

REVISION FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION- GRADE 10

A. Pronunciation: L.F U1, U2,U4,U5

1. /i/: hit, bit, kick...
2. /i:/: heat, read, meat...
3. / ʌ /: blood , flood; study...
4. /a:/: far, father, guitar...
5. / o /: dog - not – job
6. / o:/: door , floor, morning , sports , short
7. / ʊ /: good - wood - wool - book - took - foot - look – cook
8. / u:/: pool - too - mood - noon - moon - school – choose – food – smooth

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|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1.A. <u>food</u> | B. <u>foot</u> | C. <u>afternoon</u> | D. <u>school</u> |
| 2. A. <u>born</u> | B. <u>top</u> | C. <u>shock</u> | D. <u>lock</u> |
| 3.A. <u>bored</u> | B. <u>more</u> | C. <u>explore</u> | D. <u>boss</u> |
| 4.A. <u>doctor</u> | B. <u>hospital</u> | C. <u>sport</u> | D. <u>tomorrow</u> |
| 5.A. <u>story</u> | B. <u>top</u> | C. <u>shop</u> | D. <u>wrong</u> |
| 6.A. <u>small</u> | B. <u>fallen</u> | C. <u>tall</u> | D. <u>fallow</u> |
| 7.A. <u>four</u> | B. <u>pour</u> | C. <u>flour</u> | D. <u>fourteen</u> |
| 8.A. <u>improvement</u> | B. <u>woman</u> | C. <u>foot</u> | D. <u>cook</u> |
| 9.A. <u>wrongdoing</u> | B. <u>movement</u> | C. <u>school</u> | D. <u>look</u> |
| 10.A. <u>hit</u> | B. <u>kick</u> | C. <u>click</u> | D. <u>hi</u> |

B. Vocabulary

Xem: Reading: Task 1(unit 1); task 1 (unit 2); task 1 (unit 3); task 1 (unit 4); task 1 (unit 5); task 1 (unit 7)

1. We are going to the theatre tonight to see a drama. Drama is closest meaning to.....

A. film	B. play	C. documentary	D. cartoon
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2.means “programmes performed by the computer”

A. software	B. magical	C. interarct	D. hardware
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- 3.....means “the physical part of the computer system”

A. software	B. magical	C. interarct	D. hardware
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- 4.During his break, Mr. Pike is used to drink tea with his fellow peasants

A.Farmers	B.Mechanics	C.Workers	D.Teachers
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- 5.. She harboured the thought of being a teacher.

A.kept in mind	B.hoped	C.determined	D.passed
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6. She passed all the exams with flying colors.

A. with a very high grade	B. with an average mark
C. with great success	D. with many difficulties
7. Which phrase has the same meaning with “*determine*”:

A.fine out exactly by making calculations.	B. keep in the mind
C. having a fully developed mind	D. with a very high mark
8. The arlam clock rings at 5.00 am.

A. goes off	B. goes up	C. goes away	D. goes wrong
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9. Which phrase has the same meaning with “*harbour*”:

A.fine out exactly by making calculations.	B. keep in the mind
C. having a fully developed mind	D. with a very high mark
10. We are contented with what we do.

A. satisfied with	B. interested in	C. keen on	D. excited about
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11. We were stuck in heavy _____ for more than an hour.

A. traffic	B. language	C. subject	D. street
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12. We chat about our work.

A. make a friend	B. learn	C. discuss	D. talk in a friendly way
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13. It was two weeks before Christmas and the mall was _____ with shoppers.

A. crowed	B. small	C. large	D. worried
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- 14.....means “unable to use a part of the body in the normal way”.
 A.gradually B.mentally retarded C.disabled D.demonstration
 15. “less mentally developed than normal way” means
 A. gradually B.mentally retarded C.disabled D.demonstration
 16. A blind people is the one who can'tanything
 A. see B. hear C. talk D. eat

C. Grammar and structures:

I.Tenses:

1. The Simple Present (Thì hiện tại đơn)

a. **Form** : (Công thức)

- Khẳng định : I , We , You , They ... (S số nhiều) + V1
 He , She , It (S số ít) + V- s / es
- Phủ định : I , We , You , They .. + don't + V1
 He , She , It ... + doesn't + V1
- Nghi vấn : Do + We , You , They .. + V1 ... ?
 Does + He , She , It ... + V1 ... ?

b. **Usage** (Cách dùng) :

- Diễn tả một chân lí, một sự thật hiển nhiên.

