

ĐẠI LỢI

BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI

TIẾNG ANH

LỚP 6

THEO CHUYÊN ĐỀ



Dành cho học sinh lớp 6 bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi
Tài liệu tham khảo cho giáo viên

 **NHÀ XUẤT BẢN DÂN TRÍ**

ĐẠI LỢI

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi TIẾNG ANH

LỚP 6

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- Dành cho học sinh lớp 6 bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi
- Tài liệu tham khảo cho giáo viên

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN DÂN TRÍ

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Bồi dưỡng, củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức cho học sinh giỏi là một trong những nhiệm vụ vô cùng quan trọng trong việc đào tạo các tài năng trẻ cho đất nước. Với mong muốn chung tay xây dựng một thế hệ trẻ tài năng, chúng tôi, những giáo viên có kinh nghiệm và những thủ khoa đến từ Đại học Sư phạm Hà Nội, Đại học Ngoại ngữ - Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội đã chung tay biên soạn cuốn sách **"BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH LỚP 6 THEO CHUYÊN ĐỀ"**.

Cuốn sách được chia thành 2 phần:

- ▲ **Phần một:** bao gồm phần ôn tập, củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức.
- ▲ **Phần hai:** bao gồm các bộ đề thi dành cho học sinh giỏi.

Chúng tôi tin rằng cuốn sách này sẽ là một tài liệu vô cùng hữu ích giúp các em ôn tập, củng cố, nâng cao kiến thức và đạt kết quả cao trong các kỳ thi học sinh giỏi quan trọng của các em.

Lời cuối cùng, chúng tôi mong muốn được gửi lời cảm ơn chân thành nhất tới độc giả, tới các em học sinh, các bậc phụ huynh và các quý thầy cô đã có những đóng góp quý báu để chúng tôi hoàn thành cuốn sách này. Chúng tôi cũng mong muốn được lắng nghe những ý kiến góp ý chân thành nhất của các bạn để lần xuất bản sau cuốn sách sẽ đầy đủ hơn, ý nghĩa hơn. Trân trọng!

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CHƯƠNG I: ÔN TẬP KIẾN THỨC NGỮ PHÁP

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: TENSE

A. THEORY

1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE (THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN)

a. Cấu trúc

	To be	V
Câu khẳng định	S + is/am/are ...	S + V(s/es)
Câu phủ định	S + is/am/are ...	S + don't/doesn't + V
Câu hỏi	S + is/am/are ...	Do/Does + S + V?

b. Cách dùng

- Diễn đạt một hành động mang tính thường xuyên, một thói quen, hoặc hành động lặp đi lặp lại có tính quy luật.

Ví dụ: I go to school every day. (Tôi đi học hàng ngày)

My father usually has breakfast at 7 a.m. (Bố tôi thường ăn sáng lúc 7 giờ sáng).

- Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên.

Ví dụ: The earth goes around the sun. (Trái đất quay xung quanh mặt trời).

Water boils at 100 degrees C. (Nước sôi ở nhiệt độ 100 độ C)

- Diễn tả một thời gian biểu hoặc một lịch trình.

Ví dụ: The plane arrives at 8 p.m. tonight. (Máy bay đến lúc 8 giờ tối nay.)

The news programme starts at 7 p.m. (Chương trình thời sự bắt đầu lúc 7 giờ tối)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như:

always often usually sometimes seldom never

(luôn luôn) (thường xuyên) (thường xuyên) (thỉnh thoảng) (hiếm khi) (không bao giờ)

Every: every day/ week/ month/ year (hàng ngày/ hàng tuần/ hàng tháng/ hàng năm)

In the morning/ afternoon/ evening (Vào buổi sáng/ chiều/ tối)

2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN)

a. Cấu trúc

Câu khẳng định	S + is/ am/ are + V-ing
Câu phủ định	S + isn't/ am not/ aren't + V-ing
Câu hỏi	Is/ am/ are + S + V-ing?

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b. Cách dùng

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói hoặc xung quanh thời điểm nói.

Ví dụ: I am reading a book now.

(Tôi đang đọc sách - hành động đọc diễn ra ngay tại thời điểm nói)

I am reading a book these days. (Thời gian này tôi đang đọc một cuốn sách - chủ thể của hành động đọc không nhất thiết phải cầm cuốn sách đọc ngay trong lúc nói chuyện)

- Dùng để diễn tả một kế hoạch tương đối chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra.

Ví dụ: I am seeing a movie tonight.

(Tối nay tôi sẽ xem một bộ phim - hành động xem phim chuẩn bị diễn ra)

We are having a party at my house tonight.

(Tối nay chúng tôi sẽ có một bữa tiệc tại nhà tôi)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu thường có các trạng từ sau: *now* (bây giờ), *rightnow* (ngay bây giờ), *at the moment* (tại thời điểm hiện tại), *at present* (bây giờ), *today* (hôm nay) ...

d. Cách thành lập dạng V-ing

- Thông thường ta thêm đuôi *-ing* sau các động từ.

Ví dụ: watch → watching go → going

- Đối với các động từ có tận cùng bằng "e" ta bỏ "e" và thêm đuôi *"-ing"*

Ví dụ: Invite → inviting write → writing

- Các động từ có một âm tiết hoặc kết thúc bởi một phụ âm và trước đó là một nguyên âm thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối.

Ví dụ: begin → beginning swim → swimming

e. Lưu ý

Các động từ trạng thái ở bảng sau không được chia ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn khi chúng là những động từ tĩnh diễn đạt trạng thái, giác quan hoặc tình cảm.

know (biết)	understand (hiểu)	have (có)
believe (tin tưởng)	hate (ghét)	need (cần)
hear (nghe)	love (yêu)	appear (xuất hiện)
see (nhìn)	like (thích)	seem (dường như)
smell (ngửi)	want (muốn)	taste (nếm)
wish (ước)	sound (nghe có vẻ)	own (sở hữu)

Nhưng khi chúng là động từ chỉ hành động thì chúng lại được phép dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

Ví dụ: He has a lot of books. (KHÔNG DÙNG: He is having a lot of books)

Tuy nhiên, có thể:

Ví dụ: He is having his dinner. (Anh ấy ĐANG ăn tối - hành động ăn đang diễn ra)

3. THE PAST SIMPLE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

a. Cấu trúc

	Normal V	To be
Câu khẳng định	S + V2/ ed	S + was/ were
Câu phủ định	S + did + not + V	S + was/ were + not
Câu hỏi	Did + S + V?	Was/ Were + S?

b. Cách dùng

Dùng để diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: My father went abroad last week. (Bố tôi đi nước ngoài tuần trước)

I went to the cinema with my friends yesterday.

(Hôm qua tôi đi xem phim với các bạn của tôi).

Dùng để diễn tả 1 loạt hành động trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: When I went home, I ate a cake, drank a glass of water then I went to bed.

(Khi tôi về nhà, tôi ăn một chiếc bánh, uống một li nước sau đó tôi đi ngủ).

c. Trong câu thường có các trạng ngữ

Yesterday, ago, last week/ month/ year, in the past, in 1990,

Ví dụ: Uncle Ho passed away in 1969. (Bác Hồ qua đời năm 1969)

d. Cách thêm đuôi ed

- Thêm -d vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng -ee hoặc -e

Ví dụ: live → lived love → loved agree → agreed

- Đối với các động từ một âm tiết, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ h, w, x) chúng ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm -ed:

Ví dụ: fit → fitted stop → stopped fix → fixed

- Động từ tận cùng bằng -y, ta chia ra làm 2 trường hợp:

Trước y là một phụ âm, ta biến y thành i trước khi thêm -ed: study → studied

Trước y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -ed bình thường: play → played

Với các động từ còn lại, ta thêm -ed

Ví dụ: work → worked learn → learned

e. Đối với các động từ bất quy tắc. Ta xem thêm phụ lục bảng động từ bất quy tắc ở cuối sách.

Verb	Quá khứ đơn	Nghĩa
go	went	đi
do	did	làm
make	made	tạo ra
give	gave	đưa cho
have	had	có
come	came	đến
bring	brought	mang theo
get	got	được, lấy
be	was/ were	thì, là, được

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4. THE PRESENT PERFECT (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH)

a. Cấu trúc

	Chủ ngữ số ít	Chủ ngữ số nhiều
Câu khẳng định	S + has + V3	S + have + V3
Câu phủ định	S + hasn't + V3	S + haven't + V3
Câu hỏi	Has + S + V3?	Have + S + V3?

b. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra ở một thời điểm nhưng không xác định chính xác thời gian.

Ví dụ: He has completed his project.

(Anh ấy đã hoàn thành dự án của anh ấy - không biết hoàn thành lúc nào)

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra nhiều lần trong quá khứ và có thể tiếp diễn trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: Johny has seen that movie three times.

(John đã xem bộ phim đó 3 lần - tương lai có thể anh ấy sẽ xem tiếp)

- Diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại.

Ví dụ: Mary has lived in that house for 20 years.

(Mary đã sống trong căn nhà đó 20 năm - có thể cô ấy sẽ tiếp tục sống ở đó)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- since và for

for + khoảng thời gian: for two days, for ten years, ...

since + mốc thời gian: since 1994, since February, ...

Ví dụ: We have studied English for ten years.

We have studied English since 2005.

- already và yet

already dùng trong câu khẳng định, thường đứng ngay sau have/has, thỉnh thoảng sẽ đứng cuối câu

Ví dụ: We have already written our reports.

We have written our reports already.

Yet dùng trong câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn, thường đứng ở cuối câu

Ví dụ: We haven't written our reports yet.

Have you written your reports yet?

- Một số trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian khác

Các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian sau thường dùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành: so far (cho đến bây giờ), until now (cho đến bây giờ), up to now (cho đến bây giờ), up to the present (cho đến bây giờ), recently (gần đây), lately (gần đây), ...

Ví dụ: I haven't seen him recently.

d. Cách thành lập V3

- ✓ Với động từ thường, thêm ed vào sau động từ đó:

Ví dụ: work → worked, play → played

- ✓ Với động từ bất quy tắc, tra bảng động từ bất quy tắc:

Ví dụ: bring → brought, sing → sung

Chú ý: V3 tức là PP tức là phân từ quá khứ.

5. FUTURE SIMPLE (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)

a. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + will + V-inf
Phủ định	S + will not + V-inf
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V-inf?

b. Cách dùng

Thì Tương lai đơn dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: I will call you tomorrow.

- Một quyết định đưa ra vào lúc nói.

Ví dụ: It's cold. I'll shut the window.

- Một quyết tâm, lời hứa, đề nghị, yêu cầu.

Ví dụ: I will lend you the money.

- Một tiên đoán, dự báo trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: People will travel to Mars one day.

c. Một số trạng từ chỉ thời gian thường gặp:

Tomorrow, tonight, next week/ month/ year/ some day/ in the future, ...

- **LƯU Ý:** Cách dùng của be going to + V:

+ Diễn tả ý định.

Ví dụ: I have saved some money. I am going to buy a new computer.

+ Diễn tả một dự đoán có căn cứ.

Ví dụ: Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.

B. PRACTICE

1. Choose the correct answers: *simple present or present continuous.*

1. Today she **is spending/ spends** time with her grandmother.
2. They usually **are going/ go** to the gym on Sundays.
3. We **are having/ have** a barbecue later on. Do you want to come?
4. No, she can't answer the phone now. She **is having/ has** a shower.
5. I always have/ am having a coffee before I **am leaving/ leave** for work in the morning.
6. They sometimes **fly/ are flying** to Sweden, but usually they **are going/ go** by boat.
7. Where are you? I **am sitting/ sit** outside in the sunshine.
8. He always **brings/ is bringing** a monolingual dictionary to his English class.
9. You won't find Jerry at home right now because he **is studying/ studies** in the library.
10. It **is snowing/ snow** quite hard. Perhaps we shouldn't go out tonight.

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2. Put the verbs in brackets: simple present or present continuous.

1. The train always (leave)on time.
2. "What is the matter with you? Why (you/ cry).....?"
3. That's strange. They (not watch)TV.
4. He (not speak)English very well.
5. Please be quite! I (do)my homework.
6. Listen! John (play)music!
7. I never (go)to the swimming pool.
8. George is not a Canadian. I (believe)she comes from France.
9. I usually have lunch at home. But today I (have)lunch in the school cafeteria.
10. Harold Black is a famous pianist. He (give)two or three concerts every week.

3. Choose the correct answers: near future or future simple.

1. Could somebody answer the phone?
Iit.
A. will get B. is going to get C. will going to get D. am getting
2. It is really hot in here.
Ion the air-conditioner.
A. am going to put B. will get C. will put D. will take
3. I need to speak to you today.
I'm going out now but Iback later.
A. am going to be B. will be C. am going to come D. am
4. I cannot see how to use this spreadsheet.
Don't worry. Iyou.
A. help B. am helping C. am going to help D. will help
5. I'm all dressed up in my new football kit because Itoday.
A. am going to play B. am playing
C. will be playing D. will play
6. Idinner with you because I have booked a table for two.
A. have B. am going to have
C. will having D. am going to having
7. Jane is pregnant now and shea baby in the summer.
A. is have B. will be have C. will have D. is going to have
8. Bye for now. Perhaps Iyou later.
A. will see B. will be going to see
C. am seeing D. see
9. It is so hot in here. I think Ion the air conditioner.
A. am going to turn B. am turn
C. turn D. will turn

10. It was nice to talk to you. Iyou again tomorrow.
A. am phoning B. phone C. will phone D. will be phoning

4. Put the verbs in brackets: present simple, past simple or future simple.

1. She (go)to school every day.
2. There (be)big problems in many parts of the world.
3. He plays volleyball but he (not/ enjoy)it.
4. He (meet)the dentist next week.
5. Thanh and Mai (go)to catch a movie yesterday.
6. Joey (go)to work by bus tomorrow because his motorbike has broken down.
7. (they/ plant)many trees last month?
8. (he/ write)to his friend next week?
9. (you/ always/ meet)him at the corner of Maple Street?
10. My friend (pick)me up at the station two days ago.

