TRƯỜNG THCS NGUYỄN DU

TỔ KHXS- NHÓM T.ANH **ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ 2 LỚP 9 CHƯƠNG TRÌNH THÍ ĐIỂM**

**NĂM HỌC : 2020-2021**

**A.GRAMMAR ( NGỮ PHÁP )**

**I. Conditional sentences type 1. (Câu điều kiện loại 1)**

**1. Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IF CLAUSE ( Mệnh đề If ) | **MAIN CLAUSE ( Mệnh đề chính )** |
| Simple Present ( Thì hiện tại đơn ) **If + S + V (s/es)** | **Simple Future ( Thì tương lai đơn )**  **S + will/ won’t + V ( bare infinitive )**  **S+ can/must/ may/ might+ V( bare infinitive )** |

**Eg 1** If I **have** enough money, I **will buy** a big house.

( Nếu tôi có đủ tiền , tôi sẽ mua một ngôi nhà lớn ).

**Eg 2** If you **want** to pass the exam, you **must study** harder.

( Nếu bạn muốn thi đỗ , bạn phải học hành chăm chỉ hơn ).

**Eg 3** If she **doesn’t want** to be late, She **must get** up early.

( Nếu cô ấy không muốn bị muộn thì cô ấy phải dậy sớm ).

**2. Usage**

**- Câu điều kiện loại 1 là câu điều kiện diễn tả tình trạng có thật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.**

**Eg**  If you **learn** hard, you **will pass** the exam. Nếu bạn học chăm chỉ , bạn sẽ đỗ kỳ thi.

- Trong câu điều kiện loại 1, thì hiện tại đơn dùng trong mệnh đề If, còn thì tương lai đơn được dùng trong mệnh đề chính.

**Eg**

If the factory **continues** dumping poison into the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals **will die**

Nếu nhà máy tiếp tục thải chất độc xuống hồ, thì tất cảloài cá và các sinh vật dưới nước sẽ chết.

**Chú ý Thì hiện tại đơn có thể được dùng trong mệnh đề chính để diễn tả một điều kiện luôn đúng**

**II. Conditional sentences type 2. (Câu điều kiện loại 2)**

**1.Form.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If ) | **MAIN CLAUSE ( Mệnh đề chính )** |
| **If +S + V-ed/2** If + S + were | **S + would / could/might + V(infinitive)** |
| **S + wouldn’t / couldn’t +V (infinitive)** |
|  |

**Eg 1** If I **became** rich , I **would spend** all my time travelling.

Nếu tôi giàu, tôi sẽ dành tất cả thời gian để đi du lịch.

**2.Usage**

**- Câu điều kiện loại 2 là câu điều kiện không có thật thường dùng để nói lên sự tưởng tượng của người nói. ( Điều kiện không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai ).**

If I **were** you, I **would buy** that bike.

Nếu tôi là bạn tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe đạp đó.

**Chú ý Trong mệnh đề không có thật ở hiện tại, chúng ta có thể dùng were thay cho was trong tất cả các ngôi trong mệnh đề If.**

**Eg** If I **were** you, I **would study** English hard.

Nếu tôi là bạn, tôi sẽ học Tiếng Anh chăm chỉ hơn.

**III. The Present Perfect (Hiện tại hoàn thành)**

**1. Form (Cấu trúc)**

**a. Câu khẳng định**

|  |
| --- |
| I /You/ We/ They + have + Ved / Vpp |
| He / She / It + has + Ved /Vpp |

**Eg** I **have lived** in Thanh Hoa city since 1987

He **has bought** a new car for 2 weeks.

**b. Câu phủ định**

|  |
| --- |
| I /You/ We/ They + have + not + Ved / Vpp |
| He / She / It + has + not + Ved /Vpp |

**Eg** I **haven’t lived** in Thanh Hoa city since 1987

He **hasn’t bought** a new car for 2 weeks.

**c. Câu nghi vấn**

|  |
| --- |
| Have + I /You/ We/ They + Ved / Vpp |
| Has + He / She / It + Ved /Vpp |

**Eg Have** you **been** to England ?

**Has** Ba g**one** to Sam Son beach?

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**2. Usage (Cách dùng).**

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại.

**Eg** I **have learnt** English for 15 years.

She **has lived** here since 2016

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả sự việc vừa mới xảy ra nhưng không đề cập đến thời gian ,thường dùng với các từ như “ just, already hay yet.

**Eg** She **has just** come.

They **haven’t arrived** yet.

-Thì hiện tại hoàn thành dùng để nói về các sự việc vừa mới xảy ra và hậu quả của nó vẫn còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại.

