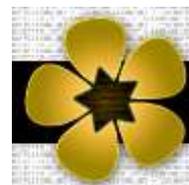


English Grammar Handbook WORKBOOK

“... to help you with ideas and ways of expressing your own thoughts
in correct English structure and style,
so that you can convert your Vietnamese way of thinking
into English way of writing.”

TRẦN NGỌC DỤNG

MA linguistics, TESOL,
Translation, Lexicography



Tủ Sách Tinh Hoa Việt Nam
2014

ENGLISH GRAMMAR HANDBOOK WORKBOOK



TRẦN NGỌC DỤNG



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2014

Tinh Hoa Việt Nam

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Preface

Dear fellow learners,

This **Workbook** accompanies **English Grammar Handbook** to help you with more chances to explore and practice English structures on your own. Quizzes in this workbook are designated for your self-study practices and self-expressions.

The self-study practices are designated for reinforcement of grammatical rules recognition that enables you to have a good grasp when you read texts written in English. In other words, these rules will be helpful to increase your reading comprehension. The quizzes give you ample opportunities to enhance your understanding of the usage of vocabulary in context, from which you will be able to express your own ideas in English. This is a crucial factor that affects your success: the more you understand English written or spoken form, the better you can compare with your Vietnamese and see the similarities and differences between the two languages.

The self-expressions are intended to help you with ideas and ways of expressing your own thoughts in correct English structure and style, so that you can convert your Vietnamese way of thinking into English way of writing. The quizzes contain various topics and suggestions for language learning and writing activities. This is another crucial factor that requires your efforts: the better you can express yourself, the better you are understood.

Titles of the quizzes in the workbook closely correspond with the main text whose headlines and details indicate grammatical rules and explanations of the structures being introduced for practice.

The answers to the quizzes are in the back of the **Workbook**. It is advisable that you should try your best to complete the quizzes first, before checking against the key.

Good luck!

The author

Giới thiệu

Cùng các quý vị và các bạn,

Quyển bài tập này dùng kèm theo quyển *Cảm Nang NgồiPhải tiếng Anh* để giúp quý vị và các bạn có thêm cơ hội khám phá và thực hành cấu trúc tiếng Anh một cách hữu hiệu hơn. Phần bài tập nhắm vào hai chủ đích: đọc hiểu văn tiếng Anh và viết được văn của mình bằng tiếng Anh.

Để giúp quý vị và các bạn đọc hiểu tiếng Anh, các bài tập này là cơ hội làm quen và ứng dụng cấu trúc và mẹo luật văn phạm Anh ngữ vào lúc đọc những văn bản, truyện, báo chí viết bằng tiếng Anh. Nói cách khác, những mẹo luật đã học là giải đáp cho bài toán đọc hiểu những gì viết bằng Anh ngữ. Phần này nêu rõ sự linh hoạt của từ ngữ trong từng ngữ cảnh như thế nào và tập sử dụng chúng theo ý mình như sẽ đề cập dưới đây. Điểm này rất quan trọng giúp quý vị và các bạn thành công: hiểu càng rõ tiếng Anh - nói hay viết - càng giúp quý vị và các bạn thấy rõ sự giống và khác nhau giữa hai thứ tiếng.

Còn về phần cách viết, các bài tập này cung cấp những điểm căn bản giúp quý vị và các bạn tự diễn tả ý mình bằng câu nói hay câu viết bằng tiếng Anh một cách chính xác và đúng cách. Nói nôm na là giúp quý vị chuyển từ *yi*Viết sang *lời* Anh. Các bài tập này bao gồm đủ loại đề tài cùng những phần đề nghị giúp quý vị và các bạn tự học viết đúng tiếng Anh. Đây là điểm mấu chốt cho nỗ lực diễn đạt theo đúng ý quý vị và các bạn muốn: càng diễn đạt đúng cách chừng nào, quý vị và các bạn càng thành công chừng nấy.

Đề mục của mỗi bài tập tương ứng với từng đề mục trong quyển sách bài học Basic English Structure, bao gồm các chi tiết và mẹo luật viết câu cũng như các giải thích về cấu trúc được giới thiệu.

Phần trả lời phía cuối sách giúp giải đáp những thắc mắc cho quý vị và các bạn ngay tại chỗ. Tuy nhiên chúng tôi mong rằng quý vị và các bạn cố gắng làm trước các bài tập rồi mới đối chiếu với lời giải, nếu thấy cần thiết.

Chúc quý vị và các bạn thành công



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PRACTICE QUIZZES

Practice Quizzes for Chapter One

❁ 1-1 – Recognizing noun

Underline the *noun(s)* in each of the following sentences (Gạch dưới các *nouns* trong những câu sau đây):

1. Tâm is a good student. ‘Tâm là một học sinh ngoan.’
2. My friend has two cats. ‘Người bạn tôi có hai con mèo.’
3. That table has three legs. ‘Cái bàn đó có ba chân.’
4. The cat sleeps in the sun. ‘Loài mèo hay ngủ ngoài nắng.’
5. Time goes by very quickly. ‘Thời gian đi qua rất nhanh.’
6. Roses are beautiful flowers. ‘Hồng là loại hoa đẹp.’
7. Love is blue. ‘Tình yêu là hy vọng. Tình buồn.’
8. Hundred beavers can fell a great oak. ‘Kiến tha lâu đầy tổ.’
9. Schools and libraries are homes of knowledge. ‘Trường học và thư viện là nhà kiến thức.’
10. Spare the rod, spoil the child. ‘Thương cho roi cho vọt.’
11. No news is good news. ‘Không có tin gì hay cả.’
12. Practice makes perfect. ‘Vần ôn võ luyện.’
13. Money is a good servant but a bad master. ‘Tiền là đầy tớ tốt nhưng là ông chủ xấu.’
14. Life is great! ‘Đời thật tuyệt vời!’
15. Tomorrow is a holiday. ‘Ngày mai là ngày lễ.’
16. Silence is golden. ‘Im lặng là vàng.’
17. We need a new computer. ‘Chúng tôi cần một máy điện toán mới.’
18. He is from Missouri. ‘Anh ta là người đa nghi.’
19. Love me love my dog. ‘Thương người thương cả đường đi.’
20. Dinner is ready. ‘Bữa ăn tối đã sẵn sàng.’

❁ 1-2 – Recognizing *adjective*

Underline the *adjective* in each of the following sentences (Gạch dưới các *adjective* trong những câu sau đây):

1. That old man looks very weak. ‘Ông lão đó trông yếu lắm.’
2. The lights turn red. ‘Các cái đèn đổi sang màu đỏ.’
3. Children are hungry eaters. ‘Trẻ con là những người háu ăn.’
4. That man appears feeble. Người đàn ông đó trông có vẻ yếu ớt.’
5. No one seemed happy. ‘Dường như không có ai cảm thấy vui.’
6. A blind old woman is sitting under the bridge. ‘Một bà lão mù đang ngồi dưới gầm cầu.’
7. We are very busy during the week. ‘Trong tuần chúng tôi rất bận rộn.’
8. He looks blue. ‘Anh ta trông buồn buồn.’
9. She is a famous actor. ‘Cô ta là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.’
10. They are close friends. ‘Họ là bạn thân.’

11. Poor people are pitiful. ‘Người nghèo thật đáng thương.’
12. The Southland is rich of resources. ‘Miền Nam dồi dào tài nguyên.’
13. Cancer is dangerous. ‘Ung thư thật nguy hiểm.’
14. Tâm is a careful person. ‘Tâm là một người cẩn thận.’
15. Mai is a talkative girl. ‘Mai là cô gái nói nhiều.’
16. Liên and Loan are close friends. ‘Liên và Loan là đôi bạn thân.’
17. Cool breezes blow gently. ‘Gió heo may thổi nhẹ nhàng.’
18. I hate spicy food. ‘Tôi ghét đồ ăn cay.’
19. A humorous person tells interesting jokes. ‘Người có óc khôi hài kể chuyện nghe hay.’
20. That man is religious, abstemious, and modest. ‘Con người đó sùng đạo, điều độ và khiêm tốn.’
21. That’s ridiculous! ‘Thật là khờ khạo!’
22. Don’t talk nonsensical things! ‘Đừng có nói chuyện vớ vẩn!’
23. Smoking cigarettes is harmful to your health. ‘Hút thuốc có hại cho sức khoẻ (của bạn).’
24. Twenty years is a long time. ‘Hai mươi năm là một thời gian dài.’
25. Cheap things don’t last long. ‘Tiền nào của nấy.’

✿ 1-3 – Recognizing *adverb*

Underline the ***adverb*** in each of the following sentences (Gạch dưới các ***adverb*** trong những câu sau đây):

1. Tâm drives carefully. ‘Tâm lái (xe) (một cách) cẩn thận.’
2. My mother left the world early. ‘Mẹ tôi từ già cõi đời sớm.’
3. They talked noisily. ‘Họ nói chuyện (một cách) ồn ào.’
4. Mai-Lan loves music very much. ‘Mai-Lan rất thích âm nhạc.’
5. Minh studies hard. ‘Minh học chăm.’
6. Cheap things don’t last long.
7. Lan sings well. ‘Lan hát hay.’
8. They walked home very quickly. ‘Họ đi về nhà thật nhanh.’
9. We never come late. ‘Chúng tôi không hề đến trễ.’
10. Don’t run too fast! ‘Đừng chạy quá nhanh!’
11. Please come early. ‘Vui lòng đến sớm.’
12. The boy smiled happily. ‘Cậu bé mỉm cười thật tươi.’
13. My friend goes out frequently. ‘Bạn tôi thường đi chơi.’
14. Intelligent people do things wisely. ‘Người thông minh làm gì cũng hay.’
15. He talks carelessly. ‘Anh ta ăn nói bừa bãi.’
16. This new car performs excellently. ‘Chiếc xe mới này chạy tuyệt vời.’
17. Everybody is all smiles happily. ‘Mọi người đều mỉm cười sung sướng.’
18. Good pens write smoothly. ‘Viết tốt thì viết êm.’
19. I walk past her house every day. ‘Tôi đi bộ ngang nhà nàng mỗi ngày.’
20. Please come in. ‘Xin mời vào.’
21. Don’t talk too loud. Father is still sleeping. ‘Đừng có nói lớn. Cha đang còn ngủ.’
22. He loves her profoundly. ‘Anh ta yêu cô nàng say đắm.’

23. Time goes by quickly. ‘Thời gian trôi qua mau.’
24. Up, up, up, it went high in the sky. ‘Lên cao, lên cao, nó bay lên thật cao.’
25. Very few people like severe weather. ‘Rất ít người thích thời tiết khắc nghiệt.’

❁ 1-4 – Recognizing *subject*

Underline the **subject** in each of the following sentences (Gạch dưới các **subject** trong những câu sau đây):

1. The little boy cried loudly. ‘Thằng bé khóc rống lên.’
2. Those roses are in bloom. ‘Những bụi hồng kia đang nở hoa.’
3. Nam and his girlfriend are shopping at Macy’s. ‘Nam và cô bạn gái đang mua sắm tại Macy’s.’
4. Some people like Japanese cars; others like European cars. ‘Một số người thích xe Nhật; số khác thích xe Âu châu.’
5. His older sister tried on the shoes. ‘Chị nó mang thử đôi giày.’
6. Those sparrows love our feed. ‘Mấy con chim sẻ đó thích đồ ăn chúng tôi cho chúng.’
7. The house down the road behind the liquor next to the park is for sale. ‘Căn nhà ở phía dưới đường sau tiệm bán rượu bia gần bên công viên (là) đang để bán.’
8. Those little insects are red fire ants. ‘Mấy con côn trùng kia là kiến lửa.’
9. The young man by the door is my brother’s son. ‘Cậu thanh niên bên cửa ra vào là con trai của em tôi.’
10. A friend in need is a friend indeed. ‘Một người bạn lúc nguy khốn mới là người bạn tốt.’
11. What is this? ‘Cái gì đây?’
12. No purchase is necessary. ‘Không nhất thiết phải mua hàng mới được.’
13. Money can buy many things. ‘Đồng tiền có thể mua được nhiều thứ.’
14. The 2006-model cars sell very well. ‘Loại xe năm 2000 bán rất chạy.’
15. Extraordinary people do unusual things. ‘Người phi thường làm chuyện phi thường.’
16. All of us are going to the theater tonight. ‘Tất cả chúng tôi sẽ đi xem kịch tối nay.’
17. Those little boys are from the same neighborhood. ‘Mấy đứa con nít đó ở cùng một xóm.’
18. Many hands make light work. ‘Đông tay vớ nên kêu.’
19. That man in black looks suspicious. ‘Người đàn ông trong bộ đồ đen trông có vẻ khả nghi.’
20. There is no rest for the weary. ‘Mệt xể mũi mà vẫn phải làm.’
21. You must lose a fly to catch a trout. ‘Thả con tép câu con tôm.’
22. Keep off the grass! ‘Đừng giẫm lên cỏ!’
23. Do what I say. Don’t do what I do. ‘Làm theo những gì tôi nói, đừng làm theo những gì tôi làm.’
24. Brand names are usually expensive. ‘Hiệu có tiếng thường đắt tiền.’
25. Most poets do not enjoy success in their lives. ‘Đa số thi sĩ không hưởng được thành tựu của mình khi còn sống.’



❁ 1-5 – Recognizing *object*

Underline the **object**, if any, in each of the following sentences. (Gạch dưới các **object**, trong những câu sau đây, nếu có):

1. Children love ice cream. ‘Trẻ con khoái ăn kem.’
2. Everyone needs money. ‘Ai cũng cần tiền.’
3. Mai grows pale. ‘Mai càng ngày càng xanh xao.’
4. Khanh takes English 101 next semester. ‘Khanh sẽ học lớp Anh Văn 101 vào mùa tới.’
5. Do what? ‘Làm gì?’
6. Tâm kicked the ball. ‘Tâm đá trái banh.’
7. Everyone makes mistakes. ‘Ai cũng có thể phạm sai lầm.’
8. Give me your pencil. ‘Cho tôi cây bút chì của bạn.’
9. See that person behind the window? ‘Thấy cái người đứng sau cửa sổ không?’
10. Thanh is having dinner. ‘Thanh đang ăn tối.’
11. Mai is calling her friend. ‘Mai đang gọi (điện thoại) cho bạn.’
12. Return this card immediately. ‘Gửi lại cái phiếu này ngay.’
13. Take this letter to the manager. ‘Đem cái thư này đến viên quản lý.’
14. Bring your books and pencils with you. ‘Đem theo sách và bút chì.’
15. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. ‘Mỗi ngày một trái táo thì không hề bị bệnh tật.’ [Mỗi ngày một trái táo thì thấy thuốc không đến nhà.]
16. Buy one get one free. ‘Mua một tặng một.’
17. Type this letter first, then those memos. ‘Đánh máy lá thư này trước, sau đó các văn thư kia.’
18. Ask yourself what you have done for the country. ‘Hãy tự hỏi mình xem đã làm gì cho quê hương.’
19. I am taking three classes this semester. ‘Học kỳ này tôi học ba lớp.’
20. The new shirt does not look good on him. ‘Chiếc áo sơ-mi mới đó không hợp với anh ta.’

✿ 1-6 – Direct objects vs. Indirect objects

Underline the **objects**. Mark **DO** for a *direct object* or **IO** for an *indirect object* in each of the following sentences. If one object, mark **O**. (Gạch dưới và ghi tắt **DO** nếu là *direct object* hay **IO** nếu là *indirect object* trong những câu sau đây. Nếu chỉ có *object* thì viết **O**.):

1. Chi gave ^{IO} her husband ^{DO} a nice gift. ‘Chi tặng cho chồng một món quà xinh.’
2. Tâm showed me a picture of her. ‘Tâm cho tôi xem bức hình của cô ta.’
3. My grandmother told us folk stories. ‘Bà tôi kể cho chúng tôi nghe những câu chuyện cổ tích.’
4. She writes her father a letter every month. ‘Cô ta viết thư về thăm cha mỗi tháng một lần.’
5. Mai-Lan sent her father a parcel. ‘Mai-Lan gửi cho cha cô một gói bưu kiện.’
6. The lecturer presented his topic in a strange way. ‘Diễn giả trình bày đề tài của ông ta bằng một lối kỳ lạ.’
7. Keep your pin number and your card at two separate places. ‘Cất giấy ghi mã số và thẻ của bạn ở hai nơi khác nhau.’
8. Pay your due. ‘Hãy trả nợ đáo hạn của bạn đi.’
9. The contractor is explaining his ideas to the city councilmen. ‘Viên thầu khoán đang giải thích ý kiến mình cho các nghị viên thành phố.’

10. The daughter is showing her father her new painting. ‘Đứa con gái đang khoe với cha bức tranh mới vẽ của cô ta.’
11. Đức writes his relatives in Vietnam every month. ‘Đức viết thư về cho thân nhân tại Việt Nam mỗi tháng một lần.’
12. Lan drives her sister to schools every day. ‘Lan lái xe chở em đi học mỗi ngày.’
13. The secretary types several letters a day. ‘Người thư ký đánh máy nhiều lá thư mỗi ngày.’
14. Many people don’t eat breakfast. ‘Nhiều người không ăn sáng.’
15. Divide the cake among the kids. ‘Chia cái bánh ra cho mấy đứa nhỏ (ăn.)’
16. My nephew smokes a package of cigarettes a day. ‘Thằng cháu tôi hút mỗi ngày một gói thuốc lá.’
17. Members of the curriculum committee are presenting their proposal to the provost. ‘Các thành viên trong ban giáo trình đang trình bày đề án của họ cho trưởng khối giáo vụ trường đại học.’
18. She showed me the letters from her husband. ‘Bà ta cho tôi xem mấy lá thư của chồng bà viết.’
19. Store the medicine in cool place and keep it out of reach of children. ‘Giữ thuốc ở nơi mát mẻ và cất đưng để trẻ con lấy được.’ [... với tôi.]
20. Enter your pin number and push the pound (#) key. ‘Bấm mã số của bạn rồi nhấn nút hai ché (#).’

✿ 1-7 – Objects vs. Complements

Complement or object? Underline and mark *C* for a *complement*, and *O* for an *object* (Gạch dưới và ghi tắt *C* nếu đó là *complement*, và *O* nếu là *object* trong những câu sau đây):

1. Miss Dung became a ^Cmanager last week. ‘Cô Dung lên làm quản trị viên vào tuần trước.’
2. We gave those children some chocolate. ‘Chúng tôi cho mấy đứa bé ấy một ít sô-cô-la.’
3. The lights go mad. ‘Mấy cái đèn chớp loạn xạ.’
4. John calls us whiz-boys. ‘John gọi chúng tôi là những thằng thông minh.’
5. Everyone is getting old every day. ‘Mọi người đều mỗi ngày một già thêm.’
6. Many companies are offering a lot of jobs. ‘Nhiều công ty đang tuyển dụng rất nhiều người.’
7. People in my neighborhood usually donate their used items to the thrift shops in town. ‘Người trong xóm tôi thường tặng những đồ cũ của họ cho các tiệm lạc-xon trong thị xã.’
8. The new dress looks good on her. ‘Cái áo đầm mới hợp với cô ta lắm.’
9. The food tastes good. ‘Món ăn đó ngon.’
10. Leaves turn red and yellow in autumn. ‘Về mùa thu lá cây ngã sang màu đỏ và vàng.’ [... vàng úa.]
11. It is cloudy today. ‘Hôm nay trời nhiều mây.’
12. He looked blue. ‘Anh ta trông buồn bã.’
13. Please give me a ride home. ‘Vui lòng cho tôi quá giang về nhà.’
14. She makes dresses for herself. ‘Bà ta tự may áo quần lấy.’
15. The story sounds interesting. ‘Câu chuyện nghe hay lắm.’

16. Information in this book is out-of-date. 'Những điều ghi trong sách này đều lỗi thời.'
17. We take three classes this semester. 'Học kỳ này chúng tôi học ba lớp.'
18. Please give me a hand. 'Vui lòng giúp tôi một tay.'
19. We don't have enough money. 'Chúng tôi không đủ tiền.'
20. They are good people. 'Họ là những người tốt.'
21. Tim eats three sandwiches. 'Tim ăn ba cái xăn-uych.'
22. Mr. Ban has a new car. 'Ông Ban có xe mới.'
23. Ms Liên is very young. 'Cô Liên còn rất trẻ.'
24. The new car looks beautiful. 'Chiếc xe mới trông đẹp.'
25. This workbook is not difficult. 'Quyển sách bài tập này không khó.'



❁ 2-2 – Noun identification

Underline all the **nouns** in the following paragraph ‘Gạch dưới tất cả các *nouns* trong đoạn văn dưới đây’:

The day has not faded away, yet the moon is already rising. The moon, full and round like a big orb, is emerging from the horizon behind the bamboo hedges of a distant village. A few scattered clouds crossing the sky disperse themselves in the vastness and disappear. Over the large fields in the countryside, cool breezes blow gently, wafting the sweet fragrance of wild flowers.



A long while after the bell sounds tolling from an ancient pagoda, the full moon appears with its brightest reflection: the desert sky is crystalline, serene, and boundlessly high. The moon's disc seems to shrink as it casts a brighter light down on the earth in the middle of the rustling of winds through shrubs: the enchanting moonlight paints the foliage and the boughs of trees with silver beams, overflowing the worn path, which is now whitened.

‘Ngày chưa tắt hẳn, trăng đã lên rồi. Mặt trăng tròn, to đỏ từ từ lên ở chân trời, sau rặng tre của làng xa. Mấy sợi mây còn vắt ngang qua, mỗi lúc một mảnh dần, rồi dứt hẳn. Trên quãng đồng rộng, cơn gió nhẹ hiu-hiu đưa lại, thoang-thoảng những hương thơm ngát.

Sau tiếng chuông của ngôi chùa cổ một lúc lâu, thật là sáng trăng hẳn: trời bây giờ trong vắt, thăm thẳm và cao: mặt trăng nhỏ lại, sáng vàng-vạc ở trên không và du du như sáo diều; ánh trăng trong chảy khắp cả trên cành cây, kẽ lá, tràn ngập trên con đường trắng xoá.’ (Adapted from *Gió Đầu Mùa*, Thạch Lam, by Trần Ngọc Dung).

❁ 2-3 – Concrete noun plurals

Change into plural these **concrete nouns** ‘Đổi sang số nhiều các danh từ cụ thể dưới đây:’

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|
| 1. child | <u>children</u> | 2. piano | _____ |
| 3. woman | _____ | 4. fungus | _____ |
| 5. alumna | _____ | 6. life | _____ |
| 7. erratum | _____ | 8. man friend | _____ |
| 9. oasis | _____ | 10. woman doctor | _____ |
| 11. photo | _____ | 12. deer | _____ |
| 13. radio | _____ | 14. cost | _____ |
| 15. mango | _____ | 16. tatoo | _____ |
| 17. ox | _____ | 18. video | _____ |
| 19. fish | _____ | 20. parenthesis | _____ |

✿ 2-4 – *Non-count noun plurals*

Match the **non-count nouns** with these “classifiers”: *bag, bar, barrel, bottle, bowl, can, carton, cup, gallon, glass, pack, pallet, piece, sheet, sum, tael*. Some classifiers can be used twice. ‘Dùng các từ-ngữ “đếm được này” để ghép với các từ-ngữ “không đếm được” dưới đây. Vài chữ có thể dùng hai lần.’

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a <u>bottle</u> of water | 9. two _____ of milk |
| 2. five _____ of coffee | 10. three _____ of rice |
| 3. four _____ of flour | 11. eight _____ of paper |
| 4. ten _____ of tuna fish | 12. a big _____ of money |
| 5. three _____ of cigarettes | 13. several _____ of soup |
| 6. one _____ of beer | 14. two _____ of gold |
| 7. many _____ of wine | 15. eleven _____ of soap |
| 8. eight _____ of plywood | 16. one _____ of oil |

✿ 2-5 *Agent-nouns* from other word classes

Change these verbs *teach, register, educate, correspond, guard, combat, accompany, act, participate, depend, work, assist, account, provide, counsel, match, administer, nominate, regulate, fire, page* into **nouns**: ‘Đổi các động từ này sang danh từ.’

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. <u>teacher</u> | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 16. _____ |



✿ 2-6 – *Abstract noun formation*

1. Change into **abstract nouns** by adding **–hood**, **–dom** to these *nouns*: *mother, king, father, child, boss, chief, adult, brother, infant, dog, gypsy, cousin, bachelor, heir, novice, nun*.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. <u>motherhood</u> | 2. _____ |
|----------------------|----------|

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 16. _____ |

✿ 2-7 – Noun formation from *adjectives*

Change into **nouns**, using these **adjectives**: *cruel, able, electric, good, ugly, intelligent, high, long, wide, deep, safe, bad, dependent, solar, lunar, free, liberal, urgent, generous, politic.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. <i>cruelty</i> _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 17. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 20. _____ |

✿ 2-8 *Count nouns vs. non-count nouns*

Separate the following **count nouns** and **non-count nouns** into two lists: *assistance, beauty, birds, cars, chair, chapters, children, clemency, computer, cream, cruelty, desk, eccentricity, envelopes, geese, generosity, happiness, house., imagination, image, intelligence, longevity, mind, musician, name, necessary, newspaper, number, paper, pencils, pleasure, rice,*

richness, security, scholar, story, sugar, switch, tapes, telephone, violet, wall, war, wire, wisdom, X-ray, yeast, zeal, zero, zoo,

Count nouns _____

Non-count nouns _____

⊗ 2-9 – Translation

Translate these phrases into English:

1. một xô cám heo *a buckle of slops*
2. áo quần làm việc _____
3. tên sát nhân _____
4. trực tuyến Hoa Kỳ _____
5. môn trượt tuyết _____
6. cái túi ngủ _____
7. đồng lúa _____
8. anh chàng tóc đỏ _____
9. viên tổng giám đốc _____
10. cha mẹ vợ/ chồng _____
11. khu bán đồ trẻ em _____
12. câu lạc bộ người già _____
13. bài diễn văn đầu tiên _____
14. trường nữ cao đẳng _____
15. những người thợ thủ công _____
16. người bán hàng _____
17. cây đàn cổ của ông nội tôi _____
18. tổng giám đốc công ty _____

19. tổng biên tập tờ báo của quân đội _____
20. công việc của bà nội trợ _____

✿ 2-10 – Singular/ plural possessives

Mark *S* for singular possessives and *P* for plural possessives:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>P</u> my children's friends | 2. _____ my friend's children |
| 3. _____ Minh's and Trung's computers | 4. _____ Hoàng and Khánh's wedding |
| 5. _____ Hoa and Phan's car was new | 6. _____ Jihah's friends' friends |
| 7. _____ my sister's friends' friend. | 8. _____ the committee's plan |
| 9. _____ the Teacher's Day. | 10. _____ Mother's Day. |
| 11. _____ his brothers-in-law's computers | 12. _____ the worker's waterproof overalls |
| 13. _____ a pickpocket's clothes | 14. _____ the agent's mission-impossible |
| 15. _____ their traveller's checks | 16. _____ the editor-in-chief's decision |
| 17. _____ many lookers-on's opinions | 18. _____ a grown-up's habit |
| 19. _____ ne'er-do-well's bad vice | 20. _____ a has-been's serious errors |



Practice Quizzes for Chapter Three

☼ 3-1 – Identifying *word classes*

Underline and mark all the **nouns** with N, the **verbs** with V, and **pronouns** with P. ‘Ghi tất cả những chữ nào làm *danh từ* bằng chữ N, *động từ* chữ V, và *dại từ* chữ P.’

1. ^PShe looked at the little ^Ngirl in the ^Nyard.
2. The puppy plays with its tail.
3. Someone left his umbrella in the room.
4. She herself put those cans in the refrigerator.
5. Was it anyone I know?
6. Yes, it was someone you know.
7. The cat plays with a rat.
8. Nowhere is more pleasant than home.
9. That one works very well.
10. The cat and the tiger are relatives.
11. He ate too much.
12. We go to the park on Sundays.
13. His car is that new one. My car is this old one.
14. A new one is usually a good one.
15. His story is extraordinarily sad.
16. Someone left the door open.
17. The book is interesting; everyone likes it.
18. Some like fish; some like vegetables.
19. An expensive thing is likely to last long.
20. Everyone has his/ her own thoughts.
21. They teach themselves how to type.
22. We have two binders: a blue one and a red one.
23. What is your favorite food?
24. Who broke the glass?
25. What is it? It’s a centipede.



❁ 3-2 Singular/ plural forms of pronouns or possessives

Read the sentences carefully and circle the correct *pronoun* or *possessive*.

1. This series has six books. I like (it/) *them* very much.
2. The division is strengthening *its/ their* force.
3. Everyone in this class has *their/ his or her* own book.
4. Anita needs *her/ his* car to be repaired.
5. John and I drive to work. *We/ They* have *our/ their* own cars.
6. The crew take care of *their/ his* tools.
7. The police are reinforcing *its/ their* force with assault weapons.
8. The local government officials hold *their/ its* meetings here.
9. Those people are saving *their/ theirs* money.
10. His girlfriend's parrot is cleaning *its/ her* bill
11. Her roommates are borrowing *their/ her* books.
12. Mai's visiting her uncle *who/ whose* lives in San Diego.
13. To *who/ whom* are you writing the letter?
14. Your car needs to be replaced one of *its/ your* tires.
15. Everyone is aware of *his/ her/ its/ their* duty.
16. A number of scientists are writing *his/ her/ their* reports.
17. None of the students in my class finishes *their/his/her* homework.
18. The government are promoting *their/ its* efforts to gain more people's support.
19. The data are out-of-date. We have to delete *them/ it*.
20. The team is celebrating *its/ their* victory.
21. The audience came in and took *its/ their* seats.
22. At the teacher-parent conference, a number of students got *their/ his* and her unfavorable reports.
23. All students are told to hand in *their/his or her* homework before the class begins.
24. Somebody forgot *his/her/ his or her/ their* notebook in class.
25. George talked to his friend *who/whose* house was damaged during the earthquake.