5. Put the verbs in brackets: future simple, near future or present continuous.

1. Danny (write)a postcard at the moment.
2. I completely forget about this. Give me a moment, I (do)it now.
3. I promise I (be)there at four o'clock this afternoon.
4. She has not changed her clothes yet. I guess she (not/ take)part in the party tonight.
5. What (the teacher and her student/ do)in the class now?
6. I have bought two tickets. My wife and I (see)a movie tonight.
7. Tonight my sister and I (stay)at home. We have rented a video.
8. Bob and his brother (always/ play)music at midnight. I hate that.
9. Don't eat all those cakes or you (get)sick.
10. I (move)from my house tomorrow. I have packed everything.

6. Put the verbs in brackets: present simple, present continuous, past simple, future simple or near future.

1. The teacher always (point)at the blackboard when he (want)to explain something.
2. Where (you/ go)? To the supermarket. I (have)a picnic this Saturday.
3. Listen! Someone (knock)at the door. I (go)and (see)who it is.
4. (you)any plans for tonight? Yes. I (catch)a movie with my new friend Linda. (you/ want)to join us?
5. Miranda usually (go)to work by motorbike. But today she (go)to work by bus as her motorbike has broken down.

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6. I (pack)for my business trip tomorrow. And I (come) back in a week.
7. (you/ usually/ climb) the tree when you (be) little?
8. The sun (rise) in the East and (set) in the West. Look, it!
9. Mrs. Lien (be)a gardener. Look! She (paint)some more flowers in her garden.
10. Where (be/ Jim)? In the bedroom. Last night he (drink)some wine and (go)home quite late, so now he (still/ sleep)

7. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. When I last saw him, he _____ in London.
A. has lived B. is living C. was living D. has been living
2. We _____ Dorothy since last Saturday.
A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
3. The train _____ half an hour ago.
A. has been leaving B. left
C. has left D. had left
4. Jack _____ the door.
A. has just painted B. paint
C. will have painted D. painting
5. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.
A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
6. I _____ Texas State University now.
A. am attending B. attend C. was attending D. attended
7. He has been selling motorbikes _____.
A. ten years ago B. since ten years C. for ten years ago D. for ten years
8. Christopher Columbus _____ American more than 500 years ago.
A. discovered B. has discovered
C. had discovered D. had been discovering
9. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.
A. run B. runs C. was running D. had run
10. We _____ there when our father died.
A. still lived B. lived still C. was still lived D. was still living
11. They _____ table tennis when their father comes back home.
A. will play B. will be playing C. play D. would play
12. By Christmas, I _____ for Mr. Smith for six years.
A. will have been working B. will work
C. have been working D. will be working

13. I _____ in the room right now.
A. am being B. was being C. have been being D. am
14. I _____ to New York three times this year.
A. have been B. was C. were D. had been
15. I'll come and see you before I _____ for the States.
A. leave B. will leave C. have left D. shall leave
16. The little girl asked what _____ to her friend.
A. has happened B. happened
C. had happened D. would have been happened
17. John _____ a book when I saw him.
A. is reading B. read C. was reading D. reading
18. He said he _____ return later.
A. will B. would C. can D. would be
19. Jack _____ the door.
A. has just opened B. open C. have opened D. opening
20. I have been waiting for you _____.
A. since early morning B. since 9 a.m.
C. for two hours D. All are correct
21. Almost everyone _____ for home by the time we arrived.
A. leave B. left C. leaves D. had left
22. By the age of 25, he _____ two famous novels.
A. wrote B. writes C. has written D. had written
23. When her husband was in the army, Mary _____ to him twice a week.
A. was reading B. wrote C. was written D. had written
24. I couldn't cut the grass because the lawn mower _____ a few days previously.
A. broke down B. has been broken
C. had broken down D. breaks down
25. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I _____ to play.
A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying
26. Since _____, I have heard nothing from him.
A. he had left B. he left C. he has left D. he was left
27. After I _____ lunch, I looked for my bag.
A. had B. had had C. have has D. have had
28. By the end of next year, George _____ English for two years.
A. will have learned B. will learn
C. has learned D. would learn
29. The man got out of the car, _____ round to the back and opened the book.
A. walking B. walked C. walks D. walk
30. Henry _____ into the restaurant when the writer was having dinner.
A. was going B. went C. has gone D. did go

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: THERE IS, THERE ARE

A. THEORY

Được dùng để chỉ sự tồn tại của người hoặc vật tại một nơi nào đó. Chủ ngữ thật của câu là danh từ đi sau động từ *to be*. Nếu nó là danh từ số ít thì động từ *to be* chia ở ngôi thứ 3 số ít và ngược lại. Mọi biến đổi về thì và thể đều diễn ra ở *to be* còn *there* thì giữ nguyên.

Khẳng định	There is/ was/ has been + danh từ số ít
Phủ định	There isn't/ wasn't/ hasn't been + danh từ số ít
Nghi vấn	Is/ Was/ Has there been + danh từ số ít?

Ví dụ: There is a restaurant near my house.

There wasn't anybody at home.

Is there a book on the table?

Khẳng định	There are/ were/ have been + danh từ số nhiều
Phủ định	There aren't/ weren't/ haven't been + danh từ số nhiều
Nghi vấn	Are/ Were/ Have there been + danh từ số nhiều?

Ví dụ: There are many people at the party.

There aren't any pens in my school bag.

Are there pictures on the wall?

B. PRACTICE

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1. Divide the words into three columns: singular noun, non-countable noun and plural noun.

foot	nature	goose	water
women	glass	desk	bread
paint	shoes	student	teeth
rice	jeans	room	powder
chair	geese	tomatoes	scissors
lamp	yoghurt	milk	feet

Singular noun	Non-countable noun	Plural noun
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

2. Complete the sentences with *there is/ are (not)*.

1.an unusual number of bees this summer.
2.even one pack left? I thought I had ordered some.
3. Luckily,one vacancy left at the Sleepy Hollow Motel.
4. Are you sureany milk left in the fridge?
5.22 boys and 20 girls in my graduating class.
6.nothing as good as Mom's cooking.
7.any pencils in my pencil cup. Please go to the supply room and get me a new pack.
8.a black bear in the back yard when I got up this morning.
9. I looked high and low, butany keys on the desk.
10.no use crying over spilled milk.

3. Look at the symbol at the end of each sentence to complete the sentences (using *there be*): ☺ = affirmative; ☹ = negative; o_O = interrogative

1.a beautiful girl in my class. ☺
2.many people in the stadium. ☹
3.a restaurant in this area. ☹
4.many cars in the parking lots? o_O
5. How many apartmentsin this building? o_O
6.a movie theater on Maple Street. ☺
7.many offices for lease in this building. ☺
8.52 states in United States? o_O
9.23 letters in the English alphabet? No,26 letters. o_O; ☺
10.any pictures in your sister's bedroom? o_O

4. Choose the correct answers.

1. Garfieldamong the fattest cat types in the world.
A. is B. are C. were D. was
2. My trousers are old. I have to buy
A. a new ones B. a pair of C. a new one D. a new pair
3. Most of the wood hereto make furniture.
A. is used B. are used C. uses D. are using
4. All that can be done
A. has been done B. have done C. have been done D. has done
5. All of theminterested in photography.
A. is B. are C. show D. shows

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6.have you read today?
 A. How many news B. How many pieces of news
 C. How much piece of news D. How much pieces of news
7. All thegiven by Mr. Smithquite helpful to us all.
 A. advices; are B. advice; are C. advice; is D. advices; is
8. Julia and Dannytwo most intelligent students in our class. They
 the last final examination with maximum mark.
 A. are; passed B. is; pass C. are; passes D. is; will pass
9. My younger sister wears modern
 A. clothings B. clothes C. dressing D. cloth
10. Would you likeorange juice orfresh milk?
 A. a glass of; a bar of B. a glass of; a gallon of
 C. a gallon of; a piece of D. a pair of; a glass of
5. Complete the phrase with suitable word. *bar, bottle, pair, piece, packet, glass, bowl*
 (some words may be used twice)
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A .....of chocolate | 6. A .....of milk |
| 2. A .....of water | 7. A .....of soap |
| 3. A .....of shoes | 8. A .....of jeans |
| 4. A .....of paper | 9. A .....of rice |
| 5. A .....of biscuit | 10. A .....of chopsticks |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: BE AND HAVE FOR DESCRIPTION

A. THEORY

To be and have for description (Động từ *be* và *have* dùng để miêu tả)

Để miêu tả một người (thường là miêu tả ngoại hình), chúng ta có thể dùng động từ *to be* hoặc *have*. Để hiểu cách sử dụng của 2 động từ này, xét ví dụ sau

Ví dụ: She has chubby cheeks. (Cô ấy có 2 má phính phính.)

Ví dụ: Her cheeks are chubby. (2 má của cô ấy phính phính.)

Có thể thấy 2 câu trên đều cùng diễn đạt 1 ý nghĩa.

Ở câu 1 ta dùng động từ *have* (sau khi chia động từ thì thành *has*. Ta dùng *have* + 1 danh từ).

Ở câu 2 ta dùng động từ *to be* (sau khi chia động từ thì thành *are*. Ta dùng *to be* + 1 tính từ)

Một số tính từ miêu tả tính cách (các em dùng với *to be*)

- bad-tempered: nóng tính	- extroverted: hướng ngoại
- boring: nhàm chán.	- introverted: hướng nội
- brave: dũng cảm	- imaginative: giàu trí tưởng tượng
- careful: cẩn thận	- observant: tinh ý
- careless: bất cẩn, cầu thả.	- optimistic: lạc quan
- cheerful: vui vẻ	- pessimistic: bi quan
- crazy: điên khùng	- rational: có chừng mực, có lý trí
- easy going: dễ gần.	- reckless: hấp tấp
- exciting: thú vị	- sincere: thành thật
- friendly: thân thiện.	- stubborn: bướng bỉnh
- funny: vui vẻ.	- understanding: hiểu biết
- generous: hào phóng	- wise: thông thái uyên bác.
- hardworking: chăm chỉ.	- clever: khéo léo
- impolite: bất lịch sự.	- tactful: lịch thiệp
- kind: tốt bụng.	- faithful: chung thủy
- lazy: lười biếng	- gentle: nhẹ nhàng
- mean: keo kiệt.	- humorous: hài hước
- out going: cởi mở.	- honest: trung thực
- polite: lịch sự.	- loyal: trung thành
- quiet: ít nói	- patient: kiên nhẫn

B. PRACTICE

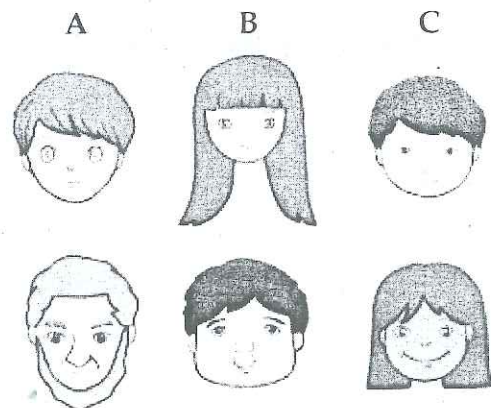
1. a. Complete the sentence with form of *be* or *have*.
- b. Read the sentence again and tick the correct picture.
- c. Rewrite the sentence with the same meaning.

1. Shelong hair.

→

2. Hegrey beard.

→



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3. Hewearing a round pair of glasses.

→



4. Heshort and curly hair.

→



2. Complete the sentences with form of be or have.

1. This is Helen. Sheyoung and tall. Sheof pale complexion. Her faceoval and very pretty. Her hairred, wavy and long. Shelarge blue eyes with long eyelashes. Shevery slim. Helen likes tomany new clothes.

2. This is Mark. Heyoung and medium height. His faceoval with short straight hair. His eyesdark blue with long eyelashes. Heslim and handsome. Hevery sociable anda lot of friends.

3. Look at Mary! Shevery young and rather short. Her facesquare with short straight fair hair. Shelarge blue eyes and short eyelashes. Shea snub-nosed girl. Sheplump. Mary likes to ask lots of questions.

4. Look at Brenda! Sheyoung and of medium-height. Sheover skinned. Her faceoval with long straight red hair. Her eyeslarge and green. Theyvery beautiful. Shea straight-nosed girl. Her lipsfull and red. Shea very attractive girl.

5. This is a picture of Mona. Sheyoung and medium height. Shepale complexion. Her faceoval with long fair wavy hair. Shelarge beautiful blue eyes. Her nosesmall and her lipsred. Shevery pretty.

3. Read the information about Mark and write a description about him.

Name: Mark

Age: young

Height: tall

Skin: tanned

Face: oval

Hair: fair, short

Eyes: blue, large

Eyelashes: long

Lips: full

Nose: straight, long

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: COMPARISON

A. THEORY

1. Comparative adjectives (dạng so sánh hơn của tính từ)

Cấu trúc

a. Với tính từ ngắn: **S + to be + short adj-er + than + noun/pronoun**

Ví dụ: Today is hotter than yesterday. (Hôm nay nóng hơn hôm qua).

She is richer than me. (Cô ấy giàu có hơn tôi)

b. Với tính từ dài: **S + to be + more + long adj-er + than + noun/pronoun**

Ví dụ: This chair is more comfortable than that chair.

(Chiếc ghế này thoải mái hơn chiếc ghế kia).

My brother is more intelligent than me. (Anh tôi thông minh hơn tôi)

Cách thêm đuôi -er

✓ Đối với tính từ ngắn, thêm đuôi *er*: thick → thicker, cold → colder

✓ Đối với tính từ ngắn có 1 phụ âm tận cùng (trừ w, x, z) và trước đó là 1 nguyên âm, phải gấp đôi phụ âm cuối: big → bigger, hot → hotter

✓ Đối với tính từ tận cùng là phụ âm + y, phải đổi y thành *ier*: happy → happier, pretty → prettier, ...

✓ Một số trường hợp có thể dùng như tính từ ngắn hoặc tính từ dài:

friendly: friendlier = more friendly

quiet: quieter = more quiet

narrow: narrower = more narrow

clever: cleverer = more clever

simple: simpler = more simple

2. Superlatives of short adjectives (dạng so sánh nhất của tính từ ngắn)

a. Với tính từ ngắn: **S + be + the adj+est**

Ví dụ: I am the tallest person in my family. (Tôi là người cao nhất trong gia đình)

It's the cheapest house. (Đó là ngôi nhà rẻ nhất.)

b. Với tính từ dài: **S + be + the most adj**

Ví dụ: This book is the most interesting. (Đây là cuốn sách thú vị nhất)

She is the most intelligent girl in my class. (Cô ấy là cô gái thông minh nhất lớp tôi)

Chú ý: Tính từ ngắn là tính từ chỉ có một âm tiết hoặc một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết có tận cùng là "y", "er", "ow" (happy, pretty, clever, narrow).

