

GRAMMAR

1. Past simple tense

• To talk about past activities

- a) Lan took Maryam to Hoan Kiem Lake.
- b) The girls visited Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum.

• With *wish*

- a) I wish you had a longer vacation.
- b) I wish I were older.
- c) They wish they stayed in Hue.

2. The Present perfect

I	}	have	(I've)	seen the film.	
You			(You've)		
He	}	has	(He's)		
She			(She's)		
It	}		(It's)		
We			(We've)		
You	}	have	(You've)		
They			(They've)		

- a) Writers and musicians have mentioned the *ao dai* in poems, novels and songs.
- b) I've already seen Giac Lam Pagoda.
- c) Have you ever eaten Vietnamese food?

3. Direct and reported speech

• Changes in tense

Direct speech	Reported speech
present simple <i>I walk.</i>	past simple <i>I walked.</i>
present progressive <i>I am walking.</i>	past progressive <i>I was walking.</i>
past simple <i>I walked.</i>	past simple/past perfect* <i>I walked. / I had walked.*</i>
past progressive <i>I was walking.</i>	past progressive/past perfect progressive* <i>I was walking. / I had been walking.*</i>
present perfect <i>I have walked.</i>	past perfect <i>I had walked.</i>
present perfect progressive <i>I have been walking.</i>	past perfect progressive <i>I had been walking.</i>
past perfect <i>I had walked.</i>	past perfect <i>I had walked.</i>
past perfect progressive <i>I had been walking.</i>	past perfect progressive <i>I had been walking.</i>

* optional, dependent on context

NOTE:

The past perfect tenses **had + past participle**, **had + been + V-ing** will be introduced in grades 10, 11 and 12.

- a) Aunt Xuan said she was happy to see you.
- b) Ba told Liz that he had been there before.

• **Reported questions**

- a) She asked me what my name was.
- b) She asked me where I lived.
- c) She asked me if I spoke any other languages.
- d) She asked me if I liked pop music.
- e) She asked me who taught me English.
- f) She asked me how I learned English.

4. Here and now words in reported speech

	Direct speech	Reported speech
TIME	<i>now</i> <i>today</i> <i>tonight</i> <i>tomorrow</i> <i>yesterday</i> <i>last night</i> <i>two days ago</i>	<i>then / immediately</i> <i>that day</i> <i>that night</i> <i>the next / following day</i> <i>the day before / the previous day</i> <i>the night before</i> <i>two days before / earlier</i>
PLACE	<i>here</i>	<i>there</i>
DEMONSTRATIVE HEADS	<i>this</i> <i>these</i>	<i>that</i> <i>those</i>

- a) "I'll go to Hue tomorrow."
Miss Chi said she would go to Hue the following day.
- b) "I'm having a wonderful time here."
Mai said she was having a wonderful time there.

5. Passive voice

Be + past participle

Modal verbs + be + past participle

- a) Rice *is grown* in tropical countries.
- b) Traditionally, the *ao dai* *was frequently worn* by both men and women.
- c) Jean clothes *were made* completely from cotton.
- d) The food *has been cooked*.
- e) Five million bottles of champagne *will be produced* next year.
- f) This exercise *must be done* carefully.
- g) The problem *can be solved* easily.

6. Gerunds

Gerunds after some verbs

Verbs such as *enjoy, hate, like, love, ...* can be followed by a gerund.

- a) In Viet Nam people *love reading* newspapers and magazines.
- b) She *enjoys cooking* on weekends.
- c) You *like watching* sports, don't you?
- d) Ba *hates waking* up early.

7. Tag questions

- a) You like watching sports, *don't you*, Trung?
- b) You don't like foreign films, *do you*?
- c) You have read this article on the website, *haven't you*?
- d) Baird produced the first TV pictures in 1926, *didn't he*?

8. Modals with *if*

We can join an *if* clause to a main clause which contains a modal verb. The modal verb gives more information about the outcome relating to ability, certainty, permission, obligation, and/or necessity.

- a) If you want to improve your English, we can help you.
- b) If you want to get good grades, you must study hard.
- c) If you don't pay in advance, you must give us a 10 percent deposit.

9. Conditional sentences: type 1

if + present tense, *will* + verb

- If you can't find your place, I will help you get there with this map.
- If we work hard, we'll make this beach a clean and beautiful place again.
- If the rice paddies are polluted, the rice plants will die.

10. Conditional sentences: type 2

if + past tense, *would/could/might* + verb

- If you saw a UFO, what would you do?
- If you were on board now, you would experience those marvelous things.
- What would you do if you met an alien from outer space?

11. Relative clauses

• Relative pronouns

		Defining	Defining and non-defining
SUBJECT	people	that	who
	things		which
OBJECT	people	that / \emptyset	who(m)
	things		which
★ POSSESSIVE	people	whose	whose
	things	whose/of which	whose/of which

★ *The possessive relative pronouns will be learned more intensively in the upper grades.*

- Tet is a festival *which* occurs in late January or early February.
- Family members *who* live apart try to be together at Tet.
- To the one *whose* feelings for me are so strong that the word love can't describe them.
- He is a considerate and generous man *who* is loved not only by his family but also by all his friends.
- Viet Nam, *which* is in south-east Asia, exports rice.
- Neil Armstrong, *who* first walked on the moon, lived in the USA.

- **Types of relative clauses**

There are two types of relative clauses: defining and non-defining.

Defining

- g) Tornadoes are funnel-shaped storms which pass overland below a thunderstorm.
- h) The typhoon may damage the water pipes which supply our home.

Non-defining

- i) Mount Pinatubo, which is a volcano in the Philippines, erupted in 1991.
- j) Ninety percent of earthquakes occur around the Pacific Rim, which is known as the "Ring of Fire".

12. Adjectives

Adjective + that clause

This structure is used with adjectives that refer to feelings or certainty. The word *that* does not always have to be included.

Some of the adjectives that can be used in this structure are: *afraid, angry, bad, certain, disappointed, glad, grateful, happy, helpful, hopeful, important, lucky, pleased, possible, sad, sorry, sure, thankful, true, wrong*.

- a) I'm disappointed that people have spoiled this area.
- b) We are pleased that you got in touch.

13. Adverb clauses

- **Adverb clauses of result**

- a) Everyone felt tired and hungry, *so* they sat down under the tree and had a snack.
- b) The Parkers are nice *so* Van feels like a member of their family.

- **Adverb clauses of reason**

- a) *Because* pollution is something that other folk do, we're just enjoying our day.
- b) Unfortunately my company does not produce recycled paper *since* it is more expensive to make than regular paper.

• Adverb clauses of concession

- a) Thu Ha is not satisfied with her preparation for Tet, *even though* she has decorated her house and made plenty of cakes.
- b) *Although* we don't have a Mother's Day in Viet Nam, Dad and I have special gifts and parties for my mom every year on the 8th of March.
- c) Many tourists enjoy festivals in Viet Nam *though* they do not understand Vietnamese culture very much.

14. Prepositions of time: *up to, till,...*

- a) He will stay there *till* the beginning of October.
- b) *In* the afternoon, he feeds the chickens and collects their eggs.
- c) Mr. Thanh leaves Ha Noi *at* 2 pm.