

CHU THU LAN (chủ biên)
KIỀU HỒNG VÂN

TIẾNG ANH nâng cao

(TRUNG HỌC CƠ SỞ)



TẬP III



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

CHU THU LAN (Chủ biên) - KIỀU HỒNG VÂN
TRƯỜNG PHỔ THÔNG CHUYÊN NGOẠI NGỮ
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC NGOẠI NGỮ - ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

TIẾNG ANH NÂNG CAO

TRUNG HỌC CƠ SỞ

TẬP III

(Dùng cho học sinh khá, giỏi)

IN LẦN THỨ 2

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- * BÀI TẬP BỔ TRỢ VÀ NÂNG CAO
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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI - 2000

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc NGUYỄN VĂN THOA

Tổng biên tập NGUYỄN THIÊN GIÁP



Biên tập và sửa bản in:

NGUYỄN HỮU CHIÊN

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NAM HẢI

TIẾNG ANH NÂNG CAO THCS TẬP III

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In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý I năm 2001

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các em học sinh thân mến!

Việc dạy và học ngoại ngữ nói chung, tiếng Anh nói riêng ở nhà trường phổ thông hiện nay đang được quan tâm đúng mức và phát triển sâu rộng trong cả nước. Để giúp bạn đọc có thêm tài liệu tham khảo cần thiết cho việc bổ trợ và nâng cao kiến thức tiếng Anh phổ thông, chúng tôi đã biên soạn bộ sách **"TIẾNG ANH NÂNG CAO"** từ lớp 6 đến lớp 12.

Nội dung mỗi cuốn đều bám sát theo chương trình của sách giáo khoa English hệ 7 năm của Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục. Bộ cục từng bài nhằm củng cố những kiến thức quan trọng và cần thiết nhất về ngữ pháp, cấu trúc câu, từ vựng và ngữ âm, được trình bày cụ thể qua các dạng bài tập phong phú mà chúng ta thường gặp trong các đề thi, kiểm tra.

Ngoài ra bộ sách này còn nhằm hướng cho các em học sinh cách học tiếng Anh trong tương lai- đó là sự phát triển và rèn luyện kĩ năng giao tiếp, đối thoại: **Nghe - Nói - Đọc - Viết**. Đồng thời bộ sách còn cung cấp cho các em có thêm hiểu biết về phong tục, tập quán, về đất nước và con người của nhiều dân tộc trên thế giới qua các mẫu truyện vui, câu đố vui, đất nước học...

Để giúp các em tự đánh giá trình độ tiếp thụ của mình, chúng tôi soạn thêm một số bài kiểm tra hoàn chỉnh theo từng giai đoạn của chương trình học trên lớp. Tiếp theo bộ sách này chúng tôi biên soạn hai cuốn: **"TUYỂN CHỌN CÁC BÀI TIẾNG ANH HAY"** cho lớp 9 và lớp 12 nhằm hỗ trợ cho các em luyện tập trong các kì thi cuối cấp và thi vào Đại học, Cao đẳng.

Tập sách **"Tiếng Anh nâng cao PTCS tập III"** mở đầu là bài kiểm tra chất lượng đầu năm nhằm phân loại trình độ học sinh trước khi bước vào chương trình mới, tiếp theo là 20 bài theo chủ đề các bài học trên lớp. Sau cùng là các bài kiểm tra học kỳ. Các bài học được chia làm hai phần:

- Trọng tâm kiến thức cần ghi nhớ: Tóm tắt từ vựng, ngữ pháp trong từng bài học.

- Hệ thống các dạng bài tập củng cố và nâng cao của bài trên lớp. Trong mỗi dạng bài tập có chia ra từng câu hỏi nhỏ cho phù hợp với trình độ học sinh từ khá đến giỏi.

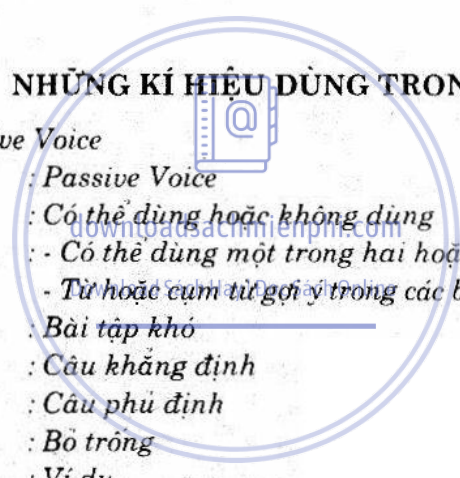
Các bài thi và kiểm tra theo định kì với thời gian làm bài là 45 phút hoặc 90 phút. Cuối cùng là đáp án hoặc hướng dẫn giải của các bài tập, các bài thi và kiểm tra.

Trong lần tái bản thứ nhất này chúng tôi có sửa chữa, chỉnh lí một số bài để cuốn sách được tốt hơn. Chúng tôi rất cảm ơn sự giúp đỡ, đóng góp ý kiến của đông đảo bạn đọc gần xa. Chúng tôi hi vọng bộ sách này sẽ giúp nhiều bổ ích cho bạn đọc.

Chúc các em đạt được kết quả trong tốt đẹp trong học tập.

NHÓM TÁC GIẢ

NHỮNG KÍ HIỆU DÙNG TRONG SÁCH



A:	Active Voice
P	: Passive Voice
()	: Có thể dùng hoặc không dùng
/	: - Có thể dùng một trong hai hoặc nhiều phần - Từ hoặc cụm từ gợi ý trong các bài tập đặt câu
*	: Bài tập khó
(+)	: Câu khẳng định
(-)	: Câu phủ định
Ø; x	: Bỏ trống
VD	: Ví dụ
Sth	: Something
Sb	: Somebody
S	: Chủ ngữ
V	: Động từ
Adj	: Tính từ
Adv	: Trạng từ
P ₂	: Phân từ quá khứ
V-ing	: Phân từ hiện tại
N-	: Danh từ

PHẦN BÀI TẬP

BÀI KIỂM TRA CHẤT LƯỢNG ĐẦU NĂM

(60 phút - 10 điểm)

I. Hãy chọn từ có cách phát âm khác với các từ kia ở phần gạch chân.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | a. <u>raised</u> | b. <u>passed</u> | c. <u>missed</u> | d. <u>liked</u> |
| 2 | a. <u>while</u> | b. <u>where</u> | c. <u>whose</u> | d. <u>white</u> |
| 3 | a. <u>eight</u> | b. <u>weight</u> | c. <u>weigh</u> | d. <u>height</u> |
| 4 | a. <u>lake</u> | b. <u>knife</u> | c. <u>keep</u> | d. <u>neck</u> |

II. Hãy sử dụng dạng thức thích hợp của động từ cho trong ngoặc.

1. I usually (go) by train but last Monday I (go) by bus.
2. - We (buy) some cake?
- No, let's not. I still have some.
3. When I (see) her, she (hurry) to the station.
4. - Would you mind (give) me 10p, please?
- Yes, here you are. You (make) a telephone call?
5. Where would you like (have) lunch?

III. Hãy viết lại các câu sau dùng từ cho trong ngoặc.

1. What's your height? (How)
2. I can't speak Russian and she can't, either. (neither)
3. He likes orange juice. He doesn't like coffee. (prefer)
4. How beautiful the Christmas tree is! (What)

IV. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. He arrived London 6p.m a rainy day.
We often have rain November.
2. Did you come here car or foot?
3. I can't make my mind yet. It depends my parents.

V. Hãy sắp xếp các câu sau thành bài hội thoại.

- a. Didn't you? Were you ill?
- b. Did you have to go to the doctor?
- c. Yesterday I didn't go to the cinema.
- d. Why not?
- e. My mother asked me to take an aspirin and I felt better.
- f. No, I didn't
- g. Yes, I was. I had a headache.

VI. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. How often
2. Could I
3. If you don't get up early,
4. Let's

VII. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau bằng dạng đúng của từ cho trong ngoặc.

1. What's the (long) of the Red River?
2. You are too (sleep). You should go to bed early.
3. His mother is a good (cook), I think.
4. Be (care) when you cross the road!
5. Milk is very good for (grow) (child).

VIII. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

The London Zoo

London (1)..... a very fine old zoo. Many children with their parents and friends visit it every day. The (2)..... is in a large park. (3)..... is not far from the centre of London. Many old trees grow in (4)..... park and in spring, summer, (5)..... autumn there are a lot of flowers there, too.

The zoo is open every day (6)..... 9a.m. to 7p.m. People (7)..... go there by bus or by underground or by taxi. Many kinds of (8)..... are there: elephants, giraffes, sealions, and polar bears, brown bears and foxes, and big and little monkeys.

IX. Dịch sang tiếng Anh.

David sống cùng với bố mẹ tại một thị trấn nhỏ bên bờ biển. Hè năm ngoái, Albert, anh họ của David đã tới nghỉ hè ở đó một tháng. Họ cùng nhau đi bơi và tắm nắng. Thỉnh thoảng họ lại đi bơi thuyền và câu cá. Họ đã có một kì nghỉ hè thật là thú vị.

UNIT 1

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc đuôi "ed" của động từ.

VD:

- /ɪd/ sau /t/ và /d/: greeted, painted, needed.
- /t/ sau phụ âm vô thanh: looked, clutched, brushed.
- /d/ sau nguyên âm và phụ âm hữu thanh: gathered, smiled, tried, stayed.

II. Từ vựng

- Giới từ: like. _____
- Đại từ nhân xưng: everybody, everyone, everything, noone, one another.
- Một số trạng từ thường dùng với thời hiện tại hoàn thành: just, recently, lately, yet, never.

III. Ngữ pháp

a. to be like

VD:

What is she like?

She is very nice.

b. The Present Perfect Tense.

VD:

(+) We have just come back from the seaside.

(-) We haven't seen him yet.

(?) Have you seen her?

- c. To hear }
To hope } + clause
To tell sb }

VD:

I hear he's just come back from his farm.

I hope she won't be strict with us.

I tell her he's good-looking.

IV. Chủ đề: Năm học mới

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Hãy xếp các từ sau thành 3 nhóm theo cách phát âm của âm cuối "ed" (/ -d/, / -t/ và / -id/).

VD: /-d/

closed

/-t/

booked

/-id/

nodded

clutched, gathered, looked, needed, played, cleaned, stopped, greeted, washed, painted, called, wanted, talked, rained, excited.

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II. Hãy điền những từ bị thiếu vào chỗ trống trong bảng rồi đặt tên cho mỗi nhóm.

(1)	(2)	(3)
be	—	—
—	began	—
—	—	bought
come	—	—
—	ate	—
—	—	got
go	—	—
—	heard	—
—	—	known
leave	—	—
—	made	—
—	—	met
see	—	—
—	stood	—
—	—	taught
tell	—	—

III. Chia động từ cho trong ngoặc ở thời thích hợp.

1. Would you like some coffee? I just (make) some.
2. Where's Ann? She (be) on holiday. She (go) to Italy.
3. - I (not see) her aunt recently.
- No, she (not be) out of her house since she (buy) her colour T.V.
4. I (leave) home at 11.30 and (get) here at 12.
5. He ever (eat) this food?
6. Mary (make) all her own clothes. At the moment she (make) a dress for herself.
7. It (start) raining when I was watching T.V.
8. The lesson just (begin). You are a little late.

IV. Chọn đáp án thích hợp.

1. Do you think Mr. Anderson will be strict us?
a. to b. for c. with d. against
2.'s he like? - He's handsome.
a. What b. How c. Which d. Whom
3. They've just painted the door
a. to be green b. green c. greenly d. being green
4. people are gathering in Ba Dinh Square.
a. Thousands b. Thousands of
c. Thousand d. Thousand of
5. Have you lived here life?
a. your all b. all the c. the whole d. all your
6. We haven't seen them Christmas.
a. until b. while c. to d. since
7. The dinner smelt
a. good b. well c. to be good d. very well
8. I've never to Ho Chi Minh City before.
a. went b. go c. been d. gone

V. Dùng từ gợi ý viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. pupils / look cheerful / first day / new school year.
2. you / hear / her recently?
3. brother / just go out / a walk.

4. cousin / be curious / know everything.
5. They / tell me / he / not come back yet.
6. I / eager / meet / new English teacher.
7. Hundreds / pupils / be / uniform.
8. When / teacher came in / class / stand up / greet him.

VI. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau bằng cách điền "been" hoặc "gone" vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. I've to most countries in Europe, but I've never to Russia.
2. "Where's Annie?" "She's to work."
- 3*. "..... to lunch. Back soon."
4. Sorry I am late. I've stuck in a traffic jam for an hour.
5. You look very brown! Have you on holiday?
6. - "Can I speak to Mr Thompson, please?"
- I am afraid. He's just out of the office.

VII*. Hãy chọn một trong những từ cho trong ngoặc để hoàn thành câu.

1. Sad films always make me (to cry / crying / cry).
2. Please stop (make / to make / making) that awful noise.
3. I managed (to save / saving / save) enough money to buy a car.
4. She started (to learn / learning / learn) the piano when she was six.
5. Please let me (to go / going / go) to the concert on Saturday.
6. I tried (explain / explaining / to explain) why I was late but Annie didn't listen.
7. She told the children (play / to play / playing) quietly in the room.
8. Their father always asks them (be / to be / being) careful with the record player.

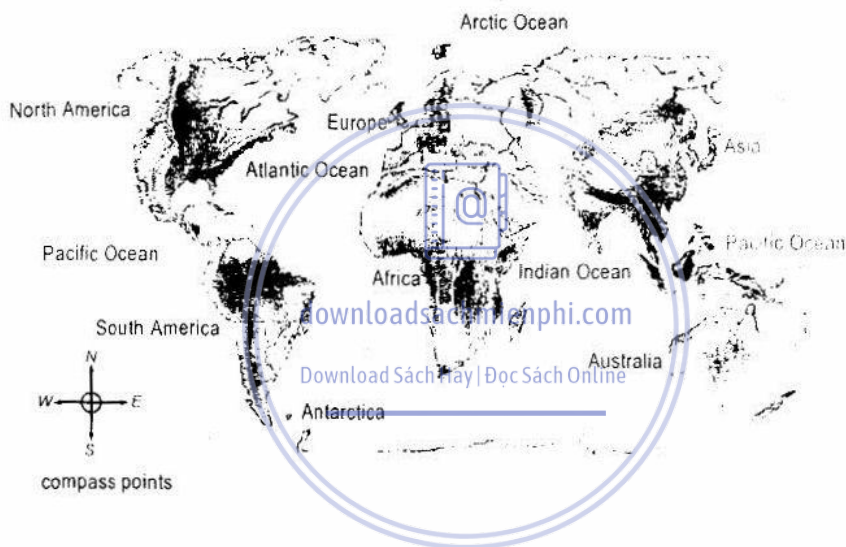
VIII. Em hãy dịch những câu sau sang tiếng Anh.

1. Ở một số trường phổ thông tiểu học và trung học tại Hà Nội, việc mặc đồng phục vào ngày thứ hai hàng tuần là bắt buộc.

2. Nhiều người thường nói rằng những ngày đi học là những ngày hạnh phúc nhất trong cuộc đời của họ.

IX. Em hãy dùng từ điển để đọc đoạn văn dưới đây, rồi xem bản đồ để đọc tên các đại dương và châu lục trên thế giới.

Land and Sea



* Spread out a flat map, the world looks like this. The compass points show which way is north, south, east and west.

* The Earth has seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

X.

OUR EARTH

Let's look at a map of the earth. How did the earth begin?
Does anyone know? What do the scientists say?



Scientists say our sun is a star. They say that many years ago our sun hit another star. Many pieces broke off the sun. Gradually these pieces became hard and round. One of these pieces is our earth.

Scientists also say the earth is almost solid rock. At the center of the earth, this rock is very hot. On the surface of the earth, the rock is cracked and broken. This cracked and broken rock becomes soil. Plants can grow in the soil.

Let's look at the map again. You will see that the surface of the earth is very rough. It has valleys and high mountains. But water covers most of the earth's surface. This water is in oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes. Can you find an ocean? What is its name? Can you find a sea? What is its name? Can you find a river and a lake? What are their names?

The climate is different in different areas of the earth. Near the equator the climate is usually hot. We call this area the tropics. The areas near the poles are very cold. We call these areas the polar areas. Between the tropics and the polar areas, the climate is temperate. Sometimes it's hot and sometimes it's cold. We call these areas the middle latitudes.

How does the climate affect our living? You will find some answers to this question in the next three lessons.

1. Hãy đọc bài "Trái đất của chúng ta" và làm bài tập theo những chỉ dẫn cho phía dưới.

Reread "Our Earth" and follow the directions given with each set of sentences.

1. Fill in with nouns:

- Scientists say our sun is a
- Many years ago our hit another star.
- Many broke off the sun.

2. Fill in with adjectives:

- Gradually these pieces became and
- The surface of the earth is very
- Between the tropics and the polar areas, the climate is

3. Fill in with verbs:

a. Plants can in the soil.

b. Climate our lives.

4. Fill in with structure words:

i. the equator the climate is usually very hot.

k. the tropics and the polar areas the climate is temperate.

2*. Hãy trả lời những câu hỏi sau đây để chuẩn bị một bài nói về đất nước, thành phố quê hương em. Em có thể chọn bất kì thành phố, đất nước nào trên thế giới làm quê hương. Hãy trình bày bài nói chuyện của em trước lớp và minh họa bằng bản đồ hoặc hình ảnh.

a. What country do you live in?

b. Is your country in the polar areas, the tropics, or the middle latitudes?

c. Is your country near an ocean? Which ocean?

d. Does your country have valleys and high mountains?

e. Are there rivers and lakes in your country?

What are their names?

f. What big cities are in your country?

g. Is it always hot in your country? Is it always cold? Is it sometimes hot and sometimes cold?

h. What is the name of the town or city where you live?

i. Is your town north, south, east, or west of a big city? What big city? What is the population of your city?

j. What are some scenic spots in your city/ country?

UNIT 2

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc các cụm phụ âm /θr/ /θs/

VD:

/θr/: throat, three, throw, through.

/θs/: months, cloths, fourths, sixths.

II. Từ vựng

a. Đại từ myself, herself, himself, itself, yourself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

b. Trạng từ: a lot, already, besides, cleverly, differently, noisily, quietly.

c. Động từ: to get acquainted, to laugh at, to trouble sb, to be sure.

III. Ngữ pháp

a. Mẫu câu với: "have to", "ought to", "must", "should" dùng để diễn đạt nghĩa vụ và trách nhiệm

VD:

We	have		
	ought	to	know their trouble.
	must		
	should		

b. Mẫu câu dùng với đại từ nhấn mạnh.

VD:

He himself was new here last year.

c. Động từ nguyên thể dùng làm chủ ngữ.

VD:

To make friends is difficult.

To get into games is easy.

d. Mẫu câu: It is + adj + to do smth

VD:

It is not easy to speak English.

IV. Chủ đề: Giúp bạn mới

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Đọc các câu sau theo giáo viên, chú ý các âm /θr/ và /θs/.

1. Don't throw away these table-cloths.
2. Three men threatened them with guns.
3. Timothy threw a piece of paper to Dorothy through the window.
4. Those red-throated birds have been on this tree for three months.

II. Điền vào chỗ trống bằng 1 đại từ phản thân thích hợp.

VD:

Jack ought to be ashamed of He didn't obey his mother.

—> Jack ought to be ashamed of himself. He didn't obey his mother.

1. Jack, you must do this homework.
2. She got acquainted with me.
3. The film is very good. You should see it.
4. Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at
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5. I didn't know about it till yesterday.
6. You can see the difference for
7. Granddad doesn't like living by
8. We will tell the newcomers about the regulations of our school and our class.

III. Sắp xếp các từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

VD:

Is / a / problem / can't / solve / this / difficult / ourselves / very.

—> This is a very difficult problem we can't solve ourselves.

1. new / heard / you / have / anything?
2. not / ever / the / he seen / film / has?
3. that / I / have / read / yet / book / not.

4. for / not / she / spoken / him / to / years / has / ten.
5. a / troubled / the / regulations / newcomers / new / have / the / lot?
6. just / she / musical / been / to / a / has.
7. one / have / with / recently / they / friends / another / made.
8. are / they / have / waiting / left / or / they / still / already?

IV. Chọn từ thích hợp trong ngoặc để hoàn thành câu.

VD:

These machines work (noisy / noisily). I can't stand their (noisy / noise).

—> These machines work noisily. I can't stand their noise.

1. She always looks (happy / happily) when she has (good / well) news.
2. John can run very (fast / fastly).
3. The sun is shining (bright / brightly)
4. The newcomer, Lan, speaks (fluent / fluently) English.
5. Don't be so (noisy / noisily) Jim's sleeping.
6. Mary feels (bad / badly) about her test grade.
7. Children become tired quite (easy / easily)
8. I don't play the guitar very (good / well)

V. Viết lại các câu sau đây sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi, bắt đầu bằng từ cho sẵn.

VD:

To watch that football match is exciting —> It's

—> It's exciting to watch that football match.

1. It isn't easy to make friends in a new school —> To make
2. Knowing English is useful —> It's
3. It's very interesting to get into this game —> To get
4. Fred is a good tennis-player —> Fred plays
5. It's very boring to talk to Jill —> Jill's
6. To learn in group is good —> It's

7. We have known each other for 2 years → We got acquainted
8. Our class has 30 pupils → There're

VI. Hãy chọn một đáp án thích hợp (A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau đây.

VD:

She bought two tickets for the football

- A. place **(B). match** C. field D. play

For many young people sport is a popular part of school life and (1)..... in one of the school teams and playing in matches is very important. (2)..... someone is in a team it means a lot of extra practice and often spending a Saturday or Sunday away (3)..... home, as many matches are played then.

It (4)..... also involve travelling to other towns to play against other school teams and then (5)..... on after the match for a meal or a drink. Sometimes parents, friends or other students will travel with the team to support (6)..... own side.

When a school team wins a match it is the whole school which feels proud, (7)..... only the players. It can also mean that a school (8)..... well-known for being good at certain sports and pupils from that school may end up playing (9)..... national and international teams so that the school has some really (10)..... names associated with it!

