**TRƯỜNG THCS NGUYỄN DU**

**TỔ KHXH- NHÓM TIẾNG ANH**

**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HK1- ANH 9( Hệ 10 năm)**

**Năm học 2020-2021**

**. Grammar review**

**1. COMPLEX SENTENCES (CÂU PHỨC)**

 Câu phức là câu có một mệnh đề chính hay còn gọi là mệnh đề độc lập và một hay nhiều mệnh đề phụ. Hai mệnh đề thường nối với nhau bởi dấu phẩy hoặc các liên từ.

a. **Dependent clauses of purpose** *(Mệnh đề phụ chỉ mục đích)*

 - **So that/ in order that** (để mà): là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ mục đích của hành động ở mệnh đề chính.

**Ex:** Some people eat **in order that** they may live.

 She learnt hard **so that** she might get the scholarship.

b. **Dependent clauses of reason** *(Mệnh đề phụ chỉ lý do)*

 - **because, since** (do, vì, bởi vì): là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ lý do của hành động ở mệnh đề chính.

**Ex:** The flight to London was cancelled **because** the weather was bad.

 She didn’t go to school **since** she got ill.

c. **Dependent clauses of time** *(Mệnh đề phụ chỉ thời gian)*

 - **when; while; after; before; as soon as; ....**: là các từ bắt đầu đứng trước mệnh đề phụ chỉ thời gian.

**Ex:** Lets go for a pizza **after** we go to the natural history museum.

 It’ll be wonderful **when** scientists have found a cure for cancer.

 The villagers have to dry the buffalo skin under the sun **before** they make the drumheads.

d. **Dependent clauses of contrast** *(Mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản)*

 - **Though/ although/ even though** (dù, mặc dù, cho dù): là các từ bắt đầu đứng trước các mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của hai hành động trong cùng một câu.

**Ex:** Although I learnt hard, I didn’t get high grades.

 They would like to go out, **though** it is raining

**2.** **SO SÁNH BẰNG**

**Form 1:**

 **Ex:** He is **as tall as** his father.

**S + be/ V + as + adj/ adv + as + noun/ pronoun**

**Form 2:**

 **Ex:** My house is **the same height as** his.

**S + V + the same + noun + as + noun/ pronoun**

**Form 3: (giống về vẻ bề ngoài)**

**S1 + be + like + S2**

**= S1 and S2 + be + alike**

 **Ex:** Her house is **like** your house.

 = Her house and your house are **alike**.

**Form 4:**

**S1 + be + similar to + S2
= S1 and S2 + be + similar**

 **Ex:** Her house is **similar to** your house.

 = Her house and your house are **similar**.

**3. SO SÁNH HƠN**

**a. Short Adj/ Adv (tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn):** là những từ có 1 âm tiết và những từ có 2 âm tiết kết thúc tận cùng là “y” => ngắn: early, healthy, happy, pretty, dry, ...

**Form:**

**S + be/V + adj/ adv - er + than + O**

 **Ex:** She is **fatter than** her mother.

**b. Long Adj/ Adv (tính từ/ trạng từ dài):** là những từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

**Form:**

**S + be/V + more + adj/ adv + than + O**

 **Ex:** He is **more generous than** his brother.

**Note:** Trước so sánh hơn có thể có **“much”, “far”, “so”, “a little”, “a lot”, “a bit”**

 **Ex:** That car is **much more expensive than** that motorbike.

**4. SO SÁNH NHẤT**

**a. Short Adj/ Adv:**

**Form:**

**S + be/V + the adj/ adv - est + ...........**

 **Ex: Vinh** is **the tallest** in our class.

**b. Long Adj/ Adv:** là những từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

**Form:**

**S + be/V + the most adj/ adv + ...........**

 **Ex:** **Diep** is **the most attractive girl** in their team.

**Note:**

**\*Một số Adj, Adv so sánh bất quy tắc:**

 **Adj/adv So sánh hơn So sánh nhất**

good/well better best

 bad worse worst

 little less least

 much / many more most

 far (place + time) further furthest

 far (place) farther farthest

 late (time) later latest

 near (place) nearer nearest

 old (people and things) older/elder oldest/eldest

**\* Dùng by far trước so sánh nhất để nhất mạnh mức độ của so sánh**

**5. INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED SPEECH) - LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP.**

**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 daythe 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 …

**6. USED TO DO SOMETHING:**

Chỉ một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ và bây giờ không còn nữa.

**Form:**

**(+) S + used to + V**

**(-) S + didn’t use to + V**

**(?) Did (not) + S + use to + V?**

 Ex: (+) I used to smoke a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.

 (-) She didn’t use to drink milk when she was young.

 (?) Did he use to live here?

**LƯU Ý:**

**• Phân biệt giữa USED TO, BE/GET USED TO, BE USED FOR**

\* **Used to do something:** Đã từng làm việc gì trong quá khứ mà nay không làm nữa. Đây là mẫu câu chỉ sử dụng ở thời quá khứ.

Ex: I used to get up early in the morning when I was a student (But I don’t get up early now).

