

## Tổng hợp bài tập viết lại câu lớp 9 có đáp án

### Bài tập viết lại câu với mệnh đề quan hệ lớp 9

1. The book is interesting. I am reading it.  
→ The book \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The teacher praised Sarah. Sarah had the highest score in the class.  
→ The teacher praised Sarah, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The man is a famous doctor. You met him yesterday.  
→ The man \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I will never forget the day. We first met on that day.  
→ I will never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This is the house. I was born here.  
→ This is the house \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Do you know the boy? His father is a pilot.  
→ Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_?
7. The dynamic city attracts many tourists. It is located by the river.  
→ The dynamic city \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The students are very intelligent. They study in this classroom.  
→ The students \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I am looking for the keys. I left them on the table.  
→ I am looking for the keys \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The woman was very kind. She helped me with my luggage.  
→ The woman \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. The book which/that I am reading is interesting.  
(Giải thích: "The book" là vật nên ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "which" hoặc "that" để thay thế cho tân ngữ "it" ở câu sau).
2. The teacher praised Sarah, who had the highest score in the class.  
(Giải thích: "Sarah" là tên riêng, danh từ xác định nên dùng mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định với dấu phẩy, dùng "who" thay thế làm chủ ngữ chỉ người).
3. The man whom/that you met yesterday is a famous doctor. (Hoặc có thể dùng who hoặc lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ).  
(Giải thích: "The man" là người, đóng vai trò tân ngữ ở câu sau nên thay bằng "whom/that").

4. I will never forget the day when we first met. (Hoặc on which).  
(Giải thích: "the day" là danh từ chỉ thời gian nên ta dùng trạng từ quan hệ "when").
5. This is the house where I was born. (Hoặc in which).  
(Giải thích: "the house" kết hợp với từ "here" chỉ nơi chốn nên ta dùng trạng từ quan hệ "where").
6. Do you know the boy whose father is a pilot?  
(Giải thích: "His father" chỉ sự sở hữu của cậu bé nên ta thay bằng "whose + Noun").
7. The dynamic city which/that is located by the river attracts many tourists.  
(Giải thích: "The dynamic city" là vật, đóng vai trò chủ ngữ ở câu sau nên thay bằng "which/that").
8. The students who study in this classroom are very intelligent.  
(Giải thích: "The students" là người, làm chủ ngữ ở câu sau nên dùng "who").
9. I am looking for the keys which/that I left on the table.  
(Giải thích: Lược bỏ tân ngữ "them" và thay bằng đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật "which/that").
10. The woman who helped me with my luggage was very kind.  
(Giải thích: "The woman" là người, làm chủ ngữ ở câu sau nên dùng "who").

### **Bài tập viết lại câu ước lớp 9**

1. I don't have enough money to buy that laptop.  
→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She can't speak English fluently.  
→ She wishes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It is raining heavily outside, so we can't go out.  
→ We wish \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I am sorry I didn't invite him to the party yesterday.  
→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He always makes a lot of noise at night, which annoys me.  
→ I wish he \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My sister has to work on Sunday.  
→ My sister wishes \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I don't know the answer to this question.  
→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They live too far from the city center.  
→ They wish \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What a pity that you can't come with us.  
→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_.

10. He failed the exam because he didn't study hard.

→ He wishes \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. I wish I had enough money to buy that laptop.

(Giải thích: Câu ước ở hiện tại trái với thực tế hiện tại → lùi về thì Quá khứ đơn: don't have → had).

2. She wishes she could speak English fluently.

(Giải thích: Câu ước năng lực hiện tại → chuyển can't → could).

3. We wish it weren't raining heavily outside so we could go out. (Hoặc We wish it stopped raining...)

(Giải thích: Ước trái với hiện tại tiếp diễn → chuyển sang Quá khứ tiếp diễn: is raining → weren't raining).

4. I wish I had invited him to the party yesterday.

(Giải thích: Câu ước trái với quá khứ (yesterday) → lùi về thì Quá khứ hoàn thành: didn't invite → had invited).

5. I wish he wouldn't make a lot of noise at night.

(Giải thích: Câu ước thể hiện sự phàn nàn về một thói quen xấu của người khác → dùng cấu trúc S + wish + S + wouldn't + V).

6. My sister wishes she didn't have to work on Sunday.

(Giải thích: Trái với hiện tại "has to" → chuyển thành "didn't have to").

7. I wish I knew the answer to this question.

(Giải thích: Trái với hiện tại "don't know" → chuyển thành "knew").

8. They wish they didn't live too far from the city center. (Hoặc ...lived closer to the city center).

(Giải thích: Ước trái với thực tế hiện tại).

9. I wish you could come with us.

(Giải thích: Cụm "What a pity that..." thể hiện sự nuối tiếc, ước điều không thể ở hiện tại dùng "could + V").

