**VIET HUNG SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**SCHOOL YEAR: 2023 - 2024**

**REVISION FOR THE FIRST FINAL TERM TEST**

**GRADE 9**

**Content:** grammar and vocabularies from unit 1 to unit 6.

**I. Grammar:**

**1. COMPLEX SENTENCES**

a. **Dependent clauses of purpose**

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

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

b. **Dependent clauses of reason**

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

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

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

c. **Dependent clauses of time**

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

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

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

d. **Dependent clauses of contrast**

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

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

**2. COMPARISONS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

+) the second, the third + superlative

+ by far + superlative

**Irregular:**

 **Adj So sánh hơn So sánh nhất**

good/well better best

 bad worse worst

 little less least

 much / many more most

 far further / farther furthest/ farthest

**3. PHRASAL VERBS:**

**\* Some common phrasal verbs:**

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

- break down: bị hư

- break in/into: đột nhập vào nhà

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

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

- call off: hủy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- come up against sth: đối mặt với cái gì

 - come up with: nghĩ ra

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

- cut down on sth: cắt giảm cái gì đó

- deal with: giải quyết

- dress up: ăn mặc đẹp

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

- figure out; suy ra, tìm ra

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

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

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

- go down: giảm, đi xuống

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

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

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

- make up one's mind: quyết định

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

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

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

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

**4.** **INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED SPEECH)**

***4.1 Đổi thì của câu:***

Thì của các động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp thay đổi theo một nguyên tắc chung là lùi thì về quá khứ:

 **Direct Indirect**

 - Present simple - Past simple

 - Present continuous - Past continuous

 - Present perfect - Past perfect

 - Past simple - Past perfect

 - Will - Would

 - Can/may/must - Could/might/had to

***4.2 Các thay đổi khác:***

***a. Thay đổi Đại từ***

Các đại từ nhân xưng và tính từ sở hữu khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp thay đổi

Eg: I -> he / she

 We -> they

 My -> his / her

…………….

***Eg: Jane said, “Tom, you should listen to me.”***

->  *Jane told Tom that he should listen to me.*

***b. Các thay đổi ở trạng từ không gian và thời gian:***

 **Direct Indirect**

 This => That

 That => That

 These => Those

 Here => There

 Now => Then

 Today => That day

 Ago => Before

 Tomorrow => The next day / the following day

 The day after tomorrow => In two days’ time / two days after

 Yesterday => The day before / the previous day

 The day before yesterday => Two days before

 Next week => The following week

 Last week => The previous week / the week before

 Last year => The previous year / the year before

**Examples:**

She said,“I saw the schoolboy *here* in this room *today*. ”

**->**  She said that she had seen the schoolboy *there* in *that* room *that day*.

\* ***S + said / told (that) + S + V …………..***

 ***S + asked + if/ whether + S + V ……..***

 ***S + asked + wh- question + S + V + …….***

 ***S + wonder/ have no idea … + whether / Wh-question + to-infinitive***

**5. USED TO DO SOMETHING:**

**Form:**

**(+) S + used to + V**

**(-) S + didn’t use to + V**

**(?) Did (not) + S + use to + V?**

Ex: (+) I used to smoke a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.

 (-) She didn’t use to drink milk when she was young.

 (?) Did he use to live here?

**Note:**

**- BE/GET USED TO:**

**Form:**

**S + be/get used to + V-ing = S + be/get accustomed to + V-ing**

Ex: - I am used to getting up early in the morning.

 - He didn’t complain about the noise next door. He was used to it.

**6. WISH for present:**

**Form:**

**S + wish(es) + S + V(past simple)**

Ex: - I wish I knew the answer to this question. (At present I don’t know the answer).

 - She wishes she didn’t have so much work to do. (She has a lot of work to do).

**WISH for future:**

 **S + wish(es) + S + would/ could + V**

**7. Impersonal passive:**

**It + to be + past participle + that + S + V**

Ex: People think he drives dangerously.