\* **Be/ get used to N/ doing something:** (trở nên/dần) quen với. Mẫu câu này có thể sử dụng ở thời quá khứ, hiện tại hoặc tuơng lai. Trong cấu trúc này, “used” là 1 tính từ và “to” là 1 giới từ.

**Form:**

**S + be/get used to + V-ing = S + be/get accustomed to + V-ing**

Ex: - I am used to getting up early in the morning.

 - He didn’t complain about the noise next door. He was used to it.

 - I am not used to the new system in the factory yet.

**\* Hình thức bị động của “used to” được dùng trong càu bị động, mang nghĩa để làm gì:**

**S + be used to + V = S + be used for + V-ing**

Ex: Money is used to buy and sell goods.

Or: Money is used for buying and selling goods.

**7. WISH DÙNG TRONG HIỆN TẠI:** Để diễn đạt một ước muốn không thể thực hiện được trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

**Form:**

**S + wish(es) + S + thì quá khứ đơn**

 **S+Would +V**

Ex: - I wish I knew the answer to this question. (At present I don’t know the answer).

 - She wishes she didn’t have so much work to do. (She has a lot of work to do).

**8. Passive voice**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TENSES** | **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| 1. The simple present | S + V (-s /es) | S + am/ is/ are + Vpp |
| 2. The present continuous | S + am/ is/ are + V-ing | S + am/ is/ are/ + being + Vpp |
| 3. The present perfect | S + have/ has + Vpp | S + have/ has + been + Vpp |
| 4. The present perfectcontinuous | S + have/ has + been +V-ing | S + have/ has + been + being+ Vpp |
| 5. The simple past | S + V2/ V-ed | S + was/ were + Vpp |
| 6. The past continuous | S + was/ were + V- ing | S + was/ were + being + Vpp |
| 7. The past perfect | S + had + Vpp | S + had + been + Vpp |
| 8. The past perfect continuous | S + had + been + V-ing | S + had + been + being + Vpp |
| 9. The simple future | S + will/ shall + V | S + will/ shall + be + Vpp |
| 10. The simplecontinuous | S + will/ shall + be +V-ing | S + will/ shall + be + being +Vpp |
| 11. The simple future perfect | S + will/ shall + have + Vpp | S + will/ shall + have + been+ Vpp |
| 12. The near future | S+ be going to + V | S + be going to + be + Vpp |
| 13. Model Verbs | S + Modal + V-bareInf | S + Modal + be + Vpp |

**\* BỊ ĐỘNG KÉP
1/ Khi main verb ở thời HIỆN TẠI**

**Công thức:**
People/they + think/say/suppose/believe/consider/report, rumor, reveal, know, hope, fear, feel.....+ that + clause.
🡪 :
**a/ It's + thought/said/ supposed/believed/considered/reported...+ that + clause**
( trong đó clause = S + Vinf + O)
**b/ Động từ trong clause để ở thì HTDG hoặc TLĐ**
S + am/is/are + thought/ said/supposed... + to + Vinf
VD: People say that he is a good doctor. 🡪 It's said that he is a good doctor.
 He is said to be a good doctor.
**c/ Động từ trong clause để ở thời QKDG hoặc HTHT.**
S + am/is/are + thought/ said/ supposed... + to + have + P2.
VD: People think he stole my car. 🡪 It's thought he stole my car.
 He is thought to have stolen my car.

**2/ Khi main verb ở thời QUÁ KHỨ.**

**Công thức:** People/they + thought/said/supposed...+ that + clause. 🡪 Bị động:
**a/ It was + thought/ said/ supposed...+ that + clause.**
**b/ Động từ trong clause để ở thì QKĐ:**
S + was/were + thought/ said/ supposed... + to + Vinf.
VD: People said that he is a good doctor. 🡪 It was said that he is a good doctor.
 He was said to be a good doctor.
**c/ Động từ trong clause ở thì QKHT**
S + was/were + thought/ said/ supposed... + to + have + P2.
VD: They thought he was one of famous singers. 🡪 It was thought he was one of famous singers.

 He was thought to be one of famous singers.

**9. PAST PERFECT (QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH)**

**a. Form:**

 **(+) S + had + Vp2/ed + O**

 **(-) S + hadn’t + Vp2/ed + O**

 **(?) Had (not) + S + Vp2/ed + O?**

**b. Uses** (Cách sử dụng)

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước 1 hành động khác trong QK (hành động xảy
ra trước dùng QKHT; hành động xảy ra sau dùng QKĐ)

Ex: I had never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.

