

I. Nội dung

1. Từ vựng

- Unit 1: Leisure time
 - + Các hoạt động trong thời gian rảnh rỗi
 - + Cụm từ thể hiện sự thích/ không thích
- Unit 2: In the countryside
 - + Cuộc sống ở nông thôn
- Unit 3: Teenagers
 - + Câu lạc bộ ở trường, việc sử dụng mạng xã hội và áp lực của thanh thiếu niên
- Unit 4: Ethnic groups of Viet Nam
 - + Từ vựng chủ đề lối sống của các dân tộc
- Unit 5: Our customs and traditions
 - + Phong tục và truyền thống
- Unit 6: Lifestyles
 - + Từ vựng về chủ đề lối sống

2. Ngữ âm:

- Âm /ɔ/ và /u:/
- Âm /ə/ và /i/
- Âm /ʊə/ và /ɔɪ/
- Âm /k/ và /g/
- Âm /n/ và /ŋ/
- Âm /br/ và /pr/

3. Ngữ pháp:

3.1. Verb of liking/ disliking + V-ing/ to V (Động từ chỉ sự yêu thích)

Verb of Liking and Disliking là các động từ thể hiện sự thích hoặc không thích. Một số động từ thể hiện sự thích hoặc không thích có thể được theo sau bởi một danh động từ (V-ing). Tuy nhiên, một số động từ khác có thể được theo sau bởi cả danh động từ (V-ing) và động từ nguyên mẫu (to-V).

Dưới đây là một số động từ thể hiện sự thích hoặc không thích phổ biến trong tiếng Anh:

Động từ	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
Like	thích	like eating/to eat sandwich. (Tôi thích ăn bánh mì kẹp.)
Love	yêu	she loves spending/to spend time with her family. (Cô ấy thích dành thời gian với gia đình.)
Hate	ghét	she hates doing/to do housework. (Cô ấy ghét làm việc nhà.)
Prefer	thích hơn	Andy prefers swimming/to swim. (Andy thích đi bơi hơn.)
Adore	yêu thích	He adores hiking in the mountains. (Anh ấy thích leo núi.)
Enjoy	rất thích	always enjoy taking long walks in the park. (Tôi luôn thích đi bộ đường dài trong công viên.)
Fancy	thích	Do you fancy going out for dinner tonight? (Bạn có thích đi ăn tối tối nay không?)
Detest	ghét	can't understand why some people detest reading. (Tôi không hiểu tại sao một số người lại ghét đọc sách.)
Dislike	không thích	dislike eating sushi. (Tôi không thích ăn sushi.)

3.2. The comparative forms of adverbs (So sánh hơn của trạng từ)

a. Trạng từ 1 âm tiết

Ta thêm “er” vào cuối trạng từ. Khi trạng từ kết thúc bằng “e” thì chỉ cần thêm “r” để chuyển sang thể so sánh hơn

Ví dụ:

Trạng từ (dạng gốc)	Trạng từ ở thể so sánh hơn
Fast	faster
Hard	harder
High	higher
Late	later
Long	longer

b. Trạng từ 2 âm tiết trở lên

Hầu hết các trạng từ đều ở có từ 2 âm tiết trở nên, vì vậy ta tạo dạng so sánh bằng cách thêm “more” trước trạng từ.

Ví dụ:

slowly → more slowly

beautifully → more beautifully

c. Một số trường hợp đặc biệt

Trạng từ	Trạng từ ở thể so sánh hơn
Badly	Worse
Early	Earlier
Far	farther/further*
Little	Less
Well	Better

3.3. Simple Sentences and Compound Sentences (Câu đơn và câu ghép)

a. Simple Sentences (Câu đơn)

Là câu chỉ có một mệnh đề độc lập.

