

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP THI KHẢO SÁT LỚP 10 NĂM HỌC 2023-2024

(Chương trình lớp 9 hệ 7 năm)

A. GRAMMAR : (Tóm lược)

1. The past simple tense: (Thì quá khứ đơn)

- What did he do on the weekend ? → He went to see a movie.

- Where did they go last Sunday ? → They stayed at home.

- S + was/ were./ S + wasn't/ weren't ./ Was/ Were + S ?.

- S + V(V2/ Ved)/ S + didn't + V-inf./ Did + S + V-inf ?

2. The present Perfect: (Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành)

-S + have / has + Ved/3./ S + haven't/ hasn't +Ved/3./ Have/ Has + S + Ved/3 ?

- How long have you known him ? → I have known him for 5 years./ since 1990.

- Have you seen her recently ? → No, I haven't seen her since last week.

* It started to rain two hours ago. → It has rained for two hours/ It has been raining for two hours

* The last time I met him was a month ago. → I haven't met him for a month.

3. The passive voice: (Thể bị động)

Active: S + V + O

Passive: S + Be + V_{P.P} + by O

Active	Passive	Active	Passive
S + V/ V_s/es +O	S+am/is/are+ Ved/3+ (by+O)	S+have/has+Ved/3+O	S+have+been+Ved/3+(by+O)
S + V2/Ved + O	S+was/were + Ved/3+ (by+O)	S+was/were+Ving +O	S+was/were+being+Ved/3+(by+O)
S+am/is/are+Ving +O	S+am/is/are+being+Ved/3+(by+O)	S+had+Ved/3+O	S+had+been+Ved/3+(by+O)
S+ will/shall+V +O	S+will/shall +be +Ved/3+(by+O)	S+ + modals V+O	S+modals+be+Ved/3+(by+O)

- Rice is grown in tropical country.

- Jean cloth was made completely from cotton in the 18th century.

- Five million bottles of champagne will be produced in France next year.

- A new market has been built in Phan Thiet.

4. Wish sentence: (Câu ao ước)

* **Present wish**: S+wish(es) +S +

- He wishes he were a doctor . - I wish I could drive a car . -I wish I stayed at home now.

* **Future wish**: S+wish(es) +S +

-He wishes she would visit her next week -I wish she wouldn't leave me.

* **Past wish**: S+wish(es) +S +

- He wishes the students had reviewed the lessons carefully -I wish he hadn't known the truth.

5. **Adverb clause of result** : so, therefore (Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ kết quả)

-Hoa worked hard, so she passed the exam.

6. **Adverb clause of reason**: because, as, since. (Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ kết quả)

-It is difficult for Hong Hoa to get access to the Internet **because** she lived in the country side.

- **Because/Since/As** she was sick, she didn't go to school.

* Because + Clause = Because of /Due to + Noun phrase

E.g. **Because he is lazy**, he learns badly. = **Because of /Due to his laziness**, he learns badly.

* **Note:** Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ kết quả với “**so**” trái ngược với mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ nguyên nhân, lí do với “**because, as, since**”

Eg: He does the homework every day, **so** he learns well.

= **Because** he does the homework every day, so he learns well.

7. Conditional sentences

Type 1: Điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

If clause:

Main clause:

Simple present tense

Simple future / Imperative / Modal verb + V

- If you study hard, you will get good marks.

- If you meet her, please send her my regards.

- John usually walks to school if he has enough time. - If she eats much, she will be overweight.

* **Imperative + or + Simple future = If you don't + V**, simple future

Eg: Give me money **or** I will kill you = **If you don't** give me money, I will kill you.

* **Unless... = If...not...** (hoặc If...= Unless...not...)

Eg: If she doesn't invite me, I won't go to her party. = Unless she invites me, I won't go to her party.

Type 2: Diễn tả điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại.

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
If - S - V2/ed	S - would/ could - V

Ex: If I were you, I wouldn't do that. (*Thật sự tôi không thể nào là bạn được.*)

8. Tag – question:

- Bắt buộc dùng đại từ ở phần hỏi đuôi chứ không được dùng danh từ

- Bắt buộc dùng động từ, trợ động từ phủ định ở dạng viết tắt (do “**am not**” không viết tắt được nên mượn “**aren't**”)

- You don't watch the news, do you?

- They are students, aren't they?

- He stayed at home yesterday, didn't he?

- Mary can not swim, can she?

- I am wrong, aren't I?

- Open your books, will you?