- Hành động xảy ra trước 1 thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ex: I had worked as a librarian before 2010. *(Trước năm 2010, tôi là một quản thư)*

**c. Adverbs** (Trạng ngữ nhận biết)

- When, before, after

|  |
| --- |
| **TLĐ/ TLHT/ HTĐ + WHEN + HTĐ****QK + WHEN + QKĐ****QKĐ/ QKTD + WHEN + QKTD****TLĐ/ TLHT/ TLHTTD + BEFORE + HTĐ****QKHT + BEFORE + QKĐ** **HTHT + BEFORE****QKĐ + AFTER + QKHT** |
| **WHEN = AS = AS SOON AS = UNTIL = BY THE TIME** |

**10. ADJECTIVE + TO -INFINITIVE:** Thật thế nào (đối với ai) khi làm gì (dùng để nhấn mạnh thông tin).

**It + be + adjective (for sb) + to-infinitive**

Ex: - It is necessary (for you) to know another language.

 - It is kind of you to help me.

\* Các tính từ thường được sử dụng trong cấu trúc này là các tính từ chỉ cảm xúc, chắc chắn, hay lo lắng như: happy, glad, pleased, sorry, certain, sure, confident, convinced, afraid, annoyed, astonished, conscious,...

Ex: - I am glad to see you again.

 - I am certain that you will pass the exam.

**II. PRACTICE**

**A. LANGUAGE FOCUS.**

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

1. 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
2. I’ve been to a \_\_\_\_\_ village in Hue!

A. conical hat making B. making conical hat C. making conical hats D.hat making conical

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
4. Do you think that the various crafts remind people \_\_\_\_\_ a specific region?

A. about B. of C. for D. at

5. \_\_\_\_\_ this hand-embroidered picture was expensive, we bought it.

A. As B. Because C. Even though D. so that

6. Conical hat making in the village has been passed \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation

A. on B. down C. up D.in

7. This department store is an attraction in my city \_\_\_\_\_ the products are of good quality.
A. when B. because C. though D.

8. A conical hat is a well-known handicraft, not only in Viet Nam, \_\_\_\_\_ all around the world.

A. and B. but C. so D. or

9. This is called a Chuong conical hat \_\_\_\_\_ it was made in Chuong village.

A. but B. so C. since D. because of

10. They can’t because we have lots of products. They make some and other people make\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the rest B. the last C. the other D. others

11. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ you soon.

A. see B. seeing C. seen D. saw

12. It’s a nice place for \_\_\_\_\_ who love nature and quietness.

A. this B. that C. those D. the other

13. You like history, so Viet Nam National Museum of History is a \_\_\_\_\_ place.

A. must-see B. must-be seen C. must-be seeing D. to see

14. The artisan \_\_\_\_\_\_ this statue in bronze.

A. moulded B. cast C. carved D. knitted

15. The artisans in my village can live \_\_\_\_\_ basket weaving.

A. for B. on C. up D.in

16. There is a big \_\_\_\_\_of handicrafts made by di­fferent craft villages.

A. collect B. collection C. collector D.collecting

17. Last week we had a memorable trip to a new zoo on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the city.

A. outskirts B. middle C. centre D.mid

18. Then we had a delicious lunch \_\_\_\_\_\_ by Nga and Phuong.

A. prepare B. to prepare C. prepared D.preparing

19. I invited her to join our trip to Trang An, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_ down my invitation.

A. passed B. sat C. turned D.closed

20. We have to try harder so that our handicrafts can keep \_\_\_\_\_ theirs.

A. on B. up C. up with D.up down

21. The flower was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of a single piece of valuable wood.

 A. carved B. moulded C. cast D. given

22. In this town, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the frames in steel.

 A. make B. have C. mould D. cast

23. She is skilled at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cloth.

 A. giving B. carving C. doing D. weaving

24. We didn’t go camping yesterday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it rained heavily.

 A. because B. although C. despite D. In spite of

25**.**I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his name.

 A. knew B. know C.will know D. would know

26. If you like , I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers on the cushion covers for you.

 A. embroider B. make C.grow D. knit

27. Please turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the light when you leave the room.

 A. on B. off C.up D. down

28.It is true that you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this woollen hat yourself ?

 A. wove B. knitted C.did D. carved

29.    I love going to this place\_\_\_\_\_\_it's the quietest place in the city,

A. so     B. though     C. so that     D. as

30.    They keep changing the decoration of the shop \_\_\_\_\_\_they can attract more young people.

A. so that     B. because     C. although     D. when

31.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she's young, she's the most famous artisan in the village.

A. When     B. Although     C. Whereas     D. In order to

32.    Do you know who's­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his pottery workshop?

A bringing out     B taking over C. passing down     D. turning down

33.    I've \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   the product catalogue and decided to buy this table.

A found out     B. closed down     C. looked through D. lived on

34.    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

35**.Nam** went to Hue city\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he could take some beautiful photos.