10. He wishes he had studied hard.

(Giải thích: Sự nuối tiếc trong quá khứ → dùng Quá khứ hoàn thành).

### Bài tập viết lại câu với phrasal verb lớp 9

1. You should try to extinguish the fire before leaving. (PUT)

→ You should \_\_\_\_\_.

2. She decided to reject the job offer. (TURN)  
→ She decided \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The match was postponed because of the rain. (PUT)  
→ The match was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I accidentally met an old friend at the supermarket. (RUN)  
→ I accidentally \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He is investigating the cause of the accident. (LOOK)  
→ He is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Make sure you find the meaning of this word in the dictionary. (LOOK)  
→ Make sure you \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My alarm clock rang at 6 AM. (GO)  
→ My alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_.
8. She has a good relationship with her colleagues. (GET)  
→ She \_\_\_\_\_.
9. You must complete this application form. (FILL)  
→ You must \_\_\_\_\_.
10. He recovered from his illness very quickly. (GET)  
→ He \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. You should try to put out the fire before leaving.  
(Giải thích: Cụm phrasal verb "put out" có nghĩa là dập tắt = extinguish).
2. She decided to turn down the job offer.  
(Giải thích: "turn down" có nghĩa là từ chối = reject).
3. The match was put off because of the rain.  
(Giải thích: "put off" có nghĩa là trì hoãn = postpone. Chú ý giữ đúng dạng bị động).
4. I accidentally ran into an old friend at the supermarket.  
(Giải thích: "run into" có nghĩa là tình cờ gặp ai đó = accidentally meet. Câu gốc ở quá khứ đơn nên dùng "ran").
5. He is looking into the cause of the accident.  
(Giải thích: "look into" có nghĩa là điều tra, làm rõ = investigate. Giữ nguyên thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn).
6. Make sure you look up this word in the dictionary.  
(Giải thích: "look up" có nghĩa là tra cứu thông tin trong từ điển/sách).
7. My alarm clock went off at 6 AM.  
(Giải thích: "go off" đối với đồng hồ có nghĩa là reo chuông. Quá khứ của go là went).

8. She gets on well with her colleagues. (Hoặc gets along well with).  
(Giải thích: Cụm "get on well with someone" nghĩa là hòa đồng, có mối quan hệ tốt với ai).
9. You must fill in/out this application form.  
(Giải thích: "fill in" hoặc "fill out" mang nghĩa là điền thông tin vào mẫu đơn).
10. He got over his illness very quickly.  
(Giải thích: "get over" mang nghĩa là vượt qua, bình phục sau trận ốm = recover từ quá khứ "recovered" → "got over").

### **Bài tập trắc nghiệm viết lại câu lớp 9**

1. "Why don't we go to the cinema tonight?" Mark said.
  - A. Mark denied going to the cinema tonight.
  - B. Mark suggested going to the cinema that night.
  - C. Mark refused to go to the cinema that night.
  - D. Mark promised to go to the cinema that night.
2. Although he was exhausted, he completed the marathon.
  - A. Despite his exhaustion, he completed the marathon.
  - B. In spite of he was exhausted, he completed the marathon.
  - C. He completed the marathon because he was exhausted.
  - D. Exhausted as he is, he completed the marathon.
3. No other river in the world is longer than the Nile.
  - A. The Nile is as long as other rivers in the world.
  - B. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
  - C. Other rivers in the world are longer than the Nile.
  - D. The Nile is longer than the longest river in the world.
4. They have built a new bridge over the river recently.
  - A. A new bridge over the river has been built recently.
  - B. A new bridge over the river was built recently.
  - C. A new bridge has recently built over the river.
  - D. A new bridge has been building over the river recently.
5. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go camping.
  - A. Unless it rains tomorrow, we won't go camping.
  - B. Unless it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go camping.
  - C. Unless it rains tomorrow, we will go camping.
  - D. Provided that it rains tomorrow, we will go camping.