Tính từ dài là tính từ có 2 hoặc 3 âm tiết trở lên như: useful, famous, interesting, intelligent.

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Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ

Adj	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many, much	more	the most
far	farther/ further	the farthest/ furthest

B. PRACTICE

1. Change the form of adjectives.

No.	Infinitive form	Comparative form	Superlative form
1.	small	smaller	the smallest
2.	lively	.....	.....
3.	unpleasant	.....	.....
4.	sad	.....	.....
5.	soft	.....	.....
6.	hot	.....	.....
7.	destructive	.....	.....
8.	ugly	.....	.....
9.	deep	.....	.....
10.	bad	.....	.....
11.	far	.....	.....
12.	modern	.....	.....
13.	thoughtful	.....	.....
14.	boring	.....	.....
15.	old	.....	.....
16.	easy	.....	.....
17.	hard working	.....	.....
18.	naughty	.....	.....
19.	good	.....	.....
20.	lovely	.....	.....

2. Choose the correct answers.

1. My sister is not.....as my aunt.

A. so old

B. old

C. as old

D. more old

2. Your pencil case isas mine.

A. not as

B. as cheap

C. so cheap

D. A & C

3. Vung Tau is notas Nha Trang.
A. as beautiful B. so beautiful C. more beautiful D. the same beautiful
4. Is Vung Tau notas Nha Trang?
A. so beautiful B. more beautiful C. as beautiful D. the same beautiful
5. Girls are.....as boys.
A. so intelligent B. as intelligent C. more intelligent D. less intelligent
6. Jorlie's hair is notas her mother's.
A. curlier than B. so curly C. curly than D. as curly
7. Are youclever as he is?
A. as B. so C. not D. A & C
8. I am.....as Sam.
A. as young B. so young C. younger D. A & C

3. Complete the sentences with available words, using comparative *as ... as*.

bright many pleasant severe strong hot careful

1. The moon is notthe sun.
2. There areas in July as in August?
3. Autumn issummer.
4. Our teacher ishe looks.
5. It is (today)it was yesterday.
6. Are youyour friend?
7. Is sheher sister?

4. Circle the correct option.

Prague is one of the (1) **most popular/ popularest** tourist destinations in Europe. After all the political changes of the early 1990's, the capital of the Czech Republic began to take advantage of its beautiful cultural and architectural heritage to attract (2) **less/ more** tourists than ever before.

Prague is a (3) **smaller/ smallest** city than many people imagine and it is (4) **very easy/ more easy** to move around this wonderful city on foot. Public transport is (5) **better/ best** in Prague than in (6) **most/ more** other European cities but it is often (7) **better/ best** to walk, enabling you to appreciate marvelous buildings you might have missed if you had been sitting on a bus or tram.

(8) **Few/ little** people leave the city of Prague without commenting on the superb food and drink available here. Eating out here is (9) **a little more expensive than/ the most expensive** it used to be but you can still have a three - course meal for around \$15 without any problems.

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5. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Your house is less near than I thought it was.

.....

2. A train is less quick than a bus.

.....

3. This street is less wide than the next one.

.....

4. Nam is much less intelligent than his sister.

.....

5. February is less hot than July.

.....

6. Ready-made clothes are less expensive than tailor-made clothes.

.....

7. The hill is less low than I thought it was.

.....

8. My aunt is less old than you think she is.

.....

9. The river was less shallow than he expected.

.....

10. The sea was less smooth than I had hoped.

.....

6. Write sentences using comparative form.

1. Leaf, wood (heavy)

.....

2. Boys, girls (strong)

.....

3. Highway, country road (narrow)

.....

4. A train, a bus (slow)

.....

5. A story-book, a school-book (interesting)

.....

6. Nam, his brother (industrious)

.....

7. Nam's work, Van's work (good)

.....

8. Lan, Huong (old)

9. This exercise, the last one (difficult)

10. Summer, spring (hot)

7. Complete the sentences using superlative adjectives.

1. Summer is (hot) month in a year.

2. Autumn is (pleasant) season of the year.

3. Nam is (intelligent) of Mr. Minh's sons.

4. Ba is (bad) boy at English in my class.

5. Lomonosov is one of (great) Russian scientists.

6. He is (good) boy at mathematics in his class.

7. Van took (ripe) of all the oranges.

8. Lan is (pretty) of them all.

8. What do you say in these situations? Use superlative + ever and the words in brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. You've just been to the cinema. The film was extremely boring.

You tell your friend: (boring/ film/ see)

That's the most boring film I've ever seen.

1. Your friend has just told you a joke, which you think is very funny.

You say: (funny/ joke/ hear)

2. You're drinking coffee with a friend. It's really good coffee.

You say: (good/ coffee/ taste)

3. You are talking to a friend about Mary. Mary is very generous. You tell your friend about her: (generous/ person/ meet)

4. You have just run ten kilometers. You've never run further than this.

You say to your friend: (far/ run)

5. You decided to give up your job. Now you think this was a bad mistake.

You say to your friend: (bad/ mistake/ make)

6. Your friend meets a lot of people, some of them famous.

You ask your friend: (famous/ person/ meet?)

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9. Complete the sentences using comparative or superlative.

1. We stayed at (cheap)hotel in the town.
2. The United States is very large, but Canada is (large)
3. What's (small)country in the world?
4. I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit (good)today.
5. It was an awful day. It was (bad)day of my life.
6. What is (popular)sport in your country?
7. We had a great holiday. It was one of (enjoyable)holiday we've ever had.
8. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's (comfortable)
9. What's (quick)way of getting from here to the station?
10. Sue and Kevin have got three daughters. (old)is 14 years old.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: MUST/ SHOULD (NOT)/ MIGHT/ CAN/ COULD/ BE ABLE TO

A. THEORY

1. Must

a. *Diễn tả một sự cần thiết, sự bắt buộc hay trách nhiệm phải làm điều gì đó.*

Ví dụ: You must do your homework. (Con phải làm bài tập về nhà).

We must hurry or we'll be late for school.

(Chúng mình phải nhanh lên kẻo chúng mình muộn học đó).

A pharmacist must keep a record of the prescription that are filled.

(Dược sỹ phải giữ lại 1 bản sao đơn thuốc khi bán thuốc cho bệnh nhân)

b. *Must dùng để đưa ra một lời khuyên một cách mạnh mẽ.*

Ví dụ: You must stop smoking. It's not good for your health.

(Bạn phải ngừng hút thuốc. Nó không tốt cho sức khỏe của bạn).

You must keep it a secret. It's very important.

(Bạn phải giữ bí mật điều đó. Nó rất quan trọng đó).

c. *Must còn được sử dụng để chỉ một kết luận logic dựa trên những hiện tượng đã xảy ra.*

Ví dụ: The grass is wet. It must be raining. (Cỏ ướt. Chắc là trời vừa mưa)

He has just come back from work. He must be tired.

(Anh ta vừa từ chỗ làm về. Chắc là anh ta mệt)

Chú ý: Mustn't

Mustn't dùng để chỉ một sự cấm đoán, tức là không được làm điều gì đó.

Ví dụ: You mustn't come late. (Bạn không được đến muộn)

You mustn't do such dangerous things.

(Bạn không được làm những việc nguy hiểm như thế).

2. Should and shouldn't

Should: Dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên, sự gợi ý nhưng không bắt buộc.

a. *Thể khẳng định:* S + should + V

Ví dụ: You should read books.

b. *Thể phủ định:* S + shouldn't + V

Ví dụ: You shouldn't drink so much.

c. *Thể nghi vấn:* Should + S + V?

Ví dụ: Should I go to see her?

3. Will and won't to talk about intentions

Dùng *will* + V và *won't* + V khi nói về dự định sẽ làm một việc gì và không làm việc gì trong tương lai, có thể dùng cho cả tương lai gần và tương lai xa.

Ví dụ: I will do it tomorrow. (Mai tôi sẽ làm việc đó)

Next year I will go abroad. (Năm tới tôi sẽ ra nước ngoài)

4. Might for future prediction

a. *Cấu trúc:*

Khẳng định	S + might + V-inf
Phủ định	S + might not + V-inf
Nghi vấn	Might + S + V-inf?

b. *Cách dùng:*

- Dùng để nói về một hành động, sự kiện có thể xảy ra trong tương lai gần hoặc xa nhưng người nói không dám chắc.

Ví dụ: It might rain tomorrow. (Ngày mai có lẽ trời sẽ mưa)

He might catch the bus to school. (Anh ta có lẽ sẽ đón xe bus đi học)

- Might có thể được dùng để xin phép một cách lịch sự:

Ví dụ: Might I close the window? (Tôi có thể đóng cửa sổ không?)

5. Can

a. *Cấu trúc:*

Thể khẳng định:	S + can + V
Thể phủ định:	S + can not + V
Thể nghi vấn:	Can + S + V?

b. *Cách dùng:* Can được dùng để nói về khả năng làm một việc gì đó ở hiện tại.

Ví dụ: I can dance very well. (Mình có thể nhảy giỏi)

Mai can speak English. (Mai có thể nói tiếng Anh)

She can't swim. (Cô ấy không thể bơi)

Can he speak French? (Anh ấy có thể nói tiếng Pháp không?)

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6. Could

a. Cấu trúc:

Thể khẳng định:	S + could + V
Thể phủ định:	S + could not + V
Thể nghi vấn:	Could + S + V?

b. Cách dùng: Could được dùng để nói về khả năng làm một việc gì đó ở quá khứ.

Ví dụ: I could speak French very well when I was fourteen.

Mary could swim when she was a child.

Ngoài ra, trong văn nói sự phân biệt giữa *can* và *could* sẽ có chút khác biệt: *can* và *could* đều dùng để nói về khả năng ở cả hiện tại hoặc quá khứ. Ngoài ra, *could* còn được dùng để diễn tả xin phép, yêu cầu lịch sự.

Ví dụ: Could you make me some coffee? – Bạn có thể pha cho tôi chút cà phê không?

7. Will be able to

a. Cấu trúc:

Thể khẳng định:	S + will be able to + V
Thể phủ định:	S + won't be able to + V
Thể nghi vấn:	Will + S + be able to + V?

b. Cách dùng: Will be able to có cách sử dụng như *can*.

Ví dụ: I will be able to speak English. (Tôi sẽ có thể nói tiếng Anh)

She won't be able to dance. (Cô ấy sẽ không thể nhảy được)

Will he be able to swim? (Anh ấy sẽ có thể bơi không?)

Ngoài ra *will be able to* còn có cách sử dụng có chút khác biệt với *can*. Xét ví dụ sau:

I can dance very well. – Tôi có thể nhảy rất giỏi. → nhảy giỏi là khả năng của tôi.

I will be able to get out of there. – Tôi sẽ có thể thoát khỏi đó. → Thoát khỏi đó là hành động mà tôi phải rất cố gắng mới làm được chứ không phải là khả năng.

B. PRACTICE

1. Complete the sentences with *must/mustn't*.

1. It is raining. Youtake an umbrella or you will get wet.
2. Youfollow the instruction if you don't want to have anything wrong with that machine.
3. This is a secret. Youtell anybody.
4. Youmake noise in the library.
5. Students at high schooluse the phone in class.
6. Look at the speed limit. Youdrive at more than 40 km/ hour.
7. Youwalk on the grass in the park.

8. Yoube late for class if you don't want to be punished.
9. Passengersfasten their seat belts while on the car.
10. Youspeak loudly in hospital.

2. Complete with *should/should not*.

1. Listen to that music! Our neighborsplay music that loud at this hour.
2. If your tooth is still hurting you tomorrow, yougo to the dentist's.
3. Cathykeep ringing her ex-boyfriend. I think he is with another girl now.
4. Before going to Madrid for your holidays, youtry and learn something of the language. You will enjoy things a lot more.
5. Youalways knock on the door before entering. This is a private office.
6. Webring something to Kate's party. I'll feel really embarrassed otherwise.
7. That model on the TV is too skinny. Sheeat more, I think.
8. Lizzieask Bryan to help her with her studies. He did the same course last year.
9. Pregnant womensmoke as it can damage the baby.
10. Weleave too late tomorrow if we want to reach the beach before lunch.

3. Complete the sentence with *will/ should/ might*.

1. Yougo to the opera in London. It's great.
2. The space explorer find water on Mars.
3. Imeet you at the bus stop near the movie theater. Don't be late.
4. The doctor told him that heeat less. He's too fat.
5. He is often late to work. Heget up earlier.
6. Itbe sunny tomorrow.
7. One day theyfind life on other planets.
8. We have run out of eggs. Igo to buy some.
9. Regular trips to spacebe available in the next century.
10. Look at the sky! It might be rain soon. Itake an umbrella.

4. Choose the correct answers.

1. you play the piano when you were a child?
A. Can B. May C. Might D. Could
2. I am quite busy now, but I work on this next week.
A. couldn't B. cannot C. will be able to D. won't be able to
3. I'm going to bring an umbrella today because it rain.
A. is able to B. might C. can D. could
4. When Vera was young, she type quickly. She took a typing class and, now she type very quickly.
A. can/ could B. could not/ can C. could not/ can D. can/ cannot

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5. Peter swim when he was a child, but now he In fact, he swims every day.
A. could not/ can B. cannot/ could
C. won't be able to/ can D. cannot/ will be able to
6. We go to the party. We're going to a wedding.
A. couldn't B. will can't C. won't be able to D. could
7. I remember your name. I am so sorry.
A. can't B. am not able to C. was not able to D. could not
8. They go. The weather was too bad.
A. weren't able to B. couldn't C. can't D. will be able to
9. She come on holiday next month if her parents give her permission.
A. could not B. can't C. could D. will be able to
10. Can you lend me some money? - Sorry. I I haven't got any either.
A. am not able to B. will not be able to C. can't D. couldn't

5. Complete the sentences with *can/ could/ be able to*.

1. I'm right-handed. I write with my left hand.
2. Spiderman climb up walls.
3. come to the bar tonight?
4. I'm an interpreter. I speak seven different languages.
5. One day I run a marathon, but I need to practice first.
6. I live in Florida. I go to the beach every day.
7. Today I'm a little tired. But I start work tomorrow.
8. I drive very well. I failed my test again yesterday.
9. Some dinosaurs walk on two legs.
10. It was really noisy last night, so I sleep.

