

PART I: VOCABULARY (Unit 1, 2, 3)

PART II: GRAMMAR

A. VERBS OF LIKING + V-ing / TO V:

-Khi muốn dùng một động từ chỉ một hành động khác ở sau động từ chỉ sự thích, ta phải sử dụng danh động từ (V-ing) hoặc động từ nguyên thể có “to” (toV)

1. Verbs + V-ing/ to V

Những động từ đi với cả danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có “to” mà không đổi về nghĩa

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing	Verbs +to V
Like	I like skateboarding in my free time	I like to skateboard in my free time
Love	She loves training her dog	She loves to train her dog
Hate	He hates eating out	He hates to eat out
Prefer	My mother prefers going jogging	My mother prefers to go jogging

2. Verbs + V-ing

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing
Adore	They adore eating ice-cream
Fancy	Do you fancy making crafts?
Don't mind	I don't mind cooking
Dislike	Does he dislike swimming?
Detest	I detest doing housework

B. COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS:

1. Phân biệt trạng từ ngắn - trạng từ dài

- Trạng từ ngắn (Short adverbs) là trạng từ có một âm tiết

Ví dụ: hard, fast, near, far, right, wrong, ...

Trạng từ dài (Long adverbs) là trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

Ví dụ: quickly, interestingly, tiredly, ...

2. So sánh hơn với trạng từ tiếng Anh

- So sánh hơn với trạng từ ngắn:

S1 + Adv- er + than + S2 Pronoun

Eg: They work harder than I do.

- So sánh hơn với trạng từ dài:

S1 + more + adv + than + S2 Pronoun

Eg: My friend did the test more carefully than I did.

Lưu ý:

+ Một số tính từ/ trạng từ biến đổi đặc biệt khi sử dụng so sánh hơn.

Good/ well -> better

Bad/ badly -> worse

Much/ many -> more

a little/ little -> less

far -> farther/ further

early ->earlier

C. CONNECTIVES

Các từ nối phổ biến nhất trong tiếng anh là: *and, but, or* (hoặc/ hay; “*or else*” nếu không), *so* (do đó, vì thế), *therefore* (do đó), *however* (tuy nhiên).

1. And: dùng để bổ sung thông tin (additional information).

Eg: This appliance is modem **and** economical.

2. Or: diễn tả sự chọn lựa.

Eg: Do you study Maths or Chemistry?

Or else (nếu không): diễn tả một điều kiện.

Eg: You must hurry or (else) you'll be late for the bus?

3. But: nối hai ý tương phản nhau

Eg: He's fat but his brother isn't.

Chú ý: *However* (tuy nhiên): diễn tả sự tương phản. Nó đồng nghĩa với *but* nhưng luôn luôn nối liền hai mệnh đề.

Eg: Mr Buong's over seventy; however, he's still active.

4. So (vì thế, do đó): diễn tả hậu quả.

Eg: He's busy, so he can't help you.

Chú ý: *Therefore* (do đó, vì thế): đồng nghĩa với *so*. Nó dùng để chỉ hậu quả của một hành động.

Eg: He's at the meeting now; therefore, he can't answer your phone.

PART III: PRACTICE

I. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the others

1. mouse / house / would / outdoors
2. worked / watched / visited / walked
3. local / collect / photo / poultry
4. hate / cake / late / bad
5. protected / suffered / installed / changed

II Complete the sentences

1. The children spent a day _____ to the zoo last weekend.
(going/ to going/ to go/ went)
2. Mr Nam dislikes _____ the Net in the evening.
(to surf/ surf / surfed/ surfing)
3. Minh is very hard-working boy. He doesn't mind _____ a lot of homework in the evenings.
(making / reading / seeing / doing)
4. I am learning English _____ I want to get a good job after school.
(but/ because/ so/ therefore)
5. The man _____ the vegetables in the field and then drives home.
(makes/ catches/ loads/ uploads)
6. To meet her parents' _____, she spends six hours practising the piano each day.
(expectations/ notification / concentration / pressure)
7. They trained the dog to _____ sheep.
(herding / herded / be herd / herd)
8. Minh _____ to play football, and so does his brother.
(fancies/ enjoys/ detests/ likes)
9. Origami is the timeless Japanese art of _____.
(car making/ paper folding/ train spotting/ bird watching)
10. English is thought to be _____ than Math.
(harder/ more hard/ hardest/ the hardest)
11. I love cats, _____ my mother doesn't allow me to have one.
(and/ so/ but/ or)
12. My children are very _____ of going to the zoo.
(excited/ interested/ keen/ fond)
13. If the weather gets _____ tomorrow, we won't go to the beach.
(worse/ nicer/ more bad/ better)
14. Life in the city seems to move _____ than that in the mountainous areas.
(fast/ more fastly/ fastly/ faster)
15. Many teenagers want to support needy people, _____ they participate community service projects.

(but/ and/ so/ or)

16. In some forums teens can get advice from peers; _____, my friends often use those forums to share their problems.

(therefore/ however/ otherwise/ because)

Which answer is CLOSEST in meaning.

17. That village is very peaceful, so we like to live there.

(quiet/ noisy/ boring/ skillful)

18. You should go to the picturesque village this summer.

(great/ beautiful/ ugly/ slowly)

Which answer is OPPOSITE in meaning.

19. YouTube is one of the most popular social media sites nowadays.

(collective/ uncommon/ enjoyable/ user-friendly)

20. She worked hard. Therefore, she passed the exam easily.

(got/ took part in/ failed/ looked after)

III. Read the passage and write True/ False

The thing I like most about living on a farm when I was small was the change of seasons spring, summer, autumn and winter. I could see the changes come and go and each one was completely different. If I hadn't been born and raised in the country, I would have never been able to tell the difference. Now in the city, you can buy summer flowers in winter and eat the same vegetables all the year round. Whereas, in the country, I could only eat things at certain times of the year. For example, strawberries in June and turnips in winter. I lived my childhood with the seasons.

