**VIET HUNG SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**SCHOOL YEAR: 2023- 2024**

**REVISION FOR THE FIRST MIDDLE TEST**

**GRADE 9**

**Content:** grammar and vocabularies from unit 1 to unit 3.

**I. Grammar:**

**1. COMPLEX SENTENCES**

a. **Dependent clauses of purpose**

- **So that/ in order that** (để mà): là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ mục đích của hành động ở mệnh đề chính.

**Ex:** Some people eat **in order that** they may live.

b. **Dependent clauses of reason**

- **because, since** (do, vì, bởi vì): là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ lý do của hành động ở mệnh đề chính.

**Ex:** The flight to London was cancelled **because** the weather was bad.

She didn’t go to school **since** she got ill.

c. **Dependent clauses of time**

- **when; while; after; before; as soon as; ....**: là các từ bắt đầu đứng trước mệnh đề phụ chỉ thời gian.

**Ex:** It’ll be wonderful **when** scientists have found a cure for cancer.

The villagers have to dry the buffalo skin under the sun **before** they make the drumheads.

d. **Dependent clauses of contrast**

- **Though/ although/ even though** (dù, mặc dù, cho dù): là các từ bắt đầu đứng trước các mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của hai hành động trong cùng một câu.

**Ex:** **Although** I learnt hard, I didn’t get high grades.

**2. COMPARISONS**

**S + be/ V + as + adj/ adv + as + noun/ pronoun**

**S + V + the same + noun + as + noun/ pronoun**

**S + be/V + adj/ adv - er + than + O**

**S + be/V + more + adj/ adv + than + O**

**S + be/V + the adj/ adv - est + ...........**

**S + be/V + the most adj/ adv + ...........**

**Note:** +) **“much”, “far”, “a little”, “a lot”, “a bit” + comparative form**

**Ex:** That car is **much more expensive than** that motorbike.

+) S + V + twice/ three times / four times / … + as + much/ many + (noun) + as + noun/pronoun + auxiliary verb.

+) the second, the third + superlative

+ by far + superlative

**Irregular:**

**Adj So sánh hơn So sánh nhất**

good/well better best

bad worse worst

little less least

much / many more most

far further / farther furthest/ farthest

**3. PHRASAL VERBS:**

**\* Some common phrasal verbs:**

- apply for (a job): nộp đơn (xin việc)

- break down: bị hư

- break in/into: đột nhập vào nhà

- break up with someone: chia tay người ai, cắt đứt quan hệ tình cảm với ai đó

- call for someone: kêu người nào đó, gọi cho ai đó, yêu cầu gặp ai

- call off: hủy

- carry out: thực hiện, tiến hành kế hoạch, dự án)

- catch up with: theo kịp, đuổi kịp, bắt kịp ai đó, cái gì

- check in: làm thủ tục nhận phòng khách sạn*/* thủ tục soát vé ở sân bay

- check out: làm thủ tục trả phòng ở khách sạn

- cheer sb up: động viên, làm cho ai vui lên

- close down: ngừng hoạt động, đóng cửa tiệm (kinh doanh, buôn bán)

- come across sb/sth: tình cờ gặp, thấy ai/cái gì = run into, bump into

- come up against sth: đối mặt với cái gì

- come up with: nghĩ ra

- count on someone: phụ thuộc, tin cậy người nào đó

- cut down on sth: cắt giảm cái gì đó

- deal with: giải quyết

- dress up: ăn mặc đẹp

- face up to: chấp nhận, đối mặt, giải quyết

- figure out; suy ra, tìm ra

-get alon*g* get along with somebody: hợp nhau hợp với ai

- get over sth: vượt qua, khỏi (bệnh), chấp nhận

- get rid of sth: từ bỏ cái gì = do away with

- go down: giảm, đi xuống

- go over: kiểm tra = examine - go up: tăng, đi lên.

