Anh văn ôn 12 I. General Rules: Subject (singular) --> Verb (singular) Eg: Mary gets up early. Subject (plural) --> Verb (plural) Eg: Mary and Daisy always get up early II. Special Cases: Subject 1 + and + Subject 2 --> Verb (plural) (Nếu S1 và S2 là 2 người hay 2 vật khác nhau) Eg: The secretary and the treasurer were present. Oil and water do not mix. Subject 1 + and + Subject 2 --> Verb (singular) (Nếu S1 và S2 là cùng 1 người hay 1 vật) Eg: The singer and doctor is coming (Người ca sĩ kiệm bác sĩ đang đến) Bacon and egg is my favorite dish. Each / either.....each/ either $Many \ a + Noun \ (singular) + and + many \ a + Noun \ (singular)$ + Verb (singular) Every..... every Eg: Each boy and each girl has a seat. Many a teacher and many a student has attended the lecture. Nobody / Somebody / Everybody / Everything + Verb (singular) Subject 1 + of + Subject 2 + Verb --> Verb theo Subject 1 Ngoài "of" còn có like, with, along with, together with, in addition to, as well as, no less than, besides, accompanied with.... Eg: The study of languages requires time. The president, together with his advisors, is coming. They, no less than Tom, were eager to start. The manager, as well as his assistant, has arrived. The number of students is 40. Either/Neither/Not only + Subject 1 + or/nor/but also + Subject 2 + Verb ---> Verb theo Subject 2 Eg: Either you or I am wrong. Neither he nor his friends are able to come. Plural Noun of -Time (thời gian) -Measure (đo lường) -Money (Tiền bạc) ---> Verb (singular) -Distance (khoảng cách) Eg: Twenty dollars is too much to pay for this book. All ---- referring to things --> Verb (singular) All ---- referring to people ---> Verb (plural) Eg : All is calm. (Mọi vật đều im lặng). All are Vietnamese. None / The majority of/ Fractions + of + Noun + Verb --> Verb tùy thuộc vào Noun sau giới từ. Half of the students are English. Eg: Half of the money is stolen. None of the money is mine. The majority of students speak English. 8. Nouns plural in form (luôn có 's') but singular in meaning --> Verb (singular) News, mumps, sickets, measles, mathematics, physics, phonetics, linguistics, politics, athletics... Eg: The news is goods. Mathematics is an important subject. 9. Nouns always in singular --> Verb (singular) Furniture, equipment, machinery, traffic, information, knowledge, money, advice, progress, luggage, homework, housework, merchandise... Eg: There is much traffic during rush hours. 10. A title of a book, story --> Verb (singular) The name of a country, town, place --> Verb (singular) Eg: "Gulliver's Travels" is an amusing book. The United States, The Phillipines ... 11. Nouns always in plural --> Verb (plural) Cattle, people, police, scissors, pliers, tongs, trousers, pants, shorts, jeans, glasses, goods, compasses,... Eg: Cattle are grazing.

12. Adjectives used as nouns --> Verb (plural)

The blind (người mù), the rich (người giàu), the poor,....

Eg: The English are used to driving on the left. (Người Anh quen lái xe bên trái)

13. Collective Noun --> Verb (singular) nếu chỉ 1 đơn vị Collective Noun --> Verb (plural) nếu chỉ từng cá nhân.

Collective noun: Family, commitee, team, crowd, public, congress, parliarment, class, arm,....

Eg: His family is rich. (chỉ 1 đơn vị);

His family are having dinner. (chỉ từng cá nhân)

14. Relative Pronoun --> Verb (singular) or (plural) tùy thuộc vào danh từ nó thay thế.

Eg: It is I who am to go.

14. A number of A lot of + Noun(plural) + V(plural)

Eg: A number of students are playing.

