

Lưu ý: Các con trình bày bài ra giấy kiểm tra theo các đề, nộp lại cho giáo viên bộ môn sau khi đi học trở lại.

ĐỀ 1

Phần I: Đọc – hiểu

Đọc ngữ liệu sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới:

- *Tác đất tác vàng.*
- *Ráng mỡ gà, có nhà thì giữ.*
- *Mau sao thì nắng, vắng sao thì mưa.*
- *Tháng hai trồng cà, tháng ba trồng đỗ.*

(Ngữ văn 7- tập 1, trang 3)

Câu 1: Xác định thể loại và phương thức biểu đạt chính của những câu trên. Trình bày khái niệm thể loại đó.

Câu 2: Liệt kê những phép tu từ được sử dụng trong ngữ liệu.

Câu 3: Trong những câu trên, câu nào là câu rút gọn và rút gọn thành phần nào?

Câu 4: Giải thích ý nghĩa câu: **“Ráng mỡ gà, có nhà thì giữ”**

Câu 5: Tìm trong chương trình một câu em đã học có cùng thể loại và ý nghĩa với câu em vừa giải thích.

Phần II: Tập làm văn

Câu **Tác đất tác vàng** gọi cho em suy nghĩ gì về vai trò của đất với đời sống con người? Em cần làm gì để gìn giữ nguồn tài nguyên ấy? Hãy trình bày bằng một đoạn văn.

Gợi ý: Các con triển khai đoạn văn theo các ý sau:

- *Giải thích ý nghĩa của câu tục ngữ.*
- *Nêu vai trò của đất với cuộc sống con người.*
- *Đưa ra một vài giải pháp để giữ gìn nguồn tài nguyên đất*

(Đối với các đề bài tương tự các con tham khảo để có cách triển khai phù hợp.)

ĐỀ 2:

Phần I: Đọc – hiểu

Đọc các câu tục ngữ sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới:

- *Chết trong còn hơn sống đục*
- *Đói cho sạch, rách cho thơm*
- *Thương người như thể thương thân.*
- *Học ăn, học nói, học gói, học mở.*

(Ngữ văn 7- tập 1, trang 12 - 14)

Câu 1: Các câu trên thuộc thể loại văn học nào và viết về chủ đề gì?

Câu 2: Phương thức biểu đạt chính của những ngữ liệu trên là gì?

Câu 3: Liệt kê những phép tu từ được sử dụng trong các ngữ liệu trên.

Câu 4: Giải thích nghĩa câu tục ngữ: **“Đói cho sạch, rách cho thơm”**.

Câu 5. Tìm một câu tục ngữ có ý nghĩa tương tự với câu tục ngữ vừa được giải thích ở trên.

Phần II: Tập làm văn

Câu tục ngữ *Ăn quả nhớ kẻ trồng cây* gợi nhắc chúng ta về đức tính tốt đẹp nào của con người? Em đã làm gì để rèn luyện đức tính tốt đẹp ấy? Hãy trình bày thành một đoạn văn.

Gợi ý: Các con triển khai đoạn văn theo các ý sau:

- Giải thích ý nghĩa câu tục ngữ
- Trả lời câu hỏi: vì sao chúng ta cần phải có đức tính tốt đẹp ấy? (3-4 câu văn)
- Đưa ra một số giải pháp để rèn luyện cho mình đức tính tốt đẹp ấy.

(Đối với các đề bài tương tự các con tham khảo để có cách triển khai phù hợp.)

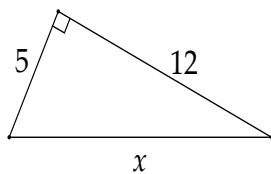
A. LÝ THUYẾT

Ôn tập các kiến thức sau:

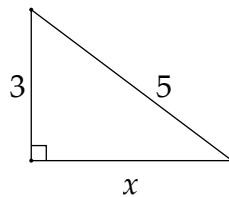
- Các trường hợp bằng nhau của tam giác.
- Tam giác cân, tam giác vuông cân, tam giác đều.
- Định lí Py-ta-go thuận, định lí Py-ta-go đảo.
- Các trường hợp bằng nhau của tam giác vuông.