Also, we made most of our food and would never eat frozen or tinned food. Everything was fresh, so it must be better than the type of food I am eating now in the city. City people think that people in the country miss a lot of good things about modern life, but in my opinion, they miss a lot more than we do. They miss real life.

1. The author could see all the seasons change while living in the countryside.
2. In the countryside, the author could eat strawberries all year round.
3. City people have access to fresh, seasonal food more than people in the countryside.
4. The author thinks city life is better because of modern conveniences.
5. The author prefers the food they ate in the countryside over the food they eat in the city.

IV. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage

Every teenager feels (1) _____ at times. There are different kinds of problems. They are the main things that teens have to cope (2) _____ on a daily basis. None of us can avoid stress completely, but psychologists (3) _____ us some advice about things we can do to reduce our stress levels.

Firstly, it's important to exercise regularly, and avoid eating unhealthy food. It is also important to take time out every day to do something that (4) _____ you happy. It may be listening to your favorite music, talking to a friend, or (5) _____ time with a pet.

1. stress / stressing / stressed / stressful
2. about/ with/ to/ of
3. keep/ take/ give/ talk
4. made/ make/ makes/ making
5. spending/ spend/ to spending/ to spend

V. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage

I live in a small village in Ninh Binh. I love the rural peace and quiet of my village. The air is (1) _____ and the pace of life is slow. The people in my village (2) _____ friendly and hospitable. They are always willing to help each other. We cultivate mainly rice and beans. We raise cows and buffaloes too. We can also enjoy nature in the nearby area. It is (3) _____ a picturesque scenery but also actually a national park, so the wildlife there can live and (4) _____ about safely. All these things make me (5) _____ my village more, and I wish I can live here my whole life.

1. freshment / freshly / fresh / unfresh
2. is/ are/ am/ be
3. all / both/ not only / neither
4. moving / to move / to moving / move
5. love / loving/ to love/ loved

VI. Read the passage and write True/ False

Dear Elena,

Thanks for your email. Today, I'll tell you about my summer holiday in my hometown. I live in Ha Noi, but my hometown is Quang Binh. My grandparents live in a small house near a paddy field. I went to stay with them in June. It was a wonderful holiday. In the morning, my grandmother and I got up early and fed the ducks and chickens. When we finished, we cooked breakfast. After that, I went fishing with my grandfather or helped my grandmother with gardening. In the evening, I went to the fields with some children. They taught me to herd the buffaloes, and we flew kites together. In the evening, I drew pictures, read books, or watched TV with my grandparents. I went to bed early at 9 p.m.

I'm sending you a photo I took of my grandparents' house. I hope you'll like it.

Love,

Mi

1. Mi's hometown is in Ha Noi.
2. Mi stayed with her grandparents in June.
3. Mi and her grandmother fed the ducks and chickens in the morning.
4. Mi spent her evenings flying kites with her grandparents.
5. Mi went to bed early at 9 p.m during her holiday.

VII. Put the words or phrases in the right order

1. people / In the countryside, / are/ and / life / is / more / simpler. /welcoming/
2. fancy/ you/ Do/ children/ with/ working/?
3. We/ that/ can/ Kim/ likes/ see/ the/ piano. / playing /
4. home /The rain /went /began to fall/, so/ we.
5. the summer/The sun / brightly /in / than / in/ the winter. / more /shines/
6. activities /reading books, /His school/ listening to music/ and drawing. / are /

VIII. Rewrite these sentences beginning with the given words

1. A snail is slower than a crab.
→ A snail moves _____.
2. Nam enjoys surfing the Net to study English.
→ Nam is keen _____.
3. Horses can run faster than buffaloes.
→ Buffaloes can _____.
4. My brother likes doing puzzles.
→ My brother is interested _____.
5. Mai dances more beautifully than Sang.
→ Mai is a _____.
6. Lan wants to study better, so she turns off her mobile phone.
→ Because _____.
7. Tuan is hard, so he often gets good marks on exams.
→ Because _____.
8. Lan spends 3 hours a day doing her homework.
→ It takes Lan _____.

IX. Write a paragraph: topics in student's book. (Unit 1,2,3)

X. Listening:

a/ Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. How old is Nam?
(10/ 12/14/ 15)
2. What did Nam learn to do in the countryside?

(milking cows/ feeding chickens and watering the vegetable garden/ herding cattle/ drying rice)

3. When did Nam and the village children play in the field?

(in the morning/ in the afternoon/ at night/ at weekend)

4. What was his favorite activity?

(swimming in the river/ helping his grandparents/ riding bicycles/ listening to stories)

5. Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

(He was very excited to spend time in the countryside./

The countryside was peaceful and different from his life in the city./

He enjoyed sitting under the stars./

He spent two weeks in the village.)

b/ Listen and choose the correct answer

1. How many benefits do teenagers have if they take part in clubs in their schools?

(2/ 3/ 4/ nothing)

2. You can develop skills such as communication, _____ and time management when joining a club.

(homework/ team group/ teamwork/ timeless)

3. In addition, being a club member helps you learn _____ .

(new skills/ a new skill/ newly skills/ new skill)

4. Another benefit of joining a club is that you can _____ .

(improve yourself/ move yourself/ prove yourself/ improve your friends)

5. In the essay, who is the author talking about?

(the young people/ the old people/ teenagers/ the peers)

Hết