Ex : The Earth goes round the sun .

- Diễn tả 1 thói quen hoặc 1 việc xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại (đi kèm với **always, often, usually, sometimes, now and then, seldom, rarely, never, every**)

Ex : He often goes to class late . / My mother gets up early every morning .

Note : Thêm - es vào sau những động từ tận cùng : **o , s , x , z , sh , ch.**

2. The Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

- a. **Form** : - Khẳng định : S + am / is / are + V -ing
 - Phủ định : S + am / is / are (not) + V -ing
 - Nghi vấn : Am/Are / Is + S + V-ing ?
Ex: We are studying English now .

b. **Usage** (Cách dùng) :

- Diễn tả một hành động đang tiếp diễn ở thời điểm nói (ở hiện tại)

* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết :** *now, right now = at once, at (the / this / present) time, at the moment, Ra lệnh (Look ! Listen !)*
Ex : - She is listening to his teacher now

- Diễn tả 1 hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai (có kế hoạch từ trước)

Ex : She is getting married next year.

3. The Present Perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

- a. **Form** : - Khẳng định : S + has / have + V₃/ ed
 - Phủ định : S + has / have (not) V₃/ ed
 - Nghi vấn : Has / Have + S + V₃/ ed?

b. **Usage** (Cách dùng) :

- * Diễn tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra hoặc xảy ra không rõ thời gian (thường đi kèm với các từ *just, recently = lately, not .. yet, ever, never, already*)

Ex : We haven't finished our homework yet .

- * Diễn tả 1 hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ kéo dài đến hiện tại có khả năng tiếp tục ở tương lai (thường đi với các từ *since, for*)

Ex : - They have lived here *for ten years* .

- * Ngoài ra còn có một số cụm từ chỉ thời gian như : *so far = until now = up to now, how long .. ? It is the first / second / third ... time, twice / many / three.... times.*

Note : *For (many, several, 2, 3 / . + times, years, months or a long time = ages) # since (last week ..)*

4. The Simple Past (Thì quá khứ đơn)

- a. **Form** : - Khẳng định : S + V2/V-ed ... (To be : was / were)
 - Phủ định : S + did not + V1
 - Nghi vấn : Did + S + V1 ?

- b. **Usage :** Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra, chấm dứt trong quá khứ , thường có các trạng từ đi kèm : *yesterday, ago, last (week / night ...) , in 1990 (thời gian ở quá khứ)...*

5. The Past perfect (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

a. Form : S + had V₃ /ed

b. Usage : Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước 1 hành động khác trong quá khứ hoặc trước 1 thời điểm ở quá khứ .

Ex : When I got up this morning , my mother *had* already *left* .

* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết :** *before , after , by the time + S+V2/Ved, S+HAD+ V3/VED* _

6. Phân biệt: thì tương lai đơn, tương lai gần và hiện tại tiếp diễn chỉ tương lai:

thì tương lai đơn	tương lai gần	hiện tại tiếp diễn chỉ tương lai:
S+will + V1	S+am/is/are + going to +V1	S+am/is/ are + V-ing
Quyết định làm gì tại thời điểm nói. Ex: -Lan: DL is very interesting. -Nga: Oh, I will visit Dalat soon.	-Dự định, đã quyết định làm gì trong tương lai nhưng chưa có kế hoạch thực hiện. Ex: I like Dalat very much. I am going to visit Dalat one day	Dự định, đã quyết định làm gì trong tương lai và đã lên kế hoạch thực hiện. An: I've bought a ticket. I am visiting Dalat next week.
Đề nghị ai đó làm gì; đề nghị được làm gì đó cho ai - Ex2: Will you open the door, please? Ex3: - My suitcase is so heavy. - I will carry it for you.	- dự đoán (có tình huống báo trước) Ex: It's cloudy and windy. It is going to rain.	