6. Correct the false sentences.

1. I am really sorry. I will be able to come to your wedding next week.
.....
2. Linda is a practical girl. She could do all housework very quickly.
.....
3. I told my son it was too late, and he cannot go to the party.
.....
4. Can you come with me to the pub next week?
.....
5. My mother is a head chef. She cannot cook very well.
.....

6. This telephone is terrible. I could hear you at all.
.....
7. Will you be able to speak any foreign languages now?
.....
8. I can speak French now. But I hope I can speak French in 06 months.
.....
9. Look! I could see your house from my bedroom window.
.....
10. I really will be able to understand any of what he said.
.....
7. Complete the sentences with *must/ should/ might/ can/ could/ be able to*.
- Yousmoke in the hospital.
 - Therebe people living on the Moon someday.
 - Studentscomplete their homework before class.
 - There is lots of unemployment now, but Ifind a job in six months.
 - Ieat pickled onion when I was five. But Inow.
 - You are ill, so yougo to school today.
 - The concert starts at 8:15, so wemeet at about 8.00.
 - Childrenswim in that lake. It is not shallow enough.
 - Flying cars and jet packbe available in the future.
 - (she)attend the monthly meeting tomorrow?

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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6: WH-QUESTIONS: WHO/ WHAT/ WHOM/ WHEN/ WHERE/ HOW/ WHY

A. THEORY

I. WH- QUESTIONS (CÂU HỎI CÓ TỪ HỎI WH)

1. Who hoặc what: câu hỏi chủ ngữ

Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết chủ ngữ hay chủ thể của hành động

Who	verb + ...
What	

Ví dụ: Who opened the door? → Someone opened the door.

What happened last night? → Something happened last night.

Chú ý: các câu sau là sai ngữ pháp

Who did open the door?

What did happen last night?

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2. Whom hoặc what: câu hỏi tân ngữ

Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết tân ngữ hay đối tượng tác động của hành động

Whom	Trợ động từ: do/ does/ did/ ...	S + V + ...
What		

Ví dụ: What did George buy at the store? → George bought something at the store.

Whom does Anna know here? → Anna knows someone here.

3. When, where, how và why: câu hỏi bổ ngữ

Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết nơi chốn, thời gian, lý do, cách thức của hành động

When	Trợ động từ: do/ does/ did/ ...	S + V + ...
Where		
How		
Why		

Ví dụ: When did she move to London? → She moved there in 2006.

Where did you go last night? → I went to my friend's home.

How do you get to your hometown? → I get there by coach.

Why did she leave so early? → Because she had something to finish.

B. PRACTICE

1. Complete the sentence with available question words.

How	Which	What time	How often	Why
How much	What	When	Who	Where

-do you usually eat for breakfast? - Toast and eggs.
-does Peter come from? - London.
-do you usually have lunch with? - My friends.
-do they go to school? - In the morning.
-does Mary come to class? - By bus.
-do your sister and you usually get up? - Ten o' clock.
-ice cream does Johnny like? - Chocolate.
-does your new dress cost? - USD 30.
-does she sometimes come to work late? - Because she misses the train.
-do you go shopping? - Once a week.

2. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Our school year starts on September 5th.

2. The hotel is opposite the museum.

3. I saw her last night.

4. Liz will send these letters to her friends.

5. Her neighbor gave her a nice dress.
6. They returned to America two weeks ago.
7. She went to the doctor because she was sick.
8. They travelled to the USA by plane last month.
9. Mrs. Robinson bought a poster.
10. She went to the doctor because she had a backache.

3. Match a question in column A with an answer in column B.

No.	A	Opt.	B
1	How long does summer vacation last?	A	For three months
2	What is the longest vacation?	B	Eight
3	Whom do you usually visit during your vacation?	C	5000 dong
4	How many hours does your mother work a day?	D	Three times a day
5	How far is it from your house to the market?	E	Summer vacation
6	How long does it take to go to school by bike?	F	In Hanoi
7	How much are these envelopes?	G	Twenty minutes
8	Whom will Liz send these letters to?	H	Two kilometers
9	Where was your father last month?	I	Her friends
10	How often does Nga brush her teeth a day?	J	My grandparents

Your answer.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

4. Match the sentences in column A with an answer in column B.

No.	A	Opt.	B
1.	What do you usually eat for breakfast?	A.	United States
2.	Where does Julie come from?	B.	Eggs and wheat
3.	Who/ whom do you usually have lunch with?	C.	Toast and eggs
4.	How much does the pair of jeans cost?	D.	A cup of coffee
5.	What do you make these cakes from?	E.	About 200 kilometers
6.	What time do your sister and you usually get up?	F.	My friends
7.	Where does Anna usually go in the evening?	G.	Because she misses the train
8.	What does David always have bread with?	H.	Ten o'clock
9.	Why does she sometimes come to work late?	I.	USD 15.00
10.	How far is it from Hanoi to Thanh Hoa City?	J.	To her friend's

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Your answer.

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

5. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1.did you see in the garden?
A. Why B. When C. Who D. Where
2.do they go to every week?
A. Which B. Who C. Where D. When
3.are you crying now?
A. When B. Which C. Who D. Why
4.of the two houses did you like best?
A. Which B. Where C. When D. Who
5.do you take your dog for a walk? - Twice a day
A. How long B. How often C. How much D. How many
6.have you waited so far?
A. How often B. How long C. How much D. How
7.is that shirt? - Ten pounds.
A. How much B. How C. How often D. How long
8.do the shop open? - This weekend.
A. Why B. When C. How D. Where
9.is the weather like? - Sunny and cool.
A. Why B. When C. What D. Where
10.told you she was here?
A. When B. Where C. Who D. Why

6. Complete the sentences with missing questions word to complete the conversation.

A: (1) are you going to do this weekend?

B: I am not sure. (2) is your plan?

A: I am thinking of going to My Khe Beach.

B: (3) is it located?

A: It is in Da Nang City.

B: (4) is it from our town to that beach?

A: Not really far, just about 30 km.

B: (5) are you going there?

A: I'm going by car.

B: (6) are you going with?

A: Maybe I'm going alone. Would you be interested in joining me?

B: Sure, I'd love to. (7) are you going to leave?

A: I think that we can leave around 8:00 on Saturday morning.

B: Oh. (8) don't we leave earlier? About 7 a.m. That will give us plenty of time to explore.

A: That sounds good! Ah, don't forget to take a camera because there is a music festival!

B: Awesome! I'll see you on Saturday. Thanks for asking me to go with you.

7. Write questions and answer using the correct question words. Number 1 is example for you.

1. People/ eat/ this festival - **traditional food**

What do people eat in this festival?

They eat traditional food.

2. Children/ happy- receive/ lots of lucky money/ their relatives.

3. Diwali celebrations/ often/ last -**about five days**

4. In the USA/ Thanksgiving/ celebrate -**the fourth Thursday of November.**

5. People/ during the Spring Festival - **danced/ played/ some/ folk games**

8. Underline the mistake and rewrite the correct sentence.

1. How do you get up in the morning? - At about five.

2. Why do you spell your name? - M-O-N-A

3. How much does Tim like handball? - It's interesting.

4. Where did you have for lunch with friends? - Sandwiches.

5. What time did you and Kevin stay in New York? - About three days.

6. Whom does Ann usually go in the evening? - To her grandmother's

7. What soup do you like? - Chicken soup.

8. Why does Ann usually go in the evening? - To the cinema.

sation.

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9. How do Carol and Bill visit on Sundays? - Their grandparents.

10. Who does David usually drink with his breakfast? - Coffee.

11. Where do you watch TV? - In the evening.

12. When does Rachel stay in bed? - She is sick.

13. Why do you go to the office? - By bicycle.

14. How much is this book? - Five centimeters.

15. Where is it from Britain to USA? - I don't know.

9. Write question for the underlined part.

1. The teacher is in the classroom right now.

2. Dr. Green is staying at the Plaza Hotel.

3. I catch the bus to my new office.

4. The construction workers eat lunch in the park.

5. She leaves for work at about 7 a.m.

6. He went to the gym after school yesterday.

7. She will have dinner with her friend tomorrow night.

8. Tonight she will sleep on her sofa as his bed is broken.

9. The students are studying Chemistry in the laboratory.

10. It costs me five minutes to walk to school.

A. T

Li

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mục c

B. PR

1. Com

1. You

2. I wa

3. Mrs

4. Lear

5. It is

6. The

7. I do

8. Do y

9. No c

10. Mi

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5. We w

6. I was

7. Do y

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: CONJUNCTIONS

A. THEORY

Liên từ là từ dùng để nối hai ý hoặc hai mệnh đề.

Liên từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
and: chỉ sự thêm vào	và	I have many books and notebooks. Tam and Lan are students.
or: chỉ sự lựa chọn	hoặc	You must choose this book or that book.
but: chỉ 2 ý trái ngược nhau	nhưng	He is intelligent but very lazy.
because: đưa ra lí do	bởi vì	We had to wait, because we arrived early.
although: là 1 liên từ chỉ sự tương phản.	mặc dù	Although it was after midnight, we did not feel tired.
so: để đưa ra nguyên nhân, mục đích, kết quả	vậy, nên	It was raining, so we did not go out.

B. PRACTICE

1. Complete the sentence with *and/ but/ or/ so*.

- You can look at the clothes in the shop windows,you can't go in and buy them.
- I was tired,I went home early.
- Mrs. Taylor is tallslim.
- Learning geography is difficultinteresting.
- It is raining heavily outside,we'd better postpone our picnic.
- The exercises are quite difficult,I'm doing quite well.
- I don't know whether to turn leftright to reach the department store.
- Do you want to sit next to NamLan?
- No one likes classmates who are lazymean.
- Mike didn't have good grades,his parents are very upset.

2. Complete with *and/ but/ or/ so/ because/ although*.

- He punished the little boyhe put salt in his coffee.
- It was raining hard,we couldn't leave the office.
-this car is a bit old, I will still buy itI don't have much money to afford a new one.
-she is not beautiful, she is still chosen to be the most beautiful girl in my classshe is the only girl in the class.
- We walked homethere were no more buses.
- I wasn't very hungry,I still ate a lot of bread.
- Do you want me to make you a cup of coffeeprepare you some noodles?

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8. I'm so glad that you comejoin me in my wedding day.
9. It is snowing today,there are no buses available.
10. Andrea doesn't love football. She is watching the football matchher country's team is playing.

3. Underline the mistakes and rewrite the correct sentences.

1. We have a lot of time, but we will finish our project on time.
.....
2. It was a windy and rainy night, so I still decided to go out.
.....
3. That apartment is small and expensive.
.....
4. We live in the same building, and we don't usually see each other.
.....
5. The kid didn't study, because they failed the test.
.....
6. Peter wasn't thirsty, or he drank five glasses of water.
.....
7. Karen is rich or mean. He never helps the poor.
.....
8. Be quick! Take a taxi, and you'll be late.
.....
9. You should come in and buy the ticket now, but we won't be able to see that play.
.....
10. I closed the window so it was cold.
.....

4. Combine the two sentences in one.

1. I need to work hard. I want to pass the exam. (so)
.....
2. He was the best candidate. He easily won the race. (because)
.....
3. She went to the shop. She couldn't find anything she liked. (but)
.....
4. He was angry with her. He didn't say a word. (so)
.....
5. He is outgoing. He is also helpful. (and)
.....
6. The TV set I have now is broken. I need a new one. (so)
.....

7. I turned on the heater. It was cold in here. (because)

8. We have to do the shopping. We have to clean the house as well. (and)

9. The history test is easy. It is long. (but)

10. Fast food is convenient. It is bad for health. (but)

5. Complete the sentences with missing conjunction.

1. To make this hand-cut flower, you need paper _____ scissors.

2. Shall we play tennis _____ watch TV?

3. I will have an exam next week _____ I haven't learned anything.

4. I have to work overtime _____ I can't feed the dog on time.

5. We knocked at the door _____ no one answered.

6. The weather is hot in summer _____ we still wear dark clothes.

7. My father is a doctor _____ my mother is a shop assistant.

8. I have a toothache _____ I must see a dentist as early as I can.

9. I love collecting stamps _____ it makes me become careful.

10. The TV is on _____ nobody is there watching.

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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

A. THEORY

Câu mệnh lệnh là câu dùng để ra lệnh, sai khiến hoặc đề nghị, yêu cầu. Cuối câu có dấu chấm than (!).

a. Câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định

○ Cách 1: V + O!

Ví dụ: Open your book! (Mở sách ra!)

Read after me! (Đọc theo tôi)

○ Cách 2:

V + pre!

Ví dụ: Come in! (Vào đi)

Sit down! (Ngồi xuống)

b. Câu mệnh lệnh phủ định: Don't + V/ preposition!

Ví dụ: Don't open the door! (Đừng mở cửa!)

Ví dụ: Don't come in! (Đừng vào trong!)

Lưu ý: Để câu mệnh lệnh hoặc yêu cầu thêm phần lịch sự hơn ta thường thêm vào từ "please" ở cuối câu hoặc đầu câu.

Ví dụ: Open the window, please! (Vui lòng mở cửa sổ ra!)

Please, don't follow me! (Vui lòng đừng theo tôi!)

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B. PRACTICE

1. Look at the symbol and make imperative sentences: positive ⇔ ☺; negative ⇔ ☹.
Number 1 is example for you.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. Goupstairs! | go | ☺ |
| 2. ....in this lake. | swim | ☹ |
| 3. ....your homework. | do | ☺ |
| 4. ....football in the yard. | play | ☹ |
| 5. ....your teeth. | brush | ☹ |
| 6. ....during the lesson. | talk | ☹ |
| 7. ....the animals in the zoo. | feed | ☹ |
| 8. ....the instructions. | read | ☺ |
| 9. ....late for school. | be | ☹ |
| 10. ....your mobiles. | switch off | ☺ |

2. Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box.

Take	Sit	Don't park	Have	Don't be
Listen to	Don't eat	Don't cheat	Concentrate	Pay

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ....your teacher more. | 2. ....such noisy |
| 3. ....in any exam | 4. ....at your desk, please. |
| 5. ....more attention, students. | 6. ....some more drink. |
| 7. ....a shower first. | 8. ....in this street. |
| 9. ....this cake. It is horrible. | 10. ....more on the lesson, please. |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1

A. THEORY

a. Cấu trúc

If clause (mệnh đề if)	Main clause (mệnh đề chính)
If + S + V(s/es)	S + will/won't + V

b. Cách dùng

Câu điều kiện loại 1 thường dùng để diễn đạt tả một điều kiện có thể thực hiện được hoặc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ví dụ: If I have money, I will buy a new car.

You will be late if you don't hurry.

If he doesn't get a good mark, he will be sad.

Lưu ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng thì hiện tại đơn ở mệnh đề chính khi diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.

If you put water into the fridge, it turns into ice.

(Nếu bạn cho nước vào tủ lạnh, nó biến thành đá).

B. PRACTICE

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

1. If I (have) time, I will write to him.
2. If I can go tomorrow, I (let) you know.
3. If I should meet Helen, I (give) her your message.
4. If I (get) a headache, I usually take some aspirins.
5. She will buy the car if it (not be) too expensive.
6. Everything (be) fine if you tell the truth.
7. If he (come), please tell him that I'll be back in a few minutes.
8. Don't come if they (not call) you.
9. If you (need) me, why don't you tell me?
10. I can't imagine what I (do) with the money if I win the football pools or a lottery.

2. Choose the correct answers.

1. I don't buy it because I don't have enough money.
 - A. If I have enough money, I will buy it.
 - B. If I don't have enough money, I may buy it.
 - C. If I have enough money, will I buy it?
 - D. I will buy it even I don't have enough money.
2. He's very thin, that's why he feels the cold so much.
 - A. He feels cold as he is not thin enough.
 - B. If he is not thin, he will not feel the cold so much.
 - C. If he feels cold, he will be thin.
 - D. If he is thin, he will not feel cold.
3. If you don't like this one, I'll bring you another. (Unless = If ... not)
 - A. If you like this one, I will bring you another.
 - B. Unless you don't like this one, I will bring you another.
 - C. Unless you like this one, I'll bring you another.
 - D. Unless you like this one, you will bring me another.
4. I'll only help you if you promise to try harder.
 - A. Unless you promise to try harder, I will not help you.
 - B. If you don't try harder, I promise to help you.
 - C. You promise to help me if I try harder.
 - D. Unless I promise to help you, I will try harder.
5. If she doesn't work harder, she'll lose her job.
 - A. Unless she works harder, she won't lose her job.
 - B. Unless she does not work harder, she may lose her job.
 - C. She will lose her job although she is lazy.
 - D. She will not lose her job if she works harder.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 6 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

6. You can use my car, but have to keep it carefully.
 - A. If you use my car, you have to keep it carefully.
 - B. Keep my car carefully and don't use it.
 - C. Unless you use my car, I will keep it carefully.
 - D. If you keep my care carefully, I will not let you use it.
7. If the work is finished by lunch, you can go home.
 - A. If you finish the work by lunch, you will have much free time.
 - B. If my work is finished by lunch, I can go home.
 - C. You cannot go home if the work is not finished by lunch.
 - D. Finish the work after you have lunch.
8. You must work harder or you won't pass the exam.
 - A. If you do not work harder, you will not pass the exam.
 - B. You should work harder to fail the exam.
 - C. Unless you work harder, you will not fail the exam.
 - D. If you pass the exam, let's work harder.
9. She must apologize to me or I'll never speak to her again.
 - A. If I apologize to her, she will speak to me again.
 - B. If she apologizes to me, I will speak to her again.
 - C. If she speaks to me, I will apologize to her.
 - D. She will not apologize to me because I do not speak to her.
10. Notify me when you find out my wallet.
 - A. Please give me notification even when you don't find out my wallet.
 - B. Notify me about my wallet unless you find out it.
 - C. If you don't find out my wallet, don't talk to me again.
 - D. If you find out my wallet, notify me.

4. Rewrite these sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Hurry up or you will be late for work.
If you do not.....
2. I don't have money, so I can't lend you any.
If I have.....
3. I might be late. If so, let's start without me.
If I am.....
4. It seems to be going to rain soon. Bring this umbrella not to get wet.
If you don't.....
5. I'll call the police if you don't leave me alone.
Unless.....

6. In the snowy weather we don't go to school.
If it is not.....
7. You drink too much coffee, that's why you can't sleep.
If you do not.....
8. You press this button to stop the machine.
If you want.....
9. Make me some coffee, and I'll give you one of my biscuits.
If you do not.....
10. Working so much will make you tired.
If you do not.....

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10: A/AN

A. THEORY

Cách dùng mạo từ bất định

A/ an được sử dụng trước một danh từ số ít đếm được.

Ví dụ: We need a book.

Mạo từ "a" đứng trước một phụ âm (trong cách phát âm).

Ví dụ: - a game (một trò chơi); a boat (một chiếc tàu thủy).
- a university (một trường đại học); a year (một năm).
- a European (một người Âu); a one-legged man (một người thọt chân).

Mạo từ "an" đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc "h" câm

Ví dụ: - an egg (một quả trứng); an ant (một con kiến).
- an honour (một niềm vinh dự); an hour (một giờ đồng hồ).

B. PRACTICE

1. Complete the blanks with a/ an.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. chair | 11. ugly dog |
| 2. old man | 12. girl |
| 3. box | 13. student |
| 4. pencil | 14. small apple |
| 5. animal | 15. computer |
| 6. ink-pot | 16. hour |
| 7. book | 17. year |
| 8. eye | 18. ear |
| 9. cat | 19. younger |
| 10. arm | 20. united person |

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2. Complete the sentences with a/ an.

1. There is green English book on the desk.
2. She's reading old comic.
3. They've got idea.
4. He is drinking cup of coffee.
5. The girl is pilot.
6. Leipzig has airport.
7. This is expensive bike.
8. Look! There's bird flying.
9. My father is honest person.
10. My friend likes to be astronaut.

3. Complete the paragraph with a/ an/ the.

I arrived in the USA last Monday. We left (1) Rome, flew over the Alps and made (2) quick stop in (3) London. There we went shopping at (4) Harrods, visited the Tower and enjoyed (5) sunny afternoon in (6) Hyde Park. On the following day we left for (7) New York. The time on board wasn't boring as there were two films to watch on the monitor. The people on the plane were all (8) Italian. Before we landed at (9) JFK airport, we saw the Statue of Liberty, (10) Ellis Island and the Empire State Building. The hotel I stayed in was on the corner of (11) 42nd Street and (12) 5th Avenue. I don't like hotels very much, but I didn't have (13) time to rent an apartment.

4. Choose the correct answers.

1. We are looking for people with experience.
2. Do you still live in Bristol?
3. She has read interesting book.
4. Mr. Smith is old customer and honest man.
5. Would you like to hear story about English scientist?
6. My mother thinks that this is expensive shop.
7. Carol's father works as electrician.
8. Like many women, she loves parties and gifts.
9. She works seven days week.
10. I am on night duty. When you go to bed, I go to work.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: PREPOSITION OF TIME: AT, IN, ON

A. THEORY

Cách sử dụng giới từ chỉ thời gian: *at, in và on*

at	in	on
Thời gian chính xác	Tháng, năm, thế kỷ và những thời kỳ dài	Thứ, ngày
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/ future	on New Year's Eve

Ví dụ: I have a meeting **at** 9am.

The shop closes **at** midnight.

Jane went home **at** lunchtime.

In England, it often snows **in** December.

Do you think we will go to Jupiter **in** the future?

There should be a lot of progress **in** the next century.

Do you work **on** Mondays?

Her birthday is **on** 20 November.

Where will you be **on** New Year's Day?

Chú ý sử dụng giới từ *at* trong một số cụm từ sau:

Expression	Example
at night	The stars shine at night .
at the weekend	I don't usually work at the weekend .
at Christmas/ Easter	I stay with my family at Christmas .
at the same time	We finished the test at the same time .
at present	He's not at home at present .

Chú ý sử dụng giới từ *in* và *on* trong một số cụm từ tiêu chuẩn sau:

in	on
in the morning	on Tuesday morning
in the mornings	on Saturday mornings
in the afternoon(s)	on Sunday afternoons
in the evening(s)	on Monday evening

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Khi ta dùng *last, next, every, this* thì không dùng giới từ *at, in, on* nữa:

Ví dụ: I went to London **last** June. (*not in last June*)

He's coming back **next** Tuesday. (*not on next Tuesday*)

I go home **every** Easter. (*not at every Easter*)

We'll call you **this** evening. (*not in this evening*)

B. PRACTICE

1. Complete the sentence with *in/ on/ at*.

- There was a loud noise which woke us upmidnight.
- Do you usually eat chocolate eggsEaster?
- What are you doingthe weekend?
-last week, I worked until 9pmevery night.
- My father always reads the paperbreakfast time.
- She plays tennisFridays.
- The trees here are really beautifulthe spring.
- I'll see youTuesday afternoon, then.
- Shakespeare died1616.
- John is going to buy the presentstoday.

2. Fill in the blank with a correct preposition. (1)

- In my hometown the shops open earlythe morning.
- She met her husband1998.
- We are meetingFriday morning.
- I often get sleepythe afternoon.
- His daughter was bornthe 24th of August.
- Mobile phones became popularthe nineties.
- Luckily the weather was perfecther wedding day.
- It's better to get a taxi if you are out alonenight.
- She got marriedSeptember.
- They usually go to the south of Francethe summer.

3. Fill in the blank with a correct preposition. (2)

- Lucy is arriving (1)February the 13th (2)8 o'clock (3)the morning.
- The weather is often terrible (4)London in January.
- Columbus sailed to the Americas (5)the 16th century.
- The Beatles were popular (6)the 1960s.
- I graduated from university (7)2001.

6. His birthday is (8)June.
7. I usually go to my parents' house (9)Christmas. We eat turkey together (10)Christmas Day.
8. The train leaves tomorrow morning (11)8:00 AM.
9. I love going skiing (12)January.
10. I like to drink coffee (13)the morning and tea (14)the afternoon.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: PREPOSITION OF PLACE

A. THEORY

Một số giới từ chỉ nơi chốn thường gặp

Giới từ	Ví dụ
In: ở trong	The children are in the room.
On: ở trên	The book is on the table.
At: ở, tại	He's at home.
Near: ở gần	My house is near the park.
Next to: bên cạnh	Lan sits next to Hoa.
In front of: ở phía trước	There is a yard in front of the house.
Behind: đằng sau	The stadium is behind the house.
Between: ở giữa	I sit between Lan and Mai.
Opposite: đối diện	My house is opposite the drugstore.
Above : bên trên	The plane fly above the building.
Opposite: đối diện	The toy store is opposite my house
At the back of: ở phía sau	There is a book store at the back of my school.
At the end of: ở chỗ cuối	At the end of the street, there is a bank.
At the corner of: ở trong góc	At the corner of my room, there is a small TV.

B. PRACTICE

1. Complete the sentences with a preposition of place.

1. Did you learn somethingschool?
2. She fell asleepthe armchair.
3. Don't put all your eggs.....one basket.
4. Let's take the bus.....Columbus Street.
5. Eric is studying.....the university.

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6. I live12 Columbus Street.
7. Is John still.....bed?
8. I've read it.....a book.
9. James met us.....the door.
10. Janet ishome right now.

2. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

1. I was stuck at that traffic jam for hours!
2. There were no clouds on the sky.
3. Matthew was in work when I called.
4. Megan will be on the office from nine to four.
5. Rachel is to her desk.
6. There will be many new people on the party.
7. The food is in the table.
8. The keys were not to his pocket.
9. She looked in herself and smiled happily.
10. The books were at the shelf.

3. Complete the sentences with missing preposition of place.

1. My mother's portrait isthe fireplace.
2.the left there is a window.
3. We had dinnera very nice restaurant.
4. The dinner will beMark's.
5. The cat is sleepingthe sofa.
6. A big lamp is hangingthe table.
7. The taxi will be waitingthe hotel.
8. There is a beautiful gardenthe back of the house.
9.the left you can see a monument.
10. He was sitting.....the top of the stairs.
11. Who is that boy sittingAnn and Liz?
12. There were many beautiful flowers.....the garden.
13. We used to livethe third floor.
14. Bob is writingthe copy book.
15. There is such a messthe kitchen!
16. Red roses arethe yellow vase.
17. Tim has put his CDsthe table.
18. Tony will meet usthe corner of the street.
19. A lot of stars areus.
20. We agreed to meetthe airport.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: QUANTIFIER

A. THEORY

1. Some:

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định.
- Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.
- Some cũng được dùng trong câu hỏi.

Ví dụ: I have some friends.

They buy some milk.

2. Any:

- Dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.
- Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.

Ví dụ: There aren't any books on the shelf.

I don't have any pens.

3. Many:

- Thường dùng trong câu hỏi và câu phủ định, câu khẳng định được dùng ít hơn.
- Đi với danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

Ví dụ: Do you have many cars?

They don't buy many rulers.

4. A lot of/ lots of:

- Được dùng trong câu khẳng định và câu nghi vấn.
- Đi với danh từ không đếm được và danh từ đếm được số nhiều.
- Thường mang nghĩa "informal".

Ví dụ: We spent a lot of money on clothes.

My father reads lots of books.

5. A few:

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định.
- Dùng với danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

Ví dụ: She enjoys her life here. She has a few friends and they meet quite often.

(Cô ấy thích cuộc sống ở đây. Cô ấy có một vài người bạn và họ gặp nhau rất thường xuyên).

Ở đây *a few friends* nói đến số lượng người bạn mà cô ấy có là một vài người chứ không phải ám chỉ cô ấy có ít bạn.

6. A little:

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định.
- Đi với danh từ không đếm được.

Ví dụ: Have you got any money? - Yes, a little. Do you want to borrow some?

(Bạn có tiền không? Có, một ít. Anh có muốn vay không?) *A little* ở đây hàm ý là có không nhiều nhưng đủ cho anh mượn một ít.

B. PRACTICE

1. Complete the blank with *some/ any*.

1. We didn't buyflowers.
2. This evening I'm going out withfriends of mine.
3. I didn't havemoney, so I had to borrow
4. Can I havemilk on my coffee, please?
5. I was too tired to dowork.
6. Have you seengood films recently?
7. Can you give meinformation about places of interest in the town?
8. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel ontrain you like.
9. If there arewords you don't understand, use a dictionary.
10. She went out withoutmoney.

2. Complete the sentences with *in a few, few, a little or little*.

1. I don't think I can lift this box on my own. I needhelp.
2.tourists visited Northern Ireland in the 1980s because of the terrorism there.
3. The postman doesn't often come here. We receiveletters.
4. The snow was quite deep. There seemedhope of completing our journey.
5. Benjamin doesn't find it easy to fix the shelves. He's havingtrouble.

3. Complete this paragraph with *many/ few/ much/ little*.

The main town of the island is very small and does not have (1)important buildings. The islanders do not have (2)money, and they have (3)contact with the outside world. There is not (4)chance of the place attracting large numbers of tourists. The roads are not very good. There are lots of bicycles but not (5)cars. And there are hardly any of the modern facilities which visitors expect. There are (6)shops, and there is (7)entertainment.

4. Choose the correct option.

1. We didn't spend **many/ much** money.
2. You must be quick. We have **little/ a little** time.
3. They've got so **much/ lots of** money that they don't know what to do with it.
4. Did you take **much/ many** photographs when you were on holiday?
5. Would you like **less/ fewer** coffee than this?

5. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. There is water in the bottle.
A. little B. a few C. any D. many
2. There are people there.
A. too many B. too a little C. too much D. too little

3. Do you know people in this neighbourhood.
A. much B. a little C. many D. little
4. I have money, not enough to buy groceries.
A. a lot of B. little C. any D. many
5. I have money, enough to buy a ticket.
A. a lot of B. little C. many D. a little
6. She has books, not enough for references.
A. few B. a few C. many D. little
7. She has books, enough to read.
A. many B. few C. a few D. a little
8. There traffic on the street at rush hours.
A. are too many B. is too much C. are too a lot D. are too little
9. I like him
A. so many B. any much C. so much D. so some
10. We must be quick. There is time left.
A. much B. many C. a lot of D. little
11. There is a telephone in room of the house.
A. every B. each C. some D. A and B are correct
12. the people I work with are very friendly.
A. some B. some of C. a little of D. a few
13. these money is mine.
A. some B. a few of C. many D. none of
14. We didn't spend money.
A. many B. some C. much D. a few
15. Would you like to eat?
A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
16. I can't find it
A. somewhere B. nowhere C. everyplace D. anywhere
17. You should read sentence carefully.
A. every B. some C. many D. a lot of
18. has right to vote.
A. something B. everyone C. many people D. some people
19. There are four books on the table has a different colour.
A. Every B. Each C. Many D. Some
20. Did you take photographs when you were on holiday.
A. some B. either C. much D. many

6. Complete the sentence with a suitable quantifier. More than one answer may be possible.

1. The exam was quite difficult.passed.
2. He hasluck. Everything he does, he gains.
3. We have used tooenergy recently.
4. He spokeEnglish, so it was difficult for him to communicate with people here.
5. The village was small. There were nothouse.
6. The news hasinformation.
7. We'll hurry. We haven't gottime left.
8. I don't havefriends in Hanoi
9. We didn't buyflowers yesterday.
10. There isat the door.
11. She went out without.....money.
12. Could you pour mecoffee, please.
13. I'm not hungry. I don't wantto eat.
14. She didn't takemoney with her.
15. Hasbody seen my bag?
16. Can I havesugar please.
17. Let me know if you needhelp.
18. The house was empty. There isliving here.
19. I don't haverelatives in this strange place.
20. I'm so hungry. I could eat

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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 14: MAKING SUGGESTIONS

A. THEORY

Một số mẫu câu đề nghị thường gặp

1. Let's + V

Ví dụ: Let's go swimming.

2. Shall we + V + ...?

Ví dụ: Shall we eat out this evening?

Shall we help that old man?

3. How / What about + gerund/ Noun?

Ví dụ: What about going out for dinner?

How about a game of badminton?

4. Why don't we + V + ...?

Ví dụ: Why don't we go to the movies?

Để trả lời cho câu đề nghị, chúng ta thường nói:

Đồng ý	Không đồng ý
- OK. Good idea.	- No, let's not.
- Great. Go ahead.	- I don't think it's a good idea.
- Sounds interesting.	- No. I think that ...

B. PRACTICE

1. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. -: "I can't buy the tickets for the show tonight. It's out of ticket."
 -: "That's OK."
 A. Let's watch it live on TV.
 B. That's boring.
 C. We should book the tickets in advance.
2. -: "It's her birthday next Friday, but I don't know what to give her."
 -: ".....I think it's a meaningful present."
 A. Really? This Friday?
 B. Why don't you make her a cake?
 C. Ask her to give you a cake.
3. -: "Why don't you apologize to her directly?"
 -: "....."
 A. No, I don't.
 B. Yes, I do.
 C. Yeah. I think that's a great idea. Thanks.
4. -: "Why don't we drop by a bakery on our way there?"
 -: "....."
 A. Yes, please. He really likes coffee.
 B. Don't mind if I do. I really like cakes.
 C. Great idea!
5. -: "How about catching a movie tonight?"
 -: "....."
 A. Great. I won't say no to a movie.
 B. "Gone with the wind" is a movie I like so much.
 C. Yes. I really like the main character.

2. Choose the sentence which has the same meaning.

1. What about buying Lan a dress for her birthday?
 A. Lan wants to buy a dress for her birthday.
 B. Let's buy Lan a dress for her birthday.
 C. Why don't we buy Lan a dress for her birthday?
 D. We shouldn't buy Lan a dress for her birthday.
2. Shall we meet in front of the cinema tonight?
 A. Why don't we meet in front of the cinema tonight?
 B. They shall meet in front of the cinema tonight.

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- C. What about meeting in front of the cinema tonight?
D. Let's meet in front of the cinema tonight.
3. Let's visit her this weekend.
A. Why don't you visit her this weekend?
B. Why don't we visit her this weekend?
C. Shall you visit her this weekend?
D. Shall we visit her this weekend?
4. Why don't we eat something before watching films?
A. Let's eat something before watching films.
B. I don't want to eat something before watching films.
C. Shall we eat something before watching films?
D. Why don't you eat something before watching films?
5. Why don't you wear this red dress for the party next Saturday?
A. What about wearing this red dress for the party next Saturday?
B. How about wearing this red dress for the party next Saturday?
C. Let's wear this red dress for the party next Saturday.
D. Shall we wear this red dress for the party next Saturday?

3. Match the sentence in column A with an appropriate response in column B.

No.	A	Option	B
1	Shall we go fishing?	A	Well, actually I have run out of money.
2	Let's go for a walk.	B	Why don't you give her a doll?
3	Why don't you stay here tonight?	C	That's a good idea.
4	How about going to the movies?	D	What about taking part in a guitar class?
5	Why don't we go shopping tomorrow?	E	How about staying at home and watching a romantic movie?
6	I'm hungry.	F	It sounds great. I like movies.
7	It's raining now.	G	Sorry, I don't think that's a good idea. It's too hot.
8	It's my friend's birthday next week.	H	Let's have a picnic.
9	The weather is nice.	I	That's very kind of you, but I really have to get back now.
10	I'm interested in playing the guitar.	J	Why don't you eat some cupcakes?

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

4. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Why don't we a hiking trip tomorrow?
A. take B. taking C. to take
2. It's boring. Let's some sports.
A. playing B. to play C. play
3. I want to buy some clothes. How about shopping tonight?
A. go B. going C. to go
4. I've bought a new pair of rackets. playing badminton?
A. Shall we B. What about C. Let's
5. There is a new interesting film on TV tonight. you come and see with me?
A. Why don't B. Shall C. Should
6. What should we do this weekend? we go camping?
A. Why don't you B. How about C. Shall
7. It's nice today. go roller-skating.
A. How about B. Let's C. Shall
8. It's so cold! go to the café over there and get a hot drink.
A. Would you like B. What about C. Let's
9. - I'm so tired.
- going sailing this weekend?
A. How about B. Let's C. Shall we
10. There is a new swimming pool near our school. go swimming tomorrow?
A. Why don't we B. Shall C. What about

5. Complete the sentences.

1. Hey Jim, go to the movies with us?
2. So, we all want Italian, right? that restaurant near the beach?
3. What can we do this evening? we watch the game in a bar?
4. A: It's so hot in here!
B: get out of here and go that bar near the bay!
5. Helen called and said she's going for a walk. going with her?
6. I'd like to do something different this weekend. go sailing!
7. A: What shall we do?
B: I don't know. It's not very warm and it looks as if it's going to start raining. a play? I think there's a new one in the auditorium.
8. A: Next month we have some days off. Is there anything special you want to do?
B: Yes! go to Madrid! The Cirque du Soleil's new show will be there that week!
9. It's warm and sunny, go roller-skating!
10. A: Would you like to go shopping on Saturday?
B: I can't, I don't have much money right now. hiking? The weather is really nice...and it's cheaper!

CHƯƠNG II: BỘ ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 6

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 1

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>thick</u> | B. <u>this</u> | C. <u>math</u> | D. <u>thin</u> |
| 2. A. <u>happy</u> | B. <u>hour</u> | C. <u>height</u> | D. <u>hotel</u> |
| 3. A. <u>idea</u> | B. <u>routine</u> | C. <u>twice</u> | D. <u>kite</u> |
| 4. A. <u>range</u> | B. <u>straight</u> | C. <u>receive</u> | D. <u>weight</u> |
| 5. A. <u>warm</u> | B. <u>walk</u> | C. <u>wall</u> | D. <u>wash</u> |
| 6. A. <u>carrot</u> | B. <u>matter</u> | C. <u>cabbage</u> | D. <u>apple</u> |
| 7. A. <u>tired</u> | B. <u>drink</u> | C. <u>like</u> | D. <u>rice</u> |
| 8. A. <u>soda</u> | B. <u>potato</u> | C. <u>cold</u> | D. <u>lemonsade</u> |
| 9. A. <u>by</u> | B. <u>hungry</u> | C. <u>healthy</u> | D. <u>thirsty</u> |
| 10. A. <u>meat</u> | B. <u>bread</u> | C. <u>bean</u> | D. <u>pea</u> |

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. sister | B. brother | C. father | D. doctor |
| 2. A. mother | B. one | C. four | D. fifty |
| 3. A. who | B. what | C. this | D. how |
| 4. A. is | B. are | C. am | D. a |
| 5. A. his | B. she | C. your | D. her |
| 6. A. nurse | B. engineer | C. student | D. our |
| 7. A. these | B. chair | C. telephone | D. bookshelf |
| 8. A. hi | B. hello | C. bye | D. sit down |

III. Provide the correct form of the words in brackets.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Mary likes attending the English contests. | (SPEAK) |
| 2. My neighborhood is for good and cheap restaurants. | (FAME) |
| 3. I like the city life because there are many kinds of | (ENTERTAIN) |
| 4. Lan's classroom is on the floor. | (TWO) |
| 5. These children like weather. | (SUN) |
| 6. Lan speaks English than me. | (WELL) |
| 7. The Great Wall of China is the world's structure. | (LONG) |
| 8. What's Mary's? - She's British. | (NATION) |
| 9. We should not waste and water. | (ELECTRIC) |
| 10. Let him do it | (HE) |

IV. Complete the sentences using: some, a, an, any, few, little, lot of, lots of.

1. I can speak a English.
2. I'm hungry. I want..... milk.
3. Would you like milk tea?
4. There is eraser on the table.
5. He doesn't like milk very much; he only drinks of milk every day.
6. There aren't pencils on the table. Do you have?
7. There are people in the museum.
8. Ho Chi Minh City is very big. There are of people here.
9. Mr. Tuan is very rich. He has money.
10. The little is very small. There are only a house.
11. I have chocolate. Would you like?
12. We have a days for holiday.

V. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. - What your son usually (have) for breakfast?
- He usually (eat) a carrot and (drink) a glass of cold water.
2. They (drink) some fruit juice at the moment.
3. She can (speak) English.
4. He (eat) a lot of meat?
5. My mother (give) me a new bike next week.
6. He (not go) often to the movies on Sunday nights.
7. Where (Mai/ be) now? She (play) in the garden.
8. Look! She (come)
9. What (there/ be) (drink) for dinner?
10. Oh, no! It (rain) We can't play tennis. It always (rain) a lot in April.

VI. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. Her house is the country.
2. There is a store to the lake.
3. My house isthe cinema.
4. There is a car front the house.
5. There is a tree the left my house.
6. Nam's house is the tree and the garage.
7. Are you waiting a bus?
8. I'm vacation in Hue at the moment.
9. Where does the pollution come?
10. Don't throw trash the street. Pick it!

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VII. Fill in each blank with one of the words from the box.

fish	noodles	potatoes	half	breakfast
orange juice	restaurant	name	have	on

My (1) is Duong and this is my sister, Nga. We are students in a secondary school in Ha Noi. We have (2) at six fifteen. We don't have a big breakfast. We usually have bread and milk and drink (3) For lunch, we usually have (4) or rice with fish, chicken and beans. That's at about eleven thirty. We usually have dinner at (5) past six in the evening. It is a big meal of the day and we have beef or (6) with vegetables and (7) or rice. We (8) orange juice after the meal. (9) Saturday evenings, we go to a (10) for dinner at about eight o'clock.

VIII. Read the email and and answer the questions.

From: minhthu@gmail.com

To: peter@gmail.com

Subject: Summer Trip



Dear Peter,

My parents and I are having a great summer trip in Da Lat. This is a nice city. The weather is cool in the morning and quite cold at night. I really love this kind of weather. We rent a villa instead of staying in a hotel. It is big and quiet because there are just few people here. The view, however, is totally wonderful. There is a small garden with roses and I love it a lot. Wish you were here with us. You will love it for sure. We will go back to Ho Chi Minh City tomorrow. I will miss Da Lat so much. How about your summer, Peter?

I hope to hear from you soon.

From Viet Nam with love,

Minh Thu

1. Where are Minh Thu and her family?

.....

2. What is the weather like in Da Lat?

.....

3. Do they stay in a hotel?

.....

4. Is the villa beautiful?

.....

5. When will they come back to Ho Chi Minh City?

.....

IX. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. There are many trees and flowers in the park.
The park.....
2. Does it have three bedrooms upstairs?
Are there.....
3. What is the population of Hanoi?
How.....
4. Baker Street is longer than Lake Street.
Lake Street.....
5. He is the oldest student in his class.
Nobody.....
6. We can't go out because it is raining.
It is raining.....
7. The camera is very expensive.
The camera.....
8. How much are those chairs?
How much.....
9. There are six billion people in the world.
The population.....
10. The house is very beautiful.
It is.....



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X. Use the suggestions to write in full sentences.

1. My aunt/ have/ small/ garden/ and/ grow/ a few/ trees.
.....
2. World/ need/ more food/ because/ more/ people.
.....
3. We/ do/ many/ bad/ things/ environment.
.....
4. When/ not/ need/ light/ you/ switch/ it.
.....
5. There/ much/ noise/ many/ vehicles/ city.
.....
6. Living/ country/ peaceful/ than/ city.
.....
7. How/ rice/ and/ vegetables/ he/ produce?
.....

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8. Daewoo Hotel/ tall/ building/ our city.

9. Many plants/ animals/ danger/ because/ we/ destroying/ them.

10. John/ Nick/ USA/ and/ speak/ American English.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 2

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. movie | B. <u>r</u> iver | C. hospital | D. <u>r</u> ice |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> air | B. <u>sch</u> ool | C. teacher | D. <u>lunch</u> |
| 3. A. my | B. country | C. geography | D. twenty |
| 4. A. she | B. he | C. we | D. the |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> our | B. <u>h</u> ome | C. <u>h</u> ouse | D. <u>h</u> istory |
| 6. A. <u>l</u> ake | B. <u>b</u> akery | C. <u>t</u> able | D. restaurant |
| 7. A. right | B. beautiful | C. rice paddy | D. behind |
| 8. A. <u>f</u> lower | B. <u>h</u> ospital | C. <u>o</u> pposite | D. store |
| 9. A. <u>t</u> emple | B. <u>w</u> ell | C. between | D. left |
| 10. A. friends | B. streets | C. works | D. lakes |

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. morning | B. afternoon | C. evening | D. bye |
| 2. A. fine | B. good | C. night | D. old |
| 3. A. children | B. we | C. you | D. I |
| 4. A. am | B. are | C. is | D. yes |
| 5. A. pencil | B. ruler | C. window | D. eraser |
| 6. A. classroom | B. desk | C. board | D. street |
| 7. A. open | B. live | C. spell | D. am |
| 8. A. clock | B. teacher | C. student | D. school |
| 9. A. island | B. mountain | C. bay | D. building |
| 10. A. long | B. deep | C. wonderful | D. high |

III. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the adjectives in brackets.

- Bangladesh is the (wet) of the three countries: Vietnam, England and Bangladesh.
- The Sahara is the world's (hot) desert.

3. Loch Lomond in Scotland is the (large)freshwater lake in Great Britain.
4. Lake Erie is (small)than Lake Huron.
5. Mount Everest is the (high) mountain in the world.
6. The Amazon River is (long)than Mekong River.
7. Fansipan is the (high)mountain in Vietnam.
8. Travelling by bus is (cheap)than by taxi.

IV. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct it.

1. We are wasting too few water and power.
A B C D
2. How much potatoes are there on the table?
A B C D
3. How many rice does he produce?
A B C D
4. The world need more food because there are more people.
A B C D
5. They fly their kites at the moment.
A B C D
6. Not burn too much coal, oil and gas.
A B C D
7. Why are we doing to our environment?
A B C D
8. We are producing too many trash.
A B C D
9. There are only a little students at school today.
A B C D
10. What much water is there in the bottle?
A B C D

V. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. How much fruit that farmer (produce) every year?
2. We (waste) too much power at the moment.
3. He (buy) a new house next month?
4. The Nile River (be) the longest river in the world and it (flow) to the Mediterranean Sea.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Think (not grow) vegetables in their garden.
6. What about (play) basketball this afternoon?

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7. Viet Nam (have) a lot of mountains, and there (be) many tall and big trees.
8. We shouldn't (throw) trash on the street.
9. My parents (visit) Ha Long Bay this summer.
10. Nam usually (study) in the school library in the afternoon, but now he (play) soccer with his friends.

VI. Fill in the blanks with *a, an, some or any*.

1. There isn't jam in the jar.
2. No, there aren't noodles.
3. I have orange.
4. Do you have meat?
5. I'm hungry. I'd like chicken and rice.
6. I want apple.
7. I'd like milk.
8. Mrs. Yen wants beans.
9. Ann'd like apple juice.
10. That is onion.

VII. Read the text and decide T (true) or F (false).

My name is Nga and my best friend is Lan. She is my classmate. We are both in grade 6 at Lam Son Secondary School. Lan lives next to my house. Every day, my father takes us to school on his motorbike and we come home on foot in the evening. She is an intelligent girl. Her favourite subject is math, and she is really good at it. Mine is English. We usually help each other with our homework. Whenever I am sad, Lan always tells me stories to make me happy. I feel really lucky to have a best friend like Lan.

No.	Statement	T (true)	F (false)
1.	Lan and Nga are sisters.		
2.	They go to school by bus.		
3.	Lan is an intelligent girl.		
4.	Lan likes English than Maths.		
5.	Lan and Nga often help each other with their homework.		

VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Hi. I'm on holiday in Vietnam with Ted and Booby. We arrived in Da Lat yesterday. It is a very beautiful city and is known as the city of Eternal Spring. Da Lat is very famous for its waterfall, lakes and flower gardens. The first two days the weather was fine, warm and sunny, so we did some sightseeing. I took a lot of photographs. On

Thursday we went shopping. Everything was cheap, so we bought lots of souvenirs and two nice sweaters for you. In the evening we had dinner at a lovely little restaurant and then went to a coffeehouse to enjoy Trung Nguyen Coffee. Last night we went to the theater and didn't get back until 11pm. So, we got up late this morning and decided to have a relaxing day at the hotel.

1. Where did they arrive yesterday?

.....

2. What is Da Lat famous for?

.....

3. What was the weather like in Da Lat?

.....

4. What did they buy?

.....

5. Where did they have dinner in the evening?

.....

VIII. Make questions for these answers.

1.?

Lemonade? Yes, it's her favorite drink.

2.?

Yes, there are some bananas in the fridge.

3.?

I'd like some noodles and a glass of milk.

4.?

We like "Discovery" programme on TV.

5.?

I feel tired and a bit dizzy.

6.?

She likes apple juice and ice-creams.

7.?

They'd like to go to the party on Sunday.

8.?

No, there isn't any fruit in the fridge.

9.?

There are ten eggs in the fridge.

10.?

Yes, she feels tired.



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many tall

now he

in grade 6
it takes us
She is an
is English.
ways tells

F (false)

sterday. It
at is very
ather was
raphs. On

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IX. Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning.

1. This is the house of Mr Lam.

This

2. Mr and Mrs Brown have a daughter, Daisy.

Mr and Mrs Brown.....

3. Where does he live?

What.....?

4. How many students are there in your class?

How.....?

5. Their names are Hung and Hai.

They.....?

6. What does your father do?

What.....?

7. Lan has a brother, Binh.

Binh.....

8. Mr Hung has a son, Nam.

Nam.....

9. There are forty teachers in his school.

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10. Does her house have a big living room?

Is there DownloadSachHay.com | DocSachOnline.com

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 3

1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. hand

B. fat

C. orange

D. black

2. A. chest

B. leg

C. red

D. lifter

3. A. finger

B. light

C. thin

D. big

4. A. nose

B. color

C. mother

D. Monday

5. A. round

B. house

C. shoulder

D. mouth

6. A. body

B. those

C. strong

D. not

7. A. brown

B. how

C. yellow

D. shower

8. A. his

B. big

C. thin

D. light

9. A. What

B. White

C. Who

D. Which

10. A. face

B. tall

C. small

D. football

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. lake | B. river | C. factory | D. well |
| 2. A. near | B. opposite | C. between | D. temples |
| 3. A. tree | B. restaurant | C. grass | D. flower |
| 4. A. store | B. museum | C. friend | D. hospital |
| 5. A. beautiful | B. bakery | C. drugstore | D. bookstore |
| 6. A. math | B. history | C. timetable | D. literature |
| 7. A. game | B. soccer | C. volleyball | D. housework |
| 8. A. Friday | B. Monday | C. Tuesday | D. today |
| 9. A. do | B. homework | C. watch | D. listen |
| 10. A. dinner | B. shower | C. breakfast | D. lunch |

III. Fill in each blank with the correct form of a verb from the list.

be	eat	jog	hate	water
drink	play	listen	have	want

- We tired and we to go to bed.
- He likes football with his sons on Sunday afternoons.
- She is a vegetarian. She never meat.
- Sue likes cats, but she dogs.
- you sometimes a winter holiday?
- What (there) ? Only some water.
- Jack the flowers in the garden at the moment.
- is my favorite sport.

IV. Circle the correct word.

- There are (too much/ too many) bottles on the street.
- She needs (a little/ a few) sugar.
- People are polluting the air (with/ by) gases.
- (How much/ How many) milk does your cow produce?
- There (aren't/ isn't) any trash cans near here.
- People are wasting (too much/ too many) power.
- Does Mr. Hai have (any/ some) chicken?
- (Not/ Don't) drive your car in the park.
- We (are cutting/ are cut) the forests.
- Are there (a few/ a little) fruit trees in your garden?

V. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- He often (go) to school on foot.

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2. It (rain) very hard now.
3. The sun (warm) the air and (give) us light.
4. Look! A man (run) after the train.
5. She (go) to school every day.
6. Bad students (not work) hard.
7. It often (rain) in the summer. It (rain) now.
8. The teacher always (point) at the black-board when he (want) to explain something.
9. Mother (cook) some food in the kitchen at the moment, she always (cook) in the morning.
10. I always (meet) him on the corner of this street.

V. Give the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The Mekong river is (short) the Mississippi river.
2. Nile river is (long) river in the world.
3. Mount Everest is (high) mountain in the world.
4. Fruit is (good) for our health than candy.
5. Today is (busy) day in my life.
6. This exercise is (simple) that one.
7. This boy is (tall) that boy.
8. A dictionary is (thick) a notebook.
9. The Great Wall is the (long) structure in the world.
10. Buildings are (high) houses.

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Is he Vietnam or China?
A. on B. at C. of D. from
2. Peter isn't French. He's
A. England B. English C. America D. Vietnam
3. The mountain in the world is Mount Everest.
A. high B. higher C. highest D. most high
4. Tokyo is the of Japan.
A. town B. capital city C. country D. village
5. There is a lot of in Viet Nam. Our country is very green.
A. sunny B. desert C. land D. rain
6. The of Tokyo is 12 million.
A. people B. population C. Japanese D. person

7. Sears Tower in Chicago is a very building.
A. tall B. long C. short D. small
8. This is my friend, Minh. He's 1,68 meter
A. short B. tall C. long D. high
9. Mexico City is the city in the world.
A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. very big
10. What is your? - I'm Vietnamese.
A. country B. language C. capital D. nationality
11. This book has 400 pages. It is a book.
A. thick B. thin C. strong D. longer
12. There isn't rain in the desert.
A. many B. much C. very D. a lot
13. We don't have deserts in Viet Nam.
A. a B. an C. any D. much
14. How is the Red River? - It's 1,200 kilometers long.
A. tall B. high C. much D. long
15. How are you going to stay there? - For a week.
A. many B. much C. long D. high
16. Lan is going to visit to see the Great Wall.
A. England B. France C. Canada D. China
17. Mr Tri often to many places in the world.
A. runs B. travels C. visits D. come
18. The Red River in China and flows to the Gulf of Tonkin.
A. grows B. finishes C. starts D. ends
19. The river is the longest river in the world.
A. Red B. Mekong C. Thames D. Nile
20. My country is near an ocean. It has a lot of beautiful
A. water B. land C. beaches D. sea

VII. Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B or C) to each space.

My Peaceful Neighbourhood

My (1) lives in this area for more (2) 15 years. This is a quiet, safe place with great neighbours. They (3) all nice people. If anyone has problems, they are always there to (4) him (her). Besides, we are never worried about losing things. For (5), my mother sometimes locks our dog outside when she goes to (6) Miss Lan, who lives (7) to our house, always takes care of it and gives the dog back in the evening. I also have many

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(8), too. We play all kinds of games every evening. My (9) is really safe and nice place to live, and I (10) it so much.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. house | B. home | C. family |
| 2. A. then | B. than | C. that |
| 3. A. are | B. have | C. are having |
| 4. A. smile | B. laugh | C. help |
| 5. A. example | B. reason | C. examples |
| 6. A. do | B. school | C. work |
| 7. A. beside | B. next | C. in front |
| 8. A. kids | B. friends | C. friend |
| 9. A. neighbour | B. neighbourhood | C. family |
| 10. A. loves | B. love | C. hates |

VIII. Read the passage and answer the question.

Da Nang is one of the most peaceful cities in Viet Nam with a lot of beautiful beaches. This is a wonderful place for those who love seas and enjoy fresh air. Life here is not so busy as that in Ho Chi Minh City. It is not only a beautiful city but also a safe place to live in. Every evening, after work, you can easily catch the sight of families riding to the beach, leaving their motorbikes on the seaside and jumping into the water. They are not afraid of losing their motorbikes. They believe that their vehicles will still be there when they come back. There is no beggar here and the air is fresh. Another good thing is the food. If you love seafood, Da Nang will be the right choice. The food here is very fresh and the price is cheaper than that in Ho Chi Minh City.

No.	Statement	T (true)	F (false)
1.	Da Nang is the most peaceful city in the world.		
2.	Da Nang has lots of beautiful beaches.		
3.	Da Nang is a safe place.		
4.	There are beggars on Da Nang streets.		
5.	Da Nang's seafood is cheaper than that in Ho Chi Minh city.		

IX. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

- What is her age?
→ How.....?
- What is his address?
→ Where.....?
- That is the book of Nga.
→ That is.....

- is
4. This house is small.
→ It is.....
 5. It is a big yard.
→ That.....
 6. What is Lan's job?
→ What.....?
 7. How many rooms are there in your house?
→ How many.....?
 8. What is your date of birth?
→ When.....?
 9. There is a bookstore in front of the cinema.
→ There is.....?
 10. This is a new and modern classroom.
→ This.....

X. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. I read books after school.
.....
2. He plays sports every afternoon.
.....
3. They play soccer after school.
.....
4. Every day, Nga gets up at 5.30.
.....
5. She goes to school after breakfast.
.....
6. Classes start at 7.30 and end at 11.45.
.....
7. She takes a nap after lunch.
.....
8. We do morning exercise every day.
.....
9. I usually have bread and milk for breakfast.
.....
10. Nga has a brother and two sisters.
.....



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ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 4

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> and | B. <u>f</u> at | C. <u>o</u> range | D. <u>b</u> lack |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> hest | B. <u>l</u> eg | C. <u>r</u> ed | D. <u>l</u> ifter |
| 3. A. <u>f</u> inger | B. <u>t</u> hin | C. <u>l</u> ight | D. <u>b</u> ig |
| 4. A. <u>n</u> ose | B. <u>c</u> olor | C. <u>m</u> other | D. <u>M</u> onday |
| 5. A. <u>r</u> ound | B. <u>h</u> ouse | C. <u>s</u> houlder | D. <u>m</u> outh |
| 6. A. <u>l</u> ips | B. <u>e</u> ars | C. <u>e</u> yes | D. <u>t</u> oes |
| 7. A. <u>t</u> hin | B. <u>t</u> eeth | C. <u>m</u> other | D. <u>m</u> ath |
| 8. A. <u>b</u> lack | B. <u>k</u> nee | C. <u>w</u> ork | D. <u>b</u> ook |
| 9. A. <u>g</u> ymnast | B. <u>v</u> egetable | C. <u>d</u> angerous | D. <u>g</u> eography |
| 10. A. <u>b</u> rown | B. <u>s</u> low | C. <u>c</u> ow | D. <u>t</u> own |

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. next to | B. beside | C. behind | D. new |
| 2. A. magazine | B. bookstore | C. newspaper | D. picture book |
| 3. A. patient | B. nurse | C. doctor | D. hospital |
| 4. A. street | B. town | C. city | D. factory |
| 5. A. park | B. house | C. flat | D. building |
| 6. A. lake | B. sea | C. river | D. pool |
| 7. A. trunks | B. leaves | C. flowers | D. birds |
| 8. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. and |
| 9. A. small | B. big | C. fine | D. student |
| 10. A. grade | B. class | C. country | D. school |

III. Match the words in the box with their definitions.

		foot	hand	head	toe	finger
		shoulder	leg	chest	arm	knee
No.	Definition					
1.	The top part of the front of the body, between the neck and the stomach.					
2.	The part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth and brain.					
3.	The lowest part of the leg, below the ankle, on which a person or an animal stands.					
4.	Either of the two parts of the body between the top of each arm and the neck.					

5.	One of the four long thin parts that stick out from the hand. (or five, if the thumb is included.)	
6.	Either of the two long parts that stick out from the top of the body and connect the shoulders to the hands.	
7.	The part of the body at the end of the arm, including the fingers and thumb.	
8.	The join between the top and the bottom parts of the leg where it bends in the middle.	
9.	One of the long parts that connect the feet to the body.	
10.	One of five small parts that stick out from the foot.	

IV. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- If you (go) away, please write to me.
- If you (be) in I should have given it to you.
- If she (eat) another cake, she will be sick.
- I (not do) that if I (be) you.
- If it is convenient, let's (meet) at nine o'clock.
- If he (take) my advice, everything can go well.
- You (be) ill if you drink that water.
- I would not have got wet if I (wear) a raincoat.
- If today (be) Sunday, we (go) to the beach.
- If he (try) hard, he'll pass the exam.

V. Circle the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- I'm the younger person in my family.
.....
- My brother is busyer than I am.
.....
- Mary is taller than her sister does.
.....
- Streets in London are longer than that in Ha Noi.
.....
- Your house is larger than me.
.....
- London is smaller than Mexico City much.
.....
- Which season is colder in your country?
.....

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 6 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

8. Of all the students, Minh is taller.
.....
9. She's my friend. She comes from French.
.....
10. Of the two books, this one is the best.
.....

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. How many are there in the classroom?
A. pictures B. chair C. table D. student
2. Are there posters on the wall?
A. a B. any C. some D. A & B are correct
3. How do you get to school?
A. on foot B. by bus C. By motorbike D. All are correct
4. What do you often do break time?
A. on B. in C. at D. for
5. When do you have English? Monday and Tuesday.
A. In B. At C. On D. for
6. are four books on the desk.
A. This B. These C. There D. Those
7. Our house a yard.
A. have B. does C. has D. do
8. There is a bookstore my house.
A. next B. in front C. behind D. between
9. Bao and Hoa do homework
A. her B. his C. they D. their
10. Tom and Mary reading books in the library?
A. Do C. does C. is D. are

VII. Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

also empty near from
cheapest expensive most teaches

John Robinson is an English teacher (1) the USA. He (2) English in a high school in Hanoi. Now he is looking for an apartment (3) the school. There are three (4) apartments. The first one is a big apartment. It's comfortable, but it's very (5) The second one is (6) a lovely apartment, but it's quite expensive, too. The last one is smaller than the other two, but

it's the (7) of three. It has a bright living room, two bedrooms, and a large, modern kitchen. Mr. Robinson thinks the third apartment is the (8) suitable for his family.

VIII. Read the text and answer the question.

Da Nang has a population of nearly 800,000 people. The Han River flows through the city. The city part on the east bank is the newest and more spacious. The city part on the west bank is more crowded. There are five bridges across the river. The Han River Bridge is the newest one now. The cost of living in Da Nang is the lowest in Central Viet Nam. Da Nang has many beaches. Among them, Non Nuoc Beach is one of the beautiful beaches in the world. But walking in the street on a summer afternoon is not a good idea in Da Nang. There are not many trees so there are not many shadows. It is often very hot at noon.

1. What is the population of Da Nang?

2. Which part of the city is more spacious?

3. Which part of the city is more crowded?

4. Which bridge is the newest?

5. What is Non Nuoc Beach like?

IX. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. I get to work in half an hour.

It takes.....

2. Do you have a cheaper computer than this?

Is this.....

3. How much is this dictionary?

How much does

4. It isn't important for you to finish the work today.

You don't have

5. There are over eight hundred stamps in Tom's collection.

Tom's collection

6. We enjoy playing football very much.

We are.....

7. I have more books than you do.

You don't.....

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 6 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

8. The boy spends three hours a day learning the lessons.

It takes.....

9. The library contains over 30 million books.

There

10. How terrible the weather is?

What.....

X. Write in full sentence using the given words.

1. Could/ tell/ how/ get/ police station/ please?

.....

2. How much/ cost/ mail/ letter/ USA?

.....

3. In/ future/ we/ lesson work/ more money/ spend.

.....

4. Brother/ engineer/ and/ work/ factory/ suburb/ capital.

.....

5. Eat/ talk/ friends/ be/ most common ways/ relax/ recess/ many countries.

.....

6. Mai/ I/ be/ pen pals. We/ write/ each other regularly.

.....

7. How much/ it/ cost/ mail/ local letter/ your country?

.....

8. Excuse me. Could/ you/ show/ way/ Horizon Hotel?

.....

9. It/ take/ us one hour/ finish this work.

.....

10. I need/ buy three envelopes/ five stamps/ Australia.

.....

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 5

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest

1. A. gram

B. packet

C. many

D. want

2. A. sandwich

B. chair

C. school

D. chicken

3. A. dozen

B. front

C. chocolate

D. brother

4. A. whole

B. when

C. which

D. what

5. A. off

B. of

C. safe

D. knife

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. <u>farm</u> | B. <u>warn</u> | C. <u>park</u> | D. <u>garden</u> |
| 7. A. orange | B. cabbage | C. lemonade | D. sausage |
| 8. A. <u>chest</u> | B. <u>lunch</u> | C. <u>school</u> | D. <u>bench</u> |
| 9. A. lettuce | B. <u>tube</u> | C. <u>music</u> | D. <u>beautiful</u> |
| 10. A. noodles | B. shoulders | C. packets | D. tomatoes |

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. lake | B. river | C. factory | D. well |
| 2. A. near | B. opposite | C. temple | D. between |
| 3. A. gas station | B. restaurant | C. dress shop | D. flower |
| 4. A. store | B. museum | C. friend | D. hospital |
| 5. A. beautiful | B. bakery | C. drugstore | D. bookstore |
| 6. A. big | B. small | C. old | D. well |
| 7. A. flower | B. lake | C. tree | D. garden |
| 8. A. town | B. city | C. country | D. house |
| 9. A. travel | B. bike | C. bus | D. car |
| 10. A. get | B. travel | C. school | D. start |

III. Complete the sentence with the words in the box. (You may change the word form.)

Check up eat fix forget not have
not iron polish receive speak tidy

1. Nguyet had her teeth at the hospital.
2. I felt a lot better after the dentist my tooth.
3. Linh has a toothache because she a lot of candies before going to bed.
4. Tim to brush his teeth yesterday.
5. My sister three letters from her pen pals two days ago.
6. I a health examination last year.
7. Viet his clothes.
8. We to the headmaster yesterday evening.
9. I these clothes yesterday but they are very dirty now.
10. The students their classrooms last Sunday.

IV. Put a correct preposition in each blank.

1. - What time does the library close?
- It closes about half past four.
2. Can you help me wash these dirty glasses?
3. We look the new words in the dictionary.
4. You shouldn't eat and watch TV the same time.

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5. These cards are in alphabetical order andauthor.
6. Schools in Vietnam are differentthose in the USA.
7. - What is your datebirth?
- November eighth.
8. Farmers are very hard-working. They work from morningnight on their farms.
9. I like to livethe countryside because people there are more friendly.
10. Mr. Minh is not at home now. He iswork.

V. Find and correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. We didn't wanted to go to the park.
.....
2. The shop closed ago ten minutes.
.....
3. John washs the car on Saturday.
.....
4. We no live in a city.
.....
5. I can't speak Chinese and neither can't my brother.
.....
6. When I saw her, I thought she looked happily.
.....
7. Did you not understand what I said to you?
.....
8. The dress was pink and little white flowers on it.
.....
9. My mother bought for me a nice schoolbag on the occasion of a new school year.
.....
10. When I am ill, my Mom looks at me.
.....

VI. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. You (see)the film on television last night?
2. Our class (start)at 7.15 and (finish)at 11.45 every morning
3. She gets fat because she is always tasting things while she (cook)
4. Bill decided (buy)a new car rather than a used one.

5. Long (fall)down the stairs this morning and (break)his leg.
6. George is interested in (take)an art class.
7. - The package has (be)there tomorrow. It (be)there in time?
- Don't worry. I am going to send it by express mail.
8. Nam (not visit)the museum with his class last Sunday because he had a cold.
9. I (not have)a car at the moment, so I (go)to work on the bus this week. I usually drive to work.
10. Look! The plane (fly)towards the airport.

VII. Read the passage and circle the best option to complete it.

I (1)usually eat breakfast. I only have (2)of coffee. I don't eat (3)until about eleven o'clock. Then I have a biscuit and a glass of (4)For lunch I usually have a salad. That's (5)about two o'clock. I have (6)at half past six in the afternoon. I'm a vegetarian, so I don't eat (7)or fish. I eat cheese and eggs and thing like that. I have a glass of water or fruit (8)with my meal.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. don't | B. not | C. am not | D. No |
| 2. A. a packet | B. a cup | C. can | D. a bar |
| 3. A. any | B. some | C. anything | D. something |
| 4. A. peas | B. rice | C. chocolates | D. milk |
| 5. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. of |
| 6. A. Breakfast | B. lunch | C. dinner | D. supper |
| 7. A. meat | B. rice | C. vegetables | D. noodles |
| 8. A. water | B. soda | C. juice | D. lemonade |

VIII. Read the passage and choose the best option for each question.

Lindsay Lewis (1) with four children. In 1969, he (2) to Cambridge University and (3) a degree in Economics. From 1872 to 1978, he taught (4) Jordan, India and Japan. He returns to England (5) research at Bristol University. He has lived for six years in Fairfield and he is now principal of the technical college in nearby Princeton. He (6) chairman of Fairfield Education Committee in 1985. He was also a member of the Public health Council for two years. In 1978, he (7) an article about technical colleges. The article won the Howard Hall prize for the (8) essay on education. He wants (9) education and government health services. His hobbies are swimming, chess and (10) foreign coins.

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- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. marries | B. is married | C. is marrying | D. married |
| 2. A. goes | B. is going | C. went | D. gone |
| 3. A. take | B. takes | C. taken | D. took |
| 4. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. of |
| 5. A. do | B. doing | C. to do | D. did |
| 6. A. is | B. was | C. has | D. were |
| 7. A. writes | B. writing | C. was written | D. wrote |
| 8. A. good | B. better | C. best | D. well |
| 9. A. improve | B. to improve | C. improving | D. for improving |
| 10. A. collect | B. collector | C. collection | D. collecting |

IX. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

- a/ send/ how/ cost/ to/ does/ oversea/ it/ much/ abroad/ letter?
.....
- fifty/ I/ phone/ need/ dong/ card/ thousand/ a.
.....
- will/ about/ tell/ I/ you/ family/ my.
.....
- a/ letter/ how/ is/ much/ USA/ the/ to?
.....
- the/ please/ way/ the/ could/ tell/ you/ me/ stadium/ to?
.....
- opposite/ hospital/ police station/ the/ the/ is/ and/ the/ the/ between/ bakery/ and/ school.
.....
- station/ from/ center/ the railway/ is/ the/ city/ of/ the.
.....
- stamps/ are/ the/ and/ envelopes/ dong/ 10,000.
.....
- long/ a/ way/ it/ to/ beach/ the/ is/ here/ from.
.....
- show/ to nearest/ you/ the way/ bus stop/ could/ me/ the?
.....

X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

- The souvenir shop is in front of the book store.
.....
- It's five kilometers from my house to the supermarket.
.....

3. It takes Mr. Lam fifteen minutes to walk to work.

4. We go to Ho Chi Minh City by train.

5. Trung will mail his letter to Bruce, his pen pal.

6. The stamps for your letter cost 8,000 Vietnam dong.

7. Minh needs a phone card because she wants to give her parents a call.

8. There are over 10,000 stamps in Nam's collection.

9. I would like to buy some local goods.

10. Tam phones his uncle twice a month.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 6

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. game | B. table | C. late | D. water |
| 2. A. tennis | B. soccer | C. tent | D. never |
| 3. A. like | B. listen | C. time | D. five |
| 4. A. fly | B. hungry | C. usually | D. early |
| 5. A. stove | B. go | C. movies | D. home |
| 6. A. jog | B. soccer | C. sport | D. movie |
| 7. A. overnight | B. do | C. aerobics | D. moment |
| 8. A. picnic | B. sometimes | C. twice | D. like |
| 9. A. dozen | B. often | C. some | D. color |
| 10. A. boots | B. foot | C. zoo | D. floor |

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. math | B. history | C. timetable | D. literature |
| 2. A. game | B. soccