**CU KHOI SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**GROUP: ENGLISH**

**REVISION FOR THE SECOND MID-TERM TEST**

**GRADE 9 - School year: 2021 - 2022**

**A. THEORY: Content: Unit 7,8,9**

**1. Pronunciation**

**2. Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a. Recipes and eating habits** | **b. Tourism** | **c. English in the world** |

**3. Grammar**

**UNIT 7**

**1. SOME AND ANY**

**- SOME và ANY là hai tính từ chỉ số lượng bất định. Chúng được dùng trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SOME (MỘT VÀI, MỘT ÍT)** | **ANY (NÀO)** |
| - **Some** được dùng trong câu khẳng định và lời mời, yêu cầu | - **Any** được dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc câu hỏi. |
| *Ex:* Would you like some tea? | *Ex:* Do you have any pens? |
| - **Some** đứng trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều. | - **Any** đứng trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều. |
| *Ex:*  There are some butter.  There are some eggs. | *Ex:*  There isn’t any butter.  Are there any eggs? |

**2. MODAL VERBS IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1**

**Động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu điều kiện loại 1.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause (Mệnh đề If)** | **Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)** |
| **If + S + V (present simple)** | **S + will/ can/ may/ must + V (bare infinitive)** |

Câu điều kiện này điều kiện có thể hoặc không thể thực hiện trong tương lai.

Ex:

* I will buy a big house if I have enough money.
* I will be late for school if you don’t drive faster.

**3. Quantifiers:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - a cup of  - a bottle of  - a glass of  - a bunch of  - a head of | - a slice of  - a clove of  - a teaspoon of  - a gram/ kilo of  - a packet of |

**UNIT 8**

**I. INDEFINITE ARTICLES: A/ AN**

- **An** đứng trước 1 danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu bằng 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i).

- **A** đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu bằng 1 phụ âm.

**1. A/ An** được dùng trước:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Danh từ đếm được, số ít.  \*An: đứng trước nguyên âm hoặc “h” câm. | Ex: ***a*** doctor, ***a*** bag, ***an*** animal, ***an*** hour.......  Ex: ***an*** animal, ***an*** hour....... |
| - Trong các cấu trúc:  **so + adj + a/an + noun**  **such + a/an + noun**  **as + adj + a/an + noun + as**  **How + adj + a/an + noun + verb!** | Ex:  - It’s such ***a*** beautiful picture.  - She is as pretty ***a*** girl as her sister.  - How beautiful ***a*** girl you are! |
| - Chỉ một người được đề cập qua tên. | Ex: ***A*** Mrs. Blue sent you this letter. |
| - Trước các danh từ trong ngữ đồng vị. | Ex: Nguyen Du, ***a*** great poet, wrote that novel. |
| - Trong các cụm từ chỉ số lượng. | Ex: ***a*** pair, ***a*** couple, ***a*** lot of, ***a*** little, ***a*** few, ***a*** large/great number of.......... |

**2. A/ An** không được dùng:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - ONE được sử dụng thay A/An để nhấn mạnh. | Ex: There is a book on the table, but ***one*** is not enough. |
| - Trước danh từ không đếm được. | Ex: ***Coffee*** is also a kind of drink. |
| - Trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều. | Ex: ***Dogs*** are faithful animals. |

**II. DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE**

**1. THE** được dùng trước:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Những vật duy nhất | Ex: ***the*** sun, ***the*** moon, ***the*** world.... |
| - Các danh từ được xác nhận bởi cụm tính từ hoặc mệnh đề tính từ | - ***The*** house with green fence is hers.  - ***The*** man that we met has just come. |
| - Các danh từ được xác định qua ngữ cảnh hoặc được đề cập trước đó | Ex: Finally, ***the*** writer killed himself.  - I have a book and an eraser. ***The*** book is now on the table. |
| - Các danh từ chỉ sự giải trí ... | Ex: ***the*** theater, ***the*** concert |

**2. \*Article: a/an/the**

Mạo từ trong tiếng anh gồm 2 loại bao gồm:

* Mạo từ xác định (Denfinite article): the
* Mạo từ bất định (Indefinite article): a, an

### Mạo từ “An”

* **Trước một danh từ số ít bắt đầu bằng 4 nguyên âm (e, o, a, i)**
* **Trước 2 bán nguyên âm u,y.**
* **Trước các danh từ bắt đầu bằng âm “h” câm. VD: an hour.**

### Mạo từ “A”

* **Dùng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm.**
* **Trước danh từ bắt đầu với “uni”.**

**Mạo từ xác định “The”**

đề cập tới đối tượng mà cả người nói lẫn người nghe đều biết.

