**CU KHOI SECONDARY SCHOOL REVISION FOR THE SECOND MIDTERM TEST**

**GROUP: ENGLISH GRADE 9 - School year: 2023 - 2024**

**A. THEORY**

**I. Vocabulary**

- Words related to recipes and eating habits

- Words related to tourism and English in the world

- Compound nouns

**II. Grammar**

**\* UNIT 7**

**1. SOME AND ANY**

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

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

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

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

Ex:

I will buy a big house if I have enough money.

If you don’t drive faster, I will be late for school.

**3. Quantifiers:**

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

 \* **UNIT 8**

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

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

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

**\* A/ An** được dùng trước:

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

**II. DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE**

**1. THE** được dùng trước:

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

**The + N chỉ đối tượng được coi là duy nhất**. VD: The mon, the sun, v.v….

**The + từ chỉ thứ tự**. VD : the first, the last, v.v… .

**The + Liên Bang, Hợp chúng quốc, quần đảo**. VD : the US, the UK, etc.

**The + N chỉ chức vụ hay tước hiệu mà KHÔNG có tên riêng đi kèm.** VD: the Queen, the King, v.v… .

**The + Adj chỉ tính cách đặc điểm khi nói tới nhóm người VD**: the mean, the old, v.v….

**The + Tên nhạc cụ.** VD : the piano, the guitar, etc.

**The + N chỉ tên riêng của dãy núi, đại dương, hồ, sông… mà KHÔNG có N chỉ các đối tượng đi kèm**
 VD: London is on the Themse.

**The + N số ít khi nói đến cả một thể loại** VD :the rose = roses.

**The + N chỉ phương hướng** VD: the West, the East, etc.

**2. THE** không được dùng

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

**UNIT 9**

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

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

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

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

***2. Relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ)***

Mệnh đề quan hệ (relative clause) còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ (adjective clauses), là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước. Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa và được bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns) ***who, whom, which, whose, that*** hoặc các trạng từ quan hệ (relative adverbs), ***when, where, why.***

Ex: The woman who lives next door is very lovely.

Cách dùng các đại từ và trạng từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

**a) Đại từ quan hệ (Relative pronouns)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

 The car which was left over there looked very expensive.

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

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

 That is the car which/ that belongs to Mark.

*Whose* được dùng để chỉ sự sở hữư cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước.

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

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

**Lưu ý:**

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

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

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

 *That* không được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

+ Trong mệnh đề quan hệ không giới hạn

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

+ Sau giới từ

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

*That* bắt buộc phải sử dụng:

+ Danh từ cần thay thế bao gồm người và vật.

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

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

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

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

Ex: He is the only boy that loves me.

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

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

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

Ex: This is the place where I met him.

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

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

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

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

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

**B. PRACTICE:**

**EX1: Choose the word that is stressed differently from that of the other words.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A.tomato | B.nutritious | C.ingredient | D.tablespoon |
| 2. | A.ingredient | B.traditional | C.repeat | D.avocado |
| 3. | A.celery | B.benefit | C.engineer | D.versatille |
| 4. | A.historic | B. speciality | C. stalagmite | D. magnificence |
| 5. | A. hyphen | B. affordable | C. allow | D. resort |
| 6. | A.stimulate | B. definitely | C.terminal | D. agriculture |
| 7. |  A. language | B. accent | C. grammar | D. mistake |
| 8. |  A. bilingual | B. contribute | C. guarantee | D. admission |
| 9. | A. translate | B. pronounce | C. persuade | D. borrow |
| 10. | A. certificate | B. education | C. derivative | D. approximate |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**EX2: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A.tender | B.garnish | C.drain | D.sprinkle |
| 2. | A.grill | B.garnish | C.dip | D.slice |
| 3. | A.head | B.spread | C.cream | D.bread |
| 4. | A. confusion | B. control | C. contract | D. conditional |
| 5. | A. explored | B. discovered | C. promoted | D. travelled |
| 6. | A. inaccessible | B. pyramid | C. package | D. campaign |
| 7. | A. campus | B. practice | C. language | D. favorite |
| 8. | A. qualify | B. scenery | C. grocery | D. academy |
| 9. | A. school | B. scholarship | C. chemistry | D. children |
| 10. | A. ranked | B. gained | C. prepared | D. improved |

