**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA KÌ II**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9**

**NĂM HỌC 2020-2021**

**I. NỘI DUNG CẦN ÔN TẬP: from Unit 7 to Unit 9**

**PART A. USE OF LANGUAGE**

1. **Pronunciation**

2. **Vocabulary**

1.Recipes and eating habits 2. Tourism 3.English in the world

3. **Grammar**

1. Quantifiers :SOME / ANY

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| --- | --- |
| **SOME** | **ANY** |
| “Some” được dùng trong câu khẳng định,lời mời, yêu cầu.*Ví dụ*: Would you like some tea? | “Any” được dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi*Ví dụ*: Do you have any pens? |
| “**Some**” đứng trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều.*Ví dụ*: There are some butter. (Có một chút bơ) There are some eggs.(Có một vài quả trứng) | “**Any**” đứng trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều.*Ví dụ*:There isn't any butter. (Không có chút bơ nào cả.) Are there any eggs? (Có quả trứng nào không?) |

**TỪ ĐỊNH LƯỢNG CHO ĐỒ ĂN**

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| A teaspoon of honey(một thìa trà (nhỏ) mật ong) | A clove of garlic*(một nhánh tỏi)* | A tin of tuna*(một hộp, lon cá ngừ)* |
| A tablespoon of sugar(một thìa đường) | A pitcher of lemonade *(một bình nước chanh)* | *A piece of bread**(một mẩu bánh mỳ)* |
| A pot of jam*( Một hũ mứt)* | A carton of cookies(một hộp bánh quy) | A kilo of rice*(một cân gạo)* |
| A slice of bread*( một lát bánh mì)* | A handful of cherry tomatoes (một nắm cà chua bi) | A leaf of lettuce(một lá rau diếp) |
| A head of cabbage*(một cây bắp cải)* | A drop of oil*(một giọt dầu)* | A loaf of bread*(một ổ bánh mì)* |
| A pinch of salt*(một nhúm muối)* | A stick of celery(một thanh/ cây cần tây) | A bunch of banana*(một nải chuối)* |

1. Modal verbs in conditional sentences type 1
2. Articles

MẠO TỪ BẤT ĐỊNH: A/AN

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| --- | --- |
| Dùng Mạo từ bất định trước danh từ số ít đếm được | We need **a refrigerator**. |
| Trước một danh từ làm bổ túc từ - thành phần phụ  | He was **a famous person** |
| Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ lượng nhất định | A lot, a couple (một đôi/cặp), a third (một phần ba),A dozen (một tá), a hundred,  |
| Half: Ta dùng “a half” nếu half được theo sau một số nguyên | 2 kilos, Two and half kilos/ two kilos and **a half**Nhưng kilo: Half a kilo ( không có “a” trước half) |

**\*Lưu ý:** Không dùng mạo từ bất định trong các trường hợp sau:

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| --- | --- |
| Không dùng trước danh từ số nhiều**A/ an không có hình thức số nhiều** | Ta nói apples, không dùng an apples |
| Không dùng trước **danh từ không đếm được** | What you need is confidence |
| Không dùng **trước tên gọi các bữa ăn** trừ khi có tính từ đứng trước các tên gọi đó | Ta nói: I have lunch at 12 o’clock. Nhưng: He has a delicious dinner.  |

**\* Lưu ý 2:** Phân biệt sử dụng A và An

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| “a” đứng trước một phụ âm hoặc một nguyên âm có âm là phụ âm | a game, a boat. Nhưng: a university, a yeara one-legged man, a European |
| “an” đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc một âm câm | an egg, an ant, an hour |
| “an” cũng đứng trước các mẫu tự đặc biệt đọc như một nguyên âm | an SOS, an X-ray |

MẠO TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH: THE

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| --- | --- |
| Khi vật thể hay nhóm vật thể là duy nhất hoặc được xem là duy nhất | Ví dụ: The sun (mặt trời, the world (thế giới), the earth (trái đất) |
| Trước một danh từ nếu danh từ này vừa được để cập trước đó | I see a dog. **The dog** is chasing a cat. **The cat** is chasing a mouse.  |
| TRước một danh từ nếu danh từ này được xác bằng 1 cụm từ hoặc 1 mệnh đề | **The teacher** that I met yesterday is my sister in law (Cô giáo tôi gặp hôm qua là chị dâu tôi.) |
| Đặt trước một danh từ chỉ một đồ vật riêng biệt mà người nói và người nghe đều hiểu | Please pass **the jar** of honey. My father is cooking in **the kitchen room**.  |
| Trước so sánh nhất (đứng trước first, second, only..) khi các từ này được dùng như tính từ hoặc đại từ. | You are **the best** in my lifeHe is **the tallest person** in the world.  |
| The + danh từ số ít: tượng trưng cho một nhóm thú vật hoặc đồ vật | **The whale** is in danger of becoming extinct (Cá voi đang trong nguy cơ tuyệt chủng.) |
| Đặt “**the**” trước một tính từ để chỉ một nhóm người nhất định | The old (Người già), the poor (người nghèo), the rich (người giàu) |
| The được dùng trước những danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, quần đảo, dãy núi, tên gọi số nhiều của các nước, sa mạc, miền | The Pacific (Thái Bình Dương, The United States (Hợp chủng quốc Hoa Kỳ, the Alps (Dãy An pơ) |
| **The + of + danh từ** | The North of Vietnam  |
| **The + họ (ở dạng số nhiều)** có nghĩa là Gia đình | The Smiths (Gia đình Smith) |
| Dùng **“the”**nếu ta nhắc đến một địa điểm nào đó nhưng không được sử dụng với đúng chức năng. | They went to **the school** to see their children. (Họ đến trường để thăm con cái họ.) |