A. when B. although C. while D. so that

36. The city has recently set \_\_\_\_\_ a library in the West Suburb.

A. up B. off C. out D. down

37. The last exhibition was not \_\_\_\_\_\_ this one.

A. as interesting B. more interesting than C. so interesting as D. interesting
38. I don’t think Fred gets \_\_\_\_\_ with Daniel. They always argue.
A. over B. through C. on D. in

39. This city is developing \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the region.
A. as fast as B. faster than C. the fastest D. faster

40. You should take your hat \_\_\_\_\_ in the cinema.
A. in B. over C. offD. down

41. You’re not a safe driver! You should drive \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. careful B. careless C. more carefully D. carefully

42. Their children have all grown \_\_\_\_\_ and left home for the city to work.
A. up B. out C. out of D. in

43. I was disappointed as the film was \_\_\_\_\_\_ than I had expected.

A. as entertaining B. less entertaining C. more entertaining D. entertaining

44. We were shown \_\_\_\_\_ the town by a volunteer student.
A. up B. off C. around D. on

45. Let’s take this road. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_ way to the city.
A. the shortest B. a shorter C. shortest D. A and B are correct

46. The town council decided to pull \_\_\_\_\_ the building, as it was unsafe.

A. up B. over C. down D. in

47. At weekends the city centre is always ***packed*** with people.

A. busy B. crowded C. full D. quite

48. She lives in one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of the city: there are lots of luxury shops there.

A. fashionable B. historic C. comfortable D. exciting

49. China is \_\_\_\_\_ farthe most populated country in the world.

A. as B. by C. so D. to

50. Air pollution has a bad influence \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

A. at B. in C. on D. to

51. Karachi in Pakistan is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest city in the world in population.

A. most B. two C. second D. three

52. Before \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the office, she has to take her children to school.

A. go B. going C. to go D. went

53. Hai Duong is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its green bean cakes.

A. for B. of C. with D. in

54.When I turned up, the town hall was already \_\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers.

A. full B. packed C. crowded D. jammed

55. We’ve spent a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ around the town.

A. wander B. wandering C. to wander D. wandered

56. She has taught English here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10 years.

A. in B. for C. since D. from

**57**. The flower was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of a single piece of valuable wood.

A. carved B. moulded C. cast D. given

**58**.I love going to this place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s the quietest place in the city.

A**.** so B**.** though C**.** so that D**.** as

**59**.They keep changing the decoration of the shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_they can attract more young people.

A.so thatB.becauseC.althoughD**.** when

**60**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she’s young, she’s the most famous artisan in the village.

A.When B**.** Although C.Whereas D. In order to

**61.**You have to *read* the instruction before making models

A. look up B. look through C. look for D. look up

**62**.The city has recently set \_\_\_\_\_ a new library in the West Suburb

A. off B. up C. out D. on

**63.**You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the shoes when coming into the Japanese houses

A. take off B. put on C. get off D. take on

64.    When I turned up, the town hall was already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of teenagers.

A. full     B.    packed     C. crowded     D. jammed

65.    She turned\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new job in New York because she didn't want to move.

A. on     B. down     C. off     D. up

66.    This city has one of the most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ underground rail networks in the world.

A. efficient B. fashionable C. cosmopolitan D. fascinated

67.    This laptop is much more user-friendly, but it costs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other one.

A. so much as     B. as many as     C. twice as much as D. twice as many

68.    Today's cities are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than cities in previous times.

A. lots larger     B. much larger     C. as large     D. the largest

69.    After I found all the information I needed, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the computer.

A. turned off     B. switched on     C. looked for     D. put off

70.    Japan is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed country in the world. „

A. most second B. second in most C. second most D. two most

**Question II. Choose the correct answer:**

1.Adolescence is the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child and young adulthood

A. for B. between C. and D. from

2.Your body will change in shape and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. height B. high C. tall D. taller

3.Your brain will grow and you’ll have improved self-control and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills

A. housekeeping B. reasoning C. social D. emotion control

4.They can’t decide who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first

A. go B. to go C. went D. going

5.The girls are making fun \_\_\_\_ me so I’m very embarrased

A. to B. for C. with D. of

6.Physical changes are different for every, so you don’t need to feel embarrased or\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. frustrated B. tense C. confident D. delighted

7.I wish my parents could put themselves in my \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. situation B. shoes C. feelings D. heart

8.Do you need to be that stressed\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A. on B. in C. out D. with

9.My mother is a strong person. She stays\_\_\_\_\_ even in the worst situations

A. calm B. healthy C. tense D. confident

10.You’ve been a bit tense lately so you need to \_\_\_\_\_ a break.

A. get B. take C. has D. let

11.His father wants him to get the\_\_\_\_\_ score in this exam

A. high B. higher C .highest D.as high as

12.She has \_\_\_\_\_\_because she has a big assignment to complete

A. frustration B. frustrated C. frustrating D. frustratedly

13. We need to prepare food, do laundry and chores at home. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Social skill B. Self-care skills C. Housekeeping skill D. Cognitive skills

14.I’ve won an essay contest. ---- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

A. Congratulations! B. It’s interesting C. Oh poor! D. Good!

15.Your friend stayed up late studying for an important exam.

A. Well done! C.I know how you feel

B. Stay calm. Everything will be all right. D.A really great job.

16.The two countries agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ full diplomatic relations.

A. give up B. set up C. deal with D. over come

17.It’s difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ changes in technology.

A. go with B. look through C .keep up with D. turn up

18.Six people applied for the job, but four of them were \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. turned down B. turned up C. turned on D. turned off

19. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_ in your shoes, I’d take it easy and try to forget it.