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. having | -B. being | C. taking | D. putting |
| 2. | A. If | B. As | C. Then | D. So |
| 3. | A. at | B. on | C. for | D. from |
| 4. | A. ought | B. is | C. can | D. has |
| 5. | A. being | B. staying | C. leaving | D. spending |
| 6. | A. their | B. its | C. our | D. whose |
| 7. | A. but | B. however | C. and | D. not |
| 8. | A. turns | B. makes | C. comes | D. becomes |
| 9. | A. up | B. to | C. for | D. besides |
| 10. | A. old | B. new | C. common | D. famous |

VII. Hãy sắp xếp lại những câu sau thành bài hội thoại hợp lí.

a. They usually take a trip every summer. They never take a trip in the winter.

b. Winters are very cold. The weather is nice in the summer. It never snows, and the days are usually sunny. Everyone likes a summer vacation.

c. No, he doesn't. He always sings, "Rain, rain, go away, come again another day."

d. Are your father and mother going to take a trip this summer, Bill?

e. There are a few storms. But they come and go. They don't spoil a vacation trip.

f. Does your father like rain?

g. Aren't there any storms in the summer?

h. Why don't they take a trip in the winter?

VIII*. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau, sử dụng từ điển nếu cần thiết, rồi dịch sang tiếng Việt.

A New School Year

With the first of September, the glorious summer holidays have come to an end. Boys and girls have to return to school and resume their studies they had merrily interrupted in June. They consider their first school-day something particularly brilliant and cheerful.

Boys and girls have come back from all parts of the country with sunburnt faces, in excellent health and quite ready to take up their new work. Dressed in new clothes they will certainly remain cheerful all the year round.

There are cheerful meetings of old pupils who will be once more in the same class. Many new pupils have just arrived. It will be most interesting to make their acquaintance once and perhaps to play some harmless tricks on them.

On the whole, most of the young people will soon forget the sadness caused by the end of the holidays at the sight of all these new and exciting things.

IX. Em hãy đọc nhanh (nhưng cẩn thận) và thử làm theo một cách chính xác những chỉ dẫn trong đoạn văn dưới đây. Thời gian cho phép tối đa là 2 phút.

Write your surname on a piece of paper. Don't write your first name. If it is Tuesday, write your age, but if it is Thursday, write the date. If it is not Tuesday or Thursday, don't write anything, but draw a big O round your name. Write the name of your country, in English, under your name. If you have not already written the date, write it to the left of the name of your country. If you are over thirty, do not write the name of an animal, but if you are thirty or under, write the name of an animal and the name of a bird at the bottom of the page.



UNIT 3

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

1. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc các cụm phụ âm /ks/, /ps/, /cs/

VD:

/ks/: books, cooks, looks, cakes, lakes, thinks.

/ps/: maps, ships, keeps, caps, perhaps.

/sts/: interests, guests, tests.

2. Từ vựng

a. Đại từ: other (s)

b. Giới từ đi kèm với một số tính từ: interested in, fond of, familiar with.

c. Động từ khuyết thiếu: May, Might.

3. Ngữ pháp

a. Mẫu câu với "shouldn't", "mustn't", "needn't".

VD:

I think the speaker	shouldn't	tell the ending of the story.
	mustn't	
	needn't	

b. To enjoy + V.ing.

VD:

We always enjoy reading picture books.

c. Mẫu câu với "May" hoặc "Might" để diễn đạt khả năng có thể.

VD:

You | may | tell us about your own life.
 | might |

d. Sử dụng các cụm từ:

Each of

Some of

All of

Most of

+ plural nouns (pronouns)

để làm chủ ngữ

4. Chủ đề: Trao đổi những nhận xét về sách vở



B. BÀI TẬP

I. Đọc theo giáo viên.

1. /-ks/:

talks, speaks, takes, drinks, books, forks,
Jack's, breaks

2. /-ps/:

trips, sleeps, stops, groups, drops, keeps,
claps, steps

3. /-sts/:

interests, physicists, chemists, rests, chests,
tests, lists, costs

👉 Tập đọc các câu sau chú ý các nhóm phụ âm /-ks/, /-ps/ và /-sts/.

1. Their groups are talking about some great physicists and chemists.

2. Jack's interests are books, sports and games.

3. Lester takes much interested in Luke's talks about story books.

4. Here are the lists of different groups doing the tests well.

II. Tìm 1 từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống.

1. You can borrow books from a or buy them from a

2. I can't remember the of the book, but I know it had a yellow cover.
3. A writer can also be called an
4. The important part in a book report is the or the story of the book.
5. Telling the of the fiction will spoil the interest of the listeners.
6. He's going to a book report before class next Monday.
7. The opposite word of "fiction" is
8. I'd like to that book when you've read it.

III. Điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. My brother is fond short stories, especially the ones Jack London.
2. Most of the pupils were familiar the topic the discussion.
3. Jack is very good Maths. He is interested books science.
4. Children usually get bored reading long books.

IV.* Tìm dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. (interest)
 - a. I tried to tell him about it, but he was
 - b. How the book is ! I really can't put it down.
2. (enjoy)
 - a. We've had an class discussion about book reports.
 - b. He spoiled my by telling me the ending of the story.
3. (act)
 - a. Reporting books is a good kind of in class.
 - b. I only like films with much
4. (discuss)
 - a. George was still the topic with his friends when I got there.
 - b. After much we decided to hold the seminar on Friday.

V. Hoàn thành câu.

1. I don't know why

2. They enjoy
3. Oughtn't we?
4. Children love to

VI. Viết lại những câu sau sử dụng cụm từ / từ cho trước sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

VD:

He ought to prepare his lesson before he goes to class
—> (should)

He should prepare his lesson before he goes to class.

1. He enjoys reading picture books —> (love)
2. How many people are there in their family? —> I don't know
3. It's the first time I've read a romance —> I've never
4. Their sons don't love to play badminton —> (enjoy)
5. Whose book is on the desk? —> Could you tell me
6. My classmate, Daisy, loves to listen to her grandmother's fairy tales. —> (enjoy)
7. When'll she have to return the book to the library? —> Do you know
8. What has the speaker just said? —> I don't know

VII. Em hãy viết sáu câu về những việc mà em hoặc bạn em thích làm, sử dụng những từ gợi ý.

VD:

All of us / plant flowers / garden.

—> All of us enjoy planting flowers in the school garden.

1. We / be fond of / listen / pop music //
2. Thao and Phuong / be interested in / paint pictures //
3. I / like / read books / free time //
4. The boys / my class / enjoy / fish / river //
5. Some of us / like / collect / stamps and sea shells //
6. Nam and Son / be fond of / make / ship models //

VIII. Em hãy sắp xếp lại các câu sau thành bài hội thoại hợp lí.

- a. That's a good idea.

- b. I am sorry. What's the matter?
- c. Oh, I hope you aren't catching flu. Why don't you take an aspirin?
- d. Good morning, Mr Culham. How are you?
- e. My eyes hurt, and I've got a bad headache.
- f. I feel ill.

IX. Em hãy đọc những thông tin dưới đây sử dụng từ điển nếu cần thiết rồi nói lại cho bạn em biết bằng tiếng Việt.

Amazing Facts

- ◆ The largest flowers in the world belong to the rafflesia. A flower can be one metre wide and weigh almost seven kilograms.
- ◆ The smallest flowering plant in the world is the Brazilian duckweed. Its flowers measure half a millimetre across.
- ◆ Giant sequoias are over 80 metres high. The biggest weigh over 6,000 tonnes. These trees are the largest living things ever.
- ◆ The smallest tree is the snow willow. It grows in cracks in the rock, in the frozen Arctic. It is only a few centimetres high, and its trunk is as thin as a pencil.
- ◆ At least 400 species of plants become extinct every year.



UNIT 4

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GIỮ NHIỀU

1. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc các cụm phụ âm /ts/, /nz/, /ɲz/

VD:

/ts/ : lights, streets, restaurants, let's.

/nz/ : afternoons-signs, station, pens.

/ɲz/ : crossings, things, sings, strings.

2. Từ vựng

a. Giới từ: up, down, through.

b. Động từ: intend, look for, seem, reward, to be afraid.

c. Danh từ: pavement, pedestrian, section, district, sign, traffic, zebra crossing, station.

d. Tính từ: commercial, crowded, bright.

3. Ngữ pháp

a. to let sb do smth

VD:

Let's <u>cross the street.</u>	Yes, let's. No, let's not.
--------------------------------	-------------------------------

b. "So" và "too" dùng để diễn đạt ý phụ họa khẳng định.

VD:

I am afraid of crossing busy streets.	So am I. I am, too.
---------------------------------------	------------------------

c. Cấp so sánh ngang bằng với cấu trúc

"as + adj + as" và "not so + adj + as"

VD:

- The pavement over there is as crowded as here.

- It is not so hot today as it was yesterday.

4. Chủ đề: Đi mua sắm trong thành phố

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Hãy chọn từ có cách phát âm khác với các từ kia ở phần gạch chân.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | a. pavements | b. streets | c. crossings | d. it's |
| 2. | a. pedestrians | b. afternoons | c. stations | d. restaurants |
| 3. | a. <u>eight</u> | b. <u>bright</u> | c. <u>height</u> | d. <u>light</u> |
| 4. | a. <u>neon</u> | b. <u>seem</u> | c. <u>zebra</u> | d. <u>intend</u> |

II. Em hãy đổi những câu sau sang câu phủ định.

VD:

Nam is as tall as Son.

—> Nam is not as tall as Son.

hoặc: Nam is not so tall as Son.

- Jane is as clever as Arthur.
- The life here is as busy as the city life.
- They can run as fast as him.
- Jim did his exam as well as his brother.
- The new comer gets into the game as quickly as we do.
- His job is as difficult as hers.
- Mary has as many books as Sue.
- The city centre was as crowded that morning as it usually is.

III. Hãy ghép động từ ở cột A với nhóm từ ở cột B, rồi đặt một câu với mỗi cụm từ đã ghép được.

VD:

A

do

B

homework

—> do homework

- At home, we do our homework in the evening.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. cross | a. a book report |
| 2. walk | b. a bus |
| 3. make | c. the street |
| 4. give | d. the exam |
| 5. do | e. on the pavement |
| 6. take | f. a good choice |

7. hold

g. weekly shopping

8. pass

h. a discussion

IV. Sửa lỗi sai trong các câu sau.

VD:

I don't know where the writer's name is.

—> I don't know what the writer's name is.

1. The street seems quietly.

2. He learns not so well as his sister.

3. The traffic light has become red.

4. It's dangerous riding fast in busy streets.

5. Let's wait in the zebra crossings.

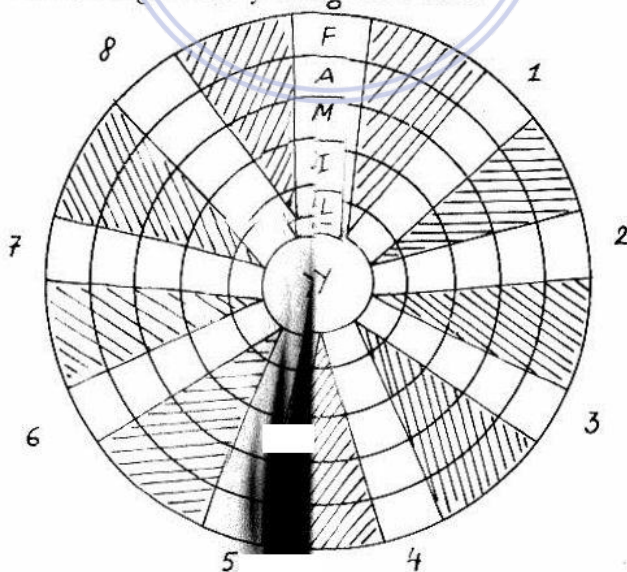
6. There're many traffic in the city centre.

7. We hurried to the bus station. We were afraid to miss the last bus.

8. Our teacher rewarded him with his rapid progress in study.

V. Hình tròn từ vựng.

Hãy điền vào chỗ trống trong hình tròn từ vựng bằng cách tìm những từ bị thiếu trong các câu dưới đây. Mỗi từ đều có 6 chữ cái, chữ cái cuối cùng là chữ "y" ở tâm hình tròn.



VD:

Từ "FAMILY" ở hình tròn.

0. My family has 3 people: my father, my mother and I.
1. She goes shopping once a week. Yesterday she did her shopping at the city centre.
2. What a dinner! We enjoy ourselves very much.
3. I feel Shall we go out for lunch?
4. You look It's time for you to go to bed.
5. Life in a big city is always busy. Everybody seems to work all day.
6. The exercise isn't difficult. I can finish it tonight.
7. The colourful neon signs of shop windows, hotels, theatres are very beautiful. Alice was surprised at their
8. There's in the house. Everybody is in the garden.

VI. Em hãy xem kĩ những bức tranh sau, rồi chọn xem những câu cho dưới đây đi với bức tranh nào.



- A. How was your?
- B. I'm just looking.

- C. Have you got this in?
- D. How much are these?
- E. What's this called in?
- F. Who do you look like?

VII. Hãy sắp xếp những câu sau thành bài hội thoại hợp lí.

- a. Here's a lovely one.
- b. What size?
- c. Yes, I'm looking for a sweater.
- d. Well, yellow doesn't really suit me. Have you got anything in blue?
- e. Can I help you?
- f. Fourteen.

VIII.* Hãy chọn một đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống.

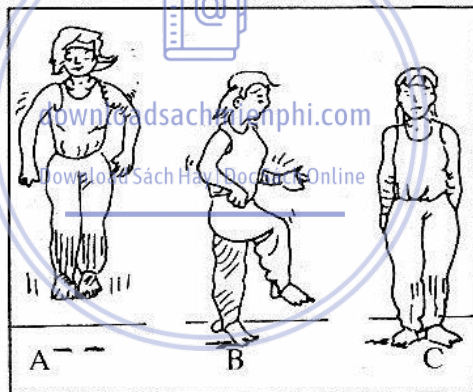
Suitcases

Many people buy suitcases to carry (1)..... when they go abroad (2)..... and never take the trouble to find out whether they will be (3)..... to survive the journey . (4)..... case you buy-and obviously (5)..... you pay for it the better it is likely to be-you should be careful (6)..... too much into it. A lot of passengers (7)..... and then the locks break. Some people think manufacturers should say how much (8)..... . But the manufactures say it depends (9)..... the quality of the case. A cheap case (10)..... has been badly made, will obviously not last as long as an expensive one.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. his luggages | B. his luggage |
| | C. their luggages | D. their luggage |
| 2. | A. in holiday | B. on holiday |
| | C. in holidays | D. on holidays |
| 3. | A. so strong | B. enough strong |
| | C. strong enough | D. too strong |
| 4. | A. However | B. Wherever |
| | C. Whatever | D. Which |

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 5. | A. the more | B. the most |
| | C. how much | D. how many |
| 6. | A. for not packing | B. not to pack |
| | C. to pack not | D. in order not to pack |
| 7. | A. do so | B. do such |
| | C. make so | D. make such |
| 8. | A. can carry the case | B. the case can carry |
| | C. can bear the case | D. the case can bear |
| 9. | A. for | B. with |
| | C. in | D. on |
| 10. | A. what | B. which |
| | C. it | D. when |

IX. Em hãy đọc đoạn văn cho dưới đây, sắp xếp lại trật tự của ba bức tranh, rồi luyện tập theo chỉ dẫn trong bài.



Exercise Ten Run and Hop

Start Stand erect, feet together, arms at sides. Starting with left leg, run in place raising feet at least four inches from floor.

(When running in place lift knees forward, do not merely kick heels backwards.)

Count Each time left foot touches floor counts one. After each fifty counts do ten hops.

Hops Hopping is done so that both feet leave floor together. Try to hop at least four inches off floor each time.

UNIT 5

BÀI ÔN TẬP

I. Đánh dấu trọng âm cho các từ sau.

acquaintance, cleverness, commerce, difference, difficulty, enjoy, familiar, gather, hundreds, importance, interested, newcomer, non-fiction, notice, regulation, themselves.

II. Chia động từ.

- The newspaper (come)?
- Yes, Ann (read) it attentively. It seems very interesting.
- When he (be) in London, he (write) me a letter every week.
- You (know) what the writer's name (be)?
- Oh, I (forget). I (read) it along time ago.
- No one knows how long the meeting tomorrow (last).
- They (not stop) (eat) since they arrived.
- The boys don't enjoy (do) lessons. They'd like (play) games.
- You ever (be) to Cambridge.
- Yes, I (be) there last month.
- How you (get) there?
- My brother (take) me in his car.
- How long ago you (buy) these adventure stories.

III. Chọn đáp án thích hợp.

- I'm afraid you to do this. It's a regulation.
a. should b. ought c. must
- Don't make such
a. a noise b. noisy c. noisily
- don't love to read picture books.
a. Some childs b. Some of children
c. Some of the children
- Their parents are as strict as
a. we do b. our c. ours
- The old lady sat in a corner talking to
a. herself b. theirs c. she
- There are shop windows along the streets.
a. hundreds b. hundred of c. hundreds of

7. The city seems at night.
a. quietly b. quiet c. be quiet
8. Did they tell you how much
a. the book costs b. does the book cost
c. the book cost

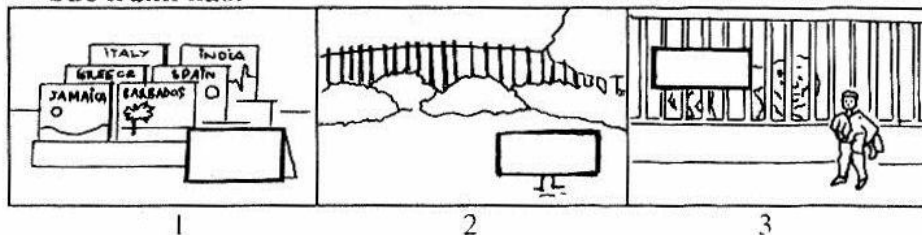
IV. Tìm dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

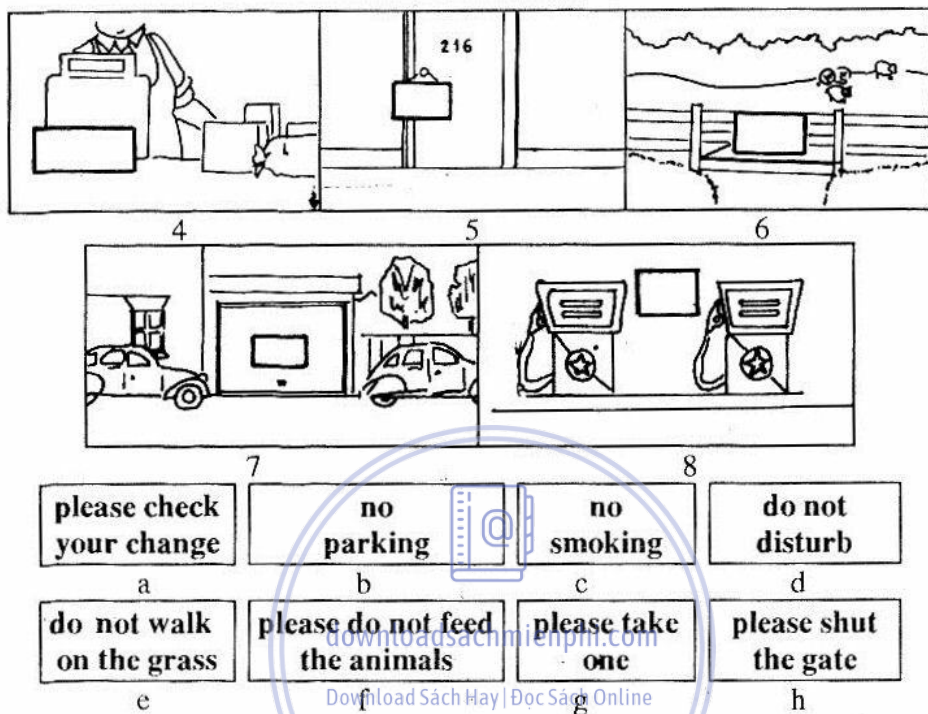
1. She makes no (different) between her two sons.
2. He is always (care). He may fail his driving test.
3. My brother is (interest) in football.
4. I can't finish book. I feel very (sleep)
5. I'll take two (day) newspapers and a Sunday paper.
6. Newcomers often have a lot of (difficult) at the begining of the new school year.
7. Ha Noi is a (commerce) centre of our country.
8. I don't like his (choose) of friends.

V. Hoàn thành câu.

1. It isn't easy downloadsachmienphi.com
2. Everybody looked
3. I hear [Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online](#)
4. My classmate is fond
5. Do you know why
6. He intended
7. I'm afraid of
8. This story book is as

VI.* Em hãy chọn xem những biển thông báo dưới đây đi với bức tranh nào.





VII. Em hãy sắp xếp lại các cụm từ sau thành câu.

VD:

always / feel / before / you / do / nervous / examination / ? /

—> Do you always feel nervous before examination?

1. camping / staying / going / cheaper / is / in / than / hotel / a / much //
2. party / colourfully / was / at / everybody / dressed / the //
3. I / brother / all / our / my / and / mother / like / look //
4. book report / while / ready / to give / a / Peter and Jack / prepared / most of the pupils / are / haven't / anything //
5. our / seem / classmates / eager / to get / with / the / acquainted / newcomers //
6. better and better / she / Britain / her / since / has got / English / has been / in //

VIII. Em hãy đọc câu chuyện dưới đây.

Mrs Scott bought a new house last year. The walls of the rooms had been painted a short time before, and Mrs Scott liked the colours, but the person who had sold her the house had taken the curtains with him, so Mrs Scott had to buy new ones, and of course she wanted to buy ones whose colour would go with the walls of her rooms. She discovered that her comb was exactly the same colour as these walls, so she always took it with her whenever she went to look for cloth for curtains.

In one shop, she showed the shopkeeper the comb and then looked at various cloths for curtains for half an hour with him, until he got tired and said to her: "Madam, wouldn't it be easier just to buy some cloth you like, and then find a new comb to go with that?"

Trong những câu sau đây, câu nào đúng (T) và câu nào không đúng (F) theo nội dung của câu truyện? Hãy viết câu trả lời (F hoặc T) vào khung cho bên cạnh.

1. When Mrs Scott bought her new house, she did not have the walls painted.
2. She kept the curtains which the last owner had had.
3. She liked curtains whose colour was rather like the walls.
4. She like curtains whose colour was very different from the walls.
5. Her comb and the walls were the same colour.
6. Her comb and the curtains were the same colour.
7. One shopkeeper suggested that she should get a comb of a different colour instead of cloth like the comb.
8. One shopkeeper suggested that she should buy some cloth whose colour she liked and then find another comb which could go with the cloth.

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

UNIT 6

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc các cụm phụ âm /fr/ và /zr/

a. /fr/ : from, free, fresh, friend, fridge, fruit.

b. /zr/ : newsreel, newsroom.

II. Từ vựng

a. Danh từ: box-office, crowd, queue, pictures, seat, performance, newsreel, cartoon.

b. Tính từ: exciting, thrilling, boring, dull.

c. Động từ: queue up, fall asleep, to be about to go with, to begin with.

III. Ngữ pháp

a. "so + adj + that"

VD:

I'm so busy that I have no time for tennis.

b. To be about smth

VD:

The film is about an exciting trip around the world.

c. Câu điều kiện loại 1.

VD:

Tom easily falls asleep if the film is not interesting.

IV. Chủ đề: Phim ảnh

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Em hãy tập đọc những câu sau, chú ý các nhóm phụ âm /fr/ và /zr/.

1. Freda frequently has fried egg and fresh milk for breakfast.

2. My friend, Frank, might be back from France next Friday.

3. Please, put this fresh fruit in the fridge.

4. The newsreader came into the newsroom to get the new newsreel.

II. Kết hợp các câu sau đây, dùng *so* *that*.

1. She worked hard. She made herself ill.
2. We were late. We missed the first act of the play.
3. The road is narrow. Cars can't park here.
4. It's very cold. We can't have breakfast in the garden.
5. The film's title looked interesting. He decided to go and see it.
6. There were many people in the cinema. We couldn't find our seats.
7. The soup tastes quite good. Everyone will ask for more.
8. The film was boring. I fell asleep in the middle of it.

III. Cho dạng đúng của tính từ hoặc trạng từ trong ngoặc.

1. That movie was (interesting) than the one on television.
2. We've got (little) time than I thought.
3. This shirt is too (small). I need a (large) size.
4. Lan is (clever) and (pretty) than Lien.
5. You're standing too (near) the camera. Can you move a bit (far) away.
6. Could you speak (slowly), please?
7. You look (thin). Have you lost weight?
8. Health and happiness are (important) than money.

IV. Tìm một từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống.

1. There was a long line of people in front of the box They were for the tickets.
2. There's a good film "August cinema" tonight. It's a thrilling adventure.
3. It's a of time going to see such a boring film.
4. Today fewer people go to the cinema but instead they watch at home on video.

V. Chọn đáp án thích hợp.

1. We fell because the movie wasn't exciting.
a. asleep b. to sleep c. sleeping

2. Jane is the of the two sister.
a. eldest b. elder c. oldest
3. The cinema is almost full. There are seats left.
a. only a few b. only few c. only a little
4. He worked than his brother.
a. more careful b. very carefully c. more carefully
5. -"What a beautiful day!"
- "Yes, it's that I'd like to take a walk".
a. such nice weather b. so nice weather c. too nice weather
6. If he comes here, I him do it.
a. make b. will make c. made
7. Your composition is better than his.
a. more b. much c. very
8. -"How was the movie?"
- "To tell the truth, it was rather"
a. disappointing b. disappointment c. disappointed

VI. Em hãy chọn một trong những liên từ thích hợp cho dưới đây để điền vào chỗ trống.

and	but	so	then	before	after	because	although
-----	-----	----	------	--------	-------	---------	----------

VD:

I got out of the car walked into the house.

—> *I got out of car and walked into the house.*

1. we went to bed, I locked all the door.
2. We turned off all the lights and left the room.
3. They usually had a bath they played football.
4. We had no money the banks were closed.
5. It was very cold we didn't go out.
6. The little boy was wet and cold, he wasn't hurt.
7. In summer, her mother often sat in the garden
read a book.
8. the flat was comfortable, it was very expensive.

VII. Hãy sắp xếp lại các cụm từ sau đây thành câu đúng.

VD:

they / although / angry / my parents / soon / forgave / were / me //

→ *Although my parents were angry, they soon forgave me.*

1. up the stairs / climbed / the dog / slowly //
2. I / walked / after getting the news / slowly / to the end of the road //
3. in the rain / they waited / for two or three hours / patiently //
4. the housework / whereas / Pat did / Jo never helped with //
5. to work / the car / I / because / had to walk / didn't start //
6. some vegetables and flowers / they / from the garden / bought / of their neighbours //
7. the plane / for about thirty minutes / slowly / flew / around Heathrow Airport //
8. didn't like / he / John / didn't mind / sport / watching / however / the football //

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VIII. Em hãy xem những bức tranh sau rồi dùng mẫu câu "To be going + to do smth" viết câu để tả điều sắp xảy ra.

VD:

Tranh 1- He is going to open the door.





IX*. Em hãy chọn một đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn dưới đây.

VD:

The between the acts was twenty minutes long.

A. time (B). interval C. space D. pause

"The Moon Trap" is a new film made by a young Canadian (1)..... called Melvin Strang. The main parts in the film are (2)..... by Sid Cheung and Julie Plein who last appeared in "Music For Ever".

In this new film (3)..... star as a young married couple in the country. After living there (4)..... a few weeks strange things begin to happen.

Some of the furniture in the house disappears and can't be (5).....; windows break and pictures fall off walls. At night they (6)..... crying noises, and when the moon is up loud screams can be heard from the woods nearby.

As you might expect, the young couple try to discover the (7)..... for all those strange events and this leads them into some very frightening situations. (8)..... you are easily scared don't go and see this film! But if you enjoy films with (9)..... of adventure and murder (10)..... this is the film for you.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | A. actor | B. leader | C. director | D. manager |
| 2. | A. played | B. given | C. made | D. put |
| 3. | A. the | B. they | C. she | D. them |
| 4. | A. since | B. from | C. for | D. by |
| 5. | A. taken | B. moved | C. made | D. found |
| 6. | A. hear | B. make | C. seem | D. sound |

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 7. | A. way | B. course | C. reason | D. use |
| 8. | A. Why | B. If | C. How | D. because |
| 9. | A. lots | B. much | C. many | D. all |
| 10. | A. as | B. when | C. than | D. then |

UNIT 7

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc các cụm phụ âm /st/ và /sts/

VD:

/st/ : first, burst, vest, cast, almost.

/sts/ : tests, costs, casts, bursts.

II. Từ vựng

- a. Danh từ: actor, actress, costume, curtain, lights, stage, audience, usherette.
- b. Tính từ: leading, real, sparkling, splendid.
- c. Động từ: act, be moved to tears, compare, perform, rise, suppose.

III. Ngữ pháp

- a. Câu bị động:

VD:

The curtain was pulled up.

- b. Cấp so sánh của tính từ / trạng từ đa âm tiết và tính từ / trạng từ không theo quy tắc

more + adj / adv + than less

VD:

A film is more interesting than a play.

I like films better.

IV. Chủ đề: Nhà hát

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Tập đọc các từ sau, chú ý nhóm phụ âm /-st/ và /-sts/.

/-st/ : burst, best, most, last, cast, interest, thirst, just.

/-sts/ : wastes, interests, guests, posts, bursts, harvests, costs, tests.

Tập đọc các câu sau:

1. Some of the guests were interested in classical music.
2. My sister burst into tears when seeing the film on T.V. last night.
3. I've just posted the letter.
4. He wastes most of his time playing games.

II. Chuyển những câu sau sang thể bị động.

1. The Greens took Margaret to the National Theatre last Saturday.
2. Someone has already told him to give a book report next week.
3. Why didn't you turn off the lights?
4. They make these artificial flowers of silk.
5. Did the idea interest you?
6. Who wrote "King Lear"?
7. They are pulling down the old theatre.
8. An usherette showed them to their seats near the stage.

III. Điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. Charles Dickens was known all people the world.
2. He can't be compared W. Shakespeare a writer tragedies.
3. Do you think she looks an actress?
4. The tallest buildings in London are small comparison those in New York.

IV. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

1. Today is warmer than yesterday —> Yesterday wasn't
2. I still feel quite tired but I felt a lot more tired yesterday —> I don't

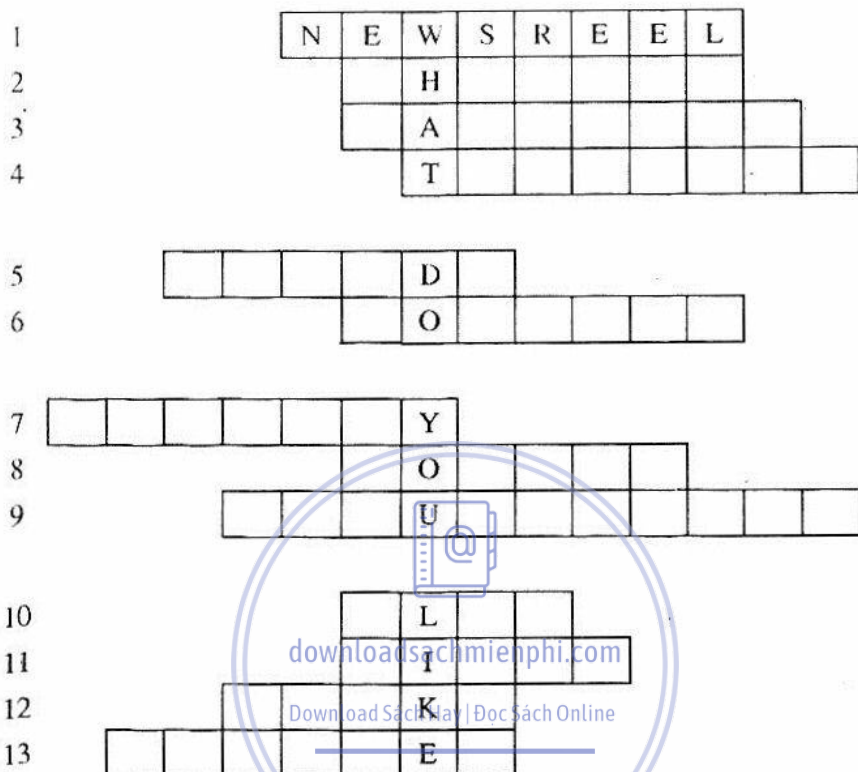
3. The play wasn't so boring as I thought → The play was more
4. They showed her the easiest way to do it → She
5. The National Theatre has very comfortable seats → The seats
6. Theatre programmes usually have lots of information → There
7. There is a choice of more than 30 theatres in London → You can choose
8. The seats near the stage are more expensive than those at the back → The seats at the back are

V. Chọn đáp án thích hợp cho mỗi câu sau.

1. The new play was a great success. The loved it.
a. audience b. playwrights c. crowd
2. She is one of the in this theatre.
a. perform b. performer c. performers
3. It's a of time talking to James. He never listens.
a. lot b. waste c. loss
4. They went to the Odeon cinema for a
a. play b. fairy tale c. film
5. The audience clapped their hands so that the singer had to sing again.
a. many times b. much time c. very much
6. I prefer films to plays because in a film we can see scenery and adventures.
a. true b. real c. truthful
7. She likes cartoons better and he
a. likes, too b. likes also c. does, too
8. Our seats were far from the stage that we couldn't see the actors and actresses clearly.
a. very b. too c. so

VI. Dùng những câu gợi ý để giải ô chữ sau.

VD: 1. NEWSREEL



1. A short film of recent events.
2. If you want to see a play, go to the
3. Children often like by "Walt Disney".
4. It makes you thrill with excitement.
5. A makes you laugh a lot.
6. Love story.
7. It has an unhappy ending.
8. A novelist is the writer of
9. It presents factual events.
10. My parents went to the Big Theatre for a
11. are shown at the cinema.
12. He prefers reading to listening to music.
13. Have you read any short by Jack London?

VII. Hãy điền một mạo từ thích hợp (a / an / the) vào chỗ trống trong những câu sau nếu cần thiết. Nếu không cần thiết đánh dấu x.

VD:

I am looking for accommodation.

→ *I am looking for x accommodation.*

1. George has just graduated from Boston University. He is looking for job.
2. I had to buy bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
3. I went into the shop and spoke to manager.
4. They haven't finished with book I lent them last week.
5. He broke his leg in accident. Now it's still in plaster.
6. Like many women, she likes tea parties.
7. He lived on the top floor of old house. When the wind blew, all the windows rattled.
8. It's the time you had holiday. You haven't had a day off for months.

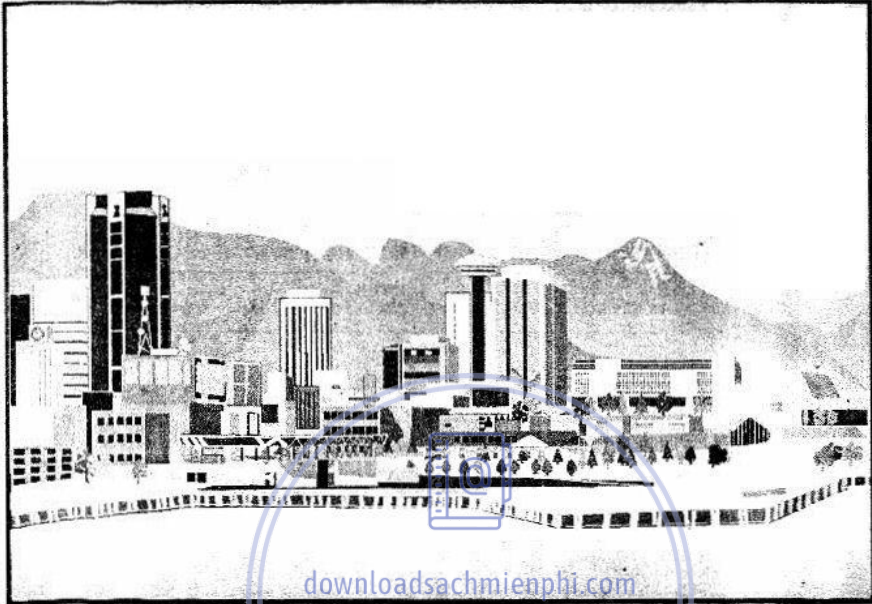
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VIII. Em hãy đọc những mẫu tin sau sử dụng từ điển nếu cần thiết rồi kể lại cho bạn em bằng tiếng Việt.

Amazing Facts

- * Some scientists believe that all the continents were joined together until about 200 million years ago. If you look at the map of the world on pages 84-85, the shapes of the continents seem to match each other like the pieces of a giant jigsaw puzzle.
- * Australia is the only country which is also a continent. It is also the smallest continent.
- * The biggest continent is Asia. Asia is nearly six times as big as Australia.
- * The world has more than 5,000 million people.
- * China, in Asia, has more than, 1,000 million people. No other country has as many people.

PEOPLE AND



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THE EARTH

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UNIT 8

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc /dz/ và /dr/.

VD:

/dr/ : drive, draw, dry, driven.

/dz/ : job, July, just, Japanese.

II. Từ vựng

a. Danh từ: acre, field, crop, hay, manure, village, calf, cowshed, combine harvester, milkmaid, corn.

b. Trạng từ: nowadays
c. Động từ: distribute, feed, harvest, plough, thresh, take over.

d. Tính từ: poor, rich, powerful.

III. Ngữ pháp

a. To have a chance to do sth.

VD:

They had a chance to spend their holidays at the seaside.

b. To wish + sb + did / were smth / sb

VD:

I wish I were a milkmaid.

c. To call smth / sb smth / sb

VD:

We call him an engineer.

d. Cấp so sánh cao nhất của tính từ.

- Đơn âm tiết: the + adj + est + ...

VD: - It is the smallest farm in the country.

- Đa âm tiết: the + most + adj + ...

VD: - This exercise is the most difficult of all.

IV. Chủ đề: Trang trại

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Tập đọc các từ sau theo giáo viên.

/dʒ/ : age, orange, largest, village, engineer, just, job, enjoy, jewelry, journey.

/g/ : guest, biggest, gather, begin, magazine.

/k/ : mechanic, chemist, character, school, ache.

/fʃ/ : chair, chance, stretch, richest, cheese.

/ʃ/ : machine.

II. Cho dạng đúng của tính từ hoặc trạng từ.

1. That was the (big) farm I've ever visited.
2. Who among these milkmaids works the (good)?
3. This old machine is (powerful) than I thought.
4. I've seen many thrilling films but it's the (thrilling).
5. The farmers have never had a (rich) harvest than that.
6. He dances the (beautifully) in the village.
7. Which is (difficult), English or Maths?
8. The lessons are more interesting and (boring) than some years ago.

III. Chọn từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành câu.

1. Who is the (oldest / eldest) in this class.
2. Have you heard the (last / latest) news?
3. We have no (further / farther) information.
4. I've got (less / lesser) than you.
5. She's my (elder / older) sister.
6. Farm workers have to work very (hard / hardly) during the harvest.
7. It is the (more / most) expensive of the two cars.
8. We've got the (least / less).

IV. Viết lại các câu sau đây, bắt đầu câu bằng "I wish".

VD:

It's cold today

—> I wish it weren't cold today.

1. I haven't a good watch.
2. It's very hot today.
3. I am not an engineer.
4. It's raining.
5. They don't have a lot of friends.
6. I don't know the answer to your question.
7. I am not on holiday now.
8. I can't drive a combine-harvester.

V. Kết hợp câu dùng V-ing.

VD: He ran upstairs. He sang an Irish song.

—> He ran upstairs singing an Irish song.

1. Jill was lying on the bed. She was crying.
2. I got home. I was feeling very tired.
3. Ann was watching television. She fell asleep.
4. The boy was playing tennis. He hurt his arm.
5. The girl ran out of the house. She's shouting.
6. She was sitting in an armchair. She was reading a book.
7. The man slipped. He was getting off the bus.
8. He rode away. He sang as he went.

VI. Dịch sang tiếng Anh.

1. Vì máy móc đã thay thế nhiều công việc của con người nên cuộc sống của người nông dân ngày nay khá hơn trước rất nhiều.
2. Ước gì mình cũng có dịp đi nghỉ ở trang trại như cậu.
3. Máy gặt đập liên hợp của nông trang đang làm việc trên đồng, vừa gặt, vừa đập lúa cùng một lúc.

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VII. Hãy sử dụng dạng thức thích hợp của tính từ / trạng từ cho trong ngoặc, tạo ra những biến đổi cần thiết.

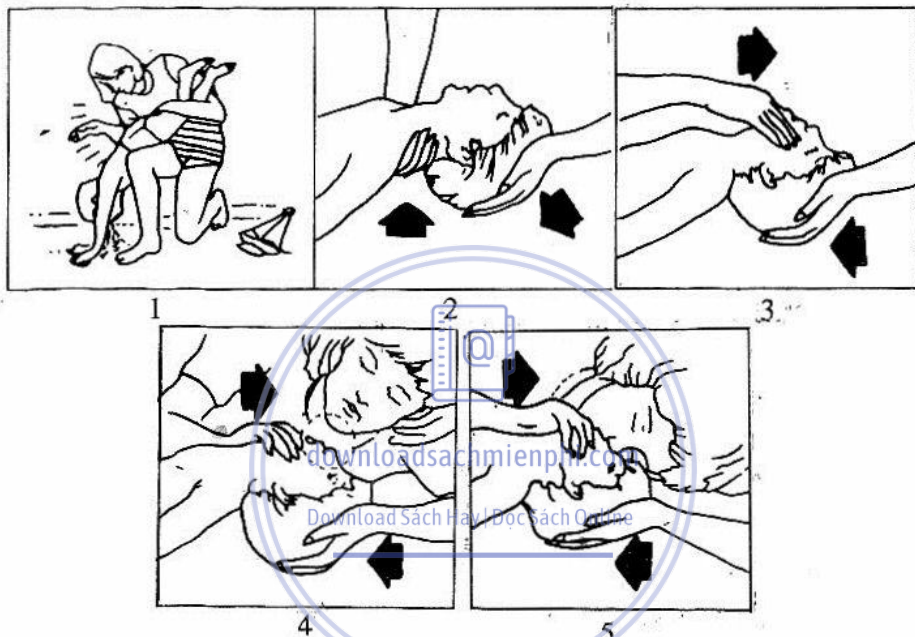
VD: He is one of (boring) persons I have ever met.

—> He is one of the most boring persons I have ever met.

1. Ann works (hard) than most of her friends.
2. Please, don't go by plane. It's much (expensive) than going by train.
3. It's a little (warm) today than it was yesterday.
4. This flat is too small for two people. We need something much (big).
5. There were only four or five passengers on the bus yesterday. It was (crowded) than usual.
6. I am going to sleep on the floor. It's just (comfortable) than sleeping in that bed.
7. We were lucky to have one of (nice) rooms in the hotel.

8. The suitcase seemed to get (heavy) as I carried it along the road.

VIII. Em hãy xem tranh và đọc những đoạn văn cho bên dưới rồi sắp xếp lại trật tự những đoạn văn theo trật tự của các bức tranh.



- a. Breathe into the child, but not too strongly. (A small child's lungs cannot hold your entire breath) Take your lips away and let the child's chest go down while you take your next breath. Use fairly quick, short breaths, and keep it up until the child can breathe by himself or until help comes, as long as two hours.
- b. Open the air passages by pulling the neck up and putting the head down very far.
- c. If the child has got water in his lungs, first get it out by putting him on his stomach for ten seconds with his hips a foot higher than his head (over your knee, on a box, etc.).

- d. Keep the child's chin pushed up all the time, to keep the air passages open.
- e. With a child's small face you can breathe into nose and mouth together.

(from *Baby and Child Care* by Dr Benjamin Spock-adapted)

UNIT 9

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc cụm âm / dʒ ɪz/ và /tʃ ɪz/

VD:

/ dʒ ɪz/ : ridges, judges, oranges

/tʃ ɪz/ : churches, inches, watches

II. Từ vựng

a. Danh từ: pasture, ploughshare, furrow, ridge, soil, bean, cattle, sheep, kale.

b. Tính từ: either

c. Động từ: cover, get rid of, grow, gaze, spray pull, push, tumble, lengthen, wander

III. Ngữ pháp

a. To help (sb) with smth / doing smth

VD:

They helped (us) with potato planting.

b. clause + so that + clause

VD:

They keep grass so that there is food for cattle.

c. To do smth by doing smth

VD:

We can keep the land in good condition by killing weeds.

d. Mẫu câu dùng phân từ hiện tại (V-ing)

VD:

Hearing the noise, she was frightened.