KHÔNG DÙNG MẠO TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH TRONG CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP SAU

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Không dùng mạo từ với danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được khi nói về những thứ chung chung | Passwords protect our personal information.Cars have wheels. *(xe hơi nói chung)*Tigers are in danger of becoming extinct. |
| Không dùng mạo từ với các bữa ăn, tháng, thứ, mùa, dịp đặc biệt của năm. | See you on Thursday.I started the course in January.My country is lovely in Spring.I visit my grandparents on New Year’s Day. |
| Không dùng mạo từ với hầu hết tên người hoặc tên địa điểm ( hầu hết tên quốc gia, tiểu bang, lục địa, thành phố, thị trấn). | Lục địa: Africa, Europe, Asia.Quốc gia: France, Japan, New Zealand.Tiểu bang: Texas, Floria, CaliforniaThành phố,thị trấn: New York, Bristol, Cairo. |
| Không dùng mạo từ với khu vực, hồ, núi, đồi, đảo. | Hồ: Lake Geneva / Đảo: Bereca, Sicily. |

1. Conditionals sentences type 2

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| --- | --- |
| **Chức năng** | * Dùng để diễn tả không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, điều kiện chỉ là giả thiết, một ước muốn trái ngược với thực trạng hiện tại.
* Dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên.
 |
| **Cấu trúc** | **If + S + V2/ Ved+O , S +would+ V+ O*** Mệnh đề “if” dùng quá khứ đơn, mênh đề chính dùng động từ khuyết thiếu “would +V”
 |
| **Ví dụ** | **If I were a bird, I would be very happy.** **If I had a million dollars, I would buy that car.**  |

|  |  |
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| **Lưu ý:** | * Trong câu điều kiện loại 2, ở mệnh đề “if” với chủ ngữ là “she, he, it” ta có thể dùng “were” hoặc “was” đều được.

(were dùng trong tình huống trang trong hơn)* Ta cũng có thể dùng “could” hoặc “might” trong mệnh đề chính.
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1. RELATIVE CLAUSES (Mệnh đề quan hệ)

**1. Mệnh đề xác định (Defining relative clauses)**

- Là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó, cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu; không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Tất cả các đại từ quan hệ được sử dụng trong mệnh đề xác định.

**Example:** Do you know the name of the man who came here yesterday?

The man (whom / that) you met yesterday is coming to my house for dinner.

➨ Mệnh đề xác định không có dấu phẩy

**2. Mệnh đề không xác định (Non – defining clauses)**

- Là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin về người hoặc vật, không có nó thì câu vẫn đủ nghĩa.

**Example:** Miss Linh, who taught me English, has just got married.

➨ Mệnh đề không xác định có dấu phẩy và Mệnh đề này không được dùng “That”

**3. Các dạng mệnh đề Quan hệ**

**a. Relative Pronouns (Đại từ quan hệ)**

**1. WHO:**- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người: ….. N (person) + WHO + V + O

Ví dụ: The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

**2. WHOM:** - Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người: …..N (person) + WHOM + S + V

Ví dụ:  George is a person whom I admire very much

**3. WHICH:** - Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật: ….N (thing) + WHICH + V + O

….N (thing) + WHICH + S + V

The machine which broke down is working again now

**4. THAT:** **Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định:**

Là mệnh đề cần phải có trong câu, nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính sẽ không có nghĩa rõ ràng. Đối với loại câu này, đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi. Ta có thể dùng từ **that** thay thế cho **who, whom, which...**

**Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:**

Trước và sau mệnh đề này phải có dấu (,). Trường hợp này ta KHÔNG ĐƯỢC dùng từ “**that**” thay thế cho **who, whom, which** và không được bỏ đại từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề này.

Ví dụ 1: My father is a doctor. He is fifty years old ➨ My father, who is fifty years old, is a doctor.

Ví dụ 2: Mr Brown is a very nice teacher. We studied English with him. ➨ Mr Brown, who(m) we studied English with, is a very nice teacher.

* **Trường hợp bắt buộc dùng that và không được dùng that:**

Trường hợp phải dùng **that**: sau một danh từ hỗn hợp (vừa chỉ người, vừa chỉ vật hoặc đồ vật). Ví dụ: We can see a lot of people and cattle that are going to the field

*- Sau đại từ bất định:* Ex: I’ll tell you something that is very interesting.