- Let's play soccer, shall we?

9. Reported/Indirect speech: (câu gián tiếp)

- Đổi đại từ: (ngôi thứ nhất, thứ hai → ngôi thứ ba)

- Đổi động từ: (học thuộc trang 94 SGK) - Đổi trạng từ (học thuộc trang 95 SGK)

* **Câu khẳng định, phủ định:**

S + said (that) + S + V

Eg: He said: “I love my children” → He said that **he loved his** children.

S + told + O (that) + S + V

Eg: Miss. Lan said to Mr. Nam: “You are very kind to help me”

→ Miss. Lan **told** Mr. Nam that **he was** very kind to help **her**.

* **Câu hỏi dùng vấn từ (Wh-question)**

S + asked + O + wh- + S + V

Eg: She asked me: “When will you have the test?” → She asked me when **I would have** the test.

* **Câu hỏi phải-không (Yes-No question)**

S + asked + O + if / whether + S + V

Eg: The interviewer asked her: “Do you really like this job?”

→ The interviewer asked her **if she really liked that** job.

* **Câu cầu khiến, câu đề nghị lịch sự:**

S + asked/told + O + to V

S + asked/told + O + not + to V

Eg: The teacher said to us: “Stand up, please” → The teacher **asked us to stand up**.

The policemen said to them: “Don't move” → The policemen asked them not to move.

She said to me: "Could you please lend me this dictionary" → She asked me to lend her that dictionary.

*** Câu khuyên bảo:**

S1+ said +S2 + should/ought to/had better + V

hoặc **S + told +O + S2 + should ought to/had better + V**

hoặc **S + advised + O + (not) + to V**

Eg: The doctor said to me: "You should drink milk every day"

→ The doctor said I should drink milk every day.

→ The doctor told me I should drink milk every day.

→ The doctor advised me to drink milk every day.

10. Adverb clause of time: when, as, since....

-As van came to live on the farm, he has been learning a lot about life on the farm.

11. Structure: It takes/took +O + a period of time + to V

Eg: It takes me three hours to do the homework every day.

He spends an hour a day **watching** TV. = It takes **him** an hour a day **to watch** TV

Structure: It is (high) time + S + V2/Ved

Eg: It is time you **went** to bed.=It is time for you to go to bed.

It is time we **caught** the bus. = It is time for us to catch the bus.

Structure:

He started cooking an hour ago = He has been cooking for an hour.

I haven't seen her for a long time = It is a long time since I last saw her.

= The last time I saw her was a long time ago

This is the first time he has ever visited the museum = He has never visited the museum before

12. Preposition of time: at, in, on, from . . . to, by, before, after, between,

- **AT** : + giờ, lễ hội, at noon, at night, at weekend

Ex : We have class **at** one o'clock.

- **IN** : + buổi, tháng, mùa,năm, thập niên, thế kỷ

Ex : I was born **in** 1994

- **ON**: + thứ, ngày, on weekend/holiday/vacation

Ex : We have class **on** Monday.

- **FROM** một thời điểm **TO** một thời điểm

= **BETWEEN** một thời điểm **AND** một thời điểm

Ex: We have class **from** 7.00 **to** 11.15= We have class **between** 7.00 **and** 11.15

-BEFORE # AFTER

13. Phrasal verbs (Các ngữ động từ)

turn off (tắt), turn on (mở, bật), look for (tìm, kiếm), look after (trông nom, chăm sóc), go on (tiếp tục)

14. Making suggestions (Đưa ra lời đề nghị)

1. SUGGEST + V-ING:

Ex: I suggest collecting some money.

2. SUGGEST + (that) + S + should +V:

Ex: I suggest (that) you should speak English in class.

3. Let's + V

Why don't we + V.....?

What about + V-ing

How about + V-ing

I think you should + V

15. RELATIVE CLAUSES (Các mệnh đề quan hệ)

1. Mệnh đề xác định (defining) là mệnh đề cần thiết để làm rõ nghĩa danh từ đứng trước nó.

Mệnh đề này không có dấu phẩy trước và sau nó.

Ex: I don't know the girl **who/that** you met yesterday.

2. Mệnh đề không xác định (non-defining) là mệnh đề không cần thiết phải có để làm chức năng giới hạn danh từ đứng trước nó, nghĩa là bản thân danh từ trước nó đã rõ. Vì thế mệnh đề

này thường dùng sau **danh từ riêng, sở hữu tính từ** hoặc **các tính từ chỉ định** (phải có dấu phẩy ở trước và sau mệnh đề).