- live on: sống nhờ, phụ thuộc vào (khoản thu nhập, hỗ trợ)

- make sth up: bịa, chế ra điều gì đó = invent

- make up one's mind: quyết định

- pass down: lưu truyền (thế hệ này sang thế hệ khác)

- put up with sb/sth; chịu đựng, tha thứ cho ai, cái gì

- set off/out for somewhere: khởi hành đi đâu

- settle down: ổn định cuộc sống tại chỗ nào đó

**4. REPORTED SPEECH**

**a. Một số lưu ý khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp**

Khi động từ tường thuật ở dạng quá khứ, ta lùi thì của câu như sau:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Rules** | **Direct speech (Trực tiếp)** | **Reported speech (Gián tiếp)** |
| **Tenses** | Present simple | Past simple |
| Present progressive (is/am/are + Ving) | Past progressive (was/were + Ving) |
| Present perfect (have/has + VpII) | Past perfect (had + VpII) |
| Past simple | Past perfect (had + VpII) |
| Past perfect | Past perfect |
| Future simple (will + V) | Future in the past (would + V) |
| Near future (is/am/are + going to + V) | Was/were + going to + V |
| **Modal verbs** | will | would |
| can | could |
| may | might |
| must | had to |
| **Adverbs** | This | that |
| These | Those |
| Here | There |
| now | then |
| today | that day |
| yesterday | the day before/ the previous day |
| the day before yesterday | two days before |
| tomorrow | the day after/ the next (following) day |
| the day after tomorrow | two days after/ in two days’ time |
| ago | before |
| this week | that week |
| last week | the week before/ the previous week |
| next week | the week after/ the following week |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject/**  **Object** | I/ me | she, he/ her, him |
| we/ our | they/ us |
| you/ you | I, we/ me, us |

**Notes:**

Đa phần các động từ tường thuật đều ở quá khứ. Tuy vậy, đôi khi động từ tường thuật có thể ở thì hiện tại. Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại thì ta không lùi thì. Ngoài ra ta phải chuyển đổi ngôi sao cho phù hợp với từng tình huống.

Ví dụ:

Tom said “I will go to England tomorrow”.

* Tom said (that) he would go to England the next day.

Mary says “I am from England”.

* Mary says (that) she is from England.

**b. Các dạng câu gián tiếp**

**\* Câu khẳng định và phủ định**

Động từ tường thuật thường là said/told.

Ví dụ: He said, “I have seen her today.”

🢡 He said (that) he had seen her that day.

The teacher said to Peter, “The prize was not given to you.”

🢡 The teacher told Peter (that) the prize had not been given to him.

**\* Câu hỏi:**

Động từ trong câu gián tiếp thường là asked/ wondered/ wanted to know

***Với dạng câu Yes/ No question.***

Ví dụ: She asked me, “Do you like reading books?”

* She asked me if I liked reading books.

He said, “Can you speak English, Mary?”

* He asked Mary whether she could speak English.

***Với dạng câu Wh question.***

Ví dụ: He said, “What is her name?”

* He asked what her name was.

She said to him, “Where do you live?”

-> She asked him where he lived.

**\* Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời khuyên ...:**

Động từ trong câu gián tiếp thường là told/ asked/ ordered/ commanded/ requested

(+) S + asked/ told + 0 + to V-inf

(-) S + asked/ told + 0 + not to V-inf

Ví dụ: The teacher said, “Answer the question, Nam.”

* The teacher told Nam to answer the question.

Nam said to his friend, “Don’t shut the door.”

* Nam asked his friend not to shut the door.

\* **Câu cảm thán (Exclamation)**

Câu cảm thán bắt đầu bằng What + (a/an)...! hoặc How + ...! thường được thuật lại bằng động từ exclaim/ say that.

Ví dụ: What a lovely garden!

* She exclaimed/ said that it was a lovely garden.

Or She exclaimed/ said that the garden was lovely.

