

# INVERSION

## ADV + AUXILIARY VERB + S + V

### 1. Khi đứng đầu câu là **Here, There** thì :

✓ Nếu S là N : **Here / There + V + N**

Eg : The bus comes here. ☐ Here comes the bus.

✓ Nếu S là **Pronoun** ☐ không đảo ngữ

Eg : Here he comes.

### 2. Đảo ngữ với “No” và “Not” :

**No + N** } + **Inversion**  
**Not any + N** }

Eg : No money will I give you from now on.

Eg : Not any money will I give you from now on.

### 3. Đảo ngữ dùng với các trạng từ chỉ tần suất : **Never, Rarely, Seldom, ....**

Dùng chủ yếu với thì HTHT : **ADV + HAS/HAVE + S + V<sub>3/ed</sub>**

Eg : She has rarely been asked that question. ☐ Rarely has she been asked that question.

They have seldom left their town. ☐ Seldom have they left their town.

### 4. Phép đảo ngữ đề cập 1 sự kiện liền sau sự kiện khác :

**HARDLY**  
**BARELY** } + **Had + S + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + WHEN + Clause (Simple Past)**  
**SCARCELY** }  
**NO SOONER + Had + S + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + THAN + Clause (Simple Past)**

Vừa Mới ... Thì

Eg : As soon as the train had left when there was an explosion.

☐ No sooner had the train left than there was an explosion.

### 5. Phép đảo ngữ thực hiện với các trạng từ thời gian có “ONLY” đứng đầu câu :

**Only when**      **Only after**      **Only before**      **Only later**

♥ Phép đảo ngữ khi có **Only** chỉ thực hiện ở về thứ 2 trong câu :

Eg : Only when the teacher gives permission can you go in this room.

Only by learning hard can we pass the exam.

### 6. Phép đảo ngữ với các trạng từ phủ định :

**In / Under no circumstances**

**In no way**

**For no reason at all**

**On no account**

**At no time**

**By no means**

**ADV + Auxiliary Verb (Khẳng định) + S + V**

Eg : 1. You shouldn't phone the police under **any** circumstances.

☐ **Under no circumstances** should you phone the police.

2. You must touch this button at any time.

☐ **At not time** must you touch this button.

3. You won't see such a beautiful girl anywhere.

### 7. Phép đảo ngữ với trạng từ **NOT UNTIL** : **Không ... mãi cho đến khi**

I didn't realize that I had lost my wallet until I got home. ☐ Not until *I got home* **did** I realize that I had lost my wallet.

It was not until I met him that I knew him.

☐ Not until I met him **did** I know him.

### 8. Phép đảo ngữ với trạng từ : **LITTLE**

☐ **No where** will you see such a beautiful girl.

4. **For no reason at all** did the murderer kill Mr. John .

5. **In no way** could I agree with you.

6. **By no means** does he intend to criticize your idea.

Phép đảo ngữ này mang nghĩa **phủ định**, thường thực hiện với các **động từ chỉ nhận biết, suy nghĩ** (*know, realize, suppose, think, consider...*)

Eg : I don't know about this meeting. ☐ Little do I know about this meeting.

She doesn't realize how much important this means. ☐ Little does she realize how much important this means.

### 9. Phép đảo ngữ với "SO" :

<b>S + be + SO + ADJ + THAT + clause</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SO + ADJ + be + S + THAT + clause</b>
--	--------------------------	--

Eg : The boy were so handsome that all the girls fell in love with him.

☐ **So handsome were** the boy that all the girls fell in love with him.

### 10. Phép đảo ngữ với "SUCH" :

**S + V + SUCH + a/an + adj + N + THAT + clause**

☐ **SUCH + a/an + adj + N + V + S + THAT + clause**

Eg : Tom is such a handsome boy that all the girls in our class can't help glancing at him.

☐ **Such a handsome boy is** Tom that all the girls in our class can't help glancing at him.

Shelly has such beautiful eyes that she got a job as a make-up model.

☐ **Such beautiful eyes has** Shelly that she got a job as a make-up model.