**Eg** He **has just washed** his car, so it looks very clean now.

-Thì hiện tại hoàn thành khi nói về trải nghiệm hay kinh nghiệm , thường đi kèm với ever/ never.

**Eg Have** you ever **been** to London ?

I **have never seen** that movie before**.**

**Những trạng từ chỉ thời gian đi kèm với thì hiện tại hoàn thành:**

* Ever : bao giờ
* Never : không bao giờ
* So far : cho đến bây giờ / nay
* Serveral times : vài lần rồi
* Just : vừa mới’
* Already : rồi
* Yet : chưa

**IV. The present simple for future.( Thì hiện tại đơn mang ý nghĩa tương lai)**

**1. Form. (Cấu trúc)**

**a. Positive (Câu Khẳng định)**

|  |
| --- |
| I / We / You / They  + V( nguyên mẫu) |
| He / She / It + V (s/es) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Eg** I **go** to school every day.

My father often **watches** TV at 7 p.m

**b. Negative (Câu Phủ định)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I / We / You / They | don't (do not)+ V (nguyên mẫu) |
| He/ She / It | doesn't (does not) + V (nguyên mẫu) |

**Eg** I **don’t go** to school on Sundays.

He **doesn’t play** games on Saturdays.

**c. Question (Câu nghi vấn)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do | I / We / You / They      + V (nguyên mẫu) |
| Does | He/ She / It + V (nguyên mẫu) |

**Eg Do** you **go** to school every day ?

**Does** he **play** football every afternoon?

**2. Usage (Cách dùng)**

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả thói quen hằng ngày.

**Eg** He **gets up** at 5 o’clock in the morning.

-Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả sự việc hay sự thật hiển nhiên**.**

**Eg** We **have** two children.

**Ngoài cách dùng ở trên , thì hiện tại đơn còn mang ý nghĩa tương lai khi nói về thời gian biểu, chương trình , lịch trình , … và trong các trạng từ chỉ thời gian cụ thể..**

**Eg** The plane **takes off** at 5.00 tomorrow morning.

**VII .The past perfect .( Thì quá khứ hoàn thành )**  
1.**Form**  
**a) Thể khẳng định (Affirmative form)       S + had + p.p**

Eg: I had left my wallet at home.

**b)  Thể phủ định (Negative form) s + hadn’t + p.p**

Eg: The house was dirty. They hadn’t cleaned it for weeks.

**c)  Thể nghi vấn (Interrogative form} Had + s + p.p?**

Eg: Where had he put his wallet?

**2. Cách dùng:** Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả:

**a)    Hành động hoặc trạng thái đã xảy ra và đã kết thúc trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ.**

**By the end of last semester**, we had finished Book IV.

Cuối học kỳ trước, chúng ta đã hoàn thành quyển 4.

**Before his mother came back**, he had tidied up the whole room.

**b)   Hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trước một hành động quá khứ khác (hành động xảy ra trước dùng quá khứ hoàn thành, hành động xảy ra sau dùng quá khứ đơn).**

I had seen him ***before*** he saw me.

**c) Hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài đến một thời điểm nào đó trong quá khứ.**

Ex: **By nine o'clock**, we had studied for three hours in the classroom.

Chúng tôi đã học 3 tiếng đồng hồ trong lớp từ lúc 9 giờ.

I had worked for several hours when he called. She told me that she had walked for two hours.

\*\*\* LƯU Ý:

***Dấu hiệu nhận biết:***

Trong câu thường có các từ: ***before(TRƯỚC KHI ), after(sau khi), when(khi), by the time(vào thời điểm), by the end of + time in the past …***

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

***\**** *By the time* ***S. Past, Past Perfect***.

       By the time I **met** you, I ***had worked*** in that company for five years.

***\**** *S. Past* ***After*** *Past Perfect*

They **went** home **after** they **had eaten** a big roasted chicken.

(Họ về nhà sau khi đã ăn một con gà quay lớn.)

**After** I ***had bou***ght a new pen, I ***found*** my pen

**\*** *Past Perfect* ***Before*** S.past

She **had done** her homework **before h**er mother **asked** her to do so.   
 ***Before he arrived his office***, his secretary had gone out

**V.**  **PASSIVE VOICE** (THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG)

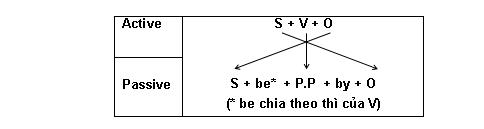
1. **CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG** (Passive sentences):

Câu bị động là câu trong đó chủ ngữ là người hay vật nhận hoặc chịu tác động của hành động.