**EX3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | What time is the flight…………… to arrive? |
|  | A. bound | B. plan | C. thought  | D. due |
| 2. | We can go to a national park to learn about the different………….. of animals and plants. |
|  | A. means | B. sorts | C. classes | D. species |
| 3. | Many of the buses in Victoria have special features to make them accessible to………..passengers. |
|  | A. disabled | B. poor | C. normal | D. rich |
| 4. | Moderation doesn’t mean ……………….. the foods you love. |
|  | A. to prevent | B. preventing | C. to eliminate | D. eliminating |
| 5. | You should eat more fruits and vegetables if you …………….. to lose weight. |
|  | A. would want | B. wanted | C. will want | D. want |
| 6. | When we were on holiday, we spend too ………………….. money. |
|  | A. a lot of | B. many | C. much | D. lots of |
| 7. | If people work so much, they …………………. depressed and eat more. |
|  | A. may feel | B. may have felt | C. felt | D. had felt |
| 8. | Studies suggest ……………….. only when you are most active and giving your digestive system a long break each day. |
|  | A. eating | B. being eating | C. to eat | D. being eaten |
| 9. | Despite the differences in cuisine of each region, there are similarities, such as the ……………….. for main meals – rice, ways of adding fish sauce, herbs and other flavours. |
|  | A. foundation | B. necessity | C. staple | D. basic |
| 10. | Perhaps the three most popular ice cream ………………… are vanilla, chocolate and strawberry. |
|  | A. offers | B. flavours | C. brands | D. ingredients |
| 11. | I spend ……………………… my spare time gardening. |
|  | A. most | B. the most of | C. most of | D. most of the |
| 12. | Your body uses calcium to build healthy bones and and teeth, ……………….. thêm strong as you age. |
|  | A. continue | B. keep | C. remain | D. care |
| 13. | Food in Nothern Vietnam is not as ……………… as that in Central and Southern Vietnam, as black pepper is often used rather than chillies. |
|  | A. spicy | B. exciting | C. strong | D. flavour |
| 14. | Pumpkin soup is a good source of …………………………, minerals and vitamins, especially vitamin A. |
|  | A. fibres | B. fats | C. sugars | D. solids |
| 15. | There’s …………….. use in complaining. They probably won’t do anything about it. |
|  | A. a few | B. a little | C. no | D. some |
| 16. | If you eat too quickly, you may not ………………… attention to whether your hunger is satisfied. |
|  | A. keep | B. show | C. pay | D. take |
| 17. | Another feature in nothern cuisine is in winter all family members gather around a big hotpot ………………. there is a combination of seasoned broth, vegetables and meats. |
|  | A. what | B. where | C. which | D. in which |
| 18. | You ……………… chicken. You cook it in an oven or over a fire without liquid. |
|  | A. fry | B. roast | C. steam | D. boil |
| 19. | ……………………. cups of coffee have you taken? |
|  | A. How many | B. How much | C. How | D. How far |
| 20. You can learn a lot about fee local…………….. by taking to local people. A. territory B. area C. land D. nation21. It's good to have someone to ………….. you when you are visiting a new place. A. lead B. take C. guide D. bring22. It can be quite busy here during the tourist ………………….. A. season B. phase C. period D. stage 23. Make sure you……………. a hotel before you come to our island, especially in the summer. A. book B. keep C. put D. buy |

24. The picture reminds him of the time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he studied in New York.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. which | B. when | C. where | D. why |

25 Mike comes from a city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is located in the southern part of England.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. where | B. who | C. when | D. that |

26 The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attend that English school receive good education.

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

27. If I had more time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Business English course.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. will take | B. would take | C. take | D. took |

28. They could understand our conversation if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some English.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. knew | B. would know | C. will know | D. know |

**EX4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

1. If someone came into the store, smile and say, “May I help you?

 A B C D

2. If you try these cosmetics, you look five years younger.

A B C D

3. If you do not understand what were written in the book, you could ask Mr. Pike.

A B C D

4.I will come to meet Mr. Pike and tell him about your problems if you didn’t solve them yourself.

 A B C D

5. Sam will not graduate unless he doesn’t pass all the tests.

 A B C D

6. If you prefer a more active holiday, you can go diving to see the wonder coral reef.

 A B C D

7. If you travel to Egypt and you will discover the world of wonder.

 A B C D

8. It is general believed that a university education will lead to a well-paid job.

 A B C D

9. We prefer to go by train, despite the car is a lot quicker.

 A B C D

10. If they want to pick their own strawberries at the Strawberry Farm, they would must pay a fee.

 A B C D

11. On the way home, we saw a lot of men, women, and dogs which were playing in the park.

 A B C D

12. The man whom remained in the office was the manager.

 A B C D

13. This novel, which written by a well- known writer, should be read.

 A B C D

14. My friend George, that arrived late, was not permitted to enter the class.

 A B C D

15. This is the only place which we can obtain scientific information.

 A B C D

16. My sister enjoys read about wild animals and natural mysteries.

 A B C D

17. Mis. Trang who sing English songs very well is my teacher of English.

 A B C D

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

 A B C D

**EX5: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to each of the following exchanges.**

1. Today we’re making a prawn salad, which is a favourite of mine.

A. Fantastic. I love salad. B. Sure. C. Please, do. D. I can’t wait to try it.

2. -Jane: “You look great in that red skirt, Lora!”