6. It took her two hours to decorate her living room.
  - A. She spent two hours to decorate her living room.
  - B. She spent two hours decorating her living room.
  - C. She was spent two hours decorating her living room.
  - D. It was spent two hours by her decorating her living room.
7. I haven't seen my childhood friend for five years.
  - A. The last time I saw my childhood friend was five years ago.
  - B. I last saw my childhood friend since five years.
  - C. It is five years since I haven't seen my childhood friend.
  - D. I started seeing my childhood friend five years ago.
8. The book was so interesting that I read it all night.
  - A. So interesting was the book that I read it all night.
  - B. The book was too interesting for me to read it all night.
  - C. It was an interesting book enough for me to read all night.
  - D. It was such an interesting book that I read it all night.
9. "Don't touch this switch, Tim," said his father.
  - A. Tim's father advised him not to touch that switch.
  - B. Tim's father warned him against not touching that switch.
  - C. Tim's father told him not to touch that switch.
  - D. Tim's father suggested him not to touch that switch.
10. The coffee was too hot for me to drink.
  - A. The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink it.
  - B. The coffee wasn't hot enough for me to drink.
  - C. It was such hot coffee that I could drink it.
  - D. The coffee was hot enough for me to drink.
11. He didn't pass the exam because he didn't study hard.
  - A. If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.
  - B. If he had studied hard, he would have passed the exam.
  - C. If he studies hard, he will pass the exam.
  - D. He would pass the exam if he studies hard.
12. This is the first time I have ever tasted such a delicious dish.
  - A. I have ever tasted a more delicious dish than this one.
  - B. I have never tasted such a delicious dish before.
  - C. I tasted this delicious dish for the first time ago.
  - D. This dish is the most delicious I tasted before.
13. People say that the ancient temple was built in the 12th century.
  - A. The ancient temple is said to have been built in the 12th century.

- B. It is said that the ancient temple to be built in the 12th century.  
 C. The ancient temple is said to be built in the 12th century.  
 D. People are said that the ancient temple was built in the 12th century.
14. He started working as an accountant three years ago.  
 A. He has worked as an accountant since three years.  
 B. He worked as an accountant for three years.  
 C. He has worked as an accountant for three years.  
 D. It is three years since he has worked as an accountant.
15. He is not old enough to drive a car.  
 A. He is too young to drive a car.  
 B. He is so young that he can drive a car.  
 C. He is such a young boy to drive a car.  
 D. He isn't enough old to drive a car.

**Đáp án:**

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	B	A	C
6	7	8	9	10
B	A	D	C	A
11	12	13	14	15
B	B	A	C	A

### **Bài tập viết lại câu bị động lớp 9**

- The company developed a new software program.  
 → A new software program \_\_\_\_\_.
- The construction team is building a new bridge across the river.  
 → A new bridge is \_\_\_\_\_.
- They will complete the project by the end of this month.  
 → The project \_\_\_\_\_.
- People say that he is a multi-millionaire.  
 → He is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My mother punishes my brother whenever he is lazy.  
→ My brother \_\_\_\_\_.
6. No one has used this room for years.  
→ This room \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You must clean your room before going out.  
→ Your room \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They are repairing my car at the garage now.  
→ My car \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Did the fire destroy the whole forest?  
→ Was the whole forest \_\_\_\_\_?
10. She gave me a beautiful dress on my birthday.  
→ I was \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. A new software program was developed by the company.  
(Giải thích: Câu gốc ở thì Quá khứ đơn → cấu trúc bị động: was/were + V3).
2. A new bridge is being built across the river by the construction team.  
(Giải thích: Câu gốc ở Hiện tại tiếp diễn → cấu trúc bị động: am/is/are + being + V3).
3. The project will be completed by the end of this month.  
(Giải thích: Câu gốc ở Tương lai đơn → cấu trúc bị động: will be + V3).
4. He is said to be a multi-millionaire. (Hoặc It is said that he is a multi-millionaire).  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc bị động đặc biệt với các động từ chỉ quan điểm, ý kiến như say, believe, report...).
5. My brother is punished by my mother whenever he is lazy.  
(Giải thích: Câu gốc ở Hiện tại đơn → bị động: am/is/are + V3).
6. This room has not been used for years.  
(Giải thích: Chủ ngữ câu gốc là phủ định "No one" nên khi chuyển sang bị động của Hiện tại hoàn thành phải thêm "not" → has not been + V3, bỏ "by no one").
7. Your room must be cleaned before you go out.  
(Giải thích: Bị động với động từ khiếm khuyết: must be + V3).
8. My car is being repaired at the garage now.  
(Giải thích: Hiện tại tiếp diễn số ít đi với "is being repaired").
9. Was the whole forest destroyed by the fire?  
(Giải thích: Thể bị động của câu hỏi ở thì Quá khứ đơn: Was/Were + S + V3?).

10. I was given a beautiful dress on my birthday by her.

(Giải thích: Câu gốc có hai tân ngữ "me" (gián tiếp) và "a beautiful dress" (trực tiếp).

Đề bài bắt đầu bằng "I" nên ta dùng tân ngữ gián tiếp làm chủ ngữ mới).

### Bài tập viết lại câu tường thuật lớp 9

1. She said, "She will meet us at the coffee shop for a quick chat."

→ She said that \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Mary told, "This is the best gift I've ever received."

→ Mary said that \_\_\_\_\_.

3. "Are you coming to the party tonight?" Peter asked me.

