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## ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP 11

### A/ TENSE

#### **I. PRESENT SIMPLE**

+ Form:

/ bare root for I, you, we, they + verb + s / es for he, she, it

+ Meaning: present time

E.g.: He needs you right now.

Do you have your passport with you?

#### **II. PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

+ Form: am / is I are + V—ing

+ Meaning: Present time

E.g.: Are you sleeping?

Present perfect

+ Form: have / has + Past Participle

+ Meaning: Present

E.g.: I have seen that movie twenty times. I think I have met him once before.

#### **III. PRESENT PERFECT.**

E.g.: I have had a cold for two weeks.

Mary has loved chocolate since she was a little girl.

Note:

\* You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.

— T emphasises that we can use all these present tenses in telling stories (which are often concerned with past events) to make the stories more interesting.

— If T sees that Ss have already mastered the forms, meanings, and uses of these verb tenses, T can skip the presentation stage to save time, and go straight to the practice stage.

#### **IV. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE:**

— If necessary, T reviews the forms, the past simple and past continuous, meanings, and uses of Past simple

+ Form: V + ed or irregular verbs

+ Meaning: Past time

Eg.: I saw a horror film last night He didn't have his car

E.g.: I arrived from the airport at 8.00, checked into the hotel at 9:00, and met the others at 10:00.

E.g.: I lived in Brazil for 2 years

E.g.: They never went to school. They always skipped their classes

E.g.: She was shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.

#### **V. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

+ Form: Was / were + V-ing

+ Meaning: Past time

E.g.: I was watching TV when she called. Last at 6 PM, I was eating dinner

E.g.: I was studying while he was making dinner

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E.g.: When I walked into the office, several people were busily typing, some were talking on the phones, the boss was yelling directions, and customers were waiting to be helped. One customer was yelling at a secretary and waving his hands. Others were complaining to each other about the bad service.

## VI. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

— If necessary, T reviews the form, meaning and use of the past perfect and compares it with other past tenses

+ Form: Had + Past Participle

+ Meaning: Past time

E.g.: I had never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Hanoi V With Non-Continuous Verbs and some non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Past Perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.

E.g.: We had had that car for ten years before it broke down.

— If T sees that Ss have already mastered the form, meaning, and uses of this verb tense, T can skip the presentation stage to save time, and go straight to the practice stage.

**B / RELATIVE CLAUSE OF REPLACE** by participial phrase . To-Infinitive phrase

1. Present participial phrase:

The girl who lives next door is very kind.

Relative clause

→ The girl living next door is very kind.

*Participle phrase*

2. Past participle phrase:

\*Look at the sentence and rewrite in another way:

The homework which is given by Mrs White is very difficult.

→ The homework given by Mrs White is very difficult. Past participle phrase

3. Infinitive phrase:

Ex: The language that we should master is English.

→ The language to master is English.

Infinitive

### **\* Grammar: RELATIVE CLAUSE**

*Presentation*

e.g. 1. I like the composition which you wrote. → Defining RC

I like the composition you wrote.

e.g.2. Tim, who I have know for ten years, is one of my closest friend.

→

**Non –defining RC**

e.g. 3. The table that was broken has now been repaired

Notes:

- *We can omit the relative pronoun in a defining RC and when the relative pronoun plays as an objects in the clause.*

**EXERCISE**

I/Choose the correct relative pronoun ( who ,which , whose )to complete the following sentences .

- 1 . This is the photo .....was taken yesterday .
2. The boy .....sister is in my class can speak Japanese and Korean languages .
- 3.The teacher .....is teaching next door has just moved to our neighborhood.
- 4.He wore a hat.....made him look like a cowboy.
- 5.He came with an old man .....waited outside in the school.
- 6.The gentleman .....gave him the picture was his old teacher .
7. The bottle .....contained the chemical was blue.
8. We should wait at the traffic lights .....are red.
9. That is the museum .....foreign tourists like very much .
- 10 The dictionary .....is on the table belongs to Long.

II/ Combine the sentences using relative clauses without relative pronouns(contact clauses)

1. The lady is a doctor .We met her at the hospital.  
The lady we met at the hospital is a doctor
2. The magazines are on the table . The teacher gave us the other week  
The magazines.....
- 3 .We watched a film last night . It was really moving .  
The film .....
- 4.I have to do the assignment . it is very difficult.  
The assignment.....
5. The city seems to be quiet.You told me about the city.  
The city .....
6. The shirts are too big. My sister bought them for me.  
The shirts.....

