

# ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KÌ I TIẾNG ANH 9

## NĂM HỌC : 2019-2020

### I: CÁC THÌ CƠ BẢN ĐÃ HỌC

#### 1. THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH.

- \* form: (+) S + has / have + V- ed (pp) + O  
(-) S + has / have + not + V- ed (pp) + O  
(?) Has / have + S + V- ed (pp) + O?

**PP = Past Participle** Quá khứ phân từ

**Quy Tắc V-ed: BQT xem cột 3 (V3)**

\* Adv: *just, recently, ever, never, already, since, for, so far, yet, up to now, lately, twice, three times, many times, not...yet*

eg: I have just seen my sister in the park. Note: (*just, ever, never, already*) đi sau have/has  
She has finished her homework *recently*. (*recently, lately, yet*) đặt cuối câu.

\* Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra.
- Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ mà không rõ thời gian.
- Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và còn liên quan đến hiện tại còn tiếp diễn đến tương lai.
- Hành động xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần.

#### 2. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN

a. Với động từ To be:

- \* **I / He / She / It (Nam)** Was \* eg: Nam was absent from class *yesterday*  
\* **You / We / They (Nam and Lan)** Were ( Were Minh and Mai in hospital *last month*?)

b. Với động từ thường:

- \* form: (+) S + V- ed/(V<sub>2</sub> BQT) + O \* eg: Tom went to Paris *last summer*.  
Câu phủ định và nghi vấn ta phải mượn trợ động từ *did*  
(-) S + **did not** + V<sub>inf</sub> + O (He did not watch TV *last night*.  
(?) **Did** + S + V<sub>inf</sub> + O? (*Did* you go to HCM city two days *ago*?)

Adv: *Yesterday, ago, last (week/month/year/ ...)*

c. Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và chấm dứt hẳn trong QK

#### 3. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN

- \* Form (+) S + Was/ were + V- ing + O  
(-) S + Was/ were + not + V- ing + O  
(?) Was/ were + S + V- ing + O?

Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ tại 1 thời điểm xác định cụ thể.
- => I was doing my homework *at 6 p.m last Sunday*.
- Diễn tả hai hay nhiều hành động cùng xảy ra trong quá khứ. (While)
- => I was cooking *while* my sister was washing the dishes.
- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra thì một hành động khác đến cắt ngang. (When)
- => *When* the teacher came, we were singing a song.

### II: CÁC LOẠI CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN ĐÃ HỌC

#### I. Lý thuyết.

- Một câu điều kiện thường có hai mệnh đề là mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề phụ (If). Mệnh đề phụ (If) có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.

1. Câu điều kiện 1: điều kiện có thể xảy ra.

\* form:

| MỆNH ĐỀ IF                 | MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH                       |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Simple present (HTđ)       | Simple future (TLđ)                 |
| <b>If + S + V(HT) + O,</b> | <b>S + Will/ Shall + V(inf) + O</b> |

John usually walks to school if he has enough time.

If she eats much, she will be overweight.

2. Câu điều kiện 2: điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại.

\* form:

| MỆNH ĐỀ IF         | MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH                                 |
|--------------------|---|
| Past simple (QKĐ), | would/could/ should/ might + V <sub>inf</sub> |

**If + S + V-ed (V2) + O,**

**S + would/ could + V(inf) + O**

\* **Note:** **To be** dùng **Were** cho tất cả các ngôi (trong Mệnh đề If)

\* **eg:** If I had much money, I would buy a new bicycle.

If I were you, I would not tell him about that.

**3. Note:** **Unless = if...not** (nếu không, trừ khi)

**Eg:** Unless it rains, we will go to the movies. = (If it does not rain, we will go to the movies)

### III. CÁCH DÙNG ĐỘNG TỪ “WISH”

#### I. Lý thuyết.

- Động từ **Wish = If only** (ao ước) thường dùng để diễn tả những ước muốn, những điều không có thật hoặc rất khó thực hiện.

- Có 2 loại câu ước.

##### 1. Future wish: (ước muốn ở tương lai)

\* **form:** **S<sub>1</sub> + wish + S<sub>2</sub> + would/ could + V(inf) + O.**

**If only + S + would/ could + V(inf) + O**

\* **eg:-** I wish I would be an astronaut in the future.

- Tom wishes he could visit Paris next summer.