Ex: Mr. Pike, **who** is my neighbor, is very nice. (không được dùng **that**)

3. Cách dùng:

FUNCTIONS		DEFINING	NON-DEFINING
SUBJECT	people	WHO / THAT	WHO
	things / animals	WHICH / THAT	WHICH
OBJECT	people	WHO(M) / THAT	WHO(M)
	things / animals	WHICH / THAT	WHICH
POSSESSIVE	people	WHOSE	WHOSE
	things / animals	WHOSE	WHOSE

15. ADVERB CLAUSES OF CONCESSION (Các mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ)

1. although / even though / though + clause: **mặc dù / cho dù ...**

Ex: Although they were tired, they continued working.

2. in spite of / despite + noun / noun phrase:

Ex: In spite of / Despite heavy traffic, he arrived on time.

B. EXERCISES

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ch</u> ampagne | B. <u>ch</u> eck | C. <u>ch</u> ease | D. <u>ch</u> oose |
| 2. A. box <u>e</u> s | B. watch <u>e</u> s | C. watch <u>e</u> s | D. go <u>e</u> s |
| 3. A. <u>h</u> obby | B. <u>h</u> onest | C. <u>h</u> umor | D. <u>h</u> ole |
| 4. A. pagod <u>a</u> | B. ban <u>y</u> an | C. ga <u>t</u> her | D. rel <u>a</u> x |
| 5. A. bambo <u>o</u> | B. afterno <u>o</u> n | C. so <u>o</u> n | D. too <u>o</u> k |
| 6. A. collect <u>i</u> on | B. comment <u>i</u> | C. rest | D. blanket |
| 7. A. crop | B. gro <u>c</u> ery | C. loc <u>a</u> te | D. pic <u>n</u> ic |
| 8. A. <u>u</u> nion | B. <u>u</u> nit | C. <u>u</u> ntil | D. <u>u</u> niversity |
| 9. A. c <u>a</u> mpus | B. rel <u>a</u> x | C. loc <u>a</u> te | D. f <u>a</u> shion |
| 10. A. qualif <u>y</u> | B. bagg <u>y</u> | C. gro <u>c</u> ery | D. scen <u>e</u> ry |
| 11. A. cri <u>e</u> d | B. publish <u>e</u> d | C. order <u>e</u> d | D. spray <u>e</u> d |
| 12. A. devic <u>e</u> | B. skil <u>i</u> | C. decid <u>e</u> | D. polit <u>e</u> |
| 13. A. <u>e</u> lephant | B. <u>e</u> leven | C. <u>e</u> conomic | D. <u>e</u> lectric |
| 14. A. r <u>e</u> mote | B. r <u>e</u> lax | C. r <u>e</u> putation | D. r <u>e</u> spond |
| 15. A. laugh <u>e</u> d | B. hop <u>e</u> d | C. play <u>e</u> d | D. clos <u>e</u> d |
| 16. A. visit <u>e</u> d | B. want <u>e</u> d | C. decid <u>e</u> d | D. look <u>e</u> d |
| 17. A. seem <u>e</u> d | B. arriv <u>e</u> d | C. divid <u>e</u> d | D. pray <u>e</u> d |

II. Choose the best options to complete the sentences .

- Vietnamese women today prefer to wear modern clothing..... work
A. on B. in C. at D. for
- English is all over the world.
A. speak B. speaks C. spoke D. spoken
- He wishes he how to use a computer
A. know B. knows C. knew D. known
- The students in my class are into three groups.
A. depended B. divided C. separated D. comprised
- He used to.....much beer when he was young.
A. drink B. drank C. drinking D. is drinking
- She often goes to the.....to pray because her religion is Buddhism.
A. church B. pagoda C. temple D. mosque
- Mathematics and Literature aresubjects in every high schools.
A. adding B. compulsory C. optional D. introduction
- I wish all of my students.....harder for their tests.
A. will work B. would work C. has worked D. work.