1.1 Nouns agree with V

Here / there + be (S) + S

Great quantities of + N

Lot of = a lot of

None + of the		
No, half, any +		
Almost of the, almost all, Most, all, some, majority	(Of the)	+N+V(N)
All but→ tất cả, ngoại trừ		
Of many things, → trong số		
Fractions / percentages		
The rest		
Not only $+ S1 + but (also) + S2$		+ V (N2)
Either/ Neither + N1 + or/nor + N2		
$S1 + as well as + S2 \rightarrow (\tilde{cung} nhu)$		
$S1 + along with + S2 \rightarrow di theo$		+ V(S1)
$S1 + accompanied by + S2 \rightarrow tháp tùng bởi$		
S1 + together with + S2		
S1 + in addition to + S2		
All of S1 but S2 → tất cả, ngoại trừ		

Ex. Of all the law suits, 95 percents- of them are

Singular V	Plural V
Singular count noun, non-count noun	Plural count noun
Anything, nothing, something, every, A pair of, each,	Both $+ S1 + $ and $+ S2 = $ both of the $+ N = $ both $+ N$
everyone, someone, anyone, no one	A few, several, various, many, some, numerous
Neither of, either	
What, whatever, whoever	
One, a, an, one of the + N	Two, three
Quantities of time/ money/ value/ distance	
The number of + plural $N \rightarrow s \acute{o}$ lượng	A number of + plural N \rightarrow nhiều
A great / large / big/ increasing amount of + UN	A great / large / big / increasing number of
	The $adj = adj + people = N$
Vietnamese → language	Vietnamese → people
Ex.	
A Flock of birds, sheep	Eye glasses
A Herd of cattle	Jeans - quần jean
A Pack of dogs	Pants - quần dài
A School of fish	Shorts - quần sooc
A Pride of lions	Trousers - quần tây

	Pliers - kềm ;Tweezers – nhíp ;Scissors; Kéo-Tongs-kẹp
500 dollars a year a large supply of pens Olympic series	Most of the + N = most + N Most of them = almost all Both of the + N = both + N A few of us girls = a few girls → vài đưá trong số bọn con gái chúng tôi. The young, the woulded, the deaf, the blind, the dead, the living
Singular nauns	Olympic games
Singular nouns Mumps - bệnh quai bị . Meases – sởi. Arthritis – viêm	
khóp. Appendicitis – viêm ruột thừa. Rickets – còi xương. Herpes -	
Economics. Mathematics. Statistics. Physics. Politics.	
Civis – công dân. Ethics – đạo đức. Genetics.	
News	
Learning, shopping working	

15. *NONE/NO*:

none + of the + non-count noun + singular verb

Ex: None of the counterfeit money has been found.

none + of the + plural count noun + plural verb

+V (singular)

Ex: None of the students have finished the exam yet.

No + singular noun / non-count noun + singular verb

Ex: No example is relevant to this case.

No + plural noun + plural verb

Ex: No examples are relevant to this case.

16. Groups of certain animals:

flock of birds, sheep

school of fish

herd of cattle

pride of lions

pack of dogs

17. FRACTIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

With words that indicate portions: *percent, fraction, part, majority, some, all, none, remainder, . . .*Look at the NOUN in your of phrase. If the NOUN is SINGULAR, use a SINGULAR VERB. If

the NOUN is PLURAL, use a PLURAL VERB.

Eg:

- -Some of the voters are still angry.
- -A large percentage of the older population is voting against her.
- -Two-fifths of the vineyard was destroyed by fire.
- -Two-fifths of the troops were lost in the battle.
- 1.Mayan goods in a Teotihuacan tomb.