* VD : a university
* **The + N chỉ đối tượng được coi là duy nhất**.  
  VD: The mon, the sun, v.v….
* **The + từ chỉ thứ tự**.  
  VD : the first, the last, v.v… .
* **The + Liên Bang, Hợp chúng quốc, quần đảo**.  
  VD : the US, the UK, etc.
* **The + N chỉ chức vụ hay tước hiệu mà KHÔNG có tên riêng đi kèm.**  
  VD: the Queen, the King, v.v… .
* **The + Adj chỉ tính cách đặc điểm khi nói tới nhóm người**  
  E.g: the mean, the old, v.v….
* **The + Tên nhạc cụ.**  
  VD : the piano, the guitar, etc.
* **The + N chỉ tên riêng của dãy núi, đại dương, hồ, sông… mà KHÔNG có N chỉ các đối tượng đi kèm**  
  VD: London is on the Themse.
* **The + N số ít khi nói đến cả một thể loại**  
  VD :the rose = roses.
* **The + N chỉ phương hướng**  
  VD: the West, the East, etc.

**3. THE** không dùng được

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Trước các danh từ số nhiều nói chung | Ex: They build ***houses*** near the hall. |
| - Danh từ trừu tượng, không đếm được | Ex: ***Independence*** is a happy thing. |
| - Các danh từ chỉ màu sắc | Ex: ***Red*** and ***white*** make pink. |
| - Các môn học | Ex: ***Math*** is her worst subject. |
| - Các vật liệu, kim loại | Ex: ***Steel*** is made from ***iron***. |
| - Các tên nước, châu lục, thành phố | Ex: ***Ha Noi*** is the capital of ***VietNam***. |
| - Các chức danh, tên người | Ex: ***President*** Bill Clinton, ***Ba***, ***Nga*** |
| - Các bữa ăn, món ăn, thức ăn | Ex: We have ***rice*** and ***fish*** for ***dinner***. |
| - Các trò chơi, thể thao | Ex: ***Football*** is a popular sport in VN. |
| - Các loại bệnh tật | Ex: ***Cold*** is a common disease. |
| - Ngôn ngữ, tiếng nói | Ex: ***English*** is being used everywhere. |
| - Các kỳ nghi, lễ hội | Ex: Tet, Christmas, Valentine... |
| - Các mũi đất (nhô ra biển, hồ, núi) | Ex: ***Cape*** Horn, ***Lake*** Than Tho, ***Mount*** Cam, ***Mount*** Rushmore....  \*But: ***the*** Cape of Good Hope, ***the*** Great Lake, ***the*** Mount of Olive.... |

**UNIT 9**

**1. Conditional sentence type 2**

a. Form:

If + S1 + V (past simple) ….., S2+ would/could + V infinitive

Or : S2+ would/could + V infinitive ……If + S1 + V (past simple) …..

b. Use: to express unreal condition at present.

c. Example: If I were you, I would visit her.

**2. Conditional sentence type 2: Unreal condition**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If-clause** | **Main clause** |
| Past Simple  (Be: was/were) | ( Should / would/ could + V-inf) |

- If I had a lot of free time, I would go swimming.

(= I haven’t got free time, so I won’t go swimming)

- If Tom were here, he would know the answer.

(= Tom isn’t here, so he doesn’t know the answer.)

- I would call him if I knew his number.(= I don’t know his number, so I won’t call him)

**3. Relative clauses**

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

Khi các đại từ who, whom, whose, which, that được dùng để giới thiệu mệnh đề quan hệ, chúng ta gọi là đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns).

• Who, whom được dùng khi chúng ta đề cập đến người. Who thay thế cho chủ ngữ, whom thay thế cho tân ngữ.

Ex: The little girl who lives next door is very cute.

The boy whom I wanted to see was away on holiday.

• Which được dùng làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ thay cho danh từ chỉ đồ vật, con vật hoặc sự việc.

Ex: This is a toy which I bought last Sunday.

The car which was left over there looked very expensive.

• That được dùng để đề cập đến đồ vật hay chỉ người. Nó có thể thay thế cho who, whom hay which trong quan hệ xác định (defining relative clause).

Ex: Do you know the girl that Nhung is talking to?

That is the car which/ that belongs to Mark.

• Whose được dùng để chỉ sự sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước. Whose được dùng như từ hạn định đứng trước danh từ thay cho các tính từ sở hữu his, her, its, their. Whose + N có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: The girl whose book you borrowed yesterday is Jerry.

What is the name of the man whose money you borrow?

**Lưu ý:**

• Khi who, whom, which đóng vai trò là tân ngữ trong mệnh đề xác định thì chúng ta có thế bỏ đi.

Ex: The boy who/ whom I have just talked to is very intelligent.

= The boy I have just talked to is very intelligent.