IV. Chủ đề: Nông nghiệp và nghề nông

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Hãy chuyển các danh từ sau sang số nhiều rồi xếp chúng vào 4 nhóm:

- 3 nhóm theo cách đọc của âm cuối /iz/, /z/ và /s/.

- 1 nhóm các danh từ số nhiều đặc biệt.

ridge, crop, furrow, inch, or, fish, orange, basket, sheep
potato, man, church, weed, plant, ploughshare, cock

II. Kết hợp các câu sau dùng từ cho trong ngoặc.

VD:

"What's the matter with you?", asked the doctor.
(The doctor asked)

—> The doctor asked me what the matter was with me.

1. Farmers grow different crops on the land. They want to keep it in good condition —> (so that).
2. She is very weak. She can't sit up (so that)
3. They fertilized the land with manure. They wanted to make the soil fertile (so that)
4. The farmer is ploughing the field. He wants to grow potatoes (to + inf).
5. I felt tired. So I went to bed early. (V-ing)
6. The children went up the hill. They could see many farms and fields. (V-ing)
7. Farmers kill weeds. They spray the fields (by).
8. I didn't know the name of the new machine. I asked the tractor driver. (V-ing).

III. Chuyển các câu sau sang thể bị động.

VD:

Farmers spray the rice field so that they can get rid of weeds and pests.

→ The rice field is sprayed by the farmers so that they can get rid of weeds and pests.

1. We call them combine harvesters.
2. Do they have to grow grass?
3. Why do farmers keep grass in the pasture?
4. We spray chemical fertilizer to make the soil fertile.
5. They use the combine harvester for harvesting rice crops.
6. Farmers use the tractor to pull the plough so that the seed potatoes can be covered.

IV. Hoàn thành câu.

1. He'll get rid
2. She always helps her mother with
3. I had a chance
4. I wish

V. Điền giới từ vào chỗ trống.

1. Nam is helping his parents potato-planting
2. Are you excited going on holiday next week.
3. Our country is rich mineral resources
4. Grass grows its own much better if the land is kept good condition.
5. the end this month the farmers will grow corns the land.
6. Have you ever worked a farm?
7. We were the cinema last night. We enjoyed the film but it was very cold the cinema.
8. My parents promised to reward me a new school bag for my good marks.

VI. Hãy điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau bằng một từ thích hợp.

It was the 16th of December. Frieda went (1)..... a ride in the bus to see Covent Garden. She bought a ticket (2)..... the conductor. It cost 4p. As she got (3)..... she could smell the fruit and flowers in the market. She noticed that everyone (4)..... to be in a hurry. Some men were carrying large boxes of vegetables, and (5)..... were trying to sell big Christmas trees. As Frieda looked at them she (6)..... of her own home. The (7)..... wonderful moment of all the year was when she saw the Christmas tree with its candles lighted. Then before she went to bed (8)..... Christmas Eve, she used to go outside and watched the snow on the mountains and the frosty light of the stars in the dark blue sky.

VII. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống.

- A. Hello, love. Have you had a good day at (1).....?
- B. Yes, quite good, (2)..... that the manager was unpleasant (3)..... day. How about you?
- A. Oh, it was a quiet day. There wasn't much work (4)..... so I got home early.
- B. Good for you. What's for dinner?
- A. Well, when (5)..... dinner at a restaurant? It was (6)..... time ago that I can't remember. Can't we go tonight?
- B. Well, it's a good idea, but let's not (7)..... tonight because I want to watch the football on the television.
- A. Oh, I forgot (8)..... you. There's something (9)..... the television. I wanted to watch a programme this afternoon but I (10)..... get a picture.
- B. All right, I believe you. Which restaurant do you want to go to?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. work | B. job | C. office | D. factory |
| 2. A. but | B. expect | C. though | D. except |
| 3. A. in the all | B. the all | C. in the whole | D. the whole |
| 4. A. to me to do | B. for doing | C. that I did | D. for me to do |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 5. A. had we last | B. did we last have | C. last had we | D. did we have last |
| 6. A. such a long | B. a such long | C. so long a | D. a so long |
| 7. A. go away | B. go out | C. to go away | D. to go out |
| 8. A. to say | B. to tell | C. saying | D. telling |
| 9. A. wrong on | B. bad on | C. wrong with | D. bad with |
| 10. A. can't | B. couldn't | C. may not | D. might not |

VIII*. Hãy dùng các cụm từ gợi ý sau đây để viết thành một lá thư hoàn chỉnh.

Dear Mr Stigwood,

1. I / be / headmaster / Bradham / Grammar / you / study / 1960-1967 //

2. We / just / finish / build / new swimming pool //

3. I / write / ask / if / you / perform / official opening //

4. This / be / Friday October 10 / 3 o'clock / afternoon //

5. I / not know / you / be / Britain / date / whether / you / have / time //

6. I / realize / you / be / extremely busy man / I / grateful / you / able / attend //

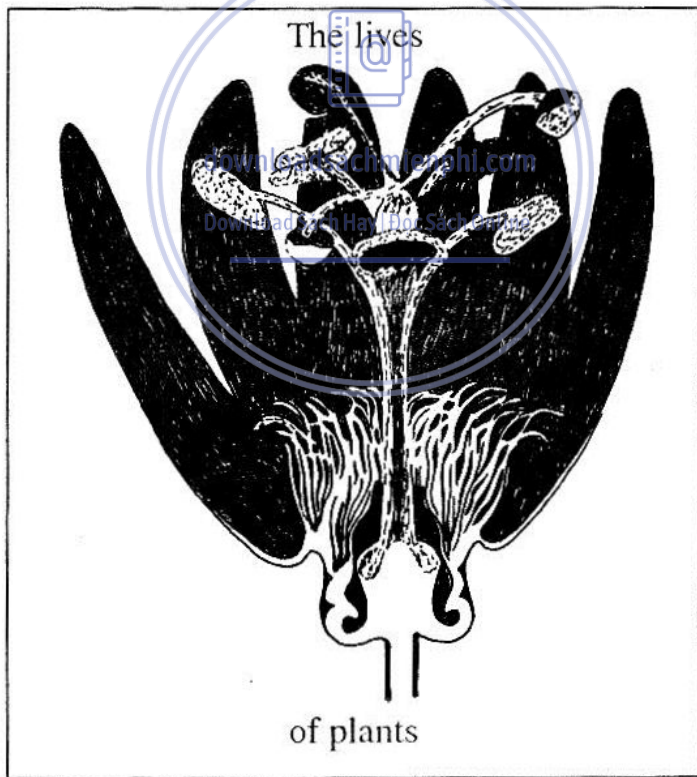
I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

IX. Em hãy đọc những thông tin sau đây sử dụng từ điển nếu cần thiết rồi kể lại cho bạn em nghe bằng tiếng Việt.

Amazing Facts

- * Nearly all plants are green, because their leaves contain the green chemical called chlorophyll.
- * Trees release a lot of the oxygen we need to breathe and stay alive. So forests are often described as the lungs of the Earth.
- * Bamboo is the fastest growing plant in the world. It can grow as much as 90 centimeters in one day.
- * In the desert, the ocotillo bush drops all its leaves during the dry season. It grows more leaves as soon as it rains.
- * The raffia palm of Africa has very long leaves which may measure up to 25 metres. People use the leaves to weave hats, mats and baskets.



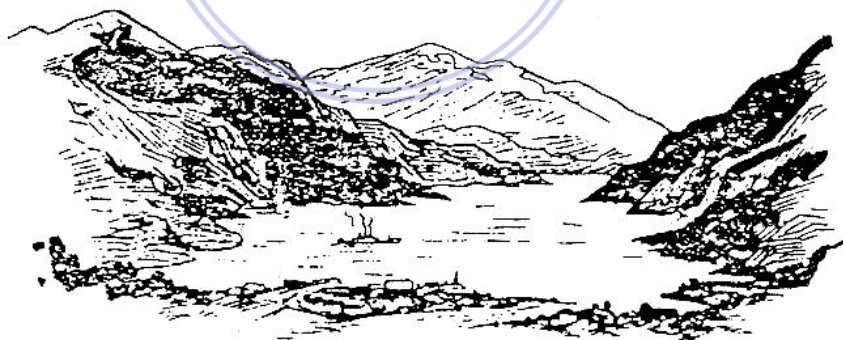
X.

THE FIORDS OF NORWAY

Over a million people go to see the fiords of Norway every year. Why are these fiords so interesting? Why do people go back to see (1) - them again and again? Let's take a trip to the fiords and see for ourselves.

How shall we go? Shall we go by car or by bus? There are a few roads along the coast, but (2) - they are only in the south. So we must go part of the way by water or air. We must go all (3) - the way by ship or plane if we want to see the rocky coast itself.

Let's take a steamer at Bergen, in southern Norway, and travel north. The west coast will be on our right. Here we will see steep mountains. The mountains with (4) - their green forests seem to rise right out of the sea.



Narrow arms of the sea reach back into the mountains. We call (5) - these small arms fiords. If you could see (6) - these fiords from the sky, they would look like arms with long fingers. Some of many miles long. Water tumbles into the fiords from waterfalls.

Along some of the fiords there is a narrow strip of level land. Here we can see small fishing villages, and sometimes a farming village.

Now our steamer is gliding smoothly into a fiord. It is stopping to let us visit a village. All around us are boats. Most of (7) - them are fishing boats. (8) - Their owners fish in the outer fiords and in the open ocean.

Let's look around the village. People are working in small gardens near (9) - their large wooden houses. A few of the houses are on level ground, but many seem to cling to the sides of the mountains. Above the village there is a small patch of level ground. People here are cutting hay for (10) - their cattle. Still higher on the mountain, we see the cattle grazing. Everyone seems to make a living by fishing or farming.

Now we return to our ship to continue our journey northward. For days our ship takes us along the rocky coast. The sun sparkles on the water. Again and again we pass beautiful fiords. We travel nearer and nearer the Arctic Circle. Now the days become longer, and we have more hours to enjoy the green forests, the steep mountains, and the tiny villages of Norway.

1. Hãy trả lời những câu hỏi sau:

(Answer these questions. Refer to "The Fiords of Norway".)

- How many people visit the fiords of Norway every year?
- How must you travel if you want to see the fiords?
- What would the fiords look like if you could see them from the air?
- How do the people make a living?

2. Hãy điền một danh từ vào mỗi chỗ trống.

(Fill in the blanks with nouns)

- There are few roads along the
- Let's take a at Bergen
- Narrow of the sea reach back into the mountains.
- Water tumbles into the fiords from
- On the level land we can see small fishing and sometimes a farming
Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online
- People are cutting hay for their

3. Hãy điền một động từ vào mỗi chỗ trống.

(Fill in the blanks with verbs)

- The mountains seem to right out of the sea.
- From the air, the fiords would like arms with long fingers.
- Water into the fiords from waterfalls.
- Now our steamer is smoothly into a fiord.
- It is stopping to let us a villiage.

4. Hãy cho biết những từ được gạch chân liên quan đến từ nào trong bài đọc (What do the under lined words refer to?)

VD: these → the fiords of Norway.

(refers to)

UNIT 10

BÀI ÔN TẬP

I. Chọn từ có cách phát âm khác với những từ kia ở phần gạch chân.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. <u>potatoes</u> | b. <u>ridges</u> | c. <u>watches</u> | d. <u>churches</u> |
| 2. a. <u>stretch</u> | b. <u>chance</u> | c. <u>mechanic</u> | d. <u>rich</u> |
| 3. a. <u>village</u> | b. <u>magazine</u> | c. <u>large</u> | d. <u>engineer</u> |
| 4. a. <u>acts</u> | b. <u>asleep</u> | c. <u>bursts</u> | d. <u>newscreen</u> |

II. Cho dạng đúng của tính từ trong ngoặc

Dear Kate,

Dave and I are having the (1 - good) holiday of our lives! We are in Barbados, one of the (2 - lovely) islands in the Caribbean. It is much (3 - small) than Jamaica, but there seems to be (4 - much) to do than in Jamaica. The people here seem to be (5 - friendly) than those on the other islands. We are staying in the (6 - modern) hotel I've ever seen. It's large and cool, and many people think it's the (7 - good) hotel on the island. It's far (8 - comfortable) than any of the other hotels, and it's even (9 - big) than the world famous Belton Hotel. The (10 - near) beach is (11 - little) than a hundred metres away, and so we can go swimming a lot. It's really (12 - good), and I do wish you were here.

Love,
Mike

III. Viết lại các câu sau sử dụng cụm từ cho sẵn.

VD:

We bought a new video in that shop. —> Our new video ...

—> Our new video was bought in that shop.

1. I spent two hours doing this exercise —> It took
2. It's a pity, I can't drive a car —> I wish
3. It's called a tractor —> We

4. I'm not so good at English as my sister —> My sister learns
5. Tractors were running up and down. They were planting potatoes (kết hợp câu, dùng "V-ing")
6. The film is quite interesting. I've seen it twice (kết hợp câu dùng "so that")
7. The teacher spoke slowly. The pupils could understand him (kết hợp câu dùng "so that").
8. Jack and Alice went out. They wanted to have a drink (kết hợp câu, dùng "for").

IV. Tìm dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. She has finished her best (perform)
2. The evening was (enjoy) spent playing cards and talking.
3. After their summer holidays, the children looked (health)
4. The cartoon last night was very (interest)
5. Ha Noi is an important (commerce) centre.
6. Without tractors, farmers'd meet a lot of (difficult) in farming.
7. I have a lot of (shop) to do
8. We have a (week) newspaper in this town.

V. Chia động từ cho hợp thời.

1. When I (get) up this morning everything was lovely. The sun (shine), the birds (sing).
2. I used to ride a bicycle a lot but I (not have) a chance (do) any since I (come) here.
3. There (be) no rain here for the last month.
4. (know) that he was poor, I offered to pay his bill.

VI. Em hãy đọc lá thư cho dưới đây rồi chọn một đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống.

Wednesday, 20 July

Dear Fred,

Thanks for your letter. It was (1)..... from you. Your new job sounds very interesting and you (2)..... with it, I am still with the same firm that I joined five years ago when we (3)..... (4)..... I am happy there, I must say that I sometimes feel that I (5)..... to move, but here in Bakewell there are only (6)..... companies.

I like this town. What I like (7)..... living here is that it is quiet. Perhaps I should say it was quiet (8)..... these big lorries started coming through the town. Anyway, they only come through during the day, never (9)..... night.

If you have time before the end of the summer, why don't you come and (10)..... with us one weekend? That would be very pleasant.

I hope you are still well. Write again soon.

Yours,

Terry



- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. well to listen | B. well to hear | C. good to listen | D. good to hear |
| 2. A. look pleased | B. seem pleased | C. look pleasing | D. seem pleasing |
| 3. A. left school | B. left the school | C. have left school | D. have left the school |
| 4. A. Although | B. Already | C. Because | D. Through |
| 5. A. ought | B. should | C. would | D. must |
| 6. A. some | B. any | C. few | D. a few |
| 7. A. more | B. most about | C. more of | D. most of |
| 8. A. as long as | B. as far as | C. when | D. until |
| 9. A. during | B. at the | C. in | D. at |
| 10. A. live | B. pass | C. stay | D. rest |

VII*. Hãy sắp xếp lại những câu sau thành một câu chuyện chú ý đến các dấu chấm câu và viết chữ hoa.

1. "Didn't I tell you"
2. "Take it to the zoo,"

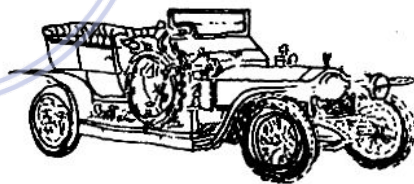
3. said the man,
4. a man was walking in the park
5. "I did,"
6. He still had the penguin
7. and he liked it very much
8. answered the police man.
9. and asked what to do
10. he asked
11. Now I am taking him to the cinema."
12. the policeman saw the man again
13. when he met the penguin.
14. Next day
15. to take that penguin to the zoo?"
16. So he took it to a policeman
17. One day

VIII. Em hãy đọc đoạn văn cho dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

The Best Car In The World

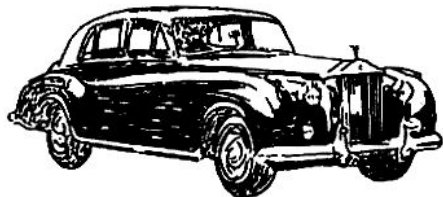
The first Royce
car (1904)

The Silver Ghost
(1906 -1925)



The Silver Cloud
(1959-1966)

The Silver Spirit
(1981)



Henry Royce did not like his Decauville car, which ran badly and often broke down. So he decided to make a better car himself, and in 1904 he produced his first two-cylinder model. Charles Rolls, a car manufacturer, was very impressed by Royce's car, and soon Rolls and Royce went into business together. One of their first models was the Silver Ghost. In 1907, a Silver Ghost broke the world's endurance record by driving 14,371 miles (23,120km) without breaking down once. After the drive, it cost just over £2 to put the car back into perfect condition. It is not surprising that the Silver Ghost was called the best car in the world. Rolls-Royce cars are famous for running quietly: an advertisement for one model said "the loudest noise is the ticking of the clock". The cars are made very carefully. A lot of the work is done by hand, and they take a long time to manufacture: only twelve cars leave the factory every day.

1. *It broke down:*
 - (a) It made a noise.
 - (b) Pieces fell off it.
 - (c) It stopped working.
2. *Charles Rolls was very impressed by Royce's car:*
 - (a) He thought it was good.
 - (b) He wanted it.
 - (c) He did not understand it.
3. *model:*
 - (a) picture.
 - (b) small car.
 - (c) sort of car.
4. *endurance:*
 - (a) going fast.
 - (b) going on for a long time.
 - (c) being easy to drive.
5. *Rolls-Royce cars are famous:*
 - (a) They are very good.
 - (b) Everybody knows about them.
 - (c) They are very quiet.
6. *ticking:*
 - (a) a sort of clock.
 - (b) a part of a car.
 - (c) a sort of noise.
7. *manufacture:*
 - (a) make.
 - (b) sell.
 - (c) finish.
8. *factory:*
 - (a) town.
 - (b) place where cars are made.
 - (c) shop.

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI HỌC KÌ 1

(90 phút - 10 điểm)

I. Chọn đáp án thích hợp.

1. Do I really wear a suit tonight?
a. have to b. ought to c. need
2. Susan is the of the two girls.
a. prettier b. prettiest c. pretty
3. the pupils in my class love to read picture books.
a. The most b. Almost c. Most of
4. It's waste of time that film.
a. to see b. seeing c. see

II. Tìm tính từ tương ứng của những từ sau.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. commerce | 2. joy |
| 3. love | 4. sleep |

III. Chia động từ.

1. you (be) angry if he refuses to help you?
2. He (live) in Oxford for 10 years, then in 1990 he (move) to London, and since then he (live) in a small house near Hyde Park.
3. (call), the milkmaid went to see the farmer.
4. I wish I (be) a film star.
5. I don't enjoy (play) tennis. I'd like (play) football.

IV. Cho dạng đúng của tính từ.

1. What is the (long) river in the world?
2. This watch is too (expensive). Have you got a (cheap) one.
3. It was one of the (bad) experiences in my life.
4. The sitting room is (light) and (comfortable) than the dining-room.
5. That was the (boring) film I've ever seen.
6. He's much (well) today.

V. Điền giới từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

1. The Browns took Jane the city centre sightseeing
2. I often help my mother the housework.
3. Mary is fond animals. She has 3 cats and 2 dogs.
4. We can keep the land good condition fertilizing it.
5. Why are you laughing them?
6. Try again. Don't give hope, John.

VI. Chuyển những câu sau sang thể bị động.

1. Did Shakespeare write "Hamlet"?
2. We can grow potatoes in this soil.
3. Have the farmers cut grass for hay?
4. People often make fun of him.

VII. Ghép những cặp câu sau, dùng từ cho trong ngoặc.

1. The play was very moving. Everyone was moved to tears (so that)
2. I turned on the light. I was surprised at what I saw (dùng V-ing).
3. He studied very hard. He wanted to pass the exam (so that).
4. We go to the theatre. It's a good idea (if).

VIII. Điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

Last year, we had (1)..... nice holiday. My friend and I went to the seaside for a month. I had (2)..... to the seaside several times before, but this was the first (3)..... for my friend. Naturally, it was a great event for him. Finally, the days came. (4)..... was a fine morning. We got up very (5)..... because we wanted to leave home after breakfast. We made the journey (6)..... car. We reached the seaside at noon. We spent many hours (7)..... the beach. We enjoyed making castles and channels in the sand. People said we ought (8)..... spend at least a few weeks at the seaside. If we could stay longer, so much the better.

IX. Dịch sang tiếng Anh

1. Phần lớn học sinh thích mùa hè nhất vì các em có một kì nghỉ hè dài. Các em có thể về các trang trại hoặc đi biển nghỉ hè.
2. Nghe nhạc thú vị hơn đi xem phim.
3. Đó là vở "Othello", một trong những vở bi kịch của Shakespeare.

UNIT 11

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

/eɪ/ và /aɪ/



II. Từ vựng

Danh từ chỉ các trò chơi và hoạt động thể thao: badminton, ping-pong, table tennis, volley ball, match, tournament, sports ground, championship, supporter, team,

III. Ngữ pháp

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1. Giới từ và cụm giới từ chỉ địa điểm: among, between in the middle of, at the centre of.

VD:

Jack is between his two classmates.

2. Mẫu câu:

- to do one's best to do smth.
- to be very kind of sb to do smth.
- would rather do smth.
- to want sb to do smth.
- congratulations!

IV. Chủ đề: Những lời chúc mừng

B. BÀI TẬP

- I. Em hãy đọc các từ sau đây, chú ý đến hai nguyên âm đôi /eɪ/ và /aɪ/.

