

TRƯỜNG THCS LONG THỌ

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I – NĂM HỌC 2024 - 2025

Môn: Tiếng Anh - Lớp 6

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. The present simple tense: (Thì hiện tại đơn)

	Động từ tobe	Động từ thường
Công thức	+) S + am/is/are + ... -) S + am/is/are + not + ... ?) Am/is/Are + S + ...? • I + am • He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được + is • You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều + are	+) S + V_inf/ Vs/ Ves -) S + don't/doesn't + V_inf without to ?) Do/ Does + S + V_inf without to? • I/ We/ You/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều + V_inf without to • He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được + V(s/es)
Ví dụ	Ex1: They are doctors. Ex2: He isn't a teacher. Ex3: A: Are you a student? B: Yes, I am.	Ex1: I often go to school on foot. Ex2: He doesn't play soccer after school. Ex3: A: Does she go to work by car? B: No, she doesn't.

* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day/ week/ month ...

* **Cách phát âm "s / es":**

+ Quy tắc 1: Phát âm là /s/ khi tận cùng là các từ: **-p, -k, -t, -f** Eg: maps → /mæps/

+ Quy tắc 2: Phát âm là /ɪz/ khi tận cùng là các từ: **-sh, -ce, -s, -ss, -z, -ge, -ch, -x**

Eg: watches → /wɑ:tʃɪz/

+ Quy tắc 3: Phát âm là /z/ khi tận cùng từ là **các từ còn lại** Eg: plays → /pleɪz/

II. The present continuous tense: (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Công thức	+) S + am/ is/ are + V_ing -) S + am/are/is + not + V_ing ?) Am/ Is/ Are + S + V_ing?
Ví dụ	Ex1: I am studying Math now. Ex2: He isn't watching TV at the moment. Ex3: A: Are you doing your homework? B: Yes, I am.

* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** now, at present, at the moment. Các động từ nhằm tập trung sự chú ý như: Listen! Look! Be quiet!, Keep silent!,...

III. Comparative adjectives: (So sánh hơn của tính từ)

	Tính từ ngắn	Tính từ dài
Công thức	S1 + is/am/are + adj-er + than + S2	S1 + be + more + adj + than + S2
Ví dụ	Ex: Minh is taller than Khoa.	Ex: A lion is more dangerous than a dog.

* **Quy tắc:**

	Tính từ	So sánh hơn	Quy tắc	* <u>Note:</u> Tính từ đặc biệt không theo quy tắc				
1 âm tiết	fast	faster	+ er					
	large	larger	+ r					
2 âm tiết	noisy	noisier	y → ier					
				<table><tr><th>Tính từ</th><th>So sánh hơn</th></tr><tr><td>good</td><td>better</td></tr></table>	Tính từ	So sánh hơn	good	better
Tính từ	So sánh hơn							
good	better							

	modern	more modern	more + adj		bad	worse
Từ 3 âm tiết trở lên	expensive	more expensive	more + adj		far	farther/further
					little	less
					many/much	more

IV. Countable and uncountable nouns (Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được)

Countable nouns (Danh từ đếm được)	Uncountable nouns (Danh từ không đếm được)
- Là danh từ chỉ những vật thể, con người đếm được. Ex: chair, book,...	- Là những danh từ chỉ những sự vật, hiện tượng mà chúng ta không thể sử dụng với số đếm. Ex: water, sugar,...
- Có hai hình thức: số ít và số nhiều, trong đó: + Danh từ số ít đi với mạo từ a/an Ex: a pen, an apple, ... + Danh từ số nhiều đi với các con số hoặc các từ: some, any, many, a few . Ex: two dogs, some bananas, ...	- Phần lớn đều ở dạng số ít. + Không thể dùng được trực tiếp với số đếm mà phải sử dụng kèm với một danh từ đếm được chỉ đơn vị đo lường khác . Ex: two bowls of rice, a bottle of water, ... + Danh từ không đếm được cũng có thể đi với các từ: some, any, much, a little . Ex: a little sugar, much money, ...
* <u>Note</u> : Some : thường dùng trong câu khẳng định và dùng trong câu yêu cầu hoặc đề nghị. Any : thường dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.	