→ Peter asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "What time does the meeting start?" the manager asked.

→ The manager asked \_\_\_\_\_.

5. "Don't touch this button," the engineer told us.

→ The engineer told us \_\_\_\_\_.

6. "Please help me with this heavy box," the old woman said to him.

→ The old woman asked him \_\_\_\_\_.

7. "Where did you buy this beautiful bag?" Linda asked her sister.

→ Linda asked her sister \_\_\_\_\_.

8. "I am going to the market now," my mom said.

→ My mom said that \_\_\_\_\_.

9. "What a beautiful dress!" she exclaimed.

→ She exclaimed that \_\_\_\_\_.

10. "If I were you, I would study harder," my teacher said to me.

→ My teacher advised \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. She said that she would meet them at the coffee shop for a quick chat.

(Giải thích: Lùi thì will → would; đổi tân ngữ us → them).

2. Mary said that that was the best gift she had ever received.

(Giải thích: Đổi đại từ I → she; lùi thì is → was; have received → had received; từ "this" đứng một mình thành "that").

3. Peter asked me if/whether I was coming to the party that night.

(Giải thích: Câu hỏi Yes/No thêm if/whether, đưa chủ ngữ lên trước động từ và lùi thì: are you coming → I was coming, đổi tonight → that night).

4. The manager asked what time the meeting started.  
(Giải thích: Câu hỏi Wh-word, bỏ trợ động từ "does" và lùi động từ chính "start" → "started").
5. The engineer told us not to touch that button.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc mệnh lệnh phủ định: S + told + O + not to-V, đổi this → that).
6. The old woman asked him to help her with that heavy box.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc câu yêu cầu lịch sự "Please..." chuyển thành ask + O + to-V).
7. Linda asked her sister where she had bought that beautiful bag.  
(Giải thích: Câu hỏi ở thì Quá khứ đơn lùi về Quá khứ hoàn thành: did you buy → she had bought, đổi this → that).
8. My mom said that she was going to the market then.  
(Giải thích: Lùi thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn thành Quá khứ tiếp diễn, đổi trạng từ now → then).
9. She exclaimed that the dress was beautiful.  
(Giải thích: Câu tường thuật dạng cảm thán với "exclaim that + S + V(lùi thì)").
10. My teacher advised me to study harder.  
(Giải thích: Câu điều kiện loại 2 mang ý nghĩa lời khuyên "If I were you..." được viết lại bằng cấu trúc khuyên bảo: S + advise + O + to-V).

### **Bài tập viết lại câu điều kiện lớp 9**

1. I don't know her phone number, so I can't call her.  
→ If I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Eat less junk food or you will gain weight.  
→ If you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She doesn't have a map, so she gets lost.  
→ If she \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Hurry up, otherwise we will miss the last bus.  
→ Unless you \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Because I am busy, I cannot go to the cinema with you.  
→ If I \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He is lazy, that's why he always gets bad marks.  
→ If he \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Because it is raining, we can't play football.  
→ If it \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You don't practice regular exercise, so you aren't fit.  
→ Unless you \_\_\_\_\_.

9. She is too young, so she isn't allowed to drive a car.  
→ If she \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Stay hydrated or you will feel exhausted.  
→ If you don't \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. If I knew her phone number, I could call her.  
(Giải thích: Sự thật hiện tại là không biết → giả định trái với thực tế dùng Câu điều kiện loại 2).
2. If you don't eat less junk food, you will gain weight. (Hoặc If you eat a lot of junk food...).
- (Giải thích: Câu cảnh báo điều có thể xảy ra ở tương lai → dùng Câu điều kiện loại 1).
3. If she had a map, she wouldn't get lost.  
(Giải thích: Điều kiện loại 2, về khẳng định biến thành phủ định và ngược lại).
4. Unless you hurry up, we will miss the last bus.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc "Unless = If... not". Unless đứng trước một mệnh đề khẳng định).
5. If I weren't busy, I could go to the cinema with you.  
(Giải thích: Trái với hiện tại đang bận, dùng điều kiện loại 2, động từ to be luôn dùng "were/weren't" cho tất cả các ngôi).
6. If he weren't lazy, he wouldn't always get bad marks.  
(Giải thích: Điều kiện loại 2 phủ định lại tính từ "lazy").
7. If it weren't raining, we could play football.  
(Giải thích: Đưa hành động "is raining" hiện tại về giả định quá khứ "weren't raining").
8. Unless you practice regular exercise, you won't be fit.  
(Giải thích: Loại bỏ "don't" sau Unless).
9. If she weren't so young, she would be allowed to drive a car.  
(Giải thích: Điều kiện loại 2 giả định tuổi lớn hơn).
10. If you don't stay hydrated, you will feel exhausted.  
(Giải thích: Câu điều kiện loại 1 dạng phủ định về đầu).