❁ 3-3 – Use of *pronouns*

Substitute *pronouns* for the words in parentheses.

1. (~~This book~~) is very interesting.
2. Tâm's girlfriend is sick. (Tâm) has to take (his girlfriend) to a doctor.
3. (Which person) will stay with me?
4. (My mother) lulled my little brother to sleep.

5. (Trung's friends) urged Mai-Lan to marry Kha.
6. (The weather) is shiny today. I like (this weather).
7. (My brother and I) like listening to soft music.
8. (Those boys and my son) usually go skiing in the mountains.
9. (My brother and she) are going to Las Vegas.
10. (This series of films) is very interesting.
11. (Mr. and Mrs. Tran) are leaving for Australia.
12. Professor Anh is explaining his theory to (his students).
13. (The climate in California) is moderate.
14. (Tâm and I) have been friends since little boys.
15. (Oanh and my wife) used to be classmates in highschool.
16. People in my family are wonderful. I can always get help from (my family) in any way I need.
17. The crew on the hijacked jetplane was forced to take off during the thunderstorm. (The crew) were scared to death.
18. (The demonstrators) gathered in front of the store for nearly two months.
19. (The crowd) was the largest audience in the last five years to have been in that park to listen to the music.
20. The house we rent is nice. We want to buy (the house).
21. The questions on the examination were easy. I could answer all of (the questions).
22. People in the world are my teachers. I always respect (people).
23. (This computer set) needs a new monitor.
24. (The luxury liner) set out for her virgin journey.
25. (Those pieces of plywood) cost \$25 a piece.

✿ 3-4 – Error correction

Make the necessary corrections. Some sentences might have two errors.

Who

1. ~~Whom~~ do you think will win the prize?
2. Someone left their umbrella on the bench.
3. My wife's company laid out twenty of it's employees last month.
4. Did you write "To who it may concern?"
5. Every one knows about your "behind-closed-door" plan.
6. Each applicant will be asked to bring their resumé to the interview.
7. Everyone tells their story.
8. A person's future is in their own hands.
9. The students in my class enjoy talking about his country.

10. Whose are you talking about?
11. Noone believes my words.
12. Take your resumé with him.
13. How are your daughter?
14. Coffee stimulates his nervous system.
15. The angry manager spat everyone of the words he said.
16. Every one knows about her skeleton in the cupboard.
17. Each member in the committee is required to finish his/her/ their/theirs own part of the project in a month.
18. All members in the committee are required to finish their/ his or her/theirs own part of the project in a month.
19. Some woman left their/her purse in the waiting room.
20. A person has one's/his/ his or her own family to take care.
21. Several of the books lost their/its covers.
22. I am not hungry. I don't want to eat something.
23. I am thirsty. I want anything to drink.
24. They are coming. Everyone of they have something in the hand.
25. The manager said every body of the employees did good jobs.

✿ 3-5 – Contractions vs. possessive

Contractions or **possessive pronouns**? Circle the correct form

1. This is my book. That's *someone's else* / *someone else's*
2. *They're* / *Their* cars are new.
3. The committee has moved *its* / *it's* office to Costa Mesa.
4. These small companies closed *their* / *theirs* doors last week.
5. We talked to Mrs. Tầ *who* / *whose* son is a classmate of *my* / *mine*.
6. Their cars are new; *my* / *mine* is old.
7. *It* / *It's* serves him right. 'Đáng đời nó.'
8. *Hers* / *Her* husband is a friend of *mine* / *my*.
9. *That* / *That's* a problem.
10. *Our* / *Ours* office is hiring more clerks.
11. *He's* / *His* is his father's favorite son.
12. Tâm is a friend of *my* / *mine*.
13. I like taking pictures, but in my photo album, there are no pictures of *mine* / *me*.



14. This is Mr. Ban *whose/ who's* wife is my sister's friend.
15. The horse cannot gallop; *its/ his* fore legs are hurt.
16. The elephant is raising *his/ its* trunk.
17. The baby is playing with *its/ his* toy.
18. A friend of *you/your/ yours* may not be *my/ mine* friend.
19. Every woman in this office has *their/ her* own car.
20. In the old days *you/ one* had to struggle simply to survive.
21. All of *they/ them* will have to come tomorrow.
22. *It's/ Its* good to eat an apple a day.
23. *Who's/ whose* talking on the phone?



❁ 3-6 – Using correct *pronouns*

Make the necessary correction, using correct *indefinite* or *personal pronouns*:

1. How much are these grapefruit? Fifty cents ~~one~~ ^{each}.
2. How much wine did you drink? Only *one*.
3. *All of we* are eager to go Bermuda.
4. *Us girls* love new styles and fashion.
5. *Every man* must die.
6. This is just between *you and I* and the lamp post.
7. Don't talk to *we girls* like that.
8. *Of each of the cars* in the lot, I like that red *car*.
9. *You and me* have to do the chores this week.
10. I don't watch *this program and that program*.
11. This dog never bites *no one*.
12. *Two or three or four* books here are interesting.
13. That's easy. *People* here can do it.
14. English is very popular in Vietnam. A lot of people are learning *English*.
15. *Only a small number of* people come to the teacher-parent conference.
16. *Not a person* knows about the proposal.
17. *Not a thing* here is good for our garden.
18. *My wife and I* decide to sell our car.
19. He wants me to talk to *his two sons*.
20. *The weather* is raining all day today.
21. I hope many people like *this book*.



22. The playground is safe. Children love *the playground*.
23. These words are difficult. We can not understand *these words*.
24. The cakes are delicious. We can eat all of *the cakes*.
25. Tâm and Phương are nice people. I like *Tâm and Phương*.
26. Miss Kim is doing her homework. Her brother helps *Miss Kim*.
27. *Miss Kim and her brother* are good brother and sister.
28. *They and I* jog around the park every afternoon.
29. The radio is too loud. Please turn *the radio* down.
30. *You and me* will be invited to their wedding.



✿ 3-7 – Using reflexive pronouns

Substitute **reflexive pronouns** for the underlined word(s).

1. This matter is strictly between you and me.
ourselves
2. Did anyone see the accident besides you?
3. We and no one else will conduct the survey.
4. I met the chief and not anyone else.
5. I was able to cook my dinner without any help.
6. Sometimes I sit there and not anyone else is around.
7. The rescue team talked to no one else but the victims.
8. King Quang Trung but not other king defeated the Qing invaders in the fifteenth century.
9. Lan lives in this house and no one else lives with her.
10. Hoàng is six, but he can go to school alone.
11. I learn English without anyone else's help.
12. They walked home alone without anyone going with them.
13. The manager and no one else was with him worked until ten p.m. last night.
14. The car without tax and other fees costs 17,000 dollars.
15. No one else but an elderly woman lives in that house.
16. Art and nothing else is highly appreciated by everyone.
17. Animals must depend on their own to survive.
18. I do not live for me. I live for others.
19. A car needs an operator. A car cannot run without an operator.
20. An automatic machine works without anyone to operate it.
21. Do-it-for you is a practice or hobby of building or repairing things for that person. 'Tự làm lấy là công việc hay trò tiêu khiển khi làm một vật gì hay sửa chữa vật gì cho riêng mình.'

22. They want to buy a house for all the members in the family.
23. The woman did all the work without any help.
24. During an examination, students have to answer all the questions and no one helps them.
25. Minh is very smart; she can do her homework without anyone else's help.

✿ 3-8 – Using *pronouns*

Substitute a proper ***pronoun*** for the word(s) in parentheses. Revise the sentence if necessary. Write “no change” if the sentence needs no change:

1. We do not like (~~many people~~ ^{those}) who tell a lie to us.
2. (People) should obey the law.
3. (People) grow rice in South and Southeast Asia.
4. Mary does not like this book; (Mary) likes that (book).
5. (A person) should have the key to this door.
6. I don't have a plate. Please give me (a plate).
7. (This computer system) doesn't work. I will have to buy a new (system).
8. (Anh and I) are close friends. Between (Anh and I) friendship is the most important thing in the world.
9. (The temperature) is not cold this winter.
10. (The ship) let go its anchor.
11. (Her little doll) lost the ribbon on the head.
12. (These schools of continuing education) are expanding their campuses.
13. People in the world have their own cultures. The Vietnamese have (their culture) too.
14. His car is new. (My car) is rather old.
15. (Every man, every woman, and every child) needs clothes, food, and shelter, and love and care.
16. Between (Mr. Đức and Mr. Mai) they own most of the company.
17. (One person) has a different solution to the problem.
18. The crew is getting ready for (the crew's) rescuing task.
19. (The Democratic Party's) platform pleased the poor voters.
20. (Her child) is playing at the foot of the table.
21. The team are discussing a winning tactic among (the team members).
22. (A person) asked for you this morning.
23. I will not talk to (any person) in the office.
24. This matter is just between (you, me, and the lamppost). Don't spill the beans, okay?

25. This (computer) needs a new hard drive.
 26. The secret is just between (Mai and Tâm).

✿ 3-9 – More uses of *pronouns*

Fill each blank with one of the *pronouns* in parentheses.

1. They amused each other by singing songs and telling stories. (*each other/ together*).
2. The woman _____ talked to my mother was very nice. (*who/ whom/ which*)
3. My wife likes the same things _____ I do. (*who/ as/ which*)
4. You should treat _____ as you would have _____ treat you. (*other/ others; they/ them*)
5. They invited _____ of us – my wife and _____. (*both/two; I/me*)
6. To _____ do you wish to send the letter? (*who/whom*)
7. The memory _____ makes me feel sad most of the time is my mother's death. (*which/as*)
8. _____ did he meet during his visit to Paris? (*Who/With whom*)
9. _____ have no sense of empathy. You make a lot of noise at this hour of the night. (*You guys/Them guys*)
10. You _____ Come here! (*both/two*)
11. One must do _____ best. (*his/ones'*)
12. All the children in our neighborhood are there. They are fighting with _____ (*one another/ each other*)
13. Do you like to drink some coffee? Yes, please give me _____. (*some/ any*)
14. Can I borrow some money from you? –Sorry, I don't have _____. (*some/ any*)
15. The lawyer represented three families, _____ the Le family was the richest. (*of which/ which*)
16. Wrecked cars constituted part of that _____ was sold at the auction. (*that/ which*)
17. The novel, _____ I am reading, is exciting. (*that/ which*)
18. The man, _____ I talked to you about, is there. (*whom/who/whose*)
19. We have tried to reach the top of that hill, on top _____ is an old temple built in the 13th century. (*which/of which*)
20. The ointment can be used _____ pain is felt. (*where/at which*)
21. The award will go to _____ the judges believe qualified. (*whoever/whomever*)

22. Fire broke out from the house during the night. That was _____ someone's cry for help could be heard. (*where/when*)
23. The trophy will be given to _____ hikes through the dense forest and reaches the destination on the following day. (*whoever/whomever*)
24. Can you recommend _____ can handle this job well? (*who/whom*)
25. This is the tool, _____ I use to fix my radio. (*which/ with which*)

❁ 3-10 – A review of *pronouns*

True or false?

1. F Pronouns substitute for the noun only. 'Đại từ chỉ thay thế cho mỗi danh từ mà thôi.'
2. _____ Compound subjects always take plural verb form. 'Chủ từ kép lúc nào cũng dùng với động từ số nhiều.'
3. _____ Collective nouns never take plural verb form. 'Các danh từ tập hợp không bao giờ có động từ số nhiều.'
4. _____ Pronouns substitute not only for nouns but also for other pronouns. 'Đại từ thay thế không những cho danh từ mà còn cho các đại từ khác nữa.'
5. _____ A pronoun takes the place of a noun previously mentioned. 'Một đại từ được sử dụng để thay cho danh từ đã được nói đến trước đó.'
6. _____ *One, ones, this, that, these, those* are demonstrative pronouns.
7. _____ *Some, any, one, ones* are indefinite pronouns.
8. _____ Pronouns *it, you, they* sometimes do not need a noun previously mentioned.
9. _____ *You or they* can be termed as *impersonal subject*.
10. _____ Pronoun *it* can refer to person, thing, fact, weather, distance, time.
11. _____ There are at least four types of pronouns.
12. _____ *There* is an expletive pronoun. 'hư vị đại từ'
13. _____ *There* can be an adverb.
14. _____ *There* in "There we go" means "We go there."
15. _____ *There* can be an *adverb* or an *expletive*.
16. _____ *Objective case* of a pronoun can function as a subject.
17. _____ *Reflexive pronouns* are used for emphasis only.
18. _____ *Reflexive pronouns* cannot function as objects.
19. _____ *Mine, yours, his, hers, theirs, and ours* are possessive adjectives.
20. _____ *My, your, his, her, their, its, and our* are possessive adjectives.

21. _____ *Whose* and *who's* have the same pronunciation.
22. _____ *A gerund* must be accompanied by a possessive adjective only.
23. _____ With *see, hear, watch, etc.* a gerund can follow by an objective case of a pronoun.
24. _____ *Indefinite pronoun "each"* in the cluster *each of* always takes singular verb.
25. _____ *None of* can take either plural or singular verb form, depending on the noun that follows the preposition *of*.
26. _____ *That* can function as a *relative pronoun*.
27. _____ *That of* can replace a noun in a comparison.
28. _____ *When, what, which, who* are *interrogative pronouns*.
29. _____ *This, that, these, and those* are *demonstrative pronouns*.
30. _____ *So* can function as an object.



Translate the following passage into English:

*Bà già đi chợ cầu Đông,
Hỏi thăm thầy bói có chồng lợi chăng?
Thầy bói xem quẻ đoán rằng:
"Lợi thì có lợi nhưng răng không còn!"*

(Answer can be found in The Key book)



Practice Quizzes for Chapter Four

❁ 4-1 – Types of verbs

Underline and tell what types of the *verbs* in the sentences. Write *v.i.* for *intransitive verb*, *v.t.* for *transitive verb*, *l.v.* for *linking verb*, and *aux* for *auxiliaries*.

In the old days, when men were entitled to have many wives if they could afford, a middle-aged man had one wife who was old and one who was young; each loved him very much and wanted him to be like her. The man's hair was turning gray. The young wife did not like that because it made him look too old for her. So every night she used to comb his hair and pull out the white ones. But the old wife saw her husband growing gray with great pleasure. She did not like people to think she was his mother. Every morning she used to comb his hair and pull out as many of the black ones as she could. The result was that the man soon found himself entirely bald. He could do nothing but sigh. (Mary Finocchiaro & Violet Hoch Lavenda 1977:1)

❁ 4-2 – Gerund or infinitive?

Complete the sentences, using either *gerund* or *infinitive* forms of the *verbs* in parentheses:

1. A miser loves (*collecting*) money but hates (*spending*) it.
2. A charitable gave a large sum of money (*feed*) the poor on Thanksgiving.
3. Tâm does not have much time; he usually refuses (*go out*) with us.
4. Will you remind Tom (*come*) to the meeting on time tomorrow?
5. In order to avoid (*meet*) his boss at the main entrance Tâm went home through the back door.
6. I am broke. Does anyone offer (*lend*) me some money?
7. I don't expect him (*come back*) until the day after tomorrow.
8. When alive, my father spent most of his money (*buy*) books.
9. As a boy scout, I used to walk (*run*) when I traveled on foot.
10. I happened (*meet*) her in town yesterday.
11. The new law is very strict, but people soon get (*like*) it.
12. I felt something (*crawl*) up my arm.

13. Yesterday as the police arrived at his house, they found the man (*lie*) motionless in a corner of the living room.
14. Phương Lan denied (*tell*) her boyfriend of my secret.
15. As a father I allow my children (*pursue*) whatever educational goal they feel comfortable with.
16. The police are suspecting this group of men of (*try*) (*sell*) smuggled goods.
17. Please do not talk about (*go*) to the movies when the children are doing their homework.
18. We considered (*help*) her (*organize*) a surprise birthday party, but be we can't help (*blame*) her for her failure in (*do*) her chores.
19. We are having a hard time (*look*) for a good house to buy.
20. I don't want you (*mention*) (I break) the statuette to mother, all right?
21. On my way home, I saw her (*sit*) in front of her house (*talk*) to two young ladies I don't know.
22. We appreciate (*you, want*) (*help*) our children, but it's time they should learn (*practice*) (*do*) their work by themselves.
23. I remember (*hear*) Mr. Bình (*say*) the house would be for sale.
24. My wife never thinks of (*buy*) anything without (*bargain*).
25. As his wife, you'd better stop him (*get*) into gambling or else he may lose his shirt. (*to lose one's shirt* 'tan gia bại sản')
26. I'd love (*have*) an opportunity of (*go*) back to my hometown again.
27. I never like anyone (*read*) my love letters.
28. Can you manage (*finish*) (*paint*) these walls before five?
29. In case you can not open the gate with your hand, try (*pry*) it with the wheel nut removing wrench in your car.
30. I will try to get a plumber (*replace*) the main water pipe.

✿ 4-3 – Present participle or gerund?

Underline the *verb-ing* forms in the sentences and mark *pp* for **present participle**, or *gd* for **gerund**.

1. pp It's there, the *sitting* duck.
2. _____ He's there, the *sitting* duck.
3. _____ I need a *sleeping* bag for my camping trip next week.

4. _____ Don't wake the *sleeping* dog.
5. _____ Vân is a *dancing* girl.
6. _____ The *rising* sun is glorious.
7. _____ We need a *breaking* tool to knock that walk down.
8. _____ I won't every forget the sight of her *standing* there.
9. _____ There are plenty of song sparrows *flying* about.
10. _____ We have a had hard time *finishing* our work.
11. a) _____ b) _____ *Seating* (a) himself in the sofa, he dozed *listening* (b) to the music.
12. _____ Sometimes I lie awake, *going* over my past.
13. _____ With *trembling* hands, the thief opened the safe.
14. _____ *Hearing* the loud noise, the man woke up with a start.
15. _____ Be careful. You would be caught *napping*.
16. _____ *Being* a young man, Sơn is eager to finish his degree.
17. _____ *Driving* his old car, the man felt sorry for himself.
18. _____ *Giving* her some flowers is something I can do.
19. _____ *Finishing* his meal, he went to bed.
20. _____ I don't mind *helping* you, but I am worried about your health if you keep drinking excessively every day.
21. _____ *Jumping* over the fence, the burglar melted himself in the dark.
22. _____ He was found *fighting* desperately for his life.
23. _____ *Amassing* wealth often ruins health.
24. _____ A certain garden-like quality is a suggestion of fragrance and *murmuring* boughs, of shady bowers and *lengthening* vistas. 'Ngôi vườn đẹp thì phải có
25. _____ The squirrel made a *flying leap* to a higher bough.

❁ 4-4 – Verb form choices

Choose the correct **verb form** in parentheses.

1. Carrot (*is, are*) good for your eyes.
2. The courses you will take in this semester (*is, are*) listed in the class schedule.
3. Making a Vietnamese pancake (*needs, need*) a lot of material and vegetables.
4. Why (*was, were*) Mai and Tâm late for class yesterday?
5. A number of students in my class (*is, are*) Spanish.



6. Most people (*like, likes*) music.
7. The father and his son (*agrees, agree*) several similar points.
8. When (*do, does*) Miss Phương go to San Francisco?
9. Each of my children (*has, have*) to do the chores before going to school.
10. One of my friends (*wants, want*) to see me now.
11. Tâm and Lan's house (*has, have*) four bedrooms and three bathrooms.
12. Tâm's and Lan's houses (*has, have*) four bedrooms and three bathrooms each.
13. None of my friends (*is, are*) police officers.
14. None of the cake (*was, were*) eaten.
15. All of the apples (*was, were*) bad.
16. All of the papaya (*was, were*) spoiled.
17. Khánh's friend, as well as my brothers, (*love, loves*) café au l'ait (coffee with concentrated milk).
18. Four times four (*is, are*) sixteen.
19. Every child, man, and woman (*need, needs*) love and care.
20. The Vietnamese (*are, is*) hard-working and diligent.
21. The Vietnamese language (*is, are*) tonal and syllabic.
22. The poor always (*need, needs*) help.
23. Mathematics (*are, is*) very trying to me.
24. The United Nations (*consists, consist*) of two bodies: General Assembly and Security Council.
25. The morning news (*is, are*) very interesting.

✿ 4-5 – Using *modals*

Complete the sentences, using *modal present, modal past*.

1. May I come in? (*may, will*)
2. She be here by now. (*must has, should*)
3. I join the broken parts when I get some glue. (*could, can*)
4. We help him if he doesn't lie to us. (*will, could*)
5. He love you. (*might, may*)
6. The wound not heal. (*will, would*)
7. I hid it lest he see it. (*would, should*)
8. She be ashamed of herself. (*would, should*)
9. We have to hurry. (*will, would*)
10. Applications reach us before May first. (*would, should*)
11. You forget to take your umbrella with you. (*mustn't, have to*)
12. Tomorrow is Sunday. We to get up early. (*don't have to, mustn't*)
13. You look up the new word. (*ought to, would*)

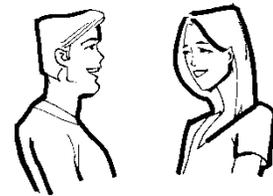
14. Her room is a mess; she _____ clean it up. (*must, should*)
15. She is very weak. She _____ keep herself warm. (*could, should*)
16. He talks too much. He _____ talk less. (*should, has to*)
17. How _____ it be? (*could, would*)
18. _____ you stay late this evening? (*can, could*)
19. People _____ to eat to live. (*have, must*)
20. A student _____ study hard for good result. (*ought to, must*)
21. _____ you need anything about this book, please write me. (*should, would*)
22. Everyone _____ learn how to write. (*can, could*)
23. If one tries very hard, he/ she _____ write better than others who do not try at all. (*can, is able to*)
24. Vietnamese learners _____ learn foreign languages very well. (*can, are able to*)
25. But above all, Vietnamese _____ master the Vietnamese language. (*ought to, need to*)

✿ 4-6 – Using rare auxiliaries

Complete the sentences with 'd (*had*) better, 'd (*would*) rather, *would sooner*, *dare*, *used to*, *be used to*, *to be to*, *to be supposed to*, *to be able to* or *to be obliged to*. Some can be used twice.

1. You have been absent too much. You 'd better go to school tomorrow.
2. You talk too much. I _____ you said nothing.
3. On our way home from school we _____ pass a bookstore.
4. I _____ never _____ this odor. It is too strong.
5. As a soldier, I _____ obey my supervisor's order seriously.
6. People _____ fulfil whatever task they are assigned.
7. I admire you a lot. You _____ challenge a big guy like him.
8. When I was young I _____ play hide-and-seek and go bird-nesting.
9. The cut is very deep. You _____ take good care of it.
10. The play _____ start at 7:30 p.m.
11. How old are you? I _____ tell you.
12. It's very important; I _____ study it very carefully.
13. Looks like it's going to rain. You _____ take your umbrella with you.

14. I always have my umbrella in my car. You _____ _____ _____ _____ tell whether it shines or rains when you go home.
15. Every citizen _____ _____ _____ _____ pay taxes.
16. I am learning Spanish. Now I _____ _____ _____ _____ handle short conversations in Spanish.
17. I _____ _____ _____ _____ not go to their party.
18. We are not morning people. We _____ _____ not _____ _____ getting up early.
19. A teacher _____ _____ _____ _____ go to his/her class on time and help his/her students with their classwork.
20. I _____ _____ _____ _____ swim across the river, but now I _____ _____ not.
21. Parents _____ _____ _____ _____ pay attention to their children's progress in school.
22. I _____ _____ much _____ _____ we not stay.
23. He is strong. He _____ _____ _____ _____ lift several hundred pounds.
24. He is afraid of his boss. He _____ _____ not ask him for a raise.
25. They _____ _____ _____ _____ be close friends before they got married and became husband and wife.



❁ 4-7 – Using correct *verb* tenses

Complete each of the following sentences by using correct tense of the given verb.

1. *Have* you _____ *seen* _____ the film, *The Bug's Life*? (*see*)
2. Since I came to the United States, I _____ not _____ to Las Vegas. (*be*)
3. Trung _____ here five days ago. (*come*)
4. My daughter is good at drawing. She _____ very beautifully. (*draw*)
5. After a long cold and rainy night, the sun finally _____ (*rise*)
6. We _____ friends since we _____ young. (*be*)
7. In 1975 I _____ _____ _____ in Saigon for six year. (*live*)
8. She _____ _____ to catch the 10:00 train, but found that it was gone. (*hope*)
9. He _____ _____ to call, but could not find a pay phone. (*intend*)
10. We _____ _____ the matter before I _____ to the meeting. (*discuss*, *come*)

11. They _____ . I don't know where they _____. (*go*)
12. He _____ since 08:00 o'clock. (*sing*)
13. We _____ to many places, but we _____ not _____ there. (*been*)
14. She _____ in Saigon for quite a few years. (*been*)
15. Whatever _____, remember your mother and I always _____ you. (*happen, love*)
16. A house of bricks _____ longer than one of wood. (*last*)
17. Tuấn _____ down on his back on a hammock. (*lie*)
18. They _____ a generous portion of food to the beggar. (*give*)
19. A young farmer _____ just _____ plowing his rice paddy. (*stop*)
20. The water-buffalo _____ to its feet, and _____ the arrival of the enemy. (*rise, await*)
21. Finally the fire _____ through the ropes and he _____ free himself from cremation. (*burn, be able to*)
22. We _____ the matter over and over but _____ not _____ any acceptable solution. (*discuss, reach*)
23. Hào _____ a manager of a big company before he retired. (*use*)
24. For several years they _____ to this place twice a month. (*come*)
25. Some pages of this book _____ missing. (*be*)

✿ 4-8 – Using correct *present tenses*

Use the *present perfect* or *present progressive*.

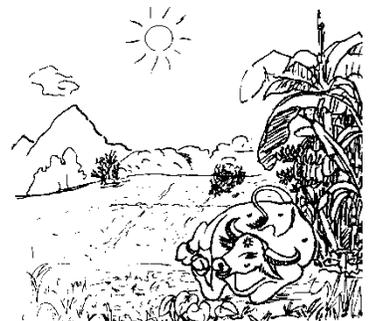
1. I wrote them twice, but I still have not received their reply. (*write, receive*)
2. Hello, Trang. Where _____ you _____? (*be*)
3. We _____ in this business since the year before last. (*deal*)
4. It _____ very hard outside. Let's wait here until it stops _____. (*rain*)
5. Maybe no one is in. The phone _____ for almost two minutes. (*ring*)

6. Your wife _____ for you on the phone. (*wait*)
7. I _____ in my room when she called me. (*sleep*)
8. Where's Minh? She's at the library _____ for her final. (*study*)
9. My family _____ always _____ dinner at seven every evening. It _____ like that since I was a little child. (*have, be*)
10. My wife _____ always _____ all the chores. What a pity for her! (*do*)
11. Dear me. I'm _____ my French. How do you say "How are you in French?" (*forget*)
12. Would you mind _____ the window for me? (*open*)
13. Thanh's little sister _____ always _____ the floor with toys and torn paper. Her mother is very upset about it. (*litter*)
14. After the car accident, my friend _____ very careful when he drives. (*be*)
15. I _____ a bad cold since last week. I _____ not _____ well today. (*have, feel*)
16. I _____ this book for three weeks, but I _____ not _____ it yet. (*read, finish*)
17. What _____ she always _____ you with? (*bother*)
18. Not far away his water-buffalo _____ along the grass-covered dikes enclosing the rice fields. (*graze*)
19. I _____ for an adult education center. I _____ there since 1997. (*work*)
20. He has hypochondria. He _____ about his irregular heart beats. (*worry*) (*hypochondria* 'quá lo âu cho bệnh tình của mình')
21. From the defeat of the Trưng Sisters to present, Vietnam _____ temples in memory of patriots and clever tacticians. (*raise*) 'Từ ngày Bà Trưng bị đánh thua đến nay, dân Việt Nam đã phải lập không biết bao nhiêu đền thờ để tưởng niệm gương ái quốc và những nhân tài thao lược.'
22. Vietnam _____ Westerner's way of life but also _____ her own customs and traditions (*adopt, retain*)
23. The Vietnamese refugees in the United States _____ successful in making their way into the mainstream. (*be*)
24. He _____ writing English essays. (*practice*)
25. Mai _____ for 27 years. (*marry*)

⊗ 4-9 – A review on *question* types

Change the sentences into *affirmative*, *negative*, and *tag questions*.

1. That pen (write) very well.
That pen writes very well.
That pen doesn't write very well.
That pen writes well, doesn't it?
That pen doesn't write well, does it?
2. Khánh (*taking*) Children Literature 433 this semester.
3. There (*be*) not a test next week.
4. She (*be, offer*) a good job.
5. I (*have, see*) that movie, *The Titanic*.
6. No one (*tell*) me to go to the meeting last week.
7. We (*use*) to be close friends in Vietnam.
8. Both my parents (*have, pass*) away.
9. Something (*be*) wrong with his sixteen-year-old daughter.
10. I will (*be, invite*) to his son's wedding party.
11. Non-native students should (*learn*) English grammatical rules well.
12. I (*be*) right about my decision on my career selection last year.
13. The show (*start*) at eight and ended at eleven.
14. Nothing could (*be, do*) without being done.
15. The Mekong River (*be*) the longest river in Southeast Asia.
16. Let's (*eat*) out this evening.
17. Children ought (*to be, teach*) propriety rules before literature.
18. One who (*teach*) you even half a word (*be*) your teacher.
19. They must (*negative, do*) anything they are not supposed to do.
20. One bird in hand (*be*) worth two in the bush.
21. He (*possibility, take*) one of those books home.
22. We (*future, let*) our children stay home alone.
23. You'd (*good, walk*) walk home alone at night.
24. The farmer then (*go*) home and (*gather*) a great armload of dry straw.
25. From time to time it (*past of will, chase*) away the obnoxious flies with a vigorous swing of its massive head.