Eg: (A) I asked a question.

→(P) : A question was asked by me. Một câu hỏi được hỏi bởi tôi.

**B. Cách chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động:**

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**\*  Thể khẳng định (Affirmative form) S + be + p.p (Past Participle) + (by + 0)**

Ex: The picture was painted by Tom.

               S be + p.p                  O

**\*  Thể phủ định (Negative form) S + be not + p.p + (by + 0)**

Ex: The picture was not painted by Tom.

       s be + p.p                                 o

**\* Thể nghi vấn (Interrogative form) Be + S + p.p + (by + 0)?**

Ex: Was the picture painted by Tom?

Be S             p.p          o

Động từ be ở đây phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ cũng phải thể hiện được thì cuar câu. Khi dịch nghĩa câu bị động, ta dịch là “bị, được” tùy vào câu, ngữ cảnh mà ta chọn nghĩa cho phù hợp.

**Câu bị động ở từng thì:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TENSES** (Các loại thì) | **PASSIVES STRUCTURE**(**Cấu trúc bị động)** |
| **Present simple (Hiện tại đơn )**  I learn English. | **is/ are/ am + V.pp / Ved**  English is learned (by me). |
| **Present progressive ( QK Tiếp Diễn)**  She is reading the book. | **is/ are/ am + being + V.pp / V.ed**  The book is being read (by her). |
| **Past simple ( Quá khứ đơn)**  The little boy broke the glass. | **was / were + Vpp / Ved**  The glass was broken by the little boy. |
| **Past progressive ( QK Tiếp Diễn)**  The police were interrogating him. | **was/ were + being + V.pp / Ved**  He was being interrogated by the police. |
| **Present perfect ( QK hoàn thành)**  She has cooked the food. | **have/ has been + V.pp / Ved**  The food has been cooked (by her). |
| **Future simple ( Tương lai tiếp diễn )**  They will cover the road with a red carpet tomorrow. | **will be + V.pp / Ved**  The road will be covered with a red carpet tomorrow. |
| **Future progressive**  I will be holding the wedding party ưi Ha. Noi next month. | **will be being + V.pp / Ved**  My wedding party will be being held in Ha Noi next month. |

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**VI. QUY TẮC ĐÁNH DẤU TRỌNG ÂM**

**1.Đánh dấu nhấn âm trên từ có âm kết thúc là -ic và -al**

\*Khi thêm một hậu tố ***-ic*** vào một từ thì sẽ làm từ đó thay đổi cách nhấn âm. Ta sẽ nhấn ***âm trước ngay hậu tố thêm vào. Hay nói cách khác ta sẽ nhấn âm ngay trước hậu tố -ic của một từ.***

Ex: atom —► ***a’tomic; po' etic***

\*Khi thêm một ***hậu tố -al vào một từ thì sẽ không làm thay đổi cách nhấn âm của từ đó.***

Ex: 'music ***—> 'musical***

Lưu ý: Nếu một từ có thể dùng cả hai hậu tố: một hậu tố là -***ic và một hậu tố khác là -al, thì giữa hai từ này có cùng một cách*** nhấn âm.: Ex: e'conomy ***—► economic —> economical***

botanic ***—►***  bo'tanic ***—►***  bo’tanical

**2.Các từ có tận cùng là: -ese, -ee, -eer, -oo, -oon, -ique, -ed, -esque thì trọng âm rơi** vào những từ này:

*Ex. Vietna'mese, employ'ee,*  adop’tee, addre’ssee, intervi’ew, Cantonese, Taiwan’ese

**3. *Những từ có 3 âm tiết trở lên thì trọng âm (nhấn âm) rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba từ phải sang trái.***

Ex: ge'ography

**Chú ý: Đối với từ mà tận cùng *-logy và – graphy* thì dấu nhấn được nhấn vào âm thứ ba kể từ cuối trở lên.**

Technology***—►***Technology Biology ***—►*** bi'ology geography***—►***ge'ography

photography ***—►***pho'tography apology ***—►***a'pology     ecology ***—►*** e'cology

**4. Những từ tận cùng là -ity and -itive**

Những từ có tận cùng là-ity and -itive , thì trọng âm đứng trước hậu tố

Ex: ‘possitive, oppor’tunity.