9. The Kimono is thedress of Japanese women.
A. beautiful B. traditional C. casual D. baggy
10. Millions of messages and presentsat Christmas last year.
A. were sent B. sent C. send D. are sent
11. Trinh Cong Son was a famousin Viet Nam.
A. musician B. designer C. poet D. hero
12. This cake is made flour, sugar and eggs.
A. in B. from C. by D. of
13. He prefers playing computer gameslistening to music.
A. than B. of C. to D. for
14. He has lived in England for two years and now he is usedon the left.
A. drive B. to drive C. driving D. to driving
15. He..... in an apartment in HCM City since 2010.
A. is living B. lived C. has lived D. lives
16. I wish todaycool .
A. will be B. was C. were D. has been
17. These lessons.....carefully.
A. must be reviewed B. be must reviewed C. reviewed be must D. must reviewed be
18. Some designers have taken from Vietnam's ethnic minorities.
A. invitation B. invention C. inspiration D. suggestion
19. Bahasa Malaysia is the primary language of in secondary school.
A. region B. religion C. foreigner D. instruction
20. Wearing casual clothes makes students feel self - when they are in their favorite clothes.
A. confident B. controlled C. addressed D. centered
21. These children their grandparents for a long time.
A. didn't see B. haven't seen C. don't see D. doesn't see
22. It's half past ten. It's time we.....the bus.
A. catch B. caught C. catching D. to catch.
23. The unit of used in the United Kingdom is pound (£).
A. currency B. money C. change D. bank-note
24. We have lived in Son My 1987.
A. for B. since C. ago D. in
25. Al though they live far from each other, they still
A. keep in touch B. keep in talk C. keep in take D. telephone
26. Casual clothes gives students have freedom of
A. argument B. conclusion C. choice D. persuasion
27. In....., students should wear uniform when they are at school.
A. conclusion B. introduction C. tradition D. opinion
28. Whether I can go with you or not all depends.....my parents.
A. in B. on C. of D. for
29. In the 1970s, theof jeans went up and up.
A. sell B. sale C. cloth D. style
30. That man that he had seen ghost .
A. said me B. asked me C. told to me D. told me
31. Why don't we to school by bike or by bus to save money ?
A. go B. going C. to go D. went
32. Lan said she..... turn off the lights and lock the room before she went out .
A. must B. had to C. has to D. will have to
33. It takes us two hour.....to Phan Thiet by motorbike.
A. traveling B. to travel C. traveled D. travels
34. They are awarded ato attend an English course abroad this summer.
A. scholarship B. reputation C. advertisement D. dormitory
35. Theis the person who takes the exam.
A. examinee B. designer C. foreigner D. examiner
36. The Parkers eat hot dog and watch Peter.....baseball.

37. Theyin Hanoi at 4 .pm last Wednesday.
 A. play B. to play C. played D. was playing
38. People on the bus had a (an)to see a lot of cows and buffaloes.
 A. went B. arrived C. came D. reached
39. Bui Thi Xuan is one of our country's
 A. chance B. opportunity C. occasion D. A&B are correct
40. If we attend this school, we can live in a
 A. hero B. heroes C. heroines D. heroin
41. People in our villagefor a living by planting rice and vegetable.
 A. reputation B. advertisement C. campus D. dormitory
42. He reached..... the train station 10 .am .
 A. make B. take C. do D. get
43. His sister's wedding party will be held11. am to 12 .am next Sunday.
 A. in / in B. ☉ / at C. at / in D. in / on
44. Quynh studies very hard,she always gets good grades.
 A. at B. on C. from D. between
45. If we study at Seattle School, we can.....Western culture.
 A. if B. because C. although D. so
46. If we stay with an Australia family, we can practice speaking withspeakers.
 A. experience B. experiment C. express D. expand
47. My brother is a university student, but he worksas a waiter in the evenings.
 A. natural B. national C. international D. native
48. I am looking forward your letter soon.
 A. all the time B. full-time C. part-time D. sometime
49. You should do exercises regularlyyou want to loose weight.
 A. receive B. to receive C. receiving D. to receiving
50. He asked me where.....
 A. because B. so C. if D. although
51. If he does gets every day, he.....healthier.
 A. did I live B. I am living C. I lived D. do I live
52. The examiner asked me how.....English in the future.
 A. is B. will be C. were D. would be
53. I asked Maryam..... she liked her trip to our country.
 A. I would use B. will I use C. I will use D. would I use.
54. If Ifree time, I will help you.
 A. what B. whether C. where D. when
55. She said she had gone there
 A. am B. were C. will be D. would be
56. The teacher asked me noise in the class time.
 A. the next day B. the day before C. the following day D. yesterday
57. Do your homework every dayyou will fail the exam.
 A. to not make B. to make C. not make D. not to make
- 58.....he tries his best to learn, he can't attend a high school.
 A. if B. unless C. and D. or
59. Hethat he had met her the day before.
 A. If B. Unless C. Because D. Or
60. We are interestedwatching TV.
 A. told B. asked C. said D. wondered
61. We are interestedwatching TV.
 A. of B. at C. in D. with

