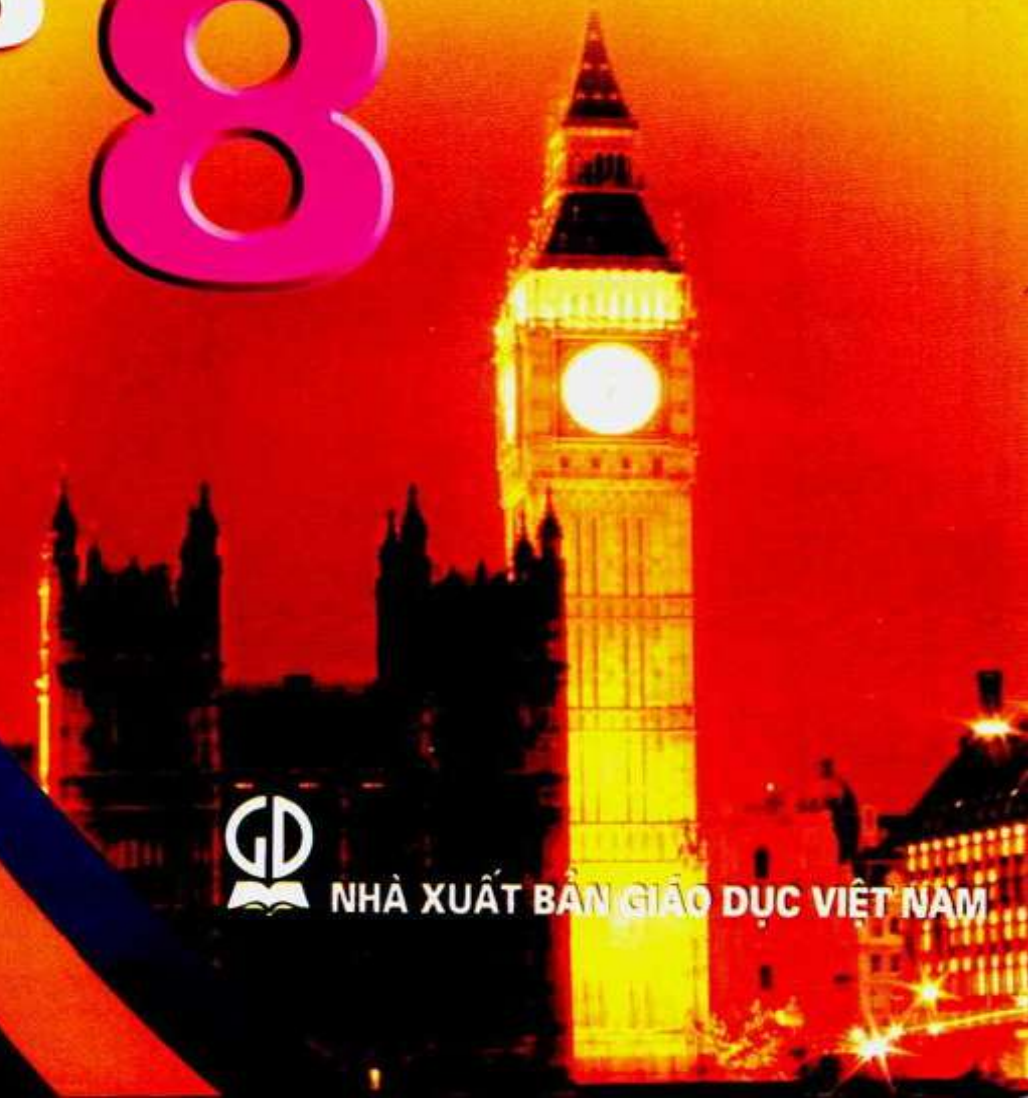
PHẠM TRỌNG ĐẠT (Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN QUANG VINH - TRIỆU HUY TÙNG

BỒI DƯỠNG TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

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BỒI DƯỠNG TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8

(Tái bản lần thứ ba)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Để giúp các em học sinh có thêm tư liệu học tốt môn tiếng Anh ngay từ bậc THCS, chúng tôi tổ chức biên soạn cuốn sách "Bồi dưỡng tiếng Anh lớp 8". Cuốn sách được biên soạn dựa vào nội dung của 16 đơn vị bài học trong sách giáo khoa và được chia làm 2 phần chính:

Phần I - NGỮ PHÁP VÀ CÁC BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

Phần này không chỉ ôn lại những nội dung ngữ pháp cơ bản xuất hiện trong sách giáo khoa mà còn có phần nâng cao giúp học sinh tiếp cận với nhiều cách diễn đạt khác nhau. Ngoài ra, sau mỗi phần ngữ pháp của từng đơn vị bài (Unit) còn có các bài tập ứng dụng cho phần ngữ pháp đó.

Phần II - GIỚI THIỆU MỘT SỐ BÀI KIỂM TRA TỔNG HỢP

Phần này giúp học sinh tự đánh giá kiến thức của mình thông qua 10 bài kiểm tra trắc nghiệm và tự luận tổng hợp.

Phần III - ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN TRẢ LỜI

Phần này sẽ cung cấp tất cả các đáp án của từng bài tập trong phần I và phần II một cách đầy đủ và chi tiết.

Nhóm tác giả hi vọng rằng "Bồi dưỡng tiếng Anh lớp 8" sẽ đem lại những hiệu quả thiết thực cho học sinh cũng như các giáo viên trong quá trình học tập và giảng dạy. Chúng tôi cũng mong muốn nhận được những ý kiến góp ý của quý độc giả để nội dung của cuốn sách ngày càng hoàn thiện hơn.

Các tác giả

Phần I

NGỮ PHÁP VÀ CÁC BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

Unit 1 MY FRIENDS

A - GRAMMAR

I - Thì hiện tại đơn (The simple present tense)

1. Cấu tạo:

S + V(s/es) + O

2. Cách dùng:

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả những thói quen hay những việc thường xảy ra ở giai đoạn hiện tại.

  She starts work at 8.15. (Cô ấy bắt đầu công việc lúc 8 giờ 15 phút.)

  He often plays badminton every day. (Anh ta thường chơi cầu lông mỗi ngày.)

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả những điều luôn luôn đúng.

  My sister lives in Texas, America. (Chị gái tôi sống ở bang Texas, nước Mĩ.)

  She comes from Spain. (Cô ấy tới từ đất nước Tây Ban Nha.)

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lí hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.

  The sun rises in the east. (Mặt trời mọc ở phía đông.)

  The earth goes round the sun. (Trái đất quay quanh mặt trời.)

- Thì hiện tại đơn còn diễn tả những quan điểm, cảm giác hay những suy nghĩ của người nói.

I don't think she likes her job. (Tôi không nghĩ cô ấy thích công việc của mình.)

She loves football. (Cô ấy thích bóng đá.)

I feel sick. (Tôi cảm thấy ốm.)

Chú ý:

- Hình thức phủ định dùng *don't / doesn't.*

Jane doesn't work in Ha Noi. (Jane không làm việc ở Hà Nội.)

- Hình thức nghi vấn chúng ta dùng *Do / Does* ở đầu câu.

Do you have sister? (Bạn có chị gái không?)

II - Thì quá khứ đơn (The past simple tense)

1. Cấu tạo:

S + V (past simple) + O

2. Cách dùng:

- Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một hành động hoặc một tình huống đã xảy ra và hoàn thành trong quá khứ. Nó thường chỉ rõ thời điểm hành động, sự việc xảy ra bằng những trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: *yesterday, last night, last week, ago, last month...*

John phoned me yesterday. (John đã gọi điện cho tôi ngày hôm qua.)

Did you enjoy the concert last night? (Bạn thích buổi hòa nhạc tối qua không?)

Mark missed the train this morning. (Sáng nay, Mark đã nhỡ tàu.)

*** Chú ý:**

- Hình thức phủ định của thì quá khứ đơn là: *didn't.*

Last month, I didn't travel to Sam Son with my friends. (Tháng trước tôi đã không đi du lịch Sầm Sơn cùng các bạn tôi.)

- Hình thức nghi vấn chúng ta mượn trợ động từ *Did.*

Did you watch the football match last night? (Bạn có xem trận đấu bóng đá tối qua không?)

III – Cấu trúc

(Not) + adjective + enough + to infinitive

- Cấu trúc trên có nghĩa là (không) đủ/ khá ...để làm gì, được dùng để giải thích lí do tại sao mọi người lại không / chưa làm được việc gì đó.

This room is not warm enough to sleep in. (Căn phòng này không đủ ấm để ngủ.)

She isn't old enough to get married. (Cô ấy không đủ tuổi để lập gia đình.)

This news is interesting enough to read. (Thông tin này đủ thú vị để đọc.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Complete the following sentences using *The present simple tense* and verbs in the box.

work	*finish*	*come*	*eat*	*speak*
learn	*watch*	*smoke*	*sell*	*listen*

1. She_____ in a bank.
2. I _____ television every day.
3. My mother _____a new language every year.
4. He _____ from Norway.
5. Mark _____20 cigarettes a day.
6. Mai _____ work at 5 o'clock.
7. She_____ fruit in the market.
8. My sister doesn't _____ meat.
9. Does he _____ Italian?
10. She doesn't _____ to her teacher.

II - Make *The present simple tense* sentences, using given words/ phrases.

1. Where/ your sister/ live/?

_____.

2. Sarah/ not/ like/ classical music/.

_____.

3. Bill/ play/ piano/ very well/.

_____.

4. The/ shops/ open/ on/ Sunday mornings/.

_____.

5. This train/ go/ London/?

_____.

6. What time/ the lesson/ start/?

_____.

7. Our cat/ never/ catch/ mice/.

_____.

8. How/ this camera/ work/?

_____.

9. She/ always/ forget/ my birthday/.

_____.

10. Children/ make/a lot of noise/.

_____.

III - Complete the sentences using *The past simple form* and words in brackets.

1. They_____**(go)** on holiday to Italy last year.
2. He _____**(ring)** the doorbell and a man_____**(open)** the door.
3. Christ_____ **(phone)** me yesterday.
4. A:_____**(you/ understand)** the story?

   B: No. I_____ **(try)** to understand it, but he_____ **(speak)** quickly.
5. I_____**(meet)** her at the cinema last week.
6. _____**(you/see)** the doctor yesterday?

7. It_____**(rain)** a lot last Sunday.

8. The City team_____ **(play)** very well yesterday.

9. What time_____ **(you/ get)** home from work?

10. She_____ **(write)** a novel last year.

IV - Make sentences using the correct form of *the past simple*.

1. She/ buy/ some clothes/ the supermarket/ this afternoon/.

_____.

2. John/ write/ letter/ a friend/ last night/.

_____.

3. When/ you/ arrive back home/?

_____.

4. He/ get married/ two years ago/.

_____.

5. You/ watch/ the news/ on/ the TV last night/?

_____.

V - Rewrite the sentences using: adj+ enough+to infinitive.

1. She can't drive a car. She is young. **(old)**

   She _____.

2. We shouldn't go to the beach. It's cold. **(warm)**

   It's _____.

3. I can't do any more work. I'm very tired. **(well)**

   I'm _____.

4. I like watching this film. It is interesting. **(interesting)**

   This film _____.

5. We didn't buy the flat because it wasn't large. **(large)**

   The flat _____.

Unit 2 MAKING ARRANGEMENTS

A - GRAMMAR

I – Diễn tả tương lai gần với "Be going to + infinitive"

- *Going to* thường được sử dụng để nói về những dự định mà mọi người đã quyết định để làm trong một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai.

We are going to have a holiday next week. (Chúng tôi định đi nghỉ mát vào tuần tới.)

She is going to post a letter. (Cô ấy dự định gửi một lá thư.)

- *Going to* được sử dụng để dự đoán tương lai dựa vào những thông tin ở thời điểm hiện tại.

Look at that blue sky! It's going to be hot. (Hãy nhìn bầu trời xanh! Trời sắp nắng.)

Mary's going to have a baby next month. (Mary sẽ sinh em bé vào tháng tới.)

*** Chú ý:**

Cần phân biệt cách dùng tương lai gần (going to) với tương lai đơn (will).

+ *Going to* diễn tả những sự việc đã có kế hoạch, dự định từ trước và chắc chắn nó sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần.

They are going to marry next week. (Họ định sẽ cưới nhau vào tuần tới.)

+ *Will* diễn tả những điều không chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra vì chúng ta không có kế hoạch cho nó hoặc đó chỉ là theo sự phỏng đoán.

I will go to the USA next week. (Tôi sẽ tới Mĩ vào tuần tới.)

It will rain tomorrow. (Trời sẽ mưa vào ngày mai.)

II - Adverbs of place (Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn)

- There: *đằng kia*
- Here: *ở đây*
- Inside: *ở bên trong*
- Outside: *ở bên ngoài*
- Upstairs: *ở tầng trên*
- Downstairs: *ở tầng dưới*

Ví dụ:

He came here one hour ago. (Anh ta đã đến đây một giờ về trước.)

Stay there, I will come and get you. (Hãy ở đó tôi sẽ đến và tìm bạn.)

She ran downstairs and opened the front door. (Cô ấy chạy xuống tầng và mở cửa trước.)

We had to wait outside until the club opened. (Chúng tôi đã phải đợi ở bên ngoài cho đến khi câu lạc bộ mở cửa.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Write the sentences using the form of *be going to+ infinitive.*

1. She/ study music/ university/.

_____.

2. They/ not/ catch/ that bus/.

_____.

3. You/ have/ a holiday/ next week/?

_____.

4. She/ take the exam/ June/?

_____.

5. They/ not/ play/ football/ tomorrow afternoon/.

_____.

6. Mary/ make a phone call/ John/.

_____.

7. George/ have a party/ the weekend/.

_____.

8. The Prime Minister/ speak/ TV/ tonight/.

_____.

9. It/ rain/ this evening/?

_____.

10. We/ take the children/ the seaside/ this summer/.

_____.

II - Put the verbs in brackets into one of two forms: will + infinitive or be going to + infinitive.

1. A: Did you remember to book the seats?

   B: Oh no, I forgot. I _____ **(telephone)** for them now.

2. I have hired a typewriter and I _____ **(learn)** to type.

3. A: Why are you taking that big basket?

   B: I _____ **(buy)** a lot of vegetable.

4. I have not bought any cigarettes because I _____**(give up)** smoking.

5. A: _____ **(you/open)** the window for me, please?

   B: Yes, certainly.

6. A: That trees make the house dark.

   B: I_____ **(cut)** it down.

7. _____ **(you/ paint)** the whole room by yourself? It will take you a long time.

8. I hope you _____ **(do)** well in the race tomorrow.

9. _____ **(you/come)** and see me after the class? I want to discuss with you some problem.

10. A: Why are you carrying a corkscrew?

    B: I_____ **(open)** the bottle of wine.

III - Complete the sentences with the correct form of Adverbs of place.

1. She ran_____**(downstairs/ in)** and opened the front door.
2. We had to wait_____**(out/ outside)** until the club opened.
3. We love Ha Long Bay. We want to go_____ **(there/ here)** again.
4. Come_____ **(here/ at)**. I want to give you a surprise.
5. There are many people_____ **(outside/ on)** the cinema.
6. I want to go_____ **(upstairs/ on)** and look for some books.
7. Berlin is a beautiful city. I lived_____**(there/ over there)** 2 years ago.
8. This mother is waiting for him_____**(outside/ below)** the library.
9. She went_____**(downstairs/ below)** and got something to eat.
10. Go and stand_____**(there/ those)**. I'll take a picture of you.

Unit 3 AT HOME

A - GRAMMAR

I - Đại từ phản thân (Reflexive pronouns)

1. Cấu tạo:

Subject pronouns (Đại từ làm chủ ngữ)	**Reflexive pronouns** (Đại từ phản thân)
I	myself
You	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
We	ourselves
They	themselves

2. Cách dùng:

- Đại từ phản thân được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh rằng chính chủ ngữ đã thực hiện hành động chứ không phải người khác.

He taught himself to swim. (Anh ấy tự học bơi.)

The students organized the concert themselves. (Sinh viên đã tự tổ chức buổi hòa nhạc.)

Did you paint the room yourself? (Chính bạn đã sơn căn phòng này à?)

He typed the letter himself and then posted it. (Anh ấy đã tự đánh máy lá thư và sau đó đã gửi nó.)

II - Các động từ khuyết thiếu (Modal verbs): Must, have to, ought to

1. Must

- *Must* là một động từ khuyết thiếu có ý nghĩa là *phải* được sử dụng để diễn tả một hành động nào đó cần thiết và quan trọng phải làm. Các động từ theo sau *must* có dạng nguyên thể.

S + must + V (infinitive) + O

Your work is poor. You must try harder. (Công việc của bạn rất kém. Bạn phải cố gắng hơn.)

I'm getting tired. I must go home now. (Tôi đang rất mệt. Tôi phải về nhà bây giờ.)

You must leave your key at reception when you go out. (Bạn phải để chìa khóa ở phòng tiếp tân khi bạn ra ngoài.)

*** Chú ý:**

Hình thức phủ định của *must* là *must not (mustn't).*

You mustn't smoke here. (Bạn không được hút thuốc ở đây.)

We mustn't be late for the meeting tomorrow. (Bạn không được đến muộn ở cuộc họp ngày mai.)

2. Have / has to + infinitive

- *Have to* cũng mang ý nghĩa *phải. Have/ has to* được sử dụng để nói những hành động cần thiết do những quy tắc hoặc luật pháp quy định hay bởi vì ai đó bắt chúng ta phải làm. Các động từ đi sau *have / has to* cũng có dạng nguyên thể.

Doctors sometimes have to work on Sunday. (Đôi khi các bác sĩ phải làm việc cả ngày chủ nhật) - Ở đây rõ ràng là do điều kiện công việc của bác sĩ nên đôi khi họ phải đi làm vào chủ nhật.

English children have to stay at school till the age of 16. (Trẻ em ở Anh phải ở trường tới năm 16 tuổi.)

If you go to the dentist with a private practice, you have to pay him quite a lot of money. (Nếu bạn đi khám tư bác sĩ nha khoa, bạn sẽ phải trả cho ông ta rất nhiều tiền.)

*** Chú ý:**

Hình thức phủ định của *have/ has to* là *don't/ doesn't have to.*

Mark doesn't get up early tomorrow. (Mark không phải dậy sớm vào ngày mai.)

3. Ought to + infinitive

- *Ought to* mang ý nghĩa là *nên/ cần phải* làm gì, được dùng để yêu cầu hoặc đưa ra lời khuyên cho điều gì đó tốt nhất nên làm.

A: I have got headache. What must I do? (Tôi bị đau đầu. Tôi phải làm gì bây giờ?)

B: You ought to go to the doctor. (Bạn nên đi gặp bác sĩ.)

- *Ought to* cũng được dùng để nói về trách nhiệm hay những quy định nên tuân theo.

A: *I saw a robbery. What should I do?* (Tôi đã trông thấy một vụ cướp. Tôi nên làm gì?)

B: *You ought to report it to the police.* (Bạn nên/ phải thông báo cho cảnh sát.)

III - Câu hỏi với "Why"

- *Why* được dùng để hỏi về lí do, nguyên nhân việc gì đó lại xảy ra, khi trả lời dùng *because* trước mệnh đề.

A: *Why were you late this morning?* (Tại sao bạn đến muộn sáng nay?)

B: *Because I had traffic jam.* (Bởi vì tôi bị tắc đường.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *reflexive pronouns*.

1. I'm sure he will enjoy _____on his trip.
2. She writes all her songs_____.
3. Did you paint the room_____?
4. Tom hurt_____.
5. Nam and Lan took these photographs_____.

6. He taught _____ to drive a car.

7. Jane looks at_____ in the mirror.

8. Please help me. I can't do it_____.

9. We built the whole house_____.

10. Take care of_____!

II - Complete the sentences with *must, have/ has to* and verbs in the box.

be	*wash*	*work*	*wear*	*go*	*see*
carry	*close*	*study*	*stop*		

1. An accountant _____ good with numbers.

2. Children _____ uniform when they go to school.

3. John _____his clothes.

4. Anna _____on Sunday.

5. I run out of money. I _____ to the bank this morning.

6. I have headache. I _____ the doctor.

7. You _____smoking.

8. A builder _____heavy things.

9. They _____the shop before 10 p.m.

10. Your daughter_____ harder.

III - Put *mustn't, don't/ doesn't have to* in the gaps and use the verbs in the box.

wake	*touch*	*take*	*disturb*	*walk*	*go*
finish	*drive*	*water*	*talk*		

1. You _____ pictures here.

2. You _____ that switch. It's dangerous.

3. You _____ by train; I will drive you.

4. You _____ other people, they are working.

5. You _____ the baby. He is sleepy.

6. You _____; I will take you to school.

7. She _____ the report tonight.

8. You _____ fast; there is a speed limit here.

9. You _____ my tomato plants every day.

10. You _____ to other candidates during the exam.

IV - Match the questions in column A to the answers in column B.

A	B
1. Why do you want to learn English?	A. Because he's a pilot.
2. Why does he travel a lot?	B. Because I missed the train.
3. Why were you late this morning?	C. Because I have got a good job there.
4. Why do you like working in the hotel?	D. Because she was tired.
5. Why are you going to move to live in the city?	E. Because he likes playing games.
6. Why did she leave so early?	F. Because I can meet people of all nationalities.
7. Why is there a computer in your son's bedroom?	G. Because I'm so busy.
8. Why don't you have your birthday party?	H. Because she stayed up late last night.
9. Why do you want to go out tonight?	I. Because I have an appointment with her tonight.
10. Why did she get up late?	J. Because I want to be an interpreter.

Unit 4 OUR PAST

A - GRAMMAR

I - Giới từ chỉ thời gian (Prepositions of time)

- Các mốc thời gian khác nhau có thể đi kèm với các giới từ: *in, on, at, after, before, between,...*

1. In: chỉ tháng (month), năm (year), mùa (season), thế kỉ (century) và chỉ các buổi trong ngày.

+ in May, in June,...

+ in 2002, in 1992,...

+ in the spring/ summer,...

+ in the morning/ afternoon/ evening.

She went to Germany in May. (Cô ấy đã tới Đức vào tháng 5.)

Birds often migrate in the winter. (Chim thường di cư vào mùa đông.)

Jane walks 2 kilometres in the morning. (Vào buổi sáng Jane đi bộ 2 kilômét.)

2. On: dùng trước các ngày trong tuần và các từ chỉ ngày tháng.

+ on Monday/ Tuesday,...

+ on Thursday morning,...

+ on Christmas day,...

+ on May 9th...

School starts on September 5th every year. (Các trường học khai giảng vào ngày mùng 5 tháng 9 hàng năm.)

They will be in Hong Kong on Friday evening. (Họ sẽ có mặt ở Hồng Kông vào tối thứ 6.)

3. *At*: chỉ giờ cụ thể trong ngày và các bữa ăn hoặc thời gian các bữa ăn.

+ at 8 a.m, at two o'clock...

+ at breakfast, at lunchtime, at dinner...

At cũng được dùng với các trường hợp như:

at night, at the weekend, at Christmas, at Easter...

The President left the airport at three o'clock. (Tổng thống đã rời sân bay lúc 3 giờ.)

Her family sometimes goes to the zoo at the weekend. (Gia đình cô ấy thỉnh thoảng đi vườn thú vào dịp cuối tuần.)

4. *After/ Before* + *time*: dùng để chỉ thời điểm trước hoặc sau mốc thời gian cụ thể: *after 9 a.m, before 8 p.m,...*

They are going to have some beer after 5 p.m. (Họ dự định uống bia sau 5 giờ chiều.)

I will be at home before 10 p.m. (Tôi sẽ ở nhà trước 10 giờ tối.)

5. *Between* + *time* + *and* + *time*: diễn tả sự việc xảy ra vào giữa một khoảng thời gian nào đó.

We must be at the airport between 2 p.m and 3 p.m.

(Chúng tôi sẽ phải ở sân bay giữa 2 và 3 giờ chiều.)

II - Cấu trúc *Used to + infinitive*

- Cấu trúc này mang ý nghĩa là "thường làm gì trong quá khứ". *Used to* được sử dụng để nói về những thói quen thường diễn ra trong quá khứ nhưng hiện nay những thói quen đó không còn tồn tại nữa.

S + used to + infinitive + ...

Nam used to eat meat, but now he eats fish. (Nam thường ăn thịt nhưng hiện nay Nam ăn cá.)

Jane used to have black coffee. (Jane thường uống cà phê đen.)

- Hình thức phủ định: *S + didn't + use(d) to + infinitive*

Peter didn't use to walk to work. (Peter thường không hay đi bộ tới nơi làm việc.)

Holand team didn't use to play well in the World Cup. (Đội tuyển Hà Lan thường không thi đấu tốt ở cúp thế giới.)

- Hình thức nghi vấn: *Did + S + use(d) to + infinitive?*

Did you use to watch TV much? (Trước đây bạn thường xem TV nhiều không?)

Did you use to go to the seaside for holidays when you were a child? (Khi còn trẻ bạn có thường đi nghỉ mát ở biển không?)

B - PRACTICE

I - Fill in the gap with prepositions of time: *in, on, at, between, before/ after.*

1. He was born _____1999.
2. She never works_____ the weekend.
3. Are you going on holiday_____ the summer?
4. They will leave _____7.00 o'clock.
5. We are going to play golf _____the afternoon.
6. The museum is open _____ 7 a.m _____5 p.m.
7. We must be at home _____6 p.m.
8. The World Cup often starts _____ June 10th after every 4 years.
9. I'll see you _____ lunchtime.
10. They don't go to school _____ Sunday.

II - Choose one suitable preposition in brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. The new motorway will be open _____ **(on / in)** March.
2. They go sailing_____ **(at / in)** the weekend.
3. I always drink two cups of tea_____ **(in / at)** night.
4. I gave her a beautiful painting on her birthday_____ **(in / between)** May this year.

5. The beach is busy_____ **(between / from)** June to August.

6. Many people say that Venice is the most beautiful city _____ **(in / at)** the world.

7. I think we can meet _____ **(by / at)** the bus stop.

8. The game will start at 3.00 o'clock, so we must go there_____ **(at / before)** that time.

9. She was born _____ **(on / in)** 20th March.

10. I always watch the news on TV_____ **(in / on)** the morning.

III - Complete the sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to*, using the given words/ phrases.

1. He/ drink/ coffee/ now/ tea/.

_____.

2. Peter/ play/ violin/ now/ guitar/.

_____.

3. Jill/ live/ England/ now/ Spain/.

_____.

4. I/ not/ watch video/ much/ now/ a little/.

_____.

5. Paul/ not/ smoke/ a pipe/.

_____.

6. My father/ smoke/ a packet/ cigarettes/ a day/.

_____.

7. Your parents/ read/ to you/?

_____.

8. She/ not/ drink/ bottled water/.

_____.

9. He/ study/ hard/ when/ he/ a child/.

_____.

10. We/ walk/ the park/ the afternoon/.

_____.

IV - Complete the sentences to say what these people used to do and what they do now.

1. I/ swim/ before work/ now/ after work/.

_____.

2. I/ buy cassettes/ now/ CDs/.

_____.

3. John/ cycle/ school/ now/ not/.

_____.

4. Mary/ eat/ fresh fruit/ now/ tinned fruit/.

_____.

5. He/ watch TV much/ now/ read/ newspapers/.

_____.

Unit 5 STUDY HABITS

A - GRAMMAR

I - Trạng từ chỉ cách thức (Adverbs of manner)

Chúng ta sử dụng trạng từ chỉ cách thức để miêu tả người hoặc hành động được diễn ra theo cách thức/ phương thức như thế nào. Trạng từ chỉ cách thức thường đứng sau động từ chính hoặc tân ngữ trong câu.

S + V + (O) + Adverb of manner

She types quickly. (Cô ấy đánh máy rất nhanh.)

S V Adv

He plays the guitar very well. (Anh ấy chơi đàn ghi ta rất hay.)

S V O Adv

* *Một số quy tắc khi lập trạng từ chỉ cách thức.*

1. Đối với trạng từ có quy tắc ta thêm đuôi "ly" sau các tính từ.

Adjective + ly → Adverb

- slow + ly → slowly :

He drives slowly. (Anh ấy lái xe rất chậm.)

- careful → carefully

- bad → badly

The whole team played badly. (Toàn đội đã chơi rất tệ.)

2. Nếu tính từ kết thúc bằng đuôi "y" ta chuyển "y" thành "i" sau đó thêm "ly".

busy → busily

easy → easily

happy → happily

3. Nếu tính từ kết thúc "-ble" khi chuyển sang trạng từ sẽ là " - bly".

comfortable → comfortably

4. Một số trạng từ không kết thúc bằng đuôi "- ly".

good → well

5. Hai từ "fast" và " hard" đều là tính từ và trạng từ.

John is a fast learner. (John là học viên nhanh nhẹn.)

John learns fast. (John học rất nhanh.)

II - Should

" Should" mang ý nghĩa là " nên", được sử dụng với động từ nguyên thể

1. Cấu tạo:

S + should + V (infinitive)

2. Cách dùng:

- *Should* được sử dụng để đưa ra một lời khuyên.

You should give up smoking. (Bạn nên bỏ thuốc.)

You should go to the dentist's. (Bạn nên đi gặp bác sĩ nha khoa.)

- Phủ định của *should* là *shouldn't*, dùng để khuyên ai không nên làm gì.

It's raining heavily, you shouldn't go out now. (Trời đang mưa rất to, bạn không nên đi.)

You shouldn't sit in the sun all day. (Bạn không nên phơi nắng cả ngày.)

- Đôi khi *should* được sử dụng với *I* và *we* còn mang ý nghĩa là *sẽ* hoặc *nên* chỉ sự lựa chọn hợp lí nhất cho bản thân.

I should go home. It's midnight. (Tôi nên / sẽ về nhà, đã nửa đêm rồi.)

We should invite them to the party. (Chúng ta nên/sẽ mời họ tới dự bữa tiệc.)

III - Mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu và lời khuyên trong lời nói gián tiếp (Commands, requests and advice in Reported speech)

1. Hình thức khẳng định

Ba động từ chính thường được sử dụng trong dạng câu này là: *ask, tell* và *advise*.

S + verb (asked, told, advised) + O + to + infinitive

+ *"Please wait for me a minute, Tom.", Sarah said.* ("Tom này, làm ơn đợi tôi một phút nhé", Sarah nói.)

→ *Sarah told Tom to wait for him a minute.* (Sarah bảo Tom hãy đợi anh ấy một phút.)

+ *"You should stop chatting on the Internet, Mark," Jane said.*

(Jane nói, "Bạn nên dừng trò chuyện trên mạng đi Mark ạ.")

→ *Jane advised Mark to stop chatting on the Internet.* (Jane khuyên Mark nên dừng trò chuyện trên mạng.)

+ *"Make some coffee please, Bob." Carol said.* (Carol nói, "Làm ơn pha cà phê đi Bob".)

→ *Carol asked Bob to make some coffee.* (Carol yêu cầu Bob pha cà phê.)

2. Hình thức phủ định

S + verb (told, asked, advised) + O + not to + infinitive

+ *"Don't talk so loud, Carew", teacher said.* (Thầy giáo nói, "đừng nói to Carew.")

→ *Teacher told Carew not to talk so loud.* (Thầy giáo bảo Carew không được nói to.)

+ *"Please don't smoke in the car, Teddy." Jane said.* (Jane nói, "làm ơn đừng hút thuốc trong xe Teddy.")

→ *Jane asked Teddy not to smoke in the car.* (Jane yêu cầu Teddy không được hút thuốc trong xe.)

+ *"Don't stay up late", he said.* (Anh ấy nói, "đừng thức khuya.")

→ *He advised me not to stay up late.* (Anh ấy khuyên tôi không nên thức quá khuya.)

*** Chú ý:**

- Một số động từ khác cũng được sử dụng theo hình thức trên: *order, persuade, remind, forbid, and warn.*

I will remind them to come early. (Tôi sẽ nhắc họ đến sớm.)

She warned children to stay away from the water. (Cô ấy cảnh báo bọn trẻ hãy tránh xa nước.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Complete the sentences by putting a suitable adverb into the gaps, using an adjective from the box to make the adverb.

comfortable	*slow*	*fluent*	*angry*	*happy*
good	*easy*	*quick*	*careful*	*successful*

1. The journey took a long time because the train went very_____.
2. She organized the party very_____.
3. She won the game_____.
4. You will be able to sit _____ in this chair.
5. Peter plays violin _____.
6. He speaks English_____.
7. She read the message_____.
8. He looked at me_____ when I interrupted him.
9. They are laughing_____.
10. You must do your work_____.

II - Choose an adjective or an adverb to fill in the brackets.

1. Read the instructions _____.**(careful / carefully)**
2. She walks_____. **(fast / fastly)**

3. Anne is a _____ **(strong / strongly)** swimmer.

4. She sings_____. **(confident / confidently)**

5. I can't see_____ **(clear / clearly)** without my glasses.

6. Could you talk more _____ **(quiet /quietly)**, please?

7. You have cooked a meat _____. **(beautiful / beautifully)**

8. There is nothing to eat – the fridge is completely_____. **(empty / emptily)**

9. She spoke_____**(interesting / interestingly)** about her ideas.

10. After working all day, Peter was extremely _____. **(tired / tiredly)**

III - Give advice using *should* or *shouldn't.*

1. I feel sick.

   You _____in bed.

2. Today, I got a bad mark in history.

   You _____harder in history.

3. He smokes a lot. He has sore throat.

   He _____.

4. My brother has a bad cold.

   He _____to school.

5. I have backache.

   You _____lift anything heavy.

6. When I speak English fast, I sometimes make the mistakes.

   You _____slowly and carefully.

7. I need a pen, but I don't know how to say.

   You _____, "Could I borrow your pen, please?"

   or "Give me that pen".

8. My hair is getting longer.

   You _____.

9. I watched an interesting film last night, so I was sleepy this morning.

You _____ to watch a film.

10. I feel thirsty.

You _____ to drink.

IV - Rewrite the following sentences using structure:

***S + V(told...) + O + (not) to + infinitive* in reported speech.**

1. "Remember to buy a CD, Teddy." I said.

I reminded _____.

2. "You should see a lawyer," the policeman said to Mark.

The policeman advised _____.

3. "You mustn't touch these wires," said the guide.

The guide warned _____.

4. "Don't leave the door unlocked", his mother said to him.

His mother told _____.

5. "Would you lend me some money, Lan?" Nam said.

Nam asked _____.

6. "Phone me, Jane", said I.

I told _____.

7. "Mary, you mustn't study so late," John said.

John told _____.

8. "Clean your room, Nam," his mother said.

His mother told _____.

9. "Nam, don't talk to Lan about Kien," Binh said.

Binh asked _____.

10. "Move your car, Harry" the policeman said.

The policeman asked _____.

Unit 6 THE YOUNG PIONEERS CLUB

A - GRAMMAR

I - Thì hiện tại đơn mang ý nghĩa tương lai (Present simple with future meaning)

- Ngoài các cách dùng như trong Unit 1, thì hiện tại đơn còn mang ý nghĩa tương lai khi nói về thời gian biểu, chương trình, lịch trình,... và trong câu thường xuất hiện các trạng từ chỉ thời gian cụ thể.

The film finishes at 9 p.m. (Bộ phim kết thúc lúc 9 giờ tối.)

They go on holiday in June. (Họ đi du lịch vào tháng 6.)

The football match starts at 3 p.m. (Trận đấu bóng đá bắt đầu lúc 3 giờ chiều.)

II - Danh động từ (Gerunds)

- Danh động từ là những từ kết thúc bằng đuôi "ing", nó vừa giữ vai trò như một danh từ, vừa có vai trò như một động từ. Danh động từ có một số chức năng như sau:

1. Làm chủ ngữ:

Smoking is bad for you. (Hút thuốc có hại cho sức khoẻ của bạn.)

S V O

Swimming is a good exercise. (Bơi lội là bài tập thể dục tốt.)

2. Làm tân ngữ:

She likes playing football. (Cô ấy thích chơi bóng đá.)

S V O

We go dancing at weekends. (Chúng tôi đi khiêu vũ vào cuối tuần.)

3. Làm bổ ngữ:

My favourite sport is running. (Môn thể thao yêu thích của tôi là chạy.)

S V Complement

Her hobby is painting. (Sở thích của cô ấy là vẽ.)

*** Chú ý:**

- Có một số động từ được theo sau bởi danh động từ (gerunds):

  Avoid, deny, detest, like, dislike, annoy, finish, forgive, imagine, keep, mind, miss, remember, stop, suggest, understand,...

  She keeps complaining. (Cô ấy tiếp tục phàn nàn.)

  He denied taking that story. (Anh ấy phủ nhận việc đã cầm cuốn truyện đó.)

- Danh động từ còn đi sau một số thành ngữ :

  + *can't bear/ stand* (không thể chịu được)

  + *can't help* (không nhịn được)

  + *It is no good/ use* (chẳng ích gì, vô ích)

  + *There is no point in* (không có lí do gì để)

  + *It is (no) worth* (đáng (không đáng) để làm gì)

  + *It is a waste of time/ money* (phí tiền/ thời gian)

  Ví dụ:

  I can't stand sitting alone. (Tôi không thể chịu được ngồi một mình.)

  It is no good waiting for her. (Thật vô ích khi đợi cô ấy.)

  It is a waste of time reading that book. It is very uninteresting. (Thật phí thời gian khi đọc cuốn sách đó. Nó rất vô vị.)

III - Trợ động từ (Modal verb): may, can, could

1. Sử dụng may, can, could để đưa ra lời yêu cầu.

Can/ may/ could + I/ we + have...?

Can I have some coffee, please? (Làm ơn cho tôi một tách cà phê?)

Could we have two tickets, please? (Làm ơn cho chúng tôi đôi vé được không?)

2. Sử dụng may, can, could cho câu xin phép. "Could I" và "May I" lịch sự hơn "Can I".

Can/ may/ could + I/ we + infinitive...?

May I use your dictionary? (Tôi có thể sử dụng từ điển của bạn được không?)

Can I borrow your tennis racquet, please? (Tôi có thể mượn chiếc vợt của bạn được không?)

Could we listen to your new CD, please? (Chúng tôi có thể nghe chiếc đĩa nhạc mới của bạn được không?)

3. Sử dụng Can you, could you để yêu cầu ai làm việc gì. "Could" thường lịch sự hơn "Can".

Can/ could + you + infinitive...?

A: *I'm cold. Could you close the door?* (Tôi lạnh, bạn có thể đóng cửa được không?)

B: *Yes, of course.* (Vâng, tất nhiên.)

Can you pass the menu, please? (Bạn làm ơn đưa hộ tôi tờ thực đơn được không?)

Could you buy me a magazine, please? (Bạn làm ơn mua hộ tôi cuốn tạp chí được không?)

B - PRACTICE

I - Put the correct form of verbs in the bracket, using *the present simple* with future meaning.

1. She _____ **(be)** 20 years old next week.
2. The train _____**(leave)** at 11.30.
3. The exhibition _____**(open)** at 8 a.m.
4. The festivals in Viet Nam usually _____**(occur)** in the beginning of the years.
5. We _____ **(start)** work at 8 a.m.

II - Complete the sentences using the correct form of *Gerunds.*

1. I _____ **(like/ watch)** the tennis game, but I _____**(not/ play)** it.
2. _____**(play)** the guitar is my favourite hobby.
3. They usually _____**(finish/ eat)** at 8.30 a.m.
4. _____**(exercise)** regularly is good for you.
5. She hates _____**(borrow)** money.
6. His hobby is _____**(read)**.
7. _____**(swim)** is a healthy activity.
8. Stop_____**(argue)** and start _____ **(work).**
9. I don't mind _____ **(wait).**
10. She _____**(not/ enjoy/ drive)**, but she_____ **(love/ cycle).**

III - Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Gerund or Infinitive.

1. I can't help _____ **(overhear)** what you said.
2. Would you mind _____ **(shut)** the window? I hate_____**(sit)** in the draught.
3. I tried _____ **(persuade)** him_____**(agree)** with your proposal.
4. My mother told me_____ **(not speak)** to anyone about it.
5. At first, I enjoyed_____ **(listen)** to him but after a while I got tired of _____ **(hear)** the same story again and again.
6. It is no much use _____ **(have)** a bicycle if you don't know how to ride it.
7. He made me_____ **(repeat)** the instructions_____ **(make)** sure that I understood about that.
8. Did you remember_____ **(give)** him the key of the safe?
9. Do stop _____ **(talk)**; I am trying to finish the report.
10. There is no point in_____ **(remain)** in a dangerous place if you can't do anything to help the people who have stayed there.

IV - Put the words in the right order to make the questions, using *may, can, could.*

1. speak/ could/ Mr. Brown/ to/ I/ please/?

_____?

2. your mobile/ please/ I/ can/ use/ ?

_____?

3. you/ lend/ £500/ me/could/ please/?

_____?

4. can/ tell/ the time/ you/ me/ please/?

_____?

5. I/ umbrella/ may/ borrow/ your/ please/?

_____?

6. turn on/ TV/ could/ you/ please/?

_____?

7. tell/ to the bank/ could/ me/ you/ the way/ please/?

_____?

8. this letter/ can/ for me/ you/ post/ please/?

_____?

9. give/ these forms/ please/ could/ one of/ me/ you/?

_____?

10. can/ orange juice/ have/ some/ I/ please/ ?

_____?

Unit 7 MY NEIGHBORHOOD

A - GRAMMAR

I - Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (The present perfect)

1. Cấu tạo:

S + have/ has + V (p.p) + O

2. Cách dùng:

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả hành động hoặc sự việc đã xảy ra tại một thời điểm không xác định trong quá khứ và kết quả của hành động còn lưu ở hiện tại và có thể kéo dài đến tương lai.

Jane has bought a new dictionary. (Jane đã mua một cuốn từ điển mới.)

My father has changed his job. (Cha tôi đã thay đổi công việc.)

I have not been to Italy. (Tôi vẫn chưa tới nước Ý.)

II - Thì hiện tại hoàn thành với Since và For

1. For + khoảng thời gian

He has learnt English for 5 years. (Anh ấy đã học tiếng Anh được 5 năm.)

We have lived here for 5 months. (Chúng tôi đã sống ở đây được 5 tháng.)

I have known her for 10 years. (Tôi đã biết cô ấy được 10 năm.)

2. Since + mốc thời gian

I haven't played tennis since last summer. (Tôi vẫn chưa chơi quần vợt kể từ mùa hè năm ngoái.)

My family has been here since Christmas. (Gia đình tôi đã ở đây kể từ lễ Giáng sinh.)

It hasn't rained since May. (Trời vẫn chưa mưa kể từ tháng năm.)

II - So sánh với (not) as.....as, (not) the same as, different from...

1. So sánh với: (not) as.....as

S + to be (not) as + adj/ N + as +...

- Chúng ta sử dụng cấu trúc trên để nói 2 vật/ người tương tự nhau về một khía cạnh nào đó (*kích cỡ, màu sắc,...*)

The chair is as expensive as the table. (Chiếc ghế đắt như chiếc bàn.)

The carrots aren't as cheap as the cabbages. (Cà rốt không rẻ như bắp cải.)

She is as tall as me. (Cô ấy cao như tôi.)

2. So sánh với: (not) the same as

S + to be (not) the same as + sth...

- Cấu trúc trên cũng được sử dụng trong hình thức so sánh ngang bằng, nhưng khác với *as + adj + as*, nó không chỉ ra tính từ so sánh là gì mà chỉ cho biết 2 người/ vật là tương đương nhau mà thôi.

Your shoes are the same as mine. (Đôi giày của bạn như giày của tôi.)

Her car is the same as his. (Xe của cô ấy như xe của anh ấy.)

3. Different from: Chỉ sự khác biệt hoặc sự đối lập.

S1 + to be + different from + S2

Janet's hair is different from Kathy's. (Tóc của Janet khác biệt so với tóc của Kathy.)

This film is different from that one. (Bộ phim này khác với bộ phim kia.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Complete the sentences, using *since* and *for* of the present perfect.

1. She has been married _____ 4 years.
2. I have had a car _____ six months.

3. I've known my English teacher _____ September.

4. They have lived here _____ last year.

5. Her brother has been a doctor_____ 5 years.

6. He has lived in London _____ two years.

7. They have not taken part in the festival_____ 2000.

8. We have not been to the Great Wall_____ last summer.

9. Mark has given up smoking_____5 months.

10. I have seen this play of Shakespeare_____1998.

II - Make sentences with the given words, using *the present perfect.*

1. She/ learn/ piano/ 3 months/.

_____.

2. They/ finish/ the building/ March/.

_____.

3. Adu/ have/ that dog/.

_____.

4. I/ know/ Mary/ a very long time/.

_____.

5. I/ not/ eat/ anything/ lunchtime/.

_____.

6. She/ work/ as a seceretary/ 10 years/.

_____.

7. We/ live/ that flat/ we/ get/ married/.

_____.

8. I/ buy/ that bag/ 2 months/.

_____.

9. They/ be/ famous/ my country/ years/.

_____.

10. We/ be/ friends/ more than ten years/.

_____.

III - Complete each sentence so that it means the same as the one above it. Use as + adj/ N + as.

1. You are hot and I am very hot also.

   I'm _____.

2. The other students work harder than him.

   He doesn't _____.

3. John earns a lot of money. Mary only earns a little.

   Mary doesn't _____.

4. Britain is bigger than Holland.

   Holland is not _____.

5. She runs faster than me.

   I don't run _____.

6. You are nicer than the other doctors.

   The other doctors _____.

7. We are more careful than them.

   They are_____.

8. Alice has $200 and Mark has $100.

   Mark _____.

9. John eats 3 cakes a day; Jim eats 5 cakes.

   John_____.

10. Nam only has a little free time; Lan has a lot.

    Nam_____.

IV- Complete the sentences using the given words.

1. Her computer/ different/ mine/.

   _____.

2. The country/ not/ modern/ the city/.

   _____.

3. This book/ the same/ that one/.

_____.

4. I/ spent/ much money/ as/ Sarah/.

_____.

5. Ho Chi Minh City/ from/ Ha Noi City/.

_____.

6. Teddy/ young/ player/ the orchestra/.

_____.

7. In my job/ Monday/ busy/ the week/.

_____.

8. My hair/ not/ fair/ as/ my sister's hair/.

_____.

9. The Amazon/ long/ river/ South America/.

_____.

10. The sun/ bright/ the moon/.

_____.

Unit 8 COUNTRY LIFE AND CITY LIFE

A - GRAMMAR

I - Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present progressive)

1. Cấu tạo:

S + to be + V-ing +O

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (HTTD) thường đi kèm với các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: *now, at the moment, at present, right now.*

2. Cách dùng:

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả những hành động, sự việc đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói.

It is raining at the moment. (Lúc này trời đang mưa.)

George is eating breakfast. (George đang ăn sáng.)

They are watching T.V now. (Lúc này họ đang xem tivi.)

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả những hành động, sự việc đang xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói.

She is reading a novel. (Cô ấy đang đọc một cuốn tiểu thuyết.)

John is studying Russian. (John đang học tiếng Nga.)

→ Rõ ràng ở 2 câu trên, việc học tiếng Nga và đọc một cuốn tiểu thuyết đang diễn ra, nhưng đó là những việc đòi hỏi nhiều thời gian chứ không thể hoàn thành một lúc. Nhưng nó vẫn liên tục diễn ra.

* **Chú ý**: Ngoài các cách sử dụng trên, thì HTTD còn mang ý nghĩa tương lai chỉ những kế hoạch dự định sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần. Khi đó thì HTTD tương đương với cách nói "going to".

I am renting a flat next week. = I am going to rent a flat next week. (Tôi định thuê căn hộ vào tuần tới.)

They are visiting the museum on Monday. (Họ định thăm bảo tàng vào thứ 2.)

3. Get *và* become *với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (HTTD)*

- Khi muốn diễn tả sự thay đổi từ trạng thái này sang trạng thái khác trong thì HTTD ta dùng hai động từ "get" và "become".

S + to be + becoming/ getting + adjective

It is getting dark at this time of year. (Trời đang trở nên tối ở thời điểm này của năm.)

She is becoming better after the operation. (Cô ấy đang trở nên khoẻ hơn sau khi phẫu thuật.)

The match is getting boring. (Trận đấu đang rất tẻ nhạt.)

II - Tính từ so sánh hơn và so sánh hơn nhất (Comparative and superlative adjectives)

1. Tính từ so sánh hơn (Comparative adjectives)

a) Tính từ ngắn: Là tính từ chỉ có một âm tiết, thường thêm đuôi "er" vào sau tính từ và cộng thêm "than"

Adj-er + than

tall → taller	long → longer
hot → hotter	big → bigger
short→ shorter	nice → nicer

She is taller than me. (Cô ấy cao hơn tôi.)

Today is hotter than yesterday. (Hôm nay nóng hơn hôm qua.)

* **Chú ý**: Có một số tính từ không tuân theo quy tắc trên.

good → better	far → further
bad → worse	much → more
little → less	

She is better than him. (Cô ấy giỏi hơn anh ấy.)

His English is worse than her. (Khả năng tiếng Anh của anh ấy tồi hơn cô ấy.)

b) Tính từ dài: Được thành lập bằng cách thêm "more" vào trước tính từ và cộng "than" vào phía sau:

More + adj + than

beautiful → more beautiful

interesting → more interesting

careful → more careful

Lan is more beautiful than Phương. (Lan đẹp hơn Phương.)