=> It’s thought that he drives dangerously.

**8. Suggest + V-ing/ clause with should.**

 **S + suggest + V - ing**

 **S + suggest + (that) + S + (should) + bare infinitive**

**Ex:**

* He suggested travelling together for safety, since the area was so dangerous.
* She suggests that we should go out for dinner.
* His doctor suggested that he should reduce his working hours and take some exercises.

**9. PAST PERFECT**

**Form:**

 **(+) S + had + Vp2/ed + O**

 **(-) S + hadn’t + Vp2/ed + O**

 **(?) Had (not) + S + Vp2/ed + O?**

**10. ADJECTIVE + TO -INFINITIVE:**

**It + be + adjective (for sb) + to-infinitive**

Ex: - It is necessary (for you) to know another language.

 - It is kind of you to help me.

**S + be + adjective + to-infinitive**

Ex: I am happy to hear from you.

**S + be + adjective + that + clause**

Ex: I was glad that you gained the scholarship.

**II. Exercises**

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

1. A. seniority B. seek C. west D. physical

2. A. climbing B. basket C. subway D. club

3. A. problem B. popular C. convenient D. rod

4. A. island B. pilgrim C. surprising D. shrine

5. A. sculpture B. structure C. future D. culture

6. A. complex B. citadel C. cavern D. contestant

7. A. pleasure B. measure C. treasure D. great

8. A. example B. feed C. ink D. inhumane

9. A. yacht B. chapter C. manage D. panel

10. A. hall B. doll C. chalk D. forecast

**Ex2. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

1. A. surprise B. event C. behave D. damage

2. A. develop B. understand C. imagine D. consider

3. A. wander B. embroider C. embarrass D. preserve

4. A. pasture B. artisan C. lacquer D. surface

5. A. historical B. fascinating C. valuable D. memorable

6. A. archaeology B. administrative C. geological D. ecological

7. A. design B. occasion C. depend D. puppet

8. A. teacher               B. lesson                         C. action                  D. police

9. A. committee B. astounding C. picturesque D. contestant

10. A. development B. education C. interactive D. entertainment

**Ex3. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence.**

1. Many children in our village are still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They can’t read or write.

A. creative B. illiterate C. unhealthy D. traditional

2. We usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ourselves by playing hike and seek or flying kites.

A. behave B. collect C. imagine D. entertain

3. Laura is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of writing in her dairy every day.

A. habit B. custom C. practice D. generation

4. You have to use your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you read the story.

A. mind B. brain C. imagination D. head

5. Tom says he can’t put up with Mary’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any longer.

A. behaviour B. behave C. action D. activity

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we used to cook five-color sticky rice on the first day of the lunar month.