### 11. Phép đảo ngữ với **câu điều kiện** :

Đảo ngữ bao giờ cũng xảy ra ở mệnh đề Điều kiện :

#### a. TYPE I :

**If + do, will do** ☐ **Should + S + do, S + will + do**

Eg : If I meet him this afternoon, I will inform him. ☐ Should I meet him this afternoon, I will inform him.

#### b. TYPE II :

**If + S + did, S + would do** ☐ **Were + S + to V, S + would do**

Eg : If I were you, I would love him. ☐ Were I (to be) you, I would love him.

If people drove so slowly, there wouldn't be so many accidents.

☐ Were people to drive so slowly, there wouldn't be so many accidents.

#### c. TYPE III :

**If + S + had + done, S + would have done** ☐ **Had + S + done, S + would have done**

Eg : If I had studied hard, I would have passed the exam. ☐ Had I studied hard, I would have passed the exam.

### 12. Đảo ngữ với một số **trạng từ chỉ phương hướng, nơi chốn** thì ta **chia luôn động từ, không cần đảo trợ động từ do / does / did...** **Clause of place/ order + main verb + S (no auxiliary)**

Under the banana tree sat they learning English.

Into the room ran the lady.

Up the hill were running a group of kids.

First comes love, then comes marriage.

On the grass are lying the boys.

Along the road came a strange procession.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

### I. Present Subjunctive:

1. "**It is/ was + adj + that + S + V<sub>0</sub>**": cấu trúc này được dùng với các tính từ mang nghĩa "**quan trọng, cần thiết, bắt buộc, yêu cầu**"

It is/ was	essential important vital necessary compulsory ...	+ <b>that</b> + S + V <sub>0</sub> / should V <sub>0</sub> (active)
		S + <b>be</b> V <sub>3</sub> / should be V <sub>3</sub> (passive)

2. "**S + V + that + S + V<sub>0</sub>**": cấu trúc này được dùng với các động từ mang nghĩa "**yêu cầu, đề nghị, ra lệnh, đòi hỏi**"

S +	advise	+ <b>that</b> + S + V <sub>0</sub> / should V <sub>0</sub> (active)
-----	--------	---

	<b>request</b> <b>suggest</b> <b>recommend</b> <b>demand ....</b>	S + <b>be V<sub>3</sub></b> / should be V <sub>3</sub> (passive)
--	--	--

3. S + **would rather** + V<sub>o</sub>. muốn

## II. Past Subjunctive:

1. “**It’s time** + S + V<sub>2/ed</sub>” : đến lúc ai đó phải làm gì

<b>It’s (about/ high) time</b>	+ S	+ V <sub>2/ed</sub>
	for + O	+ to-V

2. “**S + would rather** + S + V<sub>2/ed</sub>” : muốn ai làm gì

S + would rather +	S + V <sub>2/ed</sub>
--------------------	-----------------------

### \*NOTES:

#### 1. If Clause :

If <sub>1</sub> + S + V <sub>s/es</sub>	S + will/ can + V	
If <sub>2</sub> + S + V <sub>2/ed</sub>	S + would / could + V	
If <sub>3</sub> + S + had + V <sub>3/ed</sub>	S + would/ could + have + V <sub>3/ed</sub>	

#### 2. If Clause :

S + WISH + (that)	S + V <sub>2/ed</sub>	Present
	S + had + V <sub>3/ed</sub>	Past
	S + would / could + V	Future

#### 2. If Clause :

S + V+ <b>AS IF/ AS THOUGH</b>	S + V <sub>2/ed</sub>	Present
	S + had + V <sub>3/ed</sub>	Past
	S + would / could + V	Future

## SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. The only reason he didn’t make a serious mistake was that his solicitor advised him.

☐ Had it.....

2. The switchboard operator connected me to the manager.

☐ The switchboard operator put .....

3. All the witnesses said that the accident was my fault.

☐ All the witnesses said that I .....

4. I’d prefer you not to phone me at work.

☐ I’d rather .....