Binh is more intelligent than Nam. (Bình thông minh hơn Nam.)

*** Chú ý:**

Một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng đuôi "y" thì không thêm "more", mà chuyển "y" thành "i + er".

happy → happier

heavy → heavier

noisy → noisier

This box is heavier than that one. (Chiếc hộp này nặng hơn chiếc hộp kia.)

The city is noisier than the country. (Thành phố ồn ào hơn nông thôn.)

2. Tính từ so sánh nhất (Superlative adjectives)

a) Tính từ ngắn: thêm "the" vào trước tính từ và cộng đuôi "est" vào sau.

the + adj + est

cold → the coldest

large → the largest

fat → the fattest

Nam is the tallest person in my class. (Nam là người cao nhất trong lớp tôi.)

London is the biggest city in England. (London là thành phố lớn nhất ở nước Anh.)

*** Chú ý:** Có một số tính từ ở dạng bất quy tắc:

good → better → the best

bad → worse → the worst

little → less → the least

much → more → the most

far → farther → the furthest

He is the worst player in the team. (Anh ấy là cầu thủ tệ nhất trong đội.)

That is the best film I've ever seen. (Đó là bộ phim hay nhất mà tôi đã từng xem.)

b) Tính từ dài: thêm "the most" vào trước các tính từ dài.

the most + adj

famous → the most famous

expensive → the most expensive

difficult → the most difficult

That is the most beautiful building in the city. (Đó là toà nhà đẹp nhất trong thành phố.)

The restaurant in New York is the most expensive restaurant in the world. (Nhà hàng ở New York đắt nhất trên thế giới.)

*** Chú ý:**

Một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng đuôi "y" ta chuyển thành i + est:

Y → i + est

funny → the funniest

happy → the happiest

lonely → the loneliest

People say that it is the funniest film of year. (Nhiều người cho rằng đó là bộ phim hài hước nhất của năm.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Complete the sentences using the words in bracket in *the present continuous*.

1. I _____ **(go)** to work by bike this week.
2. Tom _____ **(study)** more now.
3. Why _____ **(not)** Mary _____ **(wear)** her new dress?
4. My father _____**(take)** some medicine.
5. They _____ **(repair)** the road today.
6. I can't hear what you _____ **(say)**; the traffic _____ **(make)** too much noise.
7. She _____ **(bath)** the babies.
8. They _____ **(go)** to the cinema tonight.
9. I _____ **(look)** for a new tennis racquet.
10. We _____ **(paint)** the living room. It's hard work.

II - Complete the sentences with *the present simple* or *the present continuous*.

1. She_____**(leave)** home at 7 o'clock every morning.
2. Jane _____ **(study)** Japanese this year.
3. Mary _____ **(wash)** her hair every day.
4. I'm busy at the moment. I _____**(redecorate)** the living room.
5. The last train _____**(leave)** the station at 11.30.
6. _____**(you/ listen)** to the radio very often?
7. She _____**(know)** three words in Spanish.
8. The sun _____**(shine)**. It's a beautiful day!
9. The English course _____**(finish)** in December.
10. I _____**(play)** tennis with my friends on Sunday afternoon.

III - Choose a comparative or a superlative, using the adjectives in bracket.

1. My bedroom is _____ room in the house. **(cold)**
2. Brazil is _____ South America country. **(big)**
3. The Sheraton hotel is _____ than the Daewoo hotel. **(expensive)**
4. The Mercury is _____ planet in the solar system. **(small)**
5. I know my handwriting is bad, but Mark's is _____. **(bad)**
6. The Stade de France stadium is one of _____ one in the world. **(modern)**
7. That's _____ meal I have had for a long time. **(delicious)**
8. Thailand is _____ than Laos. **(rich)**
9. Harrison Ford is one of_____ actor in Hollywood. **(famous)**
10. The country is _____ than city. **(quiet)**

IV - Circle the correct answer.

1. Lan is _____ *(taller/ the tallest)* person in her family.
2. My new car is _____ *(faster than/ fastest)* my old one.
3. John is _____ *(the most careful/ the more careful)* student in the group.
4. Ho Chi Minh City is _____ *(the biggest/ the bigger)* city in Viet Nam.
5. Parachute is _____ *(dangerouser/ more dangerous than)* football.

Unit 9 A FIRST–AID COURSE

A - GRAMMAR

I - Cụm từ chỉ mục đích: in order to, so as to.

- Hai cụm từ *in order (not) to* và *so as (not) to* được theo sau bởi động từ nguyên thể chỉ mục đích của hành động.

Ví dụ:

Maria went to America in order to study English. (Maria đến Mỹ để học tiếng Anh.)

I turned on the TV so as to watch the news. (Tôi bật ti vi để xem tin tức thời sự.)

II - Thì tương lai đơn (The simple future tense)

1. Cấu tạo:

S + will + V-bare (nguyên dạng)

2. Cách dùng:

- Thì tương lai đơn được dùng để đưa ra lời phỏng đoán hay những điều mà chúng ta nghĩ sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai. *Will* là một động từ khuyết thiếu nên các động từ theo sau nó phải ở nguyên dạng (bare).

My father will be fifty years next month. (Cha tôi sẽ tròn 50 tuổi vào tháng tới.)

I will be at home all day tomorrow. (Ngày mai tôi sẽ ở nhà cả ngày.)

I think it will rain. (Tôi nghĩ trời sẽ mưa.)

- Hình thức phủ định: *will not (won't)*

I won't lend her more money. (Tôi sẽ không cho cô ấy mượn thêm tiền nữa.)

I won't finish my work today. (Hôm nay tôi sẽ không hoàn thành được công việc của mình.)

- Hình thức nghi vấn: đảo *will* ra đầu câu.

Will you telephone for them? (Bạn sẽ gọi điện cho họ chứ?)

Will you do the washing-up tonight? (Tối nay bạn sẽ rửa bát đĩa chứ?)

3. Will đặc biệt thường dùng trong một số trường hợp sau:

a) OFFERS (tình nguyện, sẵn lòng)

I will drive you to the station. (Tôi sẽ đưa bạn tới nhà ga.)

I'll make you a cup of coffee. (Tôi sẽ pha cho bạn một tách cà phê.)

-A: *I run out of money.* (Tôi hết tiền rồi.)

-B: *Don't worry, I will lend you some money.* (Đừng lo. Tôi sẽ cho bạn mượn một ít.)

b) PROMISES (lời hứa)

- A: *Are you coming to the cinema on Sunday?* (Chủ nhật này bạn có đi xem phim không?)

-B: *I'm not sure. I'll phone you on Saturday.* (Tôi không chắc sẽ gọi điện cho bạn vào thứ 7.)

Thank you for lending me some books. I will pay you back soon.

(Cám ơn bạn vì bạn đã cho tôi mượn mấy cuốn sách. Tôi sẽ sớm gửi lại bạn.)

c) REQUESTS (yêu cầu)

Will you close the door, please? (Bạn làm ơn đóng cửa hộ được không?)

Will you post the letters, please? (Bạn làm ơn gửi hộ mấy lá thư được không?)

B - PRACTICE

I - Combine each pair of sentences, using *in order (not) to, so as (not) to.*

1. He always drives carefully. He doesn't want to cause accident.

_____.

2. I went to the library. I wanted to return some books.

_____.

3. I come home early. I want to watch the news.

_____.

4. Jane wears warm clothes. She doesn't want to get cold.

_____.

5. He went to Viena, Austria. He wanted to study music.

_____.

6. We wanted to get warm, so we moved closer to the fire.

_____.

7. Mark wanted to earn some money, so he got a part time job.

_____.

8. Roger wants to buy a book, so he has gone to town.

_____.

9. They want to see the doctor, so they sit in the waiting room.

_____.

10. He did his English homework, so he stayed up late last night.

_____.

II - Use the right form of *the future simple tense.*

1. The match _____ **(occur)** tomorrow afternoon.
2. They _____ **(arrive)** soon.
3. I am tired to walk home. I think I_____ **(take)** a taxi.
4. It _____**(not rain)** tomorrow.
5. She _____**(take)** children to school.
6. _____ **(he/ play)** in a tennis match on Friday?
7. Tom_____ **(not catch)** the 7.00 train.
8. _____ **(you/ have)** time to help me tomorrow?
9. I _____ **(remember)** this day all my life.
10. Do you think that he_____ **(recognize)** me?

III - Give the right form of the verbs in bracket: *simple future* or *simple present.*

1. I **(go)**_____ to school every day.
2. She **(meet)**_____us at the airport.
3. They **(pay)**_____their bill tomorrow.
4. He promises he **(leave)**_____ before the sun **(rise)**_____.
5. I am sure that he **(like)** _____our new flat.
6. People **(not use)**_____this road very often.
7. We **(wait)**_____ here until you **(come)**_____ back tomorrow.
8. Jane **(clean)** _____ this room daily.
9. My class **(finish)** _____ at five o'clock so I **(see)**_____ you at 5.15.
10. I **(phone)**_____you on Sunday.

IV - Match a line in column A to a line in column B to make a complete sentence.

A	B
1. She is in hurry so as	A. to phone me here.
2. Fred gets up early in order	B. not to be late for class.
3. I told you not	C. so as to meet her cousins.
4. Anne has gone to the airport	D. order to clean the top of the fridge.
5. Peter stood on a chair in	E. to take her son to school.

Unit 10 RECYCLING

A - GRAMMAR

I - Thể bị động (Passive forms)

- Dùng thể bị động để nhấn mạnh ý nghĩa, đối tượng thực hiện hành động trong câu.

+ Cấu tạo:

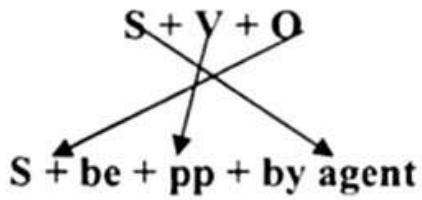
S + to be + V(pp) + (by Agent)

+ Một số lưu ý khi chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động.

➢ Tân ngữ của câu chủ động sẽ làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.

➢ Động từ "to be" ở câu bị động phụ thuộc vào thì của động từ chính ở câu chủ động.

➢ Khi muốn nhấn mạnh tác nhân gây nên hành động ta phải dùng: *by + agent (tác nhân)*. Có thể tóm tắt bằng sơ đồ sau.



- Thể bị động với một số hình thức đơn giản:

1. Thể bị động với thì hiện tại đơn

S + am/ is/ are + p.p +(by agent)

- *She buys a book.* (Cô ấy mua một cuốn sách.)

---> *A book is bought by her.* (Một cuốn sách được mua bởi cô ấy.)

- *They don't deliver the letter.* (Họ chưa chuyển thư.)

---> *The letter isn't delivered (by them).* (Lá thư chưa được chuyển bởi họ.)

2. Thể bị động với thời tương lai đơn

S+ will/ shall+ be+ p.p+ by (agent)

- *A Japanese architect will design the building.* (Một kiến trúc sư người Nhật Bản sẽ thiết kế tòa nhà.)

---> *The building will be designed by a Japanese architect.* (Tòa nhà sẽ được thiết kế bởi một kiến trúc sư người Nhật.)

- *Students will plant more trees in school.* (Sinh viên sẽ trồng thêm cây trong trường.)

--->*More trees in school will be planted by students.* (Nhiều cây sẽ được trồng trong trường bởi sinh viên.)

* **Chú ý:** *by+ them/ people/ everyone/ someone/ everything....*có thể được lược bỏ khi tác nhân đề cập là không cụ thể.

- *They don't come to the party.* (Họ không tới dự tiệc.)

---> *The party isn't come (by them).* (Bữa tiệc không được dự bởi họ.)

- *People speak English in many parts of the world.* (Mọi người nói tiếng Anh nhiều nơi trên thế giới.)

---> *English is spoken in many parts of the world.* (Tiếng Anh được nói nhiều nơi trên thế giới.)

- *The police capture the thief.* (Cảnh sát bắt giữ tên trộm.)

---> *The thief is captured.* (Tên trộm bị bắt giữ.)

II - Tính từ theo sau bởi nguyên thể

S + to be + adj + to + infinitive

Your writing is difficult to read. (Chữ viết của bạn rất khó đọc.)

S to be adj to infinitive

We are happy to hear about that. (Chúng tôi rất vui khi nghe về điều đó.)

He was surprised to see her at the party last night. (Anh ấy rất ngạc nhiên khi gặp cô ấy ở bữa tiệc tối qua.)

It is interesting to travel to Italy. (Thật thú vị khi du lịch nước Ý.)

III - Tính từ theo sau bởi mệnh đề danh từ

S + to be + adj + that + clause

I am afraid that I can't come to the party. (Tôi sợ rằng tôi không thể đến bữa tiệc được.)

We are pleased that you have passed the exams. (Chúng tôi rất vui khi bạn đã thi đỗ.)

We are sorry that your application has been turned down. (Chúng tôi rất tiếc rằng đơn xin việc của bạn đã không được chấp nhận.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Change the active sentences into passive sentences.

1. We sell tickets for all shows at the box office.

_____.

2. They sell cold drinks here.

_____.

3. She carries a heavy box.

_____.

4. Will you invite her to your birthday party?

_____.

5. She will not be able to finish her homework tonight.

_____.

6. I will meet them at midnight in the middle of the wood.

_____.

7. They feed dogs and cats every day.

_____.

8. Where do they make these video recorders?

_____.

9. They pick up the apples in October.

_____.

10. Some schoolgirls wear uniforms.

_____.

II - Write the sentences with *the passive forms*, using the words/ phrases given.

1. Dinner/ will/ have/ the Festival Hall/.

_____.

2. Her first lesson/ will/ have / next Monday/.

_____.

3. The strikers/ will/ meet/ the employer/ again tomorrow/.

_____.

4. The sleeping bag/ carry/ her/.

_____.

5. The floor/ wash/ every day/ her/.

_____.

III - Rewrite sentences using: *adj + to infinitive.*

1. She washed a white shirt with a red one. She was wrong.

_____.

2. Jane listened to Mark. She was silly.

_____.

3. I like to watch that film. It is very interesting.

_____.

4. Jane got 2 letters this morning. She was surprised.

_____.

5. I will win the game. I'm sure.

_____.

6. They can't walk to home. They are too tired.

_____.

7. She sat on her glasses. She was stupid.

_____.

8. You lent money to Craig. You were crazy.

_____.

9. I remembered your phone number. It was easy.

_____.

10. He didn't pass the driving test. He was sad.

_____.

IV - Write sentences, using *adj + to infinitive/ noun clause.*

1. She/ sad/ not/ get good marks/ final test/.

_____.

2. We/ surprised/ see Jane/ the party/.

_____.

3. We/ pleased/ you/ do/ it/ perfectly/.

_____.

4. It/ not/ good/ cut the trees/.

_____.

5. You/ silly/ believe/ Teddy/.

_____.

6. They/ delighted/ we/ interesed/ protecting the environment/.

_____.

7. It/ difficult/ understand/ him/.

_____.

8. Annie/ clever/ get to the airport early/.

_____.

9. T.V/ too expensive/ buy/.

_____.

10. The word "sixth"/ hard/ pronounce/.

_____.

Unit 11 TRAVELING AROUND VIET NAM

A - GRAMMAR

I - Phân từ với "ing" và "ed" (-ed and -ing participle)

- Các tính từ có tận cùng là đuôi "ed" hoặc "ing" còn được gọi là phân từ hiện tại và phân từ quá khứ:

Ví dụ: tired → tiring

interested → interesting

surprised →surprising

1. Phân từ ed

- Chúng ta sử dụng các tính từ kết thúc bằng đuôi "ed" để miêu tả cảm giác của con người, hay con người bị tác động bởi yếu tố nào đó.

We are all surprised by the news. (Tất cả chúng tôi đều bị ngạc nhiên bởi tin tức đó.)

I'm interested in your idea of the building. (Tôi rất lưu tâm đến ý tưởng của bạn về tòa nhà.)

I think your idea of the building is very interesting. (Tôi nghĩ ý tưởng của bạn về tòa nhà là rất thú vị.)

We were very tired at the end of the journey. (Chúng tôi đều rất mệt ở cuối chuyến đi.)

- Phân từ "ed" còn được sử dụng như một hình thức bị động rút gọn khi muốn nhấn mạnh người hay vật bị tác động bởi yếu tố nào đó.

The book "Practical Grammar" published by Oxford University is very good.

(Cuốn sách "Practical Grammar" được xuất bản bởi trường Đại học Oxford rất tốt.)

The fridge made in Japan is very expensive. (Chiếc tủ lạnh sản xuất ở Nhật Bản rất đắt.)

2. Phân từ ing

- Tính từ kết thúc với đuôi "ing" được sử dụng để nói về những thứ hay ai đó đã khiến chúng ta có cảm giác như vậy.

The news is surprising. (= the news makes us feel surprised.)

(Tin tức gây ngạc nhiên.)

He is telling about a surprising story. (Anh ấy đang nói về một câu chuyện gây ngạc nhiên.)

That is a tiring journey. I don't like it at all. (Đó là chuyến đi tẻ nhạt. Tôi không thích chút nào cả.)

The lesson is boring. (Bài học rất chán.)

I find politics interesting. (Tôi nhận thấy chính trị thật thú vị.)

- Phân từ với "ing" còn được sử dụng như hình thức tiếp diễn, chỉ ai đó đang thực hiện một hành động.

The man typing is the manager of the department. (Người đàn ông đang đánh máy là trưởng phòng.)

The girl chatting on the Internet is my young sister. (Cô gái đang trò chuyện trên mạng là em gái tôi.)

* **Chú ý:** Tính từ kết thúc với đuôi "ing" thường có chức năng bổ nghĩa cho danh từ và nó có thể đứng trước danh từ.

The journey is very tiring. (Chuyến đi rất mệt mỏi.)

It is a very tiring journey. (Đó là một chuyến đi mệt mỏi.)

3. Một số tính từ tận cùng bằng "ing" và "ed" thường gặp:

interesting	-	interested
amazing	-	amazed
tiring	-	tired
boring	-	bored
surprising	-	surprised

exciting	-	excited
frightening	-	frightened
worrying	-	worried
astonishing	-	astonished

II - Cấu trúc với Would/ Do you mind

1.

Do you mind if I + V (simple present) + O ?

Would you mind if I + V (simple past) + O ?

- Chúng ta sử dụng 2 cấu trúc trên để đưa ra lời xin phép một cách lịch sự khi muốn làm việc gì. Cấu trúc có nghĩa là "bạn/ anh/ chị có phiền/ bận tâm nếu tôi,..."

Would you mind if I smoked here? (Nếu tôi hút thuốc ở đây có làm phiền bạn không?)

Do you mind if I give him the key? (Bạn có phiền nếu tôi đưa cho anh ấy chìa khóa?

- Khi trả lời nếu nhất trí với lời xin phép của người khác, chúng ta có thể nói:

+ *No, I don't mind.* (Không, tôi không phiền gì cả.)

+ *Please do.* (Bạn cứ làm đi.)

+ *Not at all.* (Không sao cả.)

+ *Please go ahead.* (Bạn cứ làm đi.)

+ *Never mind/ you're welcome.* (Không sao/ đừng bận tâm.)

+ *No, of course not.* (Không tất nhiên là không phiền gì cả.)

+ *No, that would be fine.* (Ồ không, được thôi mà, bạn cứ làm đi.)

- Trong trường hợp cảm thấy phiền chúng ta có thể nói:

+ *I'm sorry, I can't.* (Rất tiếc là mình không thể.)

+ *I am sorry, that is not possible.* (Rất tiếc là điều đó không thể.)

+*I'd rather/ prefer you didn't.* (Bạn không làm thì tốt hơn/ Tôi không muốn bạn làm.)

Ví dụ:

A: *Do you mind if I turn on the radio?* (Nếu tôi bật đài có làm phiền bạn không?)

B: *Not at all.* (Không sao cả.)

C: *Would you mind if I used your computer for some minutes?*

(Có làm phiền bạn không nếu tôi sử dụng máy tính của bạn vài phút?)

D: *Please do.* (Bạn cứ làm đi.)

2.

Would/ Do you mind + V-ing + O?

- Chúng ta sử dụng cấu trúc trên để đưa ra lời yêu cầu/ đề nghị một cách lịch sự. Cấu trúc này có nghĩa là "Bạn làm ơn (làm) giúp tôi (điều gì) được không?)

- Khi trả lời, có thể dùng các cụm từ:

+ *No, I'd be happy to do.* (Không có gì, mình rất vui khi làm điều đó.)

+ *Not at all. I'd be glad to.* (Không có gì, tôi lấy làm vui/ sung sướng khi được giúp bạn.)

Ví dụ:

Would you mind driving around the town? (Bạn làm ơn đưa tôi đi quanh thành phố được không?)

Do you mind not using the office phone? (Bạn làm ơn không sử dụng điện thoại cơ quan được không?)

B - PRACTICE

I - Choose the correct adjective (A or B) to put in the blank.

1. It was a terrible play and I was_____from start to finish.

A. bored B. boring

2. When I go to the cinema, I like to be_____.

A. entertained B. entertaining

3. The ghost is very_____.

A. frightened B. frightening

4. I went for a_____walk.

A. relaxed B. relaxing

5. I found the film_____.

A. interesting B. interested

6. Most people were_____ that he won games.

A. surprised B. surprising

7. His speech was very long and_____.

A. bored B. boring

8. The_____dishes lay on the floor.

A. breaking B. broken

9. Were you_____ by the match?

A. disappointed B. disappointing

10. I'm reading a very_____ book at the moment.

A. interesting B. interested

II - Complete each sentence using the correct word from the box. Use each word once.

playing	*bored*	*interesting*	*tiring*	*exciting*
surprised	*confusing*	*interested*	*amused*	*convincing*

1. The player_____ soccer is my brother.
2. Your idea is very_____ tell me more about it.
3. Mary was_____because she had nothing to do all day.
4. I have had a very_____day at work today and I want to go to bed.
5. The map was_____ and I got lost.
6. The end of the game was_____.

7. She is_____in politics and often talks about it.

8. Everyone was_____ by the sudden noise.

9. Everyone else thought it was funny, but she wasn't _____.

10. For him, the most important thing is that the actors must be_____.

III - Combine each pair of sentences, using present participle (V-ing) or past participle (V-ed).

1. The boy is Hieu. He is playing football.

_____.

2. Sony T.V is very good. It is made in Japan.

_____.

3. The ruler is Lan's. It is made of plastic.

_____.

4. The girl is painting. She is Lien.

_____.

5. The bag is Nam's. It is made of leather.

_____.

6. The woman is my teacher. She is talking to the headmaster.

_____.

7. The road is very large. It joins two cities.

_____.

8. That woman is my sister. She is cooking.

_____.

9. Camera Canon is made in Viet Nam. It is good and cheap.

_____.

10. Most of goods are exported. They are made in this factory.

_____.

IV - Rewrite the following sentences using *Would/ Do you mind + V-ing/ if...*

1. Could you pass the salt, please?

   Would_____?

2. Can I open the door?

   Do_____?

3. Can I use your mobile phone for a minute?

   Would_____?

4. Can you take me some photographs?

   Do_____?

5. Could you lend me some money?

   Would_____?

6. May I turn on the TV?

   Would_____?

7. Could you show me the way to the bank?

   Do_____?

8. Can you take me to school, please?

   Would_____?

9. May I ask you a question?

   Would_____?

10. Shall I drive?

    Do_____?

V - Fill in each blank a suitable verb to complete sentences.

borrow	*park*	*do*	*bring*	*show*

1. Would you mind if I _____ your bicycle?
2. Do you mind_____ my luggage?
3. Would you mind if I_____ here?
4. Do you mind_____ the washing up?
5. Would you mind_____ me how to operate this?

Unit 12 A VACATION ABROAD

A - GRAMMAR

I - Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (Past progressive tense)

1. Cấu tạo:

S + was / were + V-ing + O

2. Cách dùng:

- Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động hoặc một tình huống đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

I was watching television at 8.00 last night. (Lúc 8 giờ tối qua tôi đang xem TV.)

We were living in Korea in 1998. (Vào năm 1998 chúng tôi sống ở Hàn Quốc.)

A: *What were you doing at seven o'clock last night?*

(Lúc 7 giờ tối qua bạn đang làm gì?)

B: *I was driving home.* (Tôi đang chạy xe về nhà.)

3. Cách dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn với when và while

- Chúng ta sử dụng "when" trong trường hợp khi một hành động đang xảy ra thì có một hành động khác cắt ngang hoặc làm gián đoạn. Chú ý là "when" chỉ đứng trước mệnh đề với thì quá khứ đơn.

When I left home this morning, it was raining. (Sáng nay khi tôi rời nhà, trời đang mưa.)