- If only I would take the trip with you next Sunday.

##### 2. Present wish (ước muốn ở hiện tại)

\* **form:** **S<sub>1</sub> + wish + S<sub>2</sub> + V- ed + O**

**Were + adj / n**

\* **Note:** **To be** dùng **Were** cho tất cả các ngôi

\* **eg:-** I wish I were rich (but I am poor now)

- I can't swim. I wish I could swim.

### IV. CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

#### A. Lý thuyết.

• Quan sát:

- Câu chủ động: Mr Smith teaches English. (Active)

- Câu bị động: English is taught by Mr Smith. (Passive)

• Qui tắc:

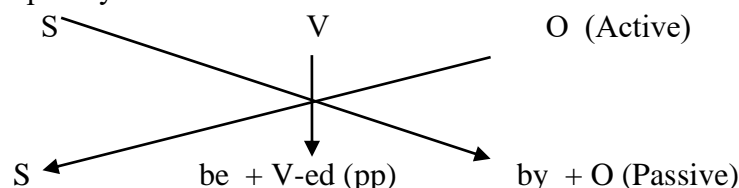
- Tân ngữ chủ động ( chủ ngữ bị động

- Động từ bị động **Be + Past Participle (pp)**

- Chủ ngữ chủ động ( tân ngữ bị động (trước có giới từ **by** chỉ tác nhân)

\* **Note:** by them/ by people/ by someone .... Bỏ

• Sơ đồ:



#### **Bảng tóm tắt công thức các thì trong câu bị động.**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| HTĐ         | Am, is, are + V- ed (pp)   |
| QKĐ         | Was, were + V- ed (pp)   |
| HTTD        | Am, is, are + being + V- ed (pp)                                     |
| QKDD        | Was, were + being + V- ed (pp)                                       |
| HTHT        | Have, has + been + V- ed (pp)  |
| MODEL VERBS | Can, may, might, should, will<br>Have to, used to, + be + V- ed (pp) |

**Cách đổi:** Bước 1: Lấy Tân ngữ (O) câu chủ động xuống làm Chủ từ (S) câu bị động.

Bước 2: a/ Lưu ý Động từ câu chủ động ở thì nào To Be ở ngay thì đó.

b/ Động từ chính đổi sang dạng PP (QK phân từ)

Bước 3: Lấy Chủ từ (S) câu chủ động xuống làm Tân ngữ (O) câu bị động đặt sau By chỉ tác nhân.

\* **eg:** I learn English everyday. (Active)

=> English is learnt by me everyday. (Passive)

### V. CÂU TRỰC TIẾP – GIÁN TIẾP

A. Lý thuyết. - Lời nói gián tiếp là tường thuật lại ý của người nào đó nói.

• **Cách đổi câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:**

1. Thay đổi thì của động từ.

| <b>Trực tiếp (Direct speech)</b> | <b>Gián tiếp (Reported speech)</b> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| HTĐ (is/are/ am)                 | QKĐ (was/were)                     |
| HTTD (is/are/am + V- ing)        | QKTD(was/were + V- ing)            |
| TLĐ (Will)                       | TL trong QK (Would)                |
| Can                              | Could / be able to                 |
| Shall                            | Should                             |
| Must                             | Had to / would have to             |
| Have to                          | Had to                             |
| Will                             | Would                              |

2. Thay đổi chủ ngữ, tân ngữ, đại từ sở hữu.

- Ngôi thứ nhất: (I, we, me, mine, us, our) được đổi sang ngôi thứ ba (He, She, It, They, him/her, his/ hers, its, their, them) phù hợp.

\* eg: Jane said, " **I** live in the suburbs"

( Jane said that **she** lived in the suburbs.

- Ngôi thứ hai (You, your, yours) được đổi theo ngôi của tân ngữ trong mệnh đề tường thuật.

\* eg: He said to **me**, " **You** can take **my** book"

( He said me that **I** could take **his** book.

- Ngôi thứ ba (He, She, It, They, him, his, her, them, their) giữ nguyên (không đổi).

\* eg: Mary says, " **They** come to help the pupils."

( Mary said that **they** came to help the pupils.

3. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian.

| <b>Trực tiếp (Direct speech)</b> | <b>Gián tiếp (Reported speech)</b> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| now                              | then                               |
| ago                              | before                             |
| today                            | that day                           |
| tonight                          | that day                           |
| tomorrow                         | the next day/ following day        |
| yesterday                        | the day before                     |
| last week/month/year             | the previous week/month/year       |
| next week/month/year             | the following week/month/year      |

\* eg: - "I'm going **now**". He said

( He said he was going **then**.

- She said " I was at Hue **yesterday**".

( She said that she had been at Hue **the day before**.

4. Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn.

| <b>Trực tiếp (Direct speech)</b> | <b>Gián tiếp (Reported speech)</b> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| here                             | there                              |
| this                             | that                               |
| these                            | those                              |

\* eg:- He said, "Put the books **here**"

( He told me to put the books **there**.

- Tom said to me, " I'll meet you **this** Friday"

( He told me that he would meet me **that** Friday.

I. Câu mệnh lệnh gián tiếp

\* Công thức: TT: "V + O" =>

TT "Don't/ doesn't + V + O" =>

GT: S + told/ordered/asked + O + to-inf...

GT: S + asked/told + O + not + to-inf ...

Eg: - "Hurry up, Lan"

( He told Lan **to hurry up**.

- "Shut the door"

( He ordered them **to shut** the door.

- "Don't leave the room".

( He told them **not to leave** the room.

## II. Câu nghi vấn

### 1. Yes/ No – questions

\* Công thức: TT: S + tell / told + “Do/does/was/will/are/is.. + S + V + O?”

GT => S + asked/wondered + (O) + If/ whether + S + V (lùi 1 bậc về QK) + O.

\* eg: - “Have you seen that film?” he told her

( He *asked if* she had seen that film.

- “Will Tom be here tomorrow?.” She told

( She *wondered whether* Tom would be there the day after.

### 2. Wh – questions (who, what, where, why, when, how much/ many/ long”

\* Công thức: TT: S + tell/ told + “wh- qs + (do/was/will)... + S + V + O?”

GT: S + asked/wondered + (O) + wh – qs + S + V (lùi 1 bậc về QK) + O.

\* eg: - “What time does the film begin?.” He asked

( He asked what time the film began.

- “What will you do tomorrow?” She asked

( She asked what I would do the next day.

## III. Câu phát biểu

\* Công thức: GT: S + said (that) + S + V (lùi 1 bậc về QK)

\* eg “I’ll pay him if I can”

She said that she would pay him if she could.

## VI: DẠNG CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ

### A. Lý thuyết.

#### I. To – infinitive.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau các động từ: want, intend, decide, expect, hope, mean, offer, promise, refuse, wish,....
- sau các tính từ: glad, happy, ready, kind,....
- sau các phó từ: enough, too,
- trong cấu trúc: - It + take + O + (time) + to-inf

- S + V + O + (not) + to-inf (V: ask, get, tell, want, advise, request,...)

\* Eg: I want to buy a new house.

I’m glad to pass the exam.

#### II. Bare infinitive.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau Modal Verbs như: can, may, must, will, shall, would, should, would rather, had better,....
- trong cấu trúc với V là: make, let, have
- trong cấu trúc với V là động từ tri giác: see, hear, notice, feel,.

\* Eg: I can speak English very well.

I hear him come in.

#### III. Verb- ing.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau một số động từ như: avoid, dislike, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, practise, stop....
- sau các Phrasal verbs: to be used to, to get accustomed, to look forward to, to have a good time/difficulty, to be busy, to be worth,...
- trong cấu trúc với V là động từ tri giác biểu đạt hành động đang tiếp diễn
- trong cấu trúc: would you mind ...
- sau các giới từ như: about, of, with, without,...

\* Eg: I enjoy fishing.

Alice is fond of dancing.