A. Tradition B. Traditional C. Traditionally D. Traditionaly

7. The children started to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each part of the story.

A. go out B. play out C. cry out D. act out

8. Thirty years ago only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the city had the television.

A. wealth B. wealthy C. wealthiest D. wealthiness

9. The expert explained that the upper of the bridge was in very bad condition.

A. building B. structure C. foundation D. roof

10. Something immediately to prevent teenagers from in factories and mines.

A. should be done – being exploited B. we should do – exploiting

C. should be – be exploited D. should have been – exploited

11. In 1978, the south and north Cat Tien parks were put the State’s protection.

A. above B. with C. of D. under

12. Architect Kasik is honoured with his statue in Hoi An in for his restoration work done at the My Son Sanctuary.

A. recognition B. admiration C. agreement D. knowledge

13. This car .

A. was manufactured in Japan by Toyota last year.

B. was manufactured by Toyota last year in Japan.

C. was manufactured last year in Japan by Toyota.

D. last year was manufactured in Japan by Toyota.

14. It that China dug up the ocean floor to build artificial islands.

A. would be said B. is said C. says D. said

15. The Thang Long Imperial Citadel was built on the location of a Chinese dating from the 7th century.

A. border B. soldier C. battle D.fortress

16. The situation to continue.

A. cannot allow B. cannot be allowed

C. cannot have allowed D. cannot be allowing

17. Before 1975 in South Viet Nam, there 3 state universities built in cities of Hue, Saigon, Can Tho.

A. were B. would be C. was D. used to be

18. Many workers wish that they labour contracts with the companies.

A. were signing B. sign C. signed D. were signed

19. On arrival at home I (find) that she just (leave) just a few minutes before.

A. had found – left B. have found – have just left

C. found – had just left D. found – left

20. ............... photosynthesis were to stop, life would disappear from the planet Earth relatively quickly.

A. For B. However C. If D. Although

21. It was late, ..................... I decided to phone home.

A. however B. but C. although D. and

22. Minh had a terrible headache. .............., he went to school.

A. Therefore B. But C. However D. Although

23. Of the four shirts, which is expensive?

A. the best B. the most C. the more D. the greater

24. She plays the guitar …………………………… as her sister.

A. as beautifully B. more beautifully C. as beautiful D. the most beautifully

25. This car is than mine.

A. less expensive B. as expensive C. expensive D. not so expensive

26. Julia asked me where I \_\_\_\_\_\_ from.

A. come B. came C. to come D. coming

27. I asked Ba \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to enter IT school.

A. are you planning B. if he is planning C. was he planning D. if he was planning

28. He told me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him up at five o'clock.

A. please pick B. to pick C. should pick D. I can pick

29. Mr Phong told me that he would give me his answer the \_\_\_\_\_\_ day.

A. previous B. following C. before D. last

30. My teacher said Columbus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_America in 1942.

A. discovered B. had discover C. was discovering D. would discover

31. The guest told the host that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I must go now B. she must go now

C. she had to go now D. she had to go then

32. If I……………a lot of money now, I …………… a new car.

A. have /will buy B. have / would buy C. had/ will buy D. had/ would buy

33. If you press that button what \_\_\_\_\_?

A. would happen B. would have happened C. will happen D. happen

34. I wish I ……………………………. to the movie with you.

A. could go B. go C. will go D. can go
35. I wish the weather …………..…………….warm, so we could go swimming.

A. is B. had been C. can be D. were
36. We will not go to Ha Long Bay next week. I wish we ………… there.

A. will go B. had gone C. have gone D. would go

37. Today many childhood diseases\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by early immunization.

A.are preventing B. can prevent C. prevent D. can be prevented

38. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about it, will you be able to answer?

A. are asked B. ask C. will be asked D. asked

39. Do you get your heating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. checking B. check C. be checked D. checked

40. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_here a few minutes ago.

A. comes B. came C. has come D. come

**Ex 4.** **Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. George took his daughter to the doctor because she was **ill**.

A. sick  B. healthy C. tired D. strong

2. Before it spread all over the world, the swine flu virus **originated** in China.

A. entered B. ended  C. started  D. finished

3. Well, **shopping isn’t my cup of tea either**. I’d rather stay at home and read a book.

A. I enjoy shopping tremendously  B. I must have regular meals while shopping

C. I do not enjoy shopping at all D. I don’t usually drink tea while shopping

4**.** I am **pleased** that you passed your exams with good results.

 A. delighted  B. bored  C. unhappy  D. dissatisfied

5. She could be in an **awful** mood and refuse to answer my questions.

 A. happy  B. bad  C. different  D. awesome

6. The Internet is **available** in cities and towns, so we cannot easily get access to it in the

countryside.