A. are B. am C. were D. have

20.Magic number 18001567 is a \_\_\_\_\_toll free service.

A. 24 hours B. 24-hours C. 24 – hour D.24 hour

**Question III. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**

1. Nam didn't know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find more information about the course.

A. what     B. why     C. where     D. while

2. He asked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was too early to apply for the course.

A. if     B. for     C. when     D. that

3. I couldn't sleep last night\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bar nearby played music so loudly.

A. although     B. so that     C. while     D. because

4 .\_\_\_\_\_\_they moved to the city five years ago, they still remember living in a small town.

A. Although     B. Whereas     C. While     D. In order that

5. The students didn't know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do to deal with the problem.

A. where     B. when     C. why     D. what

6.    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

7. Minh is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the most successful student in my class.

A. so long     B. by how     C. by far     D. so now

8.    My grandfather is the\_\_\_\_ oldest artisan in the village; Ngoc's grandfather is the oldest.

A. first     B. second     C. most     D. one

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I was talking to my teacher, my friends were waiting outside the classroom.

A. In order that     B. While     C. Although     D. So that

10. Lan couldn't decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work with on the project.

A. who     B. what     C. how     D. when

11. 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
12. I’ve been to a \_\_\_\_\_ village in Hue!

A. conical hat making B. making conical hat C. making conical hats D.hat making conical

13. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
14. Do you think that the various crafts remind people \_\_\_\_\_ a specific region?

A. about B. of C. for D. at

15. \_\_\_\_\_ this hand-embroidered picture was expensive, we bought it.

A. As B. Because C. Even though D. so that

16. Conical hat making in the village has been passed \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation

A. on B. down C. up D. in

17. This department store is an attraction in my city \_\_\_\_\_ the products are of good quality.
A. when B. because C. though D.

18. A conical hat is a well-known handicraft, not only in Viet Nam, \_\_\_\_\_ all around the world.

A. and B. but C. so D. or

19. This is called a Chuong conical hat \_\_\_\_\_ it was made in Chuong village.

A. but B. so C. since D. because of

20. They can’t because we have lots of products. They make some and other people make\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the rest B. the last C. the other D. others

21. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ you soon.

A. see B. seeing C. seen D. saw

22. It’s a nice place for \_\_\_\_\_ who love nature and quietness.

A. this B. that C. those D. the other

23. You like history, so Viet Nam National Museum of History is a \_\_\_\_\_ place.

A. must-see B. must-be seen C. must-be seeing D. to see

24. I invited her to join our trip to Trang An, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_ down my invitation.

A. passed B. sat C. turned D.closed

25. We have to try harder so that our handicrafts can keep \_\_\_\_\_ theirs.

A. on B. up C. up with D.up down

26.We can learn how \_\_\_\_\_\_ *banh chung* at Tet.

A. make B. to make C. making D. made

27.Men used \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bread winner of the family.

A. be B. to be C. to being D. to

28.Should we try to \_\_\_\_\_\_ every custom or tradition which is in danger of dying out?

A. preserve B. act out C. entertain D. open

29.The children in my home village used to go \_\_\_\_\_\_, even in winter. Now they all have shoes.
A. on foot B. bare-footed C. playing around D. played around

30.At night they used to entertain \_\_\_\_\_\_ by telling and acting out stories.

A. them B. their C. themselves D. themself

31.There is usually a \_\_\_\_\_\_ gap between the old and the young, especially when the world is
changing so fast.
A. generation B. value C. age D. old

32.It must be incredible travelling by dogsled. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

 A. can do B. could did C. could do D. can done

33.Every nation has respect for their long-preserved \_\_\_\_\_\_.
A. behaviours B. practices C. traditions D. traditional

34.Once a month I went downtown to collect the post and then walked from village to village, \_\_\_\_\_\_ were far away from each other.

A. which B. where C. that D. where

35.In Viet Nam, \_\_\_\_\_\_ often refers to age and social position, not to wealth.
A. seniority B. tradition C. generation D. culture

36.I also passed\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the news I had heard from the town and the other villages.

A. in B. on C. down D. at

37.Giving lucky money to the young and the old at Tet is a common \_\_\_\_\_\_ in many Asian countries.
A. behavior B. practice C. tradition D. cultural

38.She used to live in an igloo: a domed house \_\_\_\_\_\_ from blocks of ice.

A. to build B. built C. building D. to built

39.I wish people in the world \_\_\_\_\_\_ conflicts and lived in peace.

A. don’t have B. doesn’t have C. didn’t have D. didn’t having

40.I have told you many times \_\_\_\_\_\_ the door open.

A. not leave B. not to leave C. to not leave D. not to leaving

41.I wish my friends spent less time \_\_\_\_\_\_ computer games and more time outdoors.

A. play B. to play C. playing D. played

42.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

43.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

44.I suppose it was a special occasion, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. was it B. wasn’t it C. don’t I D. doesn’t I

45.He could be f red for his rude \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards the VIP guest.

