**UBND QUẬN LONG BIÊN ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP CUỐI KỲ I**

**TRƯỜNG THCS VIỆT HƯNG MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 7 NĂM HỌC: 2024 - 2025**

**A. KNOWLEDGE**

**1. Vocabulary**

- Hobbies

- Healthy living

- Community service

- Music and arts

- Food and drink

**2. Pronunciation**

- Sounds: /ɜː/ and /ə/

- Sounds: /f/ and /v/

- Sounds: /t/, /d/, and /id/

- Sounds: /ʃ/ and /ʒ/

- Sounds: /**ɒ**/ and /**ɔː**/

**3. Grammar**

**3.1. Present simple**

**a. To Be: (am/ is/ are)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Khẳng định** | **Phủ định (not)** | **Nghi vấn?** |
| I | Am | Am not | Am I …………? |
| He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít | Is | Is not (isn’t) | Is……he/she…………..? |
| You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều | Are | Are not (aren’t) | Are …………..? |

**b. Ordinary verbs:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Khẳng định** | **Phủ định (not)** | **Nghi vấn?** |
| I/ You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều | Vo  (nguyên mẫu) | Do not + Vo  (=don’t +Vo) | Do…..+ Vo…? |
| He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít | Vs/es | Does not + Vo  (=doesn’t +Vo) | Does…..+ Vo…? |

**\* Use:** Diễn tả một sự thật ở hiên tại, một quy luật, một chân lý hiển nhiên

Diễn tả một thói quen,môt sự việc lập đi lập lại ở hiện tại, một phong tục.

**\* Các trạng từ dùng trong thời HTĐ:**

- Always, usually, often, not often, sometimes, occasionally, never;

- Everyday, every week/ month/ year..., on Mondays, Tuesdays, .... , Sundays.

- Once/twice/ three times... a week/month/y ear ...;

- Every two weeks, every three months (a quarter)

- Whenever, every time, every now and then, every now and again, every so often

**\* Cách phát âm:**Với các ngôi thứ ba (3) số ít, đuôi "S" được đọc như sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cách đọc | Các động từ có kết thúc với đuôi |
| /s/ | F, K, P, T |
| /iz/ | S, X, Z, CH, SH, CE, GE + ES |
| /z/ | Không thuộc hai loại trên |

**3.2. Simple sentences**

* Chỉ có 1 mệnh đề chính, nghĩa là có 1 chủ ngữ và 1 động từ.
* Có thể chủ ngữ là 2 danh từ nối bằng 'and' hoặc có 2 động từ nối bằng 'and' nhưng vẫn là 1 câu đơn.

**Ví dụ:** I went to the supermarket yesterday.

Mary and Tom are playing tennis.

**3.3. Past simple**

**a. CẤU TRÚC**

**1. Khẳng định**

**Động từ tobe: S + was/were**

* I/He/She/It + was
* You/We/They + were

**Động từ thường: S + V (quá khứ)**

**2. Phủ định**

**Động từ tobe: S + wasn’t/weren’t**

**Động từ thường: S + didn’t + V (nguyên thể)**

**3. Câu hỏi**

**Động từ tobe: Was/Were + S?**

*Trả lời: Yes, S + was/were. – No, S + wasn’t/weren’t.*

**Động từ thường: Did + S + V (nguyên thể)?**

*Trả lời: Yes, S + did. – No, S + didn’t.*

**Câu hỏi với từ để hỏi: Từ để hỏi + was/were + S ?**

**Từ để hỏi + did + S + V (nguyên thể)?**

*Trả lời: S + V (quá khứ)/was/were…*

**b. CÁCH SỬ DỤNG**

Dùng để diễn tả một hành động **đã xảy ra** và **kết thúc** trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

* They**went** to the concert last night. (*Họ đã tới rạp hát tối hôm qua.*)
* The plane **took**off two hours ago. (*Máy bay đã cất cánh cách đây 2 giờ.*)
* She **watched** this film yesterday. *(Cô ấy đã xem bộ phim này hôm qua.)*

**c. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT**

Trong câu có các **trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ**:

– **yesterday:** *hôm qua*

– **last night/ last week/ last month/ last year:** *tối qua/ tuần trước/ tháng trước/ năm ngoái*

– **ago:** c*ách đây*. (two hours ago: *cách đây 2 giờ*/ two weeks ago: *cách đây 2 ngày …*)

– **when:** *khi* (*trong câu kể*)

**3.4. Comparisons: like, different from, (not) as … as**

**1. like** (như/ giống như): được dùng để diễn đạt sự giống nhau nhau.

Sau like là là một danh từ hoặc đại từ: like + noun/pronoun

**Ví dụ:** This picture is ***like*** the one I saw at the art museum.

(Bức tranh này giống bức tranh mà tôi đã nhìn thấy ở bảo tang nghệ thuật.)