**5.** **QUESTION WORDS BEFORE TO- INFINITIVE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Usages** | **Examples** |
| Ta dùng cấu trúc câu các từ để hỏi **what, when, where, who, how + to V** (động từ nguyên mẫu có to) trong lời nói gián tiếp để:  -diễn tả những tình huống khó khăn hoặc không chắc chắn.  -tường thuật lại câu hỏi về một việc gì đó nên được làm. | We don’t know **who to contact**.  She can’t decide **what to do**.  Tell me **when to pay**.  He shows me **where to get tickets**. |
| ***Note: Ta không thể sử dụng “why” trước “to V”.*** | No one could explain why we had to come there.  (Không ai có thể giải thích lý do chúng ta phải đến đó.)  No one could explain why to come there.→SAI |
| Trước các từ để hỏi, ta có thể sử dụng các động từ như **ask, (not) decide-quyết định, discover-khám phá, discuss-thảo luận, explain-giải thích, find out-tìm ra, forget-quên, (not) know, learn, remember, say, think, understand, wonder, (not) be sure, have no idea, (not) tell...** | We were **wondering** where to cook the dinner.  Mike wants to **know** how to work the computer.  Have Mike and Lisa **decided** when to have their dinner?  I wasn’t **sure** what to do. |
| *Để tường thuật lại dạng câu hỏi Yes/No questions, ta dùng cấu trúc* ***whether + to V****.*  ***LƯU Ý, “if” không được sử dụng trong trường hợp này*.** | We’ll have to decide whether to go ahead with the timetable (or not).  *->* We’ll have to decide if to go ahead.→ SAI  Mike wasn’t sure whether to phone her immediately or not.  I was wondering whether to order some coffee.  I didn’t know whether to laugh or cry. |

**II. Exercises**

**Ex1: *Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.***

1. A. authenticity B. although C. through D. tablecloth

2. A. surface B. artisan C. attraction D. lacquer

3. A. place B. layer C. artisan D. frame

4. A. museum B. drum C. cultural D. sculpture

5. A. conduct    B. difficult    C. stuck    D. fun

6. A. metropolitan    B. polluted    C. forbidden    D. affordable

7. A. feature    B. culture    C. suggestion    D. statue

8. A. fabulous    B. packed    C. asset   D. canal

9. A. metro    B.ocean    C. cosmopolitan    D. local

10. A. delicious    B. facility    C. city    D. place

**Ex2: *Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. experience B. prosperity C. complicated D. traditional

2. A. artifact B. carpentry C. embroider D. conical

3. A. artisan B. pottery C. handicraft D. lacquer

4. A. architecture B. authority C. historical D. embroidery

5. A. compulsory B. technology C. academic D. eliminate

6. A. exploration B. attractive C. conventional D. impatient

7. A. responsible B. apprehension C. preferential D. understanding

8. A. responsibility B. trigonometry C. conversation D. documentary

9. A. opportunity. B. inconvenient. C. facility. D. optimistic

10.  A.experience   B.emotional    C.emergency   D.favourable

11. A. fabulous    B. skyscraper    C.lacquerware    D.determine

12. A. authenticity     B. cooperative    C.metropolitan    D.multicultural

13. A. disease B. humor C. cancer D. cattle

14. A. persuade B. reduce C. increase D. offer

**Ex3: Circle the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question**

1. They keep changing the decoration of the shop ……………… they can attract more young people.

A. because B. when C. so that D. although

2. She is skilled at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cloth.

A. doing B. carving C. weaving D. giving

3. If you like, I can ………………. flowers on the cushion covers for you.

A. grow B. embroider C. knit D. make

4. Is it true that you ………….this woolen hat yourself?

A. wove B. did C. knitted D. carved

5. The doll has been …………….out of clay.

A. embroidered B. moulded C. cast D. woven

6. This sports centre is so small that it cannot \_..............the demands of local residents.

A. set up B. deal about C. keep up with D. face up to

7. .……….they moved to the city five years ago, they still remember living in a small town.

A. Although B. While C. Whereas D. In order that

8. The students didn’t know ……………to do to deal with the problem.

A. where B. what C. why D. when

9. Lots of people choose to buy houses in the suburbs …………..they can avoid the noise and pollution in the city.

A. when B. although C. so that D. so as

10. .…………I was talking to my teacher, my friends were waiting outside the classroom.