• "That" không được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

+ Trong mệnh đề quan hệ không giới hạn

Eg: Quoc, whom I love, is really intelligent and humorous.

+ Sau giới từ

Eg: The songs to which I'm listening is sung by Minh Tuyet.

• "That" bắt buộc phải sử dụng

+ Danh từ cần thay thế bao gồm người và vật (mixed antecedents)

Ex: We saw tanks and soldiers that came to the village.

+ Danh từ cần thay thế được bổ nghĩa bởi so sánh nhất

Ex: Kevin is the most handsome boy that I have ever met.

+ Có các từ any, one, no one, anything, all, ...

Ex: He is the only boy that loves me.

**b) Trạng từ quan hệ (Relative adverbs)**

Các trạng từ when, where và why có thể được dùng để giới thiệu mệnh đề quan hệ sau các danh từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn và lí do.

• Where (= in/ at which): được dùng thay cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn.

Ex: This is the place where I met him.

• When (= on/ at/ in which): được dùng thay cho danh từ chỉ thời gian.

Ex: I never forget the day when she said goodbye.

• Why (= for which): thường được dùng chỉ lý do, thay cho the reason.

Ex: Please tell me the reason why you are so happy.

**Lưu ý:**

- Trong mệnh đề quan hệ, when và why có thể được bỏ, hoặc thay bằng that.

Ex: The reason (why/ that) I didn't come your home is that I didn't know your address.

- Không dùng giới từ (prepositions) trong mệnh đề quan hệ bắt đầu bằng các trạng từ quan hệ where, when và why.

Ex: The building where she lives is very tall.

[NOT ... in where she lives-or-where she lives in]

nhưng The building in which she lives is very tall.

- Where có thể được dùng mà không có danh từ chỉ nơi chốn đi trước.

Ex: Put the book where they can see it.

**\* Trong mệnh đề quan hệ thì**

- who thay cho chủ ngữ chỉ người;

Eg: Do you know the people who live over the road?

- whom thay cho tân ngữ chỉ người;

Eg: The woman whom my brother is talking to is my English teacher.

- whose thay cho tính từ sở hữu;

Eg: The woman whose daughter is studying in my class is my English teacher.

- which thay cho chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ chỉ vật;

Eg: Did you see the letter which came today?

Now they were driving by the houses which Andy had described.

- that có thể thay thế cho who, whom, which trong mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định; ngoài ra chỉ dùng riêng that trong các trường hợp trước that có các từ all, first, second,... last, most, best, only.

Ex: It's the most interesting book that I've ever read.

**c.**  **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.*

***Eg:*** Do you know the name of the **teacher *who*** *came here yesterday*?

->Mệnh đề xác định **không có dấu phẩy**

**d. 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.*

Eg:  Miss Hoa, ***who*** *taught me English*, was a good teacher.

->Mệnh đề không xác định có dấu phẩy và Mệnh đề này không được dùng **“That”**

**Note:That** có thể được dùng để chỉ người hay vật, thay thế cho chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. **That** đặc biệt được sử dụng khi danh từ đứng trước nó là all, everyone, everybody, anyone, someone hay khi danh từ đứng trước nó có thể chỉ cho **cả người lẫn vật.**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**PRACTICE TEST 1**

**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**Choose the word that is stressed differently from that of the other words.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. constancy | B. sympathy | C. suspicious | D. generous |
| 2. | A. attraction | B. humorous | C. unselfish | D. acquaintance |
| 3. | A. memorable | B. confident | C. excited | D. interested |

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. | A. **s**tew | B. **s**auce | C. **s**ugar | D. **s**team |
| 5. | A. s**i**ze | B. v**i**negar | C. wh**i**sk | D. allerg**i**c |
| 6. | A. d**i**sh | B. l**i**quid | C. comb**i**ne | D. p**i**nch |

**Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. | If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook food yourself, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a bowl of cereal and some milk. | | | |
|  | A. can/ can | B. don't/ must | C. can't/ must | D. can't/ can |
| 8. | Hard work is a vital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for success. | | | |
|  | A. tradition | B. habit | C. ingredient | D. presentation |
| 9. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you wear warm clothes, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cold. | | | |
|  | A. If/ should | B. Unless/ will | C. Unless/ should | D. If/ will |
| 10. | If you want to lose weight, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cut down on your sugar intake. | | | |
|  | A. shouldn't | B. mustn't | C. should | D. have |
| 11. | You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put some sunscreen on your skin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you want toprevent it from the harmful effects of the sun. | | | |
|  | A. need/ unless | B. will/ unless | C. should/ if | D. must/ if |
| 12. | You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up smoking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will get ill. | | | |
|  | A. to give/ unless | B. have given/ and | C. giving/ if | D. give/ or |
| 13. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the chicken with almonds to make your dish more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . | | | |
|  | A. Should garnish/ beautiful | | B. Garnish/ appealing | |
|  | C. You must garnish/ flavorsome | | D. Will you garnish/ pretty | |
| 14. | Seafood is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of beach cities. | | | |
|  | A. speciality | B. nutrition | C. preparation | D. mixer |
| 15. | You should stop eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chips. They can make you fat. | | | |
|  | A. salty | B. spicy | C. greasy | D. bland |
| 16. | On her birthday, he arranged the glasses in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the table. | | | |
|  | A. pattern | B. arrangement | C. model | D. design |
| 17. | She is so sweet. She picked me a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of flowers. | | | |
|  | A. handful | B. bunch | C. loaf | D. pinch |
| 18. | Next, you need to chop the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and add it to the salad. | | | |
|  | A. beef | B. cube | C. celery | D. lasagne |
| 19. | If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fewer calories than you bum, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lose weight. | | | |
|  | A. eat/ will | B. should eat/ might | C. will eat/ should | D. must eat/ do |
| 20. | Add a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of mixed herbs and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a much more delicious dish. | | | |
|  | A. handful/ must | B. cup/ might | C. teaspoon/ may | D. head/ should |
| 21. | Let it boil for another 5 minutes. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs. | | | |
|  | A. whisked | B. hard-boiled | C. deep-fried | D. steamed |
| 22. | What should I do if I have a stomach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? | | | |
|  | A. sickness | B. weakness | C. ache | D. ill |
| 23. | Turn the heat down and let it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for thirty minutes. | | | |
|  | A. stir-fry | B. cube | C. simmer | D. steam |
| 24. | This meat is beautifully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Can you share your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with us? | | | |
|  | A. raw/ receipt | B. cooked/ flavor | C. soft/ ingredient | D. tender/ recipe |

**Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space**

The survey of eating habits was (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ho Chi Minh City by a group of Japanese (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to understand the changes of eating environments and habits accompanying with the economic growth after the war in Viet Nam.  
The surveys were made in 2002 and 2006. In the survey in 2002, the Vietnamese surely took three meals a day without (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any snacks. They mainly took (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like rice, bread, noodles and some vegetables. But the (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of oils and fats and milk products was rare. It is like (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Japan in several decades ago.  
In the survey in 2006, the changes in eating habits were observed. (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rising of their concern on eating, they rarely took food late at night. The variety and frequency of food was increased. The intake of snacks was also increased. These changes are (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to have been caused by the change in their (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards eating due to the change in lifestyle and those changes had been observed in Japan. More (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , however, they were in Viet Nam.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. | A. behaved | B. conducted | C. carried | D. made |
| 26. | A. nutrition | B. inspections | C. inspector | D. nutritionists |
| 27. | A. doing | B. asking | C. making | D. taking |
| 28. | A. staples | B. proteins | C. basics | D. staples food |
| 29. | A. intake | B. processes | C. production | D. amount |
| 30. | A. those | B. which | C. that | D. what |
| 31. | A. Together with | B. Because | C. Despite | D. Due to |
| 32. | A. found | B. considered | C. regarded | D. thinking |
| 33. | A. attitude | B. effect | C. confidence | D. impression |
| 34. | A. friendly | B. fast | C. rapid | D. rapidly |

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

**Simple Ways to Lose Weight on a Budget *Plan to Cook at Home***  
Instead of buying costly prepared meals, which often tend to be high in calories, cook your own at home. Plan out your meals with high-fiber foods like beans and whole grains which will keep you full and are a cheaper, healthier alternative to rich proteins and more processed grains. ***Eat Less***  
Eating less leads to weight loss, and cost savings, especially if you cut down on the right things. Start by cutting your portions of pricy meat and poultry. Or swap out meat and poultry for cheaper vegetarian proteins like beans, lentils, tofu and eggs for some of your meals. ***Double Up on Vegetables***  
Vegetables are great for weight loss, as well as all-around health. They are low in calories and high in water and fiber — two things that keep you feeling full. Save cash by shopping for those that are in season. Frozen vegetables can be a great bargain, with just as much nutrition as fresh, since they are picked and frozen at their peak ripeness. ***Get Creative with Your Exercise Options***  
You don't need to **shell out** a monthly gym fee to get moving. Instead, find fun activities you enjoy for free. If you're just getting started with a regular exercise routine, try your beginning with daily walks: start slowly and build up time and speed. ***Make Friends with Someone***  
One of the most powerful resources you have for helping you lose weight is your social network. Find a friend who is also trying to lose weight and agree to help each other stay motivated. One study found that when friends participated in a group weight-loss programme together, they lost more weight than people who did the same programme on their own.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 35. | The advantage of cooking at home is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | |
|  | A. to have food that is high in calories | |
|  | B. to choose foods that keep you full and is cheaper | |
|  | C. to plan out your costly prepared meals | |
|  | D. to enjoy a variety of rich proteins and more processed grains | |
| 36. | In order to cut down on your daily calories, you should do all the following things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | |
|  | A. eat less meat and poultry | |
|  | B. follow vegetarian diets for your meals | |
|  | C. cut down on animal proteins for some of your meals | |
|  | D. eat more beans, lentils, tofu and eggs | |
| 37. | All of the following are true about vegetables EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | |
|  | A. vegetables can keep you feeling full | |
|  | B. they help you lose weight effectively | |
|  | C. frozen vegetables are not good for your health | |
|  | D. you feel healthier and save money with fresh vegetables in season | |
| 38. | We can infer from the article that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | |
|  | A. you should find fun activities at the gym and follow them | |
|  | B. a partner can make you feel more motivated in losing weight | |
|  | C. you should join in a social network instead of going to a gym | |
|  | D. joining a programme you can lose more weight than your partner | |
| 39. | The phrase “**shell out**” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | |
|  | A. peel something out | B. become more interested in something |
|  | C. pay money for something | D. take someone out of a shell |