Note: không dùng **go, come** sau **be going to**

Exercise: Give the correct tenses of the verbs in bracket

- Hurry up ! the bus (come) I (not want) to miss it
- We (study).....almost every lesson in this book so far
- How often (you /read)a newspaper ?
- The sun always(rise).....in the east .Look! it(rise).....now
- I try to learn English for years but I(not succeed).....yet
- He (not be)..... here since Christmas .
- My wife and I (travel)..... to Mexico by air last summer
- When I (arrive).....at her house ,she still (sleep).....
- Yesterday, they (go)..... home after they (finish).....their homework
- we 'll go out when the rain (stop).....
- He usually (**drink**) coffee but today he (**drink**)tea
- When I arrived , the lecture (already, start).....and the professor (write) on the overhead projector
- Mr. Brown (listen) to music now?
- She often(not do) homework in the evening.
- I (have).....a party tomorrow. Would you like to come?
- How long you (be)here for?
- We (already/see).....the play.
-they (just/ call) me?
- I (not read)many novels since I (go)..... to university.
- There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. It (rain)..... soon.

7.The present perfect passive (thể bị động của thì HTHT)

Active: S + have/has + P.P + O

Passive: S + have/has + been + P.P + by O

EX: They have built a bridge across the river. (active)

A bridge has been built across the river. (passive)

Write the following sentences using the passive.

- Someone has robbed the bank near our house.

The bank.....

- 2. Someone told me to wait outside.
I.....
- 3. Noone has invited her to the party.
She.....
- 4. Somebody has driven them to the airport.
They.....
- 5. Nobody sent us any tickets.
We.....
- 6. Has someone decorated my bedroom?
Has my bedroom.....

II. RELATIVE CLAUSES (Mệnh đề quan hệ)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ (hay mệnh đề tính ngữ) bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó.
- Mệnh đề quan hệ được đặt sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa, được bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ: WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT

Danh từ đứng trước (Antecedent)	Chủ ngữ (Subject)	Tân ngữ (Object)
Người (person)	Who	Who/Whom/
Vật (Thing)	Which	Which

1. Đại từ quan hệ (Relative pronouns)

a. WHO: thay thế cho người, làm chủ từ trong MĐQH.

- Ex: - I need to meet the boy. The boy is my friend's son.
→ I need to meet the boy who is my friend's son.
- The woman is standing over there. She is my sister.
→ The woman who is standing over there is my sister.

b. WHO/ WHOM: thay thế cho người, làm túc từ trong MĐQH.

- Ex:- I know the girl. I spoke to this girl.
→ I know the girl who/ whom I spoke to.
- The man is my teacher. Your father is talking to him.
→ The man who/ whom your father is talking to is my teacher.

c. WHICH: - thay thế vật, đồ vật, làm chủ từ, túc từ trong MĐQH.

- Ex: - She works for a company. It makes cars
→ She works for a company which makes cars.
- The elephants are big. People keep the elephants in iron cages.
→ The elephants which people keep in iron cages are big.

d. THAT: thay thế cho WHO/ WHOM/ WHICH trong MĐQH hạn định

- Ex: - I need to meet the boy that/ who is my friend's son.
- The woman that/ who is standing over there is my sister.
- I know the girl that/ who/ whom I spoke to.
- The man that/ who/ whom your father is talking to is my teacher.
- She works for a company that/ which makes cars.
- The elephants that/ which people keep in iron cages are big.

*** Những trường hợp thường dùng THAT:**

- Sau cụm từ quan hệ vừa chỉ người và vật:
Ex: He told me the places and people that he had seen in London.
- Sau đại từ bất định: something, anyone, nobody, all, much
Ex: I'll tell you something that is very interesting.
All that is mine is yours.

- Sau các tính từ so sánh nhất, only, first, last
 Ex: - This is the **most** beautiful dress that I have.

- You are the **only** person that can help us.

- Trong cấu trúc It + be + ... + that ... (chính là ...)

Ex: **It is** my friend that wrote this sentence.

(Chính là bạn tôi đã viết câu này.)

*** Những trường hợp không dùng THAT:**

- Trong mệnh đề tính từ không hạn định (không dùng that sau dấu phẩy).