A. In order that B. So that C. Although D. While

11. She is very good at knitting. She………………herself this sweater. It looks very nice.

A. knit B. knits C. is knitting D. knitted

12. My parents once took to Bat Trang village. I could make my own……………there. I really enjoyed it.

A. pottery B. lacquer C. painting D. sculpture

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the darkness in the room, we couldn’t continue our studying.  
A. Because of B. Since C. Although D. In spite of  
14. Mary tries to study as hard as possible \_\_\_\_ she can get the scholarship to study in England.  
A. in order to B. so that C. because D. because of  
15. She stopped at the post office \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she could send the letter to her parents.  
A. although B. so as to C. in order that D. despite

16. Japan is the ............. developed country in the world.

A. most two B. two most C. second most D. second in most

17. When my children ...................., I'll teach them how to study English.

A. turn up B. grow up C. get up D. think up

18. In Vietnam, it is normally ……………. in the South than in the North.

A. hot B. hotter C. hottest D. hoter

19. The food is ……………… than the last time I ate it.

A. badder B. bad C. worse D. worst

20. Her voice is …………… than her sister’s.

A. beautiful B. more beautiful C. beautifully D. more beautifully

21. There is nothing ……………. than going swimming in hot weather.

A. gooder B. good C. better D. best

22. Mary is ……………… responsible as Peter.

A. more B. the most C. much D. as

23. Elena was ………………… as anyone could have had.

A. patient a teacher B. as patient teacher C. as patient a teacher D. as a teacher patient

24. The students arrived late …………….. the traffic jam.

A. because. B. owing to C. despite D. so

25. He said he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the “Ritz” Hotel.

A. is staying B. has stayed C. was staying D. will stay

26. He asked me where I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. have studied. B. study. C. am studying. D. studied

27. Tina asked me how long I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a teacher.

A. have been. B. had been. C. am. D. will be

28. She asked me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I liked pop music.

A. if. B. whether. C. that. D. A&B

29. The students asked if I was going to teach them physics\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the next day. B. next day. C. day next. D. the day next