**VII. CAUSE VÀ EFFECT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cause** | **Effect** |
| **1. Because /Since + Clause**  Ex: Because the water is polluted, the fish are dead. | **so + clause**  Ex: The water is polluted, so the fish are dead |
| **2. Due to /because of + sthing**  Ex: The fish is dead because of the pulluted water. | **to cause sth / to lead to sth/ to result in sth**  Ex: The polluted water, causes/ resukt in the death of fish. |
|  | **to make sbody/sth do sth**  **Ex: the poluted water makes the fish die .** |

**QUY TẮC CHUYỂN TỪ "BECAUSE" SANG "BECAUSE OF".**

Nhìn phía sau Because (câu đề) thấy có "there, to be" thì bỏ.  
**TH1: Nếu thấy 2 chủ ngữ giống nhau thì bỏ chủ ngữ gần Because, động từ thêm "ing".**Ví dụ: Because Nam is tall, he can reach the book on the shelf.  
 => Because of being tall, Nam can reach the book on the shelf.  
**TH2: Nếu thấy chỉ còn lại danh từ thì chỉ việc giữ lại danh từ mà dùng.**Ví dụ: Because there was a storm, ... => Because of the storm, ...  
- Sau khi bỏ "there", bỏ "to be" (was) chỉ còn lại danh từ => chỉ việc lấy mà dùng.  
**TH3: Nếu thấy có danh từ và tính từ thì đưa tính từ lên trước danh từ, còn lại bỏ hết.**Ví dụ: Because the wind is strong, ... => Because of the strong wind, ...  
- Sau khi bỏ "to be" (is) thấy có danh từ và tính từ nên ta chỉ việc đưa tính từ lên trước danh từ.  
**TH4: Nếu thấy chỉ có mình tính từ => đổi nó thành danh từ**Ví dụ: Because it is windy, ... => Because of the wind, ...  
**TH5: Nếu thấy có sở hữu lẫn nhau => Dùng danh từ dạng sở hữu**Ví dụ: Because I was sad, .... => Because of my sadness, ...  
Ví dụ: Because he acted badly, ... => Because of his bad action, ... (trạng từ đổi thành tính từ)  
- Trong 2 ví dụ trên ta thấy có sự sở hữu: I + said => my sadness; he + act => his action nên ta dùng sở hữu. Nếu có trạng từ các em nhớ chuyển nó thành tính từ.

**VIII. INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED SPEECH)**

**a. Định nghĩa câu tường thuật trong tiếng Anh ?**

Câu tường thuật là câu thuật lại lời nói trực tiếp.

* **Lời nói trực tiếp (direct speech):** là nói chính xác điều ai đó diễn đạt (còn gọi là trích dẫn). Lời của người nói sẽ được đặt trong dấu ngoặc kép.

Ex: She said ,” The exam is difficult”.

* **Lời nói gián tiếp – câu tường thuật (indirect speech):** Là thuật lại lời nói của một người khác dưới dạng gián tiếp, không dùng dấu ngoặc kép.

Ex: Hoa said,”I want to go home” -> Hoa said she wanted to go home. (indirect speech)

**b. Cách học câu tường thuật**

**1.Statements: Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu miêu tả**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + say(s)/said + (that) + S + V** |

* says/say to + O -> tells/tell + O
* said to + O 🡪 told+O

Eg: He said to me”I haven’t finished my work” -> He told me he hadn’t finished his work.

**2. Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu hỏi**

***a.Yes/No questions:***

|  |
| --- |
| **S+ asked O/wanted to know/wondered+ if/whether+ S1+ V…** |

Ex: ”Are you angry?”he asked -> He asked if/whether I was angry.

***b.Wh-questions:***

|  |
| --- |
| **S + asked (+O) /wanted to know/wondered + Wh-words + S1 + V.** |

\* says/say to + O  -> asks/ask + O

\* said to + O  -> asked + O.

Ex: ”What are you talking about?”said the teacher. -> The teacher asked us what we were talking about.

**3. Impatrtivev: Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu mệnh lệnh**

\***Khẳng định**: **S + told/asked + O + to-infinitive.**

Ex: ”Please wait for me here, Mary.

”Tom said -> Tom told Mary to wait for him there.

\***Phủ định:** : **S + told/asked + O + not to-infinitive.**

Ex: ”Don’t talk in class”,the teacher said to us. –>The teacher told us not to talk in class.

 c. **Bảng đại giúp chuyện từ câu trực tiếp sang câu tường thuật**

* **Biến đổi thì của động từ và động từ khuyết thiếu theo bảng sau:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| Present simple | Past simple | Past continuous | Past perfect continuous |
| Present continuous | Past continuous | will | would |
| Present perfect | Past perfect | can | could |
| Past simple | Past perfect | must/ have to | had to |
| Present perfect continuous | Past perfect continuous | may | might |