Ví dụ: The sun shines brightly. (*Mặt trời tỏa nắng rực rỡ.*)

b. Compound Sentences (Câu ghép)

Là câu có từ hai mệnh đề độc lập trở nên và chúng thường được nối với nhau bằng:

- Các từ nối cơ bản như *for, and, but, or, so, ...*

Ví dụ: She loves to read books, but her brother prefers watching movies. (*Cô ấy thích đọc sách, nhưng anh trai cô ấy thích xem phim.*)

- Các trạng từ nối như *however, therefore, otherwise, ...*

Ví dụ: She studied hard for the final exams; therefore, she earned top grades in all her subjects. (*Cô ấy học chăm chỉ cho bài kiểm tra cuối kỳ, vì vậy cô ấy đạt điểm cao trong tất cả môn học.*)

3.4. Yes/ No and Wh – questions, countable and uncountable nouns

a. Yes/ No and Wh-questions

* Câu hỏi Yes/No:

Loại câu hỏi Yes/No (*Yes/No questions*) là câu hỏi có câu trả lời bằng Yes hoặc No.

Cấu trúc câu hỏi:

- Trợ động từ đặt ở đầu câu, sau đó là chủ ngữ và động từ:
Do / Does / Did / Will + S + V ?
- Động từ to be đặt ở đầu câu, sau đó là chủ ngữ và tân ngữ:
Is / Are / Was / Were + S + O ?
- Một động từ khuyết thiếu đặt ở đầu câu, sau đó là chủ ngữ và động từ:
Can / Could / May / Might + S + V ?

Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi:

Loại câu hỏi có từ để hỏi (Wh-questions) là câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng các từ để hỏi.

- Cấu trúc câu hỏi:

(Từ để hỏi) + (trợ động từ) + S + V ?

Các từ để hỏi gồm:

Hỏi về người: Who (ai); Whose (của ai); Whom (ai)

Hỏi về đồ vật, con vật, hành động: What (cái gì); Which (cái nào)

Hỏi về địa điểm: Where (ở đâu)

Hỏi về cách thức: How (như thế nào)

Hỏi về số lượng: How much (bao nhiêu) ; How many (bao nhiêu)

Hỏi về thời gian: When (khi nào); What time (mấy giờ), How often (bao nhiêu lần); How long (bao lâu)

b. Danh từ đếm được (Countable noun):

Là danh từ chỉ những sự vật, hiện tượng có thể đếm được, hay nói cách khác là có thể đặt trực tiếp các số đếm trước chúng.

Cách sử dụng danh từ đếm được:

a + Countable noun

a few + Countable noun

many + Countable noun

c. Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable noun):

Là những danh từ không thể đếm trực tiếp bằng số đếm.

Cách sử dụng danh từ không đếm được:

a little + Uncountable noun

much + Uncountable noun

3.5. Zero article

Mạo từ rỗng (zero article) là những trường hợp KHÔNG dùng mạo từ a, an, the:

- Trước các danh từ không đếm được mang nghĩa chung chung hoặc danh từ chung hoặc danh từ trừu tượng.

- Khi đưa ra những câu khẳng định chung chung.

- Khi miêu tả sử dụng các loại phương tiện đi lại nói chung.

3.6. Future Simple and First conditional

Thì tương lai đơn:

Thì tương lai đơn (the future simple) được sử dụng khi chúng ta muốn đưa ra những dự đoán chung chung về những việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai, thường dựa vào suy nghĩ chủ quan của người nói. Cấu trúc:

Dạng khẳng định:

S + will + V + O

Dạng phủ định:

S + will not + V + O

Dạng câu hỏi:

Will + S + V + O?

Shall I + V + O?

Shall we + V + O?

Câu điều kiện loại 1:

Câu điều kiện loại 1 (first conditional) được dùng để dự đoán hành động, sự việc, tình huống có thể xảy ra trong tương lai khi đã có một điều kiện nhất định xảy ra trước. Cấu trúc gồm: Mệnh đề chứa “if” động từ được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính thì động từ chia ở thì tương lai đơn.

Ghi nhớ 1: Mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chứa “if”. Nếu mệnh đề chính đứng sau mệnh đề chứa “if” thì đặt dấu phẩy ngăn cách 2 mệnh đề. Nếu mệnh đề chính đứng trước mệnh đề chứa “if” thì không cần dấu phẩy.

If + S (he /she / it) + V(-s /-es) , S + will + V

If + S (I / you / we / they) + V , S + will + V

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng *unless* hoặc *except if* trong các câu điều kiện loại 1.