III. WORD FORM:

A. Choose the best answer:

1. "Truyen Kieu" has been the most famousin Vietnamese literature.
 A. poet B. poem C. poetry D. poetic
2. In the 1990s, the sale of Jeans stopped going up because the worldwide.....situation got worse.
 A. economy B. economic C. economical D. economics

3. The performance made a deepon/upon me.
A. impress B. impression C. impressive D. impressively
4. I don't know I can go with you or not because it allon my parents.
A. depends B. dependent C. dependence D. independent
5. It isfor her to wear uniform. She can wear what she likes.
A. need B. necessary C. unnecessary D. necessity
6. Maryam was really.....by the beauty of Hanoi.
A. impress B. impression C. impressive D. impressed
7. This hotel is modern and it has manyservices.
A. convenience B. inconvenience C. convenient D inconvenient
8. Vietnamese people are very and hospitable.
A. friend B. friendliness C. friendly D. friendship
9. I saw your school's advertisement in today'sof the Viet Nam News.
A. edit B. edition C. editor D. editor
10. That's a very effective - it really jumps out at you.
A. advertise B. advertiser C. advertising D. advertisement
11. It's sad if he never gets any out of his job any more.
A. enjoy B. enjoyable C. enjoyed D. enjoyment
12. They wereenough to catch the last bus.
A. lucky B. unlucky C. luckily D. luck
13. An.....is someone whose job is to decide how well someone has done in an examination.
A. examines B. examinations C. examiners D. examinees
14. I'm sorry I can't help you because I amnow.
A. hurry B. hurried C. hurriedly D. hurrying
15. Our school has many well-teachers.
A. qualify B. qualified C. qualifications D. qualifiers
16. He has a very fine stamp.....
A. collect B. collector C. collective D. collection
17. The football match on TV last night was very.....
A. interested B. interesting C. interestedly D. interest
18. In Malaysia and some other countries,is free for primary pupils.
A. educate B. educated C. educative D. education
19. Students will take anat the end of term.
A. examination B. examine C. examiner D. examinee
20. These clothes didn't attract me a lot. They looked.....
A. fashion B. fashionable C. unfashionable D. fashionably

B. Supply the correct form of words in parentheses:

1. Some people have no.....beliefs. **(RELIGION)**
2. By the age of eighteen he was completelyof his parents. **(DEPEND)**
3. English and French are Canada'slanguages. **(OFFICE)**
4. How can we make the subject moreto young people? **(INTEREST)**
5. Many parents opposed theof the class into different sets. **(DIVIDE)**
6. A school outfit is no longer.....**(COMPEL)**
7. We like the beauty of the city and theof its people. **(FRIEND)**
8. Read thesecarefully before taking this medicine **(INSTRUCT)**
9. Theof jeans stopped growing in the 1990s. **(SELL)**
10. The worldwide.....situation got worse in the 1990s. **(ECONOMY)**
11. The government shouldthe system of traffic. **(MODERN)**
12. Trinh Cong Son is one of the most well-knownin Viet Nam. **(MUSIC)**
13. You have made your parents very**(PRIDE)**
14. Fashionhave modernized the Ao dai a lot. **(DESIGN)**
15. At the to the village, we saw the accident. **(ENTER)**

16. They had an day by the river. (**ENJOY**)
17. Let me introduce you a ... university. I think it's really reliable. (**REPUTE**)
18. Liz likes the..... and the beauty of Ba's village. (**PEACEFUL**)
19. She works for anbank in Hanoi. (**NATION**)

IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A ,B ,C or D) that needs correcting :

1. Lan and Maryam write to each another once every two weeks.
A B C D
2. In Malaysia education are compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 16.
A B C D
3. 4. Their teacher wishes they could speak English fluent.
A B C D
4. It was a long time since we last talked to each other.
A B C D
5. She wishes she is staying at the home now.
A B C D
6. This lesson must be taught to us by our teacher before we take the test.
A B C D
7. He is used to get up early and going to class on time every day
A B C D
8. My father used to drinking wine every day last year but he doesn't drink any more now.
A B C D
9. They have lived in this house for we moved here.
A B C D
10. Students feel equally when they are in the same clothes
A B C D
11. He asked me if I liked this book .
A B C D
12. am looking forward to hear from you.
A B C D
13. He told her that he would do this work for her the next day.
A B C D
14. We will have an opportunity practicing speaking English with native speakers if we attend this school.
A B C D
15. Lan got up late because she didn't have enough time for breakfast.
A B C D
16. It took us three days review the lessons for the test last week.
A B C D