**WRITING**

**Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence, using "you".**

40. People who live in a cold country don't like hot weather.

If you live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41. Teachers have to work very hard.

If you're a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

42. People who do a lot of exercise stay fit and healthy.

If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

43. Mechanics understand engines.

If you're a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

44. People who read newspapers know what's happening in the world.

If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

45. In order to get a driver’s license, you must be at least 18 years old.

**PRACTICE TEST 2**

**I. 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:**

1.A. d**e**cision B. **e**rode C. ch**e**ckout D. **e**xotic

2.A. re**s**ort B. sea**s**on C. excur**s**ion D. rea**s**onable

3. **A**. stalagm**i**te B. exped**i**tion C. tour**i**sm D. ind**i**cate

**II. 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:**

4. A. successful B. cognitive C. different D. wonderful

5. A. efficient B. exciting C. portable D. distracting

6. A. accommodate B. stimulating C. magnificence D. imperial

**III. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences:**

7.You can learn a lot about the local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_by talking to local people.

A. territory B. area C. land D. nation

8. It’s good to have someone to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you when you are visiting a new place.

A. lead B. take C. guide D. bring

9. When you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the airport.

A. arrive B. reach C. get D. achieve

10. It can be quite busy here during the tourist\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. season B. phase C. period D. stage

11. Make sure you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a hotel before you come to our island, especially in the summer.

A. book B. keep C. put D. buy

12. Captain Cook discovered Australia on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the Pacific.

A. vacation B. travel C. cruise D. voyage

13. Most tourist attractions in London charge an admission\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fare B. ticket C. fee D. pay

14. The hotel where we are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is quite luxurious.

A. living B. existing C. remaining D. staying

15. The street food in Hoi An is delicious and \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. available B. fabulous C. affordable D. fascinating

16. Every time I fly to the United State, I get really bad \_\_\_\_\_.

A. asthma B. jet lag C. confusion D. recreation

17.This morning I bought a newspaper and a magazine. \_\_\_\_ newspaper is in my bag , but I don’t know where \_\_\_\_\_ magazine is.

A. A/a B. A/ the C. The/ The D. The/ a

18. She is disappointed at not passing the GCSE examination, but I consider she will \_\_\_

A. get over B. fill in C. take after D. turn off

19. You had your house repaired last month, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hadn’t you B. didn’t you C. isn’t it D. hadn’t it.

20. I \_\_\_\_\_ it to you if you told me earlier.

A. would give B. had given C. will give D. would have given

**IV. Mark the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correcting in** **each of the following sentences:**

21. The **more** you **practise**, the **fluently** you can **speak**.

A B C D

22.He **said** that he **has done** his **home work** **since** 7 o’clock.

A B C D

23. The Call of the Wild is **one of** the **many** stories **about** the gold rush in Alaska **writing** by Jack London.

A B C D

24. **When** he **will return**, **I’ll give** him **the** key.

A B C D

**V. Mark the letter A,B C or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges:**

25. Phuc: “ What factors affect tourism ?”

Khanh: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Economic factors are always decisive ones.

B. A strong tourism industry brings the country numorous advantages.

C. It is influenced by so many things , such as weather, people and administrative policies.

D. people need to be professionally trained to work in tourism industry.

26. “It’s nearly tet holiday already “

“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

1. How time flies! B. Thanks a million

C. Don’t make me laugh D. No such luck.

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

27. Young people are now getting more and more **concerned** about environmental problems.

A. worried B. nervous C. hopeless D. uneasy

28. In Vietnam, it is customary to choose a **favourable** day for occasions such as weddings, funerals , or house-moving days.

A. suitable B. farvourite C. beautiful D. whole

**VII. Mark the letter A,B C or D to indicate the word OPPOSTE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions:**

29. Most employers **prefer** male workers to female ones.

A. want B. compliment C. care about D. favour

30. She **failed** to get into medical university.

A. passed B. qualified C. didn’t succeed D. sastified.

**VIII. Choose the correct word to complete the following passage.**

Ha Long bay is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and popular travel ….(31)…. In Quang NINh Province, Viet Nam. The bay features thousands of limestone karsts and isles in various shapes and sizes. Ha Long bay is a center of a larger zone whih ….(32)….. Bai Tu Long bay to the northeast and Cat ba island to the southwest.

Ha Long Bay has an area of around 1,553km2 including 1,960-2000 islets, most of ….(33)…. Are limestone. The core of the bay has an area of 334 km2 with a high density of 775 islets. The limestone in this bay has gone through 500 million years of formation in different conditions and environments. The evolution of million years of the karst in this bay has taken 20 million years ….(34)…. The impact of the tropical wet climate . The geo-diversity of the environment in the area has created …..(35)… including a tropical evergreen biosystem, oceanic and sea shore biosystem. Ha Long Bay is home to 14 endemic floral species and 60 endemic faunal species.

31. A. situation B. destination C. direction D. ground

32. A. offers B. includes C. consists D. covers

33. A. them B. those C. which D. whom

34. A. in B. of C. for D. under

35. A. biochemical B. biodiversity C. bioconversion D. biodefense

**IX. Read the following passage, and then answer the question below.**

After only 50 minute flight from HoChi Minhcity, you will set foot on the tropical paradise of VietNam and the world: Phu Quoc island.

The island has a roughly triangular shape with a north-south length of 50 km and a west-east width of 25km. A great part of terrain is filled with beautiful sandy beaches but there is a moutainous religion with 99 peaks among which the Peak of Chua mountain is the tallest one at 603 meters. Due to Phu Quoc ‘s location in the Gulf of Thailand, its climate is sub-equatorial with a temperate weather all year round, making trips to Phu Quoc possible any time in the year. However, the best time to travel to this island is during the dry season, from November until March, when the sly is blue and clear and the rains are away.

Phu Quoc is famous for it’s the cuisines and a natural wonderful coastline. The most famous food of Phu Quoc is fish sauce, which has become quite popular all over Vietnam and the world. Besides, another thing worth trying there is the spicy yet interesting black pepper. However, the factor that will definitely intrigue you to visit Phu Quoc is its untouched coastline featuring several heavenly beaches. They have yet to be explored to their full ability, but this fact might be actually positive as it gives the shores a romantic beauty that you can find in nowhere else in the world.

36. The word “ intrigue “ has the closet meaning to \_\_\_\_

A. attract B. promote C. inspire D. pay attention to

37. According to the passage, Phu Quoc island \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. has both beaches and mountains B. doesn’t have much tourist attraction

C. has the tallest mountain in Vietnam D. doesn’t have rains all the year round

38. Tourists can visit Phu Quoc anytime in the year thanks to \_\_\_\_

A. its location by the sea B. its friendly local people

C. its temperate climate D. its dry season

39. What are Phu Quoc’s specialities ?

A. red pepper and sidh sauce B. black pepper and dried fish

C. red pepper and soya sauce D. spicy black pepper and fish sauce

40. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Phu Quoc island is located in the Gulf of Thailand

B. The beaches in Phu Quoc island have been explored to their full potentials.

C. Phu Quoc’s dry season begins from November and lasts through March

D. The island is roughly triangular in shape.

**X. Rewrite the following sentences using the provided word and keep meaning as that of the root one.**

41. Watching TV is not as important as doing homework.

=> Doing homework ………………………………………………………………..

42. My friend plays the piano brilliantly.

-> My friend is ……………………………………………………………………..

43.I have never had to wait this long for a bus before.

-> This is ………………………………………………………………………….

44.It took us more than 3 hours to discover the inner Ha Noi.

-> We spent ………………………………………………………………………….

45. Don’t leave the lights on all night, you will waste electricity.

-> If ………………………………………………………………………………..

**XI. Complete the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in brackets.**

46. People say that he is a famous singer. ( IT )

-> ……………………………………………………………………………..

47. The novel is very interesting. ( FIND )

-> ……………………………………………………………………………….

48. “ Did you come to the party last night ?” He asked me. ( IF)

-> ……………………………………………………………………………….

49. The group plans to establish an import business. (SET )

-> ………………………………………………………………………………..

50. I don’t have a car. ( WISH )

-> ………………………………………………………………………………….