1. /eɪ/: day, say, way, holiday, play, may, stay.

3. This is the first time I to play badminton.
a. am trying b. try
c. have tried
4. That desk several times this year.
a. is repaired b. has been repaired
c. has repaired
5. The students sat quietly in the classroom, to their teacher.
a. listening b. listened
c. to listen
6. Jane prefers
a. to sing than to dance b. singing to dancing
c. singing than dancing
- 7*. the corner, a brick fell on his head.
a. turning b. When he turned
c. Having turned
8. You had better if you want to catch the train.
a. to run b. running
c. run

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V. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau đây bằng cách sử dụng tính từ cho trong ngoặc.

VD: Tom offered to help me (kind).

→ It was very kind of Tom to help me.

1. You make the same mistakes again and again. (careless)
2. He left us without saying "thank you". (impolite)
3. Ann has just lent us that sum of money. (generous)
4. Tom and Jenny have invited me to stay with them for a few days. (kind)
- 5*. Whenever Jack sees us, he always starts the conversation first. (friendly)
6. During the interview, Bob dropped the teacup twice. (awkward)

VI. Em hãy cùng bạn luyện đọc đoạn hội thoại sau đây.

A. I am going to hitchhike round the world.

- B. Oh, that's very dangerous.
A. No, it isn't. I'll be all right.
B. Where will you sleep?
A. I don't know. In youth hostels. Cheap hotels.
B. You'll get lost.
A. No, I won't.
B. You won't get lifts.
A. Yes, I will.
B. What will you do for money?
A. I'll take money with me.
B. You haven't got enough.
A. If I need money, I'll find jobs.
B. Well ... are you sure you'll be all right?
A. Of course, I'll be all right.



VII. Dịch sang tiếng Anh.

1. Xin chúc mừng bạn nhân dịp bạn đã đoạt huy chương vàng bơi 100 mét tự do nữ.
2. Bạn thật tốt đã giúp mình giải xong bài toán khó đó. Trước đó mình đã mất khá nhiều thời gian mà vẫn không làm được.
3. Thà mình ở nhà chơi đàn còn hơn đi xem bộ phim đó.
4. Chúc các em thành công. Các em hãy cố chơi hết sức mình để giât giải thưởng về cho trường ta.

VIII. Em hãy trả lời câu hỏi theo nội dung bài đọc sau đây.

This afternoon two of the fastest and most famous runners in the world met in the 3,000 metres race here in London. A crowd of more than 90,000 watched Sebastiano Ovetto and Steve Coles in the thrilling contest.

Ovetto went into the lead very early in the race and stayed there until the last 200 metres. Then Coles made his move, and tried to pass Ovetto. The Italian began to run faster. So did Coles. The crowd began to cheer widely as the two came around the final bend, with Ovetto still in the lead.

Then the Italian made a mistake which cost him the race. He looked round for a second to see where Coles was. He suddenly

stumbled and fell. Coles went on to win the race in a new record time of 7 : 30 . 2.

1. What happened this afternoon in London?
2. Who was in the lead most of the time?
3. How was the crowd when the two runners came around the bend?
4. Why did the Italian lose the race?

UNIT 12

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cụm âm: /ðʌst/ / 3st/



II. Từ vựng

- Nhóm danh từ chỉ chất liệu: wood, rubber, steel, cotton, wool, latex.

- Nhóm tính từ chỉ tính chất và đặc điểm: soft, elastic, hard, solid, fragile.

III. Mẫu câu

- a. to ask / to tell sb to do smth

(với hai động từ "ask" và "tell" dùng ở thời quá khứ đơn giản).

VD:

He asked his father to mend the ball for him.

- b. to be made of smth

VD:

- What is the toy made of?
- It is made of cotton and cloth.

- c. To be useful for smth / doing smth

VD:

- What is rubber most useful for?
- It is most useful for making tyres.

IV. Chủ đề: Cây cao su và công dụng của nó

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Em hãy đọc các câu sau đây, chú ý đến phần được gạch chân ở dưới.

1. Most of the ships are sailing along the coast.
2. Let's have a toast.
3. First, most of us enjoyed the play very much.
4. Suddenly, the house burst into flame.
5. Most of them were very thirsty.
6. Worst of all, the river has dried up.

II. Hãy sử dụng dạng thức thích hợp của những động từ cho trong ngoặc.

1. When I (come) to see them, they (play) chess.
2. She always (thank) me for what I (do) for her.
3. He (write) a novel for the last 2 years but he (not finish) it yet.
4. This is the third time you (be) here. What exactly you (come) for now?

III. Hãy chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau đây.

1. I knew him I was a child.
a. until b. when c. as d. during
2. It's long time since he last saw his brothers and sisters.
a. such a b. so c. very d. too
3. - "Do I have to take that French course?"
- No, you
a. haven't b. don't have c. mustn't d. needn't
4. The children did not know the by which the game was played.
a. facts b. rules c. orders d. ways

IV. Hãy điền vào mỗi chỗ trống bằng một giới từ thích hợp.

1. People make soft and elastic things rubber, especially tyres bicycles, motor-cycles, cars, etc.
2. The glue is made latex, a kind milky liquid rubber trees.
3. Fruits are very useful our health.
4. My sister is very helpful my mother. She always help her the house work.
5. Rubber is used industry many countries.
6. Thank you a lot coming here us tonight.

V. Hãy chọn một từ thích hợp trong những từ sau để điền vào chỗ trống.

familiar	juicy	hopeful	fragile
hands	kick	use	fond

1. She always feels about the future because she has a rich mother.
2. Be careful! These are things.
3. Her little daughter is very of cats and dogs.
4. With his clever, he has made many beautiful toys.
5. Why didn't Jack the ball into the goal?
6. Would you like a apple?
7. Which of you here is with farm life?
8. I am sure we can make of this fertile land.

VI. Hãy sửa lỗi sai trong những câu sau đây.

VD:

My brother don't like butter and chess.

→ My brother doesn't like butter and chess.

1. She learns not only well but also sings beautifully.
2. Bill asked his mother mend for him his shirt.
3. Do you want I make you some coffee?
4. My brother couldn't make the T.V. to work.

5*. Ann was made repeat the whole story.

6. The farmer told us feeding the chicken in the chicken house.

VII. Hãy dùng những cụm từ cho sau đây để viết thành câu.

1. you / may get / as much hay as / like / barn //
2. When / we / first come / here / bridge / build //
3. You / save yourself / a lot of time / if / buy / new car //
4. a hard day's work / worker / feel / tired / and hungry //
5. We / find / rubber plantations / such / Asian countries / Indonesia / Malaysia / Viet Nam.

VIII. Dịch sang tiếng Anh

1. - Ngôi nhà được xây dựng năm 1980 mà trông vẫn mới nhì.
- À, gần đây nó mới được sửa sang và quét vôi lại đấy.
2. - Con dao này làm bằng sắt phải không Nam?
- Ồ không, nó được làm bằng thép không gỉ đấy.
3. Rượu vang được làm từ nho. Chai rượu vang này được làm vào năm 1897, cách đây 100 năm.

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UNIT 13

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc một số từ được viết bắt đầu bằng "kn-" hoặc kết thúc bằng "-gh", "-ght".

VD:

knife, enough, thought.

II. Từ vựng

1. Danh từ: cooker, cookies, equipment, furniture job, knitting, metal, metalwork, frame wood work.

2. Trạng từ: enough.

3. Tính từ: manual, upper, various, anxious.

4. Giới từ: round.

5. Động từ: set up, save.

III. Mẫu câu

a. To have an opportunity to do smth

VD:

At school, the pupils had an opportunity to do needlework.

b. To be eager / ready to do smth

VD:

We are ready to go to the workshop.

c. To be old enough to do smth

VD:

Jim is not old enough to do metal work.

d. To have sb do smth

VD:

We'll have Tom repair our electric cooker.

e. Câu điều kiện loại 1

VD:

He'll do woodwork if there are tools.

f. Câu gián tiếp

VD:

The man said (that) they would go for a picnic the next weekend.

IV. Chủ đề: Xưởng trường

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Em hãy đánh dấu trọng âm cho những từ sau đây.

workshop	furniture	various	material
refrigerator	equipment	woodwork	metal work

II. Hãy kết hợp những cặp câu sau đây thành một, sử dụng cấu trúc "enough + to-infinitive" hoặc "so + adj / adv + that".

VD:

The girl is not clever. She can not mend this shirt.

→ The girl is not clever enough to mend this shirt.

1. I couldn't hear what he said. We were too far away.
2. Let's sit in the garden. It's very warm there.
3. He couldn't make himself understood in English because his English was bad.
4. Please stand on that chair. It's strong enough.
5. In winter she can't wear this coat. It's not thick.
6. The road is wide. It is easy for two cars to pass each other.

III. Hãy kết hợp các cặp câu sau đây thành một câu, sử dụng từ nối cho sẵn trong ngoặc.

VD:

This food is too hot. Ann can't eat it. (enough)

→ This food isn't cold enough for Ann to eat.

1. Peter isn't tall. He can not reach the bookshelf. (enough)
2. The boys were very young. They didn't know how to work with these machines. (too)
3. My aunt was very kind. She helped me to mend my shirt. (to-infinitive)
4. This scientist is famous in Italy. He is famous in Switzerland, too. (not only but also)
5. John worked very carefully. It took him a long time to complete the project. (so that)
6. The weather was lovely. We spent the whole day out. (such)

IV. Em hãy viết những danh từ tương ứng của những từ sau.

various, anxious, curious, to recognise, think, solid, to change, to cut, to equip, to save.

V. Hãy đổi những câu sau sang câu bị động.

1. Our school is going to set up a new workshop.

2. They will have to make furniture not only for the school canteen but also for the whole school.
3. The children are telling their parents about the tools and the equipment in their school.
4. The teachers will train the upper boys how to work with these tools.
5. Farmers should spray these plants every month.

VI. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây.

1. She is anxious
2. If I save enough money
3. They wanted to know how
4. My father always has me
5. Joe asked his mother why
6. The story is so interesting
7. I had an opportunity
8. The news was so bad

VII. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng cho những câu sau đây.

1. She has had a friend all of her papers.
a. typed b. type c. to type
2. Pat will have her car this week.
a. repair b. repaired c. being repaired
3. No one can make me my plan.
a. change b. changing c. to change
4. In spite of the heat, he refused off his coat.
a. take b. have taken c. to take

VIII. Em hãy đọc câu chuyện sau đây, rồi chọn từ thích hợp (a, b, c, d) để điền vào chỗ trống

Cars and Driving

I'm what is known as a (0)..... driver. I'm learning to (1)..... a car. So far, I've learnt how to (2)..... the (3)..... of my car and I know how to (4)..... I can even (5)..... quite long distances.

Twice a week, my instructor sits in the (6)..... beside me and (7)..... me a lesson. First, we look at the (8)..... and decide on the best (9)..... Then we go for a (10)..... round the town.

My instructor gives me advice like "Don't (11).....", of "Stop before you get to the next (12).....", or "We can't go down there. The road is (13).....", or "You can't turn right. It says (14).....", or "Always stop to allow pedestrians to (15)..... at the zebra".

Sometimes we stop at a (16)..... and my instructor says, 'You must never fill up when your engine is (17)..... . Your engine must be (18)..... before you put any (19)..... in the car'.

There are two things I hate about driving. One is looking for a (20)..... and the other is being held up in a queue of traffic.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 0. a) teacher
b) learner | 1. a) conduct
b) lead
c) drive
d) guide | 2. a) start
b) begin | 3. a) engine
b) machine
c) machinery |
| 4. a) turn it off
b) close it
c) shut it | 5. a) steer
b) pilot
c) guide
d) drive | 6. a) seat
b) chair | 7. a) makes
b) does
c) gives |
| 8. a) chart
b) map
c) cart | 9. a) road
b) route
c) way | 10. a) drive
b) walk
c) ride | 11. a) run
b) go too fast |
| 12. a) corner
b) angle
c) curve | 13. a) shut
b) barred
c) closed | 14. a) No Entry
b) No Entrance | 15. a) pass
b) cross |
| 16. a) filling station
b) service station | 17. a) on
b) open
c) alight | 18. a) off
b) out
c) closed
d) shut | 19. a) essence
b) petrol
c) benzine |
| 20. a) parking space
b) parking | | | |

UNIT 14

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cụm âm /əʊl/ và /ɔl/

a. /əʊl/ : hold, told, sold, old, goal

b. /ɔl/ : hall, tall, call, wall, all

II. Từ vựng

1. Danh từ: hide and seek, jaw, pain.

2. Tính từ: lower, decaying, upper.

3. Động từ: ache, chew, complain, hold, hurt, look (like), take care of.

III. Mẫu câu

1. Câu mệnh lệnh / đề nghị

VD:

Hold your mouth open.

2. - What's wrong with you?

- What troubles you?

3. need + V-ing

VD:

Two or three teeth need filling.

4. To show sb where smth is / was

VD:

She showed him where the pain was.

5. Câu hỏi với từ "Which"

VD:

- Which one is decaying?

- The one in the upper jaw.

IV. Chủ đề: Ổ phòng khám nha khoa

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Hãy hoàn thành đoạn văn sau bằng cách chọn một từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống.

fearful	afraid	dentist's	waiting room .
discomfort	upset	kids	prevent

If you brush and floss your teeth correctly every day, you can help (1)..... tooth decay in your own teeth. Your teeth will also give you less (2)..... and you don't have to be so (3)..... when you are sitting in the (4)..... (5)..... . But some adults and some (6)..... are very much (7)..... of going to the dentist. Some people are so (8)..... that they don't go to the dentist at all, but that can mean more problems.

II. Hãy dùng dạng thức thích hợp của động từ cho trong ngoặc

1. Rich (have) his hair cut when John (call).
2. Mary (be) in Japan for 2 years. She (work) there and (like) it very much.
3. We wish that you (be) old enough (come) with us.
4. George (work) at the university for 45 years before he retired.
5. Anybody who (lose) his ticket should report to the police.
6. He (complain) about his stomachache for a few days. Let's (take) him to hospital.

III. Hãy kết hợp những cặp câu sau đây sử dụng mệnh đề tính ngữ ở thể bị động. Chú ý thay đổi thời của mệnh đề nếu cần thiết.

VD:

The rubber bladder was mended by Jack's father. It is now in good condition.

—> The rubber bladder, which was mended by Jack's father, is now in good condition.

1. "Hamlet", one of Shakespeare's tragedies, is known all over the world as the best one. It was performed at the theatre yesterday

2. A lot of things are made of rubber. They are of great use today.
3. This purse was left in the classroom yesterday. Then it was found by the cleaner of the school.
4. These children are Mr Brown's sons. They were brought up in Italy by their grandmother.
5. These fruit were picked yesterday afternoon. They will be taken to the market early this morning.
6. They returned the keys to me. They had been picked up in the street.

IV*. Em hãy sửa lỗi trong những câu sau đây.

VD:

They always make me to laugh all the time.

—> They always make me laugh all the time.

1. I go to see her if I have enough time.
2. Her mother explained to her how cookies to make.
3. He has learnt French enough to study in France.
4. It is not easy do metalwork.
5. He would rather ask his son fix the broken radio.
6. She drove so fast she won the race.
7. They had rather have their clothes ironed by the maid.
8. I am very happy to work by this new sewing machine.

V. Hãy điền vào mỗi chỗ trống bằng một giới từ thích hợp.

1. Cambridge is 100 km north London.
2. He gave me a pat my back.
- 3*. I was to go out when the telephone rang.
4. She usually opens a can a can opener.
5. We shall discuss this problem lunch.
6. Ships are made steel.

VI*. Em hãy sử dụng dạng thức, thời và thể thích hợp của động từ cho trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Nowadays, tourists (1- come) to Viet Nam, can (2 - make) a sightseeing tour on the waters. (3 - meet) this demand, three ships

(4 - bring) into regular operation. The ships (5 - sail) to and fro between Bach Dang port and Thanh Da location.

Each tour (6 - last) two hours. (7 - tour) ships now often (8 - see) on Sai Gon river.

VII. Em hãy chọn từ đúng trong số a, b, c, d để điền vào chỗ trống.

- I like this town. What I like living here is that it is quiet.
a. more about b. most about
c. more of d. most of
- They left the house saying good-bye to their mother.
a. before b. after c. during d. in
- I'd go to the fair than to the aquarium.
a. better b. rather c. like d. not
- Would you mind this essay for me?
a. type b. will type c. to type d. typing
- My brother often Shakespeare's lines in his writing.
a. writes b. reads c. quotes d. uses
- Long likes to sit his two close friends, Lan and Hoa.
a. in b. among c. at d. between
- Father said he on a trip to the Far North.
a. would go b. goes c. will go d. to go
- The form teacher had us manual work at the school workshop on that afternoon.
a. did b. do c. to do d. will do
- Bright neon signs make the streets more
a. beauty b. beautifully c. beautiful d. beautify
- Do the exercises by Do not ask your brother to do it for you.
a. you b. yours c. yourself d. your

VIII. Em hãy sắp xếp lại các cụm từ và từ cho sau đây để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

VD: news / her / received / any / we / haven't / from //

—> We haven't received any news from her.

1. for / she / I / what / want / know / looking / is / to //
2. wondered / swim / I / across / he / river / this / how / could //
- 3*. again / never / permission / apologized / motor-bike / he / borrowing / asking / promised / it / for / my / without / and / do/to//.
4. She / me / for / to / her / my / was / with / not party / furious / inviting / birthday //
5. want / T.V. / to visit / in newspapers / the / look at / on / if / country / or / our / you / please / advertisements //

IX. Dịch sang tiếng Anh.

1. Đã mấy ngày nay Mai luôn than phiền về cái răng sâu ở hàm dưới của cô ấy. Tôi đã khuyên cô ấy nên đi khám răng.
2. Bạn có biết làm thế nào để chăm sóc cho hàm răng của mình được khỏe mạnh không? Hãy nhớ đánh răng trước khi đi ngủ và đừng ăn nhiều kẹo.

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UNIT 15

BÀI ÔN TẬP

I. Em hãy khoanh tròn từ có trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại trong nhóm.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. number | happy | behind | yellow |
| 2. Saturday | favourite | interested | eleven |
| 3. understand | after noon | good-looking | engineer |
| 4. again | sometimes | toothpaste | breakfast |

II*. Em hãy chọn một trong các cụm từ cho sau đây để điền vào chỗ trống sao cho thích hợp.

a. Look out	b. Look	c. Don't worry
d. wait here	e. Be careful	f. Follow me
g. Please hurry	h. Take your time	

1. There are eggs in that box.
2. Everything is all right.
3. My plane is at 4 o'clock, and it's 3.15 now.
4. please. Your seats are right over here.
5. ! There's your brother over there.
6. ! There's a car coming.
7. Mrs Wilson is busy at the moment. Could you, please?
8. "I'm terribly sorry". "That's all right. I am not in a hurry,"

III. Em hãy chọn đáp án đúng cho những câu sau đây.

1. Shall we go out tonight?
a. Yes, we go b. Yes, let's
c. Yes, we are d. Yes, I can
2. Last Monday William a vallet on a lonely street in Montreal.
a. sees b. has seen c. saw d.was seeing
3. You can have a headache if you are very
a. fire b. tiring c. tires d. tired
- 4.The Blue Whale is probably the biggest creature which
a. has ever existed b. had ever existed
c. was ever existed d. has ever been existing

IV.* Hãy sử dụng thời, thể và dạng thức thích hợp của một trong những động từ cho sẵn để hoàn thiện đoạn văn sau.

show deliver sort take send collect stamp use

The letters (1)..... from the post box. Then a postman (2)..... them to the post office. At the post office, they (3)..... by a machine so that the stamps can not (4)..... again. Next they (5)..... carefully and put into bags before (6)..... to other post offices for further sorting. Finally, a postman (7)..... the letters to the addresses (8)..... on the envelopes.

V* Em hãy điền một chữ thích hợp vào mỗi vạch (—) để hoàn thiện đoạn hội thoại sau giữa Linda và ông nha sĩ.

Linda : I've got awful ⁽¹⁾t— — — — — e.

Dentist : Open your mouth, please. I am going to ⁽²⁾f— —l it at once. The tooth looks very bad.

Linda : Can't you ⁽³⁾p— —l it out?

Dentist : Surely you want to keep your teeth. I don't want to ⁽⁴⁾ext— — —t a tooth if I can save it.

Linda : Well, I'm frightened.

Dentist : You won't feel a thing. I'm going to give you an ⁽⁵⁾in— — — — — n.

Linda : I'd prefer it out. It's quicker that way.

Dentist : Nonsense. You don't want ⁽⁶⁾f— —l—e teeth.

VI. Em hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. David is his father, but he's a bit taller.

2. Grace Darling lived a light house and one night a ship was wrecked the rock during a terrible storm.

3. They went to a lot of places the City Museum.

4. Her village lies the green hills over there.

5. Which letter comes A and C?

6*. As time went, more and more work was done animals.

VII. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau đây sử dụng cụm từ cho sẵn.

1. - Mary's parents sent her to an English speaking school.

- Mary

2. - I didn't have any bigger problem than pronunciation.

- My

3. - Knowing English is very useful.

- It

4. - I haven't seen her at this club before.

- It's

5. - I would prefer to have Chinese food.

- I'd
- 6. - His brother started learning Japanese 8 months ago.
- It is
- 7. - They haven't seen each other for 2 years.
- The last time
- 8. - I was very excited about the trip so I couldn't sleep.
- I

VIII*. Em hãy đọc câu chuyện sau và chọn xem những câu dưới đây là đúng (T) hay sai (F).

Curly is my big black dog. He is so strong that he can carry me on his back. He likes to run and play with me. He likes, too, to follow my father around in the fields. One day my father took off his coat and laid it on the ground under a big oak tree. Curly stood watching him. My father said:

"Watch my coat, Curly."

Curly lay down on the coat. My father forgot all about his coat and went home without it. Late in the evening I missed my dog. I looked everywhere for him, calling: "Curly, Curly!", but no Curly came. Soon my father wanted something in his coat pocket. He went to get his coat. Then he remembered what he had done. He went back to the big oak tree. What do you think he saw? Curly was sitting on the coat so that nobody could take it away.