*- Sau các tính từ so sánh nhất, ALL, EVERY, VERY, ONLY:*

Ex: This is the most beautiful dress that I have.

  All that is mine is yours.

You are the only person that can help us.

 -*Trong cấu trúc It + be + … + that … (chính là …)* Ex: It is my friend that wrote this sentence.

* **Trường hợp không dùng that: mệnh đề có dấu (,), ĐTQH có giới từ đứng trước.**

Lưu ý: giới từ chỉ đứng trước ***whom*** và ***which***, không đứng trước ***who*** và ***that***

Ví dụ: Peter, **who/whom** I played tennis **with** on Sunday, was fitter than me.

Or:  Peter, **with whom** I played tennis on Sunday, was fitter than me.

 Not: ~~Peter,~~**~~with who~~**~~I played tennis on Sunday, was fitter than me.~~

**5. WHOSE:** Đại từ dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các từ: her, his, their, hoặc hình thức ‘s: **…..N (person, thing) + WHOSE + N + V ….**

Ví dụ: I met someone whose brother I went to school with

**b. RELATIVE ADVERB (TRẠNG TỪ QUAN HỆ)**

Trạng từ quan hệ có thể được sử dụng thay cho một đại từ quan hệ và giới từ.

Ví dụ: This is the shop **in which** I bought my bike. ➨ This is the shop **where** I bought my bike.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Trạng từ quan hệ** | **Nghĩa** | **Cách sử dụng** | **Ví dụ** |
| when | in/on which | Đại diện cho cụm thời gian | the day *when* we met him |
| where | in/at which | Đại diện cho nơi chốn | the place *where* we met him |
| why | for which | Đại diện cho lí do | the reason *why* we met him |

**1. WHY:**Trạng từ quan hệ why mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm for the reason, for that reason.: **…..N (reason) + WHY + S + V …**

Example: I don’t know the reason. You didn’t go to school for that reason. → I don’t know the reason why you didn’t go to school.

**2. WHERE:** Trạng từ quan hệ để thay thế cho các từ/cụm từ chỉ địa điểm, nơi chốn.

**….N (place) + WHERE + S + V …. (WHERE = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)**

Example: a/ The hotel wasn’t very clean. We stayed t that hotel. → The hotel where we stayed wasn’t very clean.

Example: The restaurant where we had Lunch was near the airport.

**3. WHEN:** Là trạng từ quan hệ để thay thế cho cụm từ/từ chỉ thời gian.

**….N (time) + WHEN + S + V … (WHEN = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)**

Example: Do you still remember the day? We first met on that day.

➨ Do you still remember the day when we first met?

➨  Do you still remember the day on which we first met?

Example: I don’t know the time. She will come back then. ➨ I don’t know the time when she will come back.

That was the day. I met my wife on this day. ➨That was the day when I met my wife.

**\*\*Lưu ý cần nhớ trong mệnh đề quan hệ**

***1. Nếu trong mệnh đề quan hệ có giới từ thì giới từ có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề quan hệ (chỉ áp dụng với whom và which.)***

Example: Mr. Brown is a nice teacher. We studied with him last year.

* ➨ Mr. Brown, with whom we studied last year, is a nice teacher.
* ➨ Mr. Brown, whom we studied with last year, is a nice teacher.

***2. Có thể dùng which thay cho cả mệnh đề đứng trước.***

* Example: She can’t come to my birthday party. That makes me sad. → She can’t come to my birthday party, which makes me sad.

***3. Ở vị trí túc từ, whom có thể được thay bằng who.***

* Example: I’d like to talk to the man whom / who I met at your birthday party.

***4. Trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định , chúng ta có thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm túc từ:whom, which.***

* Example: The girl you met yesterday is my close friend. The book you lent me was very interesting.

***5. Các cụm từ chỉ số lượng some of, both of, all of, neither of, many of, none of … có thể được dùng trước whom, which và whose.***

* Example: I have two sisters, both of whom are students. She tried on three dresses, none of which fitted her.
* Example: Daisy has three brothers. All of them are teachers. ---> Daisy has three brothers, all of whom are teachers.
* Example: He asked me a lot of questions. I couldn’t answer most of them. ---> He asked me a lot of questions, most of which I couldn’t answer.

***6. KHÔNG dùng THAT, WHO sau giới từ.***

* Ví dụ: The house ~~in tha~~t I was born is for sale.

**c. MỆNH ĐỀ RÚT GỌN** - **REDUCE RELATIVE CLAUSES**

**1. Active: Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề chủ động thì rút thành cụm hiện tại phân từ (V-ing).**

Ví dụ: - The man who stands at the door is my uncle. => The man who is / was standing at the door is my uncle.

  - The man who stood at the door is my uncle.=> The man standing at the door is my uncle.

**2. *Passive:* Ta có thể dùng past participle (V2ed) để thay thế cho mệnh đề quan hệ  khi mang nghĩa bị động**

Ví dụ: - The woman who is / was given a flower looks / looked very happy => The woman given a flower looks / looked very happy.