V. Rewrite the following statements.

1. It is hot now. (Using "I wish...")
→.....
2. He doesn't learn English well. (Using "He wishes....")
→.....
3. She will leave here tomorrow. (Using "I wish...")
→.....
4. The students didn't review the lessons carefully. (Using "I wish...")
→.....
5. People grow rice in tropical countries. (Change into **passive**)
→.....
6. They are decorating the classroom now. (Change into **passive**)
→.....
7. She has washed the clothes. (Change into **passive**)
→.....
8. Nam didn't go to school yesterday. He was sick. (Combine, using "**because**")
→.....

9. Quynh's mother is very proud of her. She always gets good grades at school.(Combine, using "so")
→
10. He was very tired and sleepy, so he went to bed early.(Rewrite using "because")
→
11. " I have to do my home work " Nam said to me. (Rewrite using "reported speech")
→
12. We can solve this problem . (Rewrite using "passive")
→
13. " Do you play soccer?" He asked me. (Rewrite using "reported speech")
→
14. " Where do you live ? " He asked Nam. (Rewrite using "reported speech")
→
15. Obey my my instructions or I will punish you. (Rewrite using "If")
→
16. If you don't learn hard, you will fail the exam. (Rewrite using "or")
→
17. Unless she stays in bed, she won't get well soon.(Rewrite using "if")
→
18. They often went to Paris on weekends.
→ They used
19. They have just bought their son a new bicycle .
→ A new bicycle
20. He sends emails to us every day.
→ Emails.....
21. People produce million tons of garbage every year.
→ Million tons of garbage.....
22. We have learnt English for 4 years.
→ We started
23. They have changed the traditional ao dai a lot since then.
→ The
24. Laura hasn't written to her mother for a month
→ The last
25. We started to learn English 4 years ago.
→ We have.....
26. He began to work for this company in 2010.
→ He has.....
27. The last time it rained was a fortnight ago.
→ It hasn't.....
28. "Can I borrow you 100,000 dong ?" he said to me.
→ He asked me
29. She said to Peter: "Where did you go yesterday ?"
→ She asked
30. "Do you often practice speaking English with your partners?" the examiner said to Lan.
→ The examiner asked Lan
31. " I'm leaving here for Hue tomorrow." She said. → Hoa asked
→ Maryam.....
32. The girl is very intelligent . You are talking to her (**relative clause**)
→
33. She is not well . She goes to school (**although**)
→

34. We are wet because we don't have an umbrella .(if)
→
35. The air is not pure so we are not healthy . (if)
→
36. We tried to invite him to the party. He didn't come. (even though)
→
37. Why don't we take part in social activities ? (The teacher / suggest)
→
38. The room is very small. It's quite comfortable. (Although)
→
39. Amstrong lives in the USA. He first walked on the moon . (relative clause)
→
40. If he doesn't come soon, he will miss the bus.(Rewrite using "Unless")
→

VI. Circle one best option from A,B,C or D to complete the sentence.

A. Mai really enjoys her English lessons. She likes her teacher and her classmates, and enjoys speaking English both with the teacher and other students. She always tries to speak English as much as she can. If there is something she doesn't understand, she asks her teacher or her friends. She tries to speak English very well, but she doesn't worry about her mistakes. She believes that she can learn from her mistakes. Mai is very good at grammar. When she meets new grammar, she tries to work out the rules for herself, but of course she is not always right. She always does her homework very carefully. She often gets a chance to practice speaking English with English people when she meets them, even though sometimes she feels a bit shy about her English.

1. What does Mai do when she doesn't understand the lesson?
A. She asks her teacher or her friends.
B. She tries to speak English as much as she can.
C. She does her homework very carefully. D. She tries to work out the rules for herself.
2. Why doesn't she worry much about her mistakes?
A. Because she is very good at grammar.
B. Because she enjoys speaking English both with the teacher and other students.
C. Because she believes that she can learn from her mistakes.
D. Because she often gets a chance to practice speaking English with English people.
3. What does she do when she meets new grammar?
A. She tries to work out the rules for herself. B. She does her homework very carefully.
C. She asks her teacher or her friends. D. She tries to speak English as much as she can.
4. How does Mai feel when she meet English people?
A. She feels self-confident D. She feels natural
C. She feels a bit shy D. She feels nervous.
5. What is the text about?
A. It's about Mai's difficulties in learning English.
B. It's about Mai's favorite subjects at school.
C. It's about how Mai studies grammar. D. It's about how Mai learns English.

B. Television is one of the man's most (1) _____ means of communication. It brings events and sounds (2) _____ around the world into millions of homes. A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the President making a (3) _____ or visit a foreign country. He can see a war being (4) _____ and watch statesmen try (5) _____ about peace. Through television, home viewers can see and learn about people, places, and things all over the world. It brings them coverage of America's astronauts as the astronauts explore outer space. In (7) _____ to all these things, television brings its viewers a steady stream of programs that are (8) _____ to entertain. In fact, TV provides (9) _____

entertainment programs than any other kind. The programs include action-packed dramas, light comedies (10) _____ events and motion pictures

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. importance | B. important | C. unimportance | D. unimportant |
| 2. A. from | B. at | C. in | D. to |
| 3. A. speak | B. speaking | C. speech | D. spoken |
| 4. A. fight | B. find | C. found | D. fought |
| 5. A. bring | B. brought | C. bringing | D. to bring |
| 6. A. viewers | B. seers | C. lookers | D. watchers |
| 7. A. add | B. edit | C. addition | D. editor |
| 8. A. made | B. designed | C. did | D. built |
| 9. A. many | B. much | C. more | D. most |
| 10. A. sport | B. sporting | C. sported | D. sportier |

C. Television is an important invention of the 20th century. It has been so popular that now we can't imagine what life would be like if there were no television. Television is a major mean of communication. It brings pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of home. TV viewers can see and learn about people, places and things in far way lands. TV widens our knowledge by introducing us to new ideas which may lead us to new hobbies and recreations. In addition to the news, TV provides us with variety of programs that can satisfy every taste. Most people now seem to like spending their evenings watching TV. It is more convenient for them to sit at home watching TV than to go out for amusement elsewhere.

1. When was television invented?

.....

2. Is television useful for our life?

.....

3. What benefits does TV bring to people's life?

.....

4. Why do most people like spending their evening watching TV?

.....

VII. RELATIVE CLAUSES.

A. Combine these pairs of sentences, using *who, which, where and whose*.

1. He often tells me about his village .He was born there.
2. The man is an architect. We play with his son every day.
3. The city was very beautiful. We spent our vacation in that city.
4. The book was rather difficult. I gave him that book.
5. The picture has been stolen. You were talking about it.
6. This morning I met Diana. I hadn't seen her for ages.
7. I saw a girl. Her beauty took my breath away.
8. John is absent from school. His mother's in hospital.
9. This woman is a doctor. She often treats the poor
10. I don't like the stories. The stories have unhappy endings
11. Do you remember the teacher ? You met him at the station
12. This is Mr Smith. He helped me do the work
13. The novel is interesting. My uncle wrote it.
14. Da Lat is one of the most beautiful cities of Viet Nam. It has a lot of water falls.
15. Nam lent me this book. He is a friend of mine.

B. Fill in each blank with a suitable relative pronoun(who, that, which, where, whose).

1. She is the girl..... sits next to me in class.
2. People fear flying avoid traveling by plane.
3. That is the man daughter won the first prize in the contest.

4. We used the map my sister drew for us.
5. That is the place the accident occurred.
6. We couldn't find the man car was blocking our driveway.
7. My father's car, is very old, uses too much gasoline.
8. The house I was born and grew up was destroyed in an earthquake.