30. My sister dances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than me.

A. gooder B. weller C. better D. more good

**Ex4. Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B, C, or D) that needs correcting.**

1. He ran out of his house fast so that catch the taxi.

A. ran B. of C. fast D. so that

2. Although growing up in a poor family, he has become a successful businessman.

A. Although B. poor family C. has become D. businessman

3. Mark went on working despite he felt unwell.

A. went on B. working C. despite D. felt

4. She found it hard to concentrate on her book because the noise.

A. hard B. to concentrate C. because D. the noise

5. We recycle used paper in order to we can save money and protect the environment.

A. recycle B. used paper C. in order to D. protect

6. In spite of my father is old, he still goes to work.

A. in spite of B. old C. goes D. work

7. He said me if I had done my homework.  
A. said B. if C. had done D. my

8. They wanted to know how much could you pay for it.   
A. want to know B. how much C. could you D. for

9. You promised you will go on a picnic with us the next Sunday  
A. promised B. will go C. with D. the next

10. They asked me what did happen last night, but I was unable to tell them.  
A. asked B. did happen C. but D. to tell

11. My little sister suggested to go to the beach for a change.

A. little B. suggested C. to go D. for a change

12. He asked them what time did the plane arrived.

A. asked B. them C. what time D. did the plane arrived

13. Karachi in Pakistan is the two largest city in the world in population.

A. in B. is C. two D. in

14. China is by long the most populated country in the world.

A. is B. long C. populated D. in

15. He drives the car more dangerous than his brother does.

A. drives B. dangerous C. than D. does

***Ex5.*** ***Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.***

**1**. **The black dress is more expensive than the white one.**

A. The white dress isn't cheaper than the black one.

B. The white dress is more expensive than the black one.

C. The white dress isn't so cheap as the black one.

D. The white dress isn't as expensive as the black one.

**2**. **This is the first time I have ever met such a pretty girl.**

A. She isn’t the prettiest girl I have ever met.

B. She is the pretty girl I have ever met.

C. She is the prettiest girl I have ever met.

D. She is the prettiest girl I meet.

**3. The new hospital is bigger than the old one.**

A. The new hospital is not as big as the old one.

B. The new hospital is smaller than old one.

C. The old hospital is more smaller than the new one.

D. The old hospital is smaller than the new one.

***4. Teenagers will be more independent than their parents.***

A. Parents will be less dependent than teenagers.

B. Parents will not be more dependent than teenagers.

C. Parents will be as independent as teenagers.

D. Parents will not be as independent as teenagers.

5. **She was so busy that she couldn’t answer the phone.**

A. She was very busy that she couldn’t answer the phone.

B. She was too busy to answer the phone.

C. She was too busy not to answer the phone.

D. She was very busy so that she couldn’t answer the phone

6. **The coffee was too hot for me to drink.**

A. The coffee is so hot that I can’t drink it

B. The coffee is so hot that I can’t drink.

C. The coffee was so hot that I couldn’t drink it.

D. The coffee was so hot that I could drink it.

7. **Though he drove carefully, he had an accident yesterday.**

A. Despite his carelessness, he had an accident yesterday.

B. Despite he drove carefully, he had an accident yesterday.

C. In spite of driving carefully, he had an accident yesterday.

D. In spite of a careful drive, he had an accident yesterday.

8. **He was very tired but he kept on working.**

A. Despite very tired, he kept on working.

B. Though his tiredness, he kept on working.

C. Although he was very tired, but he kept on working.

D. He kept on working although he was very tired.

**9. Nam said “I like this book”**

A. Nam said that I like this book.

B. Nam said that he likes this book.

C. Nam said that he liked that book.

D. Nam said that he liked this book.

**10. Thu said “All the students will have a meeting next week”**

A.Thu said All the students would have a meeting the following week.

B.Thu said All the students would have a meeting next week.

C. A.Thu said All the students will have a meeting the following week.

D. Thu said All the students would had a meeting the following week.

**11. Linh said, “My younger sister and I bought these cat pets last weekend.”**

A. Linh said that her younger sister and her had bought those cat pets the weekend before.

B.Linh said that her younger sister and she had bought those cat pets last weekend.

C.Linh said that her younger sister and she had bought those cat pets the weekend before.

D.Linh said that her younger sister and she had bought these cat pets the weekend before.

**12. “Please bring me some fish soup,” he said to the waitress.**

A. He asked the waitress bring him some fish soup.

B. He asked the waitress to bring her some fish soup.

C. He asked the waitress to bring him some fish soup.

D. He asked the waitress bring her some fish soup.

**13. I said to Nick: “Where are you going?”**

A. I asked Nick where was he going. B. I asked Nick where he was going.

C. I asked Nick where is he going. D. I asked Nick where he is going.

**14.“Can you lend me some money?”, he asked me.**

A. He asked me can you lend him some money. B. He asked me could you lend him some money.

C. He asked me if I can lend him some money. D. He asked me if I could lend him some money.

**15. Because the rains had started the mud slides, the homes were not safe to live in.**

A. If the rain had started the mud slides, the homes wouldn’t have been safe to live in.

B. The rain had started the mud slides, however, the homes were safe to live in.

C. Due to the rain had started the mud slides, the homes were not safe to live in.

D. The rains had started the mud slides; therefore the homes were not safe to live in.

**Ex6.** **Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits blank.**

Homelessness is a problem in many big cities in the world. It occurs when a part of the population does not have any (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to call home. Hundreds of millions of people in the world spend at least some time of the year homeless. This is an issue that the authorities are trying to (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, there are (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things that each person can do to help those people. One of the things that you can do to help the homeless is to volunteer your time. If you have a lot of free time, you might go on an extended trip to help (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homes or improve an impoverished area. Even with just a few hours a week, it is possible to make an impact in your own city. You can also sign up to help at a (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soup kitchen: most cities have a mission of some kind helping food to the homeless and offering temporary shelter.

1. A. common     B. regular     C. unusual     D. fixed

2. A deal with     B. get over     C. look through    D. find out

3. A. little     B. less     C. more     D. fewer

4. A. care for     B. show around     C. set up     D. pull down

5. A. urban     B. central     C. capital     D. local

**Ex7. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

In the Mekong Delta, Long Dinh village of Tien Giang province is famous for its traditional craft of weaving flowered mats. The mat’s high quality makes them popular domestically, and they are also exported to markets worldwide including Korea, Japan and America.

In spite of its well-established reputation for this traditional craft, mat weaving only started here some 50 years ago. It was first introduced by immigrants from Kim Son, a famous mat weaving village in the northern province of Ninh Binh. However, the technique of weaving sedge mats in Long Dinh, as compared with other places in the South, is somewhat different. Long Dinh branded mats are thicker and have more attractive colours and patterns.