-Lora: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. No, I don't think so.  B. Oh, you don't like it, do you?

C. Thanks, I bought it at Macy’s.  D. It’s my pleasure.

3. “good luck in exams! “ - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. you too. | B. never mind  | C. I hope so | D. you mention it |

4. “Don’t forget to take care of yourself!” - ” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. of course. I am not a child. B. Oh, I knew about that.

C. thanks, me too. D. thanks, I will.

5. “Could you lend me some money?”

“I’d like you to tell me one good reason \_\_\_\_\_I should”.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. that  | B. why  | C. which  |  D. who |

6. “Have you seen Jackson Green’s latest film?”

“Is that the one in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_joins the FBI?”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. which he  | B. where he  | C. whom he  | D. which |

**EX6: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. Researchers have been amazed by the ability of the virus to mutate when attacked.

A. excited B. surprised C. disappointed D. bored

2. Alice is in the hospital. I plan to visit her this afternoon.

A. help B. like C. go to see D. take her back

3. To entertain tourists, the local people have to change usual foods to suit their tastes.

A. satisfy B. enjoy C. attract D. persuade

4. My elder sister failed her final exam, which depressed my parents.

A. embarrassed B. satisfied C. pleased D. disappointed

5. She left school and immediately started to make her own way without help from her family.

A. find her living B. try her living C. hold her living D. earn her living

6. Yes, we went away on holiday last week, but it rained day in day out.

A. every single day B. every other day C. every second day D. every two days

***EX7: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. If you book tickets early, you can get a discount.

A. award B. prize C. deduction D. increase

2. "Green" tourists or "eco-tourists" are upset by the effects of mass tourism.

A. relaxed B. troubled C. nervous D. tense

3. My grandpa made the new dollhouse with miniature furniture for every room.

A. pretty B. tiny C. huge D. tall

4. Several soldiers were seriously wounded in the fight.

A. slightly B. unfortunately C. severely D. suddenly

5. Mrs. Walker's little boy was going to run into the street. She yelled at him to come back.

A. ran quickly B. said loudly C. walked slowly D. spoke softly

6. The company is very successful in releasing a new customer driven product, which contains no artificial colors.

A. artful B. false C. natural D. factitious

**EX8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Humans have a long history of eating insects, and it turns out that they can be a very (1) …………… part of a person’s regular (2) …………… . Insects have a lot of protein, and they are often easier to catch than (3) ………………. animals. Therefore, it is no wonder that when our ancient (4) …………… saw some tasty worms or grubs wiggling on the ground, they made a quick snack of them.

In Thailand, insects are a regular part of the street food that can be found. The different (5) ………………. that people snack on are crickets, grasshoppers, giant water bugs, and assorted worms. They are often deep-fried and salted, so they have a crunchy texture that makes them a perfect snack food. If you can get past the (6) ………………. that you are eating a cricket, it will crunch in your mouth just like a corn chip!

For a lot of people, however, it is difficult to get (7) …………….. the fear of eating insects. People tend to see insects as invaders, especially when they are crawling on the food that we are about to ear. (8) ……………………., being able to eat insects (9) ………………… feeling disgusted is cultural. Some people cannot eat French cheese or stinky tofu because they weren’t brought up doing so. To many of us, insects fall right into that category, making it difficult to even try them.

If (10) …………….. the chance, though, be courageous. Insects can be nutritious and tasty, so long as you can get over the “yuck” factor.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. nutrition | B. nutritious | C. nutritions | D. nutritiously |
| 2. | A. health | B. fitness | C. diet | D. balance |
| 3. | A. prey | B. pray | C. eat | D. digest |
| 4. | A. acquaints | B. relatives | C. ancestors | D. offspring |
| 5. | A. insects | B. animals | C. herbs | D. cattle |
| 6. | A. true | B. exact | C. fact | D. reality |
| 7. | A. up | B. over | C. down | D. on |
| 8. | A. However | B. Although | C. Meanwhile | D. Therefore |
| 9. | A. without | B. in | C. far | D. on |
| 10. | A. giving | B. gives | C. gave | D. given |

**EX9: *Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.***

The tourist industry is considered to be the world’s largest industry. The direct (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact of the industry, including accommodation, transportation, entertainment, and attractions, is worth trillions of dollars every year. The statistics show that the number of international tourist (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worldwide reached 1.04 billion in 2012.