- 
5. Dive in to him and you'll regret it.
- ☐ If you don't stand .....  
6. Someone rang the alarm as soon as the burglars left the building.
- ☐ No sooner.....  
7. I only realized what I had missed when they told me about it later.
- ☐ Only when .....  
8. My new boss has difficulty in getting up early in London.
- ☐ My new boss is.....  
9. If you don't contribute generously, we couldn't continue our work.
- ☐ But for .....  
10. This is the worst coffee I have ever drunk.
- ☐ Never .....  
11. The suitcase was extremely heavy but he managed to lift it easily.
- ☐ Despite the .....  
12. He got down to writing the letter as soon as he returned from his walk.
- ☐ No sooner .....  
13. The fox was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes.
- ☐ The fox tried in .....  
14. The decorators have finished the whole of the first floor.
- ☐ We have .....  
15. If you want to advice, I would forget about buying a new house.
- ☐ If I .....  
16. I didn't drown because my instructor knew how to help me.
- ☐ Had.....  
17. There is no point in asking Tim to help.
- ☐ It isn't .....  
18. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.
- ☐ Had it not.....  
19. I didn't realize who he was until later.
- ☐ Only later .....  
20. "You stole the jewels!" the inspector said to him.
- ☐ The inspector accused .....  
21. Would you mind not smoking in here?
- ☐ I'd rather.....  
22. The last time it rained was a fortnight ago.
- ☐ It .....  
23. It's believed that a general election will be held in Cambodia.
- ☐ A general election .....  
24. It was such a rotten meat that it had to be thrown away.
- ☐ The meat.....  
25. He had no sooner bought the car than he sold it.
-

- ☐ No sooner.....  
26. You can drive a car only after you obtain a driving licence.
- ☐ Only after.....  
27. “Why don’t we share the cost?” said my friend.
- ☐ My friend suggested .....  
28. They gave me a place to stay and they didn’t want any money in return.
- ☐ Not only.....  
29. He never suspected that the money had been stolen.
- ☐ At no time.....  
30. I have never seen such a mess in my life!
- ☐ Never in.....

## The Subjunctive Mood

### I. Hiện tại giả định:

#### 1. Hình thức:

Hiện tại giả định ở tất cả các ngôi có hình thức giống như động từ nguyên thể ko có “to”. Từ “that” phải luôn được xuất hiện trong câu giả định hiện tại ngoại trừ một số thành ngữ ( Nếu “that” bị lược bỏ thì hầu hết các động từ được theo sau bởi *to infinitive* )

**Ex:** 1. We urge that he leave now.  
☐ We urge him to leave now.

#### 2. Cách dùng:

a) Dùng trong 1 số câu thành ngữ/ câu cảm thán để thể hiện 1 ao ước, hy vọng hay 1 lời cầu chúc ( thường có liên quan đến các sức mạnh siêu nhiên)

**Ex:** 1. (God) bless you !  
2. Heaven help us !  
3. God save the queen !  
4. Long live Vietnam !  
5. Heaven forbiđ! (Lạy trời!)  
6. Long live the Communist Party of Vietnam!  
7. Success attend you!

\* “May” cũng thường được dùng để diễn tả lời cầu chúc :

1. May you be happy all your life.
2. May the friendship between us last forever

b) Dùng sau một số các động từ để thể hiện ý muốn, yêu cầu, đề nghị

Advise	demand	prefer	require
Insist	propose	stipulate	command
Recommend	suggest	decree	move
Request	Urge	ask	order

với cấu trúc sau:

**S + V ( any tense) + that + S + (not) + V ( present subjunctive )**

**Note:** Từ “want” ko thuộc loại động từ trên

- Ex: 1. The university requires that all its students take this course.  
 2. The doctor suggested that his patient stop smoking.  
 3. Congress had decreed that the gasoline tax be abolished.  
 4. We proposed that he take a vacation

c) Dùng sau một số tính từ :

Important	necessary	urgent	obligatory	essential
Advised	recommended	required	mandatory	proposed
suggested				

Với cấu trúc:

**It + be ( any tense) + Adj + that + S + (not) + V ( present subjunctive)**

Lưu ý rằng trong bảng này có một số tính từ là phân từ 2 cấu tạo từ các động từ ở bảng trên. Nếu muốn cấu tạo phủ định đặt not sau chủ ngữ 2 trước nguyên thể bỏ to.