✿ 4-10 – Using *subjunctive mood*

Complete the sentences, using any possible forms of **subjunctive**. Use your own words.

1. My wife insisted that I buy her a new dress.
2. The director has suggested that you not _____ before Christmas.
3. It is vital that the wheels of the car _____ properly.
4. His graduate advisor recommended that he _____ some speech therapy courses.
5. As long as the series _____ together, I am ready pay for it.
6. I wish you _____ right.
7. It was such a beautiful day that my children _____ that we go to the park.
8. I have often wished that my oldest son _____ more in college.
9. _____ God _____ you!
10. I desire that he _____ here now.
11. If he _____ a good man, he will not lie to you.
12. It is critical that every non-native student _____ TOEFL¹ test and _____ a required score.
13. Our sister-in-law proposed that her husband _____ her and all of us to SeaWorld in San Diego
14. My father asked that we _____ sure to turn all the lights off before going to bed.
15. It is urgent that he _____ informed at once.
16. I wish that I _____ better essays.
17. His wife urged that he _____ overtime on Saturday to earn more money.
18. If I _____ to work more, my studies would be affected.
19. Regulations require that applications _____ out in ink.
20. _____ that as it may.
21. Those people _____ damned.
22. That man treated me as if I _____ his son.
23. Her mother insisted that she _____ home.
24. The lawyer urged that the suspect _____ fairly and openly.
25. The local authorities command that all newly-released prisoners _____ weekly.

¹ Test of English as a Foreign Language

❁ 4-11 – Using passive voice with by-agent

Rewrite the following sentences using *passive voice*.

1. Mr. Cook repaired my car.
My car was repaired by Mr. Cook.
2. My piano teacher tuned my piano last week.

3. The cats in the neighborhood “exploit” these garbage cans every night.

4. You should send the letter by airmail.

5. My mother cleans this room every morning.

6. Mr. Trần made this table.

7. The spokesperson of the committee revealed this important piece of information.

8. Shubert composed this piece of music.

9. A group of experienced engineers built the bridge. _____
10. A car ran over a rat. _____
11. A friend of mine told me the news of her marriage. _____
12. Hemingway wrote his last book *Islands in the Stream* about a year before he died.

13. A tour guide took us to an old temple. _____
14. An invisible hand opened the door. _____
15. Her husband gave her a beautiful pearl necklace for her 25st birthday.

16. My daughter furnished these drawings of illustration.

17. Charlotte Bronte wrote *Jane Eyre*. _____

18. I compiled the folk poems in this book of *Vietnamese Folk Poetry*.

19. Mai's dog bit Phương at the heel. _____
20. Four graduate students from Department of Linguistics presented their papers at the symposium.

21. California Construction Inc. demolished that building last week.

22. A police officer chased a speeding car.

23. In a democratic society, voters choose their representatives freely.

24. In a totalitarian society, voters choose their representatives under instruction of the ruler.

25. The government eliminates all freedom of the people.

✿ 4-12 – Using passive voice without by-agent

Rewrite these sentences using *passive voice* without *by-agent*.

1. People grow rice, corn, soybean and peanut in Vietnam.
→ *Rice, corn, soybean and peanut are grown in Vietnam.*
2. Someone must repair my car. _____
3. Someone locked the gate already. _____
4. People left the lights on all night. _____
5. Undeniably, people eat dogs in Vietnam. _____
6. Someone hit him at the nose. _____
7. Someone took my pencil on the table. _____
8. The police ought to put that man in prison. _____
9. If you are under 21, they don't let you in. _____
10. In Vietnam, ladies usually leave their hair long. _____
11. The idea sounds interesting, but no one can realize it. _____

12. They littered the floor with empty beer cans and torn paper. _____

13. Somebody has eaten all the cakes, and drunk all the wine. _____

14. If you wear that funny hat, people will laugh at you. _____

15. Someone sharpened the knife. _____
16. The plane crash killed all the passengers and crew members on board. _____

17. A construction company demolished that building last week. _____

18. Someone stole his car and abandoned it three blocks away from his house. _____

19. They killed people, they burned houses, and they made many innocent villagers into victims
during a raid. _____

20. They produce cars in the United States, in Europe, and in Japan. _____

21. When will you mail the letter? _____
22. Someone is asking for you on the phone. _____
23. I feel sad because no one wants me. _____
24. A blacksmith has to harden the steel knife before people can use _____
it. _____
25. The Vietnamese people have written their history in blood and tears. _____

✿ 4-13 – Active voice vs. Passive voice

Change these sentences in *passive voice* into *active voice*.

1. She was offered the pseudonym² “man-killer.”
→ *His friends have offered her the pseudonym “man-killer.”*
Or *Someone offered her the pseudonym “man-killer.”*
2. He is suspected a bank robber. _____
3. My son was given a ticket to the National Soccer Open. _____

4. On my birthday, I was given a beautiful tie by my daughter. _____

5. Mr. Starr was nominated “the man of the year.” _____
6. He would be promoted to the rank of managing director. _____

7. The guests were shown to their seats. _____
8. It is said that milk is better for us than orange juice. _____

9. Every penny must be accounted for. _____

10. The application will have to be reviewed again. _____

11. The door could have been locked improperly. _____

12. He has been admired by the people in his neighborhood. _____

13. The house was painted white last week. _____
14. Mai was fortunate to have been offered a good job at Macy’s. _____

15. The bed had not been slept in. _____
16. It has been said that the world will end soon. _____

17. Mr. David was elected governor of the state of California. _____

² Pseudonym ‘biệt danh’

18. Tâm has been married for ten years. _____
19. This book has been revised and edited several times by at least three teachers. _____
20. We, the Vietnamese people, have been written about by many authors who do not know much about us at all. _____
21. Likewise, the Vietnam War has been recorded and viewed “objectively” by a few subjective authors. _____
22. He was borne to a hospital nearby by two fire fighters. _____
23. He must have been told about our plan. He knew it well. _____
24. She sounded to have been cheated by her friends. _____
25. A little boy is being beaten by a gang of five kids. _____

❁ 4-14 – Singular verbs vs. plural verbs

Choose the correct **verb form** in parentheses. Cross out the verb that is not in use.

1. Two and two (*is, ~~are~~*) four.
2. Vietnam (*consist, consists*) of 36 provinces and four cities.
3. Robinsons-May (*are, is*) a department store.
4. My director and manager always (*come, comes*) to the office early.
5. Three thousand kilometers (*is, are*) a long way to travel by car.
6. Economics (*were, was*) one of the courses I had to take.
7. Tuberculosis (*is, are*) a dangerous disease.
8. Ten by ten (*equal, equals*) one hundred.
9. Cattle (*are, is*) farm animals.
10. Chinese (*is, are*) spoken by more than one billion people, but English (*has, have*) become

- an international language.
11. The Vietnamese (*has, have*) a history of nearly five thousand years.
 12. This series of books (*sells, sell*) very well.
 13. This means of transportation (*become, becomes*) more and more popular.
 14. One million dollars (*is, are*) really a large sum of money to many people like us.
 15. The United Nations (*announces, announce*) its resolution.
 16. Each man and woman (*has, have*) his/her own responsibilities to fulfil.
 17. Five miles (*is, are*) a long distance to walk, but too short to drive.
 18. The Japanese always (*maintain, maintains*) a long-existing tradition.
 19. The tiger (*is, are*) on the verge of being extinct.
 20. The whole world (*was, were*) happy to see that no big troubles happen during the New Year Eve of 2000.
 21. The US Congress (*has, have*) been discussing a new bill on taxation.
 22. None of these facts (*are, is*) accurate, so, unreliable.
 23. All of this document (*has, have*) been retyped and stored in the computer.
 24. The group (*wants, want*) to take a week's vacation before the new season.
 25. This people (*is, are*) fighting for its freedom and democracy.

✿ 4-15 – Using correct verb forms

Complete these pairs of sentences

1. a. The police *have* prepared to stop violence.
b. The police recruiting more officers.
2. a. Many people ready to work for the money.
b. A people in the world in desire for peace.
3. a. Each of my children chocolate.
b. All of my children playing games.
4. a. The Philippines of more than seven thousand islands.
b. The Filipino celebrating their tradition.
5. a. The poor supported by government programs.
b. A poor person always help.
6. a. The number of students in this school every year.
b. A number of students in this school to other schools.

7. a. These books _____ like hot cakes.
b. This series of books _____ like hot cakes.
8. a. The number of people using credit cards _____ very large.
b. A large number of people _____ gold credit cards.
9. a. According to the article in this paper, the American family _____ still strong.
b. According to the article in this paper, American families _____ still strong.
10. a. Tâm's sole support _____ from his parents.
b. Tâm's parents _____ his sole support.
11. a. Bacon and egg _____ my favorite breakfast.
b. Bacon and egg _____ two different products.
12. a. Each of the candidates _____ equal rights to campaign.
b. All of the candidates _____ equal rights to campaign
13. a. The statistics _____ the accusation invalid.
b. Statistics 100 _____ required for an AA degree.
14. a. Neither Tom nor his brothers _____ present.
b. Neither Tom nor his brother _____ present.
15. a. *The Two Cities* _____ written by Charles Dickens.
b. The two cities _____ connected to do business with each other.
16. a. In the mountains _____ situated a huge temple.
b. From the mountains _____ a sweet echo of a nymph.
17. a. Two-fifths of this book _____ of examples.
b. Two-fifths of my books _____ of linguistic studies.
18. a. *Folks* _____ a colloquial term for *people*.
b. The folks _____ the backbone of a long-lasting tradition.
19. a. A new car, in addition to a new house, _____ needed.
b. A new car and a new house _____ needed.
20. a. Tom is one of the boys who _____ a lot of noises after 10:00 p.m. every night.
b. Tom is the boy who _____ a lot of noises after 10:00 p.m. every night.
21. a. Anaheim public utilities _____ asking _____ residents and business customers to help maximize existing regional water supplies by voluntarily conserving water, in concert with a record dry year,

22. The largest digital voice and data network in America _____ better than ever.
23. If you _____ not completely satisfied with our service, we ask that you please contact us.
24. Service follow up _____ extremely important to us.
25. Negotiations with the company _____ been conducted. Agreement _____ reached on these benefits for part-time faculty.
26. Always _____ for notices on the Bulletin Board in the mail room of your work area.
27. Let Jane Beauty Salon _____ your one-stop destination for all your beauty concerns.
28. The balance calculation method for purchases _____ the Average Daily Balance (including new purchase).
29. For payments by regular U.S. mail, _____ at least your minimum payment due to our post office box designated for payment shown on the statement.
30. If you are traveling and _____ to use your credit card, _____ us before you leave.



Practice Quizzes for Chapter Five

⊗ 5-1 – Using *articles*

Complete these sentences, using articles *a*, *an* or *the* if necessary.

1. An adjective is a word that modifies noun.
2. _____ orange contains some amount of vitamin C.
3. _____ rice is grown in Eastern Asian countries.
4. _____ price of computers is going down rapidly.
5. _____ apple a day is good for your health.
6. _____ sentence on the board is very long.
7. _____ bat has wings.
8. _____ animal usually has four legs.
9. _____ trees in the back yard need water.
10. _____ English are indifferent toward others' affairs.
11. _____ Persian Gulf is an arm of _____ Arabian Sea.
12. _____ Alps extends from France through, into Austria.
13. _____ lead is a metal.
14. _____ telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
15. _____ axis marks the most invention human beings ever made.
16. _____ paradise for sunshine lovers is California.
17. _____ Mr. Green called you twice this morning.
18. _____ devoted woman is hard to find.
19. _____ little hard work is necessary for success.
20. _____ director of my center is a middle-aged woman.
21. _____ Yellow Sands of Vietnam were invaded by the Chinese communists in 1974.
22. _____ earth travels more than one thousand miles an hour.
23. _____ apple a day keeps _____ doctor away. (an English proverb)
24. _____ more we live together _____ more we love each other.
25. _____ one-eyed man has only one eye, of course.
26. _____ university is the place for higher education.
27. _____ university that I went to is one of the famous educational institutions in Southern California.
28. _____ honest person never tells a lie.
29. _____ hour has 360 seconds.
30. _____ flowers must be watered daily.



✿ 5-2 – Using articles and *indefinite pronoun* “some”

Complete the sentences using *a/an/the* or *some*. If the sentence does not need an article or the pronoun *some*, circle the number before it.

1. He broke a glass.
2. Put _____ books on _____ table.
3. My sister lights _____ fire every morning.
4. _____ sick old man is getting better.
5. I am very thirsty. I need _____ water.
6. One cannot eat _____ orange if nobody has planted it.
7. For several hundreds of years _____ Yellow Sand Islands had belonged to Vietnam before they were occupied by _____ Chinese.
8. _____ two guards at _____ gate of _____ zoo were attacked by _____ escaped tiger.
9. _____ coffee is too strong. I need _____ sugar.
10. _____ time my son comes home, he brings _____ friends with him.
11. That is _____ excellent painting.
12. Take _____ clothes out of _____ dryer, please.
13. I love playing _____ guitar.
14. They went there and stayed for _____ month.
15. It is _____ honor to receive _____ award from _____ president.
16. _____ earthquake in San Francisco caused great casualties and damages.
17. _____ old man lives under that bridge.
18. _____ cat chased _____ mouse, and _____ mouse ran into _____ hole.
19. _____ coffee in the morning can wake you up until noon.
20. Baby needs _____ milk, and so do elderly people.
21. Our family always have _____ breakfast at seven.
22. At _____ lunch with the customers, _____ manager’s secretary in my company told many interesting jokes.
23. _____ suspect spent _____ night in jail because no one would stand bail for him.
24. When traveling by bus, he prefers sitting in _____ back of the vehicle.
25. Money is _____ good servant but _____ bad master.

✿ 5-3 – Cardinal vs. ordinal numbers

Rewrite the sentences, using *cardinal* and *ordinal numbers* in full terms.

1. It took me six hours to drive to Monterey.

→ *It was a six-hour drive to Monterey.*

2. The house is very large. It has five bedrooms.

It is _____.

3. Phương has a daughter. The daughter is thirteen.

Phương has _____.

4. Hải Vân Pass between Huế and Đà Nẵng is very high. Its peak is about 1,600 meters above the sea level.

Hải Vân Pass between Huế and Đà Nẵng is _____
_____.

5. You can take a leave. Your leave is fourteen days long.

You can take a _____
_____.

6. Write these fractions in full terms:

$2/5$ two-fifths $7/16$ _____

$19/32$ _____ $5/8$ _____

$7/20$ _____ $11/32$ _____

7. Write the titles or events in full terms:

Aga Khan IV Aga Khan the Fourteenth

Queen Elizabeth II _____

John XIX _____

Louis XIV _____, the Sun King

8. Write these numbers in full terms:

20^{th} twentieth 30^{th} _____

40^{th} _____ 50^{th} _____

60^{th} _____ 70^{th} _____

80^{th} _____ 90^{th} _____

9. Write these figures in full terms:

\$126,657.50 _____

\$23.98 _____

\$74,002.13 _____

\$5,108.00 _____

10. Write in full terms and then say aloud these dates:

April 30, 1975 April thirtieth nineteen seventy-five

November 1, 1963 _____

January 3, 1945 _____

July 20, 1954 _____

October 26, 1956 _____

December 19, 1960 _____

May 19, 1890 _____

July 14, 1789 _____

August 28, 1991 _____

11. Answer these questions by saying aloud:

What is your birthdate? _____

When is your birthday? _____

❁ 5-4 – *Pronouns used as adjectives*

Complete the sentences, using *indefinite*, *possessive*, or *demonstrative pronouns*:

1. These two colors—maroon and dark metallic purple—are very beautiful. She can't make up her mind.

*She cannot make up her mind **which** color to select* _____

2. The professor did not tell the titles of books we would be using.

The professor did not tell us _____

3. Take a desk here, and another one over there, and put those two desk in a corner.

Take _____

4. I feel sorry for the victims in Central Vietnam. They were caught in the flood.

I feel sorry for _____

5. Nikon and Pentax are two good brands. Should I buy a Nikon, or should I buy a Pentax?

_____ *camera should I buy—a Nikon or a Pentax?*

6. Mrs. Ban loves the cats. She bought the cats from Canada.
Mrs. Ban loves _____ from Canada.
7. I found his name in some directory, but I can't remember the directory.
I found his name in some directory, but I can't remember _____
8. Let's weigh the bags of potatoes near you. *Let's weigh _____*
9. Many books here and many books there are on computer programming. _____ *and*
_____ *are on computer programming.*
10. Many people over there in the corner do not keep their promises. *I hate _____*
_____ *do not keep their promises.*
11. One day after another he practices boxing. _____ *day he practices*
boxing.
12. Ninety per cent of the books on this shelf are in English. _____ *are in*
English.
13. Tâm and Sơn are my best friends. They are here. _____ *best friends of mine—*
Tâm and Sơn—are here.
14. Lan collects five or six stamps a week. *Lan _____ a week.*
15. We live in the same neighborhood. When we meet, we usually talk for a while.
We usually talk for _____ when we meet.
16. Minh is a friend of the daughter of my friend. *Minh is my _____*
17. The dynasty of the Le family started in 1428 and ended in 1527.
started in 1428 and ended in 1527.
18. Students have to worry about homework, project, and final exam. These are their common
nightmares.
_____ *common nightmares are homework, project, and final exam.*
19. 19. He is a simple man: he does not need many things. *He is _____*
20. My friends did not tell me what had happened; my relatives did not tell me, either.
Neither my _____

⊗ 5-5 – Descriptive adjectives

Change these nouns and verbs into **descriptive adjectives**. There may be more than one adjective from each given word.

1. child > childish, childly, childlike

2. Electricity > _____
3. economy > _____
4. talk > _____
5. break > _____
6. contribute > _____
7. man > _____
8. woman > _____
9. support > _____
10. industry > _____
11. care > _____
12. eat > _____
13. access > _____
14. confidence > _____
15. imagine > _____
16. consume > _____
17. respond > _____
18. advise > _____
19. word > _____
20. world > _____
21. coward > _____
22. work > _____
23. book > _____
24. day > _____
25. beauty > _____

✿ 5-6 – Compound adjectives

Create **compound adjectives**, using the underlined words in the sentences, and fill the blanks.

1. Tâm's eye sight is not good. He cannot see well at a long distance.

_____ *Tâm is short-sighted.*

2. The factory made these clothes. They are ready to be worn.

3. These trees are always green. Their leaves do not ever turn yellow or brown. *They are* _____
4. Mai's countenance has a good look. Many young men like looking at her. *Mai is a* _____ *girl.*
5. A boy was born yesterday . He is a new member in his family.
6. The news broke her heart. *It's* _____ *news.*
7. Thanh only pays attention to his money, and nothing else. *Thanh is a(n)* _____ *person.*
- 8 The old man was injured in an accident. His injuries were very bad. *The old man was* _____ *in an accident.*
9. My uncle Ba is very hard. No one can please him. *Uncle Ba is a* _____ *person.*
10. These cars are built to last. They run very well. *These cars are very* _____.
11. When you live with the past, you tend to revive what have gone by in your life. *When you live in the past, you tend to revive your* _____ *past.*
12. That is a story that I never forget. *It is a* _____ *story.*
13. Some joke tellers are very good at making up funny stories. *Some joke tellers have plenty of* _____ *stories.*
14. Many people seek dangers that make the spine thrill. *Many people are* _____ *seekers.*
15. You only push these levers up or down to close or open the case. *To open the case, just push these* _____ *levers.*
16. The police are searching for a driver who hit a 5-year-old boy and ran away in his 98 blue Chevy. *The police are searching for* _____ *who hit a 5-year-old boy and his 98 blue Chevy.*
17. Tâm became extremely mad with his friend. He wanted to fight with him. *Tâm became* _____ *with his friend.*
18. This end table looks nice. It has only three legs. *It's a* _____ *end table.*

19. The trip was to find out about the facts, *It was just a _____ trip.*

20. The two opponents sat opposite sides of the table. They _____ discussed the last point of the dispute.

The two opponents sat _____ to discuss the last point of the dispute.

21. This steak was broiled too long. I don't like it. *I don't like this _____ steak.*

22. That logcabin broke down completely. It needed to be demolished.

That _____ logcabin needed to be demolished.

23. A group of youngsters visited to one house after another in the neighborhood, asking the people to support their "neighborhood watch" proposal.

A group of youngsters made a _____ visit, asking people in the neighborhood to support their "neighborhood watch" proposal.

24. The cobra did its best to struggle against the mongoose. If not, it would eventually be killed by the mongoose.

The cobra was engaged in a _____ struggle with the mongoose.

25. A jack of all trades taking advantage of any opportunity to fulfil his/her need.

A jack is leading a _____ - _____ - _____ life.

✿ 5-7 – Positive and comparative comparisons

Rewrite the sentences, using the given information. There may be two possible answers to each sentence.

1. Tâm is 25 years old. Mai is 22 years old.

→ *Tâm is **older than** Mai. Hoặc Mai is **younger than** Tâm.*

2. The monkey looks ugly, but the baboon looks very ugly.

3. This check is \$550.75 and that check is \$550.75 too.

4. Tâm is 5'8'' and Khánh is 5'6''.

5. Minh is nice, but Lan is not very nice.

6. I think this book is very interesting, but that book is not.

7. Mai is young, but Tâm is not.

8. Vivy was 15 minutes late. Hoang Anh was 20 minutes late.

9. Korean cars are good, but Japanese cars are very good.

10. My house is about 5 miles from the office, but his house is about 7 miles from the office.

11. Tâm is careful, but Mai is very careful.

12. My son is intelligent, and my brother's son is intelligent too.

13. This rebuilt water pump is not good, and that rebuilt water pump is not good, either.

14. This painting is beautiful, but that one is gorgeous.

15. Father's love for the children is tremendous, but Mother's love for the children is definitely boundless.

16. It is wonderful to wind up the evening with some tea and soft music. It is also enjoyable reading a book.

17. They are of the same model, but this one is six thousand, and that one is seven thousand five hundred.

18. The Empire State Building used to be the tallest building in the world, but now the Trader Center Building is the tallest one.

19. This year the weather is bad, but last year it was terrible.

20. Men are strong and women are not, but men are not durable and women are.

21. Mai has saved \$10,000; Lan has saved \$7,000.

22. A yard is approximately .902 meter, and a mile is 1.609 kilometers.

23. A four-cylinder car runs well enough, but a six-cylinder car runs pretty well.

24. A bacterium is a very tiny, but a virus is even extremely tiny.

25. My sister is cagey, but my brother is careless.

✿ 5-8 – Order of *adjectives* in a sentence

Put these *adjectives* in correct order and complete the sentences:

1. an, Cadillac, old, black for sale, newspaper, the, has, ad, an, of
 → *The newspaper has an ad of an old, black Cadillac for sale.*

2. strong, tall, man, young, that, and, is our leader

3. promising, enthusiastic, experienced, candidate, and, graduate, from, was, a, from, university, our, The

4. grandfather, 88 years old, healthy, my, man, little, is

5. new, a(n), historical, book, fascinating is It

6. organizations, the, walk-a-thon, social, and, many, participated, in, political, in

7. running, and, cold, hot, water, house, the, not, have, does

8. friend, my, that beautiful, girl, French, is, young

9. three, spacious, those, Victorian, houses, old, a millionaire, bought

10. electric, printing, brand-new, those, expensive, machines, for, sale, are

11. ten, first, beautiful, the, automatic, convertibles, arrived, just, two, ago, days

12. five, multi-purpose, commercial, automatic, electric, aluminum, machines, company, our, going, is, to buy

13. well-known, several, singers, opera, part, took, in, show, the

14. Tâm, to succeed, most, is, the, likely, student, class, our, in

15. Italian style, replace, brown, leather, brand-new, expensive, sofa, will, that, vinyl, black, cheap, out-of-fashion, the, one

16. the, in, writing, second, yellow, Minh's pad, are filled with, All her pages, drawings, of

17. a half, green, dozen, apples, Fuji, are on sale at the grocery on the corner, by bags

18. a, one and half mile, four-lane, expensive, bridge will be built across the Front River, one branch of the Mekong River in South Vietnam

19. gifted, young, the, college, Vietnamese, students, both, are, of daughters, a widow, husband, whose, to be, used, officer, an army, in

20. well-known, American, several, Protestant ministers, present, were, at, ceremony, dedication, the

21. two, those, houses, five bed-room, two-storied, American colonial, spacious, more than, half, a, dollars, million, cost, each

22. Carnations, flowers, long-lasting, beautiful, are, thirds, two, the, of, amount, those, of

23. automatic, service, payment, loan, a, provides, convenient, fast, payment, saving, at, cost, no, alternative, you, to, student, a, time

24. become, absent-minded, uncle, my, hard-to-please, ill-tempered, of late, has

25. his, contrary, wife, a, friendly, is, well-to-do, on, the, banker, good-tempered, kind-hearted, and



A riddle:

It's not very heavy at all, but even the strongest person cannot hold longer than 3 minutes.

Answer: *A breath*

Practice Quizzes for Chapter Six

❁ 6-1 – *Adverbs of manner*

Change these **words** into *adjectives*, then *adverbs*.

anger > *angry* > *angrily*

eager _____	enthusiasm _____
friend _____	fond _____
happy _____	hope _____
intention _____	pleasant _____
quick _____	reluctant _____
romantic _____	sarcastic _____
slow _____	sympathetic _____
irony _____	book _____
interest _____	department _____
child _____	frequency _____
event _____	love _____
occasion _____	vigor _____
care _____	work _____
talk _____	hand _____
resent _____	harm _____

❁ 6-2 – *Adverbs of place and direction*

Underline the *adverbs of place* and *direction* in the sentences.

1. Last Sunday I stayed at home.
2. In 1972 we moved south.
3. Turn right, will you?
4. I want you to bring it here.
5. Khánh opened the door and walked in.
6. The children are playing outside.
7. Go straight three blocks and turn left.
8. When winter is over, these arctic terns return north again.
9. Let's move forward, so we can hear better.
10. The author's true point comes forth midway through the book.



11. A little boy stepped on a banana peel and fell down.
12. The Yellow Sands (or Paracels Archipelego) are the islands located east of Vietnam.
13. Since the overthrow of the president, the country has moved steadily backward.
14. His family and mine went there last year.
15. She's still angry with me. She turned her eyes away when I said 'hello' to her this morning.
16. The driver lost control of his car and ran into a big tree.
17. At seeing her, I gave a big smile and ran toward her.
18. Look up at the top left corner, and you will see it is right there.
19. Write down what you hear then transcribe it into a detailed report.
20. We have been been away from our country for quite a few years.
21. Our former homeland is Vietnam, where the majority of the population have to rely on their agricultural production.
22. When the Chinese imposed their domination on Vietnam, they called the then Lạc Việt An Nam "the Pacified South."
23. In 938 A.D. Ngô Quyền defeated a South Han armada on the Bạch Đằng River and make himself king of free Vietnam.
24. The insurrection of the Trưng Sisters represents the indomitable spirit of Vietnamese women: Unlike their sisters elsewhere in Asia—and even in Europe, they traditionally have been able to inherit land, share their husband's property, and serve as trustees of ancestral cults. 'Cuộc khởi nghĩa của Hai Bà Trưng cho thấy tinh thần bất khuất của phụ nữ Việt Nam: Không giống như phụ nữ các nơi khác tại Á châu và ngay cả tại Âu Châu, truyền thống Việt Nam cho họ được quyền thừa hưởng gia tài, hưởng gia tài của chồng, và có quyền thờ phụng ông bà.'
25. From 1963 to 1972 the war in Vietnam raged—battles fought in the cities, fields, villages, swamps, and jungles, causing great casualties to both sides and damages to public as well as innocent people's property.



✿ 6-3 – Using *adverbs* of time/ frequency

Put each **adverb** in parentheses in its usual position.