**d. Biến đổi đại từ , các từ hạn định VÀ TRẠNG TỪ theo bảng sau:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| Subject pronouns | I | he/ she | **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** | |
| You | I/ We/ They | here | there | |
| We | We/ They | now | then/ at that moment | |
| Object pronouns | me | him/ her | today/ tonight | that day/ that night | |
| you | me/ us/ them | tomorrow | the next day | |
| us | us/ them | next week | the following week | |
| Possessive adjectives | my | his/ her | yesterday | the previous day the day before | |
| your | my/ our/ their | last week | the week before | |
| our | our/ their | ago | before | |
| Possessive pronouns | mine | his/ hers | ours | | ours/ theirs | |
| yours | mine/ ours/ theirs | this | | the/ that | |
|  |  | these | | the/ those | |

**e**. Lưu ý:

Các trường hợp sau đây thì không giảm thì động từ:

1. Nói về chân lý, sự thật.

2. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành.

3. Trong câu có năm xác định.

4. Các câu có cấu trúc sau: if only, as if, as though, wish, would rather, it’s high time, IF loại 2, 3 (giả định cách)

5. Khi câu tường thuật có 2 mệnh đề (hoặc nhiều hơn), tùy theo chức năng, ý nghĩa của câu mà sử dụng liên từ để kết nối: and (that), because, so …

IX. RELATIVE CLAUSE

1.Defining relative clause ( MĐQH xác định)

a. Đại từ quan hệ:Relative pronounce:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Chỉ người | Chỉ vật |
| Chủ ngữ | Who/ that | Which/ that |
| Tân ngữ | Who/ whom/ that/ /Ø | Which/that |
| Sở hữu | Whose+ N/ N+of whom | Whose+ N/ N+of which |

Eg:That is the house.The door of the house is broken.

-> That is the house whose door is broken

Or That is the house the door of which is broken

* Những trường hợp phải dùng “ that” ( không dùng : which, whom, who)

- Thay thế cho cả người và vất:

Eg: The girls and the flowers that were painted looked very vivid.

* Sau câu so sánh nhất:

Eg: -This is the most interesting film that I have never seen

- This is the most interesting film I have ever seen.

b.Trạng từ quan hệ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Trạng từ quan hệ |
| Thời gian | When = giới từ + which |
| Nơi chốn | Where = giới từ + which |
| Lí do | why |

Eg:-Do you remember the day when/ on which we first met?

-This is the place where/ in which they filmed “ Star wars”

-That is the reason why he failed

2. Non defining relative clause ( MĐQHK xác định)

\*Cung cấp thông tin về một người , một vật hay một sự việc đã được xác định

Eg:I am going to HaNoi, which is the capital of Vietnam.

My mother , whom you met at school yesterday, is a doctor.

\*Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

-Bổ nghĩa cho danh từ riêng.

- Bổ nghĩa cho danh từ chỉ duy nhất: the sun, the moon, my mother….

- Danh từ bổ nghĩa dùng với các tính từ chỉ định: this, that, these, those…..

\* Lưu ý: Không được dùng “ that”

Không được bỏ đi khi đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ.

Mệnh đề chính bị tách ra bởi 1 hoặc 2 dấu phẩy

3.Mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn:(Reduced relative clause)

a.Dùng V.ing/ hiện tại phân từ: **S+ (who/ which/that) + V( chủ động) = V.ing**

Eg: The boy *that is reading* a book is Ba.

Mary, *who wants to do the job*, has graduated from a famous university

b. Dùng P2/ phân từ quá khứ: **S+ (who/ which/that) + V( bị động) = P2**

Eg: The old lamp *which was made in China* is 5 dollars.

The flowers *that are wrapped in yellow paper* look very beautiful.