Về nghĩa của câu: *unless* (trừ khi ...) = *except if* (trừ khi ...) = *if ... not* (nếu ... không)

II. BÀI TẬP

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.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Question 1. A. than <u>k</u> | B. lan <u>d</u> | C. thi <u>n</u> | D. ceremo <u>n</u> y |
| Question 2. A. goo <u>d</u> | B. too <u>l</u> | C. schoo <u>l</u> | D. bambo <u>o</u> |
| Question 3. A. netwo <u>r</u> k | B. <u>k</u> itchen | C. <u>k</u> nowledge | D. luck <u>y</u> |
| Question 4. A. mo <u>n</u> ey | B. than <u>k</u> ful | C. ethn <u>i</u> c | D. en <u>j</u> oy |
| Question 5. A. no <u>t</u> ice | B. co <u>m</u> mon | C. dog <u>s</u> led | D. bro <u>o</u> ccoli |
| Question 6. A. <u>b</u> reakfast | B. alge <u>b</u> ra | C. do <u>u</u> btful | D. <u>b</u> orrow |
| Question 7. A. Pollu <u>t</u> ion | B. pro <u>t</u> ect | C. was <u>t</u> e | D. fore <u>s</u> t |
| Question 8. A. volcan <u>i</u> c | B. di <u>s</u> aster | C. f <u>i</u> re | D. tsunam <u>i</u> |
| Question 9. A. com <u>e</u> dy | B. lett <u>e</u> r | C. princ <u>e</u> ss | D. cin <u>e</u> ma |
| Question 10. A. hal <u>f</u> | B. hol <u>d</u> | C. wal <u>k</u> | D. wou <u>l</u> d |

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.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Question 1. A. custom | B. livestock | C. highland | D. bamboo |
| Question 2. A. countryside | B. tradition | C. harvester | D. cultivate |
| Question 3. A. gather | B. unique | C. statue | D. costume |
| Question 4. A. communal | B. tradition | C. overlook | D. nomadic |
| Question 5. A. diverse | B. custom | C. major | D. worship |
| Question 6. A. tradition | B. performance | C. interact | D. dependent |
| Question 7. A. protect | B. damage | C. repair | D. collect |
| Question 8. A. basketball | B. badminton | C. recycle | D. shuttlecock |
| Question 9. A. feature | B. overlook | C. country | D. highland |
| Question 10. A. minority | B. communal | C. ceremony | D. reunion |

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

- Question 1. My Son sanctuary has been recognized by UNESCO as a world _____.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| A. ethnic minorities | B. open-air market | C. heritage site | D. terraced field |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
- Question 2. People _____ bamboo poles with small bells and lanterns.
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| A. maintain | B. cook | C. decorate | D. hang |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
- Question 3. Ally tries to overcome the _____ from her family by studying hard to get the best results.
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| A. media | B. teamwork | C. website | D. pressure |
|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
- Question 4. Mike and Thomas come from _____ Canada.
- | | | | |
|--------|------|------|-------|
| A. the | B. Ø | C. a | D. an |
|--------|------|------|-------|
- Question 5. Among mountainous regions in Viet Nam, _____ one will you want to travel to?
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| A. what | B. when | C. which | D. how |
|---------|---------|----------|--------|
- Question 6. Governments are working to _____ carbon emissions to combat climate change.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| A. increase | B. produce | C. recycle | D. reduce |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
- Question 7. *Two classmates are talking about sports.*
Sarah: _____?
Helen: Good idea. It's the best place to play tennis.
- | |
|--|
| A. What are you going to do this afternoon? |
| B. How about going to the gymnasium after school this afternoon? |
| C. Do you like to play tennis? |

D. How often do you play tennis?

Question 8. _____ an earthquake, you should get _____ a desk because something could fall on you.

- A. After / for
B. Until / into
C. During / under
D. During / into

Question 9. It's a simple _____ to prepare, consisting mainly of rice and vegetables.

- A. waiter
B. street
C. dish
D. title

Question 10. - Tom: "How about going out for dinner?" - **Jane:** " _____ "

- A. It's a good idea.
B. Well done.
C. Yes, we do.
D. You're welcome.

Question 11. Mary is _____ doing puzzles because she thinks it's good _____ her brain.

- A. into- for
B. likes – at
C. crazy at – for
D. keen of – at

Question 12. The sun rose _____ than usual over the green hills and fields.