- Ex:** 1. It is necessary that he find the book.  
 2. It was urgent that she leave at once.  
 3. It has been proposed that we (not) change the topic.  
 4. It is important that you remember this question.  
 5. It is important that they be told the truth.

Nếu bỏ that đi thì chủ ngữ 2 sẽ biến thành tân ngữ sau giới từ for, động từ trở về dạng nguyên thể có to và câu mất tính chất giả định trở thành dạng mệnh lệnh thức gián tiếp.

- Ex:** 1. It is necessary for him (not) to find the books.  
 2. It has been proposed for us (not) to change the topic.

It is best (that)..... /It is a good idea (that)..... / It is a bad idea (that)

It is crucial (that).....

It is desirable (that).....

It is essential (that)..... / It is vital (that).....

It is imperative (that).....

It is important (that).....

It is recommended (that)

It is urgent (that).....

Examples:

It is crucial that you be there before Tom arrives.

It is important she attend the meeting.

It is recommended that he take a gallon of water with him if he wants to hike to the bottom of the Grand Canyon.

**d) Tất cả các danh từ xuất phát từ những động từ và tính từ trên đều buộc mệnh đề sau nó phải ở dạng giả định, nếu như nó diễn đạt các yếu tố trên.**

demand	recommendation	insistence
request	proposal	suggestion
preference		

- Ex:** 1. There is suggestion from the doctor that the patient stop smoking.  
 2. It is recommendation that the vehicle owner be present at the court

**Note:** Trong ngữ pháp Anh-Anh trước động từ ở mệnh đề 2 thường có should, người Anh chỉ bỏ should khi sau nó là động từ to be nhưng ngữ pháp Anh-Mỹ không dùng should cho toàn bộ động từ ở mệnh đề 2

1. There is suggestion from the doctor that the patient should stop smoking.

---

2. It is recommendation that the vehicle owner (should) be present at the court

After many of the above expressions, the word "should" is sometimes used to express the idea of subjunctiveness. This form is used more frequently in British English and is most common after the verbs "suggest," "recommend" and "insist."

Examples:

The doctor recommended that she should see a specialist about the problem.

Professor William suggested that Wilma should study harder for the final exam.

Negative, Continuous and Passive Forms of Subjunctive

The Subjunctive can be used in negative, continuous and passive forms.

Negative Examples:

The boss insisted that Sam **not be** at the meeting.

The company asked that employees **not accept** personal phone calls during business hours.

I suggest that you **not take** the job without renegotiating the salary.

Passive Examples:

Jake recommended that Susan **be hired** immediately.

Christine demanded that I **be allowed** to take part in the negotiations.

We suggested that you **be admitted** to the organization.

Continuous Examples:

It is important that you **be standing** there when he gets off the plane.

It is crucial that a car **be waiting** for the boss when the meeting is over.

I propose that we all **be waiting** in Tim's apartment when he gets home.

## B. EXERCISES

1. I demand that he  immediately.

☐ apologize    ☐ shall apologize    ☒ will apologize    ☐ has apologized

2. I suggested that she  her lawyer before signing the contract.

☐ consults    ☐ shall consult    ☐ will consult    ☐ should consult

3. It is necessary that everything  ready by two o'clock tomorrow.

☐ be    ☐ was    ☐ were    ☐ would have been

4. They recommend that she  to a ski resort in Spain.

☐ will go    ☐ would have gone    ☒ should go    ☐ should have gone

5. It is advisable that you  your application as soon as possible.

☐ submit    ☐ will submit    ☐ will have submitted    ☐ should have submitted

6. He decided to go inside the haunted house,  what may.

☐ come    ☒ comes    ☐ should come    ☐ would come

7. It is strange that he  so upset about such a trifle, isn't it?

☐ were    ☐ shall be    ☒ should be    ☐ have been

9. The doctor insisted that she  to the hospital for tests.

☐ go    ☐ goes    ☐ will go    ☐ has gone

10. She suggested that we  in the lobby of the hotel at 9:00 a.m.

☐ shall meet    ☐ will meet    ☐ should meet    ☐ would have met

## Exercise 2: complete the sentences with the correct form verbs:

1. It's important that she (remember)  to take her medicine twice a day.

2. I suggest that Frank (read)  the directions carefully before assembling the bicycle. He doesn't want the wheels to fall off while he is riding down a hill