### Bài tập viết lại câu so sánh lớp 9

1. This movie is not as exciting as that one.  
→ That movie is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Gold is heavier than silver.  
→ Silver is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. No one in my class is taller than John.  
→ John is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She is the most intelligent girl I've ever met.  
→ I have never \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This hotel is cheaper than any other hotel in the city.  
→ This hotel is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. As the test gets closer, the students get more nervous.  
→ The closer \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Cooking at home is healthier than eating out.  
→ Eating out is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I don't run as fast as he does.  
→ He runs \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The weather becomes hotter, and I feel more uncomfortable.  
→ The hotter \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This is the best meal I've ever had.  
→ I've never \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. That movie is more exciting than this one.  
(Giải thích: So sánh không bằng "not as... as" chuyển ngược thành so sánh hơn "more... than").
2. Silver is lighter than gold. (Hoặc Silver is not as heavy as gold).  
(Giải thích: Đổi chủ ngữ và tìm tính từ trái nghĩa với heavy là light).
3. John is the tallest student in my class.  
(Giải thích: Không ai bằng → Người đó là nhất. Dùng so sánh nhất tính từ ngắn: the tallest).
4. I have never met a more intelligent girl than her.  
(Giải thích: Viết lại từ so sánh nhất sang cấu trúc "I have never + V3 + a/an + so sánh hơn + N + than...").
5. This hotel is the cheapest hotel in the city.  
(Giải thích: Rẻ hơn bất kỳ khách sạn nào khác → Rẻ nhất).
6. The closer the test gets, the more nervous the students get.  
(Giải thích: So sánh đồng tiến Càng... càng... Đưa từ so sánh hơn lên trước danh từ chủ ngữ).

7. Eating out is less healthy than cooking at home. (Hoặc is not as healthy as).  
(Giải thích: Chuyển sang dùng so sánh kém "less + tính từ dài + than").
8. He runs faster than I do / me.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển trạng từ fast dạng không bằng sang dạng so sánh hơn).
9. The hotter the weather becomes, the more uncomfortable I feel.  
(Giải thích: So sánh đồng tiến phối hợp tính từ ngắn "hot" và tính từ dài "uncomfortable").
10. I've never had a better meal than this one.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển từ tốt nhất (best) sang tốt hơn (better) kết hợp với từ phủ định).

### Bài tập viết lại câu used to lớp 9

1. He often went fishing when he was a child, but he doesn't anymore.  
→ He used \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There was a big tree in front of my house, but it was cut down.  
→ There used \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She didn't like vegetables before, but now she loves them.  
→ She didn't use \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I am getting familiar with driving on the left in London.  
→ I am getting used \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Walking to school every morning is no longer a problem for her.  
→ She is used \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My father smoked a lot in the past, but he gave it up.  
→ My father used \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Did you often play marbles when you were young?  
→ Did you use \_\_\_\_\_?
8. He now finds it normal to stay up late working.  
→ He is used \_\_\_\_\_.
9. We don't hang out together anymore.  
→ We used \_\_\_\_\_.
10. It takes time for me to accept the new regulations.  
→ I am getting used \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. He used to go fishing when he was a child.  
(Giải thích: Diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ đã chấm dứt: S + used to + V-bare).

2. There used to be a big tree in front of my house.  
(Giải thích: Diễn tả một trạng thái từng tồn tại trong quá khứ).
3. She didn't use to like vegetables.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc phủ định của used to: S + didn't use to + V).
4. I am getting used to driving on the left in London.  
(Giải thích: Quá trình trở nên quen với việc gì: S + get used to + V-ing).
5. She is used to walking to school every morning.  
(Giải thích: Đã quen với việc gì ở hiện tại: S + be used to + V-ing).
6. My father used to smoke a lot in the past.  
(Giải thích: Thói quen từng có trong quá khứ).
7. Did you use to play marbles when you were young?  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc câu hỏi: Did + S + use to + V?).
8. He is used to staying up late working.  
(Giải thích: Cụm "find it normal to V" dịch ra là quen với việc gì → dùng be used to + V-ing).
9. We used to hang out together.  
(Giải thích: Từng làm gì cùng nhau trong quá khứ).
10. I am getting used to accepting the new regulations.  
(Giải thích: "It takes time to..." chỉ sự thích nghi dần dần → dùng get used to + V-ing).

### **Bài tập viết lại câu với cấu trúc đảo ngữ**

1. He rarely misses his morning jog.  
→ Rarely \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She never forgets to call her parents every Sunday.  
→ Never \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She did not go out to play until she finished her homework.  
→ Not until \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He had hardly turned on the TV when the electricity went out.  
→ Hardly \_\_\_\_\_.
5. As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.  
→ No sooner \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They not only lost their money but also their passports.  
→ Not only \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I little realized that she was a famous actress.  
→ Little \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He didn't know the truth until he read the letter.  
→ Not until \_\_\_\_\_.