**3.  Rút thành cụm động từ nguyên mẫu - Infinitive relative clause (active / passive)**

Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút thành cụm động từ nguyên mẫu (To-infinitive) khi trước đại từ quan hệ có các cụm từ: the first, the second, the last, the only hoặchình thức so sánh bậc nhất. Ví dụ

      **a.** **Active**: - The first student who comes to class has to clean the board.

                       The first student to come to class has to clean the board.

       **b. Passive:** - The only room which was painted yesterday was Mary’s.

                       The only room to be painted yesterday was Mary’s.

***Notes:*** Chúng ta không sử dụng ***active*** hay ***passive to-infinitive****sau****an***

**PART B: SKILLS**

**1. Reading*: -*** Reading for specific information about the eating habits of Japanese people

- Reading for specific information about a tourist attraction

-Reading for general and specific information about English as a means of international communication

**2. Writing*: -*** Sentence making  ***-*** Sentence rewriting

**II. LUYỆN TẬP**

**PRACTICE TEST 1**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

Question 1: A. sprinkle B. drain C. garnish D. tender

**Question 2**: A. caus**ed** B. increas**ed** C. practic**ed** D. promis**ed**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3**: A. shallot                  B. starter   C. sprinkle       D. garnish

**Question 4**: A. confident B. memorable C. excited            D.interested

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question 5:** | Louis Pasteur, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discovered a cure for rabies, was a French scientist. |
|  | A. he | B. that | C. who | D. whom |
| **Question 6:** | You need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the potatoes before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. |
|  | A. slice - chopping | B. marinate - chopping |
|  | C. chop - peeling | D. peel - chopping |
| **Question 7:** | He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travelling in a big way. |
|  | A. into | B. interested | C. keen | D. in |
| **Question 8:** | This meat is beautifully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Can you share your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with us? |
|  | A. tender/ recipe | B. soft/ ingredient | C. cooked/ flavor | D. raw/ receipt |
| **Question 9:** | If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my position, what would you do? |
|  | A. were | B. are | C. will be | D. would be |
| **Question 10:** | You can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ railcard in most of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries in Europe. |
|  | A. a - the | B. a - Ø | C. the - Ø | D. the - the |
| **Question 11:** | I think that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cauliflower is not enough for 3 people. Let's buy one more. |
|  | A. a clove of | B. a pinch of | C. a loaf of | D. a head of |
| **Question 12:** | They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for America with nothing but the clothes on their backs. |
|  | A. set in | B. set up | C. set off | D. set to |
| **Question 13:** | I’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a room at Indochine Hotel for 2 nights. |
|  | A. reserved | B. held | C. reversed | D. set |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question 14:** | My mother needed some cloves of garlic, so I went to the market and buy it for her.**A                  B       C                                   D** |
| **Question 15:** | After a hard-working season, we just want to go to Da Nang, staying at a beautiful**A                                                                          B** seaside resort and enjoy seafood every day.            **C                          D** |
| **Question 16:**  | I will buy all of the publications by Oxford University Press if I could afford them.**A                B              C                                                                             D** |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 17:** “Have you been to London?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. No, but I hope to go there one day. B. No, I didn’t go there last year.

C. London is a nice place to visit. D. No, it was a long time ago.

**Question 18:** -"How would you like your steak cooked?" - “\_\_\_\_\_.”

A.Cook it immediately, please. B. A little bit cheaper, please.

C. I'd like it hot, please. D. Well done, please.

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 19:** Reaching 35 and obviously aging, Jane has to **make up her mind** on her future very soon.

A. give a thought about B. prepare a plan for

C. make a decision on D. pay attention to

**Question 20:** Her article on diet **startled** many people into changing their eating habits.

A. frightened B. upset C. rushed D. encouraged

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 21:** Thousands are going **starving** because of the failure of this year’s harvest.

A. hungry B. poor C. rich D. full

**Question 22:** If you’re **willing** to fly at night, you can get a much cheaper ticket.

A. unprepared B. ready C. happy D. reluctant

***Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below.***

Ever since human have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, or ideas. Tourists in foreign countries, for example, the deaf, and the mute have had to **resort to** this form of expression. Many of these symbols on the whole are very interesting and exact, many can be used internationally; however, some can be confused for different requests or expressions.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can indicate that person is only joking. A nod **signifies** approval while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of non - linguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots on paper read with finger tips), signal flags, Morse Code and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn or instruct people. While verbalization is the most common form of language, there are other systems and techniques which express human thoughts and feelings.

**Question 23:** What is the main idea of this passage?

1. Alternative means of communication besides verbal communication.
2. The communication method specially used for the deaf and the mute.
3. The ineffectiveness of using other ways of communication.
4. The necessity of learning sign language to communicate with the deaf and the mute.