1. Ái Liên has seen snow in her life. (*never*)
→ Ái Liên has **never** seen snow in her life.
2. We listen to our grandfather's advice. (*always*)
3. They pay a visit to their aunt in San Diego. (*often*)
4. Tâm has finished school and is now looking for a job. (*already*)
5. Our family eat pork and beef. (*rarely*)

6. Have you seen anything like that? (*ever*)
7. We see our old neighbors anymore. (*seldom*)
8. Sparrows swarm in and sing in the pine by our kitchen window. (*occasionally, merrily*)
9. He works long hours. He comes home very late. (*frequently*)
10. Tâm is looking forward to hearing from his mother. (*soon*)
11. Many years I had a chance to go back to my maternal grandfather's where I spent my childhood. (*ago*)
12. They rather than slept. (*nights, days*)
13. We met and chatted for sometime. (*the day before yesterday*)
14. We are to deal with the matter. (*here and now*)
15. The war ended, and people thought they would be able to pursue a better life afterwards. (*about a score of years ago*)
16. The preparations for Tết take several days before the last week of the twelfth month of the lunar year. (*usually*)
17. Houses are either cleaned or painted then decorated with fresh flowers like yellow apricot or pink peach blossoms, orchids, chrysanthemums, daffodils; and dual scrolls, New Year's wishes on bright red paper. (*thoroughly*)
18. Tết is well known all over the world because the Vietnamese can be found every corner of the planet earth. (*nowadays, almost*)
19. Mr. Tâm works the most of anyone in his office. (*conscientiously by far*)
20. No one knew what it was because I was the person who could read that document. (*only*)
21. I cannot understand how many people in Vietnam dress, ride expensive motorcycles and sport the latest hand phones though their annual income is about \$2000. (*fashionably*)
22. A small bowl of fish sauce is placed so that each person can serve him/herself (*in the middle of the dining table*)
23. In most parts of Vietnam, there is electricity or running water. (*rarely*)
24. In conversation, the Vietnamese include a politeness marker “*Đạ*” before expressing their agreement with “*Vâng*” for YES or disagreement with “*Không*” for NO. (*always*)
25. He returned and placed the straw and set it on fire. (*to the big tree, under the tiger*)
26. It was estimated that about three million Vietnamese were killed, four million wounded, and approximately six million lost their homes in the Vietnam War. (*in 1994*)



❁ 6-4 – Using *adverbs of degree*

Use the given *adverbs of degree* to complete the sentences. One *adverb* can be used more than once:

away, completely, terribly, awfully, partially, most, nearly, wholly, entirely, pretty, quite, fairly, dreadfully, horribly, mostly, simply, loudly, mighty, utterly, weekly

1. I am _____ sorry and have to apologize to you for what I did.
2. The _____ interesting novel I have ever read was *Jane Eyre*.
3. A young man stood petrified when he felt _____ scared with fear.
4. Santa Ana wind blew _____ strong last week.
5. We felt _____ exhausted after we had walked four miles.
6. Tâm's project was not _____ finished.
7. She was _____ pleased at her son's success.
8. After three months, my aunt has now _____ recovered from her stroke.
9. A worker slipped off the roof and _____ broke his neck.
10. The pain in my back has increased _____
11. The debt must be paid _____
12. After a long day's work, I felt _____ tired tonight.
13. The accident was _____ serious.
14. My neighbor _____ misunderstood my remarks.
15. The tiger roared so _____ that the neighboring trees trembled.
16. He bounded _____ into the forest, howling with pain.
17. Instead of having to conceal myself and spring on them unawares, I could _____ order them to remain motionless.
18. It was _____ nice of him.
19. The injury became _____ painful.
20. He is knowledgeable. His words are _____ correct.
21. When the rescue team reached him, he was _____ dead with cold.
22. How many people shop _____?
23. Chinese culture and Vietnamese culture are _____ different in many ways.
24. For example, the Chinese _____ prefer even numbers, and the Vietnamese odd numbers.
25. The Chinese use the Ox as a horoscopic sign; the Vietnamese _____ use the Water Buffalo.

❁ 6-5 – Types of *adverbs*

Complete the sentences with proper a) *adverbs of time/frequency*, b) *adverbs of quantity*, c) *interrogative adverbs*, d) *adverbs of place/ direction*, e) *adverbs of degree*, f) *adverbs of manner*, g) *adverb of affirmation*.

1. I have seen that movie. → *I have seen that movie* already
2. We want to go to _____ now.
3. Come _____, please!
4. Where were your last _____
5. Why didn't you start your work _____
6. We have forgotten his name _____
7. Often we went fishing when we lived in the _____
8. Are you going to do anything next _____
9. Maybe, I will go to _____
10. We will stay in the library all _____
11. Fiercely and _____ the company of men counter-attacked the ambush.
12. I am quite _____ that he is right.
13. Have you been to _____
14. Yes, I have been there _____
15. I swear that I will _____ talk to her again.
16. The ant _____ and _____ work three other seasons and rest during the winter.
17. They _____ drop by and have some tea with us.
18. When the Americans entered _____ on the heels of the French, they had little knowledge of what was going on there.
19. _____ Vietnamese people are doing their best to recover the economic situation.
20. Vietnam had been ruled by the Chinese invaders for nearly 200 years _____ Christ.
21. The Vietnamese maintain a strong bond with their deceased. _____ there is an altar where photographs of the owner's dead relatives are kept.
22. _____, a family whose son is superior to his father in term of virtue and talent is the one blessed with happiness.
23. Legends has it that the very first dynasty in Vietnam's history, the Hùng Vương (Mighty Kings), lasted from _____ to _____.

24. The mountains and rivers of the South belong to the Viet kings in the South.

This is _____ prescribed in the Celestial Book.

Those who attempt to conquer this land will _____ suffer defeat. ‘Nam quốc sơn hà nam đế cư. Tuyệt nhiên định phận tại thiên thư. Nhữ hà nghịch lỗ lai xâm phạm. Nhữ đẳng hành khanh hủ bại hư. (Lý Thường Kiệt, 1076 A.D.)

25. Vietnam, _____, is one of the five poorest nations in the world.

❁ 6-6 – Comparisons of *adverbs*

Rewrite the sentences, using the *comparative* and/or *superlative* forms of the given adverbs in each sentence. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. Tính finished his work in two hours. Khánh finished his in two hours and half. Mai finished hers in three hours. (*rapidly*)

→ *Tính finished his work more rapidly than Khánh, who finished the work more rapidly than Mai. Or: Tính finished his work more rapidly than his two friends—Khánh and Mai.*

→ *Of the three—Tính, Khánh, and Mai—Tính finished his work the most rapidly. Or: Mai finished her work the least rapidly of the three—Tính, Khánh, and Mai.*

2. They spent two days on matter A, half a day on matter B, and two hours matter C. (*much*)

3. He used to speak very well. Yesterday he did not speak as well as he had done before. (*eloquently*)

4. Three persons made contributions to a fund for flood victims. Mai contributed \$2.00. Khánh gave \$20, and Lan \$15. (*generously*)

5. Sơn has had no accidents in his driving record. Tâm had one last year, and Nam and his two brothers had three each in the last two years. (*carefully*)

6. Khoa always did his tests well; Bang sometimes did his well, but Cang never did well at all. (*worst*)

7. It takes Tâm 25 minutes, but Mai 45 minutes to get to their school. (*far*)

8. I probably know him very well. No one else knows him as much as I do. (*well*)

9. Mai used to work very hard, but now she does not like to work hard any more. (*hard*)

10. When we first came here in 1991, we spent little money on entertainment, but now we spend a lot of money on it. Our brother-in-law spends more money on entertainment than we do now. (*extravagantly*)

11. Mai goes dancing once a week. Tâm goes dancing twice a week. Hong goes once a month. (*frequently*)

12. A listens to his teacher but never asks a question. B listens to his teacher and asks a few questions. C listens to his teacher and asks many questions. (*passively*)

13. China has existed 7,000 years. Vietnam has 4,000 years, and Poland more than one thousand years. (*long*)

14. In a 100-meter sprint, Ty runs in 3'12", Tâm runs in 3'9" and Khanh 3'16". (*fast*)

15. Out of one thousand people going to work, nine hundred people go by car. Sixty people take the bus, and the rest either go by motorcycle or walk. (*commonly*)

16. Jack finished the work in 5 hours. Tom finished it in 4 hours and half, and Lam in 4 hours. (*efficiently*)

17. Gloria had 3 errors in her typing. Caroline made 8 errors in hers, and Lan 7 errors. (*accurately*)

18. I visit my aunt once a month. My sister visits her twice a month. My children visit her once a week. (*often*)

19. Student A got a C on the test. Student B got a C⁻ on the test. Student D got a D. (*poorly*)

20. I go to bed at 11:30 pm. My son goes to bed at 2:00 am. My daughter goes to bed at 10:00. (*early*)

🌸 6-7 – Using *adverbs*

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Sáng nay trên đài phát thanh 1480 AM có bài bình luận về mối quan hệ mới hiện nay trên thế giới.

2. Ngày hôm qua có mấy người bà con ở dưới quê lên chơi.

3. Xin lỗi anh tên gì mà tôi quên khuấy đi mất.

4. Mai làm việc rất có hiệu quả. Cô ta hầu như không hề phạm một lầm lẫn nào.

5. Tuần tới các anh có định đi đâu không?

6. Tại ngã tư đó tuần nào mà chả có tai nạn xảy ra!

7. Tôi không thích giống ai hết mà chỉ thích làm theo ý tôi.

8. Chúng ta cần phải biết suy nghĩ và có hành động đúng khi gặp trường hợp khẩn cấp.

9. Hai anh em giống nhau như hai giọt nước. Họ thương nhau, đi đâu cũng có nhau không rời.

10. Nhiều người làm việc vất vả và giỏi dang để mong bớt được cảnh khổ và cho cuộc sống khá hơn.

11. Đừng bao giờ quá trông mong vào người khác mà hãy mạnh dạng tự tin vào mình.
-
12. Từ sở anh ta vội vã về nhà, ăn ba miếng rồi đi ngay vào trường cho kịp giờ học.
-
13. Nói là làm ngay, đừng hẹn rày hẹn mai rồi sau cùng quên luôn.
-
14. Hãy suy nghĩ cẩn thận trước khi nói, cũng như dẫn đo kỹ lưỡng trước khi hành động.
-
15. Tin lành đồn gần, tin dữ đồn xa.
-
16. Ngoại trừ trúng số, chắc chắn rằng không ai ngồi không mà tự nhiên có tiền cả.
-
17. Cuối cùng ông Surfas có thể làm xong công việc và ngày mai có thể nghỉ một ngày.
-
18. Hiện nay số người bỏ làng mạc để thành phố kiếm việc mỗi ngày một đông.
-
19. Tạnh mưa rồi. Có ai muốn ra công viên với tôi không?
-
20. Ngày mai là ngày thứ Bảy, chúng ta có thể ngủ cho đến 9 giờ.
-
21. Tết là ngày lễ trọng đại nhất của người Việt Nam. Nó mang nhiều ý nghĩa thâm thúy.
-
22. Đó là ngày sum họp gia đình để người dưới bày tỏ lòng biết ơn với người trên, và của người còn sống đối với người đã khuất.
-
23. Ngày Tết mang ý nghĩa tha thứ tất cả mọi lỗi lầm của nhau để cùng nhau vui Xuân.
-
24. Ngày Tết còn là ngày cho mỗi người tự xem lại hành vi mình trong năm qua và tự đưa ra một lối giải quyết thích hợp.

25. Ngày Tết đánh dấu sự trưởng thành của một người vì có thêm một tuổi nữa.

✿ 6-8 – Adjectives with *that*-clause

Complete the sentences with your own words, using the given adjectives.

1. *I was sorry that* _____ .
→ *I was sorry that* I did not bring you the book.
2. *He was glad that* _____ .
3. *We are sure that* _____ .
4. *They were uncertain that* _____ .
5. *She felt amazed that* _____ .
6. *Tâm was disappointed that* _____ .
7. *Everybody was satisfied that* _____ .
8. *The tourists were impressed that* _____ .
9. *The mother was worried that* _____ .
10. *Many Vietnamese parents have been concerned that* _____ .
11. *They are lucky that* _____ .
12. *I am aware that* _____ .
13. *These children are troubled that* _____ .
14. *The neighbors were shocked that* _____ .
15. *We were impressed that* _____ .
16. *They were determined that* _____ .
17. *Everybody was amazed that* _____ .
18. *The police were astonished that* _____ .
19. *He was envious that* _____ .
20. *We were ignorant that* _____ .
21. *She was hopeful that* _____ .
22. *They were cognizant that* _____ .

23. *Everyone is afraid that* _____.
24. *All of us felt annoyed that* _____.
25. *The girl was ashamed that* _____.

❁ 6-9 – *That* clauses become adjectivals

Rewrite the sentences. Change the **adverbial that-clause** in each sentence into *adjectival* before embedding it in proper place.

1. We are concerned that our children will forget their mother tongue—the Vietnamese language. *Our concern is apparent.*
→ *Our concern that our children will forget their mother tongue – the Vietnamese language – is apparent.*

2. She was ashamed that she had told us a lie about her secret. *She could not conceal her shame.*

_____.

3. A young man felt ignorant that he had let his newly-acquainted girl friend have his new scooter without knowing where she went. *His ignorance disturbed him a lot.*

_____.

4. He was startled that he had forgotten to lock his store before he went home. *His startle made sweat break out of his body.*

_____.

5. I am hopeful that I will find a publisher for this book. *My hope is feasible.*

_____.

6. The organizers are desirous that many people will come to their fashion show. *Their desirousness can be read through their ads.*

_____.

7. Mai feels troubled that her check has not come. *Her trouble is clear.*

_____.

8. The basketball team were determined that they would win the final game. *Their determination could be seen from the beginning of the game.*

9. We are fearful that the strong wind will uproot the huge tree behind our house. *Our fear is reasonable.*

10. We were amazed that we had arrived in the Grand Canyon at last. *Our amazement was an interesting experience.*

11. I was surprised that all of his children had graduated from college. He was proud of his children. *My surprise that all of his children had graduated from college made him proud of them.*

12. All of the students in class were perplexed that the instructor asked a strange question. *The students' perplexity showed in their answers.*

13. I am mindful that someone must be responsible for the loss of the files in the office. *My mindfulness upsets the manager.*

14. She was astonished that her dear granddaughter was kidnapped. *Her astonishment revealed her love for her grandchild.*

15. We are contented that we are living in the United States. *Our contentedness is beyond words.*

16. The investigator was surprised that the old lady had paid one thousand dollars for a little kitten. *The investigator's surprise was reasonable.*

_____.

17. The team were discontented that they did not win the game. *The team's discontentedness annoyed the spectators.*

_____.

18. We were cognizant that the difficulty was just temporarily recoverable. *Our cognizance disturbed us a lot.*

_____.

19. The director was indignant that his employees were always coming to work late. *The director's indignation affected his employees' pay raise.*

_____.

20. My daughter was eager that she wanted to go back to our hometown right away. *My daughter's eagerness kept her busy with what to take and what not to take.*

_____.

❁ 6-10 – *That clause becomes adverbial*

Go back to Practice quiz 6-8. Rewrite the sentences, changing *that- clause* into *adverbial to-infinitive*, if possible. Mark with Ø any sentences that cannot be rewritten.

1. *I was sorry* that I did not bring you the book. → *I was sorry* not to bring you the book.
2. *He was glad* _____.
3. *We are sure* _____.
4. *They were uncertain* _____.
5. *She felt amazed* _____.
6. *Tâm was disappointed* _____.
7. *Everybody was satisfied* _____.

8. *The tourists were impressed* _____ .
9. *The mother was worried* _____ .
- 10 *Many Vietnamese parents have been concerned* _____
_____ .
- 11 *They are lucky* _____ .
- 12 *I am aware* _____ .
- 13 *These children are troubled* _____ .
- 14 *The neighbors were shocked* _____ .
- 15 *We were impressed* _____ .
- 16 *They were determined* _____ .
- 17 *Everybody was amazed* _____ .
- 18 *The police were astonished* _____ .
- 19 *He was envious* _____ .
- 20 *We were ignorant* _____ .
- 21 *She was hopeful* _____ .
- 22 *They were cognizant* _____ .
- 23 *Everyone is afraid* _____ .
- 24 *All of us felt annoyed* _____ .
- 25 *The girl was ashamed* _____ .

⊗ 6-11 – Adjectives or Adverbs?

Complete each of the sentences by using either the **adjective** or **adverb** in parentheses:

1. She is very efficient; she always does a good job. (*good, well*)
2. The road was very rough. We _____ drove fast. (*hard, hardly*)
3. Everyone has to work _____ to earn daily bread. (*hardly, hard*)
4. My friend is broke now. He needs money _____ (*bad, badly*)
5. Mr. Tâm does physical exercises every morning. He is very _____. (*good, well*)
6. Mrs. Tâm is ready to help people in need. She is a very _____ person. (*well, good*)
7. Phương Lan is intelligent; she learns to do things _____. (*quick, quickly*)

8. The judge was accused of being arbitrary as he met out _____ punishment: different sentences to two individuals guilty of like offenses. (*unjust, unjustly*) ‘Viên quan toà bị cáo buộc là thiên vị về việc ông phân xử khi đưa ra hình phạt: hai người phạm cùng một tội mà bị kết án khác nhau.’
9. I want to move to another location _____ my workplace. (*near, nearly*)
10. A new soldier is usually _____ in experience (*short, shortly*)
11. As the anti-theft alarm at the bank sounded, the guards rushed to it _____. (*short, shortly*)
12. People like _____ play. (*fair, fairly*).
13. The situation is developing _____ well. (*fair, fairly*)
14. The road ran _____ over the flat fields. (*even, evenly*)
15. I am a miser; I want to buy _____ things. (*cheap, cheaply*)
16. As the temperature dropped below zero, water in the river froze _____ (*hard, hardly*)
17. When it started raining, we could _____ reach the village before dark. (*hard, hardly*)
18. The train is running _____ to its roundhouse (*light, lightly*)
19. _____ come, _____ go. (*light, lightly*)
20. She learned her statement _____. (*cold, coldly*)
21. He _____ said to his subordinates. (*cold, coldly*)
22. Open your mouth _____. (*widely, wide*)
23. He is just a young man, his name is _____ known. (*wide, widely*)
24. When you're interviewed for the job, don't come on too _____. (*strong, strongly*)
25. We _____ opposed his ideas. (*strong, strongly*)

❁ 6-12 – Using correct *adverbs*

Select the correct adverb in parentheses.

1. (*late, lately*) Mai usually goes to work _____.
Mai has become grouchy _____.
2. (*hard, hardly*) Tâm studies _____.
Mai is lazy. She _____ studies well.
- 3 (*right, rightly*) I wish I did it _____.

- He did not _____ dress.
4. (*fair, fairly*) They did not play _____.
The weather has been _____ good these days.
5. (*round, roundly*) The children went _____ the banyan tree.
Many high ranking officials were _____
denounced to have been corrupt.
6. (*near, nearly*) I sit _____ the professor so I can hear better.
Boy, you _____ hit the lamp post.
7. (*pretty, prettily*) The new camera is _____ good.
Her art work was _____ done.
8. (*short, shortly*) The arrow landed _____.
They will be back _____.
9. (*right, rightly*) They left _____ after dinner.
I wish everyone would understand _____.
10. (*high, highly*) He aims _____ in his business ambitions.
We _____ appreciated your help.
11. (*cheap, cheaply*) No one is willing to sell _____.
Their project was _____ evaluated.
12. (*clean, cleanly*) This stain will never be washed _____.
The team performed _____.
13. (*clear, clearly*) Please speak loud and _____.
_____ he was mistaken me for his brother.
14. (*wrong, wrongly*) Look. You did it _____ again.
He did it wrong because he was instructed _____.
15. (*low, lowly*) The gas is running _____.
They hid in the corner and conversed _____.
16. (*real, really*) They did a _____ nice job repairing the table.
We want to see things as they _____ are.

A Vietnamese Joke

The father wanted to have a pond dug behind the home, and he asked his son to do the job. He seated himself on a stool and told his son what to do. As the sun was shining fiercely, the son was soon exhausted. He said to his father: “Dad! Why have you not helped me dig the pond? Only giving me instructions of what to do is not a good idea.” The father quickly answered: “Oh, son. You don’t know anything. My clever instructions are worth three hands that do the job.” The son said nothing. He kept digging for some time, then he came and sat by his father. “Dad, we should dig a bigger pond, and I will be with you giving instructions, so that we can have six hands do the job, okay?”

‘Một người cha muốn đào một cái ao sau nhà, nên ông bèn nhờ cậu con trai đào cho ông. Ông cha ngồi trên chiếc ghế đôn và chỉ cậu con trai làm cái này, cái kia. Mặt trời bắt đầu nóng đỏ lửa, thì người con cũng đã thấm mệt. Anh ta liền nói với cha: “Cha ơi! Để con giúp cho đào cái ao nhanh hơn nha? Nếu cha chỉ ngồi chỉ cho con làm thì đâu có gì là hay.” Người cha liền trả lời: “Ồ, con không biết đâu. Chuyện cha ngồi chỉ chỗ như vậy là bằng ba người làm đó con à.” Người con không nói gì. Anh ta tiếp tục đào thêm một lát rồi bỏ xẻng xuống và đến ngồi cạnh cha mình. “Cha à, chúng ta nên đào cái ao to hơn ý ba định đi. Để con với cha ngồi chỉ chỗ, như vậy chúng ta có được sáu người làm rồi. Được không cha?”



Practice quizzes for Chapter Seven

☼ 7-1 – *Preposition* identification

Underline all *prepositions* you can find in the text.

The early summer days in my hometown are the happiest and fairest days of the year. Flamboyant flowers bloom and cover the schoolyards and country roads with their red petals. As the days grow bright and long, school finally ends. Children have more free time to go bird-nesting, or fishing in the pond, the brook or in the river. In summer, however, there are many things for adults to do and worry about. The rice needs more water as the sun delivers excessive amounts of punishing heat onto the fields, and grassland for water-buffaloes shrinks at a rapid rate. Many of the children in the village soon become water-buffalo boys who will take their animals farther for green grass. Young girls accompany their mothers and help pull water with bamboo baskets from canals or rivers to pour onto the rice paddies. On summer nights, especially in moonlight, the whole field seems to be at work. People of all ages are trying their best to save the rice, with the hope of a good harvest in the coming autumn. Life in my hometown is rather difficult but enjoyable.



☼ 7-2 – Using correct *prepositions*

Complete the sentences with the given prepositions: *after, at, around, before, by, during, in, for, of, through, to, without*

Returning to his home village after a long voyage _____ the world, a traveler boasted of his story. _____ his journey he saw a huge ship, the length _____ which defied the imagination. A young child _____ ten walked _____ the stern _____ the ship he bow. _____ the time he arrived _____ the mast, his hair and beard had turned white. Finally he died _____ old age _____ he could reach the bow.

Having heard the tale _____ this type, a villager spoke up: "Nothing remarkable what you have just told us. I myself once passed _____ a thick forest full _____ tall trees. They were so tall that it was impossible to estimate their height. _____ fact, a bird that tried to reach the top _____ one of these trees had to fly _____ fifteen years even approaching one-third _____ its height."

"That's a detestable lie!" cried _____ loudly the boaster. "How could it be possible?"

"How?" asked the other _____ low voice. "Well, if it is not the truth, where could you find such a ship you have just described?" (George F. Schultz, 1968:64)



❁ 7-3 – Using correct *prepositions* 2

Add a **preposition** to the blank if necessary. Write \emptyset if a *preposition* is not necessary.

1. All (of) the books we have are very old.
2. My little brother is very interested _____ playing games.
3. Almost all _____ students work very hard towards their degree.
4. Both _____ them are my relatives.
5. It is important _____ a high school student to solve math problems and write English essays well.
6. I have many friends. They are _____ different countries.
7. The pollution _____ some countries today is not well taken care.
8. This seafood restaurant _____ the corner serves good food.
9. This letter must be drafted _____ the manager, not me.
10. His car is _____ the garage _____ repairs.
11. In Vietnam the oldest son _____ a family has two principal responsibilities. He has to earn the living and take care _____ his parents when they are old.
12. Some _____ people do not believe _____ ghosts. _____ them seeing is believing.
13. My brother-in-law pays 350 dollars _____ his car every month.
14. You have to focus your concentration _____ the material when you are reading.
15. What are you looking _____? My pencil.
16. "If you consent, I will tie you _____ a tree; then my mind will be free." continued the farmer.
17. _____ five friends of mine, Mr. Hanh is the closest.
18. While we cannot guarantee your admission _____ the day _____ the exam, every effort will be made to admit you _____ the test.
19. No one will be admitted _____ picture identification.
20. I could choose _____ all the animals, at my whim and fancy, the most delicious meats.
21. I am somewhat disturbed _____ the possibility that _____ my absence you might be seized _____ the desire to eat my buffalo.

22. At the start _____ the test, you are presented _____ test questions _____ middle difficulty.
23. _____ December 31, 1999 millions of people around the world were worried _____ the so-called Y2K bug.
24. Referring _____ the new law, smoking cigarettes is prohibited _____ all restaurants, stores, and public buildings,
25. _____ your convenience, we are forwarding a booklet _____ products available _____ sale.

❁ 7-4 – Using correct *preposition* 3

There is at least one error in each of the sentences. Correct these errors.

1. *In* Sunday morning, I wake *up* late, but I always go *for* a walk *at* the park *in* fifteen minutes.
2. *On* the moment I get home, I immediately take a shower *at* time to have breakfast.
3. The dog *at* the kitchen heard the commotion; it ran *up out* the house and sniffed *in* the house.
4. *On* 1991 I arrived *at* the United States, and a year later I resumed my education *in* a community college *around* the area.
5. *Because* heavy snowfall many schools were closed yesterday.
6. *On* pushing this red button, you can start the engine any time.
7. My wife was mad *with* the cat that broke her statuette which she had kept *during* over twenty years.
8. Choose *out* a wide variety for items – *of* electronics and computers *and* furniture.
9. We are requesting that you call us immediately *in* receipt *on* this letter.
10. *At* the early years *in* the Lê dynasty, there lived *in* the village of Bích Câu a young scholar named Tú Uyên.
11. Born *to* a famous family of scholars, he was reared *from* the literary tradition, and when he grew up he became known far and wide.
12. He spent his days and nights *in* books, reciting his favorite poems *for* great pleasure.
13. Though many young maidens *at* the area would have liked to marry Tú Uyên, he did not wish to marry any *among* them.
14. One day, *on* the middle *in* Spring Festival, Tú Uyên wanted to go *on in* the open fields.

15. He saw a maiden *with* surprising beauty standing *close* a blossoming peach tree.
16. A taxi driver was arrested Saturday *in* suspicion *about* attempted kidnapping, beating and harrassing a ten-year-old girl *in* Fullerton.
17. I have great need *in* it *for* my daily work.
18. Unfortunately, I have left my wisdom *in* home. I never bring it *along* me *in* the fields. But, if you like I will go there *with* it.
19. These photographs *from* my daughters were taken when she was ten years old.
20. Our spaceship earth is one *in* nine planets orbiting *round* the sun *of* 365.25 days.
21. Rice is one *among* the agricultural products grown *at* Vietnam together *with* corn, yams, soy beans, mung-beans, peanuts, and sticky rice.
22. My wife is angry with her daughter because she messed *upon* all the clothes in the closet and in the dresser.
23. A month *of* the departure, travelers will be given several shots *for* vaccines to prevent them *in* committing infectious diseases.
24. I am looking *for* receiving your answer.
25. *During* the Vietnam War, many innocent people *of* both sides were killed brutally *because* their lack of knowledge and communication.

❁ 7-5 – *Prepositional phrase* identification

Underline *prepositional phrases* in the following paragraph.

My friend is well-known among his friends and relatives for being hen-pecked. One day as his wife was away, he asked some friends of his, who were also hen-pecked like him, to come to his house for a chat. While the men were talking, laughing happily, their wives, including my friend's, quietly entered the house without their noticing. At seeing their wives, the men rushed out of the house, except my friend who stood motionless. At first his friends thought he was brave enough to confront his wife. But when his wife shouted at him, he collapsed onto the floor. Then they knew that he had been so petrified that he became unconscious! (A Vietnamese joke.)



❁ 7-6 – Using *prepositions with verbs*

Select the one *-a* or *-b-* that better answers the question.

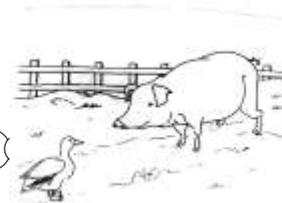
1. We had to *send for* an expert to work on our project.

- a. We had to invite an expert to work on our project.
- b. We sent an expert to our project work on our project.
2. He promised to marry her, but later he has *gone back on* his word.
 - a. He promised to marry her, and he did.
 - b. He promised to marry her, but he did not keep his word.
3. How have you *gotten along with* your new friend?
 - a. Do you like your new friend?
 - b. Do you go with your friend?
4. We are *looking for* a hand to help us in this matter.
 - a. We have found a hand to help us in this matter.
 - b. We need a hand to help us badly.
5. On our way home, we *dropped in on* our elderly aunt.
 - a. On our way, home we paid a brief visit to our elderly aunt.
 - b. We dropped our elderly aunt on our way home.
6. We can not *stand for* his mistakes any more.
 - a. We do not forgive him for his mistakes.
 - b. We cannot alter his mistakes.
7. He is familiar *to* me.
 - a. He knows me well.
 - b. I know him well.
8. She is a good wife; she *wait on* her husband foot and hand.
 - a. She treats her husband badly.
 - b. She treats her husband very well.
9. In an air-raid alert drill, the townspeople were *listening for* the two-tone siren to sound.
 - a. The townspeople were listening to the siren.
 - b. The townspeople were waiting for the siren to sound attentively.
10. Once you have signed a contract, you cannot *get out of* it easily.
 - a. You have to realize the contract once you have signed it.
 - b. You cannot run away from your contract.
11. Let's not *laugh at* anyone.
 - a. Let's get along well with one another.
 - b. Let's not ridicule anyone.
12. After my mother's death, my aunt brought me up.
 - a. My aunt brought me to her house.
 - b. My aunt raised me until I became a grown-up.
13. As we went back to where he had lived five years earlier, we *ran into* an old friend of ours.
 - a. We happened to know an old friend of ours.
 - b. We happened to meet an old friend of ours again.
14. Nam is a slow student. He cannot *catch up with* many others in his class.



