

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ I TIẾNG ANH 7 THÍ ĐIỂM
NĂM HỌC 2019- 2020

I. THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN

1.Công thức:

Động từ thường

Thể	Công thức
Khẳng định	I/you/we/they + Vinf She/he/it + Vs/es
Phủ định	I/you/we/they + do + not + Vinf She/he/it + does + not + Vinf
Câu nghi vấn	Do + I/you/we/they + Vinf ? Does + She/he/it + Vinf ?
Trả lời câu nghi vấn	Yes, S + do/does No, S + do/does + not
câu hỏi với WH-words	WH + do + I/you/we/they + Vinf? WH + does + She/he/it + Vinf?

To be:

Thể	Công thức
Khẳng định	I + am + C you/we/they + are + C She/he/it + is + C
Phủ định	I + am + not + C you/we/they + are + not + C She/he/it + is + not + C
Câu nghi vấn	Am + I + C? Are + you/we/they + C? Is + She/he/it + C?
Trả lời câu nghi vấn	Yes, I am you/we/they + are She/he/it + is No, I am + not you/we/they + are + not She/he/it + is + not
câu hỏi với WH-words	WH + Am + I (+ C)? WH + Are + you/we/they (+ C)? WH + Is + She/he/it (+ C)?

2.cách dùng:

- Dùng để diễn tả thói quen hoặc những việc thường xuyên xảy ra ở hiện tại:
Ex: We go to work every day. (Tôi đi làm mỗi ngày)
- Dùng để diễn tả những sự vật, sự việc xảy ra mang tính quy luật:

Ex: This festival occur every 4 years. (Lễ hội này diễn ra 4 năm một lần.)

- Dùng để diễn tả các sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý, các phong tục tập quán, các hiện tượng tự nhiên Ex: The earth moves around the Sun. (Trái đất quay quanh mặt trời)
- Dùng để diễn tả lịch trình của tàu, xe, máy bay,...

Ex: The train SE3 leaves at 8 am tomorrow. (Tàu SE3 khởi hành lúc 8h sáng mai.)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- Adv: Always (luôn luôn), usually (thường xuyên), often (thường xuyên), frequently (thường xuyên), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), seldom (hiếm khi), rarely (hiếm khi), hardly (hiếm khi), never (không bao giờ), generally (nhìn chung), regularly (thường xuyên), nowadays (ngày nay)

-Every + Ntime: every year, every four years

-Số lần + khoảng gian: twice a week, once a day, three times a month...

-On + thứ/ buổi của thứ: on Sunday, on Monday, on Saturday morning

-In + buổi: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

-At: at night, at midnight, at noon

-On/at + cuối tuần: at the weekend, at weekends, on the weekend, on weekends.

-In + mùa: in spring, in summer, in autumn/fall, in winter.

- in one's freetime

4. Lưu ý: cách thêm S/ES

- Thêm ES vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng O, CH, S, X, SH, Z: go – goes, teach – teaches, miss – misses, fix – fixes, wash – washes, buzz – buzzes.

- Thêm S vào sau các từ bình thường: work – works.

- Các động từ tận cùng bằng Y, nếu trước Y là phụ âm thì ta đổi Y thành I rồi thêm ES, nếu trước Y là nguyên âm thì chỉ cần thêm S: study – studies; nhưng play – plays.

II. THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN

1. Công thức:

Thể	Công thức
Khẳng định	S + will/shall + Vinf
Phủ định	S + will/shall + not + Vinf
Câu nghi vấn	Will/shall + S + Vinf?
Trả lời câu nghi vấn	Yes, S + will/shall. No, S + will/shall + not
câu hỏi với WH-words	WH + will + S + Vinf?

2. Cách dùng:

- Dùng để diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ex: We **will visit** our grandparents tomorrow. (chúng tôi sẽ đi thăm ông bà vào ngày mai)

- Dùng để diễn tả một dự đoán mang tính chủ quan, không có căn cứ

Ex: I think it **will rain** soon. (Tôi nghĩ rằng trời sẽ mưa sớm thôi.)

- Dùng để diễn tả một quyết định, ý định nảy ra tức thời ngay tại thời điểm nói

Ex: I'm cold – OK. I **will close** the window. (Tôi lạnh. – Được rồi. Tôi sẽ đóng cửa sổ lại.)