**Question 24:** The phrase **“resort to”** in the first paragraph refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. go to B. make use of C**.** find D. realize

**Question 25:** The word **“signifies”** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. transmits B. knows C**.** expresses D. instructs

**Question 26:** Which of the following can be used by the mute to communicate\_\_\_\_\_?

A. Braille B.verbalization C**.** Morse Code D. body language

**Question 27:** According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT.

1. there are many forms of communication in existence today
2. verbalization is the most common form of communication
3. the deaf and the mute can only use Braille
4. ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

The Maldives are a group of very small islands in the Indian Ocean, near Sri Lanka. It has the smallest (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any Asian countries. There are about 1200 islands and there are people living on 200 of them. About 400,000 people live in the Maldives and 75,000 of them are on the capital island, Mal.... Mal... is different from the other islands in the Maldives because it doesn't have any beaches. In fact, there is a small wall (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ goes around the whole island.

It is very easy to get around the islands. When you (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the airport island, you can take a *dhoni* and go to Mal... This is a small boat used for (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the islands. *Dhoni*taxis go from the airport island to the capital island every fifteen minutes and after midnight every half an hour. You can use these boats to visit other islands, too.

The Maldives are a popular place for scuba diving because there are many wonderful fish in the water to see. Also, the water is very clear so when you are underwater, you can see for more than 50 metres! There are many professional diving schools with instructors. They speak many languages, so you can find someone to help you. Of course, that's not all you can do on these beautiful islands. You can go whale and dolphin (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_, fishing, surfing, snorkeling, hiking or explore the towns.

**Question 28:** A. nation B. population C. area D. inhabitant

**Question 29**: A. who B. where C. that D. it

**Question 30**: A. arrive B. travel C. depart D. leave

**Question 31**: A. education B. transportation C. production D. translation

**Question 32**: A. playing B. catching C. hearing D. watching

***Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

**Question 33:***It isn’t necessary to bring skis as they are included in the package.*

A. You don’t have to bring skis as they are included in the package.

B. You must bring skis as they are not included in the package.

C. You need to bring skis as they are not included in the package.

D. You have to bring skis as they are included in the package.

**Question 34*:*** *My sister can speak both English and Spanish perfectly.*

A. My sister is fluent at English and Spanish.

B. My sister is not perfect in English and Spanish.

C. My sister is bilingual in English and Spanish.

D. My sister is bilingual at English and Spanish.

**Question 35*:*** *She doesn’t feel confident at interviews because her English is not very good.*

A. If her English is good, she will feel confident at interviews.

B. If her English was good, she would feel confident at interviews.

C. If her English was good, she will feel confident at interviews.

D. If her English is good, she would feel confident at interviews.

**Question 36*:*** *If I was in your shoe, I would let him go.*

A. My suggestion is that you let him go.

B. My advice is that you wear your shoes and let him go.

C. I would like to be in your shoe so you could let him go.

D. I was wearing your shoes and would like to let him go.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate a meaningful sentence from the words and phrases given.***

**Question 37:** *I / look forward / see / relatives / Britain.*

A. I look forward to see my relatives coming from Britain.

B. I look forward to seeing my relatives coming from Britain.

C. I am looking forward to see my relatives coming from Britain.

D. I look forward seeing my relatives coming from Britain.

**Question 38:** *Her mother/ suggest/ Mary/ go/ see the dentist.*

A. Her mother suggested that Mary should go to see the dentist.

B. Her mother suggested that Mary went to see the dentist.

C. Her mother suggests that Mary goes to see the dentist.

D. Her mother suggested Mary going to see the dentist.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

**Question 39:** *He didn’t ask me well in advance. I wouldn’t be willing to work overtime*

A. If he asked me well in advance, I would had been willing to work overtime.

B. If he had asked me well in advance, I would be willing to work overtime.

C. Had he asked me well in advance, I would be willing to work overtime.

D. Had he asked me well in advance, I would have been willing to work overtime.

**Question 40:** *Sam practices speaking English every day. She wants to improve her skills.*

A. Sam wants to improve her skills, so that she practices speaking English every day.

B. Sam practices speaking English every day in order to improve her skills.

C. To practice speaking English, Sam wants to improve her skills every day.

D. Because Sam improves her skills, she practices speaking English every day.

 **-------------------------------------------------------**

 **PRACTICE TEST 2**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

Question 1: A. base B. bake C. pasta D. grate

**Question 2**: A. laugh**ed** B. wash**ed** C. help**ed** D. weigh**ed**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3**: A. mushroom                  B. vendor  C. igloo     D. event