- 
3. Mrs. Finkelstein demanded that the heater (repair)  immediately. Her apartment was freezing.
4. It's vital that the United States (focus)  on improving its public education system. What we do now will affect our country for generations to come.
5. The monk insisted that the tourists (enter)  the temple until they had removed their shoes.
6. I am not going to sit here and let her insult me. I demand that she immediately (apologize)  for what she just said.
7. Judy asked that we (attend)  her graduation ceremony next week.
8. Was it really necessary that (sit) I  there watching you the entire time you were rehearsing for the play? It was really boring watching you repeat the scenes over and over again.
9. It is important to remember that Janine (think)  very differently from you. She may not agree to the changes you have made in the organization of the company.
10. It's a little difficult to find the restaurant. I propose that we all (drive)  together so that nobody gets lost along the way.
11. The woman insisted that the lost child (take)  to store's information desk so his parents could be paged.
12. The nutritionist recommended that Sally (reduce)  her daily fat intake.
13. The environmental leader felt it was extremely important that the people of the city (allow)  to voice their concerns over the new hotel being built on the bay.
14. She told me that the government (regulate)  the airline industry. I don't know if that is true.
15. The sign at the pool recommended that you (swim)  after eating a large meal.
16. It is necessary that a life guard (monitor)  the summing pool while the children are taking their swimming lessons.
17. The sun is scorching today. I suggest you (put)  on sunblock immediately before you get a sun burn.
18. John insists that Sarah (invite)  to the wedding; otherwise he will not attend.
19. I think it's an interesting fact that she (come)  from Estonia.
20. It is imperative that the world (work)  towards a solution to global warming before the weather patterns of the world are disrupted irreparably.

**Exercise 3: Choose the best answer:**

1. It's about time you.....harder for the next exam.  
A.work                      B.are working   C.worked                      D.have worked
2. The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe. It looks as if it ..... down.  
A.would fall                      B.falls                      C.is falling                      D.is going to fall
3. I wish they.....change their minds so often!  
A.shouldn't                      B.wouldn't                      C.mightn't                      D.couldn't
4. I wish I.....the direction closely.  
A.be followed   B.will follow                      C.would follow                      D.had followed
5. I wished I.....on another diet.



---

A.could live      B.can live      C.will live      D.am living

6. Team rules require that each player ..... responsible for memorizing one rule--and then for teaching that rule to all of the players.

A.is      B.was      C.be      D. were

7. To avoid unnecessary injury, the coach insisted that the players' tackling drills ..... on the proper way to fall down.

A.focused      B.focus      C.were focused      D. to focus

**4. Choose the best answer among A,B,C or D**

1. .... today, she would get home by Friday.

A. Would she leave      B. Was she leaving      C. Were she to leave      D. Is she leaves

2. How I wish I..... such a good chance before.

A. didn't miss      B. hadn't missed      C. met      D. have got

3. Her doctor suggested that she ..... a short trip abroad.

A. will take      B. would take      C. take      D. took

4. His pale face suggested that he ..... not well.

A. was      B. were      C. should be      D. be

5. The chairman requested that.....

A. the members studied more carefully the problem.

B. the problem was more carefully studied .

C. with more carefulness the problem can could be studied.

6. It was desirable (ao ước)that they ..... the distance in very short time .

A. cover      B. would cover      C. had covered      D. covered.

7. It's necessary that you ..... present at the meeting.

A. will be      B. are      C. should be      D. were

8.It's high time you ..... your idea.