Such large (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of tourists, however, are beginning to cause problems. For example, in the Alps the many thousands of skiers are (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mountains they came to enjoy. Even parts of Mount Everest in the Himalayas are reported to be covered (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old food tins, tents, and pieces of equipment that have been (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away. At a time when we have greater freedom to travel (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ever before, more and more people are asking how they can enjoy their holidays (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causing damage to their destinations.

Now there is a new holiday guide (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Holidays That Don’t Cost the Earth. It tells you how you can be a responsible tourist by asking your travel agent or your tour (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the right questions before you book a holiday.

1.A.national B.educational C.economic D.cultural

2.A.arrivals B.deliveries C.comings D.figures

3.A.totals B.numbers C.amounts D.digits

4.A.bending B.destroying C.fixing D.hurting

5.A.for B.on C.with D.below

6.A.put B.tidied C.given D.thrown

7.A.than B.when C.then D.while

8.A.outside B.instead C.beside D.without

9.A.called B.known C.termed D.described

10.A.advisor B.director C.operator D.worker

***EX11: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B,* *C*, *or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Every year, students in many countries learn English. Some of these students are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language in films, on television, in the office or among their friends. But not many are lucky enough to do that. Most people must work hard to learn another language.

 Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own language, mathematics, and English. In England, America, or Australia, many boys and girls study their native language, which is English, mathematics, and another language, perhaps French, or German or Spanish.

 Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies, because some of their books are in English at college or university. Others learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

1. Many adults learn English because .

 A. most of their books are in English B. it helps them in their work

 C. English is spoken in their office D. they want to go abroad

2. According to the writer .

 A. English is useful only for teenagers B. English is popular all over the world

 C. only adults learn English D. no children like to learn English

3. In America or Australia many school children study .

 A. such foreign languages as French, German, and Spanish

 B. their own language and no foreign language

 C. English as a foreign language

 D. English and mathematics only

4. Most people learn English by .

 A. hearing the languages in the office B. talking with foreigners

 C. watching videos only D. working hard on their lessons

5. Many boys and girls learn English because .

 A. they are forced to learn it B. they have to study their own languages

 C. it is included in their study courses D. English can give them a job

**EX12: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

1. *I have art lessons tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you.*

A. If I don't have art lessons tomorrow evening, I can meet you.

B. If I didn't have art lessons tomorrow evening, I would meet you.

C. I could meet you tomorrow evening if I don't have art lessons.

D. I can meet you if I didn't have art lessons tomorrow evening

2. *She works all day, so she doesn't have time to play with her children.*

A. If she works all day, she won't have time to play with her children.

B. She would have time to play with her children if she hadn't worked all day.

C. If she didn't work all day, she would have time to play with her children.

D. She would have had time to play with her children if she didn't work all day.

3. She goes to an English speaking club every week. She speaks English fluently now.

A. If she doesn’t go to English speaking club every week, she couldn’t speak English fluently.

B. If she didn’t go to English speaking club every week, she couldn’t speak English fluently.

C. If she didn’t go to English speaking club every week, she could speak English fluently.

D. If she goes to English speaking club every week, she couldn’t speak English fluently.

4. The English teacher is excellent. You met him at the meeting yesterday.

A. The English teacher who/ that you met at the meeting yesterday excellent.

B. The English teacher who/ that you met at the meeting yesterday is excellent.

C. The English teacher who/ that you met at the meeting yesterday was excellent.

D. The English teacher who/ that you met at the meeting yesterday is being excellent.

5. Five students will be rewarded a present. Their test results are excellent.

A. Five students who test results are excellent will be awarded a present.

B. Five students whose test results are excellent will be awarded a present.

C. Five students whom test results are excellent will be awarded a present.

D. Five students which test results are excellent will be awarded a present.

*6. Mr. Binh/ use/ English every day because he /work/ some Australians.*

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

B. If Mr Binh worked with some Australians, he wouldn’t use English every day.

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

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

*7. You don't have / English certificate, so you cannot enroll / this course.*

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

B. You can enroll in this course if you had an English certificate.

C. You could enroll in this course if you have an English certificate.

D. You could enroll in this course if you would have an English certificate.

8. Students / want / go aboard / education / have to /learn / English well.

A. Students who want to go aboard for education will have to be learn English well.

B. Students who want to go aboard for education will have to learn English well.

C. Students who want to go aboard for education will have to being learn English well.

D. Students who want to go aboard for education will have to been learn English well.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. English is main language in instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