9. She seldom goes to the theater.  
→ Seldom \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The rain didn't stop until midnight.  
→ Not until \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. Rarely does he miss his morning jog.  
(Giải thích: Đảo ngữ với trạng từ tần suất phủ định, mượn trợ động từ "does" của thì Hiện tại đơn).
2. Never does she forget to call her parents every Sunday.  
(Giải thích: Đảo từ phủ định Never lên đầu câu và đảo ngữ về sau).
3. Not until she finished her homework did she go out to play.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc: Not until + mệnh đề thời gian + đảo ngữ về sau (mượn trợ động từ did)).
4. Hardly had he turned on the TV when the electricity went out.  
(Giải thích: Đảo ngữ cấu trúc Vừa mới... thì... với thì Quá khứ hoàn thành).
5. No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students stood up.  
(Giải thích: Đảo cấu trúc "No sooner had + S + V3 + than + S + V2").
6. Not only did they lose their money, but they also lost their passports.  
(Giải thích: Đảo ngữ về đầu tiên chứa "not only" lên trước chủ ngữ).
7. Little did I realize that she was a famous actress.  
(Giải thích: Đảo từ "Little" lên đầu câu làm phủ định nhấn mạnh, mượn trợ động từ "did").
8. Not until he read the letter did he know the truth.  
(Giải thích: Toàn bộ mệnh đề thời gian "he read the letter" đi liền sau Not until, về sau đảo ngữ).
9. Seldom does she go to the theater.  
(Giải thích: Đảo ngữ Hiện tại đơn với từ Seldom).
10. Not until midnight did the rain stop.  
(Giải thích: Sau Not until có thể đi kèm một mốc thời gian danh từ như "midnight", về sau đảo ngữ).

### Bài tập viết lại câu với because/because of

1. Since she missed the train, she arrived late to the meeting.  
→ Because of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Because the weather is bad, they postponed the outdoor event.  
→ Because of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He couldn't go to school because he was seriously ill.  
→ Because of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Because the traffic was heavy, we didn't arrive on time.  
→ Due to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. As she worked hard, she passed the exam easily.  
→ As a result of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The flight was delayed because it was foggy.  
→ Because of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Because he has a prior commitment, he couldn't attend the meeting.  
→ Because of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They canceled the picnic because it rained heavily.  
→ Due to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She couldn't sleep well because she was worried.  
→ Because of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Since the book was expensive, I didn't buy it.  
→ Because of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. Because of missing the train, she arrived late to the meeting.  
(Giải thích: Do hai vế cùng chủ ngữ "she", ta rút gọn mệnh đề sau because thành V-ing).
2. Because of the bad weather, they postponed the outdoor event.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển mệnh đề "the weather is bad" thành cụm danh từ "the bad weather").
3. Because of his serious illness, he couldn't go to school.  
(Giải thích: Biến đổi cụm "he was seriously ill" thành cụm danh từ bằng cách dùng tính từ sở hữu "his" + tính từ "serious" + danh từ "illness").
4. Due to the heavy traffic, we didn't arrive on time.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển mệnh đề thành cụm danh từ đứng sau Due to).
5. As a result of her hard work, she passed the exam easily.  
(Giải thích: Biến "she worked hard" thành cụm danh từ "her hard work").
6. Because of the fog, the flight was delayed.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển tính từ "foggy" thành danh từ "the fog").

7. Because of a prior commitment, he couldn't attend the meeting.  
(Giải thích: Sau because đã có sẵn danh từ "a prior commitment" đi với động từ has, ta lược bỏ động từ chủ ngữ chỉ lấy cụm danh từ).
8. Due to the heavy rain, they canceled the picnic.  
(Giải thích: Biến đổi trạng từ + động từ "rained heavily" thành tính từ + danh từ "heavy rain").
9. Because of her worry, she couldn't sleep well. (Hoặc Because of being worried).  
(Giải thích: Chuyển sang danh từ hoặc dạng V-ing).
10. Because of the high price of the book, I didn't buy it. (Hoặc Because of the expensive book).  
(Giải thích: Biến đổi tính chất đắt đỏ thành cụm danh từ).

### **Bài tập viết lại câu với although/despite**

1. Although her family expected her to choose a more traditional career path, she decided to pursue her passion for art.  
→ Despite \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Even though the concert tickets were expensive, they were determined to attend the performance.  
→ Despite \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Although it was raining, they decided to go for a hike.  
→ Despite \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In spite of being tired, he stayed up late to finish his project.  
→ Although \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Despite her poor health, she managed to win the competition.  
→ Even though \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Although he had a lot of experience, he didn't get the job.  
→ In spite of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Even though she made a lot of mistakes, she wasn't punished.  
→ Despite \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In spite of the heavy snow, the trains ran on time.  
→ Though \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Although he lived far from the office, he was never late for work.  
→ Despite \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She passed the driving test, although she was very nervous.  
→ In spite of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Đáp án

1. Despite her family's expectation for her to choose a more traditional career path, she decided to pursue her passion for art.  
(Giải thích: Biến đổi mệnh đề "her family expected her..." thành cụm danh từ sở hữu).
2. Despite the expensive concert tickets, they were determined to attend the performance.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển cấu trúc mệnh đề tính từ "tickets were expensive" thành cụm danh từ "expensive tickets").
3. Despite the rain, they decided to go for a hike. (Hoặc Despite it raining).  
(Giải thích: Chuyển cấu trúc thời tiết "it was raining" thành cụm danh từ ngắn "the rain").
4. Although he was tired, he stayed up late to finish his project.  
(Giải thích: Viết từ cụm V-ing sang mệnh đề hoàn chỉnh đầy đủ S + V).
5. Even though her health was poor, she managed to win the competition.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển cụm danh từ "her poor health" thành một mệnh đề).
6. In spite of having a lot of experience, he didn't get the job.  
(Giải thích: Hai vế cùng chủ ngữ "he" nên ta dùng luôn V-ing "having").
7. Despite making a lot of mistakes, she wasn't punished.  
(Giải thích: Đồng chủ ngữ rút gọn mệnh đề sau Even though thành dạng V-ing).
8. Though it snowed heavily, the trains ran on time.  
(Giải thích: Khai triển cụm danh từ "the heavy snow" thành mệnh đề hoàn chỉnh).
9. Despite living far from the office, he was never late for work.  
(Giải thích: Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ thành V-ing đứng sau Despite).
10. She passed the driving test in spite of her nervousness / being nervous.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển tính từ "nervous" thành danh từ "nervousness").

## Bài tập viết lại câu với so/ such

1. The weather is so hot that we decided to stay indoors.  
→ It is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The movie is so interesting that I couldn't stop watching it.  
→ It is such \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The box is so heavy that he cannot lift it.  
→ It is such \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It was such a beautiful day that we went on a picnic.  
→ The day was so \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The dress was so expensive that she didn't buy it.  
→ It was such \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He is such a polite boy that everyone loves him.  
→ The boy is so \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The music is so loud that he can't concentrate.  
→ It is such \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The test was so difficult that no student could finish it.  
→ It was such \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It is such an amazing book that I have read it three times.  
→ The book is so \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The tea is so hot that I can't drink it right now.  
→ It is such \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. It is such hot weather that we decided to stay indoors.  
(Giải thích: "weather" là danh từ không đếm được nên ta không dùng "a/an" sau such).
2. It is such an interesting movie that I couldn't stop watching it.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc "such + a/an + Adj + N + that". "interesting" bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm nên dùng "an").
3. It is such a heavy box that he cannot lift it.  
(Giải thích: Áp dụng công thức Such + a + tính từ + danh từ đếm được số ít).
4. The day was so beautiful that we went on a picnic.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển từ cấu trúc Such sang cấu trúc So: S + be + so + Adj + that).
5. It was such an expensive dress that she didn't buy it.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển sang cấu trúc với such, dùng "an" trước từ "expensive").
6. The boy is so polite that everyone loves him.  
(Giải thích: Đưa danh từ "the boy" lên đầu làm chủ ngữ câu mới phối hợp với cấu trúc so... that).
7. It is such loud music that he can't concentrate.  
(Giải thích: "music" là danh từ không đếm được nên cấu trúc không có "a/an").
8. It was such a difficult test that no student could finish it.  
(Giải thích: Thêm danh từ "test" vào cụm của such).
9. The book is so amazing that I have read it three times.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển ngược lại sang cấu trúc So + tính từ).

10. It is such hot tea that I can't drink it right now.

(Giải thích: "tea" không đếm được nên dùng "such + Adj + N").

### Bài tập viết lại câu lớp 9 nâng cao

1. She spends two hours studying every day.

→ It \_\_\_\_\_.

2. There's no point in trying to fix the old computer.

→ It's no \_\_\_\_\_.

3. She didn't realize her mistake until she received the feedback.

→ It was not \_\_\_\_\_.

4. He ought to apologize for his behavior.

→ It's about time \_\_\_\_\_.

5. What a beautiful sunset!

→ How \_\_\_\_\_!

6. She last visited her hometown three years ago.

→ The last time \_\_\_\_\_.