## EXERCISES

### A. PHONETICS:

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

- |                            |                   |                       |                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>listened</u>      | B. <u>stayed</u>  | C. <u>opened</u>      | D. <u>wanted</u>    |
| 2. A. <u>frustrated</u>    | B. <u>relaxed</u> | C. <u>embarrassed</u> | D. <u>depressed</u> |
| 3. A. <u>multicultural</u> | B. <u>conduct</u> | C. <u>stuck</u>       | D. <u>fabulous</u>  |
| 4. A. <u>what</u>          | B. <u>where</u>   | C. <u>whole</u>       | D. <u>why</u>       |
| 5. A. <u>meat</u>          | B. <u>reading</u> | C. <u>bread</u>       | D. <u>seat</u>      |
| 6. A. <u>writes</u>        | B. <u>makes</u>   | C. <u>takes</u>       | D. <u>drives</u>    |

- |                        |                       |                    |                    |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 7. A. <u>never</u>     | B. <u>often</u>       | C. <u>when</u>     | D. <u>tennis</u>   |
| 8. A. <u>needed</u>    | B. <u>watched</u>     | C. <u>stopped</u>  | D. <u>talked</u>   |
| 9. A. <u>ethic</u>     | B. <u>thanks</u>      | C. <u>these</u>    | D. <u>birthday</u> |
| 10. A. <u>open</u>     | B. <u>doing</u>       | C. <u>going</u>    | D. <u>cold</u>     |
| 11. A. <u>out</u>      | B. <u>round</u>       | C. <u>about</u>    | D. <u>would</u>    |
| 12. A. <u>listened</u> | B. <u>stayed</u>      | C. <u>wanted</u>   | D. <u>played</u>   |
| 13. A. <u>humor</u>    | B. <u>history</u>     | C. <u>hour</u>     | D. <u>hobby</u>    |
| 14. A. <u>there</u>    | B. <u>thank</u>       | C. <u>thirsty</u>  | D. <u>youth</u>    |
| 15. A. <u>worked</u>   | B. <u>naked</u>       | C. <u>liked</u>    | D. <u>looked</u>   |
| 16. A. <u>sunbathe</u> | B. <u>father</u>      | C. <u>theater</u>  | D. <u>weather</u>  |
| 17. A. <u>watched</u>  | B. <u>stayed</u>      | C. <u>liked</u>    | D. <u>looked</u>   |
| 18. A. <u>nation</u>   | B. <u>information</u> | C. <u>question</u> | D. <u>pollutio</u> |

**Question II. Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.**

- The villagers are trying to learn English \_\_\_\_\_ they can communicate with foreign customers.  
A. so that      B. in order that      C. although      D. A and B are correct
- I've been to a \_\_\_\_\_ village in Hue!  
A. conical hat making      B. making conical hat      C. making conical hats      D. hat making conical
- \_\_\_\_\_ we had eaten lunch, we went to Non Nuoc marble village to buy some souvenirs.  
A. After      B. Before      C. By the time      D. Because
- Do you think that the various crafts remind people \_\_\_\_\_ a specific region?  
A. about      B. of      C. for      D. at
- \_\_\_\_\_ this hand-embroidered picture was expensive, we bought it.  
A. As      B. Because      C. Even though      D. so that
- Conical hat making in the village has been passed \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation  
A. on      B. down      C. up      D. in
- This department store is an attraction in my city \_\_\_\_\_ the products are of good quality.  
A. when      B. because      C. though      D. if
- I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ you soon.  
A. see      B. seeing      C. seen      D. saw
- The artisan \_\_\_\_\_ this statue in bronze.  
A. moulded      B. cast      C. carved      D. knitted
- The artisans in my village can live \_\_\_\_\_ basket weaving.  
A. for      B. on      C. up      D. in
- I invited her to join our trip to Trang An, but she \_\_\_\_\_ down my invitation.  
A. passed      B. sat      C. turned      D. closed
- We have to try harder so that our handicrafts can keep \_\_\_\_\_ theirs.  
A. on      B. up      C. up with      D. up down
- The flower was \_\_\_\_\_ out of a single piece of valuable wood.  
A. carved      B. moulded      C. cast      D. given
- We didn't go camping yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ it rained heavily.  
A. because      B. although      C. despite      D. In spite of
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ his name.  
A. knew      B. know      C. will know      D. would know
- Please turn \_\_\_\_\_ the light when you leave the room.  
A. on      B. off      C. up      D. down
- I love going to this place \_\_\_\_\_ it's the quietest place in the city,  
A. so      B. though      C. so that      D. as
- They keep changing the decoration of the shop \_\_\_\_\_ they can attract more young people.  
A. so that      B. because      C. although      D. when
- \_\_\_\_\_ she's young, she's the most famous artisan in the village.  
A. When      B. Although      C. Whereas      D. In order to
- Do you know who's \_\_\_\_\_ his pottery workshop?  
A. bringing out      B. taking over      C. passing down      D. turning down
- I've \_\_\_\_\_ the product catalogue and decided to buy this table.  
A. found out      B. closed down      C. looked through      D. lived on