 A. safe B. existing  C. traditional D. helpful

7. You shouldn’t walk at night alone in this area. It’s very **dangerous**.

A. unsafe  B. crowded  C. entertaining  D. convenient

8*.*The guests at Japanese Embassy reception enjoyed it very much but refused to eat the **raw** fish

A. rotten B. fresh C. uncooked D. stale

9. His school is **located** in the mountainous are

A. lain  B. stayed  C. situated   D. stood

10. There are some **drawbacks** in the city life nowadays.

A. bad   B. good C. disadvantages D. advantages

**Ex5:** **Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. A calculating machine can do calculations **with lightning speed**.

  A. very slowly  B. incorrectly   C. very quickly  D. perfectly

2. The church is quite an **ancient** building.

  A. modern  B. historic  C. old  D. fresh

3. She’s been trying to find a good job in the city and she’s finally **succeeded**.

  A. managed B. stopped  C. lost D. failed

4. When being interviewed, You should **focus on**what the interviewer is saying or asking you.

  A. be related         B. express interested in

 C. to pay no attention to   D. be interested in

5. They"ve always **encouraged**me in everything I"ve wanted to do.

  A. impaired B. unpardoned                  C. misconstrue   D. discouraged

6. The International Organizations are going to be in a **temporary** way in the country.

  A. guess B. complicated  C. permanent D. soak

7. She was happy that she could **get in touch with** a lot of her old friends when she went abroad to study.

  A. lose control of   B. lose contact with   C. make room for  D. put in charge of

8. He suggests that mothers **employed** full-time will not be able to give their children enough care and attention.

 A. out of work  B. working  C. out of order  D. staying home

9. My dad is **encouraging** me to choose maths, literature and English.

  A. motivating  B. reinforcing C. comforting  D. discouraging

10. My mother often tells me never to **accept** a lift from someone I’ve just met!

  A. refuse  B. help  C. prevent D. deny

**Ex6: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

1. Nga: “I can’t join the trip to Bat Trang with you all.” - Trang: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 A. How was that?   B. That’s awesome!

 C. How do you go there? D. What a pity!

2. A: “ He had to work 12 hours every day” – B: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. sure B. how cool! C. I can imagine that D. I wish I could go

3. A: “ Children used to play outdoors with things they found like stone or feathers !”

 B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I wish I could go back to that time B. Yes, I wish I saw them more often

C. How cool! D. sure

4. Why don’t we help our parents with some DIY projects? - I think it is very useful.

A. That’s a good idea. B. No, I don’t. C. Yes, we will. D. Never mind

5. A: Thank you for your help.

 B: …………………….

A. Have a nice day B. Thanks a lot C. You are welcome D. Good

6. A: I got mark 10 in English.
 B: ………..

A. Good for you. Thanks B. Well done! C. You’re welcome. D. Sure

7. Sue: “This morning I was stuck in a traffic jam for an hour.” - Jack: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. How bad!  B. That’s Ok.  C. That’s exciting  D. Good job!

8. “Let’s have some coffee.” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

  A. Sorry. B. I’d love to but I may be awake at night.

  C. Once in a blue moon. D. Yes, spot on!

9. “Can you see anything from there? - “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

  A. No, thanks.  B. A small red house, a garden and a lake**.**

  C. You look so excited!  D. Wow, it’s beautiful!

10. “My life’s got stuck these days. I am so depressed and unable to think of anything.” -"\_\_\_\_\_."

  A. Stay calm. Everything will be alright.  B. Stay stuck there.

  C. No, thanks. D. You will be tired

**Ex7. 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 blank.**

Mr. Brown and some volunteer conservationists are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the beach a clean and beautiful place again. After listening to Mr. Brown’s instructions, they are divided (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three groups.

Group 1 and group 2 should check the sand, and group 3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into plastic bags, and they will be (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Mr. Brown. He will take the bags to the garbage dump. Each member will be given a map to find the right place. They won’t (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the picnic lunch provided by Mrs. Smith until the whole area is clean. They are all eager to work hard so as to refresh this (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area.