7. She started learning Spanish three months ago.

→ She has \_\_\_\_\_.

8. How about going to the movies?

→ Why don't \_\_\_\_\_?

9. They visited the amusement park three months ago.

→ The last time \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The company started to expand its operations two years ago.

→ The company has \_\_\_\_\_.

11. They spend a lot of time traveling to different countries.

→ It takes \_\_\_\_\_.

12. It's no use studying without proper materials.

→ It's not worth \_\_\_\_\_.

13. He didn't understand the importance of time management until he missed a crucial deadline.

→ It was not until \_\_\_\_\_.

14. The book is on the shelf. I borrowed it from the library. (Relative Clause)

→ The book that \_\_\_\_\_.

15. If she doesn't try harder, she will fail the exam.

→ Unless \_\_\_\_\_.

16. "Why don't you take a break, Tom?" said the doctor.

→ The doctor suggested \_\_\_\_\_.

17. I would rather stay at home than go to the party.  
→ I prefer \_\_\_\_\_.
18. People believe that the pyramids were built by aliens.  
→ The pyramids \_\_\_\_\_.
19. He was so weak that he couldn't stand up.  
→ He was too \_\_\_\_\_.
20. As soon as he arrived at the airport, he realized he forgot his passport.  
→ No sooner \_\_\_\_\_.

### Đáp án

1. It takes her two hours to study every day.  
(Giải thích: Chuyển đổi giữa cấu trúc spend time làm gì sang cấu trúc It takes sb time to-V).
2. It's no use/good trying to fix the old computer.  
(Giải thích: "There is no point in + V-ing" đồng nghĩa với "It is no use/good + V-ing" - không đáng/vô ích khi làm gì).
3. It was not until she received the feedback that she realized her mistake.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc nhấn mạnh "It was not until + mốc thời gian/mệnh đề thời gian + THAT + mệnh đề chính (chia khẳng định ở quá khứ)").
4. It's about time he apologized for his behavior.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc "It's about/high time + S + V2/ed" - Đã đến lúc ai đó phải làm gì).
5. How beautiful the sunset is!  
(Giải thích: Chuyển đổi câu cảm thán từ dạng "What + a/an + Adj + N!" sang "How + Adj + S + be!").
6. The last time she visited her hometown was three years ago.  
(Giải thích: Cấu trúc diễn tả lần cuối cùng làm gì).
7. She has been learning Spanish for three months. (Hoặc She has learned...)  
(Giải thích: Chuyển từ thì Quá khứ đơn (started + V-ing + thời gian + ago) sang thì Hiện tại hoàn thành/Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn đi kèm giới từ "for").
8. Why don't we go to the movies?  
(Giải thích: Đồng nghĩa của lời gợi ý).
9. The last time they visited the amusement park was three months ago.  
(Giải thích: chú ý động từ to be ở quá khứ là "was").
10. The company has been expanding its operations for two years. (Hoặc has expanded).

(Giải thích: Đưa từ quá khứ đơn sang hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn nhằm nhấn mạnh hành động liên tục).

11. It takes them a lot of time to travel to different countries.

(Giải thích: Áp dụng chuẩn công thức It takes + O + time + to-V).

12. It's not worth studying without proper materials.

(Giải thích: Cấu trúc tương đương "It's no use + V-ing" = "It's not worth + V-ing" - Không đáng để làm gì).

13. It was not until he missed a crucial deadline that he understood the importance of time management.

(Giải thích: Đưa về "until" lên trước sau cụm It was not cho đến khi, mệnh đề sau chữ that đổi từ phủ định sang khẳng định).

14. The book that I borrowed from the library is on the shelf.

(Giải thích: Chèn mệnh đề quan hệ bổ nghĩa cho "The book" vào giữa câu).

15. Unless she tries harder, she will fail the exam.

(Giải thích: "Unless = If not", mệnh đề sau Unless chia ở dạng khẳng định).

16. The doctor suggested that Tom should take a break.

(Giải thích: Cấu trúc gián tiếp nâng cao với suggest: S + suggest + that + S + (should) + V-bare).

17. I prefer staying at home to going to the party.

(Giải thích: Chuyển đổi từ "would rather + V1 + than + V2" sang "prefer + V-ing1 + to + V-ing2").

18. The pyramids are believed to have been built by aliens.

(Giải thích: Câu bị động khách quan dạng nâng cao. Vì hành động "built" xảy ra trước hành động "believe" ở hiện tại, nên ta dùng cấu trúc "to have been V3").

19. He was too weak to stand up.

(Giải thích: Chuyển đổi từ cấu trúc "so... that" sang "too... to-V").

20. No sooner had he arrived at the airport than he realized he forgot his passport.

(Giải thích: No sooner had + S + V3 + than + S + V2).