That is the house. The door of the hous

**B.EXERCISE (BÀI TẬP)**

**PHONETICS**

**Question I. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.**

1. A. want**ed**  B. wash**ed**  C. danc**ed**  D. play**ed**

2. A. go**es**  B. watch**es** C. miss**es** D. brush**es**

3. A. c**o**me B. m**o**ther C. **o**pen D. s**o**me

4. A. men**tion** B. ques**tion** C. ac**tion** D. educa**tion**

5. A. **wh**o B. **wh**en C. **wh**ere D. **wh**at

**Question II. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.**

1.A. s**u**n B. f**u**n C. p**u**t D. **u**nhappy

2. A. m**i**nd B. b**i**ke C. trad**i**tion D. t**i**dy

3. A. m**y** B. happ**y**  C. hobb**y** D. factor**y**

4.A. h**ea**lth B. t**ea**m C. t**ea** D. b**ea**ch

5.A. listen**ed** B. open**ed** C. want**ed** D. liv**ed**

**Question III. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1.A. person B. father C. teacher D. enjoy

2. A. prefer B. enjoy C. mother D. agree

3.A. doctor B. father C. picture D. fancy

4.A. pollution B. visit C. listen D. open

5.A. depend B. advise C. affect D. listen

**Question IV. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1.A. affect B. father C. teacher D. picture

2. A. prefer B. enjoy C. mother D. affect

3.A. affect B. happen C. pollution D. fancy

4.A. pollution B. picture C. village D. factory

5.A. illustrate B. believe C. affect D. village

**Question V. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. artistic B. historic C. dramatic D. scientific

2. A. medical B. national C. chemical D. historical

3.A. athletic B. dramatic C. scientific D. heroic

4.A. medical B. hospital C. politic D. electric

5.A. chemical B. physical C. environmental D. medical

**Question VI. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. athletic B. historic C. dramatic D. scientific

2. A. medical B. national C. chemical D. informal

3.A. athletic B. dramatic C. scientific D. heroic

4.A. medical B. hospital C. politic D. electric

5.A. dramatic B. physical C. environmental D. medical

**Question VII. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1.A. affect B. father C. pollution D. believe

2. A. prefer B. enjoy C. dramatic D. affect

3.A. factory B. happen C. pollution D. poison

4.A. believe B. picture C. village D. factory

5.A. illustrate B. believe C. affect D. village

**VOCABURLARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Question I. Choose the best answer. (A,B, C or D )**

1. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back my home village on holiday.

A. comes B. come C. came D. coming

2. If the factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dumping poison into the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals will die.

A. continues B. to continue C. continued D. will continue

3.Water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the lake has made the fish die.

A. pollution B. pollute C. polluted D. polluting

4. Mi and Nick like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back Mi’s home village on holiday.

A. comes B. come C. came D. coming

5. If the factory continues dumping poison into the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. die B. to die C. dead D. will die

6. Water pollution is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the lake has made the fish die.

A. contaminating B. contaminate C. contaminated D. contamination

7. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water carefully, more people will have fresh water.

A. will use B. would use C. using D. use

8.If the air wasn’tdirty, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much.

A. wouldn’t sneeze B. sneeze C. would sneeze D. to sneeze

9. If I were you , I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that car .

A. would buy B. buy C. bought D. buying

10. If we recycle more , we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Earth.

A. help B. would help C. helping D. will help

**Question I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

**(Chia những động từ trong ngoặc đơn vào đúng hình thức).**

1.If we (recycle) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more, we will help the Earth.

2. Factories (not dump) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waste into rivers if the government fine them heavily.

3. If people travel to work by bus, there (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fewer car fumes.

4. We (save) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thousands of trees if we don’t waste paper.

5. If we use water carefully, more people (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fresh water.

6. If the factory ( continue) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dumping poison into the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals will die.

7.If we recycle more, we (help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Earth.

8. If people (travel)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work by bus, there will be fewer car fumes.

9. We save thousands of trees if we (not waste)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paper.

10. Factories don’t dump waste into rivers if the government ( fine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them heavily.

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

**(Chia những động từ trong ngoặc đơn vào đúng hình thức).**

1. If he (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder, he can pass an exam.

2. She may be late if she (not hurry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3.If you study harder, you (pass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

4. If you are kind to me, I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good to you.

5.If he (give) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up smoking, as his doctor orders, he will be soon well again.

6. You (not pass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your driving test unless you drive more carefully.

7. He’ll be ill if he (not stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worrying so much.

8. We’ll go to the beach tomorrow if it ( be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice.

**Question III.Combine each pair of sentences to make a conditional sentence type 1.**

**(Kết hợp mỗi cặp câu sau để tạo thành câu điều kiện loại 1)**

1.Students are more aware of protecting the environment. Teachers teach environmental issues at school.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

2.Light pollution happens. Animals change their behaviour patterns.

If ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3.The levels of radioactive polluion decrease.We switch from nuclear power to renewable energy sources.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4.The water temperature increases.Some aquatic creatures are unable to reproduces.

If…………………………………………………………………………………….....................

5.People get more diseases.The water is contaminated.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Conditional Sentence Type II : Câu điều kiện loại 2**

**Question IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

**(Chia những động từ trong ngoặc đơn vào đúng hình thức).**

**1.** If I were you, I (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a new place to live.

2. If Lan wasn’t ill, she ( join) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out tree planting activity.

3.If there were fewer cars on the road, there (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less pollution.

4.If people really cared about the environment, they ( not dump ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waste into the lake.

5.If there was no fresh water in the world, what (happen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6.If you (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the president, what would you do to help the environment ?

7.They get sick so often.If they exercised more, they (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heathier.

8.If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one million US dollars , I would build more parks in our city.

9.Quan’s mother is unhappy.If Quan tided his room every day, his mother (not be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

so upset.

10.There isn’t a garden at house .If there were, we (grow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.

**Question V.Write a conditional sentence type 2 for each situation, as in the example.**

**Viết loại câu điều kiện loại 2 cho mỗi tình huống , như trong ví dụ.**

1.People throw rubbish in the street.The street doesn’t look attractive.

**If people didn’t throw rubbish in the street, it would look attractive.**

2.There are so many billboards in our city. People can not enjoy the view.

If ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

3.There is so much light in the city at night.We can not see the stars clearly.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

4.We turn on the heater all the time. We have to pay three million dong for electricity a month.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

5.The karaoke bar makes so much noise almost every night. The residents complain to its owner.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

6.She has a headache after work every day.She works in a noisy office.

If ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**C.READING**

**Question I Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

Environmental pollution is a term that (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ gases and smoke, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings (5)\_\_\_\_\_ various other ways. For example, people ruin natural beauty by (6)\_\_\_\_\_ junk and litter on the land and in the water.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and (8)\_\_\_\_\_ death. Polluted water kills fish and other (9)\_\_\_\_\_ life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man’s (10)\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful world.

1. A. means B. refers C. provides D. reduces

2. A. thick B. natural C. exhaust D. influent

3. A. purifies B. pumps C. sprays D. poisons

4. A. soil B. forests C. streets D. beaches

5. A. on B. in C. by D. with

6. A. spoiling B. leaving C. scattering D. gathering

7. A. survival B. environment C. development D. growth

8. A. so B. ever C. too D. even

9. A. animal B. marine C. human D. plant

10. A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. natured

**Question II Read the passage and answer the questions.**  
Visual pollution has a greater effect on people than you may think. I remember when I went to a big city, I was really scared because so much graffiti on the buildings' wall. Then I looked up, and I saw a lot of power lines over my head. Although they were not dangerous, I still felt unsafe since I thought they might fall down. These things prevented me from enjoying the beautiful sights of the city.  
I also remember the time when I was a student at a university. Once I was so busy with my assignments that I did not tidy my room for two weeks. Looking at the messy room caused me so much stress that I did not want to study. Then I decided to clean the room and put my thing in their proper places. I also bought a small plants and placed it in a corner of the room. These simple actions increased my motivation and helped me to focus on my learning.

**Questions.**

1.How did the author feel when she saw the power lines?

………………………………………………………………………………………………….

2.Why did she have that feeling?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. What was she busy with?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. What happened when she looked the messy room?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. What did she do for her room?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

**I. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.**

1. A. want**ed**  B. wash**ed**  C. need**ed**  D. decid**ed**

2. A. ag**o**  B. b**o**ring C. expl**o**re D. st**o**ry

3. A. c**o**me B. s**o**t C. **o**pen D. c**o**ld

4. A. men**tion** B. ques**tion** C. ac**tion** D. educa**tion**

5. A. **wh**o B. **wh**en C. **wh**ere D. **wh**at

**II. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. coffee B. rupee C. trainee D. agree

2. A. symbolise B. Taiwanese C. guarantee D. kangaroo

3. A. Maltese B. festival C. degree D. unique

4.A. government B. celebrate C. nominee D. popular

5.A. Canadian B. introduce C. Guyanese D. absentee

**III. Find one word that does not belong to each group.**

1. A. Chinese B.computerese C. Japanese D. Portuguese

2. A. international B. local C. national D. natural

3. A. Awesome B. Great C. Fantastic D. Sure

4.A. scenery B. landscape C. culture D. view

5.A. desert B. haunted castle C. loch D. puzzling world

**IV. Complete the sentences with words/ phrases from the**

**V. Supply the correct tense of the words given in each blanket.**

1. Four countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) by John so far.
2. London \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a population of eight million people.
3. The Statue of Liberty in New York is a monument which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (symbolize) freedom.
4. Vietnam’s Independence Day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) on September 09th.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Sydney Opera House for several times.
6. Some activities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) to celebrate the lunar new year now.

**VI. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to complete each of the sentences.**

1.Alaska is perhaps the most …………… state in the USA. It has over three million lakes.

A. puzzling B. festive C. amazing

2.The old tradition of first- footing is still practiced today in ……………………..

A. Scottish B. Scots C. Scotland

3.In Canada, the serving of coffee at the end of an evening is a signal that it is time for ………..