They were having dinner when I arrived. (Khi tôi đến họ đang ăn tối.)

- "While" được sử dụng trong trường hợp có hai hành động song song cùng diễn ra một lúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

While I was watching football, my wife was cooking. (Tôi đang xem bóng đá trong khi vợ tôi đang nấu cơm.)

While Minh was playing piano, I was having a bath. (Trong khi Minh đang chơi đàn piano thì tôi đang tắm.)

II - Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với *Always* (Present progressive with *Always*)

S + to be + always + V-ing

"Always" được sử dụng với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả sự phàn nàn, hoặc thể hiện sự bực mình, tức giận với một vấn đề gì đó.

Các từ "forever", "constantly" đôi khi được sử dụng theo cách này.

She is always forgeting her umbrella. (Cô ấy luôn quên ô của mình.)

Tom is always watching television. (Tom luôn xem ti vi.)

John is always leaving his socks on the floor. (John luôn vứt tất trên sàn nhà.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in bracket into the past progrossive.

1. When I first met her, she_____**(study)** to paint.
2. A lot of people_____ **(wait)** for the 7.30 bus last night.
3. Where_____ **(you/ live)** when you saw him last?
4. When I_____**(arrive),** he_____ **(talk)** on the phone.
5. When Shirley_____**(go)** to the university in 1999, Kevin_____ **(work)** as a computer operator.
6. My dog_____ **(walk)** along quickly when Mr.Pit_____**(attack)** him.
7. I_____**(live)** in Paris when I met him.
8. We_____**(sleep)** when someone_____**(knock)** the door.
9. Which hotel_____**(you/ stay)** in when you lost your passport?
10. Sue and Liz_____**(play)** table tennis at 9.00 this morning.

II - Write sentences with the cues given, using *the past progressive*.

1. When/ I/ meet/ him/ he/ wear/ boots/.

_____.

2. What/ you/ do/ 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon/?

_____.

3. 1984/ John/ study/ university/.

_____.

4. When/ I/ meet/ her/ we/ work/ the same company/.

_____.

5. I/ write/ my report/ 8 o'clock/ last night/.

_____.

6. Mary/ do/ homework/ 5.00 o'clock this afternoon/.

_____.

7. While/ she/ clean/ the house/ her husband/ sleep/.

_____.

8. It/ rain/ when/ we/ go out/.

_____.

9. She/ get/ some food/ the supermarket/ when/ she/ see/ him/.

_____.

10. The thief/ bring/ TV away/ we/ go/ home/.

_____.

III - Match a line in column A to a line in column B to make a complete sentence.

A	B
1. Tom was having dinner	A. when I called you?
2. What were you doing	B. when her friend called?
3. While I was working in the garden	C. while we were fishing.
4. Someone came to the house and left this note	D. when she was phoning
5. I saw the accident	E. I hurt my back
6. He had a bad fall	F. when it accidentally went off.
7. I was looking for my passport	G. while I was driving to the office.
8. He was cleaning his gun	H. the manager was making a speech.
9. When I arrived at the meeting,	J. while he was repairing his roof.
10. The postman came	K. when I saw an old photo.

IV - Rewrite the following sentences, using "always+ V-ing".

1. She left her pen at home again.

--> She_____.

2. I have lost my key again.

--> I_____.

3. She has forgotten her glasses again.

--> She_____.

4. Jane has watched TV all day.

--> Jane_____.

5. Peter has just gone out.

--> Peter_____.

Unit 13 FESTIVALS

A- GRAMMAR

I - Thể bị động (passive forms)

Ôn lại một số hình thức Bị động đơn giản ở bài 10

1. Thể bị động với thì quá khứ đơn (The passive form with past simple)

S + was/ were + past participle (+ by agent)

Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb. (Thomas Edison đã phát minh ra bóng đèn điện.)

--> *The electric light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.* (Bóng đèn điện điện được phát minh bởi Thomas Edison.)

Someone took my camera. (Ai đó đã cầm máy ảnh của tôi.)

--> *My camera was taken.* (Máy ảnh của tôi đã bị ai đó cầm.)

2. Thể bị động với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (The passive form with present progressive)

S + am/ is/ are + being + past participle (+ by agent)

He is reading a book. (Anh ấy đang đọc cuốn sách.)

--> *A book is being read by him.* (Cuốn sách đang được đọc bởi anh ấy.)

They are building a house. (Họ đang xây nhà.)

---> *A house is being built.* (Ngôi nhà đang được xây.)

3. Thể bị động với thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (The passive form with past progressive)

S + was/ were + being + past participle (+ by agent)

At 8.00 last night, she was writing a report. (Lúc 8 giờ tối qua cô ấy đang viết bản báo cáo.)

--> *A report was being written by her at 8.00 o'clock last night.* (Bản báo cáo đang được viết bởi cô ấy lúc 8 giờ tối qua.)

4. Thể bị động với thì hiện tại hoàn thành (The passive form with present perfect)

S + have/has + been + past participle (+ by agent)

They have built a new hospital near my house. (Họ đã xây một bệnh viện mới gần nhà tôi.)

--> *A new hospital has been built near my house.* (Một bệnh viện mới đã được xây gần nhà tôi.)

The French team has won 3 gold medals. (Đội tuyển Pháp đã giành được 3 huy chương vàng.)

--> *Three gold medals have been won by the French team.* (Ba huy chương vàng đã được dành cho đội tuyển Pháp.)

5. Thể bị động với hình thức nguyên thể (The passive form with infinitive)

(to) + be + past participle

I have to finish my homework now. (Tôi phải hoàn thành bài tập bây giờ.)

--> *My homework has to be finished by me now.* (Bài tập về nhà phải được tôi hoàn thành bây giờ.)

She is going to buy a camera next week. (Tuần tới cô ấy định mua một chiếc máy ảnh.)

--> *A camera is going to be bought by her next week.* (Một chiếc máy ảnh dự định được mua bởi cô ấy vào tuần tới.)

II - Lời nói trực tiếp và lời nói gián tiếp (Direct speech and reported speech)

- Lời nói trực tiếp (direct speech) là tường thuật/ trích lại nguyên văn câu nói của ai đó.

She said, "she is a teacher". (Cô ấy nói, "cô ấy là giáo viên".)

- Lời nói gián tiếp (reported speech) được sử dụng khi ta tường thuật lại nội dung của câu nói trực tiếp. Đôi khi lời nói gián tiếp chỉ nhắc lại ý chính của câu

trực tiếp chứ không cần nhắc thuật lại nguyên văn.

Một số lưu ý khi chuyển từ câu kể (statement) trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:

1. Thực hiện việc lùi thì

- Nếu động từ chính của câu trực tiếp ở thì hiện tại thì khi chuyển sang gián tiếp ta có thể giữ nguyên thì của động từ.

- Nếu động từ chính của câu trực tiếp ở quá khứ thì chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta phải lùi một thì.

Quy tắc chuyển cụ thể như bảng sau:

Direct speech	***Reported speech***
simple present	simple past
present continuous	past continuous
past continuous	past perfect continuous
present perfect	past perfect
past simple	past perfect
will/ shall	would/ should
must, have/ has to	had to
can	could
am/ is/ are going to	was/ were going to

Ví dụ:

+ *Mary said, "I can sing well".* (Mary nói, "Tôi có thể hát rất hay.")

--> *Mary said that she could sing well.* (Mary cho biết cô ấy có thể hát rất hay.)

+ *John says, "I am tired".* (John nói, "Tôi bị mệt".)

--> *John says (that) he is tired.* (John nói rằng anh ấy bị mệt.)

+ *Jane said, "I saw Peter".* (Jane nói, "Tôi đã nhìn thấy Peter")

--> *Jane said that she had seen Peter.* (Jane nói rằng cô ấy đã nhìn thấy Peter.)

+ *Paul said, "I have got a new car".* (Paul nói, "Tôi có một chiếc xe hơi mới".)

--> *Paul said he had got a new car.* (Paul nói anh ấy có một chiếc xe hơi mới.)

2. Chuyển các trạng từ chỉ thời gian

Một quy tắc rất quan trọng trong việc chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp là phải chuyển các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn cũng như các đại từ chỉ định.

Direct speech	***Reported speech***
now	then
today	that day
ago	before
tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
yesterday	the previous day/ the day before
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
the day before yesterday	two days before
next week/ year	the following week/ year
last week/ month/ year	+ the previous week/ month/year + the week/ month/ year before
this	that
these	those
here	there
tonight	that night

Ví dụ:

+ *He said, "I saw her yesterday".* (Anh ấy nói, "Hôm qua tôi đã gặp cô ấy'.)

--> *He said that he had seen her the previous day.* (Anh ấy nói hôm trước anh ấy đã gặp cô ấy.)

+ *Alex said, "I am going to leave tomorrow morning".* (Alex cho biết, "Tôi dự định sẽ rời vào sáng ngày mai".)

--> *Alex said that he was going to leave the following day morning.* (Alex cho biết anh ấy sẽ rời vào sáng ngày mai.)

+ Jane *said, "I feel very happy today"* (Jane nói, "Hôm nay tôi cảm thấy rất hạnh phúc".)

--> *Jane said that he felt very happy that day.* (Jane nói hôm đó cô ấy cảm thấy rất hạnh phúc.)

+ *They said, "We stared a dancing class last week".* (Họ nói, "Chúng tôi đã tổ chức lớp học khiêu vũ từ tuần trước".)

--> *They said that they had started a dancing class the previous week.* (Họ nói họ đã tổ chức lớp học khiêu vũ từ trước tuần trước.)

3. Thay đổi các đại từ (nhân xưng, sở hữu, phản thân...) và các tính từ sở hữu so với câu trực tiếp

a) Về đại từ nhân xưng: ngôi thứ nhất chuyển thành ngôi thứ 3; ngôi thứ 2 chuyển thành ngôi thứ 2 hoặc ngôi 3; ngôi thứ 3 thì giữ nguyên.

I ----> he/ she

we ----> they

you ----> you/ he/ she

they ----> they

he/ she ---> he/ she

it -----> it

b) Về tính từ sở hữu: thực hiện việc chuyển ngôi như trong đại từ nhân xưng.

my ----> her/ his

our -----> their

your -----> her/ his/ their

their -----> their

her/ his ----> her/ his

its -----> its

Ví dụ:

+ *She said, "This is my pen".* (Cô ấy nói, "Đây là chiếc bút của tôi")

--> *She said that that was her pen.* (Cô ấy nói đó là chiếc bút của cô ấy.)

+ *They said, "We will see you at the stadium."* (Họ nói, "Chúng tôi sẽ gặp các bạn ở sân vận động".)

--> *They said that they would see us at the stadium.* (Họ nói họ sẽ gặp chúng tôi ở sân vận động.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Turn the following sentences into the passive.

1. Someone painted the office last week.

_____.

2. A stranger helped me.

_____.

3. Six countries signed the agreement.

_____.

4. He has to pay the bill.

_____.

5. You ought to send the letter at once.

_____.

6. She came to visit us yesterday.

_____.

7. The teacher is correcting our homework.

_____.

8. Several people saw the accident.

_____.

9. Someone will tell you the truth.

_____.

10. They don't let children play with matches.

_____.

II - Complete the following sentences using *passive form* and verbs in the box.

speak	*repair*	*deliver*	*catch*	*invite*
expect	*give*	*recycle*	*grow*	*cover*

1. The car_____last week.
2. The post will_____tomorrow morning.
3. English_____in many countries all over the world.
4. Ba_____to the rice-cooking festival.
5. The thief_____by police yesterday.
6. Children_____a lot of presents on Christmas Eve by Santa Claus.
7. Students _____ not to talk during the examination.
8. Most of the Earth's surface_____by water.
9. The waste paper will_____in this factory.
10. More trees will _____in the garden.

III - Turn the following sentences into *reported speech*.

1. "I'm going away tomorrow", he said.

_____.

2. "I have lost my wallet", he said.

_____.

3. "I don't understand", Mary said.

_____.

4. "We are coming to visit some classmates", they said.

_____.

5. "Our family moved to a new flat 3 days ago", they said.

_____.

6. "I have two brothers", he said.

_____.

7. "My father is an engineer", John said.

_____.

8. "I am staying with some my friends now", Mark said.

_____.

9. "We were playing football at 3.00 yesterday afternoon", they said.

_____.

10. "You should see the doctor", my friend said.

_____.

IV - Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "We are decorating our Christmas tree", Nam and Lan said.

_____.

2. "I will come to see you as soon as I can", Lan said.

_____.

3. "This isn't my umbrella", she said.

_____.

4. "You are my best friend", John said to me.

_____.

5. "We hope it will rain tomorrow", the farmers say.

_____.

6. "I stayed up late to study last night", Mary said.

_____.

7. "I can swim very fast", Mark said.

_____.

8. "We have lived here since 1988", they said.

_____.

9. "I walked home from school this morning", Linh said.

_____.

10. "I am going to the cimena tonight," he said.

_____.

Unit 14 WONDERS OF THE WORLD

A - GRAMMAR

I - Lời nói gián tiếp với câu hỏi (Indirect speech with questions)

Có 2 dạng câu hỏi với lời nói gián tiếp:

1. Yes/ no questions

Câu hỏi dạng *có / không* thường đi với *if* hoặc *whether*.

$$S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} asked \\ inquired \\ wondered \\ wanted\ to\ know \end{array} \right\} + if\ /\ whether\ S2 + V + ...$$

Ví dụ:

- *"Do you like the film?", Nam asked.* (Nam hỏi, "Bạn có thích bộ phim không?")

--> *Nam asked if/ whether I liked the film.* (Nam hỏi xem tôi có thích bộ phim không.)

- *"Will Jane be here tomorrow?", Tom asked.* (Tom hỏi, "Jane sẽ ở đây vào ngày mai chứ?")

--> *Tom wondered whether Jane would be there the following day.* (Tom băn khoăn xem Jane có đến vào ngày kia không.)

- *"Are you a student?" Peter asked.* (Peter hỏi, "Bạn là sinh viên à?")

--> *Peter asked if/ whether I was a student.* (Peter hỏi xem tôi có phải là sinh viên không.)

2. *Wh-questions*

- Dạng câu hỏi này thường đi kèm với các từ nghi vấn như: *What, why, who, where, when*...và nó thường được mở đầu bằng các động từ như: *ask, require, wonder, want to know,...*

$$S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} asked \\ inquired \\ wondered \\ wanted\ to\ know \end{array} \right\} + if\ /\ whether\ S2 + V + ...$$

Ví dụ:

+ *"What's your name?", she asked me.* (Cô ấy hỏi tôi, "Tên bạn là gì?")

--> *She asked me what my name was.* (Cô ấy hỏi tên tôi là gì.)

+ *"Where do you live?" Jane asked me.* (Jane hỏi tôi, "Bạn sống ở đâu?")

--> *Jane asked me where I lived.* (Jane hỏi xem tôi sống ở đâu)

+ *"Why don't you go to school this morning?", mother asked me.* (Mẹ hỏi tôi, "Tại sao con không tới trường sáng nay?")

--> *Mother wanted to know why I didn't go to school that morning.* (Mẹ muốn biết tại sao tôi không tới trường sáng hôm đó.)

+ *"Who put salt in my coffee?" he asked.* (Anh ấy hỏi, "Ai đã bỏ muối vào trong cà fê của tôi?")

--> *He asked who had put salt in his coffee.* (Anh ấy muốn hỏi xem ai đã bỏ muối vào cà phê của anh ấy.)

II - Từ câu hỏi trước hình thức nguyên thể (Question words before to-infinitive)

Đây là dạng câu thường được sử dụng để đưa ra lời chỉ dẫn hoặc lời khuyên ai nên làm gì.

$$S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} told \\ showed \\ pointed \\ advised \end{array} \right. + somebody + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} what \\ how \\ when \\ where \\ why \end{array} \right. + to + V + st$$

Ví dụ:

+ *Nam told me how to go to the post office.* (Nam bảo tôi làm thế nào để đến bưu điện.)

+ *She showed me where to get tickets.* (Cô ấy chỉ cho tôi nơi mua vé.)

+ *Peter advised me how to pronounce well.* (Peter khuyên tôi làm thế nào để phát âm tốt.)

III - Động từ nguyên thể (Verb + to-infinitive)

Trong tiếng Anh có rất nhiều động từ theo sau bởi " to-infinitive" như: *afford, agree, arrange, promise, offer, plan, try, hope, forget, want, demand, intend, prepare, refuse,...*

S + V + to-infinitive

Ví dụ:

+ *She agreed to lend me some money.* (Cô ấy đồng ý cho chúng tôi mượn tiền.)

+ *Jane promised to help us.* (Jane đã hứa sẽ giúp chúng tôi.)

+ *They have decided to meet us.* (Họ đã quyết định gặp chúng tôi.)

+ *He offered to do the washing up.* (Anh ấy đã tự nguyện rửa bát.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Turn the following sentences into *the reported speech.*

1. " Do you know Peter?", Jane asked.

_____.

2. " Can you play football?", she asked.

_____.

3. " Are they English?", Jolie asked.

_____.

4. "Where do you work?", Jackson asked.

_____.

5. "Can you take photograph?", he wanted to know.

_____.

6. "Where were you last night?", Mark asked.

_____.

7. "What games do you play, Jerry?", Anne asked.

_____.

8. "Are you free tonight?", he asked me.

_____.

9. "Do you know the way to the bank, Nam?', Lan asked.

_____.

10. "What is your new house like?", I asked them.

_____.

II - Turn the following sentences into the reported speech.

1. "Is the food good?" she asked.

_____.

2. "What are you doing?" Lan asked me.

_____.

3. "Why has Jane gone, Mark?" I asked.

_____.

4. "Do you enjoy the party?" Anne asked them.

_____.

5. "Will they come?" I asked her.

_____.

6. "How many children are there in the class?" I asked a boy.

_____.

7. "Do you have any English friends, Lan?" Nam asked.

_____.

8. "Why do you think it is safe?" he asked her.

_____.

9. "Will it rain tomorrow?" Mark asked.

_____.

10. "What time is it?" she asked me.

_____.

III - Fill in the blanks with "what, where, how, when..." and one of the verbs in the box.

buy	*speak*	*get*	*rent*	*do*

1. She showed me _____ English fluently.
2. Could you tell me _____to the stadium?
3. He told me _____ flat.
4. She advised me _____ the best book.
5. Jane pointed out to me_____ with waste paper.

IV - Put the verbs in bracket into the sentences using "verb+ to-infinitive"

1. Don't forget_____**(lock)** the door when you go out.
2. I will_____ **(see)** you soon.
3. I have arranged_____ **(meet)** some friends tonight.
4. They offered_____ **(pay)** the bill.
5. She couldn't_____ **(reply)** because she didn't know what to say.
6. My friend let me_____ **(drive)** her car.
7. The film made her_____ **(cry)**.
8. We may_____ **(go)** out for a meal this evening.
9. They are expecting_____ **(go)** on a picnic.
10. Jane intended_____ **(buy)** a new car.

V - Complete the conversation, using the verbs in brackets with or without "to".

Mary: I want (1)_____ **(do)** something interesting this weekend. Can we (2)_____ **(do)** something together?

John: Well. I've arranged (3)_____**(go)** on a trip to the coast with some friends. Do you want (4)_____ **(come)** with us?

Mary: Yes, that sounds good. When are you planning (5)_____ **(leave)?**

John: Well, we have decided (6)_____ **(start)** early in the morning tomorrow and I have (7)_____ **(take)** the others in my car. We are hoping (8)_____ **(reach)** the coast by lunchtime. So, you must (9)_____ **(meet)** me here at 6.30 a.m.

Mary: Ok, good. I won't (10)_____ **(be)** late.

Unit 15 COMPUTERS

A - GRAMMAR

I - Thì hoàn thành với "yet" và "already" (The present perfect with "yet" and "already".)

→ Xem bài 7 về cách dùng của Thì hiện tại hoàn thành với *for* và *since*

1. Already: được dùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành (HTHT) để nhấn mạnh một hành động đã hoàn thành sớm hơn thời gian dự định. *Already* có thể đứng sau trợ động từ hoặc đứng ở cuối câu trong câu khẳng định.

S + have/ has + already + past participle

A: *Do you want something to eat?* (Bạn muốn ăn gì không?)

B: *No, thanks, I have already eaten.* (Không, cảm ơn tôi đã ăn rồi.)

→ Ở đây rõ ràng khi nhân vật A hỏi mời cơm thì nhân vật B đã ăn rồi.

C: *Are you having a good time here?* (Ở đây bạn có thấy vui không?)

D: *Yes, I haven't been here long, but I have already visited a lot of interesting places.* (Vâng tôi vẫn chưa lưu lại đây lâu, nhưng tôi đã kịp thăm thú được rất nhiều nơi thú vị.)

2. Yet: được dùng với thì HTHT để biểu đạt ý người nói muốn điều gì xảy ra. *Yet* được dùng với câu hỏi và câu phủ định và thường đứng ở vị trí cuối câu.

S + haven't/ hasn't + past participle + yet

hoặc

Have/ has + S + past participle + yet?

Ví dụ:

+ *The post hasn't arrived yet.* (= the post has not arived, but it probably will arrive). (Thư vẫn chưa tới.) → nhưng có lẽ nó sẽ tới.

+ *I haven't had breakfast yet.* (Tôi vẫn chưa ăn sáng.)

+ *Have you found a job yet?* (Bạn đã tìm được việc làm chưa?)

+ *Has it stopped raining yet?* (Trời đã tạnh mưa chưa?)

II - So sánh thì quá khứ đơn và thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Compare the past simple and the present perfect)

The past simple	*The present perfect*
* Chúng ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn (QKĐ) để diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. -*The match ended at 3.00 o'clock.* (Trận đấu kết thúc lúc 3 giờ.) - *She bought a computer yesterday.* (Hôm qua cô ấy đã mua một chiếc máy tính mới.)	* Chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành (HTHT) để diễn tả những hành động hoặc sự việc đã xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ nhưng không xác định cụ thể thời gian. - *Lan has been to France.* (Lan đã tới Pháp.) - *Jane has rented a new flat.* (Jane đã thuê một căn hộ mới.)
* Chúng ta sử dụng thì QKĐ để diễn tả hành động sự việc xảy ra theo suốt một chuỗi thời gian và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ. - *I arrived home from work at 5 then I had dinner and watched TV. I went to bed at 11.* (Tôi đã về nhà lúc 5 giờ, sau đó tôi đã ăn tối và xem phim. Tôi đi ngủ lúc 11 giờ.) - *She worked there for two years. She left last year.* (Cô ấy đã làm việc ở đó được 2 năm. Cô ấy đã rời vào năm ngoái.)	* Chúng ta sử dụng thì HTHT để diễn tả hành động sự việc xảy ra trong suốt một quãng thời gian trong quá khứ, và hành động sự việc đó còn kéo dài đến thời điểm hiện tại và có thể cả tương lai. - *I have learnt English for 5 years.* (Tôi đã học tiếng Anh được 5 năm.) - *We have lived in this flat since we got married.* (Chúng tôi đã sống trong căn hộ này kể từ khi chúng tôi cưới nhau.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Fill in the blanks with *yet* or *already*.

1. She has_____ finished her exams.
2. Jane has_____ had lunch.
3. I haven't read today's newspaper_____.
4. They have_____mailed the letter.
5. Have you phone Mark_____?
6. Has she paid the bill_____?
7. Have you been to Thailand_____?
8. I have_____bought a ticket for the concert.
9. The plane has_____left the airport.
10. Has the game finished_____?

II - Make sentences using the present perfect with *already* or *yet*.

1. My son/ start/ talking/.

_____.

2. You/ see/ that film/?

_____.

3. They/ not/ sell/ all the tickets/.

_____.

4. My father/ buy/ new expensive car/.

_____.

5. She/ go/ Brazil/?

_____.

6. They/ make/ good new record/.

_____.

7. She/ not/ reply/ my letter/.

_____.

8. You/ see/ the president/?

_____.

9. We/ sign/ the contract/.

_____.

10. You/ read/ that/ interesting book/?

_____.

III - Put the verb into the correct forms: *simple past* or *present perfect*.

1. I_____ **(go)** to the cinema last night.
2. I_____ **(not see)** him for months.
3. We_____ **(be)** friends for more than ten years.
4. I _____ **(ring)** the doorbell and a woman_____**(open)** the door.
5. What_____ **(you/ do)** last weekend?
6_____ **(you/ ever/ win)** a competition?
7. How long_____ **(you/ learn)** English?
8. We_____ **(visit)** California last year.
9. _____ **(you/ be)** to India?
10. We_____ **(study)** a very hard lesson the day before yesterday.

IV - Complete the dialogues using *the present perfect* or *past simple*.

1. **A:**_____**(you/ see)** the Titanic yet?

   B: Yes, I_____**(see)** it in 1999.