- Dùng để diễn tả 1 lời hứa

Ex: She promises **she will** study harder.. (Cô ấy hứa cô ấy sẽ học chăm chỉ hơn.)

- Ex: **Will** you **open** the door? (*Bạn đóng cửa giúp tôi được không.*)

Ex: **Will** you **open** the door? (*Bạn đóng cửa giúp tôi được không.*)

-tomorrow (ngày mai), soon (sớm), someday (một ngày nào đó), in the future(trong tương lai)

-Next + Ntime: next year, next weekend....

- will dùng cho cả 7 ngôi : I, you, we, they, she, he, it

- shall chỉ dùng cho I và we.

- will not = won't

-shall not = shan't

1.Công thức:

3.Cách dùng:

- diễn tả một sự việc vừa mới xảy ra.

Eg: I have just done it. — *Tôi vừa hoàn thành việc đó.*

- diễn tả một sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại và tương lai.

Eg: I have been a teacher for more than 15 years. – *Tôi dạy học đã hơn 15 năm*

- diễn tả một trải nghiệm hay kinh nghiệm.

Eg: I have never met Jones and Sally. – *Tôi chưa bao giờ gặp Jones và Sally.*

- diễn tả một hành động xảy ra nhiều lần trong quá khứ và có thể xảy ra tiếp ở HT và TL.

Eg: We have been to ThaiLand many times. – *chúng tôi đi Thái Lan rất nhiều lần.*

- diễn tả hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ nhưng ko có thời gian xác định.

Eg: I have lost my key – *Tôi đã đánh mất chìa khóa.*

-never: (chưa bao giờ), ever (có bao giờ, đã từng), just(vừa mới), already (đã rồi)

- since + mốc thời gian (since 2000, since last summer)

- for + khoảng thời gian (for a week, for two years)

- recently, lately: gần đây

- yet: chưa (dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi)

- many times, several times: nhiều lần

- once, twice, three times.....

- so far, up to now, up to the present, until now: cho tới bây giờ

-so sánh nhất

-Động từ tận cùng bằng E, ta chỉ cần thêm D date -> dated, live -> lived, agree -> agreed

+ Nếu trước “Y” là 1 phụ âm thì ta chuyển Y → I + ED try → tried, cry → cried

+ Nếu trước “Y” là 1 nguyên âm thì ta giữ nguyên rồi + ED play → played, stay →

stayed

-gấp đôi phụ âm cuối: (trừ các động từ có tận cùng là Y, W, X)

+ động từ 1 âm tiết và có P-N-P: stop \rightarrow stopped

+ động từ có ≥ 2 âm tiết, trong âm nhấn vào âm tiết cuối và âm tiết cuối là P-N-P

admit \rightarrow admitted, prefer \rightarrow preferred, commit \rightarrow committed

IV. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN

1.Công thức:

Đông từ thường

To be:

2.Cách dùng:

- Dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra vào chấm dứt trong quá khứ, có thời gian xác định:
Ex: Tom went to Manchester last summer. (Tom đã đi Manchester vào mùa hè trước)
- Dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra suốt một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ nhưng nay đã hoàn toàn chấm dứt
Ex: My father worked in this factory from 1995 to 2005.

- Dùng để diễn tả hành động được lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ hay thói quen trong quá khứ mà bây giờ không còn nữa Ex: When I was young, I often went fishing (Khi còn trẻ, tôi thường đi câu cá)
- Dùng để diễn tả 1 loạt các hành động xảy ra kế tiếp nhau trong quá khứ
She drove into the parking lot, went out of the car, locked the door and walk toward the movies.

3.dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- yesterday (ngày hôm qua), ago (trước, trước đây): two years ago....., in the past (trong quá khứ)
- last + Ntime: last year....., in + năm trong quá khứ :in 1975, in 1998...

4.Lưu ý: cách thêm ED : như ở thì Hiện tại hoàn thành

V.Verbs of liking

* **Ví dụ:** I like reading books.

***Form:** like/love/enjoy/hate + **Ving**

***Usage:** diễn tả sự yêu thích hay không yêu thích đối với việc gì đó.

VI.How about

* **Ví dụ:** How about going to the movies?