22. This sports centre is so small that it cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the demands of local residents.  
A. keep up with      B. face up to      C. deal about      D. set up
23. **Nam** went to Hue city \_\_\_\_\_ he could take some beautiful photos.  
A. when      B. although      C. while      D. so that
24. The city has recently set \_\_\_\_\_ a library in the West Suburb.  
A. up      B. off      C. out      D. down
25. Before \_\_\_\_\_ to the office, she has to take her children to school.  
A. go      B. going      C. to go      D. went
26. Hai Duong is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its green bean cakes.  
A. for      B. of      C. with      D. in
27. She has taught English here \_\_\_\_\_ 10 years.  
A. in      B. for      C. since      D. from
28. You should \_\_\_\_\_ the shoes when coming into the Japanese houses  
A. take off      B. put on      C. get off      D. take on
29. She turned \_\_\_\_\_ the new job in New York because she didn't want to move.  
A. on      B. down      C. off      D. up
30. Nam didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to find more information about the course.  
A. what      B. why      C. where      D. while
31. I couldn't sleep last night \_\_\_\_\_ the bar nearby played music so loudly.  
A. although      B. so that      C. while      D. because
32. Lots of people choose to buy houses in the suburbs \_\_\_\_\_ they can avoid the noise and pollution in the city.  
A. although      B. when      C. so that      D. so as
33. I wish my friends spent less time \_\_\_\_\_ computer games and more time outdoors.  
A. play      B. to play      C. playing      D. played
34. The farmers in my home village \_\_\_\_\_ rice home on trucks. They used buffalo-driven carts.  
A. used to transport      B. used to be transported      C. didn't use to transport      D. use to transport
35. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to make the sound much louder so that many people can hear it from a distance.  
A. loudspeaker      B. radio      C. television      D. computer

**Question III. Give the correct form of the following verbs:**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school by bicycle every day.
2. When I (come) \_\_\_\_\_ home from work, my mother was cooking dinner.
3. The children ( play) \_\_\_\_\_ football at the moment.
4. If you (study ) \_\_\_\_\_ harder, you will pass the exam.
5. I wish he (not leave) \_\_\_\_\_ here
6. He (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia for 10 years.
7. Ba enjoys (play) \_\_\_\_\_ football in the morning.
8. My house ( build) \_\_\_\_\_ in 2004.
9. If the weather gets worse, we (not go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.
10. I wish I (live) \_\_\_\_\_ near my school.
11. My brother usually (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bike every day.
12. Last night, my father ( watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV
13. I wish I ( know) \_\_\_\_\_ her address
14. My father enjoys (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ television in the evenings.
15. I wish I ( be ) \_\_\_\_\_ taller.
16. When I (come) \_\_\_\_\_ home from work yesterday, my mother was cooking dinner.
17. My house \_\_\_\_\_ (build) yesterday.
18. We (not see) \_\_\_\_\_ each other since Monday.
19. If the weather is fine, we (go) \_\_\_\_\_ for a picnic.
20. She asked me if I ( like ) \_\_\_\_\_ pop music.
21. Ba hates (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ the advertisements on TV.
22. Mrs. Nga enjoys (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to music in her free time.
23. If Mai doesn't work hard, she (not fail) \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.
24. We (not meet) \_\_\_\_\_ her since we lived here.
25. I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Hue last week

26. I don't know many English words. I wish I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ more English words.
27. Tuan and Huong (not/go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema last night.
28. My brother used to ( go ) \_\_\_\_\_ to work by motorbike. Now he cycles.
29. Last night we (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to Lan's birthday party.
30. Men used ( be ) \_\_\_\_\_ the bread winner of the family.

**Question IV. Give the correct form of the following verbs:**

1. Be quiet ! The baby (sleep) .....
2. It (not rain)..... in the dry season.
3. His uncle (teach)..... English in our school five years ago.
4. They (not speak)..... to each other since they quarreled
5. If Tom (go).....to bed earlier, he would not be so tired.
6. If he (try)..... hard, he'll pass the examination.
7. I wish someone (give) ..... me a job next month.
8. The form teacher has asked Jack (write)..... an essay on the Thames.
9. I advised him (wait)..... for me at the airport.
10. Homework must (do)..... regularly.