B. BÀI TẬP

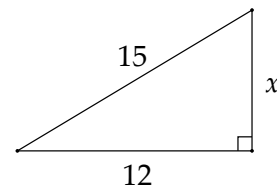
Bài 1: Tính độ dài x trong mỗi hình vẽ sau:



Hình 1



Hình 2



Hình 3

Bài 2: Tam giác ABC vuông tại A, $AB = 15\text{cm}$, $BC = 25\text{cm}$. Tính AC

Bài 3: $\triangle ABC$ vuông tại A, $AH \perp BC$. Biết $BH = 9\text{cm}$, $AH = 12\text{cm}$, $AC = 20\text{cm}$. Tính AB và HC.

Bài 4: $\triangle ABC$ có $AB = 8\text{cm}$, $AC = 15\text{cm}$, $BC = 17\text{cm}$.

Chứng minh rằng: Tam giác ABC vuông tại A.

Bài 5: Tam giác ABC cân tại A. M là trung điểm của BC. E thuộc AM.

a. Chứng minh rằng: Tam giác EBC cân tại E.

b. Biết $AM = 8\text{cm}$, $BC = 12\text{cm}$. Tính AB.

Bài 6: Cho góc $xOy = 60^\circ$. Ot là phân giác của góc xOy . M thuộc Ot. Kẻ $MA \perp Ox$, $MB \perp Oy$. Tia AM cắt Oy tại C, tia BM cắt Ox tại D

a. $\triangle OAB$ là tam giác gì? b. $\triangle MAB$ là tam giác gì? c. $\triangle MCD$ là tam giác gì?

Bài 7: Tam giác ABC vuông tại A, góc $ABC = 60^\circ$. BI là phân giác của $\angle ABC$. Kẻ $IE \perp BC$.

a. $\triangle ABE$ là tam giác gì? b. $\triangle IAE$ là tam giác gì?

c. Biết $AB = 3\text{cm}$, $BC = 5\text{cm}$. Tính AC.

A. Grammar

I. HỎI VÀ TRẢ LỜI VỀ KHOẢNG CÁCH (ASK & ANSWER ABOUT DISTANCE)

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Cách dùng | “How far” là câu hỏi thường được dùng để hỏi về khoảng cách, quãng đường giữa 2 địa điểm. Ta đặt “It” làm chủ ngữ trong câu để nói về khoảng cách. |
| Cấu trúc | How far is it from A to B? It is (about) + khoảng cách |
| Ví dụ | How far is it from your house to Tan Son Nhat airport? (Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn tới sân bay Tân Sơn Nhất bao xa?) It’s about 200 km (Khoảng 200 km) |
| Lưu ý | Trong câu trả lời về khoảng cách ta thường dùng “about” (khoảng chừng) khi không biết chính xác về khoảng cách đó. |

II. THÓI QUEN TRONG QUÁ KHỨ VỚI “USED TO”

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Cách dùng | “used to” được dùng để miêu tả những thói quen, hành động hoặc trạng thái đã xảy ra thường xuyên trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc, không còn ở hiện tại. |
| Cấu trúc | (+) S+ used to + V (-) S+ didn’t use to + V (+) Did + S+ use to + V? |
| Ví dụ | I used to listen to the radio. (Ngày trước tôi thường nghe đài) They used to go swimming together. (Ngày trước họ thường đi bơi cùng nhau) He didn’t use to play marbles. (Ngày trước anh ấy không chơi bi) Did you use to ride a buffalo? (Ngày trước bạn có đi cưỡi trâu không) |

B. Exercises

Bài 1: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

- How far is it from your apartment (from/to) the city centre?
- It is (at/ about) 1 kilometre.
- It is not very (near/far) from my house to the post office. It is just 500 metres.
- How far (is it/ it is) from your country to Japan?
- How (far/ much) is it from your location to the train station?
- My house is 2 kilometers (near/ far) from my grandparents’ bungalow.
- How far (is it/ are they) from here to the local museum?
- I think it is about 200 (metres/ metre) from here to the nearest bus stop.
- My school is not far (from/to) my house. I can walk to school every day.
- How far is it (from/ at) your office to the supermarket?

Bài 2: Điền một từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

- How _____ is it from your house to the city centre?
- How far is it from this restaurant to the nearest _____? It is about 1 kilometer from this restaurant to the nearest bank?
- How far _____ it from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City?
- It is about 5 kilometres from my house _____ yours.
- How far is _____ from your company to your apartment?
- It is _____ 3 kilometres.
- How far is it from my school to yours? _____ is about 8 kilometres
- How far is it _____ where you live to your company?

Bài 3: Dựa vào những câu trả lời cho trước, hãy viết câu hỏi về khoảng cách.