**Question 4**: A. territorial B. potentially C. personality            D.inability

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question 5:** | What would you like to buy, sir? – A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of tuna, please. |
|  | A. can | B. tin | C. box | D. carton |
| **Question 6:** | Eggs are easy to cook and are an extremely \_\_\_ food.You can make many dishes from them. |
|  | A. salty | B. starter | C. versatile | D. main |
| **Question 7:** |  “Did you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice holiday?” — “Yes, it was \_\_\_\_\_ best holiday I’ve ever had.” |
|  | A. a - the | B. a - a | C. the - the | D. the - a |
| **Question 8:** | If children don't play sports, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleepy and tired. |
|  | A. would feel | B. will feel | C. had felt | D. would have felt |
| **Question 9:** | Our plane arrives in Ha Noi at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two o’clock in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon. |
|  | A. the - an | B. a - a | C. the - the | D. Ø - the |
| **Question 10:** | Johnny was the last applicant\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a position in that energy station. |
|  | A. to interview | B. to be interviewed | C. which is interviewed |  D. interviewing |
| **Question 11:** | I really admire Yen, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is fluent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ both English and French. |
|  | A. who/ in | B. which/ at | C. that/ in | D. that/ at |
| **Question 12:** | Thanks to the promotion scheme of this travel agency, this abroad trip is \_\_\_\_ to my family. |
|  | A. affordance | B. unaffordable | C. affordable | D. afford |
| **Question 13:** | I can't speak French correctly due to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its grammar. |
|  | A. simplicity | B. punctuality | C. openness | D. complexity |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question 14:** | Carrots that provide a lot of vitamin A is good for eyes.**A     B         C                                D** |
| **Question 15:** | The development of tourism sector that can bring out many benefits to our country**A             B** deserves more financially investment in the next few years.**C                                  D** |
| **Question 16:**  | If I went to Thailand, I would tried to pick up a bit of Thai because I like Thai language.                                            **A                B          C                                D** |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 17:** “Do you need any help with your luggage?” - “No, \_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Don’t mention it B. I’m fine, thanks C. Never mind D. It doesn’t matter

**Question 18:** -"\_\_\_\_\_"

- A pizza base, some cheese, some bacon, an onion and an apple.

A.How much is this pizza? B.Why do I have to make a pizza?

C. Who is going to make a pizza? D. What do we need to make a pizza?

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 19:** I suppose that Hoa should **take a break** then start doing these hard assignments again. It would be better for her.

A. empathise B. stay up late C. continue D. rest

**Question 20:** I feel so **depressed** now and I wish my parents could put themselves in my shoes to understand that I want to be a designer instead of a doctor.

A. down B. stressed C. confident D. calm

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 21:** We went through the report **thoroughly** but the information we wanted wasn’t given anywhere.

A. repeatedly B. completely C. slowly D. carelessly

**Question 22:** He hoped the company would help him in finding **stable** accommodation.

A. poor B. permanent C. short - term D. suitable

***Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below.***

Not so many years ago, the word vitamin was known only to a few scientists. Today it is very widely used, and the importance of vitamins in our foods is common knowledge.

Vitamins are life - giving substances found in foods and are needed for the proper growth and general health of the body. The different kinds of vitamins are indicated by letters of the alphabet. At the present time, vitamins A, Bl, B2, C, D, E and G are known. A proper diet should contain a collection of foods in which all of these vitamins are present. Vitamins are also prepared and sold in tablet and capsule form.

Each vitamin has its particular work to do in the life - giving process. Vitamin B1, for example, benefits appetite and digestion. It also helps the body grow. Another vitamin helps the blood to clot, so that danger of bleeding to death in case of injury is lessened. Still **another** makes the eyes stronger of seeing at night. Airplane pilots need plenty of this vitamin. Scientists think vitamins may have some effect on keeping the hair from turning gray.

**Question 23:** Which of the following is NOT directly stated in the article but is a reasonable conclusion from the reading?

1. Scientists have known about vitamins for centuries.
2. Vitamins are medicines given to cure diseases.
3. To get all the vitamins a person must eat a variety of foods.
4. A few people know the value of vitamins.

**Question 24:** This article as a whole is about\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. diet in relation to health B. prevention of diseases

C. what vitamins are and what they do D. how scientists discovered vitamins

**Question 25:** We know the name of vitamins through\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the pictures B. the food C. the letters of the alphabet D. the different tastes

**Question 26:** The word **“another”** in the last paragraph refers to which of the following?

A. vitamin B. food C. diet D. medicine

**Question 27:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

1. Vitamins can be taken only by eating the foods in which they are found.
2. Vitamins can be prepared in tablet and capsule form.
3. Vitamins have an important effect on health.
4. Each vitamin has its particular work to do.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

When delicious food is served at a restaurant, it can be gobbled down by a hungry customer (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes. He does not give a thought about the amount of time or effort required to prepare the dish. Preparing a complete meal is (29) \_\_\_\_ challenging and interesting as advance planning and preparation are necessary.Cooking can be relatively easy once you learn how to do it and constantly practise it. For people learning to cook for the first time, they should (30) \_\_\_ help and advice from friends and family or read up cookery books for ideas. Before making a trip to the provision shop to buy the ingredients for the meal you intend to cook, make (31) \_\_\_\_ that you have the right utensils and condiments in your kitchen. To gain the confidence you need, start with a simple dish or two that does not require too much preparation time. Before cooking, prepare the (32) \_\_\_\_\_ like cutting up the vegetables and thawing and seasoning the meat.When everything is ready, you can start to cook.