III/Replace the deffining relative clause with -ing or -ed participles and to-infinitive

- 1.Students who are going to the zoo must gather at the front gate at 8.15.  
Students going to the zoo must gather at the front gate 8.15.
2. The workers who are working at the construction site must wear helmets.  
.....
- 3.The assignments which are done by the 11<sup>th</sup> graders are due on Friday 19<sup>th</sup>.  
.....
4. The computer software which is used in this office was developed in India.  
.....
- 5.The festival which was organized in HUE two years ago attracted a lot of international visitors.  
.....

6. *There's a lot of work which has to be done*

7. *That is the hotel where we can stay.*

8. *The last person who leaves the room must turn off the light.*

9. *The students who were punished by the teacher are lary.*

10. *John was the last man who reached the top of the mountain.*

**EXERCISE: Circle the best answer for each sentence.**

- 1) I cannot tell you all \_\_\_\_ I heard  
A. which      B. that      C. as      D. because
- 2) I can answer the question \_\_\_\_ you say is very difficult.  
A. which      B. whom      C. who      D. whose
- 3) This is Mr Jones, \_\_\_\_ invention has helped hundreds of deaf people.  
A. which      B. that      C. whose      D. whom
- 4) This school is only for children \_\_\_\_ first language is not English.  
A. who      B. whose      C. which      D. that
- 5) Tom, \_\_\_\_ sits next to me, is from Canada.  
A. that      B. whom      C. who      D. whose
- 6) The reason I left is \_\_\_\_ I was bored.  
A. why      B. that      C. day      D. what
- 7) The building whose walls are made of glass is the place \_\_\_\_ I work.  
A. which      B. where      C. that      D. what
- 8) With our senses, we perceive everything \_\_\_\_.  
A. is around us      B. that is around us  
C. whom is around us      D. whose is around us
- 9) The volunteers, \_\_\_\_ enthusiasm was obvious, finished the work quickly.  
A. who      B. whom      C. whose      D. that
- 10) Many scientists have claimed that \_\_\_\_ like music are often good at mathematics.  
A. children      B. children who      C. children whom      D. whose children
- 11) Do you remember the time \_\_\_\_ we first visited London.  
A. which      B. when      C. that      D. on that
- 12) My friend, \_\_\_\_ I visited last week, is taking a holiday soon.  
A. that      B. whom      C. which      D. whose
- 13) The doctor re examining a patient \_\_\_\_ was taken to hospital last night.  
A. which      B. who      C. whom      D. whose

**C / Grammar: Cleft sentences**

a/Lead in

1/ The man gave her the book.

2/ The boy hit the dog in the garden.

3/ She bought him a present at the shop.

**\*Feedback**

- 1/It was the man who gave her the book.
- 2/It was the dog that the boy hit in the garden.
- 3/It was at the shop that she bought him a present.

**b/Uses**

-To express the subject, the adverbial modifier of the sentence and the object of the verb, we use “It was “.

**c/Models**

It was + subject + clause

It was +object + clause

It was +adverbial phrase + clause

**D/ Could / be able to(15')**

**a. Presentation:**

Write on the board examples containing both “could” and “were able to”

Eg: My sister could play the piano well when she was a girl.

They were able to win the game yesterday

Ask Ss to compare the difference between “could” and “were able to” of two sentences.

Check and explain

- 1. “Could” is used to express an ability in the past.
- 2. “were able to” is used to express any complete success in the past.

**E / Tag questions**

**F . Conditional sentence :**

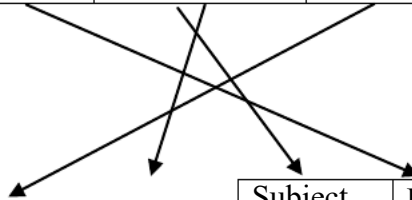
**G / CHANGING FROM ACTIVE SENTENCE TO PASSIVE SENTENCE**

**Active**

Subject	Verb ( <i>Tense</i> )	Object
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**Passive:**

Subject	<b>Be (<i>Tense</i>) + P<sub>II</sub></b>	By + Object
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- Give the structures of some tenses

***Present Simple:***

Subject	<b>am / is / are + P<sub>II</sub></b>	By + Object
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Eg: English is spoken all over the world.

**Past Simple:**

Subject	<b>was / were + P<sub>II</sub></b>	By + Object
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Eg: This house was built last year.

**Future Simple:**

Subject	<b>will + be + P<sub>II</sub></b>	By + Object
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Eg: A new road will be widened this year.

**Future Progressive:**

Subject	<b>will + be + being+ P<sub>II</sub></b>	By + Object
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Eg: An English lesson will be being taught at 8 a.m tomorrow.

**Present Perfect:**

Subject	<b>have / has + been + P<sub>II</sub></b>	By + Object
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Eg: This car has just cleaned.