A. change      B. changed      C. need change      D. are to change

9. Jill would rather we ..... now, but we must go to work.

A. not leave      B. had not leave      C. didn't leave      D. not to be left.

10. She was breathing heavily as though he ..... it long ago.

A. had been running      B. was running      C. ran      D. has been running.

**5. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense.**

1. I would say it was time you ( start) working seriously.

2. I'd rather you ( not watch) television while I'm reading.

3. I wish I ( spend) more time swimming last summer.

4. Helen is so bossy( hống hách, hách dịch). She acts as if she (own) the place.

5. I wish you ( not keep) coming late to class.

6. Suppose a complete stranger ( leave) you a lot of money in their will.

7. I wish I ( go ) to your party after all.

8. I'd rather you (sit) next to Suzan , please.

9. The government demanded that the ambassador ( be )recalled.

10. You are lucky going to Italy. I wish I (go ) with you.

**6. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.**

1. Do you ever regret not going to university?      WISH

.....  
2. I should really be leaving.      TIME

.....  
3. I'd rather beer than wine.      PREFER

.....  
4. Jack doesn't know all the answers, though he pretends to. ACTS

.....  
5. I'd love to be able to go with you to the opera.      WISH

---

6. I wish I hadn't sold that old painting.	PITY
7. It would be better if you didn't stay long.	RATHER
8. Why do you have to complain all the time.	WISH
9. The management insisted on our wearing dark suits.	WEAR
10. I don't want to go to the meeting.	RATHER

---

**7. Rewrite each sentence , beginning as shown.**

1. It would be nice to be able to fly  
I wish.....
2. I wish I hadn't heard that.  
I'd rather you.....
3. Everyone wished they had listened more carefully to the lectures.  
Everyone regretted.....
4. Unfortunately I've got to work late tonight.  
I wish.....
5. Is better for me to leave?  
Would you .....
6. It's a pity I can't borrow your car.  
I wish you would.....
7. We really must discuss this again.  
It's important .....
8. It's a pity you were driving so far.  
I wish you.....
9. May the President live a long time!  
Long.....
10. Jack prefers me not to say anything about the missing money.  
Jack would rather.....

**II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form**

- I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/drive) so fast, Pat
- Sue went to France this year, but she says she would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain.
- It's a shame you missed the party; I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there.
- John had better \_\_\_\_\_ (not/speak) to me like that again.
- He says he'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) his own food than eat in restaurants.
- I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/mention) this to anyone until next week.
- Tim's mother would rather he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) closer to home than he does.
- Greg says he would rather \_\_\_\_\_ ( not/leave) things as they are.
- She would prefer to meet you personally rather than \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to you over the phone.
- Sean prefers playing football to \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) it.
- Would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ (write) in ink or in pencil?
- Sheila prefers \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) early in the morning rather than \_\_\_\_\_ (oversleep)
- Would he prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work tomorrow rather than cycle?
- I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) directly to the manager than \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with his rude secretary as I did.
- My father prefers to have a beard rather than \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shave every day.
- Tom prefers \_\_\_\_\_ (ski) to \_\_\_\_\_ (skate).
- Wouldn't you prefer to sit on this seat rather than \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) for the whole journey?
- We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ (take) some money for a taxi in case we \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus home.
- We would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home tonight.
- Mr. Jones would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home last night.
-

---

The policeman would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on Saturday than on Sunday.  
Maria would rather that we \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more than we do.  
George would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) tonight.  
The photographer would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more light.  
The photographer would rather that we \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) closer together than we are standing.  
Carmen would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (not cook) for the entire family.  
She would rather that you \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive) last night.  
John would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) than worked last night.

### III. Transformation.

1. Please don't tell anyone about it.  
- I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_
2. I would prefer you deliver the sofa this afternoon.  
- I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why don't you ask her yourself ?  
- My friend suggests that \_\_\_\_\_
4. She urged her husband to apply for the post in the government.  
- She urged that her husband \_\_\_\_\_
5. They insisted on my coming early.  
- They insisted that \_\_\_\_\_
6. An accountant needs to master computer science.  
- It is necessary that \_\_\_\_\_
7. It's time for us to leave now.  
- It's time we \_\_\_\_\_
8. What a pity ! Your sister can't come with us.  
- If only \_\_\_\_\_
9. Everyone find it important for us to do something save the environment.  
- It is important that we \_\_\_\_\_
10. Michael lost his job last month, so he cannot buy a car.  
- If Michael \_\_\_\_\_
11. He regrets applying for the job in that company.  
- He wishes \_\_\_\_\_
12. The headmaster insists on every schoolgirl's wearing ao dai every Monday.  
- The headmaster insists that \_\_\_\_\_
13. They advise her to eat less meat and fat to keep herself healthy.  
- It is advisable that she \_\_\_\_\_
14. Naturally, a child had better respect his parents.  
- It is natural that \_\_\_\_\_
15. He needs to come to the interview early.  
- It is necessary that \_\_\_\_\_
16. She must find it important to take two medicines every day.  
- It is important that \_\_\_\_\_
17. It's too late. He must go home.  
- It's high time he \_\_\_\_\_
18. Every student must wear uniform. It is obligatory.  
- It is obligatory that \_\_\_\_\_
19. They recommended her to go to the best doctor in town.  
- They recommended that she \_\_\_\_\_
20. The man demanded to be told everything about the accident .  
- The man demanded that everything \_\_\_\_\_