- a. He cannot catch his classmates.
 - b. He cannot understand his lessons as well as his classmates.
15. Phu *fell in love with* a girl named Susan.
- a. Phu fell down because he loved Susan.
 - b. Phu loved Susan.
16. We'll be out of town *for* a week.
- a. Seven more days we'll be out of town.
 - b. We'll be away from home seven days.
17. People should look *out for* their health.
- a. People should be concerned about their health.
 - b. People should look out to find their health.
18. You don't have to take it *out on* me.
- a. You don't have to take me out of it.
 - b. You don't have to afflict me because of your mistake.
19. Love and money came *between* the two brothers. They treat each other like strangers now.
- a. They became hostile with each other.
 - b. They became more friendly.
20. Some people lie and cheat, and always seem to get *away with* it.
- a. Some people lie and cheat but they don't get any punishment.
 - b. Some people lie and cheat then they run away.
21. Some people do their business *off* the books.
- a. Some people do not keep books with them.
 - b. Some people do business for cash and avoid paying tax.
22. The negotiation went *off* badly.
- a. The negotiation was successful.
 - b. The negotiation was not successful.
23. The group of Boy Scouts were listening *to* their master's instructions about the boat race.
- a. They obeyed their mater's instrucionts.
 - b. They were listening to the master for instructions.
24. Two students in my class are playing *up to* the teachers.
- a. They attempt to set one teacher against another.
 - b. They attempt to gain the teachers' favor.
25. His son walked *out on* his family
- a. His son ran away from home.
 - b. His son walked out of the house.

My son
walked out
on my
family.



☸ 7-7 – Particles vs. adverbs

Underline and mark *part.* for the *particles*, *prep.* for the *prepositions* or *adv.* for the *adverbs* in the sentences.

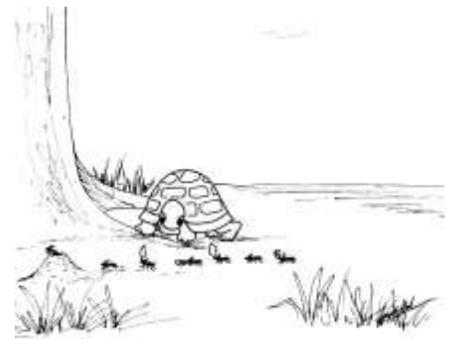
1. adv. Mai came **in** and smiled at everybody in the room.
2. _____ The car dealer is looking **into** Tâm's credit record.
3. _____ The new employee is **in** with the boss, but we don't think that will last.
4. _____ We drove from Seattle **down** to Monterey.
5. _____ He has been turned **down** by many companies.
6. _____ We usually go **out** for dinner on weekend.
7. _____ When he came **to**, he did not remember what had happened.
8. _____ As the moon came **up**, the rescue team set out for a search.
9. _____ A modest person never shows **off**.
10. _____ A trouble came **up** at the last minute, so he could not come to our party.
11. _____ Tâm takes **after** his old-aged father.
12. _____ After a song, the singer stepped **down** from the stage and shook hands with her fans.
13. _____ In the meeting the marketing manager usually brings **forward** several interesting suggestions.
14. _____ When I cleaned up the dresser, I ran **into** an old picture of my mother.
15. _____ I told him to come **down** and look, but he did not listen to me.
16. _____ When I first fell in love with her, I walked **past** her house twice a day.
17. _____ I saw two persons walk **past**.
18. _____ My mother used to tell us to eat **up** all the food she prepared for the meal.
19. _____ When listening to him, the audience seemed to eat **up** every word he said.
20. _____ This book is **on** Vietnamese history.
21. _____ We plan to eat **out** this evening.
22. _____ The poor mother is eating her heart **out** over her lost son. (*to eat one's heart out* 'đau buồn vì chuyện gì')
23. _____ These students are excused **from** class due to their Tết New Year celebration.
24. _____ Which shelf did you get these books **from** ?
25. _____ When he heard someone scream for help inside the house, he rushed **in** to help.

☸ 7-8 – Using anaphoric TO

Give answers to these questions, using anaphoric *TO*.

1. Why don't you take your children along? (not able)
2. Why didn't you say "hello" to me? (sorry, forget)

3. Take some if you want. (not wish)
4. Have you ever been to Paris? (love, not have chance)
5. Can we stop for a cup of coffee? (not time)
6. It's lunch time. Would you like something to eat? (like)
7. Did he mean to turn you out of house? (sure, not mean)
8. I know you don't want to come, but I insist. (not promise)
9. I heard that she beat her husband last night. (no right to)
10. Why did you drink wine, but not beer? (love)
11. Why didn't you bare your heart to her? (not have chance)
12. Did you come to the workshop this morning? (not suppose)
13. Your wife always loves to help people, do you? (often, like)
14. Would you like to come with us? (love)
15. Do we have to give them expensive gifts? (not have to)



Translate the following passages into English:

Chúng tôi là 12 anh chị em với rất nhiều bà con thường xuất hiện trong các ấn phẩm mà chúng tôi xem là một đại gia đình thân yêu. Riêng hai chúng tôi là đứa đứng thứ tư và thứ năm trong gia đình. Tuy nhiên tôi tình cờ tìm thấy trong một đoạn văn không hề nhắc đến hai chúng tôi. Đoạn văn đó viết như thế này:

‘Đây là một đoạn văn rất bất thường. Tôi tò mò không rõ bạn có thấy ngay tại sao tôi gọi đoạn văn này bất thường không. Đoạn văn trông rất bình thường và chẳng có gì lạ và chắc bạn cũng thấy đâu có gì sai! Không có gì sai thật! Nhưng nó vẫn không bình thường. Hãy tìm cho kỹ, suy nghĩ cho kỹ và rồi bạn vẫn không thấy tại sao bất thường kia mà. Hãy gắng nữa đi, trước sau gì bạn cũng tìm ra. Nhưng nhớ đừng nhờ ai giúp cả nha!’

Answer is at the end of the Key to Workbook.

Practice Quizzes for Chapter Eight

✿ 8-1 – Using coordinating conjunctions

Combine the short sentences into a larger one, using proper *coordinating conjunctions*:

1. Khánh bought two books. Mai bought two books. Lan bought two books.
→ *Khánh, Mai, and Lan bought two books each.*
2. We would like to go to a movie last Sunday. We did not have time to go to a movie.

3. She should have cleaned her room before breakfast. She should have brushed her teeth before breakfast.

4. When I have free time, I enjoy watching TV. Sometimes I read a book.

5. I have been looking for a job. I have not found one.

6. That man is young. He is very lazy. He doesn't want to work. He only wants to hang around with his lazy friends.

7. When we were in Vietnam we used to go the beach during the summer. When we were in Vietnam we used to go camping during the summer. When we were in Vietnam we used to fish in the river during the summer.

8. I am used to eating Mexican food. I am used to eating Italian food. I am not used to eating Korean food.

9. I am not sure what time he will leave for the airport. He might leave at nine. He might leave at ten.

10. Tâm is married. Mai is married. Lan is married. They are my friends.

11. "And" is a conjunction. "Or" is a conjunction. "But" is a conjunction. "Nor" is a conjunction. "Not" is not a conjunction.

12. He is very slow. He is very foolish. He is very kind-hearted.

13. What are seven colors comprised of spectrum? They are.
-
14. My son's ambition is to become an engineer. His ambition is to become a famous singer.
-
15. My daughter graduated from college this summer. She has a job in a hospital.
-
16. Mai is a good student in her class. Mai is also an active member of the student association.
-
17. Mrs. Hughes has two little pups. She has three kittens. She also has one parrot. She plans to buy some snakes. She plans to buy one owl.
-
18. Vietnam has a lot of tropical fruit trees. Vietnam has a lot of tropical flowers. Vietnam has many beaches.
-
19. I like to talk to people in my neighborhood. I like to make friends with students in my class. I like to discuss political events around with my father.
-
20. Schools in the United States do not teach human ethics to children. They do not teach children to behave accordingly. They do not teach children to respect old-aged people.
-
21. Many people like to live in the suburb because it is quiet there. Many people like to live in the suburb because the air is less polluted. Some other people dislike to live in the suburb because it too far from their work.
-
22. The little road to my cottage in the countryside was dirty. It was narrow. It was muddy. It was sometimes full of thorns.
-
23. During Tết my daughter received "lucky money" from my sisters. She received it from my brothers. She received it from my friends. Altogether she got 120 dollars!
-

24. Mai heard the bell ring. She came to the door. She opened the door. She greeted the guest. She showed the guest to his seat. She invited the guest with a cup of tea.

25. A bird has its time to sing merrily. A flower has its time to bloom. A human being has his or her time to fall in love.

✿ 8-2 – Using correlative conjunctions

Complete the sentences with your own words, using *correlative conjunctions*. There may be more than one possible answers.

1. I cannot tell _____ he knows how to do the practice quizzes (whether)
→ I cannot tell *whether* he knows how to do the practice quizzes.
2. Tâm is able to work _____ at home _____ in his office because his computers _____.
3. _____ Minh _____ her friends were late to class yesterday.
4. He works _____ on week days _____ on weekends.
5. _____ the father _____ knows how to drive. They _ took the bus.
6. _____ you study hard _____, it doesn't matter to me.
7. _____ his wife _____ speak English.
8. _____ papaya _____ avocado are grown in Vietnam.
9. I know _____ his two uncles _____ his father are in California.
10. This coffee is _____ nor _____. It's okay.
11. The world is enjoying _____ economic _____ technological developments.
12. According to my teacher, my grade was _____ good _____ bad.
13. No one knows _____ the world will be good _____ bad in _____ century.
14. A _____ person is always helpful _____ to himself and his family _____ to the society _____.
15. _____ people – the driver _____ the passenger were injured in the car accident.

16. _____ the school library _____ the city library doesn't have the book I need.
17. Before 1975 a petroleum engineer declared that the continental shelf offshore Vietnam had _____ oil _____ natural gas.
18. Children can have _____ alcoholic drinks _____ coffee.
19. _____ are they taking mathematics, _____ chemistry _____.
20. _____ you have to come early _____ you don't come.
21. In the old days we had _____ refrigerator _____ gas stove.
22. _____ rice _____ corn are grown widely in Vietnam.
23. _____ a thermometer _____ a barometer are needed in a house in the United States.
24. I _____ like watching TV _____ do I enjoy going to the movies.
25. I _____ go to school _____ have a full-time job.

✿ 8-3 – Using *parallelism*

Correct the errors in the passage, using *parallel structure*.

1. My friend is tall, muscular, and ^{handsome} ~~has a good-looking face~~.
2. The dog chased the cat through the door, around the house, and ran into the back yard.
3. She is good not only at painting but is also an excellent sculptor.
4. My dreams are to help people learn English grammar and learning to write English essays.
5. My father was a French teacher, and translated Chinese books.
6. Some television programs have too much sex, violence, and the language is foul.
7. The manager talked about promoting the sale but not to talk how to reduce the overhead expenses.
8. Smoking cigarettes is not good for your health, and worse for people around the smoker.
9. Tâm's hobby is playing the guitar, to go the movies, and stamps collecting.
10. The clerk suggested that we fill out the forms and to leave them with her.
11. He could not speak English, and to write English well.
12. Either his mother will come to the meeting or his father will.
13. The suspect did not only run away with a big box of jewelry, but to run away with a large sum of cash.
14. Did you tell me to go or staying here with you?

15. Ask yourself if you have done anything for your yourself, and asked yourself if you have done anything good for your family, and ask yourself if you have done anything good for the community you are living in.
16. Don't you think Sue is a beautiful girl, but haughty and apathetic?
17. The sight of a bee flies from one flower to another in a warm sunlight and it amuses one's heart. A bee works hard and a useful creature.
18. When I was in high school, I used to collect roses, catching butterflies, and to let dragon fly bite my navel so that I was able to swim in the river.
19. In Vietnam, most children are eager to learn to swim. They are cheated by the adults that a dragonfly bite enables them to learn to swim rapidly. Most children let a dragonfly bit their navels!
20. It should be fun going picnic with relatives, friends. At the picnic ground, we hike. We fish. We cook the food on open fire. We climb up trees. We enjoy most hide-and-seek.

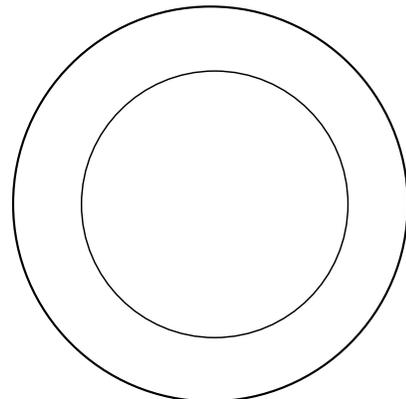
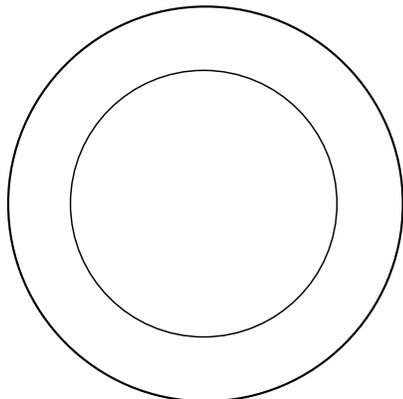


* * *

Use these two circles below. Tell the difference between a democratic regime and a totalitarian regime using these words: people, law, government officials, and.

Words can be repeated.

(Find the answer in the Workbook Key)



Practice quizzes for Chapter Nine

9-1 – Using interjections

Translate these sentences into English, using proper interjections.

1. Thôi chết! Trễ rồi. → *My goodness! I am late already.*
2. Aí chà, đau quá. Sao anh lại bóp tay em mạnh vậy?

3. Này! Đừng có chọc nó.

4. Xin chúc mừng bạn có việc làm mới.

5. Than ôi, thời oanh liệt nay còn đâu!

6. Chà! Kiếm đâu ra cái áo đẹp quá vậy?

7. Hứ! Để mặc tôi!

8. Thôi đi, đừng nhắc tới chuyện đó nữa!

9. Tuyệt vời! Em hát hay quá.

10. A! trời tạnh mưa rồi.

11. Hoan hô! Anh ta sửa xe cho tôi xong rồi. Cảm ơn NHE.

12. Trời ơi, ai làm dính cà-phê lên cái áo mới của tôi vậy nè.

13. Tôi biết, anh thì chỉ có nói dóc!

14. Hay quá! Hay quá! Cú sút tuyệt quá!

15. Này, đợi đó tao uống xong cà phê đã!

16. Con bướm vờn từ hoa này đến hoa khác làm cho người xem thích thú. Hình ảnh ấy thật vui mắt!

17. Cha chả, hôm nay anh ăn bộn bánh bao quá!

18. Để cho tao yên. Mà nghe tao nói không?

19. Câm mồm đi! Cứ đứng đó mà lải nhải.

20. Đã nhiều lần trong đời, tôi ném đủ mọi đấng cay. Nay tôi nói cho nó nghe để nó cố gắng, nhưng những lời tôi nói đều như nước đổ lá môn. Thật buồn quá chừng!

✿ 9-2 – Interjection usage

Rewrite the sentences, using interjections.

1. I won't talk to you again. Don't ever think about it.
 → *Ugh! Don't ever think I will talk to you again*
2. You must wait here. I have to finish my work first.

3. I am very miserable. My life is not as enjoyable as many others I know.

4. The sun shines brightly. The sky is very clear, and the wind blows very gently today.

5. I had a bad day today. My car had a flat tire. I came to work late. My boss shouted at me.

6. Look at that young girl. She is very graceful.

7. I drove a nail into the wall but accidentally hit my finger. It hurt a lot.

8. We are sorry. We have to go now.

9. It is too bad. My computer froze again.

10. You have done a nice job. I admire you.

11. That is great thing you have brought to us. We like it very much.

12. You broke my beautiful lamp. Isn't that great?

13. Let's hurray Tom for his excellent performance.

14. The piano is too heavy. I could not push it however hard I have tried. *Phew!*

15. I am surprised to see you in your neat clothes.

16. The sight makes anyone's heart brighten.

17. I was scared. You narrowly hit the hydrant.

18. Everything is going fine as we planned.

19. He did his job so quickly.

20. You have to be careful. The streets are slippery.

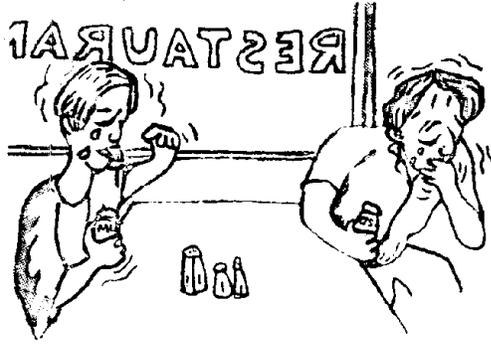
21. I can't believe he eats rats.

22. I don't understand what kind of person that man is.

23. The car is bad condition. He bought it for \$3,000, but he said it was a bargain. I don't understand him.

24. I don't want to see you here. Go immediately.

25. He said that \$6,000 for his car, which is in bad shape, was a good deal. I don't understand why he said it was a good deal.



Two friends (a joke)

Two friends went on a trip to London. In London, they went into a restaurant for dinner. On each table in the restaurant was a jar of mustard. Not having seen mustard before, one of the two friends took a big dose of it a put into his mouth.

Immediately tears ran down his cheeks. The other friend asked why he was crying. “I am crying at the thought of the death of my unfortunate father who was hanged twenty years ago,” answered the crying friend.

They continued eating. Not long afterwards the other friend also took a spoonful of mustard and put it into his mouth. Instantly tears filled his eyes. His friend then asked: “Why are **you** crying now?” “Well, I am crying because you were not hanged with your poor father twenty years ago,” was the man’s answer.

Practice Quizzes for Chapter Ten

✿ 10-1 – Knowing noun clauses with *question words*

Change the questions into noun clauses to complete the sentences.

1. What time is it now? Can you tell me? _____ → Can you tell me *what time it is?* _____
2. When did we meet for the first time? My wife does not remember.

3. Where are you from? Would you write down? _____
4. What happened to your dog? Do you know? _____
5. Where has she been? Let's ask her. _____
6. What did they say? _____ astounded all of us.
7. Who is that man in black? Does anyone know? _____
8. Why were you late? Please tell us _____
9. How did he solve the problem? That is the question. _____ is the question.
10. When will they arrive? Does the letter say _____
11. Why don't they come to our party? I want to know. _____
12. Whose umbrella is that? Does anybody know? _____
13. How many glasses of wine did you drink? Please tell me. _____
14. How old is my grandfather? Can you guess? _____
15. How much does it cost? Should I tell you _____
16. How long does it take a letter to go from here to Vietnam? Does anybody know _____

17. When the meeting is going to be? Did the manager say? _____
18. Why did she cry? Can anyone here guess? _____
19. Who's that? Go and look _____!
20. I want you to answer me. When are you going to look for a job? _____

21. Why she does not want to go to a doctor. I never understand. _____

22. Does anyone know? Will it rain tomorrow? _____

23. How many diskettes do you need for your documents? She wanted to know. _____

24. Which road do I take to go to Big Bear? Excuse me, sir. _____

25. Which kind of car I should buy? I can't decide. _____

✿ 10-2 – Using *noun clauses* with *Wh- ever*

Make sentences with **question words** *Wh- +ever noun clauses*.

1. Any time she goes shopping, she asks her sister to go along.
 → *Whenever she goes shopping*, she asks her sister to go along.
2. *Any place* we go, we find an interesting thing to learn.

3. There are many television stations; we can watch any station we wish.

4. On Sunday, my children can get up *anytime* they want.

5. Freedom of speech means you can say *anything* you like provided that anything you say must not violate others' freedom.

6. When living my father used to teach me not to judge *anyone* I meet for the first time.

7. A Vietnamese woman is devoted to doing *anything* she can to raise her children until they become grown-ups in case of her husband's absence or death.

8. You are free now. You can do *anything* or leave *anytime* you wish.

9. *Anyhow* his wife dresses, she always looks beautiful to him.

10. We welcome *anyone* who wants to join our club.

11. My brother-in-law is an easy-going person. He is willing to help you *anything* you ask him to.

12. You can take *any of these things* in this room.

13. *Anyone* who is caught cheating will fail the examination.

14. An honest person tells *anything* that is on his mind.

15. Since we have a car of our own, we can go *any place* we want.

16. *Any way* he had tried hard, he failed.

17. *Anything* you do, you are responsible for *it*.

18. *No matter how* hard he spoke to her, she was indifferent.

19. Please let me know *any place* you have visited.

20. I'll call you *any time* I got home.

✿ 10-3 – Using noun phrases with *Wh-* + *infinitives*

Rewrite the sentences using **question words + infinitives**.

1. Tâm and Lan could not decide *what they should take next semester*.

→ Tâm and Lan could not decide *what to take next semester*.

2. It is not easy to tell people *what they should do*, and *what they should not*.

3. When learning a foreign language you should ask yourself *how you can express your idea in the language*, not *why you have to express it that way*.

4. My 15-year-old daughter eagerly wants to know *how she can drive a car*.

5. *When we should meet* is the first thing we have to decide now.

6. Do you know *why you should study hard today*? It is because of your own future.

7. We need to know *whom we will meet at the airport*, and *how we can recognize them*.

-
8. In case of emergency, you have to be quick-minded to decide *what you should do first*, and *what you should do next*.
-
9. Someone usually has a good excuse for his mistakes, but I don't know *whether I should believe him or not*.
-
10. Children sometimes ask their parents some questions about sex that they don't know *how they should answer them properly*.
-
11. A wise thing for a man in business is *when he should invest the money*, and *in what he should invest the money*.
-
12. Please show us *how we can master English grammar*.
-
13. The fireman explained to a group of children *what they should do when an earthquake occurs*.
-
14. No one told us *where we could find the article*.
15. I can't think of *what else I can help him*, but I think he must help himself first.
-
16. Sometimes I don't know *what I should do* if my daughter does not listen to me and runs wild.
-
17. We need a good place *where we can live the rest of our lives*.
-
18. There are so many poor people in need of my help. I know *how I can help them overcome their hardships*.
-
19. Lan likes the color of the car but its price is too high for her. The other one is affordable but it is black, which she doesn't like. Lan doesn't know *which car she should buy*.
-
20. His wife has urged him *that he should quit smoking, but he absolutely refused*.
-
21. He is quiet person. He never says *where he goes, what he does, who he meets*.
-

22. When I took the test I was so nervous that I was not sure *how I should answer the questions*.

23. In a military operation, the commander never let you know *when you will depart*.

24. In a business activity, it is important that you must know *what you will do, how you will do it, when you will do it and where you will start*.

25. Everyone in my office is eager to know *when he or she will get a pay raise*.

⊗ 10-4 – Using noun clause with *whether ... or* or *if*

Combine the sentences, using ***whether, or not*** or ***if***.

1. She goes to school, or she doesn't not go to school today. I have no idea.

→ *I have no idea whether (or if) she goes to school today or not.*

2. Will he be removed from his office, or he will stay with his job. No one can tell.

3. It will rain or it won't rain. Thanks to the use of weather satellite, people can predict it easily.

4. A Vietnamese proverb says that you go to the market or you don't go to the market, the market is still crowded with people.

5. He is going to accept the job, or he is not going to accept the job. It's him to decide.

6. Will the world become better in the next century, or will it be worse than this century?
Can anyone foresee?

7. I did not watch the weather forecast last night, so I don't know it is cold today, or it is hot today.

8. He is always silent. He feels happy, or he does not feel happy. He never shows.

9. Is there any form of life on Mars? No scientists can be sure of that.

10. Should he call his girl friend now, or he should not? Nam wonders.

11. People have been arguing the question: Which came to being first—the egg or the chicken?

12. In America, it is hard to tell a person has money, or he doesn't have money.

13. Since people, especially women, use a lot of make-ups and “artificials”, you can not guess their ages correctly.

14. If a person wears long hair, you cannot tell such a person a man or a woman from behind.

15. Will he keep his promise? I want to know.

16. People are hard to please. Some like what you do; others don't. You should live for yourself.

17. Do you believe in ghosts? Or don't you believe in them? Why are you afraid of ghosts?

18. Maybe the story is real and maybe it's not real. The investigator will certainly look into it carefully.

19. Some people work very hard. Some don't. All will die empty handed.

20. That the computer in the 21st century will be the same of different from that in the 20th century is not important. It will be used as an mediator between human beings and technology.

21. The funny thing about a computer system is that its heart (the CPU) is growing smaller, but its eyes (the monitor) are growing bigger. Have you noticed that? I wonder.

22. At the time people can tell what inside an electron is, the notion about space will no longer exist. By then, the notion about time will become invalid, as well. I want to know.

23. Tết (Lunar New Year Celebration) has a great significance. It's a combination of ideas about New Year, Christmas and Thanksgiving put together. The poor and the rich celebrate Tết with the same mood.

24. The Year of the Dragon really brings on luck, happiness, and peace to all. It is the time when yin and yang are in harmony. People of different cultures may wonder.

25. Afterworld to me is just a concept of existence. You believe in it, or you don't believe in it. It depends on your religious perspective. 'Thế giới bên kia đối với tôi chỉ là một khái niệm về sự hiện hữu. Bạn tin có hay bạn không tin có. Điều này tùy vào nhãn quan tôn giáo của bạn.'

✿ 10-5 – Using *that clause* as a subject

Combine the sentences into one, using *that clauses*.

1 Winter comes before spring. It's a matter of course.

→ ***That winter comes before spring is a matter of course.*** 'Rằng mùa đông đến trước mùa xuân là lẽ tự nhiên.'

2. Learning a foreign language is difficult to some people. It is undeniable.

3. Smoking cigarettes is hazardous to one's health. It may be right.

4. Many children devote themselves to developing their abilities with great efforts. It is very encouraging.

5. Most living creatures on earth need water. It is obvious.

6. He did not ask me before using my computer. That made me angry.

7. He is a good person. It matters to me a lot.

8. Her children never help her with housework. She usually complains.

9. Treat others as you would have them treat you. It is a good advice.

10. A tax reduction would go into effect soon. The new Prime minister declared that.
-
11. The car needs new tires and a new engine. It is too bad.
-
12. The world of the 21st century will be better than that of the 20th century. It is questionable.
-
13. This exercise will give you an understanding of the use of *that clause*. It is my belief.
-
14. Men are good at culinary art than women. It is apparent.
-
15. Most cooks in the world are men. It is a well-known fact.
-
16. Women are good at raising children, and taking care of the housework. No one denies that.
-
17. Women are also good at working in an office, and at tending the patients in hospitals. Everyone admires their jobs.
-
18. The majority of people in the countryside of Vietnam live in an intolerable poverty. That concerns many non-government organizations in the world.
-
19. Three things should be practiced to master a foreign language: its sound system, vocabulary, and sentence structure. They are equally important.
-
20. She has had a hard time looking for a full-time job since she graduated. That makes her feel frustrated.
-
21. Nam did not pass the EWP (English Writing Proficiency) test. He did not graduate because of that.
-
22. Misunderstanding may cause a lot of trouble not only two individuals but also to two groups or countries. It may result in war.
-
-

23. Three questions should be answered when considering buying a new car: Can you pay for high insurance? Can you afford to cover monthly payments? Are you concerned about the safety of the new car when parking?

24. That clause is a combination of two or more ideas into one larger sentence. It is very helpful to master *that clause*.

25. Science cannot prove there is life after death. It doesn't mean death is final.

🌀 10-6 – Using the fact + that clause

A. Complete the sentences, using *the fact + that clause*.

B. Once you have done with the combination, omit *the fact* in the sentence, if possible.

1 We are having a lot of problems to deal with. We have to accept that.

→ *We have to accept the fact that we are having a lot of problems to deal with.*

2 My manager has been rude to us. He must admit that.

→ *The manager must admit (~~the fact~~) that he has been rude to us.*

3 She has been miserable because her husband left her without any explanation. She cannot conceal that.

4 Children nowadays are much cleverer than their forefathers. We should not disregard that.

5 Why do more young women prefer to be single mothers than their previous generations?
We would like to discuss that.

6 He has been cheating many people. He cannot hide it.

7 He quitted school too early. He never regretted.

8 Whatever he does is unsuccessful. His wife is very upset about this.

9 When he was in difficulty, none of his friends helped him. He never forgets that.

10 Money is a good servant but a bad master. Almost every one here knows about it.

11. Her husband spent too much time and money on horse races. She was very disappointed by that.

12. Their teenage children should be kept an eye on closely. Parents should not fail to overlook that.

13. When I was young, I had to work for a rich farmer as a water buffalo boy for two years. I never forget that.

14. I had been waiting for 45 minutes before the interview. I felt annoyed by it.

15. Mail comes and goes between Vietnam and the United States may take weeks, or even months. We are aware of it.

16. In a democratic country, no one can be above the laws. In a totalitarian country, the leaders are above the laws. Everyone understands that.

17. Smoking may cause lung and throat cancer. Most medical doctors have warned that.

18. Many girl students dropped out last year. One of the reasons was that these students lacked of commitment.

19. Early Academic Outreach Program (EAOP) is seeking brilliant students from 8th to 11th grades in high schools. The program proves successful.

20. An excited crowd awaited the arrival of the Dalai Lama. All newspapers reported this.

✿ 10-7 – Recognizing *direct speech*

Complete the sentences by adding necessary punctuation: quotation marks (“”), commas (,), question marks (?), exclamation (!), and capitalization.

1. i'm pleased to see you again where have you been mai asked lan
→ *"I am pleased to see you again. Where have you been?" Mai asked Lan.*
2. whatever you do or whomever you talk to does not matter to me said the girl to her sister

3. look what you have done shouted the foreman at the apprentice

4. oh darling I wish our love would be like an evergreen tree the man whispered sweetly to his girlfriend

5. i never forget helping a cheater like him the woman murmured sternly

6. well we regret to let you know said the manager to his employee that your request for a pay raise has not been approved

7. what are you going to do the mother asked her daughter tenderly quit school and look for a job or what

8. tãm loves singing while he is working i wonder should i go or should I stay the band

9. are you there mai called tãm

10. will you play with me the koala asked the squirrel.

11. play said the squirrel twirling his whiskers play i hardly understand what you mean

12. very good said the father to his son now go ahead finish your work then take my car to the garage for smog check

13. oh be quiet said the man angry go talk to yourself i hate a windbag

14. come on guys what are you waiting for tell me what you guys have gotten on your minds demanded the team leader

15. i have not come as an enemy he said only wish to have something explained.