**2. different from**(khác với): để thể hiện hai hoặc nhiều sự vật, hiện tượng không giống nhau.

Sau different from là là một danh từ hoặc đại từ: S + be + different from + noun/pronoun

**Ví dụ:** Painting portraits is ***different from*** painting landscapes.

(Vẽ tranh chân dung khác với vẽ tranh phong cảnh.)

**3. as + adj + as**

- S + be + as + adj + as + danh từ/ đại từ (cũng… như): để thể hiện hai sự vật, hiện tượng tương tự nhau.

**Ví dụ:** Folk music is ***as melodic as*** pop music.

(Nhạc dân gian thì du dương như là nhạc pop.)

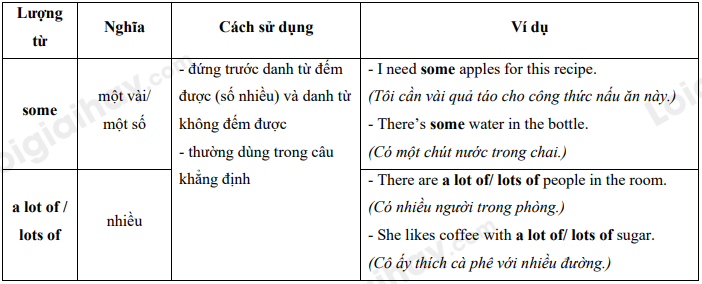
- S + be + not as + adj + as (không… như…): để thể hiện một sự vật, hiện tượng hơn hoặc kém so với sự vật, hiện tượng khác.

**Ví dụ:** Classical music is ***not as exciting as*** rock.

(Nhạc cổ điển không thú vị bằng nhạc rock.)

**3.5. some, a lot of, lots of**

Chúng ta sử dụng some, a lot of/ lots of với cả danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được để mô tả số lượng.



- some: dùng trong câu mời (Would you like…?)

**II. EXERCISES**

## Ex 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. control B. bottle C. volunteer D. concentrate
2. A. shiny B. shampoo C. machine D. research
3. A. of B. funny C. wife D. bookshelf
4. A. measure B. pleasure C. usual D. sugar
5. A. torch                   B. forget                      C. inform D. torn

## Ex 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. village B. summer C. hotel D. winter
2. A. raincoat B. machine C. airport D. bookshop
3. A. homesick B. explain C. allow D. expect
4. A. enjoy B. collect C. escape D. paper
5. A. answer B. repeat C. repair D. attract

## Ex 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. My father loved \_\_\_\_\_\_ horse-riding when he lived in France.

A. doing B. going C. playing D. taking

1. The theme of this show is \_\_\_\_\_\_ that of the show I watched last week.

A. the same as B. different from C. as interesting as D. All are correct

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ bread and milk in the fridge, but there isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_ orange juice, I think.

A. some – some B. some – any C. a – an D. some – an

1. How many \_\_\_\_\_\_ did you buy yesterday?

A. cheese B. bottles of cooking oil C. egg D. All are correct

1. Vegetables are one of the most important parts of my diet, and my favourite one is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pork B. beef C. spinach D. tuna

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ were supported by strings under the water.

A. sculptures B. songwriters C. composers D. puppets

1. This painting is prettier, but it is not \_\_\_\_\_\_ the other one.

A. as expensive than B. expensive than C. as expensive as D. much expensive as

1. Mozart was one of the most famous composers \_\_\_\_\_\_ classical music.

A. about                     B. of                            C. in                            D. for

1. We guess that there were \_\_\_\_\_\_ 10,000 people at the concert last night.

A. above                     B. like             C. for D. about

1. "Would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_\_ apple juice?"

A. lots             B. a lot            C. some                       D. little

1. He bought \_\_\_\_\_\_ books and then left for home.

A. much more            B. a few                     C. a lot            D. a little

1. Viet Duc High School in Ha Noi is one of the oldest schools in Viet Nam. They \_\_\_\_\_ it in 1897.

A. built                       B. got C. made                       D. did

1. Last year, Linh participated in \_\_\_\_\_ funds for street children.

A. raising                    B. making C. gathering                D. taking

1. The lemonade isn't very sweet. I'll add some more \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. salt              B. pepper C. sugar D. lemon

1. People say that I am \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother.

A. with                       B. as                            C. from                        D. like

## Ex 4. Read the following instructions and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

**HOW TO VISIT DREAM ART EXHIBITION**  
Welcome to DREAM art exhibition!

Here’s a simple guide to help you enjoy your visit:

1. **Arrive and Get a Map:**

Pick up a map or brochure **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ the reception desk to help you find your way around.