**PRACTICE TEST 3**

**PART A: PHONETICS**

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

1. A. imitate B. translate C. phrase D. language

2. A. var*i*ety B. bilingual C. derivative D. dialect

3. A. massive B. immersion C. establish D. rusty

**Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

4. A. language B. accent C . grammar D. mistake

5. A. bilingual B. contribute C. guarantee D. admission

6. A. translate B. pronounce C. persuade D. borrow

7. A. official B. interview C. adjective D dominant

8. A. certificate B. education C. derivative D. approximate

9. A. punctual B. flexible C. openness D. specific

10. A. establishment B. derivative C. population D. simplicity

**PART B: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

1. The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sat next to you is my friend.

A. who B. which C. whom D. whose

1. We are using books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were printed last year.

A. what B. who C. which D. whose

1. The painting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ms. Wallace bought was very expensive.

A. whom B. whose C. which D. where

1. The homeless people\_\_\_\_\_story appeared in the paper last week have now found a place to live.

A. who B. whom C. that D. whose

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite sport, swimming or running.

A. What B. Which C. Whom D. Whose

16. The girl \_\_\_\_design had been chosen stepped to the platform to receive the award.

A. whose B. whom C. that D. which

|  |
| --- |
| 17. My sister enjoys read about wild animals and natural mysteries.  A B C D  18. Mr. Thach who sing English songs very well is my teacher of English.  A B C D |

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

A B C D

20. We are talking about the girl who used to be a Miss World.

A. The girl about whom we are talking used to be a Miss World.

B. We hardly know a girl who used to be a Miss World.

C. The girl who used to be a Miss World said that she knew you.

D. We know the girl who used to be a Miss World.28.

21. He told her about the book. He liked it best.

A. He told her about the book which he liked it best.

B. He told her about the book which he liked best.

C. He told her about the book whom he liked best.

D. He told her about the book whose he liked best.

22. The old man is working in this factory. I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.

A. The old man is working in this factory which I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.

B. The old man whom is working in this factory I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.

C. The old man whom I borrowed his bicycle yesterday is working in this factory.

D. The old man whose bicycle I borrowed yesterday is working in this factory.

23. This is my opinion. You can do nothing to change it.

A. You can do nothing to change it my mind.

B. There’s nothing you can do to change my mind.

C. There’s nothing can be done except changing my mind.

D. You can do everything to change it my mind.

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is the secretary.

A. which you have just spoken B. whose you have just spoken

C. to whom you have just spoken D. to who you have just spoken

1. It is the village where you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, isn’t it ?

A. used to living B. used to live C. use to live D. use living

1. The police have caught the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who stole my motorbike. B. whose stole my motorbike.

C. whom stole my motorbike. D. which stole my motorbike.

1. Colin told me about his new job, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much.

A. that he's enjoying B. he's enjoying

C. which he's enjoying D. he's enjoying it

1. The man is my teacher. I am grateful to him.

A. The man whom I grateful to him is my teacher.

C. The man is my teacher who I am grateful.

B. The man whom I am grateful to is my teacher

D. The man to him I am grateful is my teacher.

1. Ngoc is friendly. We are talking about her.

A. Ngoc, we are talking about, is friendly.

C. Ngoc, about her we are talking, is friendly.

B. Ngoc, whom we are talking about is friendly

D. Ngoc, about whom we are talking, is friendly

30. Quang plays the piano very well. He lives next door.

A. Quang, who lives next door, plays the piano very well.

B. Quang, whom lives next door, plays the piano very well.

C. Quang, who lives next door plays the piano very well.

D. Quang, whose lives next door, plays the piano very well.

**PART C: READING**

**Read the paragraph and choose the most suitable answer A ,B ,C or D for each of the gaps.**

I started (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English when I was 14 years old after five years of studying Russian. In the (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I encountered some difficulties learning the language, but I tried my (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to overcome them. Firstly, my English pronunciation was (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the way I spoke Russian. To solve this problem, I practiced by listening to tapes in English every day. I played the tape, stopped after each sentence, and (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sentence several times. At school, I joined an English speaking club (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was organised by a teacher from Britain. She understood my difficulty and helped me very much in improving my pronunciation. Secondly, I found it really hard to learn English vocabulary. In Russian, the way you write the word is the way you pronounce it. However, English spelling is often (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from its pronunciation. To get over this difficulty I started using the dictionary. Whenever I learnt a new word, I looked it (38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carefully in the dictionary. Then I tried to remember the way to read and write the word. After that, I wrote the word down several (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a notebook. Gradually, I got (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the spelling system of the language. Now I’m confident that my English has become much better.