B. English is main language for instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

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

D. English is main language with instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BGH duyệt** | **Tổ/ Nhóm CM duyệt****Nguyễn Thị Lan Hương** | **Người lập****Đào Thị Thu Hiền** |

KEY:

**EX1: Choose the word that is stressed differently from that of the other words.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A.tomato | B.nutritious | C.ingredient | **D.tablespoon** |
| 2. | A.ingredient | B.traditional | C.repeat | **D.avocado** |
| 3. | A.celery | B.benefit | **C.engineer** | D.versatille |
| 4. | A.historic | **B. speciality** | C. stalagmite | D. magnificence |
| 5. | **A. hyphen** | B. affordable | C. allow | D. resort |
| 6. | A.stimulate | B. definitely | C.terminal | **D. agriculture** |
| 7. |  A. language | B. accent | C. grammar | **D. mistake** |
| 8. |  A. bilingual | B. contribute | **C. guarantee** | D. admission |
| 9. | A. translate | B. pronounce | C. persuade | **D. borrow** |
| 10. | A. certificate | **B. education** | C. derivative | D. approximate |

**EX2: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A.tender | B.garnish | C.drain | **D.sprinkle** |
| 2. | A.grill | B.garnish | C.dip | **D.slice** |
| 3. | A.head | B.spread | **C.cream** | D.bread |
| 4. | A. c**o**nfusion | B. c**o**ntrol | C. c**o**ntract | D. c**o**nditional |
| 5. | A. explor**ed** | B. discover**ed** | C.promot**ed** | D. travell**ed** |
| 6. | A. in**a**ccessible | B. pyr**a**mid | C. p**a**ckage | D. c**a**mpaign |
| 7. | A. c**a**mpus | B. pr**a**ctice | C. l**a**nguage | **D. favorite** |
| 8. | **A. qualify** | B. scener**y** | C. grocer**y** | D. academ**y** |
| 9. | A. s**ch**ool | B. s**ch**olarship | C. **ch**emistry | **D. children** |
| 10. | **A.** rank**ed** | **B.** gain**ed** | **C.** prepar**ed** | **D.** improv**ed** |

**EX3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | What time is the flight…………… to arrive? |
|  | A. bound | B. plan | C. thought  | **D. due** |
| 2. | We can go to a national park to learn about the different………….. of animals and plants. |
|  | A. means | B. sorts | C. classes | **D. species** |
| 3. | Many of the buses in Victoria have special features to make them accessible to………..passengers. |
|  | **A. disabled** | B. poor | C. normal | D. rich |
| 4. | Moderation doesn’t mean ……………….. the foods you love. |
|  | A. to prevent | B. preventing | C. to eliminate | **D. eliminating** |
| 5. | You should eat more fruits and vegetables if you …………….. to lose weight. |
|  | A. would want | B. wanted | C. will want | **D. want** |
| 6. | When we were on holiday, we spend too ………………….. money. |
|  | A. a lot of | B. many | **C. much** | D. lots of |
| 7. | If people work so much, they …………………. depressed and eat more. |
|  | **A. may feel** | B. may have felt | C. felt | D. had felt |
| 8. | Studies suggest ……………….. only when you are most active and giving your digestive system a long break each day. |
|  | **A. eating** | B. being eating | C. to eat | D. being eaten |
| 9. | Despite the differences in cuisine of each region, there are similarities, such as the ……………….. for main meals – rice, ways of adding fish sauce, herbs and other flavours. |
|  | A. foundation | B. necessity | **C. staple** | D. basic |
| 10. | Perhaps the three most popular ice cream ………………… are vanilla, chocolate and strawberry. |
|  | A. offers | **B. flavours** | C. brands | D. ingredients |
| 11. | I spend ……………………… my spare time gardening. |
|  | A. most | B. the most of | **C. most of** | D. most of the |
| 12. | Your body uses calcium to build healthy bones and and teeth, ……………….. thêm strong as you age. |
|  | A. continue | **B. keep** | C. remain | D. care |
| 13. | Food in Nothern Vietnam is not as ……………… as that in Central and Southern Vietnam, as black pepper is often used rather than chillies. |
|  | **A. spicy** | B. exciting | C. strong | D. flavour |
| 14. | Pumpkin soup is a good source of …………………………, minerals and vitamins, especially vitamin A. |
|  | **A. fibres** | B. fats | C. sugars | D. solids |
| 15. | There’s …………….. use in complaining. They probably won’t do anything about it. |
|  | A. a few | B. a little | **C. no** | D. some |
| 16. | If you eat too quickly, you may not ………………… attention to whether your hunger is satisfied. |
|  | A. keep | B. show | **C. pay** | D. take |
| 17. | Another feature in nothern cuisine is in winter all family members gather around a big hotpot ………………. there is a combination of seasoned broth, vegetables and meats. |
|  | A. what | B. where | C. which | **D. in which** |
| 18. | You ……………… chicken. You cook it in an oven or over a fire without liquid. |
|  | A. fry | **B. roast** | C. steam | D. boil |
| 19. | ……………………. cups of coffee have you taken? |
|  | **A. How many** | B. How much | C. How | D. How far |
| 20. You can learn a lot about fee local…………….. by taking to local people. A. territory **B. area** C. land D. nation21. It's good to have someone to ………….. you when you are visiting a new place. A. lead B. take **C. guide** D. bring22. It can be quite busy here during the tourist ………………….. **A. season** B. phase C. period D. stage 23. Make sure you……………. a hotel before you come to our island, especially in the summer. **A. book** B. keep C. put D. buy |