f) Dùng trong câu trúc với would rather có 2 chủ ngữ

Là loại câu người thứ nhất muốn người thứ hai làm việc gì (nhưng làm hay không còn phụ thuộc vào người thứ hai). Trong trường hợp này động từ ở mệnh đề hai để ở dạng nguyên thể ko to. Nếu muốn thành lập thể phủ định đặt not trước nguyên thể ko to.

Ex: **S1 + would rather that + S2 + (not) + V (present subjunctive)**

2. He would rather that I not take this train.

Ngữ pháp nói ngày nay đặc biệt là ngữ pháp Mỹ cho phép bỏ that trong câu trúc này mà vẫn giữ nguyên hình thức giả định.

II. Quá khứ giả định:

1. Hình thức:

Quá khứ giả định ở tất cả các ngôi có hình thức giống như thì quá khứ đơn nhưng riêng với to be thì ta chia là were cho tất cả các ngôi (nhưng trong văn phong giao tiếp hàng ngày thì có xu hướng dùng was cho các chủ ngữ là danh từ số ít).

2. Cách dùng:

a) Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 2 để diễn tả 1 điều kiện ko có thật ở hiện tại hoặc ko thể xảy ra được ở tương lai.

Ex: 1. If I were you, I would go.  
2. If he knew this, he would be happy.

b) Dùng trong câu ước ko có thực ở hiện tại : wish = If only

1. I wish I could speak Chinese (but I can't)  
2. If only my son were good at Math.

**Note:** Ta có thể dùng wish ở quá khứ mà ko thay đổi thì của giả định thức

Ex: I wish(ed) I knew her address.

c) Được sử dụng sau **as if / as though** để ám chỉ 1 điều gì đó là ko có thật ở hiện tại hoặc ko thể xảy ra ( ko có sự khác nhau nào giữa **as if** và **as though**)

<b>S1 + V ( present) +</b>	<b>as if</b> <b>as though</b>	<b>+ S2 + V ( past subjunctive)</b>
----------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

- Ex:**
1. He talks as if he were my father.
  2. He behaves as though he owned the place.

c) Dùng trong mẫu câu: **would rather sb did sth ( sb didn't do sth)** để chỉ 1 ao ước đối lập với hiện tại

<b>S1 + would rather that + S2 + V ( past subjunctive)</b>
--

- Ex:**
1. I'd rather you came with us.
  2. Henry would rather that his girlfriend worked in the same department as he does.  
(His girlfriend does not work in the same department)
  3. Jane would rather that it were winter now. (Infact, it is not winter now)

**Note:** Nếu muốn thành lập thể phủ định dùng **didn't + verb** hoặc **were not** sau chủ ngữ hai

1. Henry would rather that his girlfriend didn't work in the same department as he does.
2. Jane would rather that it were not winter now.
3. I'd rather you didn't tell anyone what I said

d) Dùng trong cấu trúc : **It's (high/ about ) time sb did sth = It's time for sb to do sth**

1. It's high time we went home.

**Note:** Nếu sau: “ It's time + I/ he/ she/ it “ là động từ **to be** thì ta dùng **was**

III. Quá khứ hoàn thành giả định

1. Hình thức: Quá khứ giả định có hình thức giống như thì quá khứ hoàn thành

2. Cách dùng:

a) Dùng trong mệnh đề điều kiện của câu điều kiện loại 3

Ex: 1. If I had been there, I should have understood.

b) Dùng sau : wish, If only để diễn đạt ý cầu mong hoặc giả định đã ko xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Ex: 1. I wish that I hadn't spent so much money.