2. **A:** What_____ **(you/ do)** last night?

   B: I_____ **(have)** some coffee with my friends.

3. **A:** I like my job very much.

   B: How long_____ **(work/ you)** there?

4. **A:**_____ **(you/ hear)** anything from Ann?

   B: No, I_____**(not/ receive)** any letters from her since we_____ **(leave)** school.

5. **A:**_____ **(you/ ever/ take)** in underground train in London.

   B: Yes, I_____ **(take)** it last month.

Unit 16 INVENTIONS

A - GRAMMAR

I - Một số hình thức đặc biệt khác của thể bị động

1. Thể bị động với "have" và "get"

S + have / get + something + past participle

Chúng ta sử dụng hình thức bị động trên để nói rằng công việc của người nói đã được ai đó thực hiện/làm giúp chứ không phải bản thân người nói thực hiện hành động.

Ví dụ:

+ *I have mended my car.* (Tôi đã tự sửa xe của tôi.)

→ *I have had my car mended.* (Tôi đi sửa xe.)

+ *Mary is going to cut her hair.* (Mary định tự cắt tóc.)

→ *Mary is going to have her hair cut.* (Mary đi cắt tóc.)

+ *The shop delivered John's food to his house.* (Cửa hàng đã chuyển thức ăn của John về nhà cho anh ấy.)

→ *John had have/got his food delivered to his house.* (Ai đó đã chuyển thức ăn về nhà cho John.)

2. Thể bị động với các động từ chỉ ý kiến (Verbs of opinion): say, think, believe, report, rumour,...

Chủ động:

S1 + V + that + clause (S2 + V +O)

Bị động:

It + to be + past participle + that + clause

Hoặc:

$$S2 + to\,be + past\ participle + \begin{cases} infinitive \\ to\,have + past\ participle \end{cases}$$

Ví dụ:

+ *People think that Mary is a good singer.* (Mọi người nghĩ rằng Mary là ca sĩ có giọng hát hay.)

→ *It is thought that Mary is a good singer.* (Mary được nghĩ là ca sĩ có giọng hát hay.)

→ *Mary is thought to be a good singer.*

+ *People believed that she left Thailand last week.*

(Mọi người tin rằng cô ấy đã rời Thái Lan tuần trước.)

→ *She was believed to have left Thailand last week.* (Cô ấy được nghĩ đã rời Thái Lan tuần trước.)

3. Thể bị động với động từ "need"

S + need + V-ing

Need + V-ing diễn tả một tình huống hoặc hành động nào đó đang trong tình trạng không tốt và cần được làm/ thực hiện ngay.

Ví dụ:

+ *Your hair needs cutting.* (Tóc của bạn cần được cắt.)

→ Câu này tương đương với: *Your hair needs to be cut.*

+ *My car is in bad situation. It needs servicing.* (Chiếc xe của tôi hiện trong tình trạng kém. Nó cần được bảo dưỡng.)

B - PRACTICE

I - Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown so that the meaning stays the same the one before it.

1. Everyone thought that she passed the exams.

She _____.

2. People said that Helen missed the train

It's _____.

3. Someone painted her house last week.

She had_____.

4. Barry first became a member of parliament in 1983.

Barry_____.

5. They published the book in 1998.

The book_____.

6. It is believed that the Chinese invented gunpowder.

The Chinese_____.

7. I think you should get your computer serviced.

Your computer _____.

8. It is believed that the wanted man is living in New York.

The wanted man _____.

9. This job has to be done at once.

This job_____.

10. They declare that she won the competition.

She_____.

II - Change the following into the passive voice.

1. They dry the beans in the sun.

_____.

2. The teacher is going to tell a story.

_____.

3. They stopped playing the match after half an hour.

_____.

4. A burglar broke into our house last week.

_____.

5. You have to fill in an application form.

_____.

6. Someone has taken my briefcase.

_____.

7. They did not look after the children properly.

_____.

8. They may use this room for the classroom.

_____.

9. Will you invite her to your wedding party?

_____.

10. Is she going to write a poem?

_____.

III - Active or Passive? Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences.

1. All presents_____to students in this classroom. **(send)**
2. I_____by my friends not to believe the girl's tears. **(tell)**
3. The tennis game_____because of the heavy rain. **(postpone)**
4. France team _____Italy one goal to nil. **(win)**
5. Those boys_____alone or they will tear down the place. **(leave)**
6. His mistakes_____to him by her. **(point out)**
7. The book they published last year_____ to us. **(not send)**
8. We_____a very warm welcome by host. **(give)**
9. Everybody_____that Jack was the laziest of all the pupils. **(think)**
10. The school _____a large number of new pupils this year. **(admit)**

IV - Make sentences using *the passive forms* and the words or phrases given.

1. He/ not/ see/ anywhere/ this week/.

_____.

2. I/ want/ leave/ alone/.

_____.

3. I/ have/ my boiler/ examine/.

_____.

4. She/ have/ the police/ arrest/ him/.

_____.

5. The house/ break into/ thieves/.

_____.

6. The plane/ delay/ for an hour/ the bad weather/.

_____.

7. Most of/ the businesses/ this town/ now/ own/ local people/.

_____.

8. The best pupils/ award/ scholarship/.

_____.

9. She/ remember/ take/ this town/ a stranger/ last year/.

_____.

10. That old house/ build/ the year/ 1782/.

_____.

Phần II

GIỚI THIỆU MỘT SỐ BÀI KIỂM TRA TỔNG HỢP

TEST 1

I - PHONETICS

Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. <u>th</u>ing	B. <u>th</u>ick	C. <u>th</u>in	D. <u>th</u>e
2. A. t<u>i</u>ng	B. t<u>i</u>ger	C. t<u>i</u>ght	D. t<u>i</u>me
3. A. wh<u>o</u>le	B. f<u>o</u>rest	C. <u>o</u>pen	D. r<u>o</u>le
4. A. f<u>u</u>n	B. s<u>u</u>n	C. b<u>u</u>ry	D. <u>u</u>nder.
5. A. w<u>i</u>de	B. l<u>i</u>ke	C. h<u>i</u>de	D. l<u>i</u>ttle

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. He spent two hours _____ his room.

A. cleaning B. cleans C. clean D. have cleaned

7. Have you _____been to France?

A. yet B. already C. ever D. still

8. My sister is_____ than yours.

A. young B. younger C. more young D. more younger

9. She has had no free time _____several months.

A. but B. still C. during D. for

10. They forced us _____their invitation.

A. accept B. accepted C. accepting D. to accept

11. It is_____ to travel around Thailand.

A. interesting B. interested C. interest D. interestedly

12. Would you mind_ _____the windows.

A. to close B. closing C. close D. closed

13. Peter likes _____to the pop music.

A. listening B. to listening C. listen D. for listening

14. This project_____ next year.

A. is carried out B. will be carried out

C. will carry out D. carried out

15. Lee_____ this town two weeks ago.

A. left B. leaves C. is leaving D. will leave

16. It is dangerous to let children_____ in the kitchen.

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

17. He worked hard _____ he could pass the final exams

A. so that B. in order to C. so as to D. as result

18. I_____ football a lot, but I don't play very often now.

A. used to play B. was playing

C. play D. am used to play

19. I don't feel_____ going out today.

A. in B. with C. to D. like

20. They_____ to be there at 3 o'clock.

A. were told B. told C. have told D. tell

21. She isn't going to sing a song, _____?

A. didn't she B. is she C. did she D. are she

22. I_____ a letter to my sister the day before yesterday.

A. sent B. gave C. received D. got

23. Peter is good _____maths.

A. for B. out C. in D. at

24. She has studied English_____ 5 years.

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

25. What_____ the weather like in Ha Noi today?

A. were B. is C. are D. been

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

HIDDEN LIFE ON THE DESERT

It is difficult to believe that hundreds of different animals live in desert. Most of the time, these are quiet, still places. This is because many desert creatures move around only at dawn or dusk. At other time of the day, they burrow underground or hide beneath rocks or plants to avoid very hot or cold conditions.

The animals living in the desert rely on plant life and on each other for their survival. Roots, stems, leaves, and seeds form the basic diet of many desert creatures and they, in turn, are hunted by other animals. The largest hunters in the desert include wild cats, foxes, and wolves.

Some desert creatures get all the water they need from the food they eat. Others have to travel long distances to visit rare water holes.

26. How many animals live on desert?

A. thousands of different animals

B. hundreds of different animals

C. some of different animals

D. only hundred animals

27. Why is the desert quiet and still most of the time?

A. Because there are not any animals which live there.

B. Because it is dry.

C. Because there is no water there.

D. Because many desert creatures move around only at dawn or dusk.

28. Many desert creatures burrow underground or hide beneath rocks or plants_____.

A. in order avoiding very hot or cold conditions

B. to avoid very hot or cold conditions

C. so as very hot or cold conditions

D. for avoid very hot or cold conditions

29. What do the desert animals rely on for survival?

A. other animals

B. food

C. plant life and on each other

D. water

30. How do desert creatures get all the water?

A. from the food they eat

B. from the rain

C. from other animals

D. from the sand

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Salt (31)_____ an important role in human body. Especially, people (32) _____ live in inland have always had a greater desire for salt than (33)_____. In ancient Mexico, salt was considered so valuable 34) _____

there was a salt god. And as we know, in ancient times Euro people were paid for work done in salt. Our word "salary" comes from the Latin word for salt. In the human (35) _____, salt accumulates most in the skin. If a person eats a diet (36) _____ salt, the blood loses its salt through various methods of excretion. Then the skin must give up its reserves of salt to the blood, so that the blood can (37) _____ a constant concentration of salt. When this happens and the skin gives up its reserves of salt, it often has a beneficial effect on skin diseases. That is (38) _____ salt-free diets are often prescribed for people with certain diseases. Salt is eliminated chiefly by the kidneys. (39) _____ the kidneys are sick, the patient is given a diet with little salt, (40) _____ overwork the kidneys.

31. A. makes	B. brings	C. uses	D. plays
32. A. person	B. who	C. where	D. which
33. A. other	B. each other	C. for others	D. others
34. A. because	B. that	C. to that	D. although
35. A. body	B. part	C. mind	D. knowledge
36. A. not	B. no	C. without	D. from
37. A. sustain	B. keep up with	C. keep	D. stand
38. A. what	B. thing	C. which	D. why
39. A. In case	B. If	C. Unless	D. Since
40. A. so as not	B. in order to not	C. so as not to	D. to not

IV - WRITING

Choose one word or phrase that needs correcting.

41. He <u>wants</u> <u>go to</u> Russia <u>with</u> <u>her.</u>

A B C D

42. This <u>is</u> the <u>more</u> interesting <u>I</u> have <u>ever</u> read.

A B C D .

43. The boy always spends much time to play games.

A B C D

44. I was listening to the radio when the doorbell was ringing.

A B C D

45. I was exciting because I'm going to New York tomorrow.

A B C D

46. Your idea is very interested, tell me more about it.

A B C D

47. When Jane was younger, she used to singing in a jazz band.

A B C D

48. The telephone was invented for Bell in 1876.

A B C D

49. I think that the children are really looking forward for Tet holiday.

A B C D

50. We have not decided how to deal with the new problem already.

A B C D

TEST 2

I - PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in group.

1. A. bought	B. cough	C. sight	D. daughter
2. A. happy	B. character	C. fat	D. classmate
3. A. smile	B. thick	C. fit	D. visit
4. A. hot	B. hat	C. hour	D. hall
5. A. last	B. fast	C. task	D. taste

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. Paper is often made_____ wood.

A. of B. from C. with D. into

7. Graham Bell was born _____March 3rd, 1847.

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

8. Children are not old enough to look after_____.

A. themselves B. itself C. themselves D. ourselves

9. They promised _____ us.

A. to help B. protect C. help D. listen to

10. Don't wait_____ me if I'm late.

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

11. I didn't expect _____John there.

A. visit B. see C. to see D. talk

12. He is happy _____ her.

A. smell B. to smell C. to see D. hear

13. Many young people are fond_____ playing football.

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

14. No one else in the class plays the guitar_____ Mark.

A. as far as B. as well as C. as soon as D. as well

15. Her oldest sister is good at_____ short stories.

A. writing B. write C. writes D. to write

16. John saw the doctor because he _____sick.

A. are B. were C. was D. is

17. Would you like_____ more coffee?

A. many B. much C. some D. any

18. We should use cloth bags _____of plastic bags.

A. instead B. besides C. apart D. without

19. I asked _____she passed the exams.

A. by B. without C. if D. from

20. He is too sleepy_____.

A. driving B. running C. run D. to drive

21. It is necessary_____ grammar regularly.

A. practise B. practises C. practising D. to practise

22. "Frankenstein" was written_____ Mary Shelly.

A. in B. on C. by D. from

23. They are planning _____ camping.

A. to go B. going C. running D. run

24. His family has lived here_____1983.

A. since B. but C. in D. on

25. It is raining heavily outside. You had better_____ at home.

A. stay B. have stayed C. was staying D. to stay

III – READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

TELEVISION CAN EFFECT THE LEARNING OF A CHILD

It is estimated that a child in the United States watches about 4,000 hours of television before he begins school. If he's four years old when his schooling begins, he's about 35,040 hours old. He's spent roughly an eighth of his life watching TV! Most experts agree that is simply too much. But good television is important. It can spark a child's curiosity and may open up new worlds. It's an important learning tool when used properly. Monitoring what your child watches and how much time he spends at it will enable you to make appropriate use of television. It will give the child a healthy perspective about TV and help him to have a constructive relationship with it. As soon as your child begins to watch television, become active about fostering good viewing habits.

26. A child in the United States spends about_____ watching television before he begins school.

A. 4,00 hours B. 4,000 hours

C. 1,400 hours D. 35,040 hours

27. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

A. Children should not watch any TV programs.

B. Good television can open up new worlds to the children.

C. Television only affects badly to the children.

D. We should prevent children from watching TV.

28. It is important that we_____.

A. should monitor what your child watches

B. should monitor what your child play

C. should ask children to go to bed early

D. should let children watch anything they like

29. A child in the United States spent about _____ watching television.

A. eight hours a day

B. an eighth of his life

C. an eight of his day

D. eighteen hours of his life

30. Most experts agree that children in the United States watched TV_____.

A. enough time B. properly

C. too much D. much enough

2. Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Many students want to find friends on the Internet as a way of practicing their language skills and learning more about new cultures. Traditional pen pals were the primary source for such contacts, and students could write each other letters. With the Internet, finding friends has become much easier, and such relationship is called key pals.

However, care and consideration should be given when finding friends on the Internet:

- Search the Internet for reputable services. Look for reviews of such sites to learn more about other students' experiences. Don't join a service until you have done your research.
- Check to see if you can use a nickname, rather that your real name, to protect your identify.
- Never give personal information to anyone, including your home address, phone number, and birthday.
- Stop contact with others if you feel uncomfortable with the topics of conversation. Again, if you protect your identity, this will be easier to do. Tell your teachers, parents, or even local law enforcement if problems arise.
- Try to use the language you are studying in the classroom in your communications with others. Ask appropriate questions that will also

help you learn about other cultures. Remember that one's personal experience might be just that: To understand a whole culture, you have to talk to many people, but this will get your started.

31. _____ It is easy to find a friend on the Internet.

32. _____ Relationships with friends on the Internet called "chatting"

33. _____ Many people want to find friends on the Internet because they can practice their language skills.

34. _____ People find friends on the Internet should consider 4 advice.

35. _____ You should use your real name rather than a nickname.

36. _____You should use the language which you are studying in the classroom in your communications with others.

36. _____ You could not contact with other people without a nickname.

37. _____ If you feel uncomfortable with the conservation, you should phone directly them.

38. _____ You should search the Internet carefully before you join service.

39. _____You can give personal information to others if you find it essential.

40. _____You can learn other cultures when communicating friends on the Internet.

IV - WRITING

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D from the given cues.

41. He/ teaching/ himself/ play the guitar/.

A. He is teaching himself to play the guitar.

B. He is teaching himself for play the guitar.

C. He is himself teaching to play the guitar.

D. He is teaching to play himself the guitar.

42. We/ go there/ early/ get a good seat/.

A. We goes there early to get a good seat.

B. We go there early in order get a good seat.

C. We go there early so that get a good seat.

D. We go there early so as to get a good seat.

43. It/ important/ practice English/ every day.

A. It is important practising English every day.

B. It is important for everyday to practice English.

C. It is important to practise English every day.

D. It is important so that practise English every day.

44. Would/ you/ mind/ use/ your dictionary/ ?

A. Would you mind if I used your dictionary?

B. Would you mind because I use your dictionary?

C. Would you mind in case using your dictionary?

D. Would you mind for I used your dictionary?

45. The house/ will/ repair/ next week/.

A. The house will repaired next week.

B. The house will be repaired next week.

C. The house will have repair next week.

D. The house will to be repaired next week.

46. I/ watch/ TV/ my sister/ cook/.

A. I was watching TV While my sister cooked.

B. I was watching TV while my sister was cooking.

C. I watched TV while my sister was cooking.

D. I watched TV while my sister cooked.

47. My parents/ want/ me/ a doctor/.

A. My parents wants me a doctor.

B. My parents wants me be a doctor.

C. My parents wants me to be a doctor.

D. My parents wants me is a doctor.

48. The/ little girl/ born/ 1999/ a small village.

A. The little girl was born in 1999 at a small village.

B. The little girl was born in 1999 in a small village.

C. The little was born in 1999 on a small village.

D. The little girl born on 1999 in a small village.

49. This building/ tall/ that one.

A. This building is as tall them that one.

B. This building is too tall as that one.

C. This building is as tall as that one.

D. This building is as taller as that one.

50. Could/ you/ show/ me/ get/ the station?

A. Could you show me how get to the station?

B. Could you show me how to get to station?

C. Could you show me to how get to station?

D. Could you show me how for getting to the station?

TEST 3

I - PHONETICS

Choose the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words.

1. A. national	B. engineer	C. figure	D. scientist
2. A. provide	B. combine	C. service	D. account
3. A. wonder	B. approve	C. physical	D. knowledge
4. A. marriage	B. happiness	C. faithful	D. divorce
5. A. money	B. army	C. afraid	D. people

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. You are not still angry,_____?

A. did you B. do you C. have you D. are you

7. His father_____ of cancer last year.

A. will die B. had died C. has died D. died

8. She has worked as a secretary_____ she graduated from college.

A. since B. while C. from D. until

9. Could you turn the music _____ a little. It's too loud!

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

10. They worked hard_____ get good marks.

A. so as to B. so that C. for D. so as

11. _____ helping me with the washing?

A. Would you mind B. Would you like

C. Do you like D. Could you

12. She wanted to return to the village _____she was born.

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

13. She works _____ than I do.

A. hardier B. more hard C. harder D. more hardly

14. Children have to stay _____ school until they are 15.

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

15. I can_____ with most thing but I can't stand noisy children.

A. put up B. put on C. put aside D. put off

16. _____ the weather forecast it will rain heavily later this morning.

A. According to B. By C. From D. Throughout

17. What_____ do tomorrow?

A. you are going to B. are you going

C. you are going D. are you going to

18. Mike lives in Paris, _____?

A. isn't it B. isn't he C. don't he D. doesn't he

19. In my opinion, you _____smoke so much.

A. shouldn't to B. shouldn't C. needn't D. don't have to

20. When Philip was at school, he _____speak English quite well.

A. was able B. could C. able to D. can

21. When I _____ home, she_____ music.

A. come/ listening to B. came/ was listening to

C. came/ listened to D. come/ was listening

22. Paris is_____ than London.

A. beautiful B. more beautifully C. more beautiful D. beautifuller

23. Britney Spears_____ by a policeman.

A. is stopped B. to be stopped C. are stopped D. being stopped

24. She told me_____ out.

A. to getting B. get C. to get D. gets

25. Would you mind if I _____here.

A. parking B. park C. parked D. can park

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Food is a store of chemical energy. If you look on the side of food packets you will see the food's energy content. This is usually measured in kilojoules, kJ. If we eat too little food, we will use up our store of fat and become too thin. If we eat too much food, especially foods rich in sugar and fat, we will increase our store of fat and become too fat.

So it is important to balance the amount of food we eat with who we are and what we do. The amount of energy we need from our food depends on our age, our height and how much exercise we get. For example, a one-year old baby needs 3850 kJ each day to continue to grow, whereas an adult Olympic swimmer in training needs 15,600 kJ each day. Someone who sits at a desk all day will need less food than their twin who climbs ladders all day to wash windows.

26. We become fat because_____.

A. we eat too much food. B. We eat too little food.

C. we do the exercise much enough. D. we don't sleep well.

27. Which food causes fat?

A. vegetable B. sugar and fat C. fibre D. water

28. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. People can prevent fat from not sleeping.

B. People can prevent fat from drinking much wine.

C. It is important to balance the amount of food we eat.

D. It is not essential to balance the amount of food we eat.

29. The amount of energy we need from our food depends_____..

A. on our age B. in our age

C. on how we sleep D. on fat we eat

30. How much kilojoules does a one-year old baby need to continue to grow each day?

A. 3850 kJ B. 8350 kJ C. 15,600 kJ D. a lot

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Colds and flu are caused by viruses. The infections are contagious, passed on by tiny droplets and hand contact.

There are hundreds of different types of virus that can cause a cold, which explains why children get repeated colds. Flu is caused by the influenza virus. There are three major types: A (often the cause of flu epidemics), B and C. The flu virus is constantly changing its structure, so new strains appear each year.

We don't have immunity to the new strains, which is why we can catch flu repeatedly. Anyone can catch a cold or flu. The peak season for colds is the colder winter months, not only because of the weather but because central heating dries out the normally moist nasal mucosa - an important defense against invading viruses.

However, you can catch a cold at any time of the year; one particular type of cold virus thrives in the summer. Flu rarely occurs outside November to February in the UK.

A cold causes a stuffy or runny nose, sneezing, sore throat, cough, mild fever and tiredness, lasting two to four days.

Flu is more severe with a high fever (usually 39°C or above), chills, headache, intense muscle pains, exhaustion, loss of appetite, cough and sometimes a blocked nose and sore throat. It may last a week or more and possible complications include pneumonia.

Most colds don't last long and need no specific treatment other than painkillers and simple measures such as decongestant rubs or vaporizers. Antibiotics are of no benefit. Zinc supplements may help to settle a cold more quickly.

Children with flu can be given similar treatments, with lots of rest, medicine to bring down any fever and plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration. Lowering the temperature in the room can also be helpful when someone has a fever. Specific antiviral treatments for flu are now available, but generally these are only given to those at high risk of flu complications.

31. What are colds and flu caused by?

_____.

32. Why do children get repeated colds?

_____.

33. How many influenza viruses is flu caused by? What are they?

_____.

34. Who can catch a cold or flu?

_____.

35. Which season do people usually get colds the most in the year?

_____.

36. What symptoms do colds often cause?

_____.

37. How many days does it last?

_____.

38. What symptoms does flu often cause?

_____.

39. How long does it last?

_____.

40. When someone gets colds, what measures should be used instead of painkillers?

_____.

IV - WRITING

1. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the word or phrase given so that it has the same meaning as the original one.

41. "Turn off the TV when you are out", she said to me.

→ She _____.

42. My sister cooks well.

→ My sister is _____.

43. The meat is more expensive than vegetable.

→ Vegetable is _____.

44. I have never read a more interesting novel.

→ This is _____.

45. It is necessary to revise new words regularly.

→ You _____.

2. Choose the best answer from the given cues.

46. The word/ difficult/ we/ can't/ spell/ it/.

A. The word is too difficult that we can't spell it

B. The word is so difficult that we can't spell it.

C. The word is such difficult that we can't spell it.

D. The word is so difficult that we can't spell it

47. Have/ you/ been/ Australia/?

A. Have to ever been to Australia?

B. Have you yet been to Australia?

C. Have you ever been to Australia?

D. Have you never been to Australia?

48. How/ you/ start/ the day/ Jim/?

A. How does you start the day, Jim?

B. How do you start the day, Jim?

C. How you start the day, Jim?

D. How do you starts the day, Jim?

49. Computer/ one of/ important/ invention/ human/.

A. Computer is one of the most important inventions of human.

B. Computer is one of the more important invention of human.

C. Computer is one of the most important invention human.

D. Computer is one of the most important than invention human.

50. Exercising/ regularly/ good/ you/.

A. Exercising regularly to be good for you.

B. Exercising regularly is good for you.

C. Exercising regularly is good with you.

D. Exercising regularly is good enough to you.

TEST 4

I - PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest in each group.

1. A. dialed B. talked C. stopped D. passed
2. A. plough B. laugh C. enough D. cough
3. A. fought B. country C. bought D. ought
4. A. table B. lady C. labour D. captain
5. A. there B. chair C. clear D. hair

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. Summer is _____ than fall, isn't it?