Ex: ~~Mr Brown, that we studied English with,~~ is a very nice teacher.

- Sau giới từ

Ex: The house ~~in that I was born~~ is for sale.

1. The girl is my cousin. She chatted with you yesterday.

→

2. The man is very kind. He spent 15 minutes measuring our kitchen

→

3. The architect designed these flats. He has moved to HCM City.

→

4. The young boy is naughty. He rides an expensive motorbike.

→

5. I'm reading the book. I bought it in 1996.

→

6 She hasn't eaten anything. This makes her parents worried.

→

7.. The girl..... is now in hospital.

A. which was injured in the accident

B. was injured in the accident.

C. who was injured in the accident

D. whom she injured.

8. The decision was postponed.....was exactly what he wanted.

A. who

B. whom

C. which

D. that

9. Do you know the manwon the prize last Sunday?

A. who

B. which

C. where

D. Whom

10. Do you know the manwe talked to last night?

A. when

B. which

C. where

D. Who

III. Some Verbs + to-infinitive:

-expect

- agree

-plan

- want

- decide

-wish

- hope

-ask....

- threaten

*** some verbs + Gerund:**

- avoid

- practise

-consider

-miss

-enjoy

-mind

-suggest

-go on

-keep

*** Some verbs + Gerund/To inf (nghĩa thay đổi):**

- stop + to inf: dừng việc này để làm việc khác; Stop + Gerund: ngưng làm việc gì (ngưng hẳn)

- remember + to inf: nhớ phải làm gì; remember + Gerund: nhớ đã làm gì

- forget + to inf: quên phải làm gì; forget + gerund: quên đã làm gì

- Try + to inf: cố gắng; try + gerund: thử

1. Put the verb into the correct form: -ing or to-inf

1. Would you like(come) to a party.

2. Do you mind(travel).....such a long way to work every day?
3. I very much enjoy (listen).....to classical music.
4. I considered(take).....the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Jack suggested (go).....to the cinema.
- 6.We decided (stay).....at the hotel by the seaside
8. He said he wanted(be).....a doctor.
9. Stop (nag).....me! I'll get everything finished before I go to bed.
10. Whenever we met , John avoided(look).....at me.
11. I hope (go).....to London later this year.
12. I have to practise(drive).....so that I can pass my test.
13. I tried(warn).....him of the danger on the road a head, but he didn't stop (listen)
.....
14. We expect(hear).....from Ann soon.
15. Don't forget (lock).....the door before going out.

IV. Wh-questions:

- Câu hỏi với từ để hỏi bắt đầu bằng –Wh cho phép người hỏi tìm ra được các thông tin về các chủ đề như sau.

When ? (khi nào ?)	Time (thời gian)
Where ? (ở đâu ?)	place (nơi chốn)
Who ? (ai ?)	person (người)
Why ? (tại sao ?)	reason (lý do)
How ? (như thế nào ?)	manner (cách thức)
What ? (cái gì ?)	object, idea,action (vật thể, ý kiến, hành động)

- Một số từ để hỏi khác giúp người hỏi tìm kiếm được những thông tin cụ thể.

Which one ? (cái nào)	Choice of alternatives(lựa chọn)
Whose ? (của ai ?)	Possession (sở hữu)
Whom ? (ai ?)	person (người – tân ngữ)
How much ? (bao nhiêu?)	price,amount (non-count) giá cả, số lượng(danh từ không đếm được)
How many ? (bao nhiêu?)	Quantity (count) số lượng (danh từ đếm được)
How long ? (bao lâu?)	Duration (quá trình)
How often ? (bao lâu 1 lần)	Frequency(mức độ thường xuyên)
How far ? (bao xa ?)	Distance (khoảng cách)
What kind of? (loại nào?)	Description (miêu tả)

Structures:

Câu hỏi thành phần chủ ngữ:

WH- + VERR ?

Ex: Jame likes Mary → Who likes Mary?

Câu hỏi thành phần không phải chủ ngữ thường có các cấu trúc sau:

1.Đối với câu có động từ "To be":

WH- + BE + S + ?

Ex: I'm interested in Maths. →

He is looking for Mr David. →

She was at home. →

There is a lillte of water in the bottle.....