16. mai dear how could a powerless person like you manage to confront a powerful man like him said a friend of mai's you know you are going to lose.

17. may I accompany you asked the tiger delighted with what he had just heard.

18. I must ask him about that said the tiger because you see if I could get this wisdom I would have even greater power over the other animals

19. Mr Man he said I am big, strong, and quick but I want to be more.

20. The farmer continued if you consent I will tie you to a tree then my mind will be free.

21. Behold my wisdom he shouted at his unfortunate victim, as the flames encircled the tigrer and burned him fiercely.

22. No you had better remain here replied the farmer if the villagers see you with me they may become alarmed and perhaps beat you to death wait here I will find what you need and return

✿ 10-8 – Use of *indirect speech*

Rewrite the quoted sentences in *indirect speech* form.

1. "I am pleased to see you again. Where have you been?" Mai asked Lan.
→ *Mai said to Lan that she was pleased to see Lan again and asked Lan where she had been.*
2. "Whatever you do, or whomever you talk to does not matter to me," said the girl to her sister.

3. "Look, what you have done!" shouted the foreman at the apprentice.

4. "Oh, darling! I wish our love would be like an evergreen tree!" the man whispered sweetly to his girlfriend.

5. "I never forget helping a cheater like him," the woman murmured sternly.

6. "Well, we regret to let you know," said the manager to his employee, "that your request for a pay raise has not been approved."

7. "What are you going to do?" the mother asked her daughter tenderly. "Quit school and look for a job, or what?"

8. Tâm talked to himself, "I have to win over myself first."

9. "Are you there, Mai?" called Tâm.

10. "Will you play with me?" the koala asked the squirrel.

11. "Play?" said the squirrel, twirling his whiskers. "Play? I hardly understand what you mean."

12. "Very good!" said the father to his son. "Now, go ahead finish your work, then take my car to the garage for smog check."

13. "Oh, be quiet!" said the man angrily. "Go talk to yourself! I hate a windbag!"

14. "Come on, guys! What are you waiting for? Tell me what you guys have gotten on your minds," demanded the team leader.

15. "I'll show you to the door," said the secretary to the customer.

16. "Don't ever trust anyone," advised the mother to her daughter.

17. "Give this letter to your uncle and tell him to read it carefully," said the sick father to his son.

18. "Is it necessary to make that phone call?" the miserly wife said to her husband who was about to call someone.

19. “Well!” replied the startled buffalo. “Why don’t you ask the farmer about his wisdom.”
The tiger decided to approach the farmer.

20. “Mai, dear, how could a powerless person like you manage to confront a powerful man like him?” said a friend of Mai’s. “You know you are going to lose!”

21. “Basically, life is miserable. If you live happily, you are lucky. But if you live miserably, you are still all right,” says my friend.

22. I am somewhat disturbed by the possibility that during my absence you might be seized with the desire to eat my water buffalo,” said the young farmer to the tiger.

23. “A swallow can not make spring, but at least it tells us spring is about to come,” said the “ivory tower” poet, a friend of mine.

24. “Well!” replied the startled old man. “Why don’t you ask him?”

25. “To tell the truth,” said the water buffalo, “I know nothing about all that. I only know I shall never be free of his power, for he has a talisman he calls wisdom.”



✿ 10-9 – Subjunctive in *noun clauses*

Complete the sentences with **noun clauses**, using your own words.

1. When alive, my mother used to advise *that*.
→ *When alive my mother used to advise me that I should set up a goal for my life.*
2. The police officer asked *that* _____ .
3. The man begged *that* _____ .

4. The director commanded *that* _____.
5. The employer demanded *that* _____.
6. The teenager desired *that* _____.
7. The new law forbids *that* _____.
8. His wife insisted *that* _____.
9. The fundraisers move *that* _____.
10. The committee proposed *that* _____.
11. The dean has recommended *that* _____.
12. The new rules require *that* _____.
13. The armistice stipulated *that* _____.
14. Mai suggested *that* _____.
15. Her mother has urged *that* _____.
16. The new assembly requests *that* _____.
17. I always urge my son *that* _____.
18. The suspect admitted *that* _____.
19. We insist *that* _____.
20. The committee urged *that* _____.
21. The lawyer maintained *that* _____.
22. The company assured *that* _____.
23. The customer complained *that*. _____.
24. The stranger threatens *that* _____.
25. My sister reminded me *that* _____.

⊗ 10-10 – Using noun clauses with exclamatory ideas

First, change the affirmative statement into an exclamation, then combine it with the second part.

1. His behavior is a nuisance. Can you stand that?
→ *What nuisance his behavior is!*
→ *Can you stand what a nuisance his behavior is?*
2. The new house is very small. Do you notice that?

3. The amount of payment was large. I was surprised.

4. Her husband is a good man. She is always boasting about him.

5. Her rheumatism ‘chứng phong thấp’ is painful. She usually complains about it.

6. His language was grossly offensive. Many people were disgusted at his words.

7. The flower garden was marvelous. I felt amazed at seeing it.

8. Few parents attended the PTA³ conference. The principal was disappointed.

9. Lâm has been seriously sick. He keeps talking about his sickness to anyone who comes and sees him.

10. It was the wonderful time we had in Saigon. Do you remember?

11. The matter is very important. Does anybody realize that?

12. His wound is extremely critical. We all can see that.

13. Her love for them is undefinable. The children all know.

14. The manager has been treating his subordinates badly. Have you ever talked about it?

³ Parents Teachers Association, tạm dịch là ‘Hội Phụ Huynh Học Sinh’, kỳ thật là ‘Hội Giáo Viên và Cha Mẹ’

15. The villagers enjoyed a good harvest last fall. The paper article remarked.

16. A big crowd showed up for the rally. The candidates were pleased.

17. The puppy is cute. Everyone chuckles to see it.

18. Today was a bad day for me. I got a flat tire in the morning. On my way, a police officer stopped me for speeding. My boss shouted at me because I came late. Can you imagine that?

19. Trầm Tử Thiêng was noted for his music and for his devotion to the community. He was a great man.

20. The weather last year was extremely unusual. It was very hot in October and November. No one liked it.

21. The significance of color and a specified kind of flower given by a person to another vary in different countries. It's hard to have thorough understanding of all that.

22. Nam is an elegant, tasteful, knowledgeable, and industrious person. Many girls in the neighborhood like him.

23. Mailan is a rude, haughty, and bad-tempered girl in our class. No one likes her at all.

24. The new car accelerates smoothly from 5 miles an hour to 65 miles in 5 seconds. He loves it.

25. Colorful butterflies are happily playing among the blooming flowers. I enjoy the scene.

✿ 10-11 – Adjective clauses are dependent clauses

Rewrite the sentences, using *adjective clauses* as *noun modifiers*.

1. Tâm bought an expensive new car.

→ *Tâm bought a car, which was new and expensive.*

2. They just moved into the house next to mine.

3. He talked to a young and enthusiastic man.

4. She managed to overcome her financial difficulty.

5. We usually talk to our next door neighbor.

6. My daughter loves to sing the songs from the movies.

7. We made a wonderful trip to San Francisco last summer.

8. His sleeping wife did not hear him leave the house.

9. The friendly and experienced worker retired last week.

10. I hate rude and impolite people.

11. I enjoy talking to knowledgeable and modest people.

12. Hà Nội has many culturally and architecturally valuable structures of the ancient times.

13. Some hungry dogs were straying along the streets.

14. Saigon with more than four million people is known as the economic capital of Vietnam.

15. We are looking for a large house for eight people.

16. She is working hard toward her high grade in her final.

17. It is a very good and dependable car.

18. He is a middle-aged, tall, dark-skinned man.

19. Last week we visited our uncle in San Jose.

20. That is a brand new 26-volume encyclopedia.

21. That shabby, long-bearded, bald man lives in our neighborhood.

22. We are living in small, white, very old 3-bedroom house.

23. The story in this book is simple but interesting. I liked it.

24. The new portable printer has functions of three machines: printer, fax, and photocopier.

25. My hard-working and kind-hearted mother-in-law never thought about herself.

✿ 10-12 – Adjective clauses with question words

Combine the sentences, using *question words* in *adjective clauses*.

1. This book is very good. Several pages in it have been missing.

→ *This book **whose several pages have been missing** is very good.*

2. The old car runs perfectly. Its seats are in bad shape.

3. The river is very calm and beautiful. I used to swim in it when I was young.

4. Could you find the answer to the questions? I asked you those questions yesterday.

5. I want to return to the hamlet. I spent my childhood there.

6. The instructor is explaining the new techniques of writing. This instructor is fully experienced in teaching composition writing.
7. Who is that man? Did you talk to him last night?
-
8. Huế is a small city in Central Việt Nam. It is noted for its ballads and lyrics.
9. I disliked his brother. He usually played a frightening joke on me.
-
10. A mother rat taught her little kids the way they could get the food.
-
11. The food was on the table. The table was too high for them to reach.
-
12. She also taught them the way they could bark like a dog. The dog usually scares the cat.
-
13. The soldier lost his legs. They gave him a pair of artificial legs. He is able to walk like a normal person now.
-
14. My son is aware of the necessity of having a college degree. He is trying his best to graduate next year.
-
15. My aunt is very old but still strong. She walks three miles a day and eats two apples a day.
-
16. Mr. Trần has been working hard day and night. He is eager to finish the book in two years.
-
17. Everybody in my office is busying finishing the work. This weekend is a long holiday. They will go out of town.
-
18. The birds are chirping noisily. They are happy because, for the first time in two weeks' raining, the sun has come back and is shining brightly.
-
19. The poor mother solemnly put the clay pot of yams in the middle of the mat. Her hungry children were eagerly waiting for their portions of yams for lunch.
-
-

20. A thin, middled-aged woman was scrubbing every single piece of her dirty clothes with a worn brush. She was sitting in the shade of a pear tree.

21. The woman sat behind a small bed that is made of bamboo. The bed was covered with a worn mat, and it was used as a table.

22. A middle-aged woman managed to hurry to the market. On her head was a big bamboo basket full of manioc and yam.

23. At the entrance of the market, a woman was bargaining with an old man on the price of the pig. The old man was holding the pig in his arms.

24. The typist carefully read the letter she had just typed. The letter was two pages long.

25. Mai bent over her mother to heard better. Her mother is 80 years old and nearly deaf.

26. This letter of recommendation is definitely perfect in terms of strong support. It gives the interviewers a good impression of the applicant.

🌀 10-13 – Adjective clauses as objects of preposition

Rewrite the sentences, using *adjective clauses* as *objects of preposition*.

1. This is a practice quiz. Its purpose is to help us understand the uses of adjective clauses.
→ *This is the practice quiz the purpose of which is to help us understand the uses of adjective clauses.*

2. I think that I owe the people. They gave me financial support.

3. We happened to meet three persons. One of them used to be my father's friend.

4. A group of four young men were talking about a woman. The woman is their new manager.

5. No one is living in that house. Two persons died in that house last year.

6. The Vietnam War is a controversial topic. Very few people like to talk about it.

7. We installed a new stand. On its top, we had the altar set up.

8. The traveler went along a narrow path. This way he could reach his destination faster.

9. Scott is a classmate of mine. I usually borrow some rare books from him.

10. I never forget the day. My mother died on that day.

11. The club is recruiting more teachers. The most qualified of these new teachers will be teaching at the new school in town.

12. The road may be closed. If so, we have to use the detour.

13. Kalahari Desert in Africa has one of the world's harshest climates. It is the home of a great quantity of prime carnivores, brown hyenas and lions. It is a little-known area of the world.

14. *The Reader's Digest* is a monthly magazine. It has a lot of interesting articles for readers of all ages to enjoy.

15. With *Basic English Structure*, students will have the opportunity to broaden their understanding of the language by examining its structure. The book focuses on the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese.

16. The White House is located on Pennsylvania Boulevard. The president of the United States lives in it.

17. I love folk poetry. It has been transferred by mouth from one generation to another. All Vietnamese people, more or less, know about this type of poetry.

18. Folk ballads are widely known in Texas and in many other states in the South. More people in the throughout the United States enjoy singing and listening to this type of folklore.

19. Trần Hưng Đạo was the most famous general in the history of Vietnam. He twice defeated the Mongolian invaders in the 12th century. Vietnamese people love to talk about him.

20. The legend of the origin of the Vietnamese people has it that Lạc Long ‘the Dragon Lord’ married to Âu Cơ ‘the Fairy Queen’. Their marriage created power and beauty. The Vietnamese have inherited the creation of power and beauty from them.

21. Bình got to carry home a big box. Inside the box were many things: books, pencils, crayons, and erasers.

22. The group climbed to the top of a hill. There they discovered remains of a goddess statue dating 750 years A.D.

23. Bánh chưng (or steamed sticky rice cake) used to be prepared for Tết celebration. Now it has become a common food in daily diet. Inside the cake is steamed mung-bean and some slices of pork.

24. One of the great poets in Vietnamese literature was Hồ Xuân Hương whose poems were lively and hypocritically made. They have double meanings that can be interpreted into two ways—obscenity or decency.

-
-
25. The most famous genius of prophecy and politics in Vietnam history was Nguyễn Bình Khiêm. Many contemporary national leaders sought advice from him.
-
-

⊗ 10-14 – *Adverb clauses* and their positions

Unscramble the sentences to make them meaningful. Place the *adverb clauses* at proper positions—initial, middle, or final.

1. people become since snobbish have those the won they lottery.
→ *Those people have become snobbish since they won the lottery.*
2. may The the as as they school to with books long us students keep go.

3. won't The until have an long a term organizers anything do a have plan reached they agreement

4. it Once made your you not change mind have up you should

5. we general were how promote discussing to sale the the in director As dropped to some have compliments

6. finish we'll two-week Hawaii for June go vacation As as our children to soon their school year a in

7. Now good change that to the time doesn't has jobs his arrived for project he want new

8. Until in newspaper he town name who one mentioned his no had known the never known was

9. started After they shopping new to had a finished construction away of the bridge they build mall the right

10. we in 1990s in the United years in Before the we had early been for arrived living Saigon States 26

11. may Whenever assignment leave you done you with your are

12. his wife to very dawn to to raise the children While does nothing work from has hard but dust gamble and he drink

13. took still place in prehistoric, The power animals had the of speech times when story

14. After was the the farmer reclined observed the and stout which meal chewing animal quietly

15. as long pay your all annual a fee you benefit entitled to the privileges As you of club are member

16. Whatever you for hesitation can for and your academic do success future do it without your

17. transfer food your in daily my that for wisdom deal to Please me so it can help me great search

18. marriage bond has much become as loose because decades people do several not value family Today's as they did ago

19. Vietnam to children people marry considered grow it a tragedy is not and have when In up.

20. child In is supposed Vietnamese. to a express his/her to his/her parents or any older people by saying "Đạ thưa" as a polite marker before the title of the person he/she is respect addressing to

✿ 10-15 – Use of adverb clauses of manner

Translate the sentences into English, using *adverb clauses of manner*.

1. Năm nay anh ta đã ngoài hai mươi rồi mà mẹ anh ta chăm sóc anh ta y như chăm sóc đứa bé lên năm.
→ *Although he is already in twenties, his mother takes care of him as if he were a five-year-old child.*
2. Anh ta trông như người thất tình.

3. Anh ta làm bộ giống như người thất tình.

4. Họ nói chuyện với ông ta lịch sự như những nhà ngoại giao lão luyện.

5. Bà ta lúc nào cũng có cử chỉ của một người giàu có.

6. Khi nghĩ lại chuyện đó, chúng tôi thấy mình sai khi không nghiên cứu kỹ tình hình tại chỗ.

7. Mọi việc diễn ra đúng y như đã dự trù.

8. Như vẫn thường xảy ra, nó cứ quên chìa khoá trong phòng.

9. Làm như còn có uy quyền trong tay, ông ta đòi mọi người phải răm rắp tuân theo lệnh ông ấy đưa ra.

10. Như đã trông đợi, lời tuyên bố của ông ta toàn là những hứa hẹn viển vông.

11. Khi gặp được mẹ nó, sự lo lắng của nó bỗng tan biến như một phép lạ.

12. Ông ta mấp máy môi như thể muốn nói điều gì.

13. Người đàn ông do dự như có điều gì thắc mắc nhưng chưa tiện hỏi.

14. Cách nói của cô ta nghe như là một người đã bị lường gạt nhiều lần.

15. Ai thắc mắc gì thì cứ hay vậy, tôi vẫn làm theo cách tôi.

16. Ôi, đã hơn một phần tư thế kỷ, các vết thương do chiến tranh để lại mà vẫn chưa lành như vừa xảy ra hôm qua!

-
-
17. Họ là địch thủ không thể nào hoà nhau được, vậy mà lúc nào gặp nhau cũng tươi cười bắt tay nhau như đôi bạn thân thiết.
-
-
18. Tường xiêu vách đổ, cổng gãy rào nghiêng trông như ngôi nhà hoang.
-
-
19. Sau mười năm xa xứ, nay cô ta trở về như người xa lạ.
-
-
20. Ông ta hành động y như người say.
-
-
21. Nàng là một nữ ca sĩ có giọng ca buồn tựa như có tâm sự không thể nào tỏ lộ.
-
-
22. Ông ta nói nghe như thật; những lời ông ta nói thoạt mới nghe thì rất có lý, nhưng càng nghĩ càng thấy sai.
-
-

⊗ 10-16 – Uses of adverb clauses of place

Translate the sentences into English, using *adverb clauses of place*.

1. Tôi sinh ra tại một làng quê hẻo lánh tại miền Trung, nơi đó thời thơ ấu của tôi đã bị sự nghèo khổ và chiến tranh tàn khốc cướp mất không tiếc thương.
→ *I was born in a remote village in Central Vietnam, where my childhood was mercilessly stolen by poverty and the fierce war.*
2. Một con hổ nhanh như chớp nhảy ra khu trảng trống, nơi con trâu đang đứng.
-
-
3. Tâm từ ngoài bước vào quán cà-phê, anh tiến đến một góc quán, trong đó có ba người bạn đang ngồi uống cà phê.
-
-
4. Anh đâu thì em đó. Thế mới gọi là thật tình yêu nhau.
-
-
5. Cô ta ngồi, không phải ngay tại chỗ cô ta thường ngồi, mà cách đó chừng vài mươi thước.
-
-
6. Chỗ nào hư thì sửa lại, nếu cần thiết.

-
7. Sau khi ra trường, anh ta sẵn sàng làm việc tại bất cứ nơi nào anh được bổ nhiệm đến.
-
8. Trong rạp hát bạn có thể ngồi bất cứ chỗ nào bạn muốn.
-
9. Chúng tôi đi đâu thì con cái chúng tôi đều theo đến đó.
-
10. Tham nhũng là kẻ thù của phát triển. Ở đâu có tham nhũng thì ở đó còn lạc hậu và nghèo đói.
-
11. Nó dám nói rằng ở đâu có rắc rối, ở đó có vợ nó.
-
12. Việt Nam là một nước nhỏ trong vùng Đông Nam Á nhưng có một dân số đông và lại chịu nhiều đau khổ triền miên vì ngoại xâm và nội thù.
-
13. Làng tôi có lũy tre xanh bao bọc, có hàng cau cao sau mỗi nếp nhà và có đình làng để khách qua đường nghỉ chân.
-
14. Trường học tại Hoa Kỳ là nơi huấn luyện chuyên viên cho cách ngành hơn là nơi là đào tạo con người cho xã hội.
-
15. Thanh niên là rường cột nước nhà. Ở đâu cần thì thanh niên đến.
-

✿ 10-17 – Using adverb clauses of time

Combine the sentences, using **adverb clauses of time**.

1. You have finished your work. You may go home.
→ *When(ever) you have finished your work, you may go home.*
2. We had breakfast, then we went to the park

3. They make up their minds. They never change their minds.

4. I don't want to be late. I have to go to work early.

5. He was shopping in a mall. He ran into an old friend of his.
-
6. You need the handsaw. You can keep it.
-
7. They did not know about our connection. One of their colleagues disclosed our connection.
-
8. The rental contract terminates soon. We will move out of the house.
-
9. You are the last one to leave the room. Please turn off the lights and fans.
-
10. He arrived home. He immediately turned on the computer and worked on his project.
-
11. My mother had all the dishes done. Everybody in the family got together around the table to dinner.
-
12. All the day's chores were done and my younger brothers and sisters had been put to bed. My mother started to mend our ragged clothes by the oil lamp.
-
13. She was nervous on the plane. It landed and she felt safe.
-
14. My substitute has come. I can take a week off!
-
15. He graduated from the university. He has been a teacher.
-
16. The EAOP (Early Academic Outreach Program) is seeking for excellent students from high schools. This program was initiated in University of California, Irvine several years ago.
-
17. Spring comes. All young buds on trees start to develop into light green leaves, and beautiful flowers spot here and there on the branches.
-
18. The sun rises behind the bamboo hedge. Birds are singing merrily in the trees.
-

19. It was the first time in five years, he could have a nice sleep without any nightmare.
20. It has been a long time we have not seen. It was ten years ago. We are happy to see each other again.

✿ 10-18 – Using adverb clauses of conditions

Put the sentences into English, using **adverb clause of condition**.

1. Chỉ với điều kiện là những bài tập trong sách này được sử dụng để giảng dạy, giảng viên được phép sao chép (cho học viên dùng).
→ **Only on condition that** the practice quizzes in this book are used for classroom instruction, instructors are allowed to make copies.
2. Nếu chuyện gia đình mà anh ta lo liệu không xong thì chuyện làm ăn anh ta còn bết bát hơn nữa.
3. Giá mà ngày xưa anh ta biết lo học hành thì bây giờ anh đã có một cái nghề đàng hoàng trong tay.
4. Đặt trường hợp xe bị chết máy giữa đường thì bạn làm sao?
5. Chỉ khi nào bà ta ở nhà để lo việc nhà thì bà ta mới cảm thấy vui thích.
6. Bà ta có vẻ nghiêm trọng là vì bà muốn bạn được khá hơn.
7. Miễn là bạn trả tiền hàng tháng đầy đủ thì không ai trách móc gì bạn cả.
8. Đây là số điện thoại của tôi, anh nên giữ để có khi cần liên lạc.
9. Nếu các bạn có cần gì, xin cứ cho chúng tôi biết.
10. Không có cửa thoát hiểm. Lỡ có hoả hoạn, sẽ có nhiều người chết vì chạy ra không kịp.
11. Ước gì anh lấy được nàng, để anh mua gạch Bát tràng về xây.

12. Chỉ sau khi sống chung với nhau, người ta mới biết hết tánh tình của nhau.
-
13. Bất kể trời mưa hay nắng, khi nào đi làm Mai cũng mang theo dù (ô) và áo lạnh.
-
14. Phương là người đầy tự tin. Thậm chí vào những lúc quẫn bách nhất cô ta cũng bình tĩnh và vững tâm.
-
15. Nếu câu chuyện bạn nói là thật, thì chẳng ai dám yêu.
-
16. Nếu biết rằng em đã có chồng. Trời ơi người ấy có buồn không?
-
17. Không ai biết được tương lai sẽ ra sao, nhưng ít ra cũng có thể suy nghĩ khi hành động trong hiện tại.
-
18. Tại sao trẻ con không biết thì không chịu dạy dỗ, để cho chúng lên làm bậy lại bắt bỏ tù?
-
19. Giữ được bình tĩnh và sáng suốt khi lâm vào trường hợp nóng giận hay bực bội mới thật sự có tánh nhẫn nhục.
-
20. Phải chi ngày xưa tôi nghe lời khuyên của cha tôi học nghề buôn bán thì giờ này chắc tôi giàu có lắm.
-

✿ 10-19 – Using adverb clauses of cause-and-effect

Combine the sentences in each question into one, using the word or phrase in parentheses to show **cause-and-effect**.

1. The new car is too expensive. We cannot afford to buy it. (*so, that*)
→ *The new car is **so** expensive **that** we cannot afford to buy it.*
 2. The weather was very cold. We could make ice in five minutes. (*so, that*)
-

3. It was a very beautiful day. We went to the park. (*such a, that*)

4. Tomorrow is a holiday. We don't have to get up early. (*since*)

5. He was too thirsty. He drank the water in a puddle by the road. (*so, that*)

6. The break was over. Every body went back to work. (*now that*)

7. Writing correct English is very difficult. We have to practice writing every day. (*so*)

8. She is an excellent singer. People around the world like her very much. (*such a, that*)

9. Many people from the countryside move to the cities in search of employment. A lot of farmland is left uncultivated. (*since*)

10. They had to go to work early the next day. They left the party at 10:30 p.m. (*as*)

11. He was making 80 miles per hour. A police officer stopped him and gave him a ticket. (*because*)

12. No offer has been made to pay for the damage of my car, I have to file a lawsuit. (*inasmuch as*)

13. One of our daughters has graduated from the university, my wife and I feel part of our burden has been lifted. (*now that*)

14. The apartment complex has not been re-painted for years, the landlord decided to have it remodeled soon. (*as*)

15. It rained cats-and-dogs all night long last night, we had to stay overnight at our friend's. (*because*)

16. She never listened to her mother who had advised her not to stay out too late. One night she was attacked by gang of three boys outside a night club at three o'clock.
(*consequently*)

17. His living condition is very bad. He is very thin and weak. (*therefore*)

18. The police taped the criminal's phone for information. They used this information to prosecute the criminal. (*thus*)

19. Chatting on the Internet gives you an illusion about the person you are talking with. When you meet him/her you will become disillusioned because that person may be quite different from the image you have in your imagination. (*Consequently*)

20. He went to school, but he spent too much time flirting with girls. He failed his final examination. (*with the result that*)

21. He has realized how important a ticket—a college degree—he needs, he has to go to a private institution for a technical certificate. (*Now that*)

22. Any error in judgment is found, the group leader will be held responsibility. (*In case*)

23. It's been rumored that the world would end soon. There is no substance to that rumor. (*As a matter of fact*)

24. Financial hardships and family problems incessantly poured onto her. She kept on with her plan to reach her goal and finally succeeded. (*In spite of the fact that*)

25. I understand you are more knowledgeable than I in many aspects. I am no better qualified to judge than you. (*For that matter*)

✿ 10-20 – Using *adverb clauses of purpose*

Combine the sentences, using *adverb clauses of purpose* (*in order that, lest, so (that), to the end that, in order for*)

1. Parents should speak Vietnamese with their children at home. The children won't forget their mother tongue.
→ *Parents should speak Vietnamese with their children at home **in order that** they won't forget their mother tongue.*

2. Since they are learning Javanese, they decided to go to Java. There they would be able to talk with the natives. (*so that*)

3. Tâm studied very hard. He hoped that he would pass the comprehensive examination. (*in the hope that*)

4. We have been putting aside a great portion of our income. We may have enough money to buy a house. (*so that*)

5. The children might get lost. Their parents told their children not to wander far away from them. (*lest*)

6. They had to move into a two-room apartment. They were afraid that we would not be able to afford pay rental for a three-room house. (*for fear that*)

7. Although he knows a lot about important secrets of the company, he does not say anything. Some people may harm him if he says something about the secrets. (*lest*)

8. We have been saving these used items. We will donate them to the Red Cross. (*so that*)

9. The debate may be made fairly, both teams are given equal opportunities to express their opinions. (*to the end that*)

10. Adults and children are trying their best to save the rice paddies. All hope that they will have good harvests in fall. (*in the hope that*)

11. What can be done should be done right away. You might forget or you don't have time. (*lest*)
12. When I came here, I decided to go back to school. I could learn new things. (*so that*)
13. The flowers must be delivered as late as possible. They must be fresh for the wedding party. (*so*)
14. We are saving as much money as possible. We will have enough money for a down payment. (*so that*)
15. The draft should be proofread several time. No mistakes remained uncaught. (*In order that*)
16. The children might get shock, every electric outlet in homes not in use should be covered with a plastic plug. (*for fear that*)
17. Applications must be received before or by March 10. The screening committee will review. A limited number of applicants will be invited to an initial interview at the institution at their own expenses. (*In order for*)

❁ 10-21 – Using adverb clauses of contrast

Complete the sentences, using **adverb clauses of contrast** (*although, even though, though, while, whereas, but, on the contrary*).

1. _____ he does not earn much money. He spares a small small amount to send home every month.
→ **Although** he does not earn much money, he spares a small amount to send home every month.
2. _____ the Vietnamese refugees in the United States have been successful, they never forget their homeland in Vietnam.

3. Mai is a studious student, a filial child in the family, and a good friend, _____ her sister, Lan, is a truant, a mischievous child, and an antagonistic person.
4. Mai has a good sense of humor, _____ Khanh always represses.
5. Social unjustness comes from the fact that the grassroots have to work very hard, a small number of people in power do not have to work at all.
6. Vietnam has a tropical climate, _____ the United States has a temperate climate.
7. Tâm and Lan are expecting a child. Tâm is hoping for a girl, _____ Lan is hoping for a boy.
8. In many Arabian countries, polygamy is legal, _____ in the United States it is not legal.
9. _____ I have tried to learn French several times, I am unable to speak it fluently.
10. She gets all her housework done before she goes to bed _____ she is very tired sometimes.
11. _____ he did not have a driver's license, he drove his father's car.
12. I am still very thirsty, _____ I have just drunk up a bottle of water.
13. He has had two accidents since he had his driver's license _____ he is a careful driver.
14. _____ I have tried my best, I am unable to write English as well as my friends.
15. It is good for the children to inherit something valuable from their parents, _____ it is much better if they get trained so that they can have good jobs to take care of themselves.
16. I am angry because I returned him the book I had borrowed, _____ he said I did not.
17. _____ you give him a lot money to sleep in that haunted house for one night, he never dares.
18. Food is abundant in the United States, _____ it is fairly scarce in many poor countries, especially those in Africa and (in) Asia.
19. I handed him some money and asked him to give it to my friend who never got it. When I asked him about the money, he denied receiving it from me. _____ he said that I had not given him anything!
20. The difference between a leader of a state and a leader of a rebellion is that the former can give order to confiscate people's property without being punished _____ the latter can't.
21. Medicine available on the shelf doesn't cure colds _____ *coin rubbing*, a traditional health practice, relieves the colds effectively.