A. visitors B. tourists C holiday makers

4.The Maori in New Zealand greet each other by ……………………….. their noses.

A. punching B. touching C. blowing

5. Australia is composed of seven …………………..

A. nations B. countries C. states

6.There is a red maple leaf on the ………………… of Canada.

A. flag B. banner C. money

**VII. Read the passage and answer these questions below:**

England is not a large country. No town in England is very far from the sea, and many English families spend their summer holidays at the seaside. There are no high mountains in England, no very long rivers and very large forests.

There are many towns in England. No town is very far from another. The English countryside between the towns is like a carpets of many colors. In Spring and summer, the fields, meadows and forests are light green or dark green, and the gardens are green , red, blue, yellow and white with flowers.

**Questions**

1.Is England a large country?

..................................................................................................................................................

2. Where do many English families spend their summer holidays?

..................................................................................................................................................

3. Are there many towns in England?

..................................................................................................................................................

4. What is the English countryside like?

..................................................................................................................................................

**VI. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow**

Alaska is perhaps the most amazing state in the USA. It has coastlines facing both the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. This state has an incredible three million lakes. That’s four lakes per person living there.

Many cities in Alaska cannot be reached by road, sea, or river. The only way to get in and out is by air, on foot, or by **dogsled**. That’s why Alaska has the busiest sea airport in the world, Lake Hood Seaplane Base. Nearly two hundred floatplanes take off and land on the water of this airport every day. It is a really fun scene to watch.

Alaska is called the land of Midnight Sun because in summer, the sun does not set for nearly three months. But in winter the sun stays almost unseen.

All Alaskans take special pride in their beautiful and unique state.

1. Alaska \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** is another name for the USA

**B.** is an island in the Pacific Ocean

**C.** has coastlines facing both the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean

2. Which statement below is NOT CORRECT?

**A.** In Alaska, the number of lakes is bigger than that of people.

**B.** There is one lake for each person living there.

**C.** Alaska has an incredibly high number of lakes.

3.Which method below can always be used to reach a place in Alaska?

**A.** by air **B.** by road **C.** by river

4. In Alaska we can always see the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** in winter **B.** in summer **C.** every month of the year

**VIII. Rewrite the sentences below without changing their original meaning.**

1. Radioactive pollution is very dangerous. It can cause abnormal growth. [**since**]

1. Leaves are damaged. The tree cannot get enough food energy to stay healthy. [**because**]

1. I don’t have much money now, but I want to buy a house in PhuCuong.

If

1. Light pollution happens. There is a change in animals’ living patterns.

If

1. Acid rain is dangerous. Trees’ leaves are damaged. [**because of**]

1. The Walt Disney Studios, the famous movie company, has produced hundreds of cartoons for children.

Hundreds of cartoons for children

**Exercise 1: Change these sentences into reported speech**

1. “I’m going on business tomorrow.” Said Mr. Ann
2. He said : “I don’t speak Italian.”
3. The boy told me, “ My father works here.”
4. He said to her : “I will see you on Sunday.”
5. “I don’t understand what you are saying.” Tom told us
6. “Jim may arrive late today.” She said to me
7. Christ said to me, “The twins can’t go to school because they are ill.”
8. He said, “ You are my friend.”

**Exercise 2. Change the following sentences into reported speech.**

1. She said, “I was born in 1990”
2. “I wish my teacher were here to answer the question .” He said
3. I said to him, “If I played soccer better, I would help you.”
4. “It’s high time we began training for our coming football match.” Said she.
5. He said, “ When I was at school, I often saw her.”
6. Tom said; “I would rather you started today”

**Exercise 3. Change the following sentences into reported speech.**

1. “Can you speak Vietnamese, Maryam ?” Nga asked
2. “Do you live near here?” I said to the students
3. “Are these shoes too small for you ?” the assistant asked Helen
4. “What time will the office close this evening ?” He wanted to know
5. “What does your son want to learn ?” the man said to Mrs. Linh
6. “Where are you going for your holiday ?” he asked me.

**Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentences, using the words provided.**

1. Last summer I spent my vacation in Sa Pa. You have just visited it.

Last summer ………………………………………………………………………………………………………. .

2. The chair suddenly collapsed . I was sitting on the chair.

The chair ……………………………………………………………….……………. .

3. That author is very famous but I’ve forgotten his name.

That author,…………………………………………………………………………….. .

4. If someone understands this book, they are more intelligent than I am.

Anyone …………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. I sat next to a boy in the exam. He told me the answer.   
 The boy I………………………………………………………. .

6. The car was stolen. It was found at the airport.

The car….………………………………………………………… .