2. Đối với câu có động từ khiếm khuyết:

WH- + modal verbs (can, could) + S

Ex: I may come back next month.
She will get there by taxi.
Minh must go because his mother was ill.

3. Đối với câu có động từ thường:

WH- + DO/DOES/DID + S + V1 ?

Ex: I got married in 2006.
She buys some food at a store near her house.

Nam and Mai like listening to music.
My son has three pencils.

4. Đối với câu có động từ ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc quá khứ hoàn thành:

WH- + HAVE/HAS/HAD + S + Ved/V3 ?

Ex: She has been here for an hour.
They had lived in Can Tho City before 1989.
I has gone with my friends to the countryside.

Exercise 1: Make the questions for the following sentences.

- 1. My aunt and uncle live in Chicago. -> Where.
2. We often have dinner at 7:00 pm. -> What time.
3. I am reading an English book at the moment. -> What.
4. It takes me 30 minutes to go to school. -> How long.
5. She speaks English very fluently. -> How.
6. I have written over twenty novels. -> How many.
7. We have known each other for 5 years. ->
8. They are making a big cake. ->

V. The + adj = common Noun (danh từ tập hợp, số nhiều) ex: the poor, the sick, the rich...

Complete the sentences using "the" + one of the following adjectives: (we can use one word many times)

young rich unemployed poor injured blind sick polite old

- 1. Right after the accident, were taken to the hospital by ambulance.
2. Braille is a system of printing that enable to read.
3. have the future in their hands.
4. A nurse's job is taking care of
5. Some people think that should pay more taxes to help
6. Life is all right if you have a job, but things are not easy for
7. should share some of their possessions with
8. are those who can see nothing, and are those who can't hear.
9 always say "sorry" and "thank you"

VI. used to + bare -inf (đã từng... dùng để diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ)

S + used to + V1

S + didn't + use to + V1

Did + S + use to + V1?

Ex: I used to drink but now I don't drink.

Note: be used to/ get used to + V-ing (quen với) ex: I am used to getting up early.

S(vật) + **be used to** + V₁ : (được sử dụng để)

S(vật) + **be used for** + V_{ing}

Eg: A knife is used to cut the cake. (con dao được sử dụng để cắt bánh.)

Money is used for buying and selling goods.

Exercise:

1. Photocopier is used for (make)..... exact copies of documents
2. Dave used to (smoke)2 years ago
3. He uses a knife (cut).....the cake
4. My father is used to(do).....morning exercise every day
5. Fax machine is used to(send or receive).....letter quickly
6. The old man is used to(fish).....on the lake near his house
7. I..... to the zoo when I was a child

A. used to	B. is used to	C. used for	D. is used for
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8. Liz used toa motorbike but she sold it last year

A. ride	B. to ride	C. riding	D. rode
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9. Hegetting up early in the morning

A. used to	B. is used to	C. used for	D. is used for
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10. Did you on business?

A. used to go	B. is used to go	C. use to go	D. use for going
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VII. which as a connector (từ nối which): dùng để thay thế cho một mệnh đề.

Ex: Tom didn't come to the party. This was a pity.

Tom didn't come to the party, **which** was a pity.

Rewrite these sentences use which:

1. Rachel's mother paid for the meal. That was very kind of her
.....
2. You left the key in the car. That was rather careless of you.
you.
3. It rained last night. This was good for garden.
.....

VIII. Prepositions:

Worried about, anxious about, get up. Contented with, good at/for, interested in, turn on, turn off, go off= ring, at, in, on, look forward to, different from, capable of, prevent O from, send to, receive from, far from, proud of, Since+1999(Simple Past), for 2 days(a distance of time).....

1. I'm anxious.....her, I haven't receive the letter.
2. My house is far.....the post office
3. TV is usedwatching news.
4. Smoking is not goodyour health
5. Nam is very good.....Maths
6. Marie Curie was bornWarsawNovember 7th, 1867
7. The alarm goes.....at 4.30
8. I have lived here.....I was born
9. I'm lookingto hearing from you soon

A. from	B. about	C. forward	D. with
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10. The port is capable handling 10 million tons of coal a year.