1. A: made  B: to make  C: making  D: make

2. A: to B: on   C: into  D: in

3. A: elected B: chosen  C: selected  D: collected

4. A: make B: eat   C: do   D: cook

5. A: spoiled  B: spoil  C: spoiling  D: spoils

**Ex8.** **Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

***Sydney*** was founded as a British colony in 1788. Sydney was the first everlasting European settlement in Australia and today it is the country’s largest city area, with about 4 million residents. Sydney is the seat of state government as the capital of New South Wales, Australia’s most populous and economically important state. The city is an active cultural centre with a varied economy based on service industries, tourism, manufacturing, and international commerce. Its port is one of the leading centers of **intercontinental** trade in the Asia-Pacific region. Sydney is located on Australia’s southeastern coast at Port Jackson, a large, sheltered, deep-water inlet of the Tasman Sea.

Sydney is well-known for its *Opera House*. The *Sydney Opera House* is the centerpiece of the city’s places for live performances of ballet, opera, and classical music. The Australian Opera, Australian Ballet, and Sydney Dance companies regularly stage performances there. Moreover, the place often hosts internationally touring performances. Sydney also has many places for musical theater, drama, and popular music. The Sydney Theatre Company is one of many successful theatre companies in the city. Sydney is also home to the internationally praised Australian Chamber Orchestra and Sydney Symphony Orchestra.

The cultural life of Sydney is exciting and varied, reflecting the multicultural nature of the city. Many festivals, parades, and outdoor concerts cheer up the city streets in the summer months. **Annual** events include the Sydney Festival in January and February, the Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras in March, the Royal Easter Show in April, and the multicultural festival Carnival in September and October. Sydney has also become world renowned for its street parties and fireworks on New Year"s Eve and on Australia Day, celebrated on Sydney"s Founding date, January 26.

***1. The word* intercontinental *in the first paragraph could be best replaced with……***

  A: out of continents         B: into continents

 C: within continents  D: between continents

***2. According to the second paragraph, which of the following is TRUE of the Sydney Opera House?***

  A: This building makes Sydney famous. B: Plays are not performed here.

  C: International film festivals are held here.           D: This place hosts live modern music programs.

***3. According to the first paragraph, the following are true of Sydney EXCEPT……***

  A: Today it has a population of nearly 4 million people.

 B: It was set up in the 18th  century.

  C: Now Sydney is the capital of Australia.

 D: Europe had it as the first settlement in Australia.

***4. In the last paragraph, the word* “annual” *can be best replaced by……***

  A: yearly                     B: every year              C: all year round D: each year

***5. From the passage, it can be inferred that Sydney was established……***

A: on New Year’s Eve, 1791       B: in January, 1788

C: in April, 1789 D: in October, 1790

**Ex9. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.**

You can do a few things to make homework less stressful. First, be sure you understand what you have to do in your assignment. Write it down in your notebook if you need to, and don’t be afraid to ask questions about what is expected.

Second, use any extra time you have at school to work on your homework. Many schools have libraries that are specifically designed for students to study or to get their homework done.

Third, pace yourself. You need to plan your time. If it is a heavy homework day, you will need to **devote** more time to your homework.

Whenever you need some help, the first person you should ask for help is your teacher. Sometimes, it is good to have someone explain something that you are not completely sure of. In addition, you might also be able to get some help from another student. If there is a friend who is a good student, think about asking that person to study with you.

1. **In order to make homework less stressful, the first thing to do is \_\_\_**
2. to remember the deadline.

B. to understand what you have to do in your assignment.

C. to go to the school library as soon as possible.

D. to know who can do it for you.

1. **If you have any extra time at school, you should**
2. spend time with your friends. B. use it to make your day planner.

C. use it to understand the assignment. D. study or get your homework done.

1. **The word “devote” in the third paragraph can be best replaced by the word “\_\_\_”.**
2. Reduce B. spend C. develop D. waste
3. **When a student needs some help, the first person to ask for help is \_\_\_**
4. the best student at school. B. his teacher.