A. behaviour B. practice C. tradition D. practices

**Question IV. 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’ 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 V. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. He said he would go to England next week. A B C D |  |
| 2. My brother enjoys to go to the park on Summer evenings. A B C D |  |
| 3. Nam wishes he can speak English fluently. A B C D |  |

4. She worked hard, but she passed her exam.

 A B C

5. When he came, I watched a football match on TV.

 A B C D

6. When Andrew saw the question, he were knowing the answer immediately.

 A B C D

7. Mai has stayed on her uncle's farm for last week.

 A B C D

8. I'm looking forward to hear from you .

 A B C D

9. They asked me don’t talk during the discussion.

 A B C D

10. Would you mind if I ask you a private question?

 A B C D

11. They happily looked at their children to play in the yard.

 A B C D

12. This is the first time I visited a famous place in Hanoi.

 A B C D

**Question VI. Give the correct form of the word in brackets.**

1. One of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  in my hometown is the traditional market, which is open every Sunday. **(ATTRACT)**

2. What are the differences between *Dong Ho* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and *Sinh* ones? (**PAINT)**

3. This is a very beautiful piece of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(EMBROIDER)**

4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the biggest problems in this city. **(EMPLOY)**

5. Photography is strictly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this museum. **(FORBID)**

6.These baskets are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from strips of bamboo. **(WEAVE)**

7.These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_live mainly on farming and making incenses when crops are over**.( VILAGE)**

8.It’s a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_place where anyone can borrow books and take them home to read.(**EDUCATE**)

9. There are so many places of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ha Noi that I am not sure I can see them all.

( **INTERESTING** )

10. Sydney, located in the state of New South Wales, Australia , is a city of national and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diversity. ( **CULTURE** )

11. A worker who has special skill and training, especially one who makes things is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**ARTS** )

12. Bat Trang, one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ village in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, is credited for making pottery.( **CRAFTMAN**).

13.In the old days, almost all grown up girls in this village learnt how to make these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hats. ( **TRADITION**).

14**.**These baskets are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from strips of bamboo.(**WEAVE**)

**15**.When tourists come to a specific place, many of them choose to buy crafts as souvenirs to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them of the place they have been to.( **REMIND**)

**B-READING:**

**Question I. Fill in the blank with ONE correct word from the list**

|  |
| --- |
| **when was up to with at**  |

When I (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a child I used (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to see my grandmother. I thought her house was as beautiful as a palace and the garden seemed bigger than a park. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I grew (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house and garden seemed smaller but I still loved visiting the old lady. There were so many beautiful things in the house. Sometimes, I played (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the doll's house which was older than grandmother herself. At that times, I looked (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books which were more interesting than my children's book at home.

**Question II. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following passage.**

 English is a very useful \_\_(1)\_\_. If we know English, we can go to any countries we like. We will not find it hard to make people understand \_\_(2)\_\_ we want to say. English also helps us to \_\_(3)\_\_\_ all kinds of things. Hundreds of books are \_(4)\_ in English every day in many \_\_(5)\_\_. English has also helped to spread ideas and knowledge to all corners of the \_\_(6)\_\_. Therefore, the English language has helped to spread better \_\_\_(7)\_\_ and \_\_(8)\_\_\_ among countries of the world.

1. A. language B. languages C. linguist D. linguistics

2. A. where B. when C. what D. which

3. A. learnt B. learning C. to learn D. learn

4. A. write B. wrote C. written D. writing

5. A. countrified B. countries C. country D. countryside

6. A. school B. class C. word D world

7. A. to understand B. understanding C. understand D. understood

8. A. friend B. friendly C. friendliness D. friendship

**Question III . Use the words in the box to complete the paragraph.**

|  |
| --- |
|  friendship - knowledge - of - useful – many - what |

English is a very (1)...........................language. If we know English, we can go to any countries we like. We will not find it hard to make people understand (2)....................we want to say. English also helps us learn all kinds (3)....................subjects. Hundreds of books are written in English every day in (4).....................countries. English has also helped to spread ideas and (5).....................to all corners of the world. Therefore, the English language has helped to spread better understanding and (6)..........................among countries of the world.

**Question IV. Choose the correct answer A, B, C , or D to complete the letter.**

**Dear Elisa,**

Thanks very much for your email. It was fun to read about the places you find interesting.

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ like going to museums in my free time. There are several museums in my city, but I like the Museum of Fine Arts the most. I love art, so (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ I have free time, I go to this museum. There's a great mix (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ art from across the eras, including some really impressive modern Vietnamese paintings. What I especially like about the museum is that (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of its galleries have an introduction in Vietnamese, English, and French. It (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ that I can learn lots of English while enjoying the art works.

Another place of interest that I love is the (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ park. It’s near my house, so I go there almost every day. Sometimes I go for a walk around the park with my mother. Sometimes I choose a beautiful place in it to sit and draw some sketches. And sometimes I just sit (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a bench, doing nothing, just watching people passing by. It’s really relaxing.

I hope someday I’ll have a(n) (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit your National Portrait Gallery and Hyde Park.