24. The picture reminds him of the time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he studied in New York.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. which | **B. when** | C. where | D. why |

25 Mike comes from a city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is located in the southern part of England.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. where | B. who | C. when | **D. that** |

26 The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attend that English school receive good education.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A. who** | B. whom | C. which | D. whose |

27. If I had more time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Business English course.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. will take | **B. would take** | C. take | D. took |

28. They could understand our conversation if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some English.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A. knew** | B. would know | C. will know | D. know |

**EX4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

1. If someone **came** into the store, smile and say, “May I help you?

 A **B**  C D

2. If you try these cosmetics, you **look** five years younger.

A B  **C** D

3. If you do not understand what were written in the book, you **could ask** Mr. Pike.

A B C **D**

4.I will come to meet Mr. Pike and tell him about your problems if you **didn’t solve** them yourself.

 A B C **D**

5. Sam will not graduate **unless** he doesn’t pass all the tests.

 A **B** C D

6. If you prefer a more active holiday, you can go diving to see the **wonder** coral reef.

 A B C **D**

7. If you travel to Egypt and you will discover **the** world of wonder.

 A B C **D**

8. It is **general** believed that a university education will lead to a well-paid job.

 **A** B C D

9. We prefer to go by train, **despite** the car is a lot quicker.

 A **B** C D

10. If they want to pick their own strawberries at the Strawberry Farm, they **would** must pay a fee.

 A B C **D**

11. On the way home, we saw a lot of men, women, and dogs **which** were playing in the park.

 A B **C** D

12. The man **whom** remained in the office was the manager.

 A **B** C D

13. This novel, **which written** by a well- known writer, should be read.

 **A** B C D

14. My friend George, t**hat** arrived late, was not permitted to enter the class.

 **A** B C D

15. This is the only place **which** we can obtain scientific information.

 A B **C** D

16. My sister enjoys **read** about wild animals and natural mysteries.

 A B C D

17. Mis. Trang **who sing** English songs very well is my teacher of English.

 A B C D

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

 A B C D

**EX5: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to each of the following exchanges.**

1. Today we’re making a prawn salad, which is a favourite of mine.

A. Fantastic. I love salad. B. Sure. C. Please, do. D. I can’t wait to try it.

2. -Jane: “You look great in that red skirt, Lora!”

-Lora: “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

**A.** No, I don't think so.  **B.**Oh, you don't like it, do you?

**C.**Thanks, I bought it at Macy’s.  **D.**It’s my pleasure.

3. “good luck in exams! “ - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A. you too.** | B. never mind  | C. I hope so | D. you mention it |

4. “Don’t forget to take care of yourself!” - ” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. of course. I am not a child. B. Oh, I knew about that.

C. thanks, me too. **D. thanks, I will.**

5. “Could you lend me some money?”

“I’d like you to tell me one good reason \_\_\_\_\_I should”.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. that  | **B. why**  | C. which  |  D. who |

6. “Have you seen Jackson Green’s latest film?”

“Is that the one in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_joins the FBI?”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A. which he**  | B.where he  | C. whom he  | D. which |

**EX6: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**1**. Researchers have been **amazed** by the ability of the virus to mutate when attacked.