1. **Read the Introduction:**

Look for an introductory panel to **(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the theme of the exhibition.

1. **Look Carefully at the Art:**

Take your time to observe each artwork. **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its meaning and what it represents.

1. **Be Respectful:**

You **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ touch the artwork and keep quiet so everyone can enjoy the exhibition.

**Question 1.** A. at B. under C. in D. next

**Question 2.** A. understand B. read C. get D. learn

**Question 3.** A. Talk about B. Listen to C. Think about D. Look at

**Question 4.** A. should B. mustn’t C. may D. won’t

***Ex 5. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, and then fill in the blank to make a logical text.***

Pho is one of the most popular Vietnamese dishes. What is Pho? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Therefore, people in Vietnam often enjoy Pho not only for breakfast but also at any time of the day.
2. Pho is a noodle soup made with broth, rice noodles, herbs, and meat, usually beef or chicken.
3. The flavors of Pho may vary slightly between the North and South of Vietnam, but it is always tasty and comforting.

A. a-c-b B. b-a-c C. c-a-b D. b-c-a

***Choose the sentence that can end the text most appropriately.***

1. In addition, the noodle itself is made from varieties of rice.
2. You should spend time learning how to cook Pho at home.
3. Pho is a simple dish with only rice noodles and broth.
4. Overall, Pho is a true representation of Vietnamese cuisine.

## Ex 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

**(1)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the world think of kimchi when they think about Korean cuisine. Kim chi is a side dish that **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meals in Korea. People usually think of cabbage kimchi, **(3)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** kimchi can be made with different vegetables. Here is **(4)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to make kimchi. Put a vegetable in a container of salt water. Cover the container and leave it alone for 12 to 24 hours. Then rinse the vegetable with cold water. Afterward, mix the vegetables with garlic, ginger, pepper powder, sugar and scallions. **(5)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the mixture very tightly in a glass jar. Cover the jar. Put the jar in the cool, dark place for at least a day. Uncover the jar for a few seconds, and then recover it again. Put the jar in the refrigerator. Wait at least two days before eating the kimchi. Now you can try to make **(6)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of South Korea!

**Question 1:****A.** A little people **B.** Many of people

**C.** A lot of people **D.** Anypeople

**Question 2:****A.** is served often with **B.** often is served with

**C.** is served with often **D.** is often served with

**Question 3:****A.** or **B.** but

**C.** so **D.** and

**Question 4:****A.** one way **B.** one step

**C.** another ways **D.** another steps

**Question 5:****A.** To put **B.** Putting

**C.** Put **D.** Puts

**Question 6:****A.** dish national **B.** this dish national

**C.** this dish nationally **D.** this national dish

## Ex 7. Mark the 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. This film is more interesting than the one we saw last week.**