**Question 28:**  A. for B. into C. within D. about

**Question 29**: A. both B. either C. neither D. as

**Question 30**: A. want B. take C. call D. seek

**Question 31:** A. good B. sure C. fine D. great

**Question 32**: A. flavours B. microwaves C. ingredients D. recipes

***Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

**Question 33:***I think you should work harder on your English pronunciation.*

A. If I were you, I would work harder on your English pronunciation.

B. If I am you, I will work harder on your English pronunciation.

C. If I were you, I will work harder on your English pronunciation.

D. If I were you, I will work harder on your English pronunciation.

**Question 34*:*** *"Why don't you take an intensive English course?" he said to me.*

A. He suggested that I should take an intensive English course.

B. He recommended taking an intensive English course.

C. He urged me that I must take an intensive English course.

D. He prevented me from taking an intensive English course.

**Question 35*:*** *She speaks enough Spanish for her holiday in Spain.*

A. She can get in Spanish on her holiday in Spain.

B. She can get by in Spanish on her holiday in Spain.

C. She can get by on Spanish on her holiday in Spain.

D. She can get on with Spanish on her holiday in Spain.

**Question 36*:*** *We don’t like traveling during peak season.*

A. We are not for traveling during peak season.

B. We are not into traveling during peak season.

C. We are not interested into traveling during peak season.

D. We not into traveling during peak season.

**Question 37*:*** *I haven't seen my aunt since the Covid-19 began in 2019.*

A. I last saw my aunt before the beginning of the Covid-19.

B. My aunt left the country after the Covid-19 so didn't see her.

C. I haven't seen my aunt for so many years because of the Covid-19.

D. My aunt didn't come back until the start of the Covid-19 in 2019.

**Question 38*:*** *I'm very pleased that we shall meet again soon.*

A. We shall never meet each other again.

B. I've been looking for you for a long time.

C. I'm looking forward to meeting you again soon.

D. Please don't come and meet us again.

**Question 39:** *They're twins, but they don't have many interests in common.*

A. Despite they're twins, they don't have many interests in common.

B. They don't have many interests in common though they're twins.

C. Although they're twins, but they don't have many interests in common.

D.They don't have many interests in common because they're twins.

**Question 40:** *My uncle no longer rides his motorbike to the countryside at the weekend.*

A. My uncle got used to riding his motorbike to the countryside at the weekend.

B. My uncle used to ride his motorbike to the countryside at the weekend.

C. My uncle is used to riding his motorbike to the countryside at the weekend.

D. My uncle was used to ride his motorbike to the countryside at the weekend.

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 **PRACTICE TEST 3**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

Question 1: A. edition B. educate C. graduate D. procedure

Question 2: A. promoted B. imitated C. determined D. operated

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3**: A. promote B. confuse C. rescue D. compose

**Question 4**: A. average B. instruction C. dominant D. decorate

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question 5:** | The man \_\_\_\_\_\_ I introduced you to last night is thoughtful . |
|  | A. whom | B. that | C. Ø | D. all are correct |
| **Question 6:** | Add a pinch of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the mixture and stir well. |
|  | A. salt | B. eggs | C. sauce | D. salads |
| **Question 7:** | Danang is \_\_\_\_\_ city in Vietnam where \_\_\_\_\_ International Firework Festival is held annually. |
|  | A. a - a | B. the - the | C. the - a | D. a - the |
| **Question 8:** | If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his English skills, he would easily get a job. |
|  | A. is improving | B. improved | C. improves | D. had improved |
| **Question 9:** |  Is Day River \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ longest river in this area? |
|  | A. an | B. a | C. Ø | D. the |
| **Question 10:** | He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his teacher’s accent. |
|  | A. imitated | B. imitating | C. imitation | D. imitates |
| **Question 11:** |  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does “baggage” mean? - “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it up in the dictionary”. |
|  | A. Which/ See | B. That/ Find | C. What/ Find | D. What/ Look |
| **Question 12:** | Reading is the best way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your vocabulary in any language. |
|  | A. improve | B. raise | C. increase | D. put up |
| **Question 13:** | Con Dao has not only prisons but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ natural landscapes. |
|  | A. extreme | B. shocking | C. stunning | D. surprising |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question 14:** | All the passengers are required to remain seated for some minutes after the  downtouch.**A                              B                                C                D** |
| **Question 15:** | If it were not for his bad hand-writing, his essay would be one of the most               **A                                                                     B**interesting one to read.                   **C         D** |
| **Question 16:**  | Last year, she had spent approximately 15 million VND on the holiday with her best**A                   B                C                        D** friend in Korea. |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 17:** – “Can you come and give me a hand, Nam?” - “\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. OK. Wait for me for a while B. Sorry. I don't have anything to give you

C. Fine. I can come with you now D. No. I cannot hand it back to you

**Question 18:** - "It's well worth going to Ha Long Bay. It's very picturesque." -“\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. No. I'm not going there next month. B. This is the first time I've ever been there.

C. I've gone to Ha Long Bay. D. Yes, that's what I've heard.

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 19:** When you are in difficult situations, you will need adult support and **guidance** to make informed decisions and overcome stress.

A. operation B. development C. change D. instruction

**Question 20:** As a teenager, you should learn how to **develop** healthy habits.

A. create B. take risk C. deal with D. cooperate

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 21:** Mathematics is a **compulsory** subject in all Vietnamese high schools.