A. excited B. surprised C. disappointed D. bored

**2**. Alice is in the hospital. I plan to visit her this afternoon.

A. help B. like C. go to see D. take her back

**3.** To **entertain** tourists, the local people have to change usual foods to suit their tastes.

**A.** satisfy **B.** enjoy **C.** attract **D.** persuade

**4.** My elder sister failed her final exam, which **depressed** my parents.

A. embarrassed B. satisfied C. pleased D. disappointed

**5.** She left school and immediately started to **make her own way** without help from her family.

**A.** find her living **B.** try her living **C.** hold her living **D.** earn her living

**6.** Yes, we went away on holiday last week, but it rained **day in day out.**

**A.** every single day **B.** every other day **C.** every second day **D.** every two days

***EX7: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**1**. If you book tickets early, you can get a **discount.**

**A.** award **B.** prize **C.** deduction **D.** increase

**2.** "Green" tourists or "eco-tourists" are **upset** by the effects of mass tourism.

**A.** relaxed **B.** troubled **C.** nervous **D.** tense

**3.** My grandpa made the new dollhouse with **miniature** furniture for every room.

A. pretty B. tiny C. huge D. tall

**4**. Several soldiers were **seriously** wounded in the fight.

A. slightly B. unfortunately C. severely D. suddenly

**5**. Mrs. Walker's little boy was going to run into the street. She **yelled** at him to come back.

A. ran quickly B. said loudly C. walked slowly D. spoke softly

**6.** The company is very successful in releasing a new customer driven product, which contains no **artificial** colors.

**A.** artful **B.** false **C.** natural **D.** factitious

**EX8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Humans have a long history of eating insects, and it turns out that they can be a very (1) …………… part of a person’s regular (2) …………… . Insects have a lot of protein, and they are often easier to catch than (3) ………………. animals. Therefore, it is no wonder that when our ancient (4) …………… saw some tasty worms or grubs wiggling on the ground, they made a quick snack of them.

In Thailand, insects are a regular part of the street food that can be found. The different (5) ………………. that people snack on are crickets, grasshoppers, giant water bugs, and assorted worms. They are often deep-fried and salted, so they have a crunchy texture that makes them a perfect snack food. If you can get past the (6) ………………. that you are eating a cricket, it will crunch in your mouth just like a corn chip!

For a lot of people, however, it is difficult to get (7) …………….. the fear of eating insects. People tend to see insects as invaders, especially when they are crawling on the food that we are about to ear. (8) ……………………., being able to eat insects (9) ………………… feeling disgusted is cultural. Some people cannot eat French cheese or stinky tofu because they weren’t brought up doing so. To many of us, insects fall right into that category, making it difficult to even try them.

If (10) …………….. the chance, though, be courageous. Insects can be nutritious and tasty, so long as you can get over the “yuck” factor.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. nutrition | **B. nutritious** | C. nutritions | D. nutritiously |
| 2. | A. health | B. fitness | **C. diet** | D. balance |
| 3. | **A. prey** | B. pray | C. eat | D. digest |
| 4. | A. acquaints | B. relatives | **C. ancestors** | D. offspring |
| 5. | **A. insects** | B. animals | C. herbs | D. cattle |
| 6. | A. true | B. exact | **C. fact** | D. reality |
| 7. | A. up | **B. over** | C. down | D. on |
| 8. | A. However | B. Although | C. Meanwhile | **D. Therefore** |
| 9. | **A. without** | B. in | C. far | D. on |
| 10. | A. giving | B. gives | C. gave | **D. given** |

**EX9: *Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.***

The tourist industry is considered to be the world’s largest industry. The direct (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact of the industry, including accommodation, transportation, entertainment, and attractions, is worth trillions of dollars every year. The statistics show that the number of international tourist (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worldwide reached 1.04 billion in 2012.

Such large (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of tourists, however, are beginning to cause problems. For example, in the Alps the many thousands of skiers are (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mountains they came to enjoy. Even parts of Mount Everest in the Himalayas are reported to be covered (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old food tins, tents, and pieces of equipment that have been (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away. At a time when we have greater freedom to travel (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ever before, more and more people are asking how they can enjoy their holidays (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causing damage to their destinations.

Now there is a new holiday guide (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Holidays That Don’t Cost the Earth. It tells you how you can be a responsible tourist by asking your travel agent or your tour (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the right questions before you book a holiday.