22. College students earn three units from the course they take in three months _____ high school students earn five units from the course they take in one school year or nine months!
23. _____ we had been to the theme park twice, we did not see what our friend Tâm described as 'Land of Bliss'.
24. Of course I was skeptical, _____ because I was so desperate and that I had nothing to lose.
25. Bill collectors were hounding me as you would not believe _____ I have tried my hardest to pay them off.



Practice Quizzes for Chapter Eleven

⊗ 11-1 – Using infinitive phrases

Rewrite the sentences, using *infinitive phrase*.

1. He likes swimming.
→ *He likes to swim.*
2. I was very sorry when I heard of that bad news.

3. The first person who told me the story was Tâm.

4. I hope that I will have the result of the final exam by next Monday.

5. They would be surprised as they received our letter.

6. I wish I could live to see him succeed.

7. We agreed that we would be there on time.

8. It seems that it is impossible to overcome the hardship.

9. The doctor advised him that he should not touch cigarette.

10. Did you promise that you would do it?

11. She always expects that she will do well in her business.

12. People will like it soon.

13. My mother is the first person who gets up early in my family.

14. The signs remind everyone that he or she should not smoke in here.

15. My friend has some ideas that he wants to present to the group.

16. Tim is a good mentor whom you should talk to and ask for advice.

17. Goosebumps is a good series of horrible stories that people should read. It tells people how limitless a human being's imagination can go.

18. He has a big and heavy burden on his shoulder: an sick mother that he has to take care, five children whom he has to feed, and three brothers and sisters whom he has to support.

19. Regular high school students have to take only six courses in a school year, and they earn 30 units.

20. During the weekdays, besides going to work, I have to do many things in the house: I wash my car. I mow the grass. I clean the garage. I take and pick up my daughter to and from school every morning and afternoon. I am a good husband and father, don't you think?

21. When invited to go to the movies with me, he always refuses my invitation. He says that he has a fish that he needs to fry.

22. In addition to some duties that people are obliged to fulfill, they should participate in social activities, such as walk-a-thon for flood victims, bone marrow donation campaign, and neighboring safety watch meeting.

23. The young woman by the door is the human resources director whom you are going to meet. She is going to interview you for the position you are applying.

24. When the famous singer began to perform, the audience began clapping their hands enthusiastically.

25. The candidate whom the voters should elect should be the one whose plan focuses on an economic reform. _____

✿ 11-2 – Using *gerund phrases*

Complete the sentences, using *gerund phrases*. Some *gerunds* need proper *prepositions* preceding them.

1. He began _____ on his homework at five o'clock. (*work*)
→ He began **working** on his homework at five o'clock.
2. Thank you for _____ us know about your plan. (*let*)
3. The teacher suggested _____ more exercises on the gerund and infinitive. (*do*)
4. We love _____ papayas, but we dislike _____ them. (*eat, peel*)
5. I am not hungry, but I always like _____ something. (*eat*)
6. Start _____ on the first part of the test until I tell you to stop. (*work*)
7. Our aunt has given up _____ at us because we behave very well now. (*shout*)
8. We began _____ for another house to rent a few days ago, but we had to stop _____ so because we decided not to move. (*look, do*)
9. I can't help _____ at his funny remark. (*laugh*)
10. No one likes _____ to do housework; especially lazy husband. (*have*)
11. We enjoy _____ to his jokes. (*listen*)
12. (You'd) better stop him _____ into bad vice before it is too late. (*get*)
13. Your house badly wants _____. (*paint*)
14. _____ a really good pronunciation is a matter of great patient effort. (*acquire*)
15. _____ into a tree is not as difficult as _____. (*climb, walk*)
16. They went to the theater instead of _____ to the market. (*go*)
17. Someone can't stand _____ the same thing everyday, but I can, because I am a workaholic. (*do*)
18. The committee is considering _____ its first part of the project to make it the last part. (*revise*)
19. Many people usually put off _____ their suitcases until the very last minute. (*pack*)

20. I am responsible _____ all the bills before they are due. (*pay*)
21. People in the community should not argue _____ a stronger community. Presently, they'd better do their best to maintain a spirit of unity. (*build*)
22. Vietnamese people tend to treat a problem with their own sentiment _____ it with their mind. (*reason*)
23. Where do you think we should go to dinner tonight? I think _____ at home would be a good idea. (*eat*)
24. I have spared all of my time _____ this project, but in spite _____ many hours a day, I am unable to finish it by the end of this year. (*complete, spend*)
25. Would you mind _____ up early? (*have to, get*)

✿ 11-3 – Using *noun phrases*

Change the sentences into *noun phrases*, then combine them.

- The man is careless, hairy, stingy, and ugly. He is always asking people for money
→ *The careless, hairy, stingy and ugly man is always asking people for money.*
- That book is interesting. I bought it.

- The committee reported their plan to the governor. It was a good report.

- They are still loyal to their cause. It is obvious.

- Many bridges are being constructed in my neighborhood. The construction makes a lot of noise.

- Our neighbors are very kind and generous. They are ready to help anyone in need.

- The trucks arrived with food and water. The fire victims were happy to see them arrive.

- The group of young Vietnamese children performed traditional Vietnamese folk dance. The performance was very good.

- Mr. Hiền is my father's friend. He likes my father very much.

10. The counselor advised him not to take more than four courses every semester. He did not listen to the counselor.

11. They misunderstand each other. They quarrel all the time.

12. Bình replied his letters and planned his day. Then he had conference with the customers.

13. They purchased a large house. It was a bargain.

14. A group of archeologists discovered fragments of a goddess statue. This was a valuable find of remains dated from the third century.

15. The recreation center was opened to public by the city council. The opening was on December 9, 1991.

✿ 11-4 – Using participial phrases

Rewrite the sentences, using *participial phrases*.

1. When I finished my work, I went home right away.

→ *Finishing my work, I went home right away.*

2. The fox wished to pick up quarrel with the lamb. He said: “How dare you make the water muddy.”

3. The cat jumped onto the table and stole a big piece of beefsteak.

4. He rushed to a corner of the house to enjoy the tasty meal.

5. He grabbed at his stick and hat. He made his way along the walkway, through the gate and to the road.

6. The hungry fox saw some bunches of juicy grapes. They were hanging high from the vine. The fox tried to get some but he could not.

-
-
7. The mother heard the news of the death of her son; she fainted.
-
8. Mai was in a hurry this morning. She forgot her purse at home.
-
9. The girl took a pity on the dog. She gave it piece of cheese.
-
10. The company of men rested for a while, then they continued their journey.
-
11. While I was walking in the garden, I spotted some caterpillars feasting my wife's favorite bush of roses.
-
12. The tiger was pacing back and forth in the cage with anger. He looked as if he would pounce on the curious looker-on watching him.
-
13. We washed our hands, and then we ate our meals.
-
14. The boy bent a little lower to muster up his courage. He tried to say something to the girl whom he secretly had been falling in love with.
-
15. My friend is very tired of working in the same office. He has been trying to change jobs.
-
16. He felt like something was pounding on his head. He got up, looked for the medicine bottle, and took two tablets. Then he went back to bed.
-
17. He was unable to lift the heavy box. He walked around the house and found a short bamboo pole, which he put under the box and started pushing the box forward.
-
18. These merchandises were made in China. They can be found everywhere in the United States nowadays, as were Japanese goods in the sixties and seventies.
-

19. Many amateur climbers attempt to climb the world's highest peak. They go to Nepal and stay for a while to get used to the climate in the Himalaysia Mountains.

20. Several archeologists are discovering new unraided Pyramids in Egypt. They hope they will run into valuable information related to the construction techniques the contemporary architects used.

21. Tâm is a an enthusiastic young man. He spends a lot of his time participating in youth organizations activities.

22. Computers are making the world change in the 21st century. They will gradually interfere in everyone's life.

23. We believe that the windmills in Palm Springs are prominent. We can be sure that these windmills can be found in no other places.

24. The state government is restricting violence in video games. It also supervises closely on games rated "R" to be kept from children.

25. Naturalists are worried about the extinction of the snow leopard. They are proposing a special conservation in the northern part of the state of Washington for this type of animal.

26. The auditor considered the files carefully for a long while. He discovered some frauds in the retained earnings account of the company.



✿ 11-5 – Using prepositional phrases

Rewrite the sentences, using *prepositional phrases*.

1. A girl put on a blue T-shirt and blue jeans. She is a high school graduate.
→ *The girl in blue T-shirt and blue jeans is a high school graduate.*
2. I don't know that man.

3. I know that man very well.

4. You are asked to write an essay that is three pages long.

5. Many fun and witty proverbs that are put together have their corresponding English translations and western equivalents.

6. When you turn in your paper, turn in the cited sources, the notes, the interviews, and anything that you have used.

7. They were searching the woods for the missing child. They spotted many leaves stained with blood.

8. Ms. Mailan is a graduate student at one of the institutions in Southern California. She hopes she will find a job after graduation.

9. He jumped up from his supine position, the strong-built soldier grabbed at his helmet and the gun and ran to his fighting bunker.

10. A group of teenagers gesticulated, cried, shouted wildly in front of the open stage in the middle of the park. They sang along the star singer.

11. The board of directors was just beginning to make progress in their plan to promote the sale. The board members were shocked to learn that their products had been returned with great quantities.

12. The executive officer was forced to resign. He had spent a large amount of the company's money for his own benefit.
-
-
13. My niece's five-year-old son is interested in playing games on the computer. He can sit still for hours in front of his computer as if he were an adult.
-
-
14. John Steinbeck was a well-known American author. Salinas is his home.
-
-
15. My car has many conveniences: air conditioning, a sun roof, powered locks and windows, and anti-lock brakes.
-
-
16. Tâm and Khanh finally are married. They have been in love for seven years.
-
-
17. Just before Tết—the Lunar New Year—the stores are very crowded. Shoppers want to buy discount-priced things they need.
-
-
18. My head is bald. I always wear a hat to protect it. The sun may burn its skin.
-
-
19. We support the law to ban assault weapons nationwide.
-
-
20. She did not want to watch TV any more. She did not like the program. She turned it off and went to bed.
-
-
21. This area has several seafood restaurants. You can eat seafood there.
-
-
22. My daughter's little room is always messy. She littered newspapers, books, clothes, socks, paper cups, used straws, and movie posters.
-
-
23. I used regular scissors to trim those small branches. I should have used shears or a trimmer to do so.
-
-

24. Traditionally, lunar year December 23, most Vietnamese families hold a brief ceremony to see the god of kitchen off. He will go to the heaven to report the Jade Emperor what has happened to the family he is in charge, and return a week later.

25. There are chicken noodle, egg rolls, salad, fruits, soft drinks, cookies, and desserts. A long table has all these things. All you can eat but eat what you can.

❁ 11-6– Using absolute construction

Rewrite the sentences, using *absolute phrases*.

1. When spring comes, the swallows appear.
→ *Spring coming, the swallows appear.*
2. Time was up. The students had to turn in their paper without any delay.

3. When the war was over, everyone could live in peace.

4. If the weather permits, we can start tonight.

5. We conducted a series of skirmishes against each other: he tried to steal my time with mother and I his.

6. When father was leaving for work, I started to play with his computer.

7. Because his mind is full of present worries, no memory of the past bothers him.

8. The cat and the dog are enemies. They always fight.

9. When her daughter got home, she felt relieved from worry.

10. The children ran riot because their parents were away.

11. The money was running low very rapidly, we had to double-check our expenses to find out why.

12. When the young actor's performance was over, the audience applauded wildly.

13. It was on Sunday. The family went to the Buddhist temple.

14. Because the bridge is under repairs, all vehicles have to use the detour.

15. Gasoline price has been rising steadily. The government is negotiating with the oil exporting countries to urge them to produce more oil.

16. The performance has started. All eyes of the spectators are glued on every movement of the actors and actresses.

17. The examination was completed, students left their classroom.

18. People, their imaginations are vivid, can write beautiful novel.

19. As all doors and windows were securely locked, the custodian went home.

20. As the bus arrived, we stopped chatting to get on.

21. Summer is coming near. The grass in the park slightly turns it dark green to yellow green and the cool breezes blows gently.

22. The mechanic went home early, all the cars in the garage had been fixed and his tools were put away.

23. Their work was finished, the volunteers came back to their tents.

24. His car, the right front lamp was broken, the right back door had a big dent, and the left front bumper dropped loose, looked like a discarded car in the junkyard.

25. The only witness was murdered, the case turned out to be more complicated.

✿ 11-7 – Using adjective phrases

Rewrite the sentences, using *adjective phrases* in place of *adjective clauses*.

1. The clause that is in this sentence can be changed into a phrase.
→ *The clause ~~that is~~ in this sentence can be changed into a phrase.*
2. The cartoons that illustrate many examples in this book are drawn by my youngest daughter Ngoc Minh.

3. Hà Nội, which is the capital city of present-day Vietnam, has been renamed several times.

4. I am very concerned about the errors that are not spotted and corrected before the book is published.

5. Two out of the five passengers who were in the wrecked cars were high school graduates.

6. Sisters of the Trung, who were the first women in the history of Vietnam, were able to drive away the invaders who came from the North in the 40's A.D.

7. The earth is covered with oceans and rivers that contain 75 per cent of the earth's surface.

8. High school students who have grade points of 4.0 will be given scholarship(s) to continue their education at university.

9. Yesterday when I dropped by my sister's, I ran into Lộc, who was a classmate of mine in elementary school.

10. I paid for my car registration, but I forgot to include evidence of insurance. The DMV returned it to me with a notice that instructs me to provide the evidence.

❁ 11-8 – Using appositive phrases

Rewrite the sentences, using *appositive phrases*.

1. Mr. Lân was once an officer in the army. He is now working for a company in town as a security officer.

→ Mr. Lân, *once an officer in the army*, is now working for a company in town as a security officer.

2. That place used to be a dumping area. It is a busy market.

3. Grammar is the study of language structure. It is a set of rules that people learn to put words together into sentences of a language.

4. Nha Trang is a tourist city in southern part of Central Vietnam. It attracts hundreds of thousands of tourists every year.

5. Nguyễn Du was a poet, a politician, and a military expert. He has been admired not only by the Vietnamese people but by people of many other countries.

6. My village is a very bucolic little place. There are approximately 100 villagers living in the village.

7. The old woman died last week. She was so poor that she had nothing when she died. The villagers had to pay for her funeral.

8. As a student, Tâm was intelligent, industrious, and creative. He did well in school and now is very successful in his business.

9. Geomancy is the study of effects of burial grounds of the dead upon their living relatives or the effects of cosmic magnetic field on the owner of a house where he/she is living. It is better known to Westerners as “feng-shui,” which is the study of divination by geographic characteristic and land feature of a location.

-
-
10. *Cây nêu* is a bamboo pole planted in front of the house in the countryside to scare devils during the celebration of Tết. Its top is attached a basket of some stems of cactus, some branches of thorny plants and some limestone.
-
-
11. Mr. Định was very rich. He could buy anything he wanted.
-
12. Mr. Tân has published many interesting books. He has become a very famous author.
-
13. English way of expressing idea is direct. Vietnamese way of expressing idea is circular. Writing an English essay, therefore, is fairly difficult to many Vietnamese students.
-
14. Ngọc Lũ drum is the oldest instrument of the Viets. It was found in Ngọc Lũ. Ngọc Lũ is the name of the village where the drum was found.
-
15. The largest land animal is the elephant. It is one of the most intelligent animals.
-
16. Unlike the elephant, the second largest land animal is the rhinoceros. It is one of the most stupid animals.
-
17. That young man is a naughty, malicious villain. He should not be allowed to join other young men without close surveillance.
-
18. Vietnamese adopted many words from French. These are words such as *lớp* (envelope), *cà-vạt* (cravate), and *ô-tô* (automobile).
-
19. The water buffalo is the most useful animal to Vietnamese farmers. It has been considered a treasure of a family in the countryside in Vietnam.
-

20. Most popular figures in the United States do not hold a university degree. Most popular figures are movie stars, sports players or pop music singers.

21. Đà Lạt is noted for its landscapes and mild weather. It is interesting resort center with several spectacular falls, poetic lakes, and myriad beautiful flowers.

22. My father enjoyed a great variety of subjects, which he spent more than half of his life studying. These subjects are about Buddhism, Oriental philosophy, and Vietnamese literature.

23. Fruits in Vietnam are abundant and tasty. There many kinds of fruits your should try: durian, rambutan, custard apple, mango, mangosteen, lychees, longan, papaya.

24. Trần Hưng Đạo was the most brilliant general in Vietnamese history. He twice defeated the Mongolian invasions during the 13th centuries.

25. *Cạo gió* 'coin rubbing' is the Vietnamese practice of rubbing the skin with a coin to alleviate various common symptoms of illness, especially a cold, the flu or body aches. Although mimicking the lesions of trauma, it is not a harmful procedure, and no complications are known.



Practice Quizzes for Chapter Twelve

❁ 12-1 – Fragmentary sentences

Correct any fragments below.

1. When we moved into the house. The owner had not moved out yet.
→ *When we moved into the house, the owner had not moved out yet.*
2. With the money she had saved for nearly a year she bought a television set. And a latest model of home stereo system.

3. Tâm is not able to speak eloquently. But, surprisingly, can write fairly well.

4. More than anything else, I want to produce many books on Vietnamese literature and culture. To help overseas Vietnamese young generations understand about their origin.

5. When I was a child, my favorite thing to do was going fishing. An interesting “sport” that offered me plenty of time to think about fish!

6. Lan is just an ostentatious person. If her friends are in trouble, she always offers them much advice and many good wishes. But no practical help.

7. Swaying back and forth in the breeze. The flower let go some of its petals.

8. I like the weather in Southern California more than any place. Especially in the winter.

9. Tâm was unable to convince his girl friend that he had not meant to break the date. Even though he had told her again and again the reason.

10. When she went into her office.

11. The ladder leaning against the wall.

12. English 100 is not so difficult as many people say. Provided that someone is not too sluggardly to do the work.

13. A French proverb has this: *A swallow does not make a spring*. But I wish to add: *But at least it prognosticates the coming of spring*. “Tục ngữ Pháp có câu: *Một con én không làm nổi mùa xuân*. Nhưng tôi muốn thêm rằng: *Nhưng ít ra nó cũng báo hiệu mùa xuân đến*.”

14. Create a complete conversation, using these words: A spare quarter? Sorry. Thanks anyway.

15. Going to college and working at the same time requiring a lot efforts and perseverance.

16. Mastering two languages means having to have knowledge about the cultures. Of both people who speak the languages.

17. Six years of study and then no graduation and no degree obtained. That student wasted his energy and time. Which cannot be recyclable.

18. Beginning by thinking of a topic about questions or to learn more about.

19. Professional sports player changing from a team game of skill and finesse to a showcase of individualistic athleticism?

20. Any classical composers popular in your time. Can you recall of?

21. As the plane skid off the runway. It finally stopped at a gas station, and all passengers were rescued.

22. His car backed closer and closer to the shore. At last rolling down the river.

23. Mother reminding her daughter to do the homework. Her daughter watching TV the rest of the afternoon.

24. More than anything else, my wife wants to buy a house. In a good neighborhood.

25. She becomes more and more beautiful. After several surgical operations.

✿ 12-2 – *Run-on sentences and comma splices*

The sentences are either run-on or comma splice. Revise them.

1. The wind blew so hard that many trees around our house were uprooted my daughter's birdhouse in the apple tree was knocked down.

→ *The wind blew so hard that many trees around our house were uprooted, and my daughter's birdhouse in the apple tree was knocked down.*

2. Children sometimes misbehave but parents do not discipline them on those occasions they eventually will run wild.

3. Walking back and forth, the man was anxiously waiting for his friend once in while he looked at his watch.

4. Having learned English for five years Mai is still unable to understand people talk on the phone she feels frustrated about her slow progress.

5. We had been driving for six hours without stopping, we decided to stop by a cafeteria for refreshment.

6. This story took place in prehistoric times when animals still had the power of speech.

7. I want to be more I have heard it said you have something called wisdom which makes it possible for you to rule over the animals.

8. Finishing the essay in an hour I immediately went to the second part of the test – reading comprehension which took me forty minutes before I got to the last part – mathematical problems.

9. The tiger roared so loudly that the neighboring trees trembled he raged and pleaded but the farmer would not untie him.

10. You are under no obligation to continue in the program or purchase a minimum amount you choose how many or how few volumes you want and can discontinue any time no questions asked.

11. If your payment has been made recently, it has probably crossed in the mail, and you can disregard this notice, if not, please send your payment today, don't delay.

12. When you send for a brochure or a catalog you should include a self-addressed stamped envelope.

13. Do not be surprised or discouraged if there are errors in your writing, making errors and correcting them are an important part of becoming a better writer.

14. One of the useful techniques to troubleshoot for errors is to read the paper backward from the end to the beginning one sentence at a time this way helps you focus on sentence structure rather than its content and look at individual sentences for errors such as run-ons and comma splices or fragments.

15. Unfortunately it is usually easier to find mistakes in someone else's writing than in your own, you know what you intended to say and sometimes your brain does not read what you really wrote but only what you meant to write.

16. You should put your writing away for some time before you begin reading it again, this helps remove the content out of your mind and you are able to read what you actually wrote without interference from your thoughts.

17. Finally as you correct the errors you should be aware of the context of the writing by revising whatever is needed to complete the fragmented ideas.

18. Three stages of a person's life are development stabilization and declination each stage takes a certain number of years but the second one takes the longest time during the first stage and the most important a person undergoes two types of growth— physical and mental during which education plays an essential role in making such a person good or bad before his/her entering the second stage stabilization is the time when a person contributes to the society in which he/she lives by converting all of what he/she has learned in the previous stage into a productive and profitable tool this stage may last from twenty-five to forty-five years depending on a his/her health and living condition then comes the stage of declination when the person gets ready for the last minute breath so in order to have a life worth living, one should do something good for him/herself, for his/her family and society.

🌀 12-3 – Revision of *dangling modifiers*

Revise the sentences to eliminate *dangling modifiers*. There may be two possible answers to each sentence. (This is one of the most common mistakes Vietnamese beginners make when writing or speaking English.)

1. Talking for two hours, my mouth dried up.
 → *Talking for two hours, I felt my mouth dry up.*

2. Being crowded with many people, the gathering was uncomfortable.

3. Shortly after graduating from university, the diploma was sent to his home.

4. To do these practice quizzes well, grammatical rules must be mastered.

5. A week passed me by without accomplishing anything.

6. To broaden knowledge, many books should be read.

7. When five years old, my father taught me how to say ABC and count 1 to 10.

8. After unlocking the door, the dog refused to go in.

9. To get up early, the alarm clock must be set.

10. By burning the midnight oil, my English is getting better.

11. To keep the car running in perfect condition, it must be maintained regularly.

12. Receiving a large paycheck, his face broke into a broad smile.

13. Upon arriving at his house, an awful scene met my eyes.

14. Confused by the difficult problem, his head got a headache.

15. When looking up a word in a dictionary, its pronunciation, its derivation, and its various uses are important to know.

16. Talking about cultural diversity, the book has many interesting stories.

17. Returning home from a long trip, his car could not start because of its weak battery.

18. Having no roof, he is useless when he drives in the rains.

19. Office hours are paid to the instructor, giving advice or helping students with their difficulties understanding the lessons.
- _____
- _____
20. Broken then mended three times last week, he decided to throw away the toy airplane he was given for his birthday.
- _____
- _____
21. Watching television many hours a day, my daughter's eyes are developing short-sightedness. _____
- _____
22. Speaking and writing dangling structure is acceptable in Vietnamese but not in English, his writing sounds strange to English speaking people.
- _____
- _____
23. Beautifully speaking, he graduated from university with a degree in speech communication.
- _____
24. Not seeing themselves as others saw them, rudeness occurs.
- _____
25. Lending an ear, sharing words of praise, and always wanting to open their hearts to us, friendship is a very rare jewel indeed.
- _____
- _____
- _____



✿ 12-4 – Misplaced and squinting modifiers

Rewrite the sentences so that the modifiers are not misplaced or squinting.

1. They *only* saw each other during conferences.
 → They saw **only** each other during conferences.
 → They saw each other **only** during conferences.
 2. Most elderly people *by the time they are in eighties* lost their teeth.
 3. We sat in the sofa listening to her singing *in awed silence*.
 4. Tâm's grandmother passed away in the house in which she had been born *at the age of 90*.
- _____
- _____

5. The car was towed away after the accident happened *by a towing company in Fullerton*.

6. I love to play music with my guitar *composed by Lâm Tuyên*.

7. The twin engine plane scraped a power line *flying overhead*.

8. This morning I saw the streets full of water *driving to work*.

9. We hung two big pictures on the walls of the living room *painted by Édouard Manet*.

10. They *only* returned home with ten dollars.

11. My legs wobbled *after climbing out of the seat* and my knees shook.

12. She was *being in dilapidated condition* able to buy the house very cheaply.

13. Her dress caught on a nail *walking down quickly the aisle*.

14. The police stopped the car and gave the driver a ticket *when he saw the man run a red light*.

15. Hải used to be a pet lover who took care of his dog and cat when they ate *carefully*.

16. We prepared Vietnamese dishes and Spanish nachos for our relatives *on paper plates*.

17. I was not happy that my daughter failed to do so *when I asked her to recognize the misplaced modifier*.

18. A large flock of sparrows and pigeons gathered and ate all the food *when my wife fed them a tray full of grains and seeds in the back yard*.

19. The young girl nodded to her mother when she *only* came in.

20. The rescuers *soon after they began pulling the pile of dirt down* discovered the body of the victim who had been reported missing a week earlier.

21 He loves listening to the news. He tells his son to remind him when the hour comes *often*.

22 A publisher reprinted *Kim Vân Kiều* that was written by Nguyễn Du *in 1990*.

23 When she heard his words she stared at him standing nearby *with wide-open eyes*.

Hai Kiều e lệ nép vào dưới hoa.
‘Two Kiều sisters shyly hide
themselves under a flowery branch.’
Kim Vân Kiều, Lê Xuân Thủy,
1963:39)



24 I realized the mistake I had made *after the damage to the project was done*.

25 One of my friends had, *after returning from Vietnam*, a full description of what he saw in his former homeland.



Practice Quizzes for Chapter Thirteen

✿ 13-1 – Capitalization

Rewrite the sentences, using proper rules of *capitalization*.

1. mr mai and mrs thoa are my long-lived friends
→ *Mr. Mai and Mrs. Thoa are my long-lived friends.*
2. the mineapolis-st paul project is being considered by a special committee assignment by the two city councils

3. university of california in los angeles is one of the most famous universities in the united states

4. my daughter is planning to take ultrasound 125 this semester at orange coast college

5. doctor tuong vy is a vietnamese physician who implements methods of treatment from both traditional medicine and modern medicine

6. many people in southern california can speak spanish and english very fluently

7. light of faith is a weekly television program proposed by a group of devoted members of the catholic church in orange county

8. tam s father used to be a vice-president of a big import-export company in vietnam

9. vice-president albert arnold gore jr. is running for presidential election in 2000

10. my wife is going to visit her father in vietnam in july

11. my friend s religion is catholicism, and he speaks farsi and english

12. i have subscribed to the orange county register for over a year

13. we are living in anaheim, a city in southern california and we are all naturalized american citizens

3. _____ A question mark is used after an direct question, an indirect question, and even after a word.
4. _____ A polite request can't be used in form of a question.
5. _____ To separate a series of similar words, or phrases, or clause, one can use a comma.
6. _____ After *and, or, but, or nor* a comma is used to avoid confusion.
7. _____ For the purpose of emphasis, an exclamation mark is used in place of a period.
8. _____ Commas are important in a non-restrictive clause.
9. _____ If a sentence has two subjects, a comma is necessary to separate them.
10. _____ A comma is used after a dependent clause.
11. _____ A comma is used between a subject and a verb.
12. _____ A semi-colon is the simplest way to combine two sentences into one.
13. _____ A semi-colon is used as an indicator of an explanation that immediately follows the previous clause.
14. _____ A colon is used for a summary.
15. _____ A colon cannot be used to introduced and to separate.
16. _____ Parentheses are used to enclose nonessential items within a sentence.
17. _____ If you need some explanation, clarification, or correction about the words of the quoted author, use your additions in brackets.
18. _____ The elliptical mark indicate omissions within quotations.
19. _____ The slashes (/ or \) are used to indicate options.

✿ 13-5 – Uses of the comma

Insert a comma in the sentence if necessary.

1. I would like to go but my friend Hanh talked me into staying.
→ *I would like to go, but my friend Hanh talked to me into staying.*
2. Vietnam a country in Southeast Asia is struggling to overcome recession caused by internal difficulties as well as by the financial crisis in the region (East and Southeast Asia).
3. The school district has agreed to provide a computer access to a printer and file cabinets.
4. If you have not filled out the enclosed membership form please do so. We need your support.
5. The runner had covered a long way and now he could not summon the energy for the final two hundred yards.
6. If the dirt had hands it would slap the fortune teller at the face till he becomes toothless.
(A Vietnamese proverb that criticizes fortune tellers who earn their living by telling a lie to their credulous customers.)
7. Not having seen mustard before one of the two friends took a spoonful and put it into his mouth.