Weaving sedge mats is similar to growing rice. Long Dinh mat production mainly occurs during the dry season, from January to April. Weavers have to work their hardest in May and June, otherwise, when the rainy season starts in July, they will have to put off finishing their products till the next dry season. No matter how much work it requires, Long Dinh mat producers stick with this occupation, as it brings a higher income than growing rice.

This trade provides employment for thousands of local labourers. At present, nearly 1,000 households in Long Dinh village live on weaving mats. To better meet market demands, Long Dinh mat weavers have created more products in addition to the traditional sedge mats. Particularly, they are producing a new type of mat made from the dried stalks of water hyacinth, a common material in the Mekong Delta.

Thanks to the planning and further investment, the mat weaving occupation has indeed brought in more income for local residents. Their living standards have improved considerably, resulting in better conditions for the whole village.

***1. In order to meet market demands, artisans in Long Dinh .***

A. try to produce various types of products

B. stop producing the traditional sedge mats

C. produce new Products from rare material

D. for thousands of local labourers

***2. We can infer from the sentence “Weaving sedge mats is similar to growing rice” that .***

A. both bring similar income

B. both occur at the same time

C. both depend on weather conditions

D. both occur on the same land

***3. Despite difficulties, people in Long Dinh try to follow the craft because .***

A. they can make the techniques of weaving different

B. they can earn more money than growing rice

C. they can have jobs in the rainy months

D. they can go to Korea, Japan and America

***4. We can infer from the passage that .***

A. the craft contributes much to the village economy

B. most of the households in Long Dinh village live on weaving mats

C. the new technique makes labourers work in the dry season

D. Long Dinh mat production is only well-known in foreign markets

***5. All of the following are true about the craft in Long Dinh EXCEPT that .***

A. the techniques are a little bit different from those in other regions

B. the mats have more attractive colours and designs

C. it has the origin from Kim Son, Ninh Binh

D. it has had the reputation for more than 50 years

**Ex8. Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best sentence that can be made from the words given in each of the following questions.**

***1. You/ study/ English/you/ move/ New York?***

A. Did you studied English after you move to New York?

B. Had you studied English before you moved to New York?

C. Had you studied English since you were moving to New York?

D. Have you studied English when you moved to New York?

***2. He/ very tired/ because he/ not sleep/ well.***

A. He is very tired because he wasn't slept well.

B. He has been very tired because he wasn’t sleeping well.

C. He is very tired because he has slept well.

D. He was very tired because he hadn't slept well.

***3. They / live / Moscow/ before / they / move / London.***

A. They had lived in Moscow before they moved to London.

B. They lived in Moscow before they had moved to London.

C. They had lived in Moscow before they had moved to London.

D. They was living in Moscow before they moved to London.

***4. I / look forward / make / own conical hat / Tay Ho village / Hue.***

 A. I look forward to making my own conical hat in Tay Ho village in Hue.

 B. I look forward to make my own conical hat in Tay Ho village in Hue.

 C. I am looking forward to make my own conical hat in Tay Ho village in Hue.

 D. I look forward making my own conical hat in Tay Ho village in Hue.

**Ex9. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. Astronauts are ***required*** to complete a special training program before flying into the space.

 A: advised B: suggested C: obliged D: opposed

2. Anyone can apply to train as an ***astronaut.***

 A: mission B: cosmonaut C: astronomy  D: satellite

3. English is **compulsory** in most schools in our town.

A: applied B: required C: specialized   D: fulfilled

4. We will **join in** activities to improve our self-care skills.

A: take in B: participate C: interested in D: take part in

**Ex10. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. Many people who do volunteer work think they are more ***fortunate*** than others.

 A: lucky B: blessed C: uncomfortable D: unlucky

2. He’s been a bit ***depressed***ever since he got his bad exam results.

 A: frustrated B: delighted C: nervous D: stressed

3. We’d better **speed up** if we want to get there in time.

A: slow down  B: put down C: turn down  D: lie down

4. Many people **succeed** in controlling their negative emotions.

A: fail   B: resolve C: pass   D: develop

**BGH duyệt Tổ nhóm CM Người lập**

**Kiều Thị Tâm Nguyễn Bá Thắng Vũ Thị Thu Hà**