- A. earlier
B. more early
C. more earlier
D. early

Question 13. If she _____ a promotion, she _____ a big house.

- A. get - will buy
B. get – buy
C. gets - will buy
D. gets - would buy

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each numbered blank

TIPS FOR SAFE TRAVEL

1. Always keep your valuables (1) _____ your sight and avoid crowded places.
2. If you're traveling to a foreign country, make sure you learn a few basic phrases in (2) _____ local language.
3. (3) _____ to travel advisories from your government before planning your trip.
4. If you feel unsafe, (4) _____ the nearest embassy or consulate for assistance.

Question 1. A. in
B. within
C. over
D. out

Question 2. A. the
B. x (no article)
C. an
D. a

Question 3. A. Watch
B. Listen
C. Refer
D. Follow

Question 4. A. contact
B. contacting
C. contacted
D. contacts

PRACTICAL TIPS FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING SKILLS

1. **Find native English speakers:** It might be challenging, but talking with native speakers is one of (1) _____ best ways to improve your English, especially your speaking skills.
2. **Slow down:** Speak more slowly and clearly so your (2) _____ can understand you better.
3. **Record yourself:** Record your voice to check your pronunciation. You can listen to find (3) _____ what you're good at and what needs work.
4. **Speak English at home:** Practice at home, too! Speak English at meals and watch English shows on TV (4) _____ using it every day.

Question 1. A. a
B. the
C. x (no article)
D. many

Question 2. A. listenable
B. listening
C. listener
D. listen

Question 3. A. for
B. on
C. in
D. out

Question 4. A. kept
B. keep
C. to keep
D. keeping

Wake Up and Smell the Coffee!

Need a morning pick-me-up? Our school coffee shop is the perfect place (1)_____ your day. Enjoy a delicious cup of coffee, tea, (2)_____ hot chocolate. We also have tasty snacks like pastries and cookies.

- Relax (3)_____ friends, study hard, or just take a break.
- Our friendly staff will be happy to (4)_____ you.
- Visit us today and make your day brighter.

Come visit us today!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Question 1. A. start | B. starting | C. to start | D. started |
| Question 2. A. or | B. but | C. so | D. yet |
| Question 3. A. for | B. to | C. with | D. without |
| Question 4. A. wait | B. deal with | C. treat | D. serve |

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

1.

Question 1: Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Last month, I had a trip to a village of the Nung people with my family. Everything was wonderful.

- _____
- a. They showed us their traditions and shared stories about their culture.
 - b. The people there wore beautiful, colorful clothes and were very friendly.
 - c. We also tried some local food, which was different but delicious.

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

Question 2: Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. I enjoyed learning about their way of life and seeing how they lived.
- B. We didn't like the life in there.
- C. I was so disappointed about the trip.
- D. The villagers were very helpful and gave us a present.

2.

Question 1. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Our two-day school trip to the historic village was memorable, but things didn't go exactly as we had planned before._____.

- a. After arriving at the village, we eagerly began exploring but the moment we soon realized that we had forgotten our maps on the bus.
- b. Initially, our teachers gathered us for instructions; however, some students were busy taking photos, causing a delay.
- c. Later, just as we found the main museum, it started to rain heavily, so we had to find shelter quickly.

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

Question 2. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. Later that afternoon, we had plenty of time to explore the entire village before leaving.
- B. Firstly, we noticed many interesting historical artifacts on display in the museum.
- C. The museum staff kindly gave us new maps to continue exploring the village.
- D. In the end, we explored some areas with the little time we had left before returning.

3.

Question 1. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

We had planned a relaxing weekend in the countryside. Although things didn't go as smoothly as we had hoped, it still turned out to be successful. _____.

- a. On the way there, our car suddenly broke down in the middle of the road.
- b. We were so excited to leave the city and enjoy some peace.
- c. After waiting for an hour, a kind driver stopped to help us.

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

Question 2. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. Finally, we managed to reach our destination, and we had a great time exploring it.
- B. After fixing the car, we arrived at the place, but it was already dark.
- C. The car broke down, so we had to return home without enjoying the weekend.
- D. We quickly found a mechanic, and the car was fixed in no time.

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 from 19 to 24.

1. Britain will (1) _____ in cars with children. Britain's government wants to reduce the harm cigarette smoke does to children. New laws will cut the chances of children passive smoking. This is when someone breathes in the smoke from (2) _____. Many studies say passive smoking can almost be as (3) _____ as actually smoking a cigarette. The British government says that it has looked at research pointing out that children who sit in smoke-filled cars have health problems. It is particularly bad in cars because there is so (4) _____ space, so the car fills with smoke very quickly. (5) _____ agrees with the new law. Some lawmakers argue that it takes away the freedom for people to smoke in (6) _____. However, Britain's health minister states that the health of children is more important than the freedom to smoke.

Question 1. A. soon ban smoking B. ban soon to smoke
C. ban soon smoking D. soon ban to smoke

Question 2. A. other cigarettes people's B. cigarettes other people's
C. other people's cigarettes D. other people' cigarettes

Question 3. A. careless B. heavy C. harmful D. tired

Question 4. A. much B. a few C. a little D. little

Question 5. A. Everyone B. Not everyone C. No one D. Every lawmaker

Question 6. A. their own car B. own their car C. their car own D. own car

2. Reading books has many benefits that can help improve our lives. We can (1) _____ new knowledge while enjoying stories and interesting facts. It can also be a great way to improve our vocabulary and communication skills, as we learn new words, phrases and expressions. (2) _____, reading books is a calming and relaxing activity that helps to reduce stress levels. When we read books, we practise focusing and it improves our thinking and problem-solving skills. Additionally, research has shown that reading books (3) _____ can improve memory and brain function over time. It is important to choose the right book that is not (4) _____ difficult for our level, so we can really understand the story and learn from it. Before buying a book, you should read the (5) _____. This will give you a good idea of the book's difficulty level. If you are not sure which level of book to choose, ask a librarian or teacher (6) _____ help.

Question 1. A. use B. gain C. apply D. show

Question 2. A. Moreover B. However C. Although D. While

Question 3. A. regular B. regularly C. regularity D. irregular

Question 4. A. the evening B. at evening C. in the evening D. on the evening

Question 5. A. few first pages B. first pages few C. few page first D. first few pages

Question 6. A. about B. from C. with D. for

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.

Question 1. They won't finish on time if they don't start now.

- A. Unless they start now, they won't finish on time.

- B. Starting now means they won't finish on time.
- C. They won't finish on time if they start now.
- D. Even if they start now, they won't finish on time.

Question 2. She isn't tall. She can't reach the top shelf.

- A. She isn't enough tall to reach the top shelf.
- B. She isn't tall enough to reach the top shelf.
- C. She can't reach the top shelf enough to be tall.
- D. She has enough height to reach the top shelf.

Question 3. Peter likes surfing the Internet to get more information in his sparetime.

- A. Peter is into surfing the Internet to get more information in his sparetime.
- B. Peter is fond surfing the Internet to get more information in his sparetime.
- C. Peter interested in surfing the Internet to get more information in his sparetime.
- D. Peter is into surfing the Internet to get more information on his sparetime.

Question 4. My sister doesn't make handicraft as skillfully as me.

- A. My sister makes handicraft as skillfully as me.
- B. My sister makes handicrafts skillfullier than me.
- C. I make handicrafts more skilfully than my sister.
- D. I make handicraft more skilful than my sister.

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.

Question 1. When / worst / avalanche / in / past?

- A. When did the worst avalance in the past?
- B. When is the worst avalance in the past?
- C. When was worst avalanche in the past?
- D. When was the worst avalanche in the past?

Question 2. We / should / tell / friends / recycling / we / should / reuse / water / bottle.

- A. We should tell our friends about recycling so that we should reuse water bottle.
- B. We should tell our friends about recycling, so we should reuse water bottles.
- C. We should tell our friends about recycling, and we should reuse water bottles.
- D. We should tell our friends in recycling and we should reuse water bottles.

Question 3. Who/ Carol and Bill / visit/ next Sunday?

- A. Who will Carol and Bill visit on next Sunday?
- B. Who do Carol and Bill visit next Sunday?
- C. Who Carol and Bill will visit next Sunday?
- D. Who will Carol and Bill visit next Sunday?