***Form:** How about + **Ving** ?

***Usage:** dùng để đưa ra lời mời, lời đề nghị, nêu ý kiến

VII.Compound sentences

or,so: vì vậy

***Form :** Clause 1, so + Clause 2

***Usage:** diễn tả kết quả, trong đó Clause 2 là kết quả của Clause 1.

b,or: hoặc

***Form:** Clause 1, or + Clause 2

***Usage:** diễn tả sự lựa chọn.

c,but: nhưng

***Form:** Clause 1, but + Clause 2

***Usage:** diễn tả sự đối lập của Clause 2 và Clause 1.

d,and: và

***Form:** Clause 1, and + Clause 2

***Usage:** diễn tả sự liệt kê.

e,because: bởi vì, vì

***Form:** Clause 1+ because + Clause 2

Because + Clause 2, Clause 1

***Usage:** diễn tả nguyên nhân, trong đó Clause 2 là nguyên nhân dẫn đến Clause 1

***Lưu ý:** trước *so/or/but/and* có dấu phẩy “,”

VIII.Noun:

Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được

1. Danh từ đếm được

– Là những danh từ có thể đếm được. Ví dụ: girl, picture, cat, chair, tree, apple
Chú ý: chúng ta không thể dùng danh từ số ít một mình.

2. Danh từ không đếm được

– Ví dụ: music, rice, money, bread, gold, blood.....

IX.How much/ How many: dùng để hỏi số lượng

1.How much:

***ví dụ:** . How much milk do you want?

***form:**

HOW MUCH + N (không đếm được)

***cách dùng:**dùng để hỏi số lượng của danh từ không đếm được

2.How many:

***ví dụ:** 1. How many eggs do we have?

***form:**

HOW MANY + N (đếm được số nhiều)

***cách dùng:**dùng để hỏi số lượng của danh từ đếm được

***lưu ý:** N sau *How many* luôn ở hình thức số nhiều

X.a/an/some/any

1."a" và "an"

- **được dùng cho danh từ số ít đếm được .**

- "*a*" đứng trước phụ âm : *a cat, a dog, a table*

- "*an*" đứng trước nguyên âm (nguyên âm là những chữ cái bằng đầu từ *u, e, o, a, i* :*an ocean, an orange bike,*

2."some" và "any"

a. Ý nghĩa

- Cả "*some*" và "*any*" đều có nghĩa là một vài

b. Cách dùng

****Some***

- Chúng ta có thể dùng "*some*" với danh từ không đếm được và danh từ số nhiều.

- "*Some*" được dùng trong câu khẳng định.

Ex: Tom gave me some oranges

- Ngoài ra chúng ta cũng có thể dùng "*some*" trong câu hỏi mang ý nghĩa mời mọc

Ex: Do you need some paper to write on? Would you like some potato?

****Any***

- Chúng ta dùng *any* với danh từ không đếm được và danh từ số nhiều

- "*Any*" được dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.

Ex: Do you have any idea for this problem?

XI.COMPARISONS:

1. So sánh bằng : S + tobe+ as + adj + as + Pronoun/clause

2. So sánh không bằng : S + tobe+ not+ as/so + adj + as + Pronoun/clause

3. So sánh giống nhau : S + tobe+ the same as + Pronoun/clause

4. So sánh khác nhau : S + tobe+ different from + Pronoun/clause

XII.Too/either

- "**Too**" được dùng để diễn tả ý đồng tình với một điều khẳng định trước đó và "**too**" thường đứng ở cuối câu.

Ex: Tom is interested in dancing, and Kate is interested in dancing too.

- "**Either**" dùng trong câu phủ định và để đồng tình với một điều phủ định trước

đó. "**Either**" cũng đứng ở cuối câu và trong câu đồng tình rút gọn chúng ta cần sử dụng các trợ động từ ở dạng phủ định.

Ex: My sister doesn't know the name of that singer and I don't know either.

EXERCISE

EXERCISE 1.

I. Choose the best answer

1. He loves _____ tree leaves from different countries.
A. *collecting* B. *to collect* C. *collect* D. *collects*
2. My dad enjoys _____ his bike to work.
A. *to ride* B. *ride* C. *rides* D. *riding*
3. I love cooking, _____ my sister doesn't.
A. *because* B. *so* C. *but* D. *and*
4. Laughing is good _____ your health.
A. *for* B. *to* C. *with* D. *of*

Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced /3:/

- A. *dear* B. *pear* C. *earn* D. *heart*
6. Choose one mistake and correct it.
I find carve eggshells boring because it takes a lot of time to complete one shell.
A B C D

II. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. I enjoy (fish) because it (be) relaxing.
2. Jane will play chess after she (finish) school.
3. What your mother often (do) at weekends?
4. I think, in the future people (not play) individual games.
5. We find (arrange) flowers interesting because it (help) us relax.
6. I (not collect) dolls when I grow up.