A. hotter B. the hotter C. hot D. more hot

7. He is _____young to get married.

A. so B. too C. such D. very

8. We haven't seen them _____last Sunday.

A. since B. until C. while D. for

9. I'm sure I _____come tomorrow.

A. will be able to B. would C. may D. am going to.

10. He is _____ to lift this heavy box.

A. not strong enough B. enough strong

C. strong not enough D. not enough strong

11. She hasn't bought a new computer _____.

A. ever B. since C. yet D. from

12. Mary is wrong _____all her money in one bag.

A. to carry B. carrying C. in order to carry D. carry

13. Carter wants Ann _____his letters.

A. carry B. receive C. to post D. posting

14. Why does John look so_____?

A. worry B. worrying C. worries D. worried

15. We _____ in this town 10 years ago.

A. have lived B. were living C. use to live D. lived

16. Breakfast is the first _____of the day.

A. food B. lunch C. dinner D. meal

17. She went to Paris _____music.

A. for studying B. study C. to study D. studying

18. I was playing tennis while my sister _____with their dolls.

A. played B. was playing C. have played D. would play

19. Mary showed me some pictures _____by his father.

A. paint B. painting C. painted D. be painted

20. John is said _____the brightest in the class.

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

21. Annie is clever _____the airport early.

A. for getting B. getting C. to get D. to be got

22. He expects _____the exam.

A. to pass B. to receive C. for passing D. to write

23. I asked her _____she met him.

A. but B. although C. because of D. whether

24. The new shopping mall is quite _____the present shopping area.

A. different from B. like to C. similar D. the same

25. It's 5 years since I last _____Mary.

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

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

A cat is one of the strangest creatures on earth. Even though it has lived with man for thousands and thousands of years-it always seems to be just one step removed from the jungle!

A cat is closely related to such animals as the lion, tiger, and leopard, and in its own way it behaves like them. For instance, cats lie in wait for their victims, and then spring on their back, just the way a lion might kill an enemy.

A cat can make a tremendous leap in the air, as much as seven feet straight up. A cat has paddled feet so that it can stalk its prey in absolute silence. It has 18 claws on its feet that it can pull out and draw back again.

What makes a cat able to see in the dark? It has eyes that can adjust themselves to different amounts of light. When there's a bright light, the pupils of the eyes become narrow slits. When it's dark, the pupils become wide, almost the size of the entire eye. This does not mean that a cat can see in the absolute darkness, but it needs much less light than most animals. Because a cat eyes round out from the head, it collects light from a wide angle. When a cat's eye reflects all this light, it seems to glow.

Cats may live to be 19 or 20 years of age, but the average age is 14 years.

26. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

A. A cat is one of the strangest creatures on earth.

B. A cat is the smallest animal in the world.

C. A cat can see in the dark.

D. A cat has lived with man for thousands and thousands of years.

27. Which animals does a cat have close relationship with?

A. dog, lion, horse, tiger and other animals

B. bird, ox, elephant, tiger and other animals

C. lion, tiger, and leopard, and in its own way it behaves like them

D. only tiger and lion

28. How many claws does a cat have on its feet?

A. 8 B. 18 C. many D. 20

29. Why can a cat see in the dark?

A. Because it has four eyes.

B. Because it is closely related to such animals as the lion, tiger, and leopard.

C. Because its eyes are big.

D. Because it has eyes that can adjust themselves to different amounts of light.

30. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

A. When it's dark, the pupils of the cat eyes become wide.

B. A cat needs much less light than most animals.

C. The average age of a cat is 14 years.

D. When there's a bright light, the eyes of the cat don't open.

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

The amount of water (31) _____ the world is limited. The human race, and the other species which share the planet, cannot expect an infinite supply.

Water (32) _____ about two-thirds of the Earth's surface, admittedly. But most is too (33) _____ for use. Only 2.5% of the world's (34) _____ is not salty, and two-thirds of that is locked up in the icecaps and glaciers. Of what is left, about 20% is in remote (35) _____, and much of the rest arrives at the wrong time and place, as monsoons and floods.

Humans have available less than 0.08% of all the Earth's water. Yet over the next two decades our use is estimated to (36) _____ by about 40%.

In 1999 the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) reported that 200 scientists in 50 countries had identified water (37) _____as one of the two most worrying problems for the new millennium (the other was global warming).

We (38) _____ about 70% of the water we have in agriculture. But the World Water Council believes that by 2020 we shall need 17% more water than is available if we are to feed the world. So if we go on as we are, millions more will go to bed hungry and thirsty each night than do so already.

Today, one person in five across the world has no access to safe drinking water, and one in two lacks safe sanitation. Every day, more than 30,000 children die before reaching their fifth birthdays, killed (39) _____by hunger or by easily-preventable diseases.

And adequate safe water is key to good health and a proper diet. In China, for example, it (40) _____ 1,000 tones of water to produce one tone of wheat.

31. A. on	B. in	C. for	D. at
32. A. cover	B. covering	C. covers	D. covered
33. A. delicious	B. sweet	C. salt	D. salty
34. A. face	B. water	C. ocean	D. river
35. A. lands	B. landscapes	C. areas	D. site
36. A. increase	B. rise	C. decrease	D. arise
37. A. shortage	B. short	C. deficiency	D. shorten
38. A. use	B. using	C. do	D. make
39. A. or	B. either	C. neither	D. nor
40. A. occupies	B. covers	C. takes	D. uses

IV - WRITING

1. Write the sentence using the cues given.

41. That/ the tallest/ building/ town/.

_____.

42. She/ worked/ secretary/ 3 months/.

_____.

43. This picture/ painted/ Mark/.

_____.

44. The thief/ carry/ TV/ away/ we/ come home/.

_____.

45. We/ all/ surprised/ the news/.

_____.

2. Choose the best answer from the cues given.

46. My family/ be/ here/ Christmas/.

A. My family has been here at Christmas.

B. My family has been here since Christmas.

C. My family has been here for Christmas.

D. My family has been here on Christmas.

47. I/ would like/ go/ the theatre/ tonight/.

A. I would like go to the theatre tonight

B. I would like to go to the theatre tonight.

C. I would like going to the theatre tonight.

D. I would like to go the theatre tonight.

48. The/ match/ will/ occur/ tomorrow/.

A. The match will occurred tomorrow.

B. The match will to be occurred tomorrow.

C. The match will be occurred tomorrow.

D. The match will be occurred at tomorrow.

49. She/ asked/ me/ I/ want/ visit/ London/.

A. She asked me if I wanted visit London.

B. She asked me but I wanted to visit London.

C. She asked me if I want to visit London.

D. She asked me if I wanted to visit London.

50. Could/ you/ tell/ how/ get/ nearest hotel/.

A. Could you tell me how to get to the nearest hotel?

B. Could you tell me how get to the nearest hotel?

C. Could you tell me to get to the nearest hotel?

D. Could you tell me how getting to the nearest hotel?

TEST 5

I - PHONETICS

Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

1. A environment	B. excellent	C. interesting	D. character
2. A. favor	B. summer	C. hobby	D. enroll
3. A. married	B. harvest	C. appear	D. village
4. A. foolish	B. remember	C. greedy	D. daughter
5. A. neighbour	B. establish	C. community	D. encourage

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. He_____ five gold medals since the beginning of the Sea Game.

A. wins B. won C. has won D. is winning

7. Her house was built_____2002.

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

8. He only _____work just a few minutes.

A. started B. did C. took D. came

9. The train _____the station in fifteen minutes.

A. should leave B. leaving C. left D. leaves

10. They _____me where I was during the month of June.

A. asked B. ask C. would ask D. are asking

11. Most of us enjoy _____comic books.

A. reads B. read C. reading D. to read

12. Lee can't _____English well.

A. speak B. to speak C. speaking D. speak

13. _____you open the window a little wider, please?

A. Can B. Must C. Should D. Ought to

14. The policeman _____caught the thief.

A. itself B. herself C. himself D. themselves

15. She dressed_____.

A. ourselves B. her C. herself D. himself

16. Mark_____ the guitar when he was free.

A. used to play B. use to play C. used to playing D. was used to play

17. Would you like to _____to my house next Sunday?

A. enjoy B. join C. visit D. come

18. I can't _____my lost key.

A. find B. repair C. look D. wash

19. Were you home _____Sunday afternoon last week?

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

20. She wanted _____some food, so she went to the market.

A. buy B. bought C. buying D. to buy

21. Jane has been absent _____ days.

A. from B. on C. at D. for

22. My shoes are different _____hers.

A. with B. from C. in D. by

23. She wears a coat _____get cold.

A. so as to not B. in order not to C. not to D. not so as to

24. The window _____has been repaired.

A. break B. broken C. broke D. breaking

25. When she _____, he _____having a bath.

A. phoned / was B. phoned / is C. phone / was C. phoned / were

III - READING

1. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

A healthy heart is influenced (26) _____ various factors. For instance, when people (27) _____ angry, the heartbeat increases and the chance of clogging the arteries increases as well. Medical experts such as heart specialists (28) _____ against too much drinking of alcohol (29) _____ beer or whisky. In this instance, however, not all experts agree. To be specific, some doctors say that moderate drinking, such as one or two beers a day, can be a good influence on the heart. Daily(30)_____ like playing tennis exemplifies one influence that most experts agree is positive for maintaining a healthy heart.

26. A. by	B. in	C. without	D. with
27. A. is	B. have	C. to be	D. get
28. A. tell	B. warn	C. criticize	D. take
29. A. such	B. as in	C. like	D. example
30. A. exercise	B. drinking	C. eating	D. sleeping

2. Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F), or no information (No).

The 1st of April is celebrated as the April Fools Day. Most of the countries consider it to be a national holiday. On this day, hoaxes and practical jokes of a great variety are cracked among friends and neighbors. People also send their close relatives fools' errands and make them the butts of ridicule. The April Fools Day is now celebrated across the net too.

There is no initial date to be regarded as the first April Fools Day. The closest possible date that can mark the beginning of this celebration can be 1582, in France. It is a custom that probably developed in different countries at the same time. The April Fools Day is primarily the day when people celebrate the arrival of spring.

Prior to the year 1582, the New Year was celebrated for long eight days, beginning from March 25th and ended in April 1st. During the Georgian rule, a new calendar was introduced, where the New Year was marked to be on 1st January. But an inflexible sect continued to celebrate the New Year on 1st of April itself. The local populace called this backward class the 'fools'. They were often subjected to ridicule and fools' errands.

Pranks and jokes cracked during the April Fools Day range from small to elaborate ones. Some practical jokes are kept up the whole day before the victim realizes what day it is. Whatever the prank is, the charlatan ends the game by crying 'April Fool' and bursts forth in laughter.

Celebrations of the April Fools Day is all about enjoying unlimited fun and turning a friend the prey of your prank.

31. _____Several countries consider the April Fools Day as national holiday.

32. _____The April Fools Day may be originated in France.

33. _____The April Fools Day is primarily the day when people celebrate the arrival of spring.

34. _____People usually send hoaxes and practical jokes to friends and neighbors on the April Fools Day.

35. _____Pranks and jokes cracked during the April Fools Day.

36. _____The custom of the April Fools Day only developed in France.

37. _____Some practical jokes are kept up half of day before the victim realizes what day it is.

38. _____The purpose of the April Fools Day is to bring sadness to everyone.

39. _____Some people will cry after they are victims of the April Fools Day.

40. _____Some people don't like the April Fools Day.

IV - WRITING

Complete the second sentences so that it has the similar meaning to the first one, use the word in brackets.

41. The livingroom isn't as big as the kitchen. **(than)**

    The kitchen _____.

42. The box is very heavy, so I can't lift it. **(too)**

    The box _____.

43. He asked me, "How are you today?" **(was)**

    He asked me _____.

44. We like driving in the country. **(funny)**

    It is _____.

45. The last time I saw him was in 1999. **(since)**

    I haven't _____.

46. When did you begin to learn English? **(learn)**

    How long _____?

47. "See the doctor", Mary said to me. **(advised)**

    Mary _____.

48. Where is the nearest bank? **(tell)**

    Could you _____.

49. He climbed the tree because he wanted to get a better view. **(in order to)**

    He climbed the tree _____.

50. Traveling around the city in a day is impossible. **(to)**

    It is _____.

TEST 6

I - PHONETICS

Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others of the same group.

1. A. c<u>o</u>me	B. r<u>o</u>ll	C. c<u>o</u>mb	D. gr<u>o</u>w
2. A. v<u>a</u>st	B. l<u>a</u>st	C. f<u>a</u>st	D. w<u>a</u>ste
3. A. work<u>ed</u>	B. place<u>d</u>	C. wick<u>ed</u>	D. miss<u>ed</u>
4. A. s<u>o</u>me	B. d<u>o</u>ne	C. <u>O</u>nce	D. h<u>o</u>me
5. A. st<u>age</u>	B. vill<u>age</u>	C. man<u>age</u>	D. pack<u>age</u>

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. She would like _____ when she is sixty.

A. relax B. rest C. to retire D. stop

7. My grandmother _____in the garden in the afternoon when we lived in the village.

A. used for sitting B. is used to sitting

C. was used to sit D. used to sit

8. You should look up the meaning of the new word in the dictionary_____ misuse it.

A. so as not to B. so as to C. so that D. to

9. You don't smoke,_____?

A. had you B. have you C. do you D. are you

10. My father is too old_____.

A. for traveling B. to travel C. travel D. traveling

11. He wants _____because he is too busy.

A. me to cook B. to me cook C. cook to me D. cook

12. You can't live without _____.

A. eating B. to eat C. eat D. ate

13. A new hospital _____in the town centre.

A. to be built B. built C. was built D. to built

14. My father told me _____hope.

A. not give up B . not giving up

C. not to giving up D. not to give up

15. They invited _____dinner with them.

A. us for having B. that we have

C. us to have D. our having

16. There weren't enough students, so they _____to close the school.

A. have B. had C. must D. got

17. May I borrow _____ money?

A. a little B. a few C. little D. few

18. Would you mind _____the window?

A. shut B. shutting C. shuts D. to shut

19. My father always drives_____.

A. carefully B. careful C. quick D. fastly

20. You should call your mother _____get some advice.

A. in order that B. in order to C. so that D. so as

21. The room needs_____.

A. paint B. painted C. to paint D. painting

22. You must ask children _____games.

A. to stop play B. stopping to play

C. stop playing D. to stop playing

23. Marry is such a humorous girl, she always makes me_____.

A. laughs B. to laugh C. laughed D. laughing

24. Hamlet is a _____play.

A. success B. succeed C. successfully D. successful

25. What about_____ to pop music?

A. listen B. listening C. listens D. to listen

III – READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Every second, around the world, four people are born and two people die. This means that over a year, the world's population increases by about 70 millions people. In some of the richest countries of the world, population growth is slow. Elsewhere – especially in the poorer countries of Asia, Africa, and South America – the population is growing rapidly. Cities in such regions are growing fastest, and several now have populations of over 10 millions people. When it comes to providing employment, housing, education and heath care, such rapid growth rates can strain resources to the limit.

As the world's population continues to rise, more people are chasing fewer natural resources. Only a small proportion of the Earth's land is suitable for growing food, while in some areas fresh water for drinking, cooking, and irrigating crop is scarce. Fossil fuels, such as oil and natural gas, will soon be in short supply. Unless people begin to conserve energy or develop alternatives, such as solar power.

26. How many people are born and die every second in the world?

A. Four people are born and two people die.

B. Two people are born and two people die.

C. Two people are born and four people die.

D. Four people are born and one people die.

27. The world's population increases by about _____.

A. 70 billions people over a month

B. 700 thousands people over a year

C. 70 millions people over a year

D. 7 people over a day

28. Which areas does the population grow rapidly in the world?

A. Euro

B. Asia

C. North America

D. Asia, Africa, and South America

29. Rapid growth of the population _____.

A. make the life easy

B. can strain resources to the limit

C. can create more jobs

D. make traffic jammed

30. Which of the following is not true if the population continues to rise?

A. The Earth's land is suitable for growing food limited.

B. Fossil fuels, such as oil and natural gas, will soon be in short supply.

C. Fresh water for drinking, cooking, and irrigating crop is scarce.

D. Farmers will become richer in the future.

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

For many (31) _____ students, coming to the United States and living here and studying can be a quite a daunting (32) _____, especially when finding housing on campus or off campus. And fortunately, there are a (33) _____ of options that students can look to. And I'd like to talk just briefly a little about on-campus living, off-campus living, and some of the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Well I think first (34) _____ all for first-time students, coming and living on campus in dormitories can provide a certain level of security (35) _____ its proximity to campus facilities since commuting without a car can be quite an experience, especially when you have to commute long distances. Often in dormitories, meals might be provided, and this can (36) _____ students to devote time to their academics, rather than housekeeping.

Another option is off campus (37) _____ in apartments, and like living in dormitories, uh, living in an apartment requires little or no maintenance specifically because usually it is handled by someone, uh, else. Also, when you might live off campus, there might be a certain amount of flexibility in (38) _____ roommates that you might not have living on campus. But you should be aware that tenants may be responsible (39) _____ furnishing their own apartments.

Well, of course, the choice is up to you, but be (40) _____ to review both the advantages and disadvantages of living on campus and off campus. Good luck.

31. A. national	B. nation	C. international	D. different
32. A. experience	B. improvement	C. search	D. training
33. A. difference	B. various	C. variety	D. vary
34. A. above	B. on	C. of	D. among
35. A. because	B. because of	C. owing	D. thank for
36. A. let	B. allow	C. make	D. cause
37. A. living	B. live	C. lived	D. lives
38. A. finding	B. choosing	C. getting	D. making
39. A. in	B. from	C. on	D. for
40. A. lucky	B. careful	C. warning	D. easy

IV - WRITING

1. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one. Use the word in brackets.

41. John could not sleep. He was very worried. **(so)**

    John was_____.

42. I didn't visit all the museums. I didn't have enough time. **(enough)**

    I didn't have_____.

43. The other students learn more quickly than me. **(as)**

    I don't learn _____.

44. When I was young, I regularly played games for hours. **(used to)**

    I_____.

45. "Are you going to leave tomorrow" Mark said. **(asked)**

    Mark _____.

2. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D from the cues given.

46. Your watch/ expensive/ his/.

A. Your watch is expensive than his

B. Your watch is more expensive than his.

C. Your watch is the more expensive than his.

D. Your watch is more expensive than from his.

47. Did /you / pain/ the room / your brother/?

A. Did you paint the room yourself or your brother did?

B. Did yourself you paint the room or your brother did?

C. Did you paint the room by yourself or your brother did?

D. Did you yourself pain the room or your brother did?

12. Would you mind _____your car?

A. more B. carrying C. moving D. carry

13. The man _____is my brother.

A. smoking B. smoked C. smoke D. has smoked

14. The car_____ in Germany is very expensive.

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

15. This word is too difficult _____ clearly.

A. understand B. to understand C. understanding D. understands.

16. We were walking _____it rained heavily.

A. if B. although C. when D. because

17. He asked me _____I was angry.

A. if B. but C. for D. in addition

18. You had better go back now; your mother is wondering _____ you are.

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

19. Jeans was invented _____the 18th century.

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

20. It was a very _____ journey.

A. tired B. tiring C. bored D. bore

21. My new car is _____than my old one.

A. good B. the better C. better D. best

22. She has _____beautiful eyes.

A. so B. too C. as D. such

23. His hair is too long. He should _____cut.

A. let it be B. get it be C. make it D. have it

24. In the photo, Tom looks _____his friends.

A. happier that B. happier than C. more happy than D. more happy

25. My cousin _____seen a kangaroo.

A. have never B. never have C. has never D. haven't never

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

The Empire State Building is a skyscraper in New York City - at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and West 34th Street. Its name is derived from the nickname for the state of New York. It stood as the world's tallest building for more than forty years, from its completion in 1931 until construction of the World Trade Center's North Tower was completed in 1972. Following the destruction of the World Trade Center in 2001, the Empire State Building became for the second time the tallest building in New York City.

The Empire State Building has been named by the American Society of Civil Engineers as one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World. The building and its street floor interior are designated landmarks of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, and confirmed by the New York City Board of Estimate. It was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1986. In 2007, it was ranked number one on the List of America's Favorite Architecture according to the AIA. The building is owned by Harold Helmsley's company and managed by its management/leasing division Helmsley-Spear.

26. The Empire State Building is a skyscraper in _____.

A. the USA B. England C. Canada D. Japan

27. The Empire State Building was completed in_____.

A. in 1986 B. 1972 C. 1931 D. 2001

28. Which of the following is TRUE about the Empire State Building?

A. The Empire State Building is derived from the nickname for the state of New York.

B. It is only a small building.

C. It is named by Japanese.

D. It remained the tallest skyscraper in the world for more than forty years.

29. The Empire State Building was_____.

A. not one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World

48. The/ missing child/ find/ a/ French family/.

A. The missing child was found at a French family

B. The missing child was found by a French family

C. The missing child were found by a French family

D. The missing child has found from a French family

49. It/ important/ get/ enough / sleep/.

A. It is important to get sleep enough

B. it is important for getting enough sleep

C. It is important to get enough sleep.

D. It is important so as get enough sleep

50. I/ telephone/ my sister/ say sorry/.

A. I telephoned for my sister to say sorry

B. I telephoned to my sister for saying sorry

C. I telephoned my sister so that say sorry.

D. I telephone my sister to say sorry.

TEST 7

I - PHONETICS

Choose the word that has the stress pattern is different from that of the other words.

1. A. beautiful	B. elephant	C. already	D. usually
2. A. policeman	B. performer	C. engineer	D. assistant
3. A. every	B. evening	C. potato	D. factory
4. A. produce	B. money	C. improve	D. because
5. A. coffee	B. farmer	C. paper	D. deliver

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. This is the _____ book I have ever read.

A. bad B. worse C. worst D. badly

7. Nobody was injured in the accident, _____?

A. was they B. was he C. were they D. wasn't it.

8. My sister has no_____ in football.

A. interesting B. interested C. interestingly D. interest

9. Do you ever talk to_____?

A. yourself B. myself C. itself D. herself

10. He hasn't gone to school since he _____the accident.

A. have B. come C. had D. came

11. Jane is hurrying _____miss the train.

A. not to B. in order not C. so as to not D. in order not to

B. one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World

C. one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

D. destroyed in 2001

30. Which of the following is not TRUE about the Empire State Building?

A. The Empire State Building is located at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and West 34th Street.

B. It was owned by an English company.

C. Its name is derived from the nickname for the state of New York.

D. It was ranked number one on the List of America's Favorite Architecture according to the AIA.

2. Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

WOLVES 2

Wolves are the largest members of the wild dog family. Although they are not known to attack humans, they are often feared and hated.

Aside from humans, wolves are the most socially advanced mammals on Earth. They live together in packs of up to 30 members. Only the dominant male and female are allowed to mate. This ensures that the pack's population does not outgrow its habitat.

Wolves are a good example of animal communication. They speak to each other with highly developed body signals and a variety of howls. Although they howl for many reasons, it is usually to locate each other or to establish territory.

Wolves often hunt together with other pack members. They can reach speeds of up to 18 kilometers per hour, and can run all night long in search of prey.

Wolves usually catch only one-tenth of the animals they chase. Since they usually kill old or sick animals, wolves help keep game species healthy. When game populations drop, the number of wolves also decreases. Wolves sometimes go hungry for two or more weeks, especially during winter when game is scarce.

Although farmers often shoot wolves, their livestock is usually not at risk. Wolves fear humans and prefer to stay within their territories. They rarely venture farther unless their habitat has been reduced or destroyed by humans.

31. _____ Wolves are the largest members of the wild dog family.

32. _____ Wolves are known to attack humans.

33. _____ Wolves often communicate with each other body signals and a variety of howls.

34. _____ Wolves can reach speeds of up to 18 kilometers per hour.

35. _____ Any male and female wolves are allowed to mate.

36. _____ Wolves can not go hungry for two or more weeks.

37. _____ Wolves do not live together.

38. _____ Wolves often hunt together with other pack members

39. _____ Wolves does not fear humans because they are crowded.

40. _____ They rarely venture when humans reduce or destroy their habitat.

IV - WRITING

1. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

41. All <u>of</u> us <u>like</u> <u>playing</u> sport, <u>especial</u> football.
A B C D

42. <u>Have</u> you <u>rented</u> <u>a</u> flat <u>already</u>?
A B C D

43. I <u>won't</u> feed your dog <u>again</u>. He always tries <u>biting</u> me <u>when</u> I come near him
A B C D

44. He <u>decided putting</u> <u>broken</u> glass on top of his wall <u>to prevent</u> boys <u>from</u>
A B C D
climbing over it.