1. Curly is a small black dog.
2. Curly is such a strong dog that he can carry the boy on his back.
3. One day, Curly was told to take care of the oak tree in the fields.
4. The boy's father placed his coat over Curly to keep him warm.
5. The next morning the boy missed Curly very much.
6. The dog did not come home when he was called because he was on guard.
7. Later they knew where Curly was because the boy missed Curly very much.

8. When they saw Curly in the fields, he was still sitting on the coat.
9. From what we have learnt, Curly is a forgetful dog.
10. The best title for the story can be "The Coat Watcher".

UNIT 16

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc cụm phụ âm /tʌ/, /dʌ/, /vz/

VD:

/tʌ/: cattle, bottle, title, little, rattle.

/dʌ/: middle, riddle, needle.

/vz/: themselves, shelves, thieves.

II. Từ vựng

1. Danh từ: amusement, booth, breeze, bumper, cry, entertainment, fair, fireworks, flags, gallery, garland, merry-go-round, organ, stall, sound.

2. Tính từ: artificial, countless, grand, hoarse, shooting, shrill, tumbling.

3. Trạng từ: heartily, probably, as well.

4. Động từ: reach, swing.

5. Liên từ: as if

6. Cụm từ: It you don't mind!

III. Mẫu câu

1. "as if"

VD:

They felt important as if they were real actors and actresses.

2. "to bring in"

VD:

They often bring in their cattle for sale.

3. Too + adj + to do smth

VD:

They are too excited keep quiet.

IV. Chủ đề: Ở hội chợ

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Lẽm hãy đánh dấu trọng âm của những từ cho sau đây.

amusement	fireworks	artificial	probably
garland	gallery	heartily	entertainment

II. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây bằng dạng thức thích hợp của động từ cho trong ngoặc.

1. Do stop (talk). I'm trying (finish) a letter.
2. He always hates (answer) the phone and very often lets it (ring).
3. He (lose) his job last month and since then he (be) out of work.
4. In 776 B.C, the first Olympic Games (hold) at the foot of Mount Olympus (honour) the Greek's chief god-Zeus.

III. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống nếu cần thiết.

1. A care-taker is the person who is paid to take care a building the owner's absence.
2. Can you help me get ready my mother's birthday party?
3. He suggested me that we should pay her dollars.
4. spite the heat they went and
5. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength their education youth.
6. * Hang do you know when the train London leave?

IV. Hãy trả lời những câu hỏi sau đây, sử dụng cụm từ cho sẵn và cấu trúc:

Too + adj / adv + to do smth

Mẫu:

Is she going to see that film? (too young)

—> No, she is too young to see that film.

1. Has Harry finished all his homework? (too lazy)
2. Shall we take a photograph here? (too dark)
3. Why can't you talk to me now? (too busy)
4. Why do you have to carry your wallet in your hand? (too big)
5. Will they swim in the lake? (too cold)
6. Why are we going by taxi? (too far)

V. Hãy dùng những cụm từ cho sau đây và thêm vào những từ cần thiết để viết một đoạn văn về Leonardo de Vinci và The Mona Lisa.

1. People often / claim / Mona Lisa / be / world's most famous / painting //
2. Some / experts / believe / it / be / portrait / noble man //
3. They / say / smile / hide / secret //
4. Many / believe / this painting / be / Leonard's masterpiece //
5. Scientists / know / Leonardo / not only / be / great painter but also / wonderful engineer //
6. Historians / think / he / have / unhappy time / in his old age //

VI. Hãy điền vào chỗ trống một từ thích hợp.

Your temperature (1)..... gone down now, so you (2)..... stay in bed any (3)..... . You should eat (4)..... you like; but you (5)..... drink any alcohol until you have finished (6)..... these tablets. And you must (7)..... indoors for at (8)..... 3 days. (9)..... that you can go out

for short walks, but you mustn't do any thing (10)..... energetic.

VII. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây chú ý đến cấu trúc

NEED + V-ing

và

AS IF + Simple Past Tense

1. This jacket is rather dirty. It needs
2. Do you think this dress needs
3. These buildings haven't been painted for years. They need
4. These plants haven't been watered for some time. They need
5. Her aunt looks as if
6. Why is he looking at me as if
7. She was very happy as if
8. They got on very well as if

VIII. Hãy viết

A. Danh từ tương ứng của những động từ sau:

to amuse	to ride	to seat	to mean
to complain	to prefer	to feel	to sell

B. Tính từ tương ứng của những từ sau:

heart	nature	eat	sleep
life	plenty	amuse	entertain

IX.* Hãy đọc câu chuyện sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

The lady was by nature a nervous type. But she was more nervous than usual when her small son came in as she was talking to her visitor. You see, the visitor had an unusually large nose, and she was sure that the little boy was going to say something awful about it. Many times she saw the little boy eyeing the nose curiously. And it was large, she had to admit to herself. Several times, she was sure, she had cut short one or another of her child's comments with some anxiety: "Sh-h-h-h. Johnny, little boy should be seen but not heard".

Finally, the child went away, and the maid came in with the tea. With a happy sigh, the hostess turned to her guest and said: "And now, Mr. X, will you have one or two lumps with your nose?"

1. "Nervous" means.
 - a. angry
 - b. tense
 - c. cheerful
 - d. curious
2. "eyeing" probably means.
 - a. pointing at
 - b. feeling
 - c. asking about
 - d. looking at
3. The visitor was probably.
 - a. an old friend
 - b. a salesman
 - c. an important person
 - d. The lady's brother
4. The author probably wrote this story to
 - a. share an experience
 - b. inform you
 - c. persuade you
 - d. entertain you
5. Which sentence supports the idea that the lady was by nature a nervous type?
 - a. "She was sure that the little boy was going to say something awful about it".
 - b. "Johnny, little boy should be seen but not heard".
 - c. "With a happy sigh, the hostess turned to her guest".
 - d. "And now, Mr. X, will you have one or two lumps with nose?"
6. "Her guest" in the second last line refers to.
 - a. the hostess
 - b. the child
 - c. the visitor
 - d. the maid
7. When the child went away the lady felt.
 - a. nervous
 - b. tired
 - c. cheerful
 - d. relieved
8. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. The lady had an unusually large nose.
 - b. The visitors always made awful comments.
 - c. The lady cut short some of the child's comments.
 - d. The maid was very slow.

UNIT 17

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc cụm phụ âm /kr/ và /gr/

VD:

/kr/: cry, crowd, crackers, secret.

/gr/: great, greed, greeting, green.

II. Từ vựng

1. Danh từ: Botanical Gardens, celebration, cracker, greeting, occasion, truth.

2. Tính từ: grand, lunar, parting.

3. Động từ: celebrate, fold, gather, guess, set off, had better, set out, welcome.

III. Mẫu câu

1. before / after

VD:

- They had a parting meeting before leaving for the

Tet holidays.

- After going on their trip, they felt very happy.

2. Had better + (not) do smth

VD:

You had better not tell anyone about the story.

3. Câu so sánh với liên từ "as"

VD:

Please, do it as I do it.

4. Câu điều kiện loại II.

VD:

I would greet him first if he were an old man.

5. Câu cảm thán với từ "How".

How glad I am back to Vietnam after 25 years!

IV. Chủ đề: Ngày Tết

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Em hãy đọc và đánh dấu trọng âm của các từ sau đây.

celebrate	cracker	lunar	parting
gardens	greeting	welcome	vacation

II. Hãy sử dụng dạng thức thích hợp của động từ cho trong ngoặc.

1. They' would be very sad if you (not visit) them.
2. If she sold her house she (not get) much money for it.
3. He talks as if he (do) all the work himself, but in fact his two brothers (do) most of it.
4. - If I (see) a tiger (walk) across a street in Ha Noi, I (climb) up a tree.
- That (not be) any use. The tiger (climb) after you.

III. Hãy viết lại những câu sau đây sử dụng cụm từ cho sẵn làm sao giữ được sát nghĩa của câu gốc.

VD:

They had better not tell him about me.

—> He should not be told about me.

1. We can't have lunch in the garden because it's raining.
—> If it
2. They say he is a dangerous prisoner.
—> He is
3. He can't drive so we can't go by car.
—> If he
- 4* We didn't know your address, so we didn't write you a letter.
—> If we
- 5*. She is very hungry now because she hasn't eaten breakfast
—> If she
6. If she had been offered the job, she would have taken it.
—> Unless

IV. Hãy kết hợp các cặp câu sau thành một, sử dụng từ nối cho trong ngoặc.

1. The pupils had the parting party. Then they went on their summer vacation. (Before)
2. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it before. (Having heard)
3. "What shall we do during the Tet holidays?" "The children had a talk about that question. (The children discussed)
4. The new principal entered the hall. Then he was presented with a big bunch of red roses. (After)
5. Don't read in bad light. Your eyes will be ruined (If)
6. The child was so excited. He couldn't help laughing cheerfully (so that)
7. She couldn't hear anything. It was very noisy outside (too noisy)
8. "Try to get up early. Try to do morning exercises to keep you strong and healthy. "(He advised me).

V. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. There are usually a lot of parties New Year's Eve.
2. Have you said "good-bye" your mother yet?
3. He was ill a week and that week his wife never left his side.
4. We bought it \$5 a second hand shop.
5. Our arrangement tomorrow is
6. When I read him the report, he listened me surprise.
7. He threw stones his attackers, trying to drive them
8. Can't you do something them?

VI. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây bằng cách chọn một trong hai từ "like" hoặc "as" để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. Simon was a brother to me.
2. He was wearing a sports shirt and sandals, a tourist.
3. a boy, he was very fond of fishing and swimming.

4. We can offer you a temporary job a clerk.
5. Many people believe that they are not other men.
6. Be your age. You are behaving a boy.
7. a friend, he was always ready to help me.
8. He's been learning English for a few years, but he still speaks a beginner.

VII. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây.

1. If I were a bird,
2. If you don't like films, why?
3. If I had enough money,
4. If I had been there yesterday,
5. While we were on holiday,
6. As you know,
- 7* As a shop assistant, Sue is
8. Like her mother, Helen

VIII. Hãy chọn một cụm từ thích hợp ở cột B để hoàn thành câu ở cột A.

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B

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I would rather not go out this evening | a. if it were not so small |
| 2. I am still thinking about | b. what colour to paint the wall |
| 3. Suddenly there was a terrible noise | c. someone has been smoking in here. |
| 4. He decided to give up his job as a teacher | d. if you don't mind |
| 5. It smells as if | e. and become a journalist. |
| 6. We would happily buy that house. | f. like a bomb exploding. |

IX. Dịch sang tiếng Anh.

Ngày Tết

Nhân dân ta vẫn ăn Tết theo âm lịch. Tết càng đến gần mọi người càng cảm thấy vui.

Vì Tết có truyền thống lâu đời, nên nó gắn liền với nhiều phong tục. Vào đêm giao thừa, mọi người thức đến nửa đêm để đón mừng năm mới.

Tết là dịp để cho tất cả mọi người trong gia đình sum họp và vui chơi.

UNIT 18

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc trọng âm của danh từ ghép:

VD:

`blackboard, `playwright, `football.

II. Từ vựng

1. Danh từ: career, character, hometown, line, literature, nature, north, playwright, society, south.

2. Tính từ: central, cruel, human, famous.

3. Động từ: bury, die, marry, represent.

III. Mẫu câu

1. To be born

VD:

He was born in Central England in 1564.

2. To do smth as sb

VD:

She works as an actress.

3. Câu bị động

VD:

Shakespear's plays are read all over the world.

4. To be known as sb

VD:

He is known as the best actor of our time .

IV. Chủ đề: Shakespeare

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Em hãy đánh dấu trọng âm và đọc cho đúng những từ sau đây.

playwright	metalwork	fireworks	volleyball
weekend	grandparents	needlework	newsreel

II. Em hãy điền một từ bị thiếu vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau đây.

1. It's very kind of you to help me know about English
I am very fond of English such as Shakespeare, Dickens, Stevenson.
2. Shakespeare was in 1564 and in 1616.
3. He began his as an in a big city.
4. The put his characters on the to show the nature of men and women in his time.
5. "King Lear", "Romeo and Juliet", and "Hamlet" are three of his best
6. Shakespeare is as the names in English literature.

III. Hãy đổi những câu sau sang câu bị động.

1. They want to replace the manager.
- 2*. We think we should tell everyone about it.
- 3*. She would like them to invite her to the party, too.
4. He asked them to inform him of the situation.
5. An earthquake has destroyed the whole town.
- 6*. Nobody has used this room for ages.
7. They performed his play on the stage last week.
- 8*. "I am so sorry. Fog has held up the trains".

IV. Hãy điền một mạo từ thích hợp (a, an, the) vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. This morning I bought ——— newspaper and ——— magazine ——— newspaper is still in my bag but I don't know where ——— magazine is.
2. When you turn into Lipson Road, you will see three houses: ——— red one, ——— orange one and ——— blue one. We live in ——— blue one.
3. I saw ——— accident this morning. ——— car crashed into ——— wall. ——— driver got out of his car unhurt but ——— car was quite badly damaged.
4. They live in ——— old house in ——— middle of the village. There is ——— beautiful garden behind ——— house. ——— roof of ——— house is tiled.

V. Em hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây bằng dạng thức thích hợp của từ cho trong ngoặc.

1. We are reading David Copperfield, ——— by Charles Dickens. (write)
2. I'm sorry, this painting is not for ———. It's for display only. (sell)
3. Reaching the ———, we saw many colourful flags flying in the breeze. (exhibit)
4. Would you mind ——— the radio down? I'm studying. (turn)
5. When the children rode on ——— animals, they felt as if they were seated on real ones. (wood)
6. ——— at the station, I saw people get off the train. (arrive)
7. Those ——— cards were sent by my cousins before Christmas. (greet)
8. These books were written to be ——— by everyone, not to be ——— idle in the library. (read / keep)

VI. Hãy sắp xếp lại những câu sau để được một đoạn hội thoại hợp lý giữa A và B.

- a. They're a long way away. Nothing to worry about.

- b. Don't worry about them. It may rain a little, that's all.
- c. There's nothing to worry about, I tell you. Come on. We are wasting time.
- d. Hmm. Look at the sky. Do you think there's going to be a storm?
- e. But the weather here can change very quickly.
- f. I don't agree. I mean those clouds are ...
- g. I doubt it. Look! The sun is shining.
- h. But look at those clouds.

VII. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống

- 1. We were amazed seeing such terrible things.
- 2* Her face gets pale fear.
- 3. She earns her living working in a book shop.
- 4. Is your house 134 Nguyen Hue Street?
- 5. He sat his room, writing letters.
- 6. Sometimes, when it rains, I go to school bus.
- 7* I was educated in the countryside my childhood.
- 8. We are fighting our democracy and happiness.

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VIII. Em hãy dùng những cụm từ cho sau đây và thêm vào những từ cần thiết để viết một đoạn văn về tiểu sử nhà văn Hemingway.

- 1. Earnest Hemingway / born / Illinois 1899 / die / Idaho 1961 //
- 2. Father / doctor / mother / musician and painter //
- 3. He / work / ambulance driver / Italy / First World War //
- 4. After war / he / be / journalist / in Paris / several years //
- 5. He / write / many well-known novels / including "For Whom The Bell Tolls" and "The Old Man and The Sea" //
- 6. He / win / Noble Prize for literature / 1954 //

IX. Hãy điền vào mỗi chỗ trống một từ thích hợp.

All the world knows William Shakespeare as one of the greatest poets and dramatists. He was born in a small English (1)..... of Stratford-upon-Avon and (2)..... up in a large family of eight brothers and four sisters; but many of them died

very (3)..... His father, John Shakespeare, made and sold gloves. William learned (4)..... a school in Stratford. He married very young when he was (5)..... nineteen, and soon went to London (6)..... he worked at a theatre. There he began to write (7)..... for the theatre. His plays were good and people like them. Now Shakespeare could help his family in Stratford. He wrote 37 plays and some books of poems. At (8)..... end of his life he came back to Stratford and died there.

UNIT 19

A. KIẾN THỨC CẦN GHI NHỚ

I. Ngữ âm

Cách đọc một số cụm phụ âm /skw/, /sp/, /spr/ và /str/

VD:

/skw/ : square, squirrel

/sp/ : speak, spend, sparkling.

/spr/ : spring, spray.

/str/ : street, struggle, stretch.

II. Từ vựng

1. Danh từ: aquarium, capital, example, feeling, good, heart, independence, libration, mausoleum, monument, place, parade, respect, simplicity, square, tub, spot, struggle, teachings.

2. Tính từ: historical, impressive, scenic

3. Động từ: lead, struggle.

III. Mẫu câu

1. besides

VD:

I went to a lot of historical places besides the botanical gardens.

2. Would you mind + V-ing smth?

VD:

Would you mind telling us about Uncle Ho's mausoleum?

- Not at all
- I am afraid. I'm busy.
- I guess not
- I am sorry I couldn't.

3. It is an impressive building built on a large square.

IV. Chủ đề: Đến thăm thủ đô Hà Nội

B. BÀI TẬP

I. Em hãy đánh dấu trọng âm và đọc cho đúng những từ sau đây.

aquarium example independence mausoleum
monument parade historical impressive

II. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây, sử dụng những từ cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống.

national	parade	@	besides	impressive
historical	monument		square	independence

1. They went to lots of places the great wall.
2. The Vietnamese people have struggled many times for their
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3. Have you ever seen a May Day at Ba Đình?
4. I think, the architecture of the park is very It is a to soldiers killed in the war.

III. Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ cho trong ngoặc

1. By this time last week, they (visit) Ha Long Bay.
2. I (try) (finish) the book before my next birthday.
3. He (wake) if you spoke louder.
4. Would you mind (lend) me your motorbike. I want (get) to the airport before 8 o'clock.
- 5*. How about (watch) the World cup at my house tonight?
6. Some animals (not eat) during the winter. They (sleep) all the time.

IV. Hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho vẫn giữ nguyên nghĩa của chúng bằng cách dùng cụm từ cho sẵn.

VD: It's so wet we can't go out. (It's too wet)

--> It's too wet to go out.

1. - Helen dances better than Mary does.
- Mary doesn't
2. - Mr Smith must sign all these letters.
- All these letters
3. - We do not allow smoking in this cinema.
- Smoking
4. - Mike asked me to water the flower pots for him.
- "Would you?"
5. - "Put that suitcase there, John".
- John's mother told
6. - Green Peace will organize a meeting at the Town Hall next Tuesday evening.
- There will be
7. - When you reach the village, you can see a big house built in the middle of the meadow.
- When you reach the village you can see a big house built in the middle of the meadow. _____
- Reaching
8. - It's too light for us to see the stars clearly.
- It isn't dark

V. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây bằng cách điền một đại từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống.

1. My brothers and I all look like mother.
2. Tell the children to bring favourite toys.
3. Have you written to John or talked to on the phone?
4. Could you show that ring over there?
5. Don't worry about me and the children will eat along the way some where.
6. You can borrow map if you haven't got one.
7. My brother has lent me car for the weekend.

8. I really like Susan and Tom are so easy to be with.
 9. Tell what your problem is and will try to help you with it.
 10. Mum has gone to bed says she is very tired.

VI. Em hãy viết thêm 3 từ vào mỗi nhóm sau đây rồi đặt tên cho mỗi nhóm đó theo chủ điểm (sử dụng những từ em mới học).

STT	Chủ điểm	VD	Từ điền thêm
1	.	secretary	
2		stadium	
3		field	
4		refrigerator	

VII*. Em hãy dùng những từ cho sau đây để viết một đoạn hội thoại giữa A và B.

A . Hello, Mary / what / you / do / here / ? //

B . I / stay / my aunt's //

A . Oh / she / live / here //

B . Yes / she / live / here / ever since / she / get married //

A . Well / how / you / like / it / here / ? //

B . It / seem / all right / but / I / not see / much / the town / yet //

A . You / like / me / show / you / best / places / visit / ? //

B . No, thank you / I / think / my aunt / rather / do / that / herself //

VIII. Em hãy sắp xếp lại các cụm từ sau đây thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. over there / that hotel / in the town / is / the oldest /

2. he / came / waited / the longer / he / the more impatient /

3. one of the most / he/I / boring / ever / is / have met / people /

4. got / she / black / a / metal / box / small / has / ? /

IX. Hãy thay đổi một chữ cái ở mỗi dòng để tạo thành một từ khác lần lượt có nghĩa như sau: *hear with, vehicle, pet, small carpet, angry, wet soil.*

B	A	R
1 —	—	—
2 —	—	—
3 —	—	—
4 —	—	—
M	A	Y

D	A	D
5 —	—	—
6 —	—	—
M	U	M

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UNIT 20

BÀI ÔN TẬP

I. Em hãy đánh dấu trọng âm của những từ sau đây.

modest, probably, botanical, career, ambitious, aquarium, independence, genius, simplicity, married pasture, artificial, amusement, mausoleum, society playwright, welcome, organ, machine, literature.

II. Em hãy điền một cụm từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu hỏi sau đây.

1. - does a fair take place in your village?
- On Tet holidays.
2. - Who often their products for sale at a fair?

- Farmers do.
- 3. - What does your class do the Tet holidays?
 - We clean the classroom.
- 4. - at home to get ready for Tet?
 - We decorate our rooms.
- 5. - Do you visit your friend?
 - Yes, we do.
- 6. - What would you say to greet an Englishman?
 - Happy New Year.
- 7. - What would you like?
 - An architect.
- 8. - do you visit the capital?
 - Twice a year.

III. Em hãy sắp xếp lại những câu sau đây để tạo thành một đoạn hội thoại hợp lí giữa Lan và Ba.

- a. Oh, yes, I went to see many places besides Uncle Ho's Mausoleum.
- b. Yes, that's right. I had a chance to go there with one of my relatives.
- c. I've heard you've just come back from Ha Noi. Is that right?
- d. It's a big city with a lot of interesting places to see.
- e. How lucky you are. I haven't been there myself. Did you see many scenic spots?
- f. What is Ha Noi like?

IV. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau bằng cách sử dụng cụm từ cho trước.

VD: Tell us your address. (Would you mind)
—> Would you mind telling us your address?