**Question V. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences**

1. I've played the piano \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two years ago      B. since 1995      C. before 1995      D. tomorrow
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ me about it last night.  
A. tells      B. have told      C. has told      D. told
3. The meeting will \_\_\_\_\_ in London next week.  
A. be held      B. is held      C. be hold      D. are hold
4. Bananas \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe every year.  
A. are exported      B. exports      C. is exported      D. exported
5. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ a palace now.  
A. owns      B. owned      C. is owning      D. would own
6. My house \_\_\_\_\_ broken into last night.  
A. are      B. is      C. was      D. were
7. The details should \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.  
A. is checked      B. check      C. was checked      D. be checked
8. If Mary doesn't improve in math, we \_\_\_\_\_ have to find a tutor for her.  
A. will      B. can      C. should      D. would
9. The journey to the village is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. interested      B. interesting      C. disinterested      D. interest
10. I don't like using the internet because it has some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. benefits      B. advantages      C. limitations      D. disadvantages

**Question VI. ERROR**

**Choose the underlined words or phrases that are not correct in standard written English.**

1. Minh and I haven't seen each other for 2012 now.  
A      B      C      D
2. Don't expect to learn all words in a day. Learning language is time-consumed work.  
A      B      C      D
3. Millions of people have visit Disney World in Orlando, Florida, since it opened.  
A      B      C      D
4. This is the first time I tried to play badminton.  
A      B      C      D
5. The last time we decorated the flat was 5 years ago. The flat wasn't decorated for five years.  
A      B      C      D
6. He said he would go to England next week.  
A      B      C      D
7. My brother enjoys to go to the park on Summer evenings.  
A      B      C      D
8. Nam wishes he can speak English fluently.  
A      B      C      D

## C-READING:

### Question I. Read the following passage and choose the best answers.

Tet is a national and..... (1) festival in Vietnam. It is occasion for every Vietnamese to be reunited to think.....(2) their past activities and hope for good luck in the new year.

Before Tet all houses..... (3) whitewashed and ..... (4) with colourful lights. Everybody is looking..... (5) to a better life. In the new year's eve, children are smartly dressed..... (6) are hoping to receive money put in small red envelopes as they are wishing longevity to..... (7) grandparents and parents. Wrong doings should..... (8) avoided on these days.

- |                   |               |                |               |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. traditional | B. modern     | C. compulsory  | D. convenient |
| 2. A. about       | B. with       | C. after       | D. for        |
| 3. A. was         | B. were       | C. are         | D. is         |
| 4. A. decorate    | B. decorating | C. to decorate | D. decorated  |
| 5. A. for         | B. forward    | C. after       | D. at         |
| 6. A. them        | B. who        | C. these       | D. they       |
| 7. A. his         | B. her        | C. my          | D. their      |
| 8. A. take        | B. not        | C. we          | D. be         |

### Question II. Read the text carefully and answer the questions below.

Last Sunday, Nam went on an excursion to Oxford. He got up early and took a bus, so he arrived there on time. In the morning, he visited the National Gallery, Big Ben and the Hyde Park. In the afternoon, he bought a dictionary and a small disc with the words "Oxford University". He met some English students in the bookshop. He was very happy to practice speaking English with many foreigners. Although he felt tired, he had a nice day.

1. Where did Nam go last Sunday?

✍ \_\_\_\_\_

2. What did he visit?

✍ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where did he meet some English students?

✍ \_\_\_\_\_

4. What did he buy ?

✍ \_\_\_\_\_

5. Was he tired after the trip ?

✍ \_\_\_\_\_

## D.WRITING

### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Nam can't speak English well.

Nam wishes .....

2. My father likes playing soccer every morning.

My father is interested.....

3. Keeping the environment clean is very important.

It's .....

4. Nam cleaned the room yesterday.

The room .....

5. They have just built a new bridge in the area.

A new bridge .....

6. He had a headache, but he still went to work.

Although.....

7. She started working as a secretary five years ago.

She has.....

8. Because of his broken leg, he didn't take part in the contest yesterday

Because his.....

9. Despite the bad weather, we went out for a picnic.

Although.....

10. Scientists have discovered that there is water on Mars.

It has been .....