45. It is <u>essential</u> that this matter <u>should</u> be <u>keep</u> out <u>of</u> the newspaper.
A B C D

2. Choose the correct sentence which has the same meaning as the given one.

46. My parents met each other in 1970.

A. My parents have known one another for ten years.

B. My parents have known each other since 1970.

C. My parents have known one another since 1970.

D. My parents have known one another for 10 years.

47. Smoking is not allowed in hospital.

A. You are not able to smoke in hospital.

B. Not smoke in hospital.

C. Your smoking is not allowed in any places.

D. We are not allowed to smoke hospital.

48. Can you tell me her name?

A. Do you know what is her name?

B. Do you know what her name is?

C. Do you know her name?

D. Do you know what called is she?

49. I tried as hard as I could, but I still didn't pass.

A. Hard I tried, I still failed.

B. I shouldn't have tried hard.

C. Although I did my best, I still didn't pass.

D. I didn't pass but I tried hard.

50. Mary is employed by Samsung, isn't she?

A. Mary works for Samsung, didn't she?

B. Mary works for Samsung, did she?

C. Mary works for Samsung, doesn't she?

D. Mary works for Samsung, does she?

TEST 8

I - PHONETICS

Choose one work whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other in each group.

1. A. books	B. tables	C. roots	D. roofs
2. A. monkey	B. donkey	C. grey	D. key
3. A. asked	B. needed	C. lasted	D. painted
4. A. agent	B. change	C. blame	D. champion
5. A. great	B. bean	C. beach	D. reach

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. You _____ tired. Do you want to take a rest?

A. try B. sow C. find D. look

7. John is going to_____ her mother with the housework.

A. doing B. help C. give D. helps

8. Students in my school take part _____different activities at recess.

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

9. The math was transmitted _____all over the world.

A. lively B. lovely C. directly D. live

10. You can see a lot of famous paintings in this_____.

A. competition B. invention C. area D. exhibition

11. Could you _____the salt, please?

A. pass B. passing C. send D. passed

12. Jean made _____some cake.

A. itself B. herself C. themselves D. ourselves

13. Hospital is _____park and school.

A. in B. between C. on D. from

14. Why do you _____leave soon?

A. must B. had to C. have to D. has to

15. Why didn't she go to school yesterday? _____she was ill.

A. So B. Because of C. Because D. But

16. Mozart was born_____Salzburg_____1756.

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

17. My mother used to live _____a farm when she was young.

A. in B. over C. during D. on

18. The film is really interesting, _____?

A. isn't it B. are they C. is it D. doesn't it

19. The doctor advised me _____a rest.

A. to take B. taking C. get D. receive

20. She has lived in Viet Nam_____2000.

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

21. Her skirt is _____mine.

A. the same to B. same to C. the same as D. as

22. Would you like _____and visit us next summer?

A. raining B. to come C. came D. has come

23. Yesterday, I was arriving home from hospital when it_____

A. raining B. was raining C. rain D. rained

24. We want to go to the USA _____learn English.

A. in order B. so that C. so as to D. as to

25. She asked me_____ a driving test.

A. if I have B. whether I have C. if I had D. whether I have had

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

Sometimes it is necessary to (26) _____ our habits. Saving energy is one illustration. If we can (27) _____more energy, such as water and electricity, we can help keep the natural environment safe. Saving water, for example, helps preserve our rivers and reservoirs. If we usually take 10-minute showers, in this case we should try to take shorter showers. When we go out, we (28) _____remember to shut off electronic like televisions and computers. Turning (29) _____ the lights is another example of saving electricity. In short, remembering to help the environment, such as by saving energy, is one of our most (30) _____ responsibilities.

26. A. exchange	B. turn	C. change	D. make
27. A. help	B. cut	C. saving	D. save
28. A. must	B. may	C. had	D. should
29. A. on	B. in	C. without	D. off
30. A. important	B. basic	C. necessary	D. main

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Hello, everyone. Have you ever wondered what the weather is like in other places around the world? Today, I'd like to talk to you about the changing seasons in my city.

First of all, the winter season usually begins in December and ends in early March. The coldest month is January, and temperatures can drop below freezing for most of this month. The city usually averages about 30 inches of snow during this entire, 3-month period. Occasionally, we have snow storms that can drop a foot of snow in a very short period of time. Winter activities during this season include sledding, skiing, and snowshoeing.

Spring usually arrives in late March, and the temperatures hover around 50 degrees during the day. It is a beautiful season because the flowers start to bloom. It is sometimes windy, and this is great for flying kites. People in my city often like to go on picnics, stroll through parks, and play outdoor games.

Next, summer starts in June, as temperatures slowing rise to around 80 degrees. The summer in my city is very dry with little rain throughout the season, and temperatures can soar above 100 degrees in August. Fortunately, the weather is very dry with low humidity, so it is real pleasant even on hot days. Popular activities during this season hiking, fishing, camping, water skiing, and outdoor sports such as football.

And finally, summer changes to fall in late September when the weather cools off, and the trees begin to change colors. A lot of people enjoy driving into the mountains and viewing the fall colors. It is also a time when people clean up their yards and gardens in preparation for the winter season.

31. The passage talks about_____.

A. the changing seasons

B. the weather changing in the summer

C. the difference between seasons in a year

D. the topic of his/her class

32. Which month is the coldest one in the winter?

A. February B. March C. December D. January

33. The winter season usually begins_____.

A. at December and ends in early March

B. in December and ends in early March

C. in December and move to early March

D. November and finish in March

34. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Winter usually lasts for 2 months.

B. Winter usually lasts for 3 months.

C. The city usually averages about 20 inches of snow during the winter.

D. The activities during the winter include badminton, football and snowshoeing.

35. When does the spring usually arrive?

A. early March

B. early April

C. late March

D. middle March

36. Which of the following is not true about the spring?

A. It is very cold.

B. It is sometimes wet.

C. The temperatures hover around 40 degrees during the day.

D. People often go on picnics, stroll through parks, and play outdoor games.

37. When does the summer usually arrive?

A. June B. late May

C. from May to October D. July

38. What is the weather like in the summer?

A. It is very dry with low humidity. B. It is warm.

C. It is windy. D. It is cool.

39. The trees begin to change colors _____.

A. because the spring comes.

B. the weather becomes hot.

C. when the fall comes.

D. when people prepare for the winter.

40. What do people like doing in the summer?

A. driving into the mountains and viewing the fall colors

B. watching the video at home

C. chatting on the Internet

D. playing football, hiking, fishing, camping, water skiing

IV - WRITING

1. Choose the underlined word or phrase that need correcting.

41. The man listen to music is my young brother

A B C D

42. Ann was born in December 20th, 1989.

A B C D

43. I have lived here since many years and I think it's a nice town.

A B C D

44. Mary lies on the beach when she is at holiday because she doesn't like swimming.

A B C D

45. We couldn't buy the tickets because we didn't have money enough.

A B C D

2. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D from the cues given.

46. We/ always/ sing/ Christmas carols/ Christmas day/.

A. We always sings Christmas carols on Christmas day.

B. We always sing Christmas carols at Christmas day.

C. We always sing Christmas carols in Christmas day.

D. We always sing Christmas carols on Christmas day.

47. Peter/ often/ help/ his mother/ decorate/ the Christmas tree/.

A. Peter often helps his mother to decorate the Christmas tree.

B. Peter often helps his mother to decorate for the Christmas tree.

C. Peter often help his mother to decorate for the Christmas tree.

D. Peter often helping his mother to decorate for the Christmas tree.

48. I/ will/ remind/ come/ early/.

A. I will remind them come early.

B. I will remind them to come early.

C. I will remind them for come early.

D. I will remind to come early for them.

49. I/ told/ them/ use/ too much/ water/.

A. I told them not use too much water.

B. I told them not be used too much water.

C. I told them not to use too much water.

D. I told them that not use too much water.

50. She/ want/ know/ they/ English/.

A. She wanted to know they are English.

B. She wanted to know if they were English.

C. She wanted to know who they were English.

D. She wanted know whether they were English.

TEST 9

I - PHONETICS

Choose the word that has the stress pattern is different from the others of the same group.

1. A. Spanish	B. explorer	C. century	D. origin
2. A. competent	B. computer	C. confused	D. commuter
3. A. weather	B. animal	C. human	D. material
4. A. decision	B. reference	C. refusal	D. important
5. A. confidence	B. appearance	C. passenger	D. accident

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. I didn't see the end of the film because I _____ asleep.

A. felt B. felled C. fell D. went

7. Only a few of the children were brave enough _____come closer to the lion's cage.

A. to B. in order C. so that to D. for them to

8. As my parents got older, they no _____wanted to travel as much as they had done.

A. sooner B. further C. more D. longer

9. I _____eggs and bread.

A. used to eat B. use to eat

C. used to eating D. am used to eat

10. Would you mind _____I sat here?

A. although B. if C. but D. since

11. I haven't seen my old teacher since I _____school.

A. had B. leave C. have D. left

12. We _____having dinner when she_____.

A. were/ ring B. were/ rings C. were/ rang D. was/ rang

13. Amsterdam is one of _____ports in the world.

A. busy B. busiest C. the busiest D. more busy

14. You _____see the doctor.

A. ought to B. ought C. may D. had better to

15. Take care of _____.

A. myself B. yourself C. itself D. themselves

16. He is _____to understand this question.

A. enough intelligent B. intelligent enough

C. so intelligent enough D. intelligently enough

17. He can run very_____.

A. fastly B. fast C. quick D. more quickly

18. Her jeans is _____his.

A. different from B. differently from

C. not the same D. not as

19. Her guitar teacher wants her _____a better guitar.

A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. buy for

20. Mark hopes _____an airline pilot.

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

21. She refused _____with him.

A. for contacting B. from contacting

C. to contact D. so that contact

22. Would you mind _____the television?

A. turn off B. turning off C. to turn off D. to turn it off

23. The bike _____in Japan is expensive.

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

24. The girl _____next to a car is my young sister.

A. is standing B. stands C. stand D. standing

25. We have _____had lunch.

A. already B. ever C. before D. since

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

It was spring in New England. Squanto and Samoset were hunting on the beach. Far ahead they saw a village. As they walked closer they saw a few people. They were surprised to see English people here. They watched the village for several days. Finally, they decided to go into the village. Samoset walked into the village and said, "Welcome". Squanto followed him. The Pilgrims were surprised to meet two Indians who spoke English.

Squanto was a Wampanoag and his friend was a Wabanake. They were in England. They learned to speak English. Squanto and Samorset learned about the troubles the Pilgrims had. They live in dirt-covered huts. There was not enough food. Almost half of the Pilgrims died during the winter. They needed to help. Squanto decided to stay with them.

During the next few months, he taught them how to grow corn and other new vegetables. He brought them deer meat and beaver skins. He helped them build Indian style house so they could keep warm. He showed them how to use plants for medicine. He explained how to catch fish and how to use the fish to help the plants grow. He helped them get sap from maple trees. He taught them many other things, too.

26. Squanto and Samoset saw a village when_____.

A. they were sleeping on the beach.

B. they were swimming.

C. they were finding some friends on the beach.

D. they are hunting on the beach.

27. Squanto and Samoset are_____ and speak_____.

A. Indian / English B. English / Indian

C. Indian / French C. French / English

28. Why did Squanto decide to stay with the Pilgrims?

A. Because they were thirsty.

B. Because they had to live in dirt-covered huts and they had no enough food.

C. Because they did not know where Squanto and Samoset were.

D. Because they were cold.

29. Squanto helped them build Indian style house_____.

A. to they can keep warm

B. for they can keep warm

C. although they can keep warm

D. so they can keep warm

30. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

A. Squanto taught them how to grow corn and other new vegetables.

B. He showed them how to use plants for medicine.

C. Almost half of the Pilgrims died during the winter.

D. Squanto and Samoset only stayed with the Pilgrims a day.

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Do you think the animals can (31) _____ each other?

The answer is yes. They can communicate (32) _____ each other by signs and sounds. For example, dogs communicate in many ways. They not only bark, (33) _____ they howl, growl, snarl, and whine. They lift a paw, or bare their teeth. Other dogs can understand what these sounds and actions (34) _____.

Animals communicate with each other not only with sounds and movements, but with smell. Most animals that live in herds (35) _____ on smell to keep together. And, of course, we know how dogs recognize each other by smell.

Apes are supposed (36) _____ among the most intelligent of animals, yet, they really have no better "language" than other animals. They make many sounds and expressions of the (37) _____ to communicate their feelings of anger or hunger or joy, but they have nothing like the words of human speech.

By the way, unlike human beings who have to learn (38) _____ talk, apes and other animals know their "language" by instinct. They will make the right kind of cries and sounds and expression even if they have never seen another animal like (39) _____ before.

Birds, however, learn their way of singing, at least in part. That is why a sparrow brought up among canaries will try (40) _____ like one. It has been learning the wrong "language"!

31. A. know	B. understand	C. see	D. acquaint
32. A. with	B. to	C. between	D. for
33. A. although	B. even	C. except	D. but
34. A. speak	B. talk	C. mean	C. say
35. A. run	B. depend	C. concentrate	D. turn
36. A. is	B. are	C. to be	D. be
37. A. teeth	B. ears	C. face	D. mouth
38. A. so as	B. how to	C. how	D. for
39. A. himself	B. myself	C. themselves	D. ourselves
40. A. to sing	B. sings	C. singing	D. sang

IV - WRITING

Put the following words/phrases in the correct order to make the complete sentences.

41. Alice/ to / expected / pass the exam/.

_____.

42. We/ rent a house/ are/ next week/ going to/.

_____.

43. The boy/ the book/ is/ Ba/ reading/.

_____.

44. It/ for children/ isn't good/ too many sweets/ to eat/.

_____.

45. You don't need/ every time/ to ask/ you want to leave the room/ his permission/.

_____.

46. I/ live/ my grand mother/ used to/ with/ when/ a child/ I was/.

_____.

47. The captain/ the last man/ was/ left the ship/ who/.

_____.

48. The fire/ hot enough/ isn't/ boil the kettle/ to/.

_____.

49. Arsenal/ is/ one of/ football clubs/ the most popular/ in the world/.

_____.

50. When/ got home/ I/ my dog/ at the door/ was sitting/ waiting for me/.

_____.

TEST 10

I - PHONETICS

Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other in each group.

1. A. br<u>ough</u>t	B. <u>ough</u>t	C. th<u>ough</u>t	D. th<u>ough</u>
2. A. b<u>u</u>sy	B. m<u>u</u>st	C. th<u>u</u>s	D. b<u>u</u>s
3. A. s<u>o</u>ng	B. <u>o</u>ne	C. l<u>o</u>ng	D. h<u>o</u>t
4. A. <u>a</u>ny	B. m<u>a</u>ny	C. f<u>a</u>n	D. f<u>a</u>ce
5. A. h<u>ere</u>	B. wh<u>ere</u>	C. w<u>ear</u>	D. h<u>air</u>

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. He went into the room quietly and sat down opposite her _____ saying a word.

A. not B. no C. without D. unless

7. Thousands of people came to see a famous actor _____ the rain.

A. because B. owing C. in spite of D. according to

8. We needed a house _____in when we were in Paris.

A. living B. lived C. to live D. for living

9. Tom suggested _____to the top of the building for a better view of the fireworks display.

A. climbs B. for climbing C. climbing D. to climb

10. Mr. Pit _____ some interesting statements yesterday.

A. did B. created C. discovered D. made

11. I am sure the letter will not arrive in time_____ it is sent by air.

A. if B. not if C. unless D. since

12. Last night I_____ television when the power_____.

A. was watching / failed B. was watching / fail

C. watched / was failing D. watched / failed

13. I think your garden needs_____ and you should have it done tomorrow.

A. weed B. weeding C. weeded D. weeds

14. The vase_____ while it _____to another room in the house.

A. was broken / moved B. broken / moved

C. broke / was moving D. was broken / was moved

15. She has worked as a cashier _____over twenty years.

A. since B. for C. with D. within

16. Would your children mind _____quiet for a moment? I am try _____in a form.

A. keeping / fill B. keep / to fill

C. keeping / to fill D. to keep / to fill

17. I wanted to be the first to tell her about the news, but I am too late. Someone _____her.

A. told already B. has already told

C. was already told D. already has told

18. The weather was _____warm that we decided to go swimming.

A. such a B. such C. too D. so

19. John was in a hurry _____back home by midnight.

A. to get B. getting C. for getting D. get

20. She _____me some pictures taken in Swiss Alps.

A. said B. talked C. showed D. illustrated

21. I can't understand _____this computer works.

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

22. All the passengers leaving the plane should make sure that they take everything _____ them.

A. by B. together C. beside D. with

23. I can't help _____; I caught a cold yesterday from _____in a draught.

A. sneezing / sit B. sneeze / sitting

C. sneezing / sitting D. to sneeze / sitting

24. "Have you ever seen the Queen?", Jane asked.

Jane asked _____ I had seen the Queen.

A. if B. in case C. because D. owing to

25. French food is different _____ Vietnam's.

A. at B. with C. out D. from

III - READING

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The Great Wall of China is a (26)_____ of stone and earthen fortifications in China, built, rebuilt, and maintained (27)_____the 5th century BC and the 16th century (28)_____ the northern borders of the Chinese Empire (29) _____ the rule of successive dynasties. Several walls, referred to as the Great Wall of China, were built since the 5th century BC. The most famous is the wall (30)_____ between 200 BC - 220 BC by the first Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang; little of it (31)_____; it was much farther north than the current wall, (32)_____ was built during the Ming Dynasty.

The Great Wall (33) _____ over approximately 6,400 km (4,000 miles) from Shanhaiguan in the east to Lop Nur in the west, along an arc that roughly delineates the southern edge of Inner Mongolia, but stretches to over 6,700 km (4,160 miles) in total. At its peak, the Ming Wall was (34)_____ by more than one million men. It has been estimated that somewhere in the range of 2 to 3 million Chinese (35)_____ as part of the centuries-long project of building the wall.

26. A. box	B. series	C. ranks	D. ranges
27. A. in	B. from	C. among	D. between
28. A. to protect	B. protecting	C. prevent	D. to prevent
29. A. during	B. within	C. while	D. when
30. A. built	B. made	C. done	D. designed
31. A. conserves	B. remains	C. guard	D. exist
32. A. that	B. which	C. what	D. where
33. A. stretches	B. length	C. stretch	D. carry
34. A. looked after	B. covered	C. guarded	D. concealed
35. A. die	B. died	C. death	D. dead

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

USA Today is a national American daily newspaper published by the Gannett Company. It was founded by Allen 'Al' Neuharth. The paper has the widest circulation of any newspaper in the United States (averaging over 2.25 million copies every weekday), and among English-language broadsheets, it comes second world-wide, behind only the 2.6 million daily paid copies of *The Times of India*. Its circulation figures are a matter of some dispute, however, as *USA Today* has many contracts ensuring distribution in hotels, often to customers unaware they are paying for the newspaper. *USA Today* is distributed in all 50 states.

USA Today was founded in 1982 with the goal of providing a national newspaper in the U.S. market, where generally only a single local newspaper was available. Colorful and bold, with many large diagrams, charts, and photographs, it contrasted with the relatively colorless papers of the time such as *The Wall Street Journal* and *The New York Times*. Emphasizing its national focus, *USA Today* became well-known for its national polls on public sentiment.

36. When was *USA Today* founded?

A. 1982 B. 1892 C. 1882 D. 1992

37. How many copies does *USA Today* publish every weekday?

A. 3.6 million copies B. 2.6 million copies

C. 2.25 million copies D. 50 million copies

38. What is the purpose of founding *USA Today*?

A. to provide a national newspaper in the U.S. market

B. to provide a national newspaper in the world market

C. to provide the situation of the USA to the world

D. to provide the information to American

39. What newspaper does *USA Today* rank behind about the circulation?

A. *The New York Times* B. *The Wall Street Journal*

C. *The Washington Post* D. *The Times of India*

40. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

A. *USA Today* has the widest circulation in the United States.

B. *USA Today* is distributed in all 50 states.

C. *USA Today* is a national American daily newspaper

D. *USA Today* is founded by an Englishman.

IV - WRITING

1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

41. "Why hasn't John phone?", she wondered.

She wondered _____.

42. All my suits were made in London.

I had_____.

43. The police has just released Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown_____.

44. "You had better not lend him any money, Mary", said Peter.

Peter advised Mary_____.

45. Dogs can swim better than cats can.

Cats cannot _____.

2. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D from the cues given.

46. An earthquake/ destroy/ the whole/ town/.

A. An earthquake was destroyed the whole town.

B. An earthquake destroyed the whole for town.

C. An earthquake destroyed the whole town.

D. An earthquake destroyed the whole to town.

47. You/ know/ who/ this coat/ belongs/?

A. Do you know who this coat belongs to?

B. Do you know who this coat is belongs to?

C. Do you know who this coat belongs?

D. Do you know who is this coat belongs to?

48. Everyone/ surprised/ see/ John/ leave the party early/.

A. Everyone was surprised to seeing John leave the party early.

B. Everyone was surprised see John leave the party early.

C. Everyone was surprised to see John leave the party early.

D. Everyone was surprised to see John for leave the party early.

49. The number/ tourists/ visit/ this area/ rise/ this year/.

A. The number of tourists visit this area rose this year.

B. The number of tourists visiting this area rose this year.

C. The number tourists visiting this area rose this year.

D. The number of tourists visiting this area rise this year.

50. Because/ the increasing enrolment/ the school/ have to/ employ/ more teachers/.

A. Because of the increasing enrolment, the school has to employ more teachers.

B. Because the increasing enrolment, the school has to employ more teachers.

C. Because of the increasing enrolment, the school have to employ more teachers.

D. Because of the increasing enrolment, the school has to employs more teachers.

Phần III

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN TRẢ LỜI

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN 1

UNIT 1

I - Complete the following sentences using the present simple tense and verbs in the box.

1. works
2. watch
3. learns
4. comes
5. smokes
6. finishes
7. sells
8. eat
9. speak
10. listen

II - Make the present simple tense sentences, using given words/ phrases.

1. Where does your sister live?
2. Sarah does not like classical music.
3. Bill plays the piano very well.
4. The shops open on Sunday mornings.
5. Does this train go to London?
6. What time does the lesson start?
7. Our cat never catches mice.
8. How does this camera work?
9. She always forgets my birthday.
10. Children make a lot of noise.

III - Complete the sentences using the past simple form and words in brackets.

1. went
2. rang……opened
3. phoned
4. A: Did you understand the story?

   B: tried……spoke
5. met
6. Did you see the doctor yesterday?
7. rained
8. played
9. What time did you get home from work
10. wrote

IV - Make sentences using the correct form of *the past simple*.

1. She bought some clothes in the supermarket in this afternoon.
2. Johns wrote a letter to a friend last night.
3. When did you arrive back home?
4. He got married two years ago.
5. Did you watch the news on the T.V last night?

V - Rewrite the sentences using: adj + enough + to infinitive.

1. She is not old enough to drive a car.
2. It is not warm enough to go to the beach.
3. I'm not well enough to do any more work.
4. This film is interesting enough to watch.
5. The flat was not large enough to buy.

UNIT 2

I - Write the sentences using the form of *be going to+ infinitive.*

1. She is going to study music at university.
2. They are not going to catch that bus.
3. Are you going to have a holiday next week?
4. Is she going to take the exam in June?
5. They are not going to play football tomorrow afternoon.
6. Mary is going to make a phone call to John.
7. George is going to have a party at the weekend.
8. The Prime Minister is going to speak on TV tonight.
9. Is it going to rain this evening?
10. We are going to take the children to the seaside this summer.

II - Put the verbs in brackets into one of two forms: will + infinitive or be going to + infinitive.

1. will telephone……
2. am going to learn……
3. am going to buy……
4. am going to give up….
5. Will you open……
6. will cut it down
7. Are you going to paint…..
8. will do…
9. Will you come…
10. am going to open…

III - Complete the sentences with the correct form of Adverbs of place.

1. downstairs
2. outside
3. there
4. here
5. outside
6. upstairs
7. there
8. outside
9. downstairs
10. there

UNIT 3

I - Fill in the gaps with the correct form of Reflexive pronouns.

1. himself
2. herself
3. yourself
4. himself
5. themselves
6. himself
7. herself
8. myself
9. ourselves
10. yourself

II - Complete the sentences with *must, have/ has to* and verbs in the box.

1. has to be
2. have to wear
3. must wash
4. has to work
5. must go
6. have to see
7. must stop
8. has to carry
9. have to close
10. must study

III - Put mustn't, don't/ doesn't have to in the gaps and use the verbs in the box.

1. mustn't take
2. mustn't touch
3. don't have to go
4. mustn't disturb
5. mustn't wake
6. don't have to walk
7. doesn't have to finish
8. mustn't drive
9. don't have to water
10. mustn't talk

IV - Match the questions in column A to the answers in column B.