III. Complete the passage with the words given

<i>bought</i>	<i>competition</i>	<i>singing</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>English</i>
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Mary's hobby is singing. She enjoys (1) very much. When her brother (2) a karaoke set last month, Mary was so glad that she sang every day after dinner. She likes to sing only (3) songs. In fact, she has already sung all the songs found (4) the karaoke discs. Mary is singing in the karaoke (5) organized by the RC Center this Saturday. Her family is going (6) to support her.

IV. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences by circling A, B, C or D

1. - do you find making pottery? – I finding making pottery interesting.
A. What B. How C. Why D. When
2. Jenny two eggshells and he will continue the third one.
A. carves B. has carved C. carved D. will carved
3. My father hates coffee. He prefers tea.
A. to drink B. drink C. drinks D. drinking
4. I have a temperature,
A. and I eat more vegetables B. or I am putting on weight C. so I feel tired D. but I go to bed early
5. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others?

- A. away B. answer C. sunburn D. picture
6. Which word has **main stress** differently from the others?
 A. volunteer B. charity C. melody D. calorie
7. Beethoven a lot of songs.
 A. composes B. composed C. has composed D. compose
8. **Liz:** I am so nervous that I am putting on weight.
Tony:
 A. Wash your hand more B. Eat less junk food C. Sleep more D. Sunbathe less
9. Jack spends almost his time staring at his smart phone, is very short-sighted.
 A. and B. or C. but D. so
10. My father loved horse-riding when he was young.
 A. doing B. going C. playing D. taking
11. She feels itchy and her nose is running. She says she has
 A. headache B. toothache C. allergy D. flu
12. Jenifer says that she collecting dolls, but she..... in the future.
 A. will like / won't continue B. likes / won't continue C. likes / continues D. will like / continues

PART READING

I. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage by circling A, B, C or D

Camping is an activity in which people live (1).....temporarily. Campers participate in fishing, hunting, swimming, wildlife watching, plant study, and nature photography. It provides bodily benefits when it involves hiking to, from and around a campsite, and many people believe that camping makes youngsters (2).....more confident. Camping is suitable (3)those who are in wholesome physical condition because it may require walking several times. The key to an enjoyable camping is planning because planning the trip before leaving helps (4).....avoid preventable accidents such as bad weather, injury, or simply a crowded campsite.

1. A. upstairs B. downstairs C. inside D. open-air
 2. A. help B. handle C. feel D. thumb
 3. A. in B. for C. at D. on
 4. A. campers B. groups C. parties D. cliques

PART D. WRITING (2pts)

I. Arrange these words/ phrases into the meaning sentences

1. sunburn / yesterday / was / because / outside / has / Alice / she / all / day .

 2. and / difficult / boring / that / eggshells / people / carving / Some / say / is

 3. girl / have / is / the / kind-hearted / She / most / ever / I / met

 4. organization / the / to / encouraged / people / Big Heart / has / protect / environment.

II. Answer the questions about you

1. Will you take up making model in the future? Why or Why not?
2. Is calorie important to your body? Why?
3. Why do you think people should do more exercise?
4. What do you want to do to help your community?

EXERCISE 2

USE OF ENGLISH.

Section I: Choose the best option.

1. All of us enjoy to classical music.
A. listen B. listens C. listening D. listened
2. The Japanese eat a lot of rice, they eat a lot of fish, too.
A. or B. but C. so D. and
3. Hoa looks red. She was outdoors yesterday. Perhaps she has _____
A. flu B. sunburn C. spots D. stomachache
4. My family has decided to use _____ electricity by using more solar energy instead.
A. more B. less C. much D. fewer
5. I playing board games interesting because I can play them with my friends.
A. find B. think C. say D. tell
6. Circle the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.
A. curl B. keen C. city D. cook

Section II: Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete sentences.

1. She often (go) to the market with her mother every weekend.
2. We (visit) Hue next month.
3. My younger sister (collect) dolls two years ago.
4. you ever (do) volunteer work ?

Section III. Give the correct form of the words provided.

1. I think staying at home all day is _____ because I don't know what to do.

BORE

2. It is _____ to eat a lot of sweetened food and drinks. **HEALTH**

3. I love _____ pottery because it is challenging. **MAKE**

4. Many people do volunteer work because it can make a _____ in their community.

DIFFER

5. Some students usually teach street _____ English in the summer.

CHILD.

6. Water _____ began in the 11th century. **(PUPPET)**

7. My father's friend is a great . _____ **(PAINT)**

8. Who is your favourite _____ **(MUSIC)**

9. English is an _____ and important subject. **(INTEREST)**

10. Ba is a famous stamp _____ **(COLLECT)**

PART C: READING

Section I: Read the text below, then fill in the blanks with ONE word given in the box.

There is one Extra word you don't need to use.

do	fat	calories	strong
from			

We need (1)..... or energy to do the things we (2)..... every day: walking, riding a bike, and even sleeping! We get calories (3) the food we eat.

If we eat too many, we can get (4) If we don't eat enough, we feel tired and weak.

Section II: Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The first reason why many families do volunteer work is that they feel satisfied and proud. The feeling of fulfillment comes from helping the community and other people. In addition, volunteering is a great way for families to have fun and closer. But many people say they don't have time to volunteer because they have to work and take of their families. If that's the case, try rethinking some of your free time as a family. You could select just one or two projects a year and make them a family tradition. For instance, your family can make and donate gift blankets for the old homeless people on holidays. Your family can also spend only one Saturday morning a month collecting rubbish in your neighborhood.

1. How do people often feel when they volunteer?
2. Why don't some people have time to volunteer?
3. How can your family help the old homeless people?

PART D: WRITING

Section I: Write full sentences using the suggested words and phrases given.

1. Tuan / find / play / table tennis / interesting / because / he / can / play / best friends.\
.....
2. They / visited / Ho Chi Minh City / so far.
.....
3. Lan / like / talk / to / her friends / her free time.
.....

EXERCISE 3

I. Match the verbs in A with the phrases in B:

- | A | B | |
|---------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. do | a. swimming | Answers: 1 + _____ |
| 2. have | b. pottery | 2 + _____ |
| 3. go | c. a temperature | 3 + _____ |
| 4. make | d. exercise | 4 + _____ |

II. Choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D:

1. I Nha Trang when I was a child.
A. visit B. visited C. will visit D. have visited
2. He to the USA so far.
A. is B. was C. will be D. has been
3. Americans eat a lot of junk food,junk food causes obesity.
A. but B. and C. so D. because
4. Tim: I feel itchy and my nose is running. Doctor:
A. Wash your hair more. B. I think you have the flu.
C. Drink more water. Eat less meat D. I think you have a stomachache.
5. Pick out the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.
A. allergy B. headache C. temperature D. obesity
6. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.
A. cold B. curly C. ocean D. clothes

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Choose the best answer to complete the passage:

Headache is a very common disease. The symptoms (1)..... a headache are various. People may (2)..... pains only one side of the head. Sometimes when the pain goes away, the head is sore. People have a headache (3) they work too hard or they are too nervous about something. (4)..... can help cure the disease but people usually have to do more than taking tablets. They can prevent headaches by changing their diets or their (5)..... or simply by going to bed.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | A. on | B. in | C. of | D. at |
| 2. | A. be | B. have | C. happen | D. take |
| 3. | A. when | B. but | C. so | D. and |
| 4. | A. Medicine | B. Doctor | C. Sport | D. Fruit |
| 5. | A. life | B. lifestyles | C. hobbies | D. working |

II. Read the passage and complete the list of 5 volunteer activities in the passage:

Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneer Organization is planning to help the community by encouraging you to participate in a recycling program. All you have to do is to collect used glass and cans, and send them for recycling. You can also donate old books to poor students in the city. By doing this, we can help save natural resources and earn some money for the organization.

If possible, you can participate in other programs such as donating money to people in a flooded area, helping street children, giving away school uniforms to poor students and cleaning up the school yard. We hope you will join our programs. These are ways to change the world.

0. collect used glass and cans.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

WRITING.