C. a member in his family. D. his friend.

1. **What is the main idea of the passage?**
2. Students can follow some advice to avoid worrying about homework.
3. Students should ask their teachers for help when they need it.
4. Students might get some help from their friends.
5. Students can do their homework in school libraries.

**Ex10. Choose the word or phrase in each of the following sentences that needs correcting.**

1. Everyone wishes they meet relatives on a special occasion such as wedding.

 A B C D

2. We didn’t used to have the dancers of the lion dance danced to drum music here.

 A B C D

3. The elders wish all of our traditions was preserved by the next generations.

 A B C D

4. Mary was drying the dishes when she was dropping the plates.

 A B C D

5. When I introduced Tom to Bob, they were shaking hands.

 A B C D

**Ex11. Mark letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

***1. They say that the doctor has made a serious mistake.***

A. The doctor is said that he has made a serious mistake.

B. It is said that the doctor has been made a serious mistake.

C. The doctor is said to have made a serious mistake.

D. The doctor is said to make a serious mistake.

***2. My shoes need cleaning.***

A. I need to clean my shoes. B. I have to clean my shoes.

C. Cleaning is needed for my shoes. D. I need to have my shoes cleaned.

***3. He started working as an engineer 5 years ago.***

A. He has started working as an engineer since 5 years ago.

B. He has worked as an engineer for 5 years.

C. He was working as an engineer 5 years ago.

D. He didn’t work as an engineer any more.

***4. She is the most intelligent woman I have ever met.***

A. I have never met a more intelligent woman than her.

B. She is not as intelligent as the women I have ever met.

C. I have ever met such an intelligent woman.

D. She is more intelligent than I.

***5. They don’t usually drink wine.***

A. They are not usually used to drinking wine.

B. They are not used to usually drinking wine.

C. They are not used to drinking wine.

D. They are not used to drink wine.

***6. It is more difficult to learn to speak English than to learn to write it.***

A. Learning to speak English is more difficult than to learn to write it.

B. Learning to speak English is as difficult as learning to write it.

C. Learning to speak English is more difficult than learning to write it.

D. Learning to speak English is not so difficult as learning to write it.

***7. They worked very hard in spite of their old age.***

A. Despite they were old, they worked very hard.

B. Although they were old, they worked very hard.

C. Though they were old age, they worked very hard.

D. Even though they old, they worked very hard.

***8. Larry didn’t buy the shirt because she didn’t have enough money.***

A. If Larry hadn’t had enough money, she wouldn’t have bought the shirt.

B. If Larry had had enough money, she would have bought the shirt.

C. If Larry had had enough money, she would buy the shirt.

D. If Larry had enough money, she would have bought the shirt.

***9. My father often walks in the park with my mother every morning.***

A. My father often has a walk in the park with my mother every morning.

B. My father often has walked in the park with my mother every morning.

C. My father often has walk in the park with my mother every morning.

D. My father often has had a walk in the park with my mother every morning.

***10. People believed he won a lot of money on the lottery.***

A. He is believed that he won a lot of money on the lottery.

B. He won a lot of money on the lottery, it is believed.

C. He is believed to have won a lot of money on the lottery.

D. He was believed to win a lot of money on the lottery.

***11. “Did you phone me yesterday?” Tom said to Mary.***

A. Tom asked Mary if she phoned him yesterday.

B. Tom asked Mary that she had phoned him the day before.

C. Tom asked Mary if she had phoned him the previous day.

D. Tom asked Mary if he had phoned her the day before.

***12. It took Jane three hours to sort out her stamps.***

A. Jane spent three hours to sort out her stamps.

B. Jane sorted out her stamps in three hours.

C. Jane spent on three hours sorting her stamps.

D. Jane took three hours to sort out her stamps.

***13. I’m sorry I missed your birthday party.***

A. I wish I had missed your birthday party.