1. _____ ?

It is about 300 metres from here to the nearest post office.

2. _____ ?

It is about 3,900 kilometers from New York to California.

3. _____ ?

It is about 200 metres from my house to my family store.

4. _____ ?

It is about 4576.89 miles from Beijing to Berlin.

5. _____ ?

It is about 1 kilometer from my hotel to the beach.

6. _____ ?

It is about 500 metres from here to the place where I live.

7. _____ ?

It is about 200 kilometers from his hometown to the place where he lives now.

8. _____ ?

It is just 200 metres from the park to the parking lot.

9. _____ ?

It is approximately 4 kilometers from here to the airport.

10. _____ ?

It is about 60 kilometers from my parent's house to mine

Bài 4: Đánh dấu (✓) trước những câu trả lời đúng. Đánh dấu (X) trước những câu có lỗi sai và sửa lại cho đúng.

| | |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. How far is from your house to the nearest restaurant? _____ |
| _____ | 2. It is at 2 kilometers from my house to La Villa French restaurant. _____ |
| _____ | 3. How far is it from your university and my university? _____ |
| _____ | 4. It is not far from my university to yours _____ |
| _____ | 5. How far is it from here to our destination? _____ |
| _____ | 6. How far it is from our school to the camp site? _____ |
| _____ | 7. Its not far from our school to the camp site. _____ |
| _____ | 8. How far is it at the train station to the nearest drugstore? _____ |

Bài 5: Dựa vào gợi ý cho sẵn trong ngoặc, trả lời các câu hỏi về khoảng cách sau đây:

1. How far is it from your house to the gym? (300 metres)

2. How far is it from where you live to where you work? (2 kilometres)

3. How far is it from Hanoi to Hoi An? (about 800 kilometres)

4. How far is it from Earth to Mars? (about 34 miles)

5. How far is it from Earth to the nearest star? (4.2 light-years)

6. How far is it from North Pole to Equator? (about 100000 kilometres)

Bài 6: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

1. I (used to/ use to) collect stamps when I was nine years old.
2. My father (used to/ use to) be an excellent student at university.
3. I didn't (used to/ use to) eat with chopsticks when I lived in America.
4. Did they (used to/ use to) work in a big factory before their retirement?
5. Peter (used to/ use to) drive to work but now he doesn't.
6. My younger brother didn't use (walk/ to walk) to school
7. My classmates didn't (used to/ use to) like me.
8. There (used to/ use to) be a lot of trees along this street.
9. Horse and cart used to (be/is) the main way of transportation.
10. Coffee didn't (used to/ use to) be my favorite drink.
11. Did Sarah (used to/ use to) be Mr Vu's student?
12. My grandmother (used to travel/ use to travel) a lot before she got married.
13. Mr Ha(used to/ use to) work in Japan for 3 years.
14. I didn't (like used to/ use to like) reading books.
15. Did Jim and Jane (used to/ use to) hate each other?

Bài 7: Sử dụng cấu trúc “ used to V” với các động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau:

Travelling (1. not be)_____as quick and convenient as we see today. In the ancient world, people (2. travel)_____long distances just on foot. It (3. take)_____a lot of time for people to travel from place to place. As time when by, they knew to domesticate animals and use them for transportation. People (4. ride)_____horses, donkeys and camels instead of walking. Horse and cart (5. be)_____one of the main means of transportation and the cart (6. be)_____common worldwide before the Industrial Revolution. During the Industrial Revolution, many inventions were introduced. Modern rail transport systems (7. make)_____use of steam engine. The systems (8. be)_____the first practical form of mechanize land transport.

In the past, roads (9. be)_____narrow and there (10. be)_____vey few cars in the streets. People (11.not find)_____it easy to travel long distance because it (12.take)_____much time and money for transportation. However, today travelling is so easy and cheap thanks to the advancement of technology.

Bài 8: Sử dụng cấu trúc “ used to V” với các động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành câu. Sử dụng thể khẳng định, phủ định và nghi vấn sao cho hợp lý.

1. I (go)_____to work by bus but now I drive my car to work.
2. Joe and I (like)_____each other but now we are friends.
3. Sue (fancy)_____rock music but now she is a fan of it.
4. My uncle (work)_____as a police officer before he retired.
5. _____(you/ catch)fireflies when you were a child?
6. I (play)_____tennis with my friends but now I am too busy to continue.
7. My father (smoke)_____a lot but he gave up three years ago.
8. My brother (do)_____the washing but now he wants to help my mon do it
9. Jane (break)_____the speed limit and a police officer stopped her.
10. The Smiths (live)_____in the country but now they live and work in the city.
11. This doctor (be)_____famous but now everyone knows him.
12. My hometown (have)_____an amusement park but the authorities have opened one.

13. My student (be) _____ very bad at Math but now he improves a lot.
 14. Jim's brother (like) _____ reading comic but he stopped reading it 1 year ago.
 15. His parents (live) _____ in a small house but now they live in a big one.

❖ **BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO:**

Bài 9: Viết câu hỏi về khoảng cách sao cho hợp lý để hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau:

Jim: Hello, Jane. Long time no see

Jane: Oh, hello Jim. How's it going?

Jim: Great! I'm planning my summer vacation. I think I will do part-time job in my uncle's restaurant. But it's really far from my house.

Jane: (1) _____?

Jim: About 4 kilometres. Another plan is working in the local library. I remember it is near our school. (2) _____?

Jane: It's about 200 metres from our school to the local library.

Jim: Great! How about you, Jane? Have you planned anything in the summer?

Jane: I am going to visit my grandmother. She lives in Da Nang. This city is far from our city.

Jim: (3) _____?

Jane: I'm not so sure. After the visit, I will come back and find a part-time job.

Jim: How about joining with me in the library?

Jane: It's too far from my apartment. I can't walk or ride my bike to work.

Jim: (4) _____?

Jane: About 6 kilometers from the library to my apartment.

Jim: Why don't you take the bus? There is a bus stop near the local library?

Jane: (5) _____?

Jim: Just about 100 metres.

Jane: Sound good. I will consider it

Bài 10: Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, hãy viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh:

1. How far /it/ your company/ where you live? It/ about/ 10/ kilometre.

2. How far/ it/ Jane's apartment/ her school?

3. My father and I/ not/ use to/ spend/ time/ with/ each other.

4. This man/ use to/ be/ famous/ actor?

5. There/ not/ use to/ be/ many vehicles/ in the streets/ when/ I/ be/ young.

6. My family/ use to/ go sailing/ every/ weekend/ but/ now/ we/ not.

7. Her mother/ use to/ kiss/ hug/ her/ when/ she/ be/ kid.

8. Mrs Smith/ not/ use to/ do/ morning exercises/ but/ now/ she/ do/ regularly.

Bài 11: Sử dụng cấu trúc "used to V" với những động từ cho sẵn để hoàn thành những câu sau.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| drive | work | serve | believe |
| spend | deliver | be | go |

1. People _____ goods in ox carts.
2. There _____ very few cars in the streets.
3. When I was a kid, I _____ sailing with my brother.
4. When Mr Smith was young, he _____ a car without a driving license.

5. Jim _____ his weekend doing part-time job
6. People _____ that the Earth was flat.
7. This old man _____ as a librarian in the local library.
8. My grandfather _____ as a captain in the army.

Bài 12: Viết lại câu, sử dụng cấu trúc “used to”.

1. My mother worked at a restaurant 3 years ago but now she doesn't.

2. He was the president of Student Union but now he isn't.

3. There were many tree-lined streets in my hometown but now there is none of them.

4. My husband didn't do housework but now he does.

5. Children didn't play with high-tech devices at an early age but now they do.

6. The students didn't go to school by public transportation but now they do.

7. My city was a tourist destination but now it isn't.

8. Traffic jam didn't happen when I was small but it happens now.

TEST 1 UNIT 7

I. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>rest</u> | B. <u>help</u> | C. <u>garden</u> | D. <u>identify</u> |
| 2. A. <u>traffic</u> | B. <u>pavement</u> | C. <u>plane</u> | D. <u>station</u> |
| 3. A. <u>sign</u> | B. <u>mistake</u> | C. <u>triangle</u> | D. <u>drive</u> |
| 4. A. <u>nearest</u> | B. <u>head</u> | C. <u>bread</u> | D. <u>health</u> |
| 5. A. <u>railway</u> | B. <u>mail</u> | C. <u>sail</u> | D. <u>captain</u> |

II. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

1. Linda used to _____ morning exercise when she got up early.
A. did B. does C. doing D. do
2. My mum _____ the bus to work every day, but I cycle.
A. catches B. drives C. goes D. runs
3. You should look right and left when you go _____ the road.
A. down B. across C. up D. along
4. Bus is the main public _____ in Viet Nam.
A. travel B. tricycle C. transport D. vehicle
5. The play was so boring. _____, An saw it from beginning to end.
A. Therefore B. Despite C. However D. Although
6. She's sure that they will find the film _____.
A. entertaining B. entertain C. entertainment D. entertained
7. - "Do you like seeing a film?" - " _____"
A. No, I don't like it at all B. Sure. What film shall we see?
C. Who is in it? D. I'm sorry, I can't.
8. _____ being frightened by the images, Lan still liked the film so much.
A. In spite B. Despite C. Although D. Nevertheless
9. _____ is La Tomatina celebrated? - Every August.
A. Where B. Why C. When D. Which
10. My father liked the _____ of that singer.
A. perform B. performer C. performance D. performing
11. Does your bike ever _____ down on the way to school?

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of “used to” and the verb in bracket.

1. _____ (you/ enjoy) maths at school?
2. I _____ (not like) flying, but I love it now.
3. We _____ (be) friends, but we don't get on now.
4. _____ (John/ work) for IBM before he came here?
5. Winters _____ (not/ be) as cold as they are now.
6. She _____ (live) with her mother, but now she lives with her father.
7. I _____ (not do) any exercise.
8. _____ (he/ play) for Manchester United?

V. Write sentences with “it”. Use these cues.

1. 120 km/ Ho Chi Minh City/ Vung Tau
.....
2. 384,400 km/ the Earth/ the Moon
.....
3. not very far/ Ha Noi/ Noi Bai Airport
.....
4. 500 meters/ my house/ nearest shop
.....
5. 700 meters/ my house/ Youth Club
.....
6. five km/ my home village/ nearest town
.....

VI. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Who are the (1)_____ drivers? Which drivers are the safest on the roads? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced (2)_____ are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more (3)_____. Young men have the worst accident records of all. They often (4)_____ faster cars with bigger engines. One of the (5)_____ interesting facts in the survey is that passengers have an effect on the driver. When men have (6)_____ friends in the car, their driving become worse. When their wife or girlfriend is in the car, (7)_____, their driving is better. But opposite is true for women. Their driving is (8)_____ dangerous when their husband or boyfriend is in the car.

VII. Read the following text carefully and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gap.

When you are in Singapore, you can go about (1)_____ taxi, by bus, or by underground. I myself prefer the underground (2)_____ it is fast, easy and cheap. There are (3)_____ buses and taxis in Singapore and one cannot drive along the road (4)_____ and without many stops, especially on Monday morning. The underground is therefore usually quicker (5)_____ taxis or buses. If you do not know Singapore very well, it is difficult (6)_____ the bus you want. You can take a taxi, but it is (7)_____ expensive than the underground or a bus. On the underground, you find good maps that (8)_____ you the names of the stations and show you (9)_____ to get to them, so (10)_____ it is easy to find your way.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. by | B. in | C. at | D. on |
| 2. A. but | B. because | C. when | D. so |
| 3. A. few | B. a lot | C. many | D. some |
| 4. A. quick | B. quickly | C. quicker | D. quickest |
| 5. A. so | B. like | C. than | D. as |
| 6. A. find | B. to find | C. finding | D. found |
| 7. A. less | B. more | C. most | D. much |
| 8. A. tell | B. told | C. tells | D. telling |
| 9. A. who | B. what | C. when | D. how |

10. A. how

B. that

C. when

D. where

VIII. Read the text and fill in the blanks with correct words. Use the words in the box.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>in</i> | <i>live</i> | <i>their</i> | <i>with</i> | <i>from</i> |
| <i>sleep</i> | <i>are</i> | <i>and</i> | <i>or</i> | <i>gets</i> |

The streets are crowded (1)_____ the traffic. Taxis are bringing tired people (2)_____ the airport and the train stations to the hotels. They hope to (3)_____ a few hours before their busy day in the big city. Trucks (4)_____ bringing fresh fruits and vegetables into the city. Ships are bringing food (5)_____ fuel to the harbour.

By seven o'clock (6)_____ the morning, the streets are filled again with people. Millions of people (7)_____ in the big city, and millions of people who work in the big city live in the suburbs, the commuters, are hurrying to get to (8)_____ offices. Everyone is in a hurry. Some stop only to drink a cup of coffee. Others stop to buy the morning paper (9)_____ to have breakfast.

The noise of traffic (10)_____ louder. The policemen blow their whistles to stop the traffic or to hurry it along.