a.have been found

b.has been found

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2. Neither the scientists nor the researchertheir origin.
a. understands b.understand
3. None of the artifactsto A.D. 100.
a. date back b.dates back
4. Some of the researchby archeologists.
a.was conducted b.were conducted
5. The number of artifacts foundamazing.
a.are b.is
6. A number of scientists this discovery.
a. is investigating b.are investigating
7. Another team of researchersa trip to Mexico.
a.are arranging b. is arranging
8. The fact that the artifacts were found in a Teotihuacan to that they belong to the Teotihuacanos.
a. does not mean b.do not mean
9. However, the position of the bodies something to do with Maya practices.
a.has b.have
10.Jade, found inside the tombs, by both the Maya and the Teotihuacanos.
a. was used b.were used
1.My parents to buy a car for my brother. (WANT/WANTS)
2. The biggest house on my street five bedrooms. (HAVE/HAS)
3. English an interesting language to learn. (IS/ARE)
4. These telephonesnew receivers. (NEED/NEEDS)
5. January and March 31 days. (HAVE/HAS)
6. January 31 days. (HAVE/HAS)
7. The teacher French and English. (KNOW/KNOWS)
8. Of all the countries in that area of the world, perhaps Nigeria the most potential. (HAVE/HAS)
9. Despite the bad weather we have had in the past days, there no doubt that the tournament will go on.
(IS/ARE)
10. Neither the students nor the teacherabout what happens on this trip. (CARE/CARES)
11. The large companies in our area cheap source of labor. (NEED/NEEDS)
12. Swimming in heated pools very common in this part of the country in the winter. (IS/ARE)
13. Common knowledge to anyone who studies science, the earth on its own axis once twenty-four hours.
(REVOLVE/REVOLVES) 14. Of all the grammar points I have studied in my seven years of English, the most recent unit me the most
for variety of reasons. (CONFUSE/CONFUSES)
15. Some of this book not entertaining. (IS/ARE)
16. Never the weather been so bad in the month of Junes and July. (HAS/HAVE)
17. Without the new taxes, houses built before World War II lower costs than more modern houses do.
(HAVE/HAS)
18. According to the police, the killer of the boys in both cities probably between the ages of 40 and 50.
(IS/ARE)
19. Either the physicians in this hospital or the chief administrator going to have to make a decision. (IS/ARE)
20 my boss or my sisters in the union going to win this grievance? (IS/ARE)
21. Some of the votes to have been miscounted. (SEEM/SEEMS)
22. The tornadoes that tear through this city every spring more than just a nuisance. (ARE/IS)
23. Everyone selected to serve on this jury to be willing to give up a lot of time. (HAVE/HAS)
24. Kara Wolters, together with her teammates, a formidable opponent on the basketball court.
(PRESENTS/PRESENT)
25. He seems to forget that there things to be done before he can graduate. (ARE/IS)
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26. There to be some people left in that town after yesterday's flood. (HAVE/HAS)					
27. Some of the grain to be contaminated. (APPEAR/APPEARS)					
28. A high percentage of the population voting for the new school. (IS/ARE)					
29. Carlos is the only one of those students who lived up to the potential described in the yearbook.					
(HAS/HAVE)					
30. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new					
constitution. (NEED/NEEDS)					
31. One of my best friends getting an MBA this year. (IS/ARE) 32. Not only the students but also their instructor been called to the principal's office. (HAVE/HAS)					
32. Not only the students but also their instructor been called to the principal's office. (HAVE/HAS)					
33. Most of the milk gone bad. Six gallons of milk still in the refrigerator. (HAS—ARE/HAVE—IS)					
34. Each and every student and instructor in this building for a new facility by next year.					
(HOPE/HOPES) 25					
35. Rice and beans, my favorite dish, me of my native Puerto Rico. (REMIND/REMINDS)					
36. A large number of voters still along straight-party lines. (VOTES/VOTE)					
37. Four years a long time to spend away from your friends and family. (ARE/IS)					
38. Politics sometimes a dirty business. (ARE/IS)					
39. To an outsider, the economics of this country to be in disarray. (SEEM/SEEMS)					
40. Of all her books, none sold as well as the first one. (HAVE/HAS)					
1. Annie and her brothers (is, are) at school.					
2. Either my mother or my father (is, are) coming to the meeting.					
3. The dog or the cats (is, are) outside.					
4. Either my shoes or your coat (is, are) always on the floor.					
5. George and Tamara (doesn't, don't) want to see that movie.					
6. Benito (doesn't, don't) know the answer.					
7. One of my sisters (is, are) going on a trip to France.					
8. The man with all the birds (live, lives) on my street.					
9. The movie, including all the previews, (take, takes) about two hours to watch.					
10. The players, as well as the captain, (want, wants) to win.					
11. Either answer (is, are) acceptable.					
12. Every one of those books (is, are) fiction.					
13. Nobody (know, knows) the trouble I've seen.					
14. (Is, Are) the news on at five or six?					
15. Mathematics (is, are) John's favorite subject, while Civics (is, are) Andrea's favorite subject.					
16. Eight dollars (is, are) the price of a movie these days.					
17. (Is, Are) the tweezers in this drawer?					
18. Your pants (is, are) at the cleaner's.					
19. There (was, were) fifteen candies in that bag. Now there (is, are) only one left!					
20. The committee (debates, debate) these questions carefully.					
21. The committee (leads, lead) very different lives in private.					
22. The Prime Minister, together with his wife, (greets, greet) the press cordially.					
23. All of the CDs, even the scratched one, (is, are) in this case.					
24. The man with his son (walk, walks) down my street.					
25. One of the students (are, is) late.					
1. a. Everyone <i>accept</i> Allison went to the movies.					
b. I dislike all fruit <i>except</i> bananas.					
2. a. Criminals never care about what is <i>write</i> and wrong.					
b. Our English teacher is <i>right</i> ; we do need to learn these words.					
3. a. I don't <i>know</i> what to do.					
5					