Until the next email,

**Mi**

**1**.A.don’t like B.interested in C.also **D**.will

**2**.A.because B.though C.that **D**.when

**3**.**A.**in **B.**of **C.**on **D.**with

**4**.**A.**all **B.**one **C.**none **D.**not

**5**.**A.**means **B.**shows **C.**proves **D.**tells

**6**.**A.**locality **B.**small **C.**area **D.**local

**7**.**A.**in **B.**at **C.**on **D.**with

**8**.**A.**chance **B.**opportunity **C.**time **D.**choice

**Question V. Choose the correct option A, B, c, or D for each gap in the passage.**

Homelessness is a problem in many big cities in the world. It occurs when a part of the population does not have any (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to call home. Hundreds of millions of people in the world spend at least some time of the year homeless. This is an issue that the authorities are trying to (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, there are (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things that each person can do to help those people.

One of the things that you can do to help the homeless is to volunteer your time. If you have a lot of free time, you might go on an extended trip to help (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homes or improve an impoverished area. Even with just a few hours a week, it is possible to make an impact in your own city. You can also sign up to help at a (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soup kitchen: most cities have a mission of some kind (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food to the homeless and offering temporary shelter.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. common | B. regular | C. unusual | D. fixed |
| 2. A deal with | B, get over | C look through | D. find out |
| 3. A. little | B. less | C. more | D. fewer |
| 4. A. care for | B, show around | C. set up | D. pull down |
| 5. A. urban | B. central | C. capital | D. local |
| 6. A. cooking | B. supporting | C. helping | D. serving |

**Question VI. Read the following text about Bill Gate, the co-founder of Microsoft, and choose the best answer.**

Bill Gates is the co-founder of Microsoft, the world’s largest PC software company. He is among the richest people in the world. Bill Gates’ interest in computers started when he was a teenager. After high school, he was accepted to several top colleges in the USA: Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. He chose to go to Harvard to study law. At Harvard, he focused more on his interest in computer than on coursework. He often relaxed by playing video games in Harvard’s computer lab. He left Harvard before graduating because he wanted to open a software company with his friend Paul Allen. However, he later said, “ I don’t think dropping out is a good idea.” In 2007, he received an honorary degree from Harvard. He began his speech by saying this to his father in the audience. “I’ve been waiting more than 30 years to say this: Dad ,I always told you I’d come back and get my degree.” Bill Gates is no longer working full time for Microsoft. He is now, with his wife, running The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation which aims to improve healthcare, reduce poverty, and promote education around the world.

1. When did Bill Gates first develop his interest in computers?

A. during his teenage years B. when he went to university C. when he was at nursery school

1. What did he study at Harvard University?

A. computer science B. business C. law

1. What did he often do to relax while at Harvard?

A. play sports B. play video games C. go to parties

1. What did he receive from Harvard in 2007?

A. an honorary degree B. a job C. a company

**Question VII. Read the passage and answer the questions below.**

 Bill Gates was born in 1955 in Washington State. He grew up in a rich family. His parents sent him to a private school. There he met his business partner, Paul Allen. When they were in eighth grade, they were writing programs for business computers and making more.

 In 1973, Gates was accepted at Harvard University. His parents were happy. They thought he would get over his obsession with computers and become a lawyer like his father. Two years later, Gates dropped out of Harvard to work on a computer program with his friend Allen. They worked eighteen hours a day in a dormitory room at Harvard. They were writing the program that would run one of the first personal computers. In 1975, they created a company called Microsoft to sell their product.

 Allen became ill with cancer and left Microsoft in 1983. He recovered a few years later and started his own company. Meanwhile, Microsoft became a giant company. By 1990, at the age of thirty-four, Gates was the youngest billionaire in the history of the USA.

**1.W**here was Bill Gates born ?

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

**2**.Was Bill Gates the youngest billionaire in the history of the USA at the age of 34 ?

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

**3**.When was Gates accepted at Harvard University ?

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

**4.**Why did Bill Gates and Paul Allen create Microsoft in 1975 ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**Question VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions below.**

Thomas Edison was born on February 11, 1847 in Milan, Ohio. When he was at school, his teacher considered him to be a slow student. Because hearing problems, Edison had difficulty in following the lessons. But with only three months of formal education he became one of the greatest inventors and industrial leaders in history. Edison's most famous invention was the electric light bulb. He also invented the phonograph, and made improvements to the telegraph, telephone and motion picture technology.

 Edison had a special life. He married twice with five children. He loved books had excellent memory and always showed curiosity about science. Although he had hearing problems, he refused to have an operation for his deafness. He said that silence helped him concentrate. He always worked very hard and often had only four hours of sleep every day. He used to say "Genius was I percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration". When he died on October 18, 1931, he was still working on new ideas.

1.When was Thomas Edison born?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Did he have difficulty in hearing?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. What was Edison's most famous invention?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. How long did he use to work every day?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question IX. 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?