8. The tiger wanted the mysterious wisdom very much—so much in fact that he was willing to agree to anything.
9. Because of the rain the game had to be canceled.
10. When happy Mai smiles by herself.
11. Mr. Brown who lives next door just bought a new van.
12. Raising a family of five is hard and tiring.
13. A new car with full options is more expensive than a new one with fewer options.
14. The Moon&Star Band playing a familiar piece of music held attention of the audience.
15. The little boy whose innocent words made everybody laugh looks very cute and smart.
16. The farmer took a few steps as if to set off homeward.
17. That five-year-old child whose caricatures are ludicrous can become a good artist if she has proper training. (*caricature* ‘tranh biếm hoạ’; *ludicrous* ‘gây cười dễ dàng’)
18. By the time children are six years old they lost some teeth.
19. After waiting for many hours pacing the floor and biting her fingernails to the quick Mai started to feel panic.
20. The voters were surprised at the result of the presidential primary election: Mr. McCain was defeated by Mr. George W. Bush who would become the Republican candidate and Mr. Al Gore won over Mr. Bradley.
21. Her generosity sympathy and ability to motivate others working with her make her a good team leader.
22. School days were the most exhausting times to me. I had to get up early to go over the homework done on the previous night eat breakfast in a hurry get dressed and try to get to school early for the last empty parking space and paced to my classroom which was fifteen-minute walk away from the parking lot.
23. Driving a car with manual transmission requires mastering the gear coordination of the clutch and gas pedals and attention to the sounds of the engine.
24. To play the guitar well for stage performance I had to practice the pieces of music I will play at least four hours a day six days a week for several months before the event.
25. The English language has adopted a lot of words from different languages such as *pantaloon* from French *kim chee* from Korean *aó dài* from Vietnamese *catchup* from Malay etc.

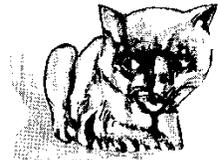
✿ 13-6 – Use of the *comma* and the *semi-colon*

Insert necessary *comma*, *semi-colon* in the sentence.

1. I don't understand why peanuts are not nuts they call them beans.
→ *I don't understand why peanuts are not nuts; they call them beans.*
2. The weather is changing swiftly we worry about our camping trip this weekend.
3. He is very extravagant therefore he cannot make two ends meet.
4. His daughter wants to drive expensive car wear expensive clothes she believes these external tokens can make her a celebrity.
5. Vietnamese women to some extent have a great sense of sacrifice they are ready to ignore their own interests for the sake of their husbands and children.

6. Suddenly the great beast became alarmed the wind carried the odor of a dangerous animal.
7. For the first time in twenty-seven years of marriage my wife and I had a quarrel that made me angry with her for a day indeed we had never been such wrathful.
8. It was noon therefore he sat down to eat his lunch in the shade of a banana plant near his land.
9. On July Fourth he drank too much consequently he got drunk and was taken home in a police car.
10. Vo-vi-nam is not just a technique for self-defense like a religion it teaches inner calm.
11. He speaks English with a very heavy accent no one can understand him except his teacher.
12. Final sounds in English play an important role in signifying the meaning of a word Vietnamese students should pay close attention to these sounds.
13. Vietnamese students do not pay attention to the final sounds of English words consequently when they speak they tend to drop all these sounds unaware of the fact that these sounds are as important as the tones in their mother tongue.
14. A person who speaks Vietnamese without tonal marks is either a Montagnard or a foreigner both are not familiar with the tones which take a lot time to practice just as do the English final sounds that take foreigners so much time to perfect.
15. A legend has it that the Vietnamese people are descendants of a dragon and a fairy the fairy gave birth to a hundred children in a sac it is acceptable mythologically but not historically.
16. Another legend has it that the Vietnamese people are descendants of both the Malaysian and the Indonesian this might be historically acceptable.
17. By a conscious effort of the mind we can stand aloof from actions and their consequences *and all things good and bad go by us like a torrent* —HENRY DAVID THOREAU (*The Little, Brown Handbook*, 1983:328)
18. I like reading novel often go to a big bookstore in town and many times stay there for hours but what I love most is writing a book by myself.
19. The government censors the news therefore people in the country do not know anything about what is going on even around them or anything around the world.
20. We enjoy being together often go out in the evening for a drive and usually recall the memory of the period prior to our marriage but what we enjoy most is the more we live the more we love each other harmoniously.
21. His daughter did whatever she wanted regardless of her parents' feelings or of the danger that might happen to her.
22. The cost of living in Vietnam is expensive to the grassroots one reason is the severe corruption another is the rapid increase of the population and lastly the deficiency of means of transportation which hamper businesses from locating.
23. The melodious prayers and the aromatic scent of the burning aloe wood incense inspired Ngoc's imagination which brought him to another world a world of sweet dreams and faries. Suddenly a bell sounded bringing him back to reality.

24. Always bearing a pensive mood the gray-striped cat comes and sits still beside the ashes in the kitchen. His head leans against one of the stove bricks used for supporting the pot. His ears droop down. All of a sudden he raises his head and cocks his ears to listen better. A rattling sound is heard from behind the pile of logs
25. The cat draws back his four legs together then soundlessly advances towards the pile of logs. His auditory sense was extremely concentrating. His ears move slightly at this moment. They so thin that we can almost see through them are pricked up like two tiny ears of a donkey their helixes are open wide. He is noted for being so keen in hearing. (Sentences 24 and 25 are adapted from *O Chuột* by Tô Hoài, and translated into English by TND)



□ 13-7 – Use of the colon

Insert a **comma**, a **semi-colon** or a **colon** in each of the sentences in this practice quiz if needed.

1. His wife loves three “things” money diamond and her husband.
→ *His wife loves three “things”: money, diamond, and her husband.*
2. What did you buy yesterday? I bought many items a 12-pack of pencils a cartridge for my printer a box of paper for the printer two packs of recordable compact disks and many more.
3. This is what you should write your first letter to a person you don't know *Dear Sir*
4. I take my daughter to school at 740 a.m. and pick her up at 245 p.m. every weekday.
5. When the daughter wrote her mother saying that her kitten was losing hair her mother wrote her back with an advice sell the bicycle.
6. Only one thing that occupies her mind now is looking forward to hearing from the company where she has applied for the job.
7. The answer to the question was easy but no one thought about it find the money and buy a new one.
8. How did you address the research staff? I wrote *To the Research Staff*
9. All of what he has done to his family can be expressed in a short phrase his sacrifice is admirable.
10. These pieces of evidence can prove one thing the man had collected more than sufficient information about the bank before he robbed it.
11. A woman killed herself by jumping off from the fourth floor of the apartment building where she was living she must have been so desperate that she did not want to live any more.
12. During the first year in the United States I even saved the discarded spark plugs of my car for "recycle" I used to live in an environment where anything was recyclable.
13. in the summer afternoon the torrid sunshine disturbed my nap I worked my way down to the river and looked for a leafy bush on the shore I chose a thick leafy tree whose biggest

branch gave near the water in order to set my back against it ‘Những buổi trưa hè nắng gắt, tôi không chợp mắt được, tôi đi một mình xuống mấy lùm cây trước sông, lựa một cây nào bóng râm gần nước, tìm một nhành lớn để tựa lưng vào cành.’

14. at the distance on the other side of the river is a small hamlet where the thatched cottages are motionlessly hiding themselves behind green bamboo hedges smoke coming from a few small cottages in which the owners are preparing their noon meals slowly fades away in the gloomy air the stream seems to stop flowing to drink the sunlight rapturously ‘Xa xa bên kia bờ sông là một xóm nhỏ nơi những ngôi nhà tranh im lìm ẩn mình sau lũy tre xanh. Khói từ vài túp lều đang thổi cơm trưa toả lên tan dần trong khoảng không mờ mờ. Dòng sông như đang dừng khúc say sưa uống ánh nắng.’ (Adopted from *Phong Lan* by Đinh Ngân. Translated by T.N.Dung)



✿ 13-8 – Quotation marks

Read the following passage, then add proper *quotation marks* and the *commas* to where they are needed.

. . .

The boat was extremely little and fragile amid the torrential current. Even though the couple tried their best to row ashore, their boat was drifted swiftly by the current. Suddenly both of them got startled and screamed:

O o o h, my God!

The boat sank. The logs which had been collected by the poor couple coldly joined their driftwood mates with the capsized boat to an unknown destination.

Can you swim ashore by yourself? asked the husband.

Sure, answered the wife with a confident voice.

Swim along the water; lean on the waves consoled the husband.

It's all right. Don't worry about me said the wife in despair

The rain kept dumping big drops from the above. Thunder and lightning tore the dark cloudy sky. Both started to become overwhelmed with terror as if they were in a bottomless cavern. Soon Thúc the husband realized that his wife quickly got exhausted; he approached her and asked:

Are you all right?

Fine! Don't worry about me.

No sooner had she finished her words than her head submerged in the water. At the end of her tether she struggled to emerge. The husband hurriedly grabbed his wife's arm to pull her along. In her eyes he spotted a sweet smile. The torrential current being fierce, Thúc could hardly swim with one arm. He told his wife to cling to his shoulders who realized that her husband would enervate quickly too. She asked him:

Can you swim on?

I don't know. But I am sure I can if I swim alone.

If so I will let you go without me.

No! We both will die together.

At that instant Lạc the wife felt any moment that passed was as long as a century. Her mind sank in deep thought but then her husband asked:

If you try, can you make to the bank by yourself?

No! Why? Lạc agitated.

I am afraid both of us will drown whispered the husband.

Lạc's body shook slightly; she murmured:

Our kids—the Crawl, the Big, and the Tiny. No! You must live! They need you!

In a flash Thúc felt the heavy burden lifted off from his shoulders. It was that his wife who thought of her children and decided to leave her husband alone. Her hands broke loose from her husband's shoulders so that he could swim ashore.

. . . (Adpated from *Anh Phải Sống* 'You Must Live On' by Khái Hưng, *Đời Nay*, 1970:11-13. TND translated in English)



✿ 13-9 – Apostrophe

A. Tell whether the apostrophe (') in the sentence is to show possession **P** or contraction **C**.

1. P A mother's love for her child is as much as water of the Pacific Ocean.
2. _____ Mr. Khang's gone away.
3. _____ The dog's been given a dose of vaccine for rabies.
4. _____ Roberts'(s) new car is a Honda Accord EX 99.
5. _____ The hostess' hospitality made the guests feel like at home.
6. _____ Mai's bought another grammar book.
7. _____ The student's report was excellent.
8. _____ The student's reported an accident.
9. _____ People in the area were pleased at the robber's being arrested
10. _____ People in the area were pleased at the fact that a park's being built.

B. Rewrite these following phrases using apostrophes to show **possession** or **contraction** in your own sentences

11. a car bought by Tâm Tâm's car is a new Toyota Avalon
12. the son of the Smiths _____
13. the house of my father-in-law _____
14. the decision of the committee _____
15. the trip of the couple _____
16. an essay of my daughter _____
17. the problems of the immigrants _____
18. the life of a person _____
19. a friend of my father _____
20. the birthday party of my sister _____

✿ 13-10 – Hyphens

Insert **hyphens** and other punctuation marks, if necessary, in the sentences.

1. My father in law is now eighty four years old.
→ *My father-in-law is now eighty-four years old.*
2. When I was young, I loved playing hide and seek with other children in the neighborhood, especially during moonlit nights.
3. One should know that give and take is a good policy.
4. You can take two thirds of those items in the garage.

5. Fill the bottle to four fifths full. Don't overfill it.
6. The game between Spurs and the Lakers ended with 85 80 in favor of Spurs.
7. Today the governor elect will visit our city.
8. Along I 5 Freeway in Anaheim a newly built wall was just completed.
9. Many state owned parks are not taken care of well enough.
10. My brother in law is an ex officer in the army.
11. Are you pro materialism or pro idealism?
12. He needs some anti biotic drug to cure his pneumonia.
13. One should live with a self actualization. Otherwise life will as dull as ditch water.
14. Nguyễn Công Trứ 1778 1859, a mandarin, farmer, prisoner, and poet, has a good philosophy of life that I always adopt it.
15. Children ages 10 14 should be closely monitored by their parents or guardians.
16. They are organizing an all star soccer team for the next World Cup.
17. Some information I collected in this document might be out of date.
18. What he needs now is a nine to five job.
19. Vietnamese Chinese Arabic and Farsi are non European languages.
20. This lecture will be re presented at the symposium on April 24 next year.
21. Pre requisite courses are required beforehand as a condition for the core courses.
22. Agriculture in the pre technological era was rather arduous because most of the work was done by hand
23. Self-discipline is the most difficult task for a person to overcome.
24. His father is an ex officer. He was a lieutenant colonel in the army.
25. The president elect will deliver his first speech to the Congress tomorrow night. It will be nationwide televised.

✿ 13-11 – Dashes

Rewrite the sentences by combing them into one using the dash.

1. He might be scared, or it might be his habit. He was not able to keep calm while speaking.
→ *His fear—nor was it his habit—caused him to be nervous while he spoke.*
2. Some of these books are old; some are new. The old ones need to be discarded. And the new ones need to be inventoried.

3. The grant is one of three grants offered by the school district. The grant will be funding our project.

4. The supermarket is one of his six business entities in Orange County. It is in Fountain Valley.

5. That car is the third car he has had since he came in the United States. The other two were total loss in two accidents

6. Two men were charged in connection with the crimes. They were a 25-year-old man and a 37-year-old man. They are facing two counts of attempted murder.

7. The captain went down to the bottom of the ship. To his horror, he found that five out of eleven water-tight compart-ments of the ship had been flooded.

8. This house as well as many other houses in the area was built in 1956, and they need repairing badly.

9. I usually refer myself as a “disciple of water buffaloism.” It is a fancy term for a hard-working person.

10. She told us that she would never say anything to us. Did she really mean it?

11. Although they are close relatives, and they are separated by only a street. The two families have treated each other like strangers.

12. The preparation for our trip home is complete. Only one more thing to worry about: How can we transport our luggage to the airport? There are four big suitcases and two handbags.

13. After the robbery took place at that Seven-Eleven store, the police looked into the monitor which is the camera to identify the criminal.

14. What will you do if someone like Melosevic who is a dictator becomes president of the United States?

-
-
15. The two virtual dogs on the computer are a spaniel and a dachshund. They are very funny and clever. My daughter likes them.
-
-
16. Academic achievement means success in higher education. It can flourish a person's life.
-
-
17. His ideas are always ingenious, exciting, and elaborate and wholly practical. People in his group like his ideas.
-
-
18. He raised his voice which he usually does to emphasize that the incident was hundred percent true.
-
-
19. The year of my mother's death 1954 also marked the division of Vietnam into two parts. The North was under the communist regime and the South under the nationalist regime.
-
-
20. Other items for example, are purchase discounts, returns of goods purchased, and transportation fees into the firm. They require records and adjustments to be made by an accountant.
-
-
-

✿ 13-12 – Parentheses

Insert *parentheses* in the sentence to make its meaning clear.

1. Huế, the ancient royal citadel (in Central Vietnam), is noted for not only its classic styles but for its richness of poetry and folk ballads.
2. My friend has three jobs one full-time job and two moon-lighting jobs but he always complains that he cannot support his family of five.
3. The Hải Vân Pass between Quảng Nam and Thừa Thiên provinces used to be my favorite place where I would enjoy watching its gorgeous view while drinking coffee with my friends.

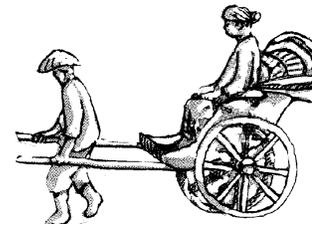
4. The peak of the Vietnam War from 1963 to 1972 engulfed hundreds of thousands of young Vietnamese men and women from both sides into the battlefields throughout the South Vietnam.
5. President Bill Clinton one of the successful presidents of the United States is clever enough to get away from all scandals that he has gotten involved.
6. Orange County home of more than two hundred thousand Vietnamese refugees is under rapid development.
7. *The Pearl* one of John Steinbeck's novels was the first novel I read through when I was an eighth grader.
8. My mother's death one of the tragic events in my life turned my course of life to another direction immediately after that.
9. The crash of a Korean jetliner in Guam in the Pacific Ocean is a black mark in the safety record of this airline.
10. He can drive different kinds of vehicle truck, van, trailers, tractor but he does not want to be a truck driver.
11. A Vietnamese family traditionally consists of three generations grandparents, parents and grandchildren which make up an unbroken circle of support.
12. According to the census last year, the population of Vietnam now about 80 million has been increasing considerably during the past twenty years.
13. Majority of the population in Vietnam about 80 percent depends heavily on agricultural production.
14. The year my mother's death 1954 also marked the signing of Geneva Agreement on July 20.
15. Adult education schools like Culver Adult School Centennial Continuing Center, Wilshier Education Center depend on the fund called cap over ADA provided by the state.
16. The death of King Quang Trung at age 42 in 1492 a traumatic event for the Vietnamese people ended the historical period which Vietnam could regain the lost territories of Quảng-đông and Quảng-tây known as Kwangtung and Kwangxi to the Chinese from the Qing dynasty.
17. Imagine the pride you will feel when you pull into the driveway of your own house! Not to mention the equity build-up and tax advantages!
18. The census office is receiving a great number of answered forms 12,000 to 15,000 forms to be exact, and the number shows that people are responding quickly and responsibly.
19. All kinds of vehicles trucks, sedans, van, buses, and so on are traveling on this road, making it the busiest route in the state.
20. Many people say that many creatures for instance some insects, reptiles, and birds have been unchanged for millions of years but that man has changed over this time-scale.
21. Customers can find good-quality furniture like desks, beds, sofas, dining table, chairs in thrif shops.
22. The term *e.i* Latin for 'id est' is used in place of English words *that is*.

✿ 13-13 Elliptical marks

Practice using elliptical marks by showing omissions from the quotation below by Mai Phương. Follow the instructions.

"It was late in the afternoon when the boat reached the quay. The waiting crowd rushed toward the river bank when they saw the boat. People ran out to greet their relatives and rickshaw pullers 'những người phu kéo xe' to invite riders. Stepping down from the boat Mai realized that her trip was real. She had arrived in the city and her beloved home was far away." –MAI PHƯƠNG, (*Behind the Bamboo Hedges*, Người Dân, 1996:31)

1. Quote the paragraph, but omit part of the first sentence.
2. Quote the paragraph, but omit some words from the second and the third sentences. Show the omission with elliptical marks.
3. Quote the paragraph, but omit the words from the last sentence.



✿ 13-14 – Italics

Underline the word(s) in the sentence, which should be italicized for the purpose of emphasis.

1. The television program 21 Jump Street was usually about four young undercover police officer posing as high school students, gang members, or drug dealers, so that they could better fight crime in their city.
2. The action often took place with car chases, fistfights, or classroom antics.
3. Yet one special episode of this TV series was very different.
4. It was set during a bloody war, had an unusual amount of violence, and took place thousands of miles from the familiar setting. (Sentences 1–4 are adapted from Janet Nomura Morey & Wendy Dunn, 1992:103)
5. The Britanica Encyclopedia and the Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary are very good for reference.
6. No matter what it means, the word collocation is not proper in this context.
7. The missing boy was finally found after six days of no food, no water, and no warm enough clothes.
8. Those people must be very poor, they have not had anything in their stomachs for two days!
9. I have been a subscriber to the Orange County Register for just a year.
10. The Titanic was very successful when it stayed at the top of box office for several weeks.



Practice Quizzes for Chapter Fourteen

❁ 14-1 – Sentence variety

Combine these pairs or groups of sentences into one. There might be many possible combinations.

1. My friend's son had been admitted to the university. I called to congratulate him.
 → *I called to congratulate my friend's son, who had been admitted to the university.*
 He was enjoying the tea. Her visitor found it excellent. He did not have to answer the usual, silly questions. The questions are about weak or strong tea, how much sugar, milk, cream, and so on, if any.
 → *Her visitor found that he was enjoying an excellent tea without having to answer the usual, silly questions about weak or strong tea, how much, if any, sugar, milk, cream, and so on.*
2. Tâm is an intelligent person. He has done many good projects.

3. Tâm told us the joke. We couldn't help laughing very hard.

4. The road is very slippery with ice. Driving is extremely dangerous on a slippery road.

5. I like my computer very much. It is rather old. I have to buy another one.

6. Some of Vietnamese dishes are as spicy as Mexican dishes. Many Americans do not like them.

7. Jasmine is a vine plant with sweet fragrant flowers. It grows in warm areas.

8. Saigon is the largest city in Vietnam. It is divided into two regions. One region, on the north side of Long Tao River, is agricultural. The other region, on the south side of Long Tao River, is industrial.

9. I am the oldest brother of four and the sole survivor in my family after the war. I have had a hard time living with my miserable past.

10. A Vietnamese speaks English with a strong accent. S\he (she or he) does that because s\he misses all the final sounds of English words. S\he is supposed to pronounce these sounds distinctly.

11. In time his wounds healed. He was never able to rid himself of the long black stripes of the ropes. The flames had seared into his flesh.
-
12. The sunlight glittered on the flowers around the house. Their silky petals fluttered in the wind.
-
13. Physical objects are often a valuable source of information. They can be especially useful as visual aids at a trial.
-
14. While I was working on my aunt's farm. My aunt would often sit by the little table mending their clothes after cooking the three meals and putting her children to bed. The last meal was ready at seven-thirty in the evening.
-
15. I was deeply touched by the tone in which the words were uttered by the man. I was also touched by the kindly care that accompanied them. The man was one of those who rarely permitted themselves any display of affection or emotion.
-
-
-

✿ 14-2 – Using sentence patterns

Revise the following passage to make it readable.

In Vietnam, parents have responsibilities for raising their children. The father provides financial support. He goes to work to earn money. He also maintains discipline in the family. He has authority to make all decisions related to the children. The mother stays at home. She takes care of her children when they are small. She lulls them to sleep. She chants folk poetry or creatively combines proverbs with rhymes. When the children go to school, she does all the housework: cleaning, washing, and cooking. She buys clothes for her husband and children; she buys food for the family. She spends her spare time mending worn clothes. Most of the mother's time is for the children. The father helps



them with homework as a tutor, or he explains to them anything they want to know about the world around them. The children live happily. They are in the love and care of their parents.

✿ 14-3 – Translation

Translate the following passage into English, applying everything you have learned into this piece of work, please.

TÔI ĐI HỌC

Hàng năm cứ vào cuối thu lá ngoài đường rụng nhiều và trên không có những đám mây bàng bạc, lòng tôi lại nao nức những kỷ-niệm hoang-mang của buổi tựu-trường.

Tôi quên thế nào được những cảm giác trong sáng ấy nảy nở trong lòng tôi như cánh hoa tươi mỉm cười dưới bầu trời quang đặng, những ý-tưởng ấy tôi chưa lần nào ghi lên giấy vì hồi đo tôi không biết ghi và ngay nay tôi không nhớ hết. Nhưng mỗi lần thấy mấy đứa em nhỏ rụt-rè nép dưới nón mẹ lần đầu-tiên đi đến trường, lòng tôi lại tưng-bừng rộn rã.

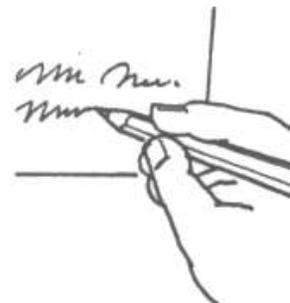
Buổi mai hôm ấy, một buổi mai đầy sương thu và gió lạnh, mẹ tôi âu yếm nắm lấy tay tôi dẫn đi trên con đường dài và hẹp. Con đường ấy tôi đã quen đi lại lắm lần nhưng lần này tự-nhiên tôi thấy lạ. Cảnh vật chung quanh tôi đều thay đổi vì chính lòng tôi đang có sự đổi thay lớn: hôm nay tôi đi học. –THANH TỊNH, *Quê Mẹ*



An Extra Page for Proofreaders
SYMBOLS FOR CORRECTION AND EDITING
Ký Hiệu Để Sửa Bài và Hiệu Đỉnh

Abbreviation	English meaning	Việt meaning
ab	faulty abbreviation	viết tắt sai cách
ad	misuse of adjective	dùng sai tính từ
agr	error in agreement	sai về giống và ngôi và <i>verb</i>
appr	inappropriate diction	dùng từ-ngữ sai
awk/k	awkward construction	cấu trúc kỳ cục
bib	error in bibliographical form	sai về hình thức sử dụng tài liệu tham khảo
ca	error in case form	sai hình thức sở hữu
cap	capital letter	chữ hoa
con	be concise	cần súc tích
coord	faulty coordination	dùng sai liên từ
cs	comma splice	dùng dấu phẩy sai cách
d	error in diction	lỗi về từ-ngữ
dev	inadequate essay development	khai triển bài viết không đầy đủ
div	incorrect word division	ngắt chữ sai cách
dm	dangling modifying	bổ nghĩa lỏng lẻo
emph	emphasis lacking or faulty	thiếu phần nhấn mạnh/nhấn mạnh sai
exact	inexact word	từ-ngữ không chính xác
frag	sentence fragment	câu cụt, câu không trọn
fs	fused (run-on) sentence	câu nhồi
gl/gr	glossary/grammatical terms	xem phần từ-vựng/từ-ngữ văn phạm
gr	error in grammar	sai lỗi văn phạm
hyph	error in use of hyphen	dùng sai dấu ngang nối
inc	incomplete construction	cấu trúc chưa trọn nghĩa
ital	italicized	nên cho chữ nghiêng/xiên
lc	lower case	viết thường (không viết hoa)
log	faulty logic	lỗi vì thiếu hợp lý
mixed	mixed construction	lẫn lộn giữa <i>subject</i> và <i>verb</i>
mm	misplaced modifying	bổ nghĩa sai chỗ
no cap	no capital letter needed	không cần viết hoa
no ^	no comma needed	không cần dấu phẩy chỗ này
no ¶	no new paragraph needed	không cần sang hàng
num	number use error	dùng số sai cách
p	error in punctuation	chấm câu sai

par, ¶	new paragraph	xuống hàng làm đoạn mới
¶ coh	paragraph not coherent	đoạn văn không ăn ý
¶ dev	paragraph not developed	đoạn văn không khai triển
¶ un	paragraph not unified	đoạn văn không thống nhất
pass	error in passive voice	sai về thể bị động
ref	error in use of pronoun	dùng đại từ sai ngôi
rep	repetition not needed	dư, lặp lại không cần thiết
rev	revise	sửa lại
run-on	run-on sentence	câu nhồi
shift	inconsistency	bất nhất, trước sau mâu thuẫn
sp	misspelled word	viết sai chữ, đánh vần sai
spec	be specific	phải nói rõ hơn
sub	error in use of subordination	dùng sai liên từ phụ hợp
t	error in use of tense	dùng sai "thì" của <i>verb</i>
trans	transition needed	cần chuyển ý
var	vary sentence structure	thay đổi cấu trúc câu
vb	error in verb form	dùng sai hình thức của <i>verb</i>
w	wordy	dài dòng quá
ww	wrong word	dùng sai chữ
//	faulty parallelism	sai cấu trúc song song
#	separate with a space	tách rời ra
⌋	close up the space	viết liền, không viết rời
^	something is missing	chỗ này có điểm bị sót
✓	apostrophe	thiếu dấu phẩy cao
[]	brackets	bỏ trong ngoặc vuông
:	colon	cần thêm dấu hai chấm
.	ellipsis marks	thêm ba chấm
—	dash	thêm gạch dài
^,	comma	thêm dấu phẩy
!	exclamation mark	cần thêm dấu than
()	parentheses	bỏ trong ngoặc đơn
.	period	cần thêm dấu chấm
?	question mark	cần thêm dấu hỏi
\	back slash	gạch chéo lui
/	slash	gạch chéo tới



✿ 14-4 – Practice Quiz – Editing

Use the symbols for correction and editing, revise the following passage:

*to handle yourself use your head;
to handle others use your heart.*

Confucian Bible

there once was a little boy who had a bad-temper his father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper he must hammer a nail into the back of the fence the first day the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence over the next few weeks as he learned to control his anger. The number of nails hammered daily gradually dwindled down, they discovered it was easier to hold his temper than to drive those nails into the fence finally the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was unable to hold his temper the day passed and the young boy was able to tell his father finally that all the nails were gone.

Taking his son by the hand, and led him to the fence, he said you have done well my son but look at the holes in the fence, the fence will never be the same when you say things in anger they leave a scar just like this one you can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It doesn't matter how much time you say I'm sorry, the wound are still there and you cannot do anything with it.

A verbal wound is as bad as a physical One friends are a very rare jewel indeed they make you laugh and encourage you to success, they give an ear, they divide the words of praise, and they always want to open their hearts to us. It's National Friendship-Week. And every week should be a national friendship week Show your friends how much you care. Send this to everyone you consider a FRIEND even if it means sending it back to the person who sent it to you. If it comes back to you, then you are to know you have a circle of friends.

HAPPY FRIENDSHIP WEEK TO YOU!!!

YOU ARE MY FRIEND AND I AM HONORED!

Now send this to every friend you have!!

This was sent to me by a friend, and is now passed on to YOU, my friend.

Please forgive me if I have ever left a hole in your fence Jim Ridgeway

Treat people as if they were what they ought to be and you help them to become what they are capable of being. -Johann W. Von Goethe (1749-1832)

Before you view the Key,
please make sure you have tried
your best to complete all
the practices by yourself.

This is the best way to learn effectively.

Practice makes perfect!

Trước khi quý vị và các bạn đối chiếu với phần trả
lời, hãy cố gắng tự làm hết mọi bài tập.

Đây là cách học có hiệu quả nhất.

Luôn luôn luyện tập để kiện toàn!

Chúc quý vị và các bạn thành công.