**Past Simple:**

Subject	<b>had + been + P<sub>II</sub></b>	By + Object
---------	------------------------------------	-------------

Eg: The door had been locked before they went out.

**Future Progressive:**

Subject	<b>will + have + been+ P<sub>II</sub></b>	By + Object
---------	---	-------------

Eg: By this time next year the school will have been built.

**B. It is said ...**

- Sometimes we use 'It' with the passive verb: It + be + P<sub>II</sub> to express our caution about the fact.

- $S_1 + \text{Verb (tense}_1) + (\text{that}) + S_2 + \text{Verb (tense}_2) + \dots$
- $\Rightarrow \text{It} + \text{be (tense}_1) + \text{P}_{II} + \text{that} + S_2 + \text{Verb (tense}_2) + \dots$
- $\Rightarrow S_2 + \text{be (tense}_1) + \text{P}_{II} + \text{to-V}_2 \dots ( \text{tense}_1 = \text{tense}_2)$
- $\Rightarrow S_2 + \text{be (tense}_1) + \text{P}_{II} + \text{to have} + \text{P}_{II} \dots ( \text{tense}_1 \neq \text{tense}_2)$
- $\Rightarrow S_2 + \text{be (tense}_1) + \text{P}_{II} + \text{to be} + \text{V-ing} \dots (\text{tense}_2 \text{ in progressive})$

Eg: People said that he won 3 gold medals in the Games.

$\Rightarrow$  It was said that he won 3 gold medals in the Games.

He was said to win 3 gold medals in the Games

Change these sentences into passive voice. Use By ... if necessary.

1. Shakespeare wrote 'Hamlet'
2. They have arrested her for shoplifting.
3. They are repairing your car now.
4. People in Chile speak Spanish.
5. Has anybody asked Peter?
6. My mother made this ring.

7. Electricity drives this car.
8. Somebody will tell you where to go.
9. A drunken motorist knocked her down.
10. Liverpool beat Manchester 3 – 0 yesterday.

**Expected answers:**

1. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
2. She has been arrested for shoplifting.
3. Your car is being repaired now.
4. Spanish is spoken in Chile.
5. Has Peter been asked?
6. This ring was made by my mother.
7. This car is driven by electricity.
8. You will be told where to go.
9. She was knocked down by a drunken motorist.

Manchester were beaten 3 – 0 by Liverpool yesterday

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
BẮC NINH  
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**

**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA CHẤT LƯỢNG CUỐI NĂM  
NĂM HỌC 2011 - 2012  
Môn: Tiếng Anh lớp 11**

Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút (*không kể thời gian giao đề*)  
Ngày thi 4 tháng 5 năm 2012

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**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest: (1pt)**

- |                          |                       |                    |                     |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. survival           | B. <u>l</u> ife       | C. scientist       | D. automobile       |
| 2. A. parks              | B. animals            | C. planets         | D. environments     |
| 3. A. research <u>ch</u> | B. <u>sch</u>         | C. <u>ch</u> ange  | D. mach <u>in</u> e |
| 4. A. plac <u>e</u> d    | B. practic <u>e</u> d | C. need <u>e</u> d | D. stop <u>p</u> ed |

**II. Give the correct forms of the given words: (2pts)**

1. There is a ----- of things to prepare for the Games. VARY
2. Over fifty ----- were running around the lake. PARTICIPATE
3. On our long car journeys, he often ----- himself with doing crossword puzzles. OCCUPATION
4. The Asian Games is an occasion when ----- and solidarity are built and promoted. FRIENDLY

**III. Find the mistake from the underlined parts in each sentence and then correct it: (2pts)**

1. It was Spain that they are going to , not Russia

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2. To be a true sport man, each athlete has to play with fairness and cheerful whether he wins or loses.

3. We saw many soldiers and tanks which were moving to the front.

4. It was London that I first met my girlfriend.

**IV. Read the following passage . Make up the questions by using the suggested words and answer them. (3pts)**

We need energy to live and work. Our major source of energy is oil. Oil is one kind of fossil fuels. The amount of fossil fuels in the world is limited. Therefore, we must save it, and at the same time , we must find new sources of energy. Geothermal heat and nuclear power are alternative sources of energy. They can give us electricity. Other alternative sources are the sun, waves and water. These sources are not only unlimited and available but also clean and safe for the environment. People should develop and use them more and more in the future.

1. What / our major source / energy?

2. Why/ we / save / oil ?

3. Why / we / develop/ use/ sun/ waves/ water/ for energy more/ the future?

**V. Use the relative pronouns to combine these sentences: (2pts)**

1. My new book is very interesting. It is on wild animals.

2. Do you know the city ? The next Asian Games will be held there.

3. Summer is my favorite time. I can enjoy many sporting games in Summer.

4. They are talking about that man. They are looking at his picture.

=====The end=====

Họ và tên thí sinh: .....