- 1. - This building is designed by a famous French architect.
 - This is
- 2. - Look for the ring in the chest of drawers.
 - Would you mind
- 3. - To make friends in a new school is not easy.

- It is difficult
- 4. - She plays tennis much better than her elder sister.
 - Her elder sister
- 5. - It's waste of time unless one doesn't fall asleep during the performance.
 - It's waste of time if
- 6. - The house was too full to find any seats.
 - It was so full
- 7. - The milk maid was called, so she went to see the farmer.
 - Being
- 8. - "I'll come here at six if I want to be early".
 - He said that

V. Em hãy điền một mạo từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau đây.

Most people who spend (1)..... holiday in travelling take (2)..... camera with them and photograph anything that interests or pleases them - (3)..... sights of (4)..... city, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, water falls, forests, etc; famous men and women; (5)..... ruins of ancient buildings; and even animals and birds that are new to them. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by (6)..... photographs of (7)..... happy time they had on (8)..... visit to (9)..... foreign country.

VI. Em hãy đổi những câu sau đây sang thể bị động.

1. Helen could wash the dress.
- 2*. I think the servant may used the motorbike.
3. They should learn this poem by heart.
- 4*. The noise might have frightened the horse.
- 5*. The cook ought to have prepared it.
6. Someone must tell him not go out in the rain.

VII. Em hãy hoàn thành những câu sau đây.

1. If you don't study hard,
2. How boring

3. Be sure
4. Why don't you
5. Shall we
- 6*. She will not only stay in,
7. The Chinese New Year is also called
8. I would rather,

VIII. Em hãy dịch những câu sau sang tiếng Anh.

1. Trời càng ngày càng trở nên nóng bức hơn.
2. Xin bạn hãy uống bao nhiêu tùy thích.
3. Bạn có muốn uống hay ăn thêm cái gì nữa không?
4. Vào kì nghỉ cuối tuần này bạn định làm gì?

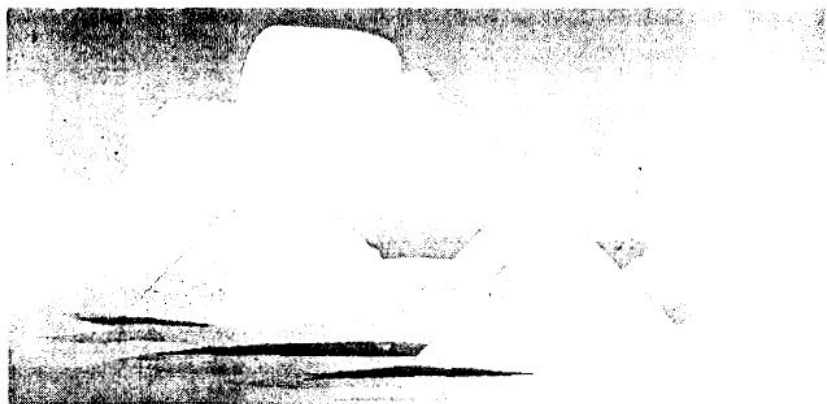
IX.

THE GREAT PYRAMID

The kings of ancient Egypt were very rich. (1) - They planned strong tombs to keep the bodies of the dead. (2) - These tombs kept the bodies safe. They also held the treasures of the dead.

Over the tombs, the kings built huge stone pyramids. There are about eighty known pyramids in Egypt. The Great Pyramid is the largest of all. (3) - It was built by a king called Khufu. The Great Pyramid stands on the west bank of the Nile River not far from Cairo. In fact, all the pyramids are on the west bank of the Nile. There is a reason for (4) - this. The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west. The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun with the beginning of life and the setting of the sun with the end of life. They compared day to life and night to death. This is why they buried their dead on the west bank of the Nile.

It's very hard to realize just how big the Great Pyramid is. It has over 2,300,000 blocks of solid stones. (5) - These huge stone blocks weigh an average of two and a half tons each, as much as a small car. Some even weigh fifteen tons. Without machinery, the ancient Egyptians cut and moved and lifted each of these stones. The blocks coming from the east bank of the Nile. Slaves took (6) - them across the Nile in boats at flood time. It took more than 100,000 slaves twenty years to build the Great Pyramid.



The Great Pyramid is over 450 feet high today, and it was once higher. (7) - Its base covers thirteen acres. Each of the sides of the pyramid is 755 feet long or about as long as two city blocks. It takes about twenty minutes to walk all the way around the pyramid.

Every king wanted (8) - his tomb to be the finest. But Khufu outdid (9) - them all. The surface of (10) - his pyramid used to shine with smooth white lime stone, and its top came to a sharp point. Inside, the body of Khufu rested in a great stone coffin. (11) - His body was preserved to last forever, and about (12) - him lay many treasures.

Now after many years, weather has worn away the shining surface, and men have taken some of the huge stones to build other things. Thieves have stolen the treasures, and (13) - they have even stolen the body of Khufu himself.

Today, the sides of the Great Pyramid are no longer smooth and white. The limestone is gone. The huge stones are exposed and you can climb (14) - them, like steps to the top. When you have reached the top, you can see for miles about you. You can see the smaller pyramids and the Sphinx (15) - the great stone statue of the lion with a human head. To the west, you can see the Libyan Desert; to the east, you can see the green Nile Valley and the modern city of Cairo.

Hãy đọc bài "The Great Pyramid" và trả lời những câu hỏi sau:

(Answer these questions Refer to "The Great Pyramid")

- a. Why did the kings of ancient Egypt want strong tombs?
- b. How many known pyramids are there in Egypt?
- c. Why are the pyramids on the west bank of the Nile?
- d. How many stone blocks does the Great Pyramid have?
How much do they weigh? Where did they come from?
- e. How high is the pyramid today? How big is the base of the pyramid? How long is the pyramid?
- f. Why doesn't the surface shine today?
- g. What happened to the body of Khufu? To the treasures?
- h. If you climbed to the top of the Great Pyramid, what could you see?
- i. Would you like to see the pyramids of Egypt? Why?
- k. What do the circled words refer to?

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI HỌC KÌ 2

(Thời gian: 90 phút)

I. Hãy đánh dấu trọng âm của những từ sau đây.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. national | 2. compare | 3. harvester | 4. occasionally |
| 5. fertilizer | 6. botanical | 7. report(v) | 8. congratulation |

II. Hãy sắp xếp những từ sau đây thành 4 nhóm.

box-office, badminton, tractor, stage, report, sports ground, manure, discussion, cowshed, costume, supporters, listeners, speakers, tournament, curtain, calves.

number	name	words
1	sport	
2	agriculture	
3	theatre	
4	book report	

III. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau bằng dạng thức thích hợp của từ cho sẵn.

1. Uncle Ho is well-known for his great (simple).
2. The school children looked curiously at (vary) things in the workshop.
3. Janet is (much) interested in non-fiction books than fiction ones.
4. They had their (daughter) birthday yesterday and that was a kind of family celebration.

IV. Hãy dùng thời, thể và dạng thức thích hợp của động từ cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. Although we (be) in this village for six years so far, we (not know) many people yet. But my next-door neighbours (be) very helpful when we first (move) in.
2. Before (print) (invent), people (have) (write) everything by hand.

V. Hãy viết lại những câu sau đây, bắt đầu câu bằng cụm từ cho sẵn.

1. Keep the book closed, please.
2. These cattle are raised by Mr Green.
3. The child rode on a wooden elephant and waved his hand to his parents.
4. "I am very excited because my school has won the basket ball championship".

1. Would you mind
2. These are the cattle
3. Riding on
4. She told me that

VI. Hãy chọn đáp án tốt nhất để hoàn thành những câu sau đây.

1. For many young people sport is a popular of school life and in one of the school team is very important.

- a. having b. taking c. being d. putting
2. Many people buy cheap in second-hand shops.
a. furnitures b. furniture c. luggage d. food
3. It has been two years I started to learn English.
a. as b. for c. ago d. since
4. Chalk is different cheese.
a. from b. of c. with d. about

VII. Hãy viết thành câu, sử dụng những từ và cụm từ cho sẵn.

A. So what / happen / last night //.

B. Well / there be / fire / Belgravia Hotel //.

Fortunately / most / hotel residents / wake up / when / hear / fire alarm //.

A. And what / start / fire / ? //.

B. Well / we think / that the fire / start / a cigarette //.

Someone / smoke / cigarette / in bed / when / he / fall asleep //.

A. Anyone / hurt / ? //.

B. Yes, three people / take / hospital with burns //.

VIII. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống

Finding Food

Early people, (1)..... the other animals, (2)..... controlled by food supplies. They were hunters, and (3)..... to follow the animals they hunted (4)..... these moved areas. These people (5)..... ate plants they found so they were food gatherers. About 6,000 years ago, however, people began to grow their own (6)..... . This was a very important step. People (7)..... at last control part of their food supply. Then people (8)..... *food producers*.

PHẦN ĐÁP ÁN

BÀI KIỂM TRA CHẤT LƯỢNG ĐẦU NĂM

I. (1/2 điểm)

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b

II. (1 điểm)

1. go / went 2. shall ... buy 3. saw / was hurrying
4. giving / are ... going to make 5. to have

III. (1 điểm)

1. How tall are you?
2. I can't speak Russian, neither can she.
3. He prefers orange juice to coffee.
4. What a beautiful Christmas tree!

IV. (1 điểm)

1. in / at / on in 2. by / on 3. up / on

V. (1 điểm)

c - a - g - b - f - d - e

VI. (1 điểm)

Học sinh tự hoàn thành câu.

VII. (1,5 điểm)

1. length 2. sleepy 3. cook
4. careful 5. growing / children

VIII. (2 điểm)

1. has 2. zoo 3. It 4. the
5. and 6. from 7. can 8. animals

IX. (1 điểm)

David lives with his parents in a small town at the seaside. Last summer, Albert, David's cousin spent a month's holiday with him there. They went swimming and lay in the sun together. They sometimes went boating and fishing. They had such an interesting summer holiday.

UNIT 1

I.

1. /d/: gathered, played, cleaned, called, rained.
2. /t/: clutched, looked, stopped, washed, talked.
3. /ɪd/: needed, greeted, painted, wanted, excited.

II.

Động từ nguyên thể (Infinitive)	Quá khứ đơn giản (Simple Past Tense)	Phân từ quá khứ (Past Participle)
be	<i>was / were</i>	<i>been</i>
begin	began	begin
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
eat	ate	eaten
get	got	got
go	went	gone
hear	heard	heard
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
make	made	made
meet	met	met
see	saw	seen
stand	stood	stood
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told

III.

1. have just made
2. is, has gone
3. haven't seen, hasn't been, bought
4. left, got
5. Has ... ever eaten
6. makes, is making
7. started
8. has just begun.

IV.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. d | 6. d | 7. a | 8. c |

V.

1. The **pupils** looked cheerful on the first day of the / their new school year.
2. Have you heard from her recently?
3. My / Your ... brother has just gone out for a walk.
4. My cousin is curious to know everything.
5. They tell me he hasn't come back yet.
6. I'm eager to meet our new English teacher.
7. Hundreds of pupils are / were in uniform.
8. When the teacher came in, his / the class stood up and greeted him.

VI.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------|
| 1. been / been | 2. gone | 3. gone |
| 4. been | 5. been | 6. gone |

VII.

- | | | | |
|--------|------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 1. cry | 2. making | 3. to save | 4. to learn (learning) |
| 5. go | 6. to explain | 7. to play | 8. to be |

VIII.

1. In some primary and secondary schools in Ha Noi, it is compulsory to wear school uniform on Monday.
2. Many people often say that school days are the happiest days in their life.

IX. A. Các lục địa

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| - North America: lục địa (Châu) Bắc Mỹ | - Africa: Châu Phi |
| - South America: lục địa (Châu) Nam Mỹ | - Asia: Châu Á |
| - Europe: Châu Âu | - Australia: Châu Úc |
| - Antarctica: Châu Nam Cực | |

B. Các đại dương

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - Pacific Ocean: Thái Bình Dương | - Indian Ocean: Ấn Độ Dương |
| - Atlantic Ocean: Đại Tây Dương | - Arctic Ocean: Bắc Băng Dương |

X. 1. 1.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| a - star | b - sun | c - pieces |
| 2. d - hard/ round | e - rough | f - temperate |
| 3. g - grow | h - affect | |
| 4. i - Near | k - Between | |

2. Học sinh tự làm.

UNIT 2

II.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. yourself | 5. myself |
| 2. herself | 6. yourselves / yourself |
| 3. itself | 7. himself |
| 4. themselves | 8. ourselves |

III.

1. Have you heard anything new?
2. Hasn't he ever seen the film?
3. I haven't read that book yet.
4. She hasn't spoken to him for ten years.
5. Have the new regulations troubled the newcomers a lot?
6. She has just been to a musical.
7. They have made friends with one another recently.
8. Are they still waiting or have they already left?

IV.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. happy, good | 2. fast | 3. brightly | 4. fluent |
| 5. noisy | 6. bad | 7. easily | 8. well |

V.

1. To make friends in a new school isn't easy.
2. It's useful to know English.
3. To get into this game is very interesting.
4. Fred plays tennis well.
5. Jill is very boring to talk to.
6. It's good to learn in group.
7. We got acquainted with each other 2 years ago.
8. There're 30 pupils in our class.

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. D | 9. C | 10. D |

VII.

d - a - h - b - g - c - f - c

UNIT 3

II.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| 1. library, book-shop | 2. title | 3. author | 4. content |
| 5. ending | 6. give | 7. non-fiction | 8. borrow |

III.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. of, by | 2. with, of | 3. at, in, on | 4. with |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|---------|

IV.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. a. uninterested
b. interesting | 2. a. enjoyable
b. enjoyment |
| 3. a. activities
b. action | 4. a. discussing
b. discussion |



V. Tùy ý học sinh.

VI.

1. He loves to read picture books.
2. I don't know how many people there are in their family.
3. I've never read a romance before.
4. Their sons don't enjoy playing badminton.
5. Could you tell me whose book is on the desk?
6. My classmate, Daisy, enjoys listening to her grandmother's fairy tales.
7. Do you know when she will have to return the book to the library?
8. I don't know what the speaker has just said.

VII.

1. We are fond of listening to pop music.
2. Thao and Phuong are interested in painting pictures.
3. I like reading books in my free time.
4. The boys in my class enjoy fishing in the river.
5. Some of us like collecting stamps and sea shells.
6. Nam and Son are fond of making ship models.

VIII.

d - f - b - c - c - a

UNIT 4

I.

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. d

II.

1. Jane isn't as / so clever as Arthur.
2. The life here isn't so busy as the city life.
3. They can't run so fast as him.
4. Jim didn't do the exam so well as his brother.
5. The newcomer doesn't get into the game so quickly as we do.
6. His job isn't so difficult as hers.
7. Mary doesn't have / hasn't so many books as Sue.
8. The city centre wasn't so crowded that morning as it usually is.

III.

1. c 2. e 3. f 4. a
5. g 6. b 7. h 8. d

* Học sinh tự đặt câu.

IV.

1. quietly → quiet 5. in → at
2. learns not → doesn't learn 6. many → much
3. become → gone 7. to miss → of missing
4. riding → to ride 8. with → for

V.

1. weekly 2. lovely 3. hungry 4. sleepy
5. busily 6. easily 7. beauty 8. nobody

VI.

1. E 2. F 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. A

VII.

1. E 2. C 3. B 4. F 5. A 6. D

VIII.

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. B

IX.

1. C 2. B 3. A

UNIT 5

I.

acquaintance, cleverness, commerce, difference, difficulty,
enjoy, familiar, gather, hundreds, importance, interested,
newcomer, non-fiction, notice, regulation, themselves.

II.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Has ... come, is reading | 5. haven't stopped, eating |
| 2. was, wrote | 6. doing, to play |
| 3. Do ... know is, forgot, read | 7. Have ... ever been, was, did ... get, took. |
| 4. will last | 8. did ... buy |

III.

- | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|
| 1. b. | 2. a | 3. c | 4. c |
| 5. a | 6. c | 7. b | 8. a |

IV.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. difference | 5. daily |
| 2. careless | 6. difficulties |
| 3. interested | 7. commercial |
| 4. sleepy | 8. choice. |

V. Học sinh tự đặt câu.

VI.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. g | 2. e | 3. f | 4. a |
| 5. d | 6. h | 7. b | 8. c |

VII.

- Going camping is always much cheaper than staying in a hotel.
- Everybody at the party was colourfully dressed.
- My brother and I all look like our mother.
- Most of the pupils are ready to give a book report while Peter and Jack haven't prepared any thing.
- Our classmates seem eager to get acquainted with the newcomers.
- Since she has been in Britain, her English has got better and better.

VIII. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. T

UNIT 6

II.

1. She worked so hard that she made herself ill.
2. We were so late that we missed the first act of the play.
3. The road is so narrow that cars can't park here.
4. It's so cold that we can't have breakfast in the garden.
5. The film's title looked so interesting that he decided to go and see it.
6. There were so many people in the cinema that we couldn't find our seats.
7. The soup tastes so good that everyone will ask for more.
8. The film was so boring that I fell asleep in the middle of it.

III.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. more interesting | 2. less | 3. small, larger |
| 4. cleverer, more clever, prettier | | 5. near, farther |
| 6. more slowly | 7. thinner | 8. more important |

IV.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. office, queueing up | 2. on, at, about |
| 3. waste | 4. films |

V.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. a | 4. c |
| 5. a | 6. b | 7. b | 8. a |

VI.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Before | 2. then | 3. after | 4. because |
| 5. so | 6. but | 7. and | 8. although |

VII.

1. The dog climbed up the stairs slowly (hoặc The dog slowly climbed up the stairs).
2. After getting the news, I walked slowly to the end of the road.
3. They patiently waited in the rain for two or three hours.
4. Jo never helped with the housework where as Pat did.
5. I had to walk to work because the car didn't start.

6. They bought some vegetables and flowers from the garden of their neighbours.
7. The plane slowly flew around Heathrow Airport for about thirty minutes.
8. John didn't like sport; however he didn't mind watching the football.

VIII.

2. She is going to eat her breakfast.
3. They are going to drink wine.
4. They are going to watch a film.
5. He is going to get into a car (a taxi).
6. She is going to take a book from the shelf.
7. The tree is going to fall down.

IX.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |



UNIT 7

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II.

1. Margaret was taken to the National Theatre last Saturday by the Greens.
2. He has already been told to give a book report next week.
3. Why weren't the lights turned off?
4. These artificial flowers are made of silk.
5. Were you interested by the idea?
6. By whom was "King Lear" written?
Who was "King Lear" written by?
7. The old theatre is being pulled down.
8. They were shown by an usherette to their seats near the stage.

III.

1. to / by, in 2. with, as, of 3. like 4. in, with

IV.

1. Yesterday wasn't so warm as today.

2. I don't feel so tired as yesterday.
3. The play was more interesting than I thought.
4. She was shown the easiest way to do it.
5. The seats in the National Theatre are very comfortable.
6. There is lots of information in the theatre programmers.
7. You can choose from more than 30 theatres in London.
8. The seats at the back are cheaper than those near the stage.

V.

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. c

VI.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. newsreel | 2. theatre | 3. cartoons | 4. thriller |
| 5. comedy | 6. romance | 7. tragedy | 8. novels |
| 9. documentary | 10. play | 11. films | 12. books |
| 13. stories | | | |

VII.

- | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|--------|
| 1. a | 2. X | 3. the | 4. the |
| 5. an | 6. X | 7. an | 8. a |

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UNIT 8

II.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. biggest | 2. best | 3. more powerful |
| 4. most thrilling | 5. richer | 6. most beautifully |
| 7. more difficult | 8. less boring. | |

III.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. oldest | 2. latest | 3. further | 4. less |
| 5. elder | 6. hard | 7. more | 8. least. |

IV.

1. I wish I had a better watch.
2. I wish it weren't very hot today.
3. I wish I were an engineer.
4. I wish it wasn't raining.
5. I wish they had a lot of friends.
6. I wish I knew the answer to your question.

7. I wish I were on holiday now.
8. I wish I could drive a combine - harvester.

V.

1. Jill was lying on the bed crying.
2. I got home feeling very tired.
3. Ann fell asleep watching television.
4. The boy hurt his arm playing tennis.
5. The girl ran out of the house shouting.
6. She was sitting in an armchair reading a book.
7. The man slipped getting off the bus.
8. He rode away singing.

VI.

1. Because machines have taken over lots of man's work, today farmers' life is much better than before.
2. I wish I had a chance to stay on a farm like you.
3. The farm's combine - harvester is working in the field, cutting and threshing rice at the same time.

VII.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. harder | 2. more expensive |
| 3. warmer | 4. bigger |
| 5. less crowded | 6. as comfortable as |
| 7. the nicest | 8. heavier |

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. d | 4. e | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

UNIT 9

I.

1. / iz / : ridges, inches, oranges, churches.
2. / z / : furrows, potatoes, weeds, ploughshares.
3. / s / : crops, baskets, plants, cocks.
4. đặc biệt : oxen, fish, sheep, men.

II.

1. Farmers grow different crops on the land so that they can keep it in good condition / it can be kept in good condition.
2. She is so weak that she can't sit up.
3. They fertilized the land with manure so that they can make the soil fertile.
4. The farmer is ploughing the field to grow potatoes.
5. Feeling tired, I went to bed early.
6. Going up the hill, the children could see many farms and fields.
7. Farmers kill weeds by spraying the fields.
8. Not knowing the name of the new machine, I asked the tractor driver.

III.

1. They are called combine harvesters.
2. Does grass have to be grown ?
3. Why is grass kept in the pasture ?
4. Chemical fertilizer is sprayed to make the soil fertile.
5. The combine harvester is used for harvesting rice crops.
6. The tractor is used to pull the plough so that the seed potatoes can be covered.

V.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. with | 2. about | 3. in | 4. on, in |
| 5. At, of, on | 6. on | 7. at, in | 8. with |

VI.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. for | 2. from | 3. off | 4. seemed |
| 5. others | 6. thought | 7. most | 8. on |

VII.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. D | 4. D |
| 5. B | 6. A | 7. B | 8. B |
| 9. C | 10. B | | |

VIII.

1. I am the headmaster of Bradham Grammar school where you studied from 1960 to 1967.
2. We have just finished building a new swimming pool.
3. I am writing to ask you if you can perform its official opening.