1. J
2. A
3. B
4. F
5. C
6. D
7. E
8. G
9. I
10. H

UNIT 4

I - Fill in the gap with prepositions of time: *in, on, at, between, before/ after.*

1. in
2. at
3. in
4. at
5. in
6. between…and
7. at
8. on
9. at
10. on

II - Choose one suitable preposition in brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. in
2. at
3. at
4. in
5. from
6. in
7. at
8. before
9. on
10. in

III - Complete the sentences with *used to or didn't use to*, using the given words/ phrases.

1. He used to drink coffee, but now he drinks tea.
2. Peter used to play violin, but now he plays guitar.
3. Jill used to live in England, but now she lives in Spain.

4. I did not use to watch video much, but now I watch a little.

5. Paul didn't use to smoke a pipe.

6. My father used to smoke a packet of cigarette a day.

7. Did your parents use to read to you?

8. She didn't use to drink bottled water.

9. He used to study hard when he was a child.

10. We used to walk in the park in the afternoon.

IV – Complete the sentences to say what these people used to do and what they do now.

1. I used to swim before work, but now I swim after work.

2. I used to buy cassettes, but now I buy CDs.

3. John used to cycle to school, but now he doesn't.

4. Mary used to eat fresh fruit, but now she eats tinned fruit.

5. He used to watch TV much, but now she reads the newspapers.

UNIT 5

I - Complete the sentences by putting a suitable adverb into the gaps using an adjective from the box to make the adverb.

1. slowly
2. successfully
3. easily
4. comfortably
5. well
6. fluently
7. quickly
8. angrily
9. happily
10. carefully

II – Choose an adjective or an adverb to fill in the brackets.

1. carefully
2. fast
3. strong
4. confidently
5. clearly
6. quietly
7. beautifully
8. empty
9. interestingly
10. tired

III - Give advice using *should or shouldn't.*

1. You should take a rest in bed.
2. You should study harder in history.
3. You shouldn't smoke a lot.
4. He shouldn't go to school.
5. You shouldn't lift anything heavy.
6. You should speak English slowly and carefully.
7. You should say, "Could I borrow your pen, please?" or "Give me that pen".
8. You should have a hair cut.
9. You shouldn't stay up late to watch a film.
10. You should get something to drink.

IV - Rewrite the following sentences using structure: *S + V(told...) + (not) to + to infinitive* in reported speech.

1. I reminded Teddy to buy a CD.
2. The police advised Mark to see a lawyer.
3. The guide warned us/ me not to touch those wires.
4. His mother told him not to leave the door unlocked.
5. Nam asked Lan to lend him some money.
6. I told Jane to phone me.
7. John told Mary not to study too late.
8. His mother told Nam to clean his room.
9. Binh asked Nam not to talk to Lan about Kien.
10. The policeman asked Harry to move his car.

UNIT 6

I - Put the correct form of verbs in the bracket, using the present simple with future meaning.

1. is
2. leaves
3. opens
4. occur
5. start

II - Complete the sentences using the correct form of Gerunds.

1. like watching.....don't play
2. Playing
3. finish eating
4. Exercising
5. borrowing
6. reading
7. Swimming
8. arguing.....working
9. waiting
10. doesn't enjoy driving.....loves cycling

III - Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of *Gerund* or *Infinitive*.

1. overhearing
2. shutting.....hating
3. to persuade.....to agree
4. not to speak

5. listening.....hearing

6. having

7. repeat.....to make

8. to give

9. talking

10. remaining

IV - Put the words in the right order to make the questions, using *may, can, could.*

1. Could I speak to Mr. Brown, please?
2. Can I use your mobile phone, please?
3. Could you lend me $500, please?
4. Can you tell me the time, please?
5. May I borrow your umbrella, please?
6. Could you turn on TV, please?
7. Could you tell me the way to the bank, please?
8. Can you post this letter for me, please?
9. Could you give me these forms, please?
10. Can I have some orange juice, please?

UNIT 7

I - Complete the sentences, using *since* and *for* of the present perfect.

1. for
2. for
3. since
4. since
5. for
6. for
7. since
8. since
9. for
10. since

II - Make sentences with the given words using the present perfect.

1. She has learned piano for three months.
2. They have finished the building since March.
3. Adu has had that dog.
4. I have known Mary for a very long time.
5. I have not eaten anything since lunchtime.
6. She has worked as a secretary for 10 years.
7. We have lived in that flat since we got married.
8. I have bought that bag for 2 months.
9. They have been famous in my country for years.
10. We have been friends for more than ten years.

III - Complete each sentence so that it means the same as the one above it. Use as + adj/ N + as.

1. I am as hot as you.
2. He doesn't work as hard as other students.
3. Mary doesn't earn as much money as John.
4. Holland is not as large as Britain.
5. I don't run as fast as her.
6. The other doctors are not as nice as you.
7. They are not as careful as us.
8. Mark doesn't have as much money as Alice.
9. John doesn't eat as much cakes as Jim.
10. Nam doesn't have as much free time as Lan.

IV - Complete the sentences using the given words.

1. Her computer is different from mine.
2. The country is not as modern as the city.
3. This book is the same as that one.

4. I spent as much money as Sarah.

5. Ho Chi Minh City is different from Ha Noi City.

6. Teddy is the youngest player in the orchestra.

7. In my job, Monday is the busiest day of the week.

8. My hair is not as fair as my sister's hair.

9. The Amazon is the longest river in South America.

10. The sun is brighter than the moon.

UNIT 8

I - Complete the sentences using the words in bracket in the present continuous.

1. am going to....

2. is studying...

3. is not.....wearing

4. is taking...

5. are repairing...

6. are saying.....is making

7. is bathing

8. are going

9. am looking

10. are painting

II - Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous.

1. leaves

2. is studying

3. washes

4. am redecorating

5. leaves

6. Do you listen....

7. knows

8. is shining

9. finishes

10. am playing

III - Choose a comparative or a superlative, using the adjectives in bracket.

1. the coldest
2. the biggest
3. more expensive
4. the smallest
5. worse
6. the most modern
7. the most delicious
8. richer
9. the most famous
10. quieter

IV - Circle the correct answer.

1. the tallest
2. faster
3. the most careful
4. the biggest
5. more dangerous

UNIT 9

I - Combine each pair of sentences, using: *in order (not) to, so as (not) to.*

1. He always drives carefully *in order not to/ so as not to* cause accident.
2. I went to the library *in order to/ so as to* return some books.
3. I come home early *so as to/ in order to* watch the news.
4. Jane wears warm clothes *so as not to/ in order not to* get cold.
5. He went to Vienna, Austria *so as to/ in order to* study music.
6. We moved closer to the fire *so as to/ in order to* get warm.
7. Mark got a part time job *so as to/ in order to* earn some money.
8. Roger has gone to town *so as to/ in order to* buy a book.
9. They sit in the waiting room *so as to/ in order to* see the doctor.
10. He stayed up late last night *so as to/ in order to* do his English homework.

II - Use the right form of the future simple tense.

1. will occur
2. will arrive
3. will take
4. won't rain
5. will take
6. Will he play
7. won't catch
8. Will you have
9. will remember
10. will recognize

III - Give the right from of the verbs in bracket: simple future or simple present.

1. go
2. will meet/ meet
3. will pay
4. will leave.....rises
5. will like
6. don't use
7. will wait.....come
8. cleans
9. finishes.....will see
10. will phone

IV - Match a line in column A to a line in column B to make a complete sentence.

1. B
2. E
3. A
4. C
5. D

UNIT 10

I - Change the active sentences into passive sentences.

1. Tickets for all shows are sold at the box office.
2. Cold drinks are sold here.
3. A heavy box is carried by her.
4. Will she be invited to your birthday party by you?
5. Her homework won't be able to be finished tonight.
6. They will be met at midnight in the middle of the wood by me.
7. Dogs and cats are fed every day.
8. Where are these video recorders made?
9. The apples are picked up in October.
10. Uniforms are worn by some schoolgirls.

II - Write the sentences with the passive forms, using the words/ phrases given.

1. Dinner will be had at the Festival Hall.
2. Her first lesson will be had next Monday.
3. The strikers will be met the employer again tomorrow.
4. The sleeping bag is carried by her.
5. The floor is washed every day by her.

III - Rewrite sentences using: *adj + to infinitive.*

1. She was wrong to wash a white shirt with a red one.
2. Jane was silly to listen to Mark.
3. It is very interesting to watch that film.
4. Jane was surprised to get two letters this morning.
5. I am sure to win the game.
6. They are too tired to walk to home.

7. She was stupid to sit on her glasses.

8. You were crazy to lend money to Craig.

9. It was easy to remember your phone number.

10. He was sad not to pass the driving test.

IV - Write sentences, using: *adj+ to infinitive or adj + noun clause.*

1. She was sad not to get good marks in the final test.
2. We are/ were surprised to see Jane at the party.
3. We were pleased that you had done/ did it perfectly.
4. It is not good to cut the trees.
5. You were silly to believe Teddy.
6. They were delighted that we were interested in protecting the environment.
7. It is difficult to understand him.
8. Anne is clever to get to the airport early.
9. TV is too expensive to buy.
10. The word "sixth" is hard to pronounce.

UNIT 11

I - Choose the correct adjective (A or B) to put in the blank.

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. A

II - Complete each sentence using the correct word from the box. Use each word once.

1. playing
2. interesting
3. bored
4. tiring
5. confusing
6. exciting
7. interested
8. surprised
9. amused
10. convincing

III - Combine each pair of sentences, using present participle (V-ing) or past participle (V-ed).

1. The boy playing football is Hieu.
2. Sony TV made in Japan is very good.
3. The rule made of plastic is Lan's.
4. The girl painting is Lien.
5. The bag made of leather is Nam's.
6. The woman talking to the headmaster is my teacher.
7. The road joining two cities is very large.
8. That woman cooking is my sister.
9. Camera Cannon made in Vietnam is good and cheap.
10. Most of goods exported are made in this factory.

IV - Rewrite the following sentences using Would/ Do you mind + V-ing/ if + S...

1. Would you mind passing the salt, please?
2. Do you mind if I open the window?
3. Would you mind if I used your mobile phone for a minute?
4. Do you mind taking me some photographs?
5. Would you mind lending me some money?
6. Would you mind if I turned on the TV?
7. Do you mind showing me the way to the bank?

8. Would you mind taking me to school?

9. Would you mind if I asked you a question?

10. Do you mind if I drive?

V - Fill in each blank a suitable verb to complete sentences.

1. borrowed
2. bringing
3. parked
4. doing
5. showing

UNIT 12

I - Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in bracket into the past progressive.

1. was studying
2. were waiting
3. Where were you living
4. arrived.....was talking
5. went... was working
6. was working...attacked
7. was living
8. were sleeping.....knocked
9. were you staying
10. were playing

II - Write sentences with the cues given, using the past progressive.

1. When I met him, he was wearing boots.
2. What were you doing at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

3. In 1984 John was studying at the university.

4. When I met him, we were working in the same company.

5. I was writing my report at 8 o'clock last night.

6. Mary was doing her homework at 5.00 o'clock this afternoon.

7. While she was cleaning the house, her husband was sleeping.

8. It was raining when we went out.

9. She was getting some food in the supermarket when she saw him.

10. The thief was bringing TV away when we went home.

III - Match a line in column A to a line in column B to make a complete sentence.

1. B	6. J
2. A	7. K
3. E	8. F
4. C	9. H
5. G	10. D

IV - Rewrite the following sentences, using " always + V-ing".

1. She is always leaving/ forgetting her pen at home.

2. I am always losing my key.

3. She is always forgetting her glasses.

4. Jane is always watching TV all day.

5. Peter is always going out.

UNIT 13

I - Turn the following sentences into the passive.

1. The office was painted last week.
2. I was helped by a stranger.
3. The agreement was signed by six countries.
4. The bill has to be paid by him.
5. The letter ought to be sent at once by you.
6. We were come to visit by her yesterday.
7. Our homework is being corrected by the teacher.
8. The accident was seen by several people.
9. You will be told the truth.
10. Children are not let play with matches.

II - Complete the following sentences using the passive form and verbs in the box.

1. The car was repaired last week.
2. The post will be delivered tomorrow morning.
3. English is spoken in many countries all over the world.
4. Ba is invited to the rice-cooking festival.
5. The thief was caught by police yesterday.
6. Children were given a lot of presents on Christmas Eve by Santa Claus.
7. Students are expected not to talk during the examination.
8. Most of the Earth's surface are covered by water.
9. The waste paper will be recycled in this factory.
10. More trees will be grown in the garden.

III - Turn the following sentences into the reported speech.

1. He said that he was going away the following day.

2. He said that he had lost his wallet.

3. Mary said that she didn't understand.

4. They said that they were coming to visit some classmates.

5. They said that their family had moved to new flat 3 days before.

6. He said that he had two brothers.

7. John said his father was an engineer.

8. Mark said that he was staying with some his friends then.

9. They said that they had been playing football at 3.00 the previous afternoon.

10. My friend said that I should see the doctor.

IV - Turn the following sentences into the reported speech.

1. Nam and Lan said that they were decorating their Christmas tree.

2. Lan said that she would come to see me as soon as she could.

3. She said that that was not her umbrella.

4. John said to me that I was his best friend.

5. The farmers say that they hope it will rain the following day.

6. Mary said that she had stayed up late to study the night before.

7. Mark said that he could swim very fast.

8. They said that they had lived there since 1998.

9. Linh said that she had walked to home from school that morning.

10. He said that he was going to the cinema that night.

UNIT 14

I - Turn the following sentences into the reported speech.

1. Jane asked whether/ if I knew Peter.
2. She asked me whether/ if I could play football.
3. Jolie asked whether/ if they were English.
4. Jackson asked where I worked.
5. He wanted to know if/ whether I could take photograph.
6. Marked asked where I had been the previous night.
7. Anne asked Jerry what games she played.
8. He asked me if/ whether I was free that night.
9. Lan asked Nam if/ whether I knew the way to the bank.
10. I asked them what their new house was like.

II - Turn the following sentences into the reported speech.

1. She asked if/ whether the food was good.
2. Lan asked me what I was doing.
3. I asked Mark why Jane had gone.
4. Anne asked them if/ whether they enjoyed the party.
5. I asked her if/ whether they would come.
6. I asked a boy if/ whether how many children there were in the class.
7. Nam asked Lan if/ whether she had any English friends.
8. He asked her why she thought it was safe.
9. Mark asked if/ whether it would rain the following day.
10. She asked me what time it was.

III - Fill in the blanks with "what, where, how, when...." and one of the verbs in the box.

1. how to speak
2. how to get
3. where/ how to rent
4. where/ how to buy
5. what to do

IV - Put the verbs in brackets into the sentences using "verb+ to-infinitive"

1. to lock
2. see
3. to meet
4. to pay
5. reply
6. drive
7. cry
8. go
9. to go
10. to buy

V - Complete the conversation, using the verbs in brackets with or without "to".

1. to do
2. do
3. to go
4. to come
5. to leave
6. to start
7. to take
8. to reach
9. meet
10. be

UNIT 15

I - Fill in the blanks with *yet* or *already*.

1. already
2. already
3. yet
4. already
5. yet
6. yet
7. yet
8. already
9. already
10. yet

II - Make sentences using the present perfect with already or yet.

1. My son has started talking.
2. Have you seen that film?
3. They have not sold all the tickets.
4. My father has bought a new expensive car.
5. Has she gone to Brazil?
6. They have made good new record.
7. She has not replied to my letter.
8. Have you seen the president?
9. We have signed the contract.
10. Have you read that interesting book?

III - Put the verb into the correct forms: simple past or present perfect.

1. went
2. haven't seen
3. have been
4. rang.....opened
5. did you do
6. Have you ever won
7. have you learned
8. visited
9. Have you been
10. have studied

IV - Complete the dialogues using the present perfect or past simple.

1. A: Have you seen....

   B: Yes, I have seen....

2. A: What did you do....

   B: I had....

3. B: How long have you worked there?

4. A: Have you heard....

   B: No, I have not received ..... we left school.

5. A: Have you ever taken....

   B: Yes, I took....

UNIT 16

I - Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown so that the meaning stays the same the one before it.

1. She was thought to have passed the exams.
2. It's said that Helen missed the train.
3. She had her house painted last week.
4. Barry was first become a member of parliament in 1983.
5. The book was published in 1998.
6. The Chinese is believed to have invented the gunpowder.
7. Your car needs servicing.
8. The wanted man is believed to be living in New York.
9. This job needs doing at once.
10. She is declared to have won the competition.

II - Change the following into the passive voice.

1. The beans is dried in the sun.
2. A story is going to be told by teacher.

3. The match was stopped playing after an hour.

4. Our house was broken into by a burglar last week.

5. An application form has to be filled by you.

6. My briefcase has been taken.

7. The children weren't looked after properly.

8. This room may be used for the classroom.

9. Will she be invited to your wedding party?

10. Is a poem going to written by her?

III - Active or Passive? Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences.

1. have been sent
2. was told
3. was postponed
4. won
5. are left
6. are pointed out
7. was not sent
8. were given/ have been given
9. thought
10. was admitted

IV - Make sentences using the passive forms and the words or phrases given.

1. He has not seen anywhere this week.
2. I want to be left alone.
3. I have had my boiler examined.
4. She have the police arrested him.
5. The house was broken into by thieves.
6. The plane has been delayed for an hour by bad weather.
7. Most of the businesses in this town is now owned by local people.
8. The best pupils are awarded the scholarship.
9. She remembered being taken to this town by a stranger last year.
10. That old house was built in the year of 1782.

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN II

MỘT SỐ BÀI KIỂM TRA TỔNG HỢP

TEST 1

I - PHONETICS

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. A	13. A	20. A
7. C	14. B	21. B
8. B	15. A	22. A
9. D	16. B	23. D
10. D	17. A	24. B
11. A	18. A	25. B
12. B	19. D	

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

26. B 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. A

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

31. D	36. C
32. B	37. C
33. D	38. D
34. B	39. B
35. A	40. C

IV - WRITING

41. B. go to → to go
42. B. more → most
43. D. to play → playing
44. D. was ringing → rang
45. A. exciting → excited
46. A. interested → interesting
47. C. used to singing → used to sing
48. C. for → by
49. D. looking forward for → looking forward to
50. D. already → yet

TEST 2

I - PHONETICS

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. C
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. D
21. D
22. C
23. A
24. A
25. A

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

26. B 27. B 28. A 29. B 30. C

2. Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

31. T	36. T
32. F	37. F
33. T	38. T
34. F	39. F
35. F	40. T

IV - WRITING

41. A	46. B
42. D	47. C
43. C	48. B
44. A	49. C
45. B	50. B

TEST 3

I - PHONETICS

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. D	13. C	20. B
7. D	14. A	21. B
8. A	15. A	22. C
9. C	16. A	23. A
10. A	17. D	24. C
11. A	18. D	25. C
12. A	19. B	

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

26. A 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. A

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

31. They are caused by viruses.
32. Because there are hundreds of different types of virus.
33. Flu is caused by three major types: A (often the cause of flu epidemics), B and C.
34. Anyone can catch a cold or flu.
35. Winter.
36. A cold causes a stuffy or runny nose, sneezing, sore throat, cough, mild fever and tiredness.
37. It often lasts two to four days.
38. Flu causes a high fever, chills, headache, intense muscle pains, exhaustion, loss of appetite, cough and sometimes a blocked nose and sore throat.
39. It may last a week or more and possible complications include pneumonia.
40. Decongestant rubs or vaporizers.

IV - WRITING

1. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the word or phrase given so that it has the same meaning as the original one.

41. She told me to turn off the TV when I was out.
42. My sister is a good cook.
43. Vegetable is not as expensive as meat.
44. This is the most interesting novel I've ever read.
45. You should revise new words regularly.

2. Choose the best answer from the given cues.

46. B 47. C 48. B 49. A 50. B

TEST 4

I - PHONETICS

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. A
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. A
13. C
14. D
15. D
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. C
20. B
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. A
25. B

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

26. B
27. C
28. B
29. D
30. C

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

31. B
32. C
33. D
34. B
35. C
36. A
37. A
38. A
39. B
40. C

IV - WRITING

1. Write the sentence using the cues given.

41. That is the tallest building in the town.
42. She has worked as a secretary for 3 months.
43. This picture is painted by Mark.
44. The thief was carrying TV away when we came home.
45. We are all surprised by the news.

2. Choose the best answer from the cues given.

46. B
47. B
48. C
49. D
50. A

TEST 5

I - PHONETICS

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. C
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. A
13. A
14. C
15. C
16. A
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. D
21. D
22. B
23. B
24. B
25. A

III - READING

1. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

26. A 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. A

2. Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F), or no information (No).

31. F
32. T
33. T
34. T
35. T
36. F
37. F
38. F
39. F
40. No

IV - WRITING

41. The kitchen is bigger than the living room.
42. The box is too heavy for me to lift.
43. He asked me how I was that day.
44. It is funny to drive in the country.
45. I haven't seen him since 1999.
46. How long have you learnt English?
47. Mary advised me to see the doctor.
48. Could you tell me where the nearest bank is/ the way to the nearest bank?
49. He climbed the tree in order to get a better view.
50. It is impossible to travel around the city in a day.

TEST 6

I - PHONETICS

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. C
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. A
13. C
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. B
21. D
22. D
23. A
24. D
25. B

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

26. A
27. C
28. D
29. B
30. D

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

31. C
32. A
33. C
34. C
35. B
36. B
37. A
38. B
39. D
40. B

IV - WRITING

1. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one. Use the word in brackets.

41. John was so worried that he couldn't sleep.
42. I didn't have enough time to visit all the museums.
43. I don't learn as quickly as other students.
44. I used to play games for hours when I was young.
45. Mark asked if I was going to leave the following day.

2. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D from the cues given.

46. B
47. A
48. B
49. C
50. D

TEST 7

I - PHONETICS

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D

II - VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

6. C
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. A
19. D
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. D
24. B
25. A

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

26. A 27. C 28. A 29. B 30. B

2. Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

31. T
32. F
33. T
34. T
35. F
36. F
37. F
38. T
39. F
40. T

IV - WRITING

1. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

41. D
42. D
43. C
44. A
45. C

2. Choose the correct sentence which has the same meaning as the given one.

46. B
47. D
48. B
49. C
50. C

TEST 8

I - PHONETICS

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. D
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. D
18. A
19. A
20. D
21. C
22. B
23. D
24. C
25. C

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

26. C
27. D
28. D
29. D
30. A

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

31. A
32. D
33. B
34. B
35. C
36. C
37. A
38. A
39. C
40. D

IV - WRITING

1. Choose the underlined word or phrase that need correcting.

41. B. listen → listening

42. C. in → on

43. B. since → for

44. B. at → on

45. D. money enough → enough money

2. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D from the cues given.

46. D 47. A 48. B 49. C 50. B

TEST 9

I - PHONETICS

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. A	13. C	20. C
7. A	14. A	21. C
8. D	15. B	22. B
9. A	16. B	23. A
10. B	17. B	24. D
11. D	18. A	25. A
12. C	19. B	

III - READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

26. D 27. A 28. B 29. D 30. D

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

31. B
32. A
33. D
34. C
35. B
36. C
37. C
38. B
39. C
40. A

IV -WRITING

41. Alice is expected to pass the exam.
42. We are going to rent a house next week.
43. The boy reading the book is Ba.
44. It isn't good for children to eat too many sweets.
45. You don't need to ask his permission every time you want to leave the room.
46. I used to live with my grandmother when I was a child.
47. The captain was the last man who left the ship.
48. The fire isn't hot enough to boil the kettle.
49. Arsenal is one of the most popular football clubs in the world.
50. When I got home, my dog was sitting at the door waiting for me.

TEST 10

I - PHONETICS

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A

II - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

6. C	11. C	16. C	21. A
7. D	12. A	17. B	22. D
8. C	13. B	18. D	23. C
9. C	14. D	19. A	24. A
10. D	15. B	20. C	25. D

III - READING

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

26. B	29. A	32. B	35. B
27. D	30. A	33. A	
28. A	31. B	34. C	

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

36. A 37. C 38. A 39. D 40. D

IV – WRITING

1. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

41. She wondered why John had not phoned.
42. I had all my suits made in London.
43. Mr. Brown has just been released (by the police).
44. Peter advised Mary not to lend him any money.
45. Cats cannot swim as well as dogs.

2. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D from the cues given.

46. D 47. A 48. C 49. B 50. A

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Công ty Cổ phần Đầu tư và Phát triển Giáo dục Hà Nội –
Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam giữ quyền công bố tác phẩm.

BỒI DƯỠNG TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8

Mã số : T8N29a2 – ĐTH

Số đăng kí KHXB : 61 – 2012/CXB/254 – 32/GD

In 3.000 bản, (QĐ.14TK) khổ 17 x 24 cm; Số in: 32.

Tại Công ty cổ phần In và Vật tư Hải Dương.

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng 4 năm 2012.