A. difficult B. changeable C. optional D. interesting

**Question 22:** At 8 o’clock the plane **took off** into the air and soared above the clouds.

A. decreased B. got dressed C. landed D. slowed down

***Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below.***

New York has Central Park; London has Hyde Park, while Kuala Lumpur has its own piece of green belt amidst the hustle and bustle of city life. It's an ideal place for a leisurely stroll in a **tranquil** setting, all without having to leave the city. The Lake Gardens was created by Sir Alfred Venning, who persuaded the ruling government to allow him to turn a swamp land into rambling trails with man-made lakes, spanning 60 hectares. However, as the city expanded, the Lake Gardens reduced in size. However, it is still a sizeable area and boasts of more than just grass and water within its grounds.

For example, the gardens incorporate the National Monument, Bird Park, Hibiscus Garden as well as Malaysia's Parliament House.Additionally, Carcosa Seri Negara is on a hilltop overlooking the Lake Gardens. Today, the nineteenth-century British colonial mansion has been converted into an exclusive hotel.

**Question 23**: According to the passage, what do New York, London and Kuala Lumpur have in common?

A. They each have a lake in the city.

B. They each have a swamp land in the city.

C. They each have a park in the middle of the city.

D. They each have a 60-hectare garden in the city.

**Question 24**: The underlined word **"tranquil"** in the first paragraph probably means\_\_\_\_\_

A. ideal B. peaceful C. sizeable D. noisy

**Question 25**: In the Lake Gardens, you can visit the following spaces EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Hyde Park B. the Bird Park C. the Hibiscus Garden D. the National Monument

**Question 26**: Over time, the Lake Gardens has become smaller because\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is swampy B. of development C. of the heat and noise D. it is getting overpopulated

**Question 27**: The Carcosa Seri Negara is now a\_\_\_\_\_.

A. park B. museum C. mansion D. hotel

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Scientists and doctors say that about 55 million Americans are too fat. Why is this? One (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_is the kind of food Americans eat. Many Americans like "fast foods". These foods (such as hamburgers and ice-cream) often have fattening things in them. (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_cause is the way Americans eat. They often eat little snacks between regular meals. These extra foods (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_ extra fat on the body. A third cause is that they do not take enough exercise. Americans like driving everywhere instead of walking. They often have (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do a lot of the work for them. Some Americans are also too heavy (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_health problems. But for most of those 55 million people, the problem is the American lifestyle.

**Question 28**: A. way B. source C. cause D. ground

**Question 29**: A. Other B. Another C. The other D. Others

**Question 30**: A. add B. put C. include D. make

**Question 31**: A. equipment B. machines C. vehicles D. tools

**Question 32**: A. instead of B. in spite of C. according to D. because of

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

**Question 33:***My mother is very busy with her work at the office. She still takes good care of us.*

A. In spite of being very busy with her work at the office, my mother takes good care of us.

B. Because my mother is very busy with her work at the office, she takes good care of us.

C. My mother is so busy with her work at the office that she cannot take good care of us.

D. My mother is too busy with her work at the office to take good care of us.

**Question 34*:*** *The tree should be cut down. Its branches are dead.*

A. The tree whose branches are dead should be cut down.

B. The tree its branches are dead should be cut down.

C. The tree where the branches of which are dead should be cut down.

D. A and C are correct.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate a meaningful sentence from the words and phrases given.***

**Question 35:** *The English couple / live / next / us / fluent / Vietnamese.*

A. The English couple who live next to us are fluent in Vietnamese.

B. The English couple who lives next to us is fluent in Vietnamese.

C. The English couple who live next to us are fluent at Vietnamese.

D. The English couple who lives next to us is fluent at Vietnamese.

**Question 36*. I / move / new school / English / taught / native teachers.***

A. I moved to a new school which English is taught by native teachers.

B. I moved to a new school which English is taught with native teachers.

C. I moved to a new school where English is taught by native teachers.

D. I moved to a new school where English is taught with native teachers.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

**Question 37*:*** *Tom lives in the area affected by air pollution, so he has breathing problems.*

A. If John didn't live in the area affected by air pollution, he wouldn't have breathing problems.

B. Tom will have breathing problems if he lives in the area affected by air pollution.

C. If Tom lived in the area affected by air pollution, he would have breathing problems.

D. Tom won't have breathing problems if he doesn't live in the area affected by air pollution.

**Question 38*:*** *“Have you seen my gloves anywhere, Eric?” asked Mrs. Noble.*

A. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he has seen her gloves anywhere.

B. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if has he seen her gloves anywhere.

C. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he saw her gloves anywhere.

D. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he had seen her gloves anywhere.

**Question 39:** *I don’t remember that I met him in London.*

A. I remember not meeting him in London.

B. I remember to meet him in London.

C. I remember meeting him in London.

D. I don’t remember meeting him in London.

**Question 40:** *If you practice harder, you will have better results.*

A. The harder you practice, the best results you will have.

B. The more hardly you practice, the better results you will have.

C. The hardest you practice, the most results you will have.

D. The harder you practice, the better results you will have.