31. A. getting B.learning C.writing D.reading

32.A. start B.beginning C.end D.begin

33.A. most B.self C.best D.hard

34.A. effected B.given C.affected D.reflected

35.A. said B.told C.spoke D.repeated

36.A. which B.it C.and D.but

37.A. different B.the same C.far D.differ

38.A. down B.on C.out D.up

39.A. ways B.ways C.minutes D.lines

40.A .used B.remembered C.well D.attracted

**Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.**

41. English/ play/ important role/ everyday life.

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

42. English/ widely used/ international communication/ everyday work.

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

43. Students/ want/ go abroad/ education/ have to/ learn/ English well.

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

44. It/ language/ science/ and/ you/ need/ know English/ good/ science.

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

45. English/ main language/ instruction/ international students/ universities/ colleges.

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

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

46. Mr. Binh uses English every day because he works with some Australians.

If Mr. Binh

47. I received a letter this morning and it had good news.

The letter that

48. You don't have an English certificate, so you cannot enroll in thi§ course.

You could

49. My mother is talking with an Englishwoman.

The woman with

50. I think you should read English papers to improve your reading skill.

If I

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BGH duyệt**  **Đỗ Thị Thu Hương** | **Tổ/ Nhóm CM duyệt**  ***(Đã kí)***  **Nguyễn Thị Lan Hương** | **Người lập**  ***(Đã kí)***  **Đào Thị Thu Hiền** |

**ANSWER KEY**

**Test 1**

**Choose the word that is stressed differently from that of the other words.**

1. C 2. B 3. C

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others**

4. C 5. A 6. C

**Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.**

7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. C

12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. A

17. B 18. C 19. A 20. C 21. B

22. C 23. C 24. D

**Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space**

25. B 26. D 27. D 28. A 29. A

30. C 31. D 32. B 33. A 34. D

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

35. B 36. B 37. C 38. B 39. C

**Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 40 | If you live in a cold country, you won't like hot weather. |
| 41 | If you 're a teacher, you will have to work very hard. |
| 42 | If you do a lot of exercise, you will stay fit and healthy |
| 43 | If you're a mechanic, you will understand engines. |
| 44 | If you read newspapers, you will know what's happening in the world. |
| 45 | If you are at least 18 years old, you have to get a driver’s license. |

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Test 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1C | 2C | 3A | 4A | 5C | 6B | 7B | 8C | 9B | 10A |
| 11A | 12D | 13C | 14D | 15C | 16B | 17C | 18A | 19B | 20A |
| 21C | 22B | 23D | 24B | 25C | 26A | 27A | 28A | 29D | 30A |
| 31B | 32B | 33C | 34D | 35B | 36A | 37A | 38C | 39D | 40B |

**X. Rewrite the following sentences using the provided word and keep meaning as that of the root one.**

41. Watching TV is not as important as doing homework.

=> Doing homework **is more important than watching TV.**

42. My friend plays the piano brilliantly.

-> My friend is **a brilliant piano player**.

43.I have never had to wait this long for a bus before.

-> This is **the first time I have had to wait this long for a bus.**

44.It took us more than 3 hours to discover the inner Ha Noi.

-> We spent **more than 3 hours discovering the inner Ha Noi.**

45. Don’t leave the lights on all night, you will waste electricity.

-> If **you leave the lights on all night, you will waste electricity.**

**XI. Complete the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in brackets.**

46. People say that he is a famous singer. ( IT )

-> **It is said that he is a famous singer.**

47. The novel is very interesting. ( FIND )

-> **I find the novel very interesting.**

48. “ Did you come to the party last night ?” He asked me. ( IF)

-> **He asked me if I had come to the party the night before.**

49. The group plans to establish an import business. (SET )

-> **The group plans to set up an import business.**

50. I don’t have a car. ( WISH )

-> **I wish I had a car.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Test 3**

**KEY:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1A** | **2C** | **3B** | **4D** | **5C** | **6D** | **7A** | **8B** | **9D** | **10C** |
| **11A** | **12C** | **13C** | **14D** | **15B** | **16A** | **17B** | **18B** | **19C** | **20A** |
| **21B** | **22D** | **23B** | **24C** | **25B** | **26A** | **27C** | **28B** | **29B** | **30A** |
| **31B** | **32B** | **33C** | **34A** | **35D** | **36A** | **37A** | **38D** | **39D** | **40A** |

**PART D: WRITING**

Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.

41. English plays an important role in our everyday life.

42. English is widely used in international communication for everyday work.

43. Students who/ that want to go abroad for education will have to learn English well.

44. It is the language of science, and you need to know English to be good at science.

45. English is the main language of instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

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

46. If Mr Binh didn’t work with some Australians, he wouldn’t use English every day.

47. The letter that / which I received this morning had good news

48. You could enroll in this course if you had an English certificate.

49. The woman with whom my mother is talking is/ comes from England/ is English.

50. If I were you, I would read English newspapers to improve the reading skill.