**A.** This film isn’t as interesting as the one we saw last week.

**B.** This film is different from the one we saw last week.

**C.** This film and the one we saw last week are the same.

**D.** This film is as interesting as the one we saw last week.

**2. These people live in the mountains, so they have a lot of fresh air.**

**A.** These people live in the mountains, because they have a lot of fresh air.

**B.** These people have a lot of fresh air, because they live in the mountains.

**C.** They live in the mountains and these people have a lot of fresh air.

**D.** These people live in the mountains, although they have a lot of fresh air.

**3. City life is different from country life.**

**A.** City life is like country life.

**B.** City life is not like country life.

**C.** Country life is as peaceful as city life.

**D.** Country life is not different from country life.

**4. The primary school is behind the secondary school.**

**A.** The secondary school is between the primary school..

**B.** The secondary school is in the primary school..

**C.** The secondary school is above the primary school.

**D.** The secondary school is in front of the primary school.

## Ex 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

**1. Thousands of people/ visit/ the temple/ every year.**

A. Thousands of people visits the temple every year.

B. Thousands of people visited the temple every year.

C. Thousands of people visit the temple every year.

D. Thousands of people are visiting the temple every year.

**2. Liz/ become/ member/ Green School Club/ three months ago/?**

**A.** Were Liz become a member of Green School Club three months ago?

**B.** Did Liz become a member of Green School Club three months ago?

**C.** Was Liz become a member of Green School Club three months ago?

**D.** Did Liz became a member of Green School Club three months ago?

**3. River / run/ through/ hometown.**

**A.** The river runs through my hometown.

**B.** The river run through my hometown.

**C.** The river don’t run through my hometown.

**D.** The river not runs through my hometown.

**4. Hoa/ volunteer/ teach English/ our village/ last summer.**

**A.** Hoa volunteers to teach English in our village last summer.

**B.** Hoa volunteered to teach English our village last summer.

**C.** Hoa volunteers to teach English our village last summer.

**D.** Hoa volunteered to teach English in our village last summer.

## Ex 9. Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**1.** What does the sign say?

**A.** You shouldn’t speak to anyone in this area.

**B.** You don’t have to raise your voice in this area.

**C.** You must be quiet in this area.

**D.** You mustn’t play in this area.

**2.** What does the sign say?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | | --- | | **A.** Anyone can go into this area. | | **B.** Authorized people cannot enter the room. | | **C.** People must always open this door. | | **D.** Only people-in-charge can enter the room. | |

**3.** What does the notice say?

**A.** Only 15-17 people can enter the place from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

**B.** Only teenagers who are over 15 are allowed to enter this place.

**C.** The venue is open to all teenagers under the age of 17.

**D.** Teenagers aged 15-17 can visit the venue from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

**4.** What does the notice say?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | | --- | | **A.** You cannot buy food at weekends. | | **B.** You can buy food here at any time. | | **C.** This place doesn’t open in the mornings. | | **D.** This shop only buys snack. | |

## Ex 10. 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 following questions.

Leonardo da Vinci was one of the most talented people to have lived. Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15,1452 and died on May 2,1519. He was Italian. Leonardo da Vinci is perhaps best known as a painter, with his legendary works including the Mona Lisa, the Vitruvian Man and the Last Supper, among others. Leonardo da Vinci wasn’t just an ***incredible*** artist, he was an inventor, scientist, mathematician, engineer, writer, musician and much more.

His conceptual drawings included musical instruments, war machines, calculators, boats and other ideas. Many of them were limited by the level of technology at the time. Flight was of particular interest to Leonardo da Vinci. He studied the flight of birds and created plans for flying machines that are similar to gliders and helicopters.

The Mona Lisa is perhaps the most ***well-known*** painting in the world. It is believed that Leonardo da Vinci began painting the Mona Lisa around 1503. It has been on display at the Louvre Museum in Paris for over 200 years.

**Question 1.**The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Mona Lisa B. Leonardo da Vinci as a painter

C. Leonardo da Vinci and some of his works D. the life of Leonardo da Vinci

**Question 2.** The word "***incredible***" in the passage is opposite in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. amazing B. fantastic C. ordinary D. common

**Question 3.** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about Leonardo da Vinci?

A. He was the inventor of modern airplanes.

B. He was an incredible artist.

C. His conceptual drawings were limited by the level of technology at his time.

D. He was interested in flight and he studied the flight of birds.

**Question 4.** Which of the following is considered as Leonardo da Vinci’s most well-known painting?

A. The Mona Lisa B. The Vitruvian Man

C. The Last Supper D. The others

**Question 5.** We can learn from the passage that Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa when he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. very young B. in Paris C. 51 years old D. 67 years old

**Question 6.** The word “***well-known***” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. unpopular B. unusual C. famous D. unique

B. the activity of selling stamps from other countries

C. the activity of buying stamps from other countries

D. the activity of buying or selling something

***Ex 11. Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

The Vietnamese students take part in different after-school activities. (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They often play soccer, table tennis, or badminton. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some students like music, drama, and movies. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They join in the school theater group and usually rehearse plays. Some are members of the stamp collector’s club. They often get together and talk about their stamps. A few students stay at home and play video games or computer games. (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Sometimes they go swimming in the swimming pools.

B. Some students play sports.

C. Most of them enjoy their activities after school hours.

D. They often practice playing musical instrument in the school music room

**Question 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Question 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Question 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Question 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***Ex 12. Listen to a man talking about street painting and choose the correct answer for each question.***

**Question 1:** Street painting began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the 16th century B. in the 6th century C. in 1994 D. in the 17th century

**Question 2:** At a street painting event, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. buy a painting B. talk to artists C. become an examiner D. draw on pavements

**Question 3:** The Lake Worth Street Painting Festival takes place in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the UK B. the USA C. all over the world D. Europe

**Question 4:** About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visitors enjoy the Lake Worth Street Painting Festival.

A.100,000 B.600 C.60 D. 1994

**BGH duyệt Tổ/ Nhóm chuyên môn GV ra đề**

**Kiều Thị Tâm Nguyễn Thùy Liên**