C. Choose the best answer

1. Solar energy is clean because it doesn't cause ____ (*pollution/ necessity/ population / garbage*)
2. Nam forgot turning off the faucet, _____ (*and/ but/ because / so*) his bath is overflowing.
3. I'm _____ (*surprise/ surprising /surprised / to surprise*) that you can come back so soon.
4. (*However/ Therefore/ As/ But*) _____ plastic bags are very hard to dissolve, we should use tree leaves to wrap food.
5. Man is _____ (*slow/ slowly / carefully / happily*) destroying the Earth.
6. If we go _____ (*up / on/ to/ for*) throwing trash onto the water, there will be a shortage of fresh water in a few years.
7. She was very _____ (*interesting/ interested/ interestingly/ interest*) in protecting the environment.
8. What will you do if you _____ (*pass/ passed/ passes/ will pass*) the exam?
9. What _____ (*will happen/ happen/ is happening/ does happen*) if people go on destroying the environment?
10. I suggest _____ (*take/ should take/ taking/ took*) a shower instead of a bath to save energy.
11. It's too cold. Don't turn _____ (*on/ off/ up/ down*) the fan, please.
12. That's an excellent painting, Hoa. _____ (*Well done./ You're welcome/ It's nice of you to say so./ I'm fine*).
13. The person _____ (*that/ which/ who/ whom*) invented the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell.
14. _____ are funnel-shaped storms which pass overland below a thunderstorm.
a. Hurricanes b. Tornadoes c. Tidal waves d. Volcanoes
15. His sense of humor _____ him from others.
a. separates b. compares c. differs d. distinguishes
16. He lives very far from home. _____, he always returns home on Mother's Day.
a. Because b. Although c. However d. Therefore
17. Let me congratulate you _____ your nomination, Tuan.
a. on b. in c. at d. to
18. The test wasn't very difficult _____, they didn't finish it perfectly.
a. because b. although c. however d. therefore
19. We can predict when a volcano will _____.
a. abrupt b. abruptness c. erupt d. eruption
20. The boy _____ is wearing a blue shirt over there is my best friend.
a. that b. who c. a and b d. which
21. In Australia, a tropical storm is known as _____.
a. hurricane b. typhoon c. thunderstorm d. cyclone

D. Choose the best word to complete the sentence

1. I want everybody to listen _____ (*care / careful /careless / carefully*)
2. Scientists are looking for an _____ way to reduce energy consumption. (*effect/ effecting /effective/effectively*)
3. I suggest _____ money for the poor in our village. (*save/to save/saving/saved*)
4. Who looks _____ your children when you are away from home? (*for /at /after /to*)
5. He shouted and looked _____ at me when I broke the vase. (*angry/angrily/angrier/ angried*)

6. Everyone must take part in _____deforestation.(*to prevent/prevent/preventing/prevented*)
7. I'm very _____that I will go to Dalat tomorrow.(*excited/ excite /excitedly/ exciting*)
8. If Ba _____.rich , he would travel around the world(*is /was / will be/ were*)
9. We are saving money_____we want to buy a new house. (so /*because /but/ and*)
10. Your teacher writes poems and stories,_____she? (*don't/won't/didn't/doesn't*)
11. She doesn't know the man_____sent her this letter.(*which /who /whom /whose*)
12. _____air is one of the many problems we have to solve.(*pure/polluted/dust/pleasant*)
13. We haven't met since we _____ school. (*left /leave / have left /had left*)
14. Where _____you go if you did not have a car ?(*would / have / will/ did*)
15. Her family is aware of saving _____(*energy/ energize /energetic / energetically*)
16. I think we should use public transport instead _____motorbikes(*by /with / of / for*)
17. You should reduce theof water your family use (*number / amount / much / many*)
18. Afaucet can waste 500 liters of water a month (*drip / dripped / dripping*)
19. Gases from factories and vehicles mainly cause air _____ (*pollute/ pollution/ polluted/ unpolluted*)
20. I suggest that you _____study harder to please your parents (*may / might / should / could*)
21. Family members _____live a part try to be together at Tet (*who / whom / which / whose*)
22. That's is very kind _____you (*in / at / for / of*)
23. Nga, _____is standing over there is my best friend (*who / that / whom / whose*)
24. There is too much traffic._____, (*However, Because, Therefore, Although*), the air is polluted
25. John suggested _____(*takes, to take, taking, took*) showers instead of baths to save water
26. Mary didn't come to the party because she had to look _____(*at, up, for, after*) her sister
27. In oder to keep fit we should do exercises _____(*regularly, regulating, regular, regulation*)
28. She turned the television _____(*on, off, down, up*) to see the weather forecast
29. If I were you, I _____(won't, don't, will, wouldn't) buy that coat
30. Mr. Baker, _____(*who, whom, which, that*) has just talked to you, is a farmer
31. People should drive their cars _____(*careless, carelessly, careful, carefully*) in busy streets
32. When tropical storm reaches 120 km per hour, it is called _____(*typhoon, hurricane, tornado, cyclone*) in North and South America
33. Tet is the most important_____ (*celebration, invention, decoration, preparation*) for Vietnamese people
34. Remember to _____ (*turn on, turn off, turn up, turn down*) household appliances after using
35. He enjoys reading books _____(*who, which, what, whose*) are on computer science