V. Model verbs (Động từ khiếm khuyết)

1. Must/ mustn't

- Dùng **must** để diễn tả sự bắt buộc, mệnh lệnh hoặc dùng **mustn't** khi muốn ngăn cản ai đó làm điều gì không được phép.

- Cấu trúc:

S + must/ mustn't + V_inf

Ex1: You must wear swimsuit in the pool.

Ex2: We mustn't pick flowers in the school garden.

2. Should/ shouldn't

- Dùng **should** để khuyên ai nên làm gì hoặc **shouldn't** để khuyên ai không nên làm gì.

- Cấu trúc:

S + should/ shouldn't + V_inf

Ex1: You should visit your relatives.

Ex2: We shouldn't buy fireworks.

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Choose the word with the different pronunciation of the underlined part.

1. writes/ makes/ takes/ drives
2. deserts/ fireworks/ mountains/ markets
3. eating/ breakfast/ reading/ teacher
4. kite/ listen/ magazine/ miss
5. historic/ wonder/ rock/ forest

II. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (write)_____ an email to my friend now.
2. Nick usually (get)_____ good marks in exams.
3. Listen! _____ they (sing) _____ in the classroom?
4. My family like (spend) _____ our summer holidays at the seaside.
5. She (have) _____ long black hair.
6. Let's (start) _____ a new lesson.
7. How about (go) _____ to the park with my sister this evening?

8. You must (finish) _____ your homework before going to bed.
9. You should (study) _____ harder.
10. Children shouldn't (watch) _____ TV too much.

III. Choose the correct answer.

1. The post office is _____ to the supermarket.
(near/ next/ under/ behind)
2. We need a dictionary for our _____.
(english lesson/ math lesson/ physics lesson/ history lesson)
3. He _____ English now.
(learn/ learning/ learns/ is learning)
4. I don't want much sugar in coffee. Just _____, please.
(much/ a little/ many/ a few)
5. The weather is _____ today than yesterday.
(better/good/ bad/ hot)
6. _____ the second turning on the left and then go straight.
(Cross/ Get/ Turn/ Take)
7. Son Doong _____ is in Quang Binh province.
(cave/ waterfall/ forest/ mountain)
8. My mother is in the _____ to prepare some delicious dishes for my family.
(living room/ kitchen/ bedroom/ bathroom)
9. There are four chairs and a table _____ the middle of the room.
(at/ to/ on/ in)
10. There isn't _____ milk left in the fridge.
(a few/ many/ any/ some)

IV. Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

A.

It is a small room. There is some (1) _____ in the room. There is a bed on the right of the picture. It is a bed for one person. Above the bed there are some pictures on the wall. Next to the door, on the left, there is a (2) _____. On the table (3) _____ some objects - a jug, a glass and a bowl. Behind the bed there are some pictures (4) _____ the wall but they (5) _____ easy to see. Of course, there aren't any modern things in the room and it isn't very comfortable.

1. furniture/ picture/ people/ pictures
2. beds/ chairs/ window/ houses
3. there is/ there are/ there isn't/ they are
4. on/ in/ from/ to
5. isn't/ is/ aren't/ are

B.

I live (6) _____ a small village called Northville. I love my village because it is very quiet and fresh. Villagers look after it with great care. People are (7) _____ than in a city because everyone knows the others, and if someone has a problem, there are always people who can (8) _____. There are only a few things that I don't like about Northville. One thing is that we haven't got many things to do in the evening; we haven't got (9) _____ cinemas or theaters. The other thing is that people always (10) _____ about each other, and everyone knows what everyone is doing. But I still prefer village life to life in a big city.

6. in/ on/ at/ to
7. friendly/ friendlier/ more friendly/ more friendlier
8. to help/ help/ helping/ helps
9. little/ some/ any/ much
10. talked/ talks/ talking/ talk

V. Read the passage carefully, then write true (T) or false (F) for the following statements.

Lan often goes to Nha Trang with her family for a holiday. She stays at a hotel on the side of the beach. In the early morning, she goes to the sea and swims for an hour. Then she has breakfast at

a canteen by the beach to enjoy the fresh air in the morning. In the afternoon, she takes some photos of the sights. She stays in Nha Trang for seven days and takes lots of nice photos. She also buys some postcards and souvenirs for her friends. It is an enjoyable holiday because she has a lot of fun.