 🖎

1. What did he visit?

 🖎

1. Where did he meet some English students?

 🖎

1. What did he buy ?

 🖎

1. Was he tired after the trip ?

 🖎

**Question X.**  **Read the passage. Then answer the questions.**

 On Sunday, Ba invited Liz to join his family on a day trip to his own village about 60 km to the north of Ha Noi. The village lies near the foot of a mountain and by a river. Many people go there on weekends to have a rest after a hard working week.

 The journey to the village is very interesting. People have the chance to travel between the green paddy fields and cross a small bamboo forest before they reach a big old banyan tree at the entrance to the village.

 Liz met Ba’s family at his house early in the morning; and after two hours traveling by bus, they reached the big old tree. Everyone felt tired and hungry, so they sat down under the tree and had a snack

**\* Questions:**

1. Where is Ba’s village ?

…………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Do many people like going there for their weekends?

…………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. How did Ba and his family get to the village?

 ………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Where is thebanyan tree ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

1. How did they feel after two hours traveling by bus?

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

**Question XI. Read the passage again then decide whether the statements are true(T) or false(F).**

Chu Van An High School is one of the oldest and most prestigious state schools in Viet Nam. Established in 1908 by the French, the school was located beside the West Lake, and was originally named after the location it was in. It is a very pleasant, spacious school with great views of the lake from the classroom windows.
In 1943, the school was moved to Ninh Binh, and was not moved back to Ha Noi until 1945. In that year, the school was renamed Chu Van An, after a famous Vietnamese Confucianism teacher of the Tran Dynasty. Professor Nguyen Gia Tuong became the first Vietnamese principal of the school. Many famous people like ex-Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, Doctor Ton That Tung, and poet Xuan Dieu used to be the school’s students.

Today the school is still located in the same area, and has maintained its prestige, as well as its reputation as one of the top schools in Ha Noi. It is very difficult to be admitted to the school. Every year, there are around three thousand applicants but only about five hundred are admitted. Those applicants have to take an entrance examination conducted by the Department of Education and Training of Ha Noi.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T** | **F** |
| 1.Chu Van An High School is one of the second oldest schools in Viet Nam. |  |  |
| 2.It was moved to Ninh Binh in 1943. |  |  |
| 3.It is very difficult to be admitted to the school. |  |  |
| 4.Every year, there are around three thousand applicants are admitted to the school. |  |  |
| 5.The applicants have to take an entrance examination. |  |  |

**C.WRITING**

**Question I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1. Ba can’t speak English well.

🡢 Ba wishes ……………………………………………………………………

2. They grow rice in tropical countries.

🡢 Rice ………………………………………………...

3.“I will go to my village next week” Mr.Nick said.

 🡢Mr. Nick said ………………………………………………………………

4. My father likes playing soccer every morning.

 🡢My father is interested……………………………………………………………

5. She worked hard. She passed her exam .

🡢 She worked ………………………………………………………………………

6.I don’t have a new car.

🡢 I wish ................................................................................................................

7. They will build a new supermarket here.

🡢 A new supermarket ............................................................................................

8. I don’t have a car.

🡢 Iwish ………………………………………..………………………………………….…..

9.People speak English all over the world.

🡢 English ……………………………………..………………………………………….…..

10. Keeping the environment clean is very important.

 🡢It’s ………………………………………..………………………………………….…..

11. Nam cleaned the room yesterday.

 🡢 The room …………………………………………...............……………………………….

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

 🡢 A new bridge …………………………………………………...…….......………….…….

13. How about going to the beach this weekend ?

 🡢Shall we………………………….....…………………………………………….………

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

 🡢Although………………………………….…………………...…......…………………………

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

🡢She has………………………………………………………………………………………….

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

🡢Because his……………………………………………………………………….……………

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

🡢Although………………………………………………………………………………………..

18. People grow rice in tropical countries.

🡢 Rice ..............................................................................................................................................

**19**. I spend three hours doing my homework everyday.

🡢 It takes ................................................................................................................

**20**.My father likes watching television every night.

🡢 My father enjoys ………………………………………………………...........

21.She dreams to spend her vacation in Ha Long Bay.

🡢She wishes……………………………………………………….………………….……..…

22. He had a lot of money, but now he doesn't.

🡢He used…………………………………………………………………………………..……

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

🡢 It has been …………………………………………………………………….……………..

24.We expect the professor will arrive this morning.

🡢It is expected ………………………………………………………………………..…….…

25.I usually stayed up late to watch football matches last year.

🡢I used to …………………………………………………………………………………..….

**Question II. Rearrange the word or phrase in the right order to have meaningful sentences*.***

1.has / since / He / the / played / piano / 2015 / .

-> ……………………………………………………………………………………

2.wishes / well / she / could speak / English / She /.

-> ……………………………………………………………………………………

3.have time/ Nam / didn’t / got up /for / late, / he / breakfast ./ so /

-> ……………………………………………………………………………………

**Question III. Complete the following sentences using the given words.**

**1**.I / not see / Jane / for three years.

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

**2**.My father / usually / go / work / bus.

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

**3**.Mr.Cuong / enjoy / read / newspapers / every morning.

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