1.A.national B.educational **C.economic** D.cultural

2.**A.arrivals**  B.deliveries C.comings D.figures

3.A.totals **B.numbers** C.amounts D.digits

4.A.bending **B.destroying** C.fixing D.hurting

5.A.for B.on **C.with** D.below

6.A.put B.tidied C.given **D.thrown**

7.**A.than** B.when C.then D.while

8.A.outside B.instead C.beside **D.without**

9.**A.called** B.known C.termed D.described

10.A.advisor B.director **C.operator** D.worker

***EX11: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B,* *C*, *or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Every year, students in many countries learn English. Some of these students are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language in films, on television, in the office or among their friends. But not many are lucky enough to do that. Most people must work hard to learn another language.

 Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own language, mathematics, and English. In England, America, or Australia, many boys and girls study their native language, which is English, mathematics, and another language, perhaps French, or German or Spanish.

 Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies, because some of their books are in English at college or university. Others learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

1. Many adults learn English because .

 A. most of their books are in English **B. it helps them in their work**

 C. English is spoken in their office D. they want to go abroad

2. According to the writer .

 A. English is useful only for teenagers **B. English is popular all over the world**

 C. only adults learn English D. no children like to learn English

3. In America or Australia many school children study .

 **A. such foreign languages as French, German, and Spanish**

 B. their own language and no foreign language

 C. English as a foreign language

 D. English and mathematics only

4. Most people learn English by .

 A. hearing the languages in the office B. talking with foreigners

 C. watching videos only **D. working hard on their lessons**

5. Many boys and girls learn English because .

 A. they are forced to learn it B. they have to study their own languages

 **C. it is included in their study courses** D. English can give them a job

**EX12: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**1.** *I have art lessons tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you.*

A. If I don't have art lessons tomorrow evening, I can meet you.

**B. If I didn't have art lessons tomorrow evening, I would meet you.**

C. I could meet you tomorrow evening if I don't have art lessons.

D. I can meet you if I didn't have art lessons tomorrow evening

**2.** *She works all day, so she doesn't have time to play with her children.*

A. If she works all day, she won't have time to play with her children.

B. She would have time to play with her children if she hadn't worked all day.

**C. If she didn't work all day, she would have time to play with her children.**

D. She would have had time to play with her children if she didn't work all day.

**3.** She goes to an English speaking club every week. She speaks English fluently now.

**A.** If she doesn’t go to English speaking club every week, she couldn’t speak English fluently.

**B.** If she didn’t go to English speaking club every week, she couldn’t speak English fluently.

**C.** If she didn’t go to English speaking club every week, she could speak English fluently.

**D.** If she goes to English speaking club every week, she couldn’t speak English fluently.

**4.** The English teacher is excellent. You met him at the meeting yesterday.

**A.** The English teacher **who**/ that you met at the meeting yesterday excellent.

**B.** The English teacher **who**/ that you met at the meeting yesterday is excellent.

**C.** The English teacher **who**/ that you met at the meeting yesterday was excellent.

**D.** The English teacher **who**/ that you met at the meeting yesterday is being excellent.

**5.** Five students will be rewarded a present. Their test results are excellent.

**A.** Five students who test results are excellent will be awarded a present.

**B.** Five students whose test results are excellent will be awarded a present.

**C.** Five students whom test results are excellent will be awarded a present.

**D.** Five students which test results are excellent will be awarded a present.

*6. Mr. Binh/ use/ English every day because he /work/ some Australians.*

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

B. If Mr Binh worked with some Australians, he wouldn’t use English every day.

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

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

*7. You don't have / English certificate, so you cannot enroll / this course.*

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

B. You can enroll in this course if you had an English certificate.

C. You could enroll in this course if you have an English certificate.

D. You could enroll in this course if you would have an English certificate.

**8.** Students / want / go aboard / education / have to /learn / English well.

**A.** Students who want to go aboard for education will have to be learn English well.

**B.** Students who want to go aboard for education will have to learn English well.

**C.** Students who want to go aboard for education will have to being learn English well.

**D.** Students who want to go aboard for education will have to been learn English well.

**9.** It / language / science / and / you / need / know English / good / science.

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

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

**C.** It is the language of science, and you need to know English to being good at science.

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

**10.** English / main language / instruction / international students / universities / colleges.

**A.** English is main language in instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

**B.** English is main language for instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

**C.** English is main language of instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

**D.** English is main language with instruction for international students in universities and colleges.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **BGH duyệt** | **Tổ/ Nhóm CM duyệt****Nguyễn Thị Lan Hương** | **Người lập****Đào Thị Thu Hiền** |