- 1. Lan goes to Nha Trang with her friends for a holiday. _____
- 2. In the evening, Lan goes to the sea and swims for an hour. _____
- 3. Lan has breakfast at a canteen by the beach. _____
- 4. Lan stays in Nha Trang for a week. _____
- 5. Lan hasn't lots of fun during holiday. _____

VI. Put the words or phrases in the right order.

- 1. How/ notebooks/ much/ are/ these/ red/?
→ _____
- 2. My/ doesn't/ house/ have/ flowers/ any/.
→ _____
- 3. homework/ I/ must/ before/ going to bed./ do/
→ _____
- 4. crowded/ The city/ more/ is/ than /the suburb./
→ _____
- 5. the beach?/ to/ How/ going/ about/
→ _____

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

- 1. The notebook is on the book.
→ The book _____.
- 2. A city is noisier than a village.
→ A village _____.
- 3. Nancy's room is smaller than my room.
→ My room is _____.
- 4. Don't forget to study your lesson before going to class.
→ You should _____.

VIII. Write a paragraph.

You can use the cues given below or create your own ideas.

- 1. Write a paragraph of 40-60 words about a travel attraction you know.

- What is the name of the travel attraction?
- Where is it?
- How can you go there?
- What is special about it?
- What can you do there?

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- 2. Write a paragraph of 40-60 words about Natural wonders of Viet Nam.

- What is the name of natural wonder in Viet Nam?
- Where is it?
- What do you know about this wonder through...? (website, book, TV, YouTube....)
- What is special about it?
- What can you do there? (explore the scenery, take photos or learn about the history...)

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❖ LISTENING:

I. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Her house is a warm and noisy place. _____
2. There is a big yard behind the house _____
3. The living room has a grey sofa set. _____
4. The kitchen is next to the living room. _____
5. Her bedroom is downstairs. _____

II. Listen and choose the correct answer.

A.

1. What do Mai and Kevin talk about?
(Their favourite teachers / Their favourite subjects/ Subjects they have at school)
2. What subject does Mai have on Wednesday afternoon?
(English/Maths/ Music)
3. Why doesn't Kevin like history?
(It's boring/ It's on Wednesday/ It's difficult)
4. Why does Kevin like science?
(It's easier than history/ It gives him knowledge about the world/ The teacher is nice to him)
5. What does Kevin like most about Ms. Robinson?
(She is creative/ She is humorous/ She doesn't give much homework)

B.

6. Sydney is the _____ city in Australia.
(biggest/ largest/ smallest/ hottest)
7. What can Sandra buy in shopping centers ?
(plasters/ clothes /suncream/scissors)
8. How many international schools are there in Sydney?
(3/ 2/ 1/ zero)
9. Who does Sandra like going to the park with?
(her mother/ her brother/ her sister/ her father)
10. What does Sandra play on Wednesday afternoon?
(Basketball/ volleyball/ badminton/tennis)

❖ SPEAKING:

I. PART 1: INTRODUCE YOURSELF:

Answer the questions:

- + What is your name?
- + How old are you?
- + What is your job?
- + Where do you live?
- + Who do you live with?
- + How many people are there in your family?
- + What are their jobs?
- + What do you often do in your free time?
- + What is your favorite subject?
- + What is your hobby?

→ Good morning/ afternoon teacher. Let me introduce myself. My name is

.....
.....

II. PART 2: TOPICS

1. Can you tell me some of natural wonders of Viet Nam you know?
2. Where is Ha Long Bay?
3. How do you get there?
4. What can you do in Ha Long Bay?



1. Where is your neighborhood?
2. What can you see in your neighborhood?
3. What are the people there like?
4. Do you like living in your neighborhood? Why / why not?



THE END