A. in	B. on	C. of	D. at.
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11. His parents are contentedwhat he did

A. from	B. about	C. forward	D. with
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12. He is differenthis wife

A. forward	B. about	C. from	D. with
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IX. Because of/ In spite of

***BECAUSE + Clause (S+V)** (*adverb clause of reason*)

- I couldn't come to class yesterday **because I was ill.**
- **Because the weather was bad,** the flight was put off.

BECAUSE OF+ Noun/NP/V-ing

- I couldn't come to class yesterday **because of his illness.**
- **Because of the bad weather,** the flight was put off.

***ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH/ IN SPITE OF=DESPITE**

ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH + Clause(S+V) (*adverb clause of concession*)

- They came to the concert **though it was raining heavily.**
- **Although it is a very hot day,** I shall go for a walk.

IN SPITE OF/DESPITE + Noun/NP/V-ing

- They came to the concert **in spite of the heavy rain.**
- **In spite of a hot day,** I shall go for a walk.

Complete the sentences with Because, Because of, Although or In spite of

1. they had been lost in the mountains for 3 days, they looked strong and healthy
2. Mr. Nam runs three kilometers every morning his old age.
3. My uncle walked slowly his old age.
4. his strong voice, we couldn't understand him.
5. computers offer so many advantages, a lot of people use them today.
6. They failed all their efforts.
7. she is usually busy, she takes good care of her children.
8. They couldn't go to the meeting on time there was traffic jam.
9. Although there was a rain, the baseball game was not cancelled.

→ In spite of

10. Because of the heavy rain, they couldn't go for a picnic last weekend.

→ Because

11. We arrived late.....the bad weather

- A. because B. because of C. although D. in spite of

12. I went to school on timethe heavy rain

- A. because B. because of C. although D. in spite of

X. Reported speech (statements)

Eg: He said, " I've forgotten my uncle's phone number."

→ He said (that) he had forgotten his uncle's phone number.

" You have watered the flower twice, Mary", he said.

→ He told Mary that she had watered the flower twice.

a. Ngôi:

- Đổi ngôi thứ **NHẤT (I, me, my, mine & We, us ,our(s))** phù hợp với **CHỦ NGỮ** trong mệnh đề chính
- Đổi ngôi thứ **HAI (you , your(s))** phù hợp với **TÂN NGỮ** trong mệnh đề chính
- Ngôi thứ **BA(he, him, his, she, her(s), it(s), they, them, their(s))** không đổi

b. Thì và các trạng ngữ:

CÂU TRỰC TIẾP	CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT
PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST CONTINUOUS (S + was/were + V-ing)
PRESENT PERFECT / PAST SIMPLE	PAST PERFECT (S + had + P.P)
PAST CONTINUOUS	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS (S + had + been + v-ing)
Will / shall + bare inf	Would / should + bare inf
Must + bare inf	Had to + bare inf
Is / am/ are going to	Was / were going to
Can / May	Could / Might
This / these	That / those

Now	Then
Here	There
Ago	Before
The day after tomorrow	In 2 days' time
The day before yesterday	2 days before
Today / tonight	That day / that night
Tomorrow	The day after / the following day / the next day
Yesterday	The day before / the previous day
Last night / month / week / year	The night / month / week / year before.

Exercise : Change these direct questions into reported speech:

- 1 "I am waiting for John." She said →
- 2 "I don't like the idea.", he said →
- 3 "The car isn't at my house.", she told me →
- 4 "We have cleaned the room.", they said →
- 5 "We are worried about Peter.", they told me →
- 6 "I am going to the cinema.", she said →
- 7 "I saw her today", he said →
- 8 "I will see you tomorrow", he told me →
- 9 "They were here three months ago." he said →
- 10 "We visited her this morning.", they said →
11. "I will go to HCM city tomorrow"
 - A. He said he will go to HCM city tomorrow
 - B. He said he would go to HCM city tomorrow
 - C. He said he would go to HCM city the following day
 - D. He said he would go to HCM city the previous day
12. " I have finished my work"
 - A. She said she finished my work
 - B. She said she had finish her work
 - C. She said she has finished my work
 - D. She said she had finished my work