Question 4. If/ I/ finish/ project/ I/ go/ movie/ you

- A. If I finish my project, I go to the movie with you
- B. If I finished my project, I will go to the movie with you.
- C. If I finish my project, I would go to the movie with you
- D. If I finish my project, I will go to the movie with you.

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 question.

Question 1. What does this road sign mean?



- A. You must stop here
- B. You must turn left.
- C. You must slow down
- D. You must not enter this road

Question 2. What does the notice say ?



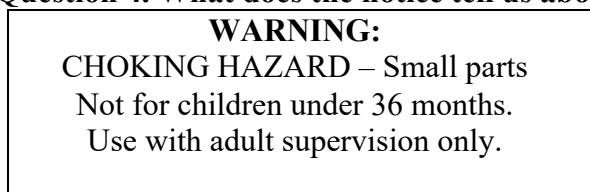
- A. The library is closed on holidays.
- B. You can go to the library on Mondays
- C. The library is open all days.
- D. The library is closing for renovation.

Question 3. What does the sign say?



- A. You can't use water for free here.
- B. You can't touch the faucet in use.
- C. Don't turn off the water tap.
- D. Don't leave the water tap on after use.

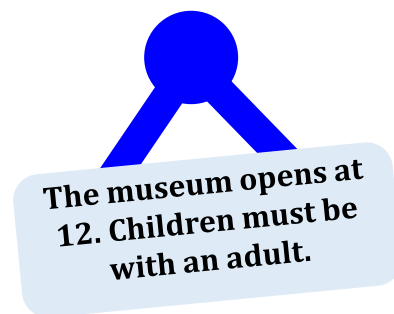
Question 4. What does the notice tell us about?



- A. This toy is only suitable for children over 3 years old.
- B. This toy only works with adult supervision.
- C. Children at all ages must not play this toy.
- D. This toy is only for small children.

Question 5. What does the notice say?

- A. Children can visit the museum if they are with an adult.
- B. Adults can take children to the museum in the morning.
- C. Adults with children over 12 will enjoy the museum.
- D. Children can visit the museum alone if they are over 12.



Question 6. What does the notice say?

- A. The floor is safe and dry; there is no need to be careful.
- B. The floor is always slippery and may be dangerous.
- C. The floor becomes slippery when wet; you should be careful.
- D. The floor is clean and safe for walking at all times.



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

1.

Vietnam is home to 54 different ethnic groups, each with its own unique culture, language, and traditions. The largest group is the Kinh, who make up about 86% of the population. Other groups include the Tay, Thai, H'mong, and Khmer, among many others. These groups live in various regions across the country, from the northern mountains to the central highlands and southern areas.

Each ethnic group has its own customs, clothing, and festivals, which reflect its distinct way of life. For example, the H'mong people are known for their colorful, embroidered clothes and traditional handicrafts, while the Tay people celebrate festivals like "Lung Tai" with dances and songs to honor their ancestors. . The Khmer people celebrate Ok Om Bok, a traditional moon worship festival, which features boat races and prayers. Each of these festivals adds to the country's rich cultural landscape.

In schools, students often learn about the country's ethnic diversity, gaining knowledge about the traditions and customs of these groups. Many believe it is important to preserve these cultural practices as part of Vietnam's heritage, as they strengthen national identity and help people understand and respect each other's differences.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the reading passage?

- A. There are only a few ethnic groups in Vietnam.
- B. Vietnam's ethnic diversity is rich and unique.
- C. Only the Kinh people have special customs.
- D. All ethnic groups in Vietnam have the same traditions.

Question 2: Where do some of Vietnam's ethnic groups live?

- A. Only in the central highlands.
- B. In all regions, including mountains and highlands.
- C. Only in the southern areas.
- D. In large cities across the country.

Question 3: The word "customs" in the text is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. traditional practices
- B. new ideas
- C. personal habits
- D. simple rules

Question 4: Why is it important to preserve cultural practices in Vietnam?

- A. To help people become famous.
- B. To strengthen national identity and respect for differences.
- C. To improve economic growth.
- D. To make everyone speak the same language.

Question 5: The word "unique" in the text is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. common
- B. colorful
- C. special
- D. traditional

Question 6: What is one benefit of learning about ethnic diversity NOT mentioned in the text?

- A. It teaches respect for different cultures.
- B. It makes people better dancers.
- C. It strengthens national identity.
- D. It helps preserve cultural practices.

2.

SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW

Although there various wedding styles in America, most weddings still follow certain traditions. One of those is an old saying that dates back to 19th century England about what a bride should wear or carry: "Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue."

A bride wears **something old** to remind her of her family and the past. Some brides wear their mother's wedding dress or a piece of her jewelry. **Something new** means good "**luck**" and hope for a happy future with her new husband. Again, this item may be the dress, but often "**it**" is a pair of new shoes. **Something borrowed** such as a friend's handkerchief a married friend's bridal veil means the bride has friends and family who are willing to help her. **Something blue** is a symbol of "**trust**" and faith between the couple. These days, some brides are creative with this item by painting their fingernails a light blue color or wearing a garter on their leg. Another tradition says that the groom should take the garter after the ceremony and throw it to the single men. The man who catches it will be the next one to get married.

(Source: Adapted from Power Content Reading 1)

Question 1. Which of the following is a good title for the text?

- A. Various types of weddings.
- B. A wedding tradition and its meaning.
- C. What should be worn on your wedding day.
- D. How to plan a traditional wedding.

Question 2. What might the bride do to remind her of the past?

- A. She might wear a pair of new shoes.
- B. She might carry a friend's handkerchief.
- C. She might wear her mother's wedding dress.
- D. She might paint her fingernails a light

blue color.

Question 3. The word '**luck**' is closest in meaning to _____

- A. fortune B. occasion C. failure D. opportunity
- Question 4.** The word "it" refers to _____
- A. a pair of shoes B. luck C. item D. future
- Question 5.** The word 'trust' is opposite in meaning to _____
- A. safety B. confidence C. belief D. suspicion

Question 6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The groom should take the garter before the ceremony and throw it to the single men
 B. Some brides wear their mother's jewelry to remind of the past
 C. The brides hope for a happy future with her new husband
 D. **Blue** is a symbol of trust and faith between the couple

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 fits each of the numbered blanks

1. Teenagers today live in a very competitive world. It is more important than ever to succeed at school if you hope (1) _____. It's no wonder that many young people worry about letting down their parents, their peers and themselves.

(2) _____. Physical exercise is a good release for stress because it increases certain chemicals in the brain which calm you down. You have to get enough sleep (3) _____.

Another way to avoid stress is to manage your time effectively. (4) _____. Know your limits and try not to take on top much. Finally, if it all gets beyond your control, don't panic or get hysterical. Find the time to sit down quietly and breathe deeply for ten to twenty minutes. Do this regularly, and it will help you calm down and put things into perspective.

- A. to avoid stress and to stay healthy
 B. There are some ways to deal with stress
 C. It is better to do a few tasks really well, than lots of tasks badly.
 D. to have a chance in the job market afterwards

2. People have different hobbies and ways to relax in their free time. Some enjoy outdoor activities like hiking and cycling, (1) _____. Reading books is another popular hobby because it helps people relax and learn new things. (2) _____. For example, some people love fiction, while others prefer non-fiction or magazines. Watching movies and playing games are also common pastimes. Many enjoy going to the cinema, (3) _____. In addition, some people like to play board games with friends or family. (4) _____. It is important to find a hobby that you enjoy, as it helps you feel happy and relaxed.

- A. but it can also be done at home
 B. which allows them to stay active and healthy
 C. People can choose from different genres
 D. Spending time doing something fun is a great way to relax

LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text. (Track 08)

1. The Cham have lived along the coast of _____ Vietnam for alongtime.
 2. Betel chewing is very _____ to people's daily life and traditional rituals.
 3. _____ wear shirts fastened down the center with buttons.
 4. The _____ of Cham live in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan.
 5. Cham women take the initiative in _____.

Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true)/ F(false) for each statement.

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	The Cham don't possess a rich culture.		
2.	The Cham often eat fish, meat and bulb vegetables with rice.		
3.	Rice and can wines are Cham's unfavourite drinks.		
4.	Cham women wear long-sleeved pullover blouses.		
5.	The children are named after the family name of the father.		

-----THE END-----

BGH duyệt

Tổ nhóm chuyên môn

GV ra đề cương

Kiều Thị Tâm

Lê Thu Trang