I. Complete each sentence so it means the same as the sentence above.

1. I didn't go to school because I was sick.
→ I was sick, so
2. It will be good if you eat less meat and more vegetables.
→ You should
3. He likes playing computer games in his free time.
→ His hobby is
4. I am interested in watching TV in the evening.
→ I enjoy
5. I think that learning English is important.
→ I find

III. Complete these sentences using the provided words:

1. My hobby / collect glass bottles.
2. I / start / my hobby / when / twelve / years old.
3. I often / share / my hobby / my mother.
4. I / feel / happy / when / look at / beautiful flower vases made from them.
5. I / continue / my hobby / future / because / it / help save the environment.

----- THE END -----

EXERCISE 4

LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Circle the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others

1. A. answerer B. teacherer C. butterer D. birth
2. A. surprise B. alone C. neighbour D. burn
3. A. of B. fat C. few D. safe
4. A. sping B. visit C. present D. usually
5. A. curl B. keen C. glove D. cooku

II. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. -“What would you like to drink now?” - “_____.”
A. No, thanks B. Yes, please C. I like to do nothing D. Orange juice, please
2. All of us enjoy _____ to classical music.
A. listen B. listens C. listening D. listened
3. She worked very hard, _____ she passed all her exams.
A. because B. and C. so D. but
4. Hoa looks red. She was outdoors yesterday. Perhaps she has _____.
A. flu B. sunburn C. spots D. stomachache
5. My family has decided to use _____ electricity by using more solar energy instead.
A. more B. less C. much D. fewer
6. I playing board games interesting because I can play them with my friends.
A. find B. think C. say D. tell
7. -“ Would you like me to turn off your computer?”
- “_____ . I’ll do it myself”
A. No, thanks B. Yes, please C. Don’t do it D. Of course
8. You like playing monopoly or chess, your hobby may be _____.
A. collecting things. B. playing sports C. dancing D. board games

READING

I. Read and fill in the blanks with ONE word given in the box.

hobby	improve	when	writes	because
difficult				

My Favourite Hobby

My name is Sara. My _____(1) is reading. I enjoy reading a book when I am free. I started to do it _____(2) I was four years old. The first time I did it, I felt interested. So I kept reading. The teachers always taught me to read the difficult words. I was happy when I read a story with a happy ending. I was thrilled when I read a detective story. I enjoy reading _____(3) I like to explore the imaginative world of my favourite author, J.K. Rowling who _____(4) “ Harry Potter” . There are a lot of advantages of reading. Reading can

make me relaxed and calm. I can also learn new vocabulary items. Then I can further _____(5) my English. Moreover, it can give me an unlimited imagination, so I can write books in the future. I can learn the different cultures and customs of other countries in the world too. I read at least one hour every day. I read books by myself. I usually read it at home. I wish I could read different kinds of books because it might be very challenging.

II. Read the following passages and answer the questions below. (1.5 pts)

Oil painting:

Since the 18th century, under the impact of society, culture, and technology, oil painting has undergone dramatic changes. They are rebellious but passionate, and prosperous.

Watercolor paintings

Watercolor paintings are considered a unique way to creatively represent dreams, illusions, emotions, and bright feelings using water-soluble pigments.

Sketch: (Tranh phác họa)

Van Gogh did not begin painting until his late twenties. He produced more than 2,000 artworks, consisting of around 900 paintings and 1,100 sketches.

Portrait: (Tranh chân dung)

The Mona Lisa is a famous 16th-century portrait by Leonardo da Vinci. The true identity of the woman pictured in the portrait remains unknown, despite intensive researches by art historians.

1. What kind of painting is rebellious?
2. Who was famous for Sketch?
3. When did Leonardo da Vinci draw the portrait ‘ The Mona Lisa’?

WRITING

I. Combine each pair of the following sentences into one, using the suggested conjunctions in the brackets. (1.5 pts)

1. Mr. Hai usually has stomach problems. He eats dinner very close to the bedtime. (so)...
2. My dad has a lot of carved eggs. He has never sold any of them. (but)
3. You will get a breathing problem. Clean your bed room more regularly. (or)

II. Rearrange the jumbled words to make meaningful sentences.(1.0 pt)

1. It/ be/ good idea/ eat/ different/ kind/ fruit/ vegetable/ every day.
2. My brother/ not like/ ice-skating/ because/ think/ it/ dangerous.

The end