4. This will be on Friday October, 10th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
5. I don't know if you will be in Britain on that date and whether you will have time.
6. I realize that you are an extremely busy man but I will be very grateful if you are able to attend.

X.

1.

- a. Over a million people do.
- b. We must go part of the way by water or air.
- c. They look like arms with long fingers.
- d. They seem to make a living by fishing or farming.

2.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| a. coast | b. steamer | c. arms |
| d. water falls | e. villages / village | f. cattle |

3.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| a. rice | b. look | c. tumble |
| d. gliding | e. visit | |

4.

1. them → these fiords
2. they → roads
3. the → the way to see the fiords of Norway
4. their → the mountains
5. these → Narrow arms of the sea
6. these → small arms
7. them → boats
8. Their → fishing boats
9. their → People working in small gardens
10. their → People cutting hay

UNIT 10

I.

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d

II.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. best | 2. loveliest | 3. smaller |
| 4. more. | 5. friendlier | 6. most modern |
| 7. best | 8. more comfortable | 9. bigger |
| 10. nearest | 11. less | 12. good |

III.

1. It took me 2 hours to do this exercise.
2. I wish I could drive a car.
3. We call it a tractor.
4. My sister learns English better than me / I do.
5. Tractors were running up and down, planting potatoes.
6. The film is so interesting that I've seen it twice.
7. The teacher spoke slowly so that the pupils could understand him.
8. Jack and Alice went out for a drink.

IV.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. performance | 2. enjoyably | 3. healthy |
| 4. interesting | 5. commercial | 6. difficulties |
| 7. shopping | 8. weekly | |

V.

1. got, was shining, were singing.
2. haven't had, to do, came.
3. has been
4. knowing.

VI.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A |
| 5. A | 6. C | 7. B | 8. D |
| 9. D | 10. C | | |

VII.

17 - 4 - 13 - 16 - 9 - 2 - 8 - 14 - 12 - 6 - 1
15 - 10 - 5 - 3 - 7 - 11

VIII.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. c | 7. a | 8. b |

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI HỌC KÌ I

(90 phút / 10 điểm)



I. (1/2 điểm)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b |
|------|------|------|------|

II. (1/2 điểm)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. commercial | 2. joyful | 3. lovely | 4. sleepy |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

III. (1 điểm)

1. Will ... be
2. lived, moved, has lived (has been living)
3. Being called
4. were
5. playing to, play

IV. (1 điểm)

1. longest
2. expensive, cheaper
3. worst
4. lighter, more comfortable
5. most boring
6. better

V. (1 điểm)

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. to, for | 4. in, by |
|------------|-----------|

2. with

5. at

3. of

6. up

VI. (1 điểm)

1. Was "Hamlet" written by Shakespeare?
2. Potatoes can be grown in this soil.
3. Has grass been cut for hay by the farmers?
4. He is often made fun of.

VII. (1 điểm)

1. The play was so moving that everyone was moved to tears.
2. Turning on the light, I was surprised at what I saw.
3. He studied very hard so that he could pass the exam.
4. It's a good idea if we go to the theatre.

VIII. (2 điểm)

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. been | 3. time | 4. It |
| 5. early | 6. by | 7. on | 8. to |

IX. (2 điểm)

1. Most pupils like summer best (most) because they have a long holiday. They can stay on a farm or go to the seaside for their holiday. (1 điểm)
2. Listening to music is more interesting than going to the cinema. (0,5 điểm)
3. It is / was "Othello", one of Shakespeare's tragedies. (0,5 điểm)

UNIT 11

II.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. among | 2. to / in | 3. of / for | 4. As |
| 5. from | 6. Between | 7. like | |

III.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. had been / called | 2. gave (hoặc had given) | 3. playing / play |
| 4. walk / go | 5. going / staying | |

IV.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. c | 4. b |
| 5. a | 6. b | 7. b | 8. c |

V.

1. It is very careless of you to make the same mistakes again and again.
2. It was very impolite of him to leave us without saying "Thank you".
3. It was very generous of Ann to lend us that sum of money.
4. It was very kind of Tom and Jenny to invite me to stay with them for a few days.
5. It is very friendly of Jack to start the conversation with us first.
6. It was very awkward of Bob to drop the teacup twice during the interview.

VII.

1. Congratulations. You have just won the gold medal for women's 100 m freestyle.
2. It was very kind of you to help me solve that difficult mathematical question. I had spent a lot of time on it but couldn't solve it.
3. I would rather stay at home playing the guitar than go to see that film.
4. I wish you success. Try our best to win the prize for our school.

VIII.

1. This afternoon, two of the fastest and most famous runners in the world met in the 3,000 metres race in London.
2. Oveti was.
3. They cheered widely.
4. Because he looked round for a second to see where Coles was and suddenly fell.

UNIT 12

II.

1. came / were playing
2. thanks / have done
3. has been writing / hasn't finished
4. have been / have come.

III.

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. b

IV.

1. from / for
2. of / of / from
3. for
4. to / with
5. in / in
6. for / with

V.

1. hopeful
2. fragile
3. fond
4. hands
5. kick
6. juicy
7. familiar
8. use

VI.

1. She not only learns well, but also sings beautifully.
2. Bill asked his mother to mend his shirt for him.
3. Do you want me to make you some coffee?
4. My brother couldn't make the T.V. work.
5. Ann was made to repeat the whole story.
6. The farmer told us to feed the chicken in the chicken house.

VII.

1. You may get as much hay as you like in the barn.
2. When we first came here, the bridge was being built.
3. You will save yourself a lot of time if you buy a new car.
4. After a hard day's work, the worker felt both tired and hungry.
5. We can find many rubber plantations in such Asian countries as Indonesia, Malaysia and Viet Nam.

VIII.

1. - The house was built in 1980 but it looks quite new.
- Oh, it has just been repaired and repainted.
2. - Is this knife made of iron, Nam?

- No, it is made of stainless steel.

3. Wine is made from grapes. This bottle of wine was brewed / made in 1897, 100 years ago.

UNIT 13

I.

\workshop	\furniture	\various	màterial
rèfrigerator	èquipment	\woodwork	\metalwork

II.

1. We were not near enough to hear what he said.
2. It's warm enough to sit in the garden.
3. His English was not good enough (for him) to make himself understood in English.
4. That chair is strong enough (for you) to stand on it.
5. This coat isn't thick enough for her to wear in winter.
6. This road is wide enough for two cars to pass each other.

III.

1. Peter isn't tall enough to reach the bookshelf.
2. The boys were too young to know how to work with these machines.
3. It was so kind of my aunt to help me (to) mend my shirt.
4. This scientist is famous not only in Italy but also in Switzerland.
5. John worked so carefully that it took him a long time to complete the project.
6. It was such lovely weather that we spent the whole day out.

IV.

variety, anxiety, curiosity, recognition, thought, solidity, change, cut, equipment, saving.

V.

1. A new workshop is going to be set up by our school.

2. Furniture will have to be made not only for the school canteen but also for the whole school.
3. Their parents are being told about the tools and the equipment in their school.
4. The upper boys will be trained how to work with these tools.
5. These plants should be sprayed every month.

VI.

1. + to do smth (VD: to know about her future).
2. + I will do smth (VD: I will buy a new bicycle).
3. + to do smth (to use this computer).
4. + do smth (help him in the work shop).
5. + clause (his father hadn't come back).
6. that + clause (that everyone enjoys reading it)
7. + to do smth (to go to Egypt).
8. that + clause (that they all burst into tears).

VII.

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c

VIII.

1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. d 6. a 7. c
8. b 9. b 10. a 11. b 12. a 13. c 14. a
15. b 16. a 17. a 18. a 19. b 20. a

UNIT 14

I.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. prevent | 2. discomfort | 3. fearful |
| 4. dentist's | 5. waiting room | 6. kids |
| 7. afraid | 8. upset | |

II.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. was having / called | 2. has been / works / likes |
| 3. were / to come | 4. had been working |
| 5. has lost | 6. has been
complaining / take |

III.

1. "Hamlet", one of Shakespeare's tragedies, which was performed at the theatre yesterday, is known all over the world as the best one.
2. A lot of things which are made of rubber are of great use today.
3. This purse, which had been left in the classroom yesterday, was found by the cleaner of the school.
4. These children are Mr Brown's sons who were brought up in Italy by their grandmother.
5. These fruit, which were picked yesterday afternoon, will be taken to the market early this morning.
6. They returned me the keys which had been picked up in the street.

IV.

1. I will go to see her if I have enough time.
2. Her mother explained to her how to make cookies.
3. He has learnt enough French to study in France.
4. It is not easy to do metalwork.
5. He would rather ask his son to fix the broken radio.
6. She drove so fast that she won the race.
7. They had better / would rather have their clothes ironed by the maid.
8. I am very happy to work with this new sewing machine.

V.

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. of | 2. on | 3. about |
| 4. with | 5. during / after / before | 6. of |

VI.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. coming | 2. make | 3. To meet |
| 4. have been brought | 5. sail | 6. lasts |
| 7. Touring | 8. are often seen | |

VII.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. b | 4. d |
| 5. c | 6. d | 7. a | 8. b |
| 9. c | 10. c | | |

VIII.

1. I want to know what she is looking for.
2. I wondered how he could swim across this river.
3. He apologized for borrowing my motor-bike without asking permission and promised never to do it again.
4. She was furious with me for not inviting her to my birthday party.
5. If you want to visit our country, please look at the advertisements on T.V. or in newspapers.

IX.

1. For the last few days, Mai has always been complaining about her cavity in the lower jaw. I have advised her to go to the dentist.
2. Do you know how to take care your teeth to keep them healthy? Remember to floss them before going to bed and don't eat too much sweet / too many candies //

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UNIT 15

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

I.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. behind | 2. eleven | 3. good-looking | 4. again |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|

II.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. g | 4. f |
| 5. b | 6. a | 7. d | 8. h |

III.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. d | 4. a |
|------|------|------|------|

IV.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. are collected | 2. takes | 3. are stamped |
| 4. be used | 5. are sorted | 6. being sent |
| 7. delivers | 8. shown. | |

V.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| 1. toothache | 2. fill | 3. pull |
|--------------|---------|---------|

4. *extract* 5. *injection* 6. *false*

VI.

1. *like* 2. *in / on* 3. *besides*
4. *among* 5. *between* 6. *on / by*

VII.

1. Mary was sent to an English speaking school.
2. My biggest problem is pronunciation.
3. It is useful to know English.
4. It's the first time I have seen her.
5. I'd rather have Chinese food.
6. It is 8 months ago that his brother started learning Japanese.
7. The last time they saw each other was two years ago.
8. I was so excited about the trip that I couldn't sleep.

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |
| 6. T | 7. F | 8. T | 9. F | 10. T |

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UNIT 16

I.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <i>amusement</i> | <i>fireworks</i> | <i>artificial</i> | <i>probably</i> |
| <i>garland</i> | <i>gallery</i> | <i>heartily</i> | <i>entertainment</i> |

II.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>talking / to finish</i> | 2. <i>answering / ring</i> |
| 3. <i>lost / has been</i> | 4. <i>were held / to honour</i> |

III.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>of / during</i> | 2. <i>for</i> |
| 3. <i>to / in</i> | 4. <i>in / of / on / on</i> |
| 5. <i>in / of</i> | 6. <i>on / to.</i> |

IV.

1. No, he is too lazy to finish all his homework.
2. No, it's too dark to take a photograph here.
3. Sorry, I am too busy to talk to you now.

4. Because my wallet is too big to put in my pocket.
5. No, it's too cold (for them) to swim in the lake.
6. Because it's too far to walk.

V.

1. People often claim (that) the Mona Lisa is the world's most famous painting.
2. Some experts believe (that) it is the portrait of a noble man.
3. They say the smile hides a secret.
4. Many believe (that) this painting is Leonardo's masterpiece.
5. Scientists know Leonardo was not only a great painter, but also a wonderful engineer.
6. Historians think he had an unhappy time in his old age.

VI.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. has | 2. needn't | 3. longer | 4. whatever |
| 5. shouldn't | 6. all | 7. stay | 8. least |
| 9. After | 10. too. | | |

VII.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. washing (cleaning) | 2. ironing (washing) |
| 3. painting | 4. watering |
| 5. she were ill (she was ill) | 6. he knew me |
| 7. she won the lottery | 8. they were brother and sister. |

VIII.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| A. | | | |
| amusement | ride | seat | meaning |
| complaint | preference | feeling | sale |
| B. | | | |
| hearty | natural | eatable | sleepy |
| lively | plentiful | amusing | entertaining |

IX.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. c | 4. d |
| 5. d | 6. c | 7. d | 8. c |

UNIT 17

I.

celebrate	cracker	lunar	parting
gardens	greeting	welcome	vacation

II.

1. would not 2. wouldn't get 3. did / did
4. see / walking / will climb / won't be / will climb)
(saw / walking / would climb / wouldn't be / would climb)

III.

1. If it wasn't raining, we could have lunch in the garden.
2. He is said to be a dangerous prisoner.
3. If he could drive we could go by car.
4. If we had known your address we would have written to you.
5. If she had eaten breakfast she wouldn't be hungry now.
6. Unless she had been offered the job, she wouldn't have taken it.

IV.

- Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online
1. Before they went on their summer vacation, the pupils had (had) the parting party.
 2. Having heard the story before, she didn't want to hear it again.
 3. The children discussed what they would do during the Tet holidays.
 4. After the new principal entered the hall he was presented with a big bunch of red roses.
 5. If you read in bed light, your eyes will be ruined.
 6. The child was so excited that he couldn't help laughing cheerfully.
 7. It was too noisy for her to hear anything out side.
 8. He advised me to try to get up early and do morning exercises to keep me strong and healthy.

V.

1. on 2. to 3. for / during 4. for / in

5. for / off 6. to / in 7. at / off 8. for

VI.

1. like 2. like 3. As 4. as
5. like 6. like 7. As 8. like

VII.

1. I would fly home.
2. won't you stay home?
3. I would buy a Rolls Royce.
4. we would have known what happened.
5. we spent most of our time doing energetic things such as sailing, water-skiing and swimming.
6. it is Tom's birthday next week.
7. Sue is always clean and tidy.
8. Helen swims very well.

VIII.

1. d 2. b 3. f
4. e 5. c 6. a

IX.

Tet Holidays

Our people still celebrate Tet holidays according to the Lunar Calendar. The nearer the New Year comes, the more cheerful people feel.

As Tet is an age-old tradition, it is connected to many customs. On New Year's Eve, people sit up until midnight to see the New Year in.

Tet is a chance for all the members of a family to get together and enjoy themselves.

UNIT 18

I.

- \playwright \metalwork \fireworks \volleyball
\weekend \grandparents \needwork \newsreel

II.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. literature / writers | 2. born / died | 3. career / actor |
| 4. playwright / stage | 5. examples / plays | 6. known / greatest |

III.

1. They want the manager to be replaced.
2. We think everyone should be told about it.
3. She would like to be invited to the party, too.
4. They were asked to inform him of the situation.
5. The whole town has been destroyed by an earthquake.
6. This room hasn't been used for ages.
7. His play was performed on the stage last week.
8. "I am so sorry. The trains have been held up by fog".

IV.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. a / a / The / the | 3. an / A / a / The / the |
| 2. a / an / a / the | 4. an / the / a / the / The / the |

V.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. written | 2. sale | 3. exhibition | 4. turning |
| 5. wooden | 6. Arriving | 7. greeting | 8. read / kept |

VI.

1. **d - g - h - a - e - c - f - b**

VII.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 1. at | 2. from | 3. by | 4. at |
| 5. in | 6. by | 7. during | 8. for |

VIII.

1. Earnest Hemingway was born in Illinois in 1899 and died in Idaho in 1961.
2. His father was a doctor and his mother was a musician and a painter.
3. He worked as an ambulance driver in Italy during the First World War.
4. After the war, he was a journalist in Paris for several years.
5. He wrote many well-know novels, including "For Whom The Bell Tolls" and "The Old Man and The Sea".
6. He won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1954.

IX.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1. town | 2. grew | 3. young | 4. at |
| 5. only | 6. where | 7. plays | 8. the |

UNIT 19

I.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------|------------|
| aquarium | example | independence | mausoleum |
| monument | parade | historical | impressive |

II.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. historical / besides | 2. national / independence |
| 3. parade / square | 4. impressive / monument |

III.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. were visiting | 2. will try / to finish | 3. would wake |
| 4. lending / to get | 5. watching | 6. don't eat / sleep |

IV.

1. Mary doesn't dance as well as Helen does.
2. All these letters must be signed by Mr Smith.
3. Smoking isn't allowed in this cinema.
4. "Would you mind watering the flower pots for me?" said Mike.
5. John's mother told him to put that suitcase there.
6. There will be a meeting organized by Green Peace at the Town Hall next Tuesday evening.
7. Reaching the village, you can see a big house built in the middle of the meadow.
8. It isn't dark enough for us to see the stars clearly.

V.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. our | 2. their | 3. him | 4. me |
| 5. We | 6. my | 7. his | 8. They |
| 9. us / we (hoặc me / I) | 10. She | | |

VI. Chú ý:

Từ điển thêm phụ thuộc vào chủ điểm mà học sinh lựa chọn.

Chú điểm

1. profession
2. sports
3. countryside
4. machine

Từ điển thêm

- dentist, architect, historian
 championship, tournament, ping-pong
 ploughshare, plantation, pasture
 harvester, tractor, coffee-maker

VII.

- A. Hello, Mary. What are you doing here?
 B. I am staying at my aunt's.
 A. Oh, does she live here?
 B. Yes, she has been living here ever since she got married.
 A. Well, how do you like it here?
 B. It seems all right, but I haven't seen much of the town yet.
 A. Would you like me to show you the best places to visit?
 B. No, thank you. I think my aunt would rather do that herself.

VIII.

1. That hotel over there is the oldest in the town.
2. The longer he waited, the more impatient he became.
3. He is one of the most boring people I have met.
4. She has got a small black metal box.

IX.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. car | 2. car | 3. cat |
| 4. mat | 5. mad | 6. mud |

UNIT 20

I.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| \modest | \probably | botanical | career |
| ambitious | aquarium | independence | genius |
| simplicity | \married | \playwright | \welcome |
| mausoleum | society | \pasture | artificial |
| \organ | machine | \literature | amusement |

II.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. On what occasions | 2. brings in |
| 3. before leaving for | 4. What do you do |
| 5. during Tet holiday | 6. if you meet him on
New Year's Day |
| 7. to become | 8. How often. |

III.

c - b - c - a - f - d

IV.

1. This is the building designed by a famous French architect.
2. Would you mind looking for the ring in the chest of drawers.
3. It is difficult to make friends in a new school.
4. - Her elder sister doesn't play tennis so/as well as she does.
- Her elder sister plays tennis worse than she does.
5. It's waste of time if one falls asleep during the performance.
6. It was so full that we couldn't find any seats.
7. Being called, the milkmaid went to see the farmer.
8. He said that he would come there at six if he wanted to be early.

V.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. a | 2. a | 3. the |
| 4. a | 5. the | 6. the |
| 7. the | 8. a | 9. a |

VI.

1. The dress could be washed by Helen.
2. It is thought that the motorbike may be used by the servant.
3. This poem should be learnt by heart.
4. The horse might have been frightened by the noise.
5. It ought to have been prepared by the cook.
6. He must be told not to go out in the rain.

- VII. 1., you will fail the examination.
2. the film is!
3. to arrive is time for the show
4. buy him a new bicycle.
5. go to the seaside this summer?
6., but also study very hard.
7. the Lunar New Year.
8. go to the theatre than to the aquarium.

- VIII. 1. It is getting hotter and hotter.
2. Please drink as much as you like / can.
3. Would you like anything more to eat or drink?
4. What would you like to do (at) this weekend?

- IX. 1. To keep their bodies safe and preserve them to last forever.
2. About eighty.
3. Because the ancient Egyptians compared the setting of the sun with the end of life.
4. Over 2,300,000 blocks of solid stone. Each stone weighs about 2.5 tons. They came from the east bank of the Nile.
5. 450 ft. high - 13 acres - 755 ft. long.
6. Because weather has worn away the smooth white limestone on the surface.
7. Both his body and treasures have been stolen.
8. I could see for miles about me, for example the smaller pyramids and the Sphinx, the Libyan Desert, the green Nile Valley and the modern city of Cairo.
9. Học sinh tự làm lấy
10. a. They → The kings of ancient Egypt
b. These → strong tombs c. It → The Great Pyramid
d. this → In fact, all the pyramids are on the west bank of the Nile.
e. These → 2,300,000 blocks of solid stones
f. them → blocks coming from the east bank of the Nile.
g. Its → The Great Pyramid
h. his → Every King i. them → every King
j. his → Khufu k. His → Khufu
l. him → the body of Khufu m. they → Thieves
n. them → the huge stones p. the → the Sphinx.

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI HỌC KÌ 2

I. (1 điểm)

1. national 2. compare 3. harvester 4. occasionally
5. fertilizer 6. botanical 7. report(v) 8. congratulation

II. (1 điểm)

1. sports ground, supporters, tournament, badminton.
2. tractor, manure, cowshed, calves.
3. box-office, stage, costume, curtain.
4. discussion, listeners, speakers, report.

III. (1 điểm)

1. simplicity 2. various 3. more 4. daughter's

IV. (1 điểm)

1. have been / haven't known / were / moved
2. printing / was invented / had / to write

V. (1 điểm)

1. Would you mind keeping the book closed, please?
2. There are the cattle (which are) raised by Mr. Green.
3. Riding on a wooden elephant, the child waved his hand to his parents.
4. She told me that she was very excited because her school had won the basket ball championship.

VI. (1 điểm):

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a

VII. (2 điểm)

A. So what happened last night?

B. Well, there was a fire in Belgravia Hotel.

Fortunately, most hotel residents woke up when they heard the fire alarm.

A. And what started fire?

B. Well, we think the fire was started by a cigarette.

Someone was smoking a cigarette is bed when he fell asleep.

A. Was anyone hurt?

B. Yes, three people were taken to hospital with burns.

VIII. (2 điểm)

1. like 2. were 3. had 4. when (ever)
5. also 6. food / crops 7. could 8. became

MỤC LỤC

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