Anh văn ôn 12

b. Shelly didn't <i>no</i> if she could eat sushi.
4. a. I was disappointed in the rides at the <i>fair</i> .
b. The total <i>fair</i> was two dollars and fifty cents.
5. a. Diane was only digging a <i>whole</i> .
b. He wants to finish the <i>whole</i> pizza himself.
6. a. The dog was scratching it's ears.
b. It's only twenty degrees outside!
7. a. He was really feeling the <i>effects</i> of the medicine.
b. The special <i>affects</i> were incredible.
8. a. Who's afraid of a grizzly bear?
b. <i>Whose</i> going to the football game?
9. a. I <i>herd</i> a <i>heard</i> of buffalo.
b. I <i>heard</i> a <i>herd</i> of buffalo.
10. a. Bring <i>fourth</i> the evidence, please.
b. He was the <i>fourth</i> person in line.
11. a. Lisa never <i>past</i> the driver's license test.
b. That became a problem when she <i>passed</i> a police car.
12. a. Someone just hit <i>are</i> car!
b. Our friends will be friends for life.
13. a. <i>They're</i> on <i>their</i> way to the party.
b. <i>Their</i> are three children in <i>there</i> family.
14. a. They want you to <i>chose</i> their brand of tennis shoes.
b. However, I <i>chose</i> a different pair.
15. a. Did you <i>loose</i> something?
b. Are you going to <i>lose</i> the game?
16. a. Your never going to get away with it!
b. I'm sure <i>you're</i> the right person for the job.
advice/advise
advice/advise
a) He gave me some good about investing.
b) We will you of any changes later.
b) we will you of any changes later.
Economic/economical
a) The new model of car is very
a) The new model of car is veryb) The latest forecast for Malaysia is very positive.
of the latest forecast for Manaysia is very positive.
Sensible/sensitive
Schsiole/ schsitive
a) Be careful when you comment about his fashion sense. He's very
b) It is to keep note of your passport number.
b) it is to keep note of your passport number.
See below for answers.
bee below for unbwers.
1- a) advice
1- b) advise
2- a) economical
2- b) economic
2- of economic
4

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³⁻ a) sensible3- b)sensitive