2. If only she had asked someone's advice

Ta có thể dùng **wished** thay thế mà ko làm thay đổi thì của mệnh đề phía sau:

Ex: I wished (that) I hadn't spent so much money.

c) Dùng sau **as if , as though** để chỉ 1 giả định ko có thật trong quá khứ

<b>S1 + V ( past) +</b>	<b>as if</b> <b>as though</b>	<b>+ S2 + V ( past perfect subjunctive)</b>
-------------------------	----------------------------------	---

**Ex:** He looked as if he had seen ghosts.

**Lưu ý:** 2 công thức giả định với “ as if “ và “ as though “ chỉ được áp dụng khi chúng chỉ 1 điều đối lập với thực tế ở hiện tại hoặc quá khứ. Nếu nó chỉ 1 dự đoán về 1 điều gì đó mà nó có thể xảy ra hoặc ko thì ta ko áp dụng 2 công thức giả định trên.



- A. will be                      B. are                      C. **should be**                      D. were
8. It's high time you ..... your idea.
- A. change                      B. **changed**                      C. need change                      D. are to change
9. Jill would rather we ..... now, but we must go to work.
- A. not leave                      B. had not leave                      C. **didn't leave**                      D. not to be left.
10. She was breathing heavily as though he ..... it long ago.
- A. **had been running**                      B. was running                      C. ran                      D. has been running.

**I. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense.**

1. I would say it was time you ( start) working seriously. -> **started**
2. I'd rather you ( not watch) television while I'm reading.
3. I wish I ( spend) more time swimming last summer. -> **had spent**
4. Helen is so bossy( hông hách, hách dịch). She acts as if she (own) the place. -> **owned**
5. I wish you ( not keep) coming late to class. -> **didn't keep**
6. Suppose a complete stranger ( leave) you a lot of money in their will. -> **left**
7. I wish I ( go ) to your party after all. -> **had(not) gone.**
8. I'd rather you (sit) next to Suzan , please. -> **sat/ didn't sit**
9. The government demanded that the ambassador ( be )recalled. -> **be**
10. You are lucky going to Italy. I wish I (go ) with you. -> **was/were going**

**II. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.**

1. Do you ever regret not going to university?                      WISH  
**Do you ever wish you had gone /been to university.**
2. I should really be leaving.                      TIME  
**It's time was/were leaving.**
3. I'd rather beer than wine.                      PREFER  
**I'd prefer beer to wine.**
4. Jack doesn't know all the answers, though he pretends to. ACTS  
**Jack acts as if he knew all the answers.**
5. I'd love to be able to go with you to the opera.                      WISH  
**I wish I could go with you to the opera.**
6. I wish I hadn't sold that old painting.                      PITY  
**It's a pity I sold that old painting.**
7. It would be better if you didn't stay long.                      RATHER  
**I'd rather you didn't stay long.**
8. Why do you have to complain all the time.                      WISH  
**The management insisted that we wear dark suits.**
9. The management insisted on our wearing dark suits.                      WEAR  
**I wish you wouldn't complain all the time.**
10. I don't want to go to the meeting.                      RATHER  
**I'd rather not go to the meeting.**

**III. Rewrite each sentence , beginning as shown.**

1. It would be nice to be able to fly  
**I wish I could fly.**
2. I wish I hadn't heard that.  
**I'd rather you hadn't told me that.**
3. Everyone wished they had listened more carefully to the lectures.  
**Everyone regretted not listening/ not having listened more carefully to the lectures.**
4. Unfortunately I've got to work late tonight.  
**I wish I didn't have to work late tonight.**
5. Is better for me to leave?  
**Would you rather I left?**
6. It's a pity I can't borrow your car.

---

**I wish you would lend me your car? / let me borrow your car?**

7. We really must discuss this again.

**It's important that we discuss / should discuss this again.**

8. It's a pity you were driving so far.

**I wish you hadn't been driving so fast.**

9. May the President live a long time!

**Long live the President!**

10. Jack prefers me not to say anything about the missing money.

**Jack would rather I didn't say anything about the missing money.**