SBD: .....

**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 11**  
**Answer key (Grade 11)**

**Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest: (1pt)**

1. D

2. B

3. D

4. C

**II. Give the correct forms of the given words: (2pts)**



- 
- 1.variety                      2. participants                      3. occupies                      4. friendship

III. **Find the mistake from the underlined parts in each sentence and then correct it: (2pts)**

- 1.was    is                      2. cheerful    cheerfulness  
3. which    that                      4. London    in London

IV. **Read the following passage . Make up the questions by using the suggested words and answer them. (3pts)**

- 1.What is our major source of energy? It (Our major source of energy ) is oil  
2.Why must we save oil ? Because the amount of it ( oil ) is limited  
3.Why should we develop and use the sun, waves and water for energy more (and more) in the future ? Because they are not only unlimited and available but also clean and safe for the environment

V. **Use the relative pronouns to combine theses sentences: (2pts)**

1. My new book, which is on wild animals, is very interesting.  
2. Do you know the city where the next Asian Games will be held?  
3. Summer is my favorite time, when I can enjoy many sporting games.( in which I can enjoy many sporting games )  
4. They are talking about that man , whose picture they are looking at.

UBND TỈNH BẮC NINH  
SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM - NĂM HỌC 2012-2013  
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11  
Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)  
Ngày thi: 08 tháng 5 năm 2013

I. **Complete the following sentences, using the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets (2 points)**

1. The children agreed .....(divide) the candy equally.  
2. It was the first time I .....(ever/see) such a beautiful girl.  
3. Look! A man .....(run) after the train. He wants to catch it.  
4. We will go out when the rain .....(stop).  
5. I expected .....(invite) to the party, but I wasn't.

- 
6. Our teacher usually makes us .....(do) a lot of homework.
  7. The light went out when we .....(have) dinner.
  8. How long .....you .....(learn) English?

**II. Replace the following relative clauses by *participles* or *to infinitives*. (2.5 points)**

1. The last person who leaves the room must turn off the lights.
2. All students who don't hand in their papers will fail in the exam.
3. The vegetables which are sold in this shop are grown without chemicals.
4. The people who are waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.
5. This is the second person who was killed in that way.

**III. Read the following passage and then answer all the questions below. (2 points)**

**CINEMA**

My first visit to the cinema was a very unhappy one. I was taken there by some friends when I was only seven years old. At first there were bright lights and music and I felt quite happy. When the lights went out, I felt afraid. Then I saw a train on the screen. The train was coming towards me. I shouted out in fear and got down under my seat. When my friends saw me, they started to laugh. I felt ashamed and sat back in my seat. I was very glad when the film ended.

1. Who took the writer to the cinema for the first time?
2. How did he feel at first?
3. Where did he hide when he saw the train coming towards him?
4. Was he afraid when the film ended?

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meanings, using the cues below. (3.5 points)**

1. They are planting flowers in the school garden. → Flowers .....
2. My father doesn't smoke and he doesn't drink. → My father neither.....
3. Lan's father gave her a bicycle on her birthday. → It was Lan's father.....
4. The man that we are talking about is a famous scientist. → The man about .....
5. You should study harder for the coming exam. → If I.....
6. He started working as a secretary five years ago. → He has .....
7. He invited his classmates to his birthday party. Most of them couldn't come.  
→ Most of the  
classmates.....

----- The end -----

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## MÔN TIẾNG ANH 11

**I. 2.0 points** (0.25 pt for each correct answer)

1. to divide
2. had ever seen
3. is running
4. stops
5. to be invited
6. do
7. were having
8. have (you) learned/learnt.

**II. 2.5 points** (0.5 pt for each correct answer)

1. The last person to leave the room must turn off the lights.
2. All students not handing their papers will fail in the exam.
3. The vegetables sold in this shop are grown without chemicals.
4. The people waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.
5. This is the second person to be killed in that way.

**III. 2.0 points** (0.5 pt for each correct answer)

1. *Some of his friends* took him to the cinema for the first time.
2. *At first he felt quite happy.*
3. When he saw the train coming towards him, he got down *under his seat*
4. *No, he wasn't.*

**IV. 3,5 points** (0.5 pt for each correct sentence)

1. Flowers are being planted in the school garden.
2. My father neither smokes nor drinks.
3. It was Lan's father who gave her a bicycle on her birthday.
4. The man about whom we are talking is a famous scientist.
5. If I were you, I would study harder for the coming exam.
6. He has worked as a secretary for five years.
7. Most of the classmates (who/whom/that) he invited to his birthday party couldn't come.