B. I wish I didn’t miss your birthday party.

C. I wish I missed your birthday party.

D. I wish I had attended your birthday party.

***14. “You’d better put your money in the bank.” I said.***

A. I advised him to put his money in the bank.

B. I advised to put his money in the bank.

C. I advised his money to be put in the bank.

D. I advised he’d better put his money in the bank.

***15. The bag was so heavy that she couldn’t carry it upstairs.***

A. The bag was too heavy for her to carry it upstairs.

B. The bag was so heavy for her to carry upstairs.

C. The bag was heavy enough for her to carry upstairs.

D. The bag was too heavy for her to carry upstairs.

***16. “You’d better think carefully before applying for that job.” She said to me.***

 A. She said me to think carefully before applying for that job.

 B. She says me to think carefully before applying for that job.

 C. She advise me to think carefully before applying for that job.

 D. She advised me to think carefully before applying that job.

***17. The new restaurant looks good. However, it seems to have few customers*.**

A. The new restaurant look good, but it seems to have few customers.

B. The new restaurant looks well, but it seems to have few customers.

C. The new restaurant looks good, but it seems to have few customers.

D. The new restaurant looks good, and it seems to have few customers.

***18. Unless you see Tom, you will not know the truth.***

A. You cannot know the truth because you have seen Tom.

B. You will not see Tom, so you will not know the truth.

C. You know the truth, but you will not see Tom.

D. You will know the truth if you see Tom.

**19. The children couldn’t go swimming because the sea was too rough.**

A. The children couldn’t go swim because of the rough sea.

B. The children couldn’t go swimming because of the sea rough

C. The children couldn’t go swimming due of the rough sea.

D. The children couldn’t go swimming because of the rough sea.

***20. The table and the desk are the same size.***

A. The desk is bigger than the table.  B. The table is not as big as the desk.

C. The table is as big as the desk.  D. The table is bigger than the desk.

**Ex 12. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the meaningful sentence from the cues given.**

***1. We/ eat/ only/ much food/ as/ body/ need.***

A. We should eat only as much food as our body need.

B. We should eat only as much food as our body needing.

C. We should eat only as much food as our body to need.

D. We should eat only as much food as our body needs.

***2. The checkout time/ 12 noon/ this hotel.***

A. The checkout time is 12 noon at this hotel.

B. The checkout time is 12 mid noon at this hotel.

C. The checkout time has been 12 lunch noon at this hotel.

D. The checkout time was 12 noon at this hotel.

***3. Let’s/ sure that we/ at a hotel/ a swimming pool.***

A. Let’s making sure that we stay at a hotel with a swimming pool.

B. Let’s make sure that we will live at a hotel with a swimming pool.

C. Let’s make sure that we have lived at a hotel with a swimming pool.

D. Let’s make sure that we stay at a hotel with a swimming pool.

***4. If/ you/ work/ feel hungry/ you/ healthier snacks/ such/ fruits or vegetables.***

 A. If you work and feel hungry, you can have healthier snacks, such as fruits or vegetables.

B. If you work and feel hungry, you can have healthier snacks, such fruits or vegetables.

C. If you work to feel hungry, you can have healthier snacks, such as fruits or vegetables.

 D. If you work and feel hungry, you could have healthier snacks, such as fruits or vegetables.

***5. Jack/ recover/ quickly/ his serious illness***

A. Jack was recovered very quickly from his serious illness.

B. Jack has recovered quite quickly from his serious illness.

C. Jack will recover quite quickly after his serious illness.

D. Jack recovered more quickly over his serious illness.

***6. we/ should/ think/ positive/ how/ protect/ environment/.***

A. We should think positive how to protect our environment.

B. We should think positively how to protect our environment.

C. We should think positively how to protecting our environment.

D. We should think positive how protecting our environment.

**BGH duyệt Tổ nhóm chuyên môn Người lập**

**Kiều Thị Tâm Hoàng Thị Thu Hiền Vũ Thị Thu Hà**