IX. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Yesterday, on the way home from school, I saw an accident. A boy was run over by a taxi when he was riding his bicycle. The boy's leg was broken and it was bleeding badly. Someone there tried to stop the bleeding. They put pressure on it and held it tight. A man used his mobile phone to call the emergency service. Some minutes later, an ambulance arrived and sent the boy to the hospital. Two policemen came to the scene immediately. Some people told the police that the taxi driver was driving at a very high speed when the accident happened. Some others began talking about the traffic accidents these days and blamed the increasing number of accidents on the roads for careless driving and drunk drivers.

- What did the writer see yesterday?
A. An accident B. A fire C. A fighting D. A crash
- The accident happened between a taxi and _____.
A. a bus B. a bicycle C. a car D. motorbike
- The boy was sent to the hospital by _____.
A. a police B. a car C. a passenger D. an ambulance
- What part of his body was hurt? – His _____.
A. arm B. head C. leg D. shoulder
- How was the driver driving when the accident happened? – Very _____.
A. fast B. slowly C. carefully D. well

X. Put the words and phrases in the right order to make meaningful sentences.

- takes/ art/ half/ gallery/ only/ hour/ to/ an/ the/ It/ to/ get.
.....
- mine/ book/ Her/ from/ is/ different.
.....
- playing/ young/ brother/ the/ very/ piano/ My/ when/ was/ enjoyed/ he.
.....
- are/ I/ as/ as/ not/ thought/ These/ expensive/ clothes.
.....
- new/ is/ next/ A/ to be/ going/ school/ built/ year/ here.
.....

XI. Rewrite the following sentences in the way that their original meanings do not change.

- Van Cao composed Viet Nam's anthem Tien Quan Ca.
→ Viet Nam's anthem Tien Quan Ca
- Be careful or you'll hurt yourself.

- If you are
3. What is the price of the bicycle?
→ How much
4. The market does not have any carrots
→ There
5. You're the best guitarist in the school.
→ No one

XII. Rewrite each sentence or question so it has the same meaning. Use "Used to".

Ex: I was in the school tennis team.

→ I used to be in the school tennis team.

1. Anna had long hair when she was at school.
.....
2. Mary didn't listen when her teachers were speaking.
.....
3. Ricardo got up at 6.00 when he was training for the Olympics.
.....
4. What did you usually do on Saturday evenings?
.....
5. Sophie was afraid of dogs when she was a little girl.
.....
6. We always gave our teachers presents at the end of term.
.....
7. Did you live next door to Mrs. Harrison?
.....
8. My brother wore glasses when he was young.
.....

XIII. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.

1. *As soon as I receive my result, I will phone you.*
 - A. I will ring you the moment I receive my result.
 - B. Sooner or later after I receive my result, I will give you a ring.
 - C. After receiving my result, I will call you.
 - D. I will make a phone call to you when I get my result.
2. *When I was a young girl, chocolate was one of my favourites.*
 - A. When very young, I like eating chocolate cakes.
 - B. Chocolate used to be a favorite of mine when I was a young girl.
 - C. My favourite was chocolate as was a little girl.
 - D. Being a little girl, I like chocolate.
3. *I haven't seen my aunt for years.*
 - A. I haven't meet my aunt for long ago.
 - B. The last time I met my aunt was since years ago.
 - C. I last saw my aunt years ago.
 - D. I didn't see my aunt years ago.
4. *I think it's necessary to tell Tim about it at once.*
 - A. Tim may be told about it at once.
 - B. Tim might be told about it at once.
 - C. Tim must be told about it at once.
 - D. Tim should be told about it at once.
5. *It is essential that we meet him at the airport.*

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. He must be met at the airport. | B. He might be met at the airport. |
| C. He should be met at the airport. | D. He may be met at the airport. |

XIV. Complete the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. I usually stayed up late to watch football matches last year, but now I don't.
→ I used.....
2. There were some trees in the field, but now there aren't any.
→ There used.....
3. Anna doesn't live with her parents any more.
→ Anna used.....
4. He is not a poor man any more, but he become a rich businessman.
→ He used.....
5. They didn't often go to the cinema every Sunday last year.
→ They didn't use
6. My hair now is much longer than that in the past.
→ In the past my hair used
7. I don't have time to collect stamps as when I was in primary school.
→ I used.....
8. Did you often go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?
→ Did you use
9. Mr. Hung often went to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.
→ Mr. Hung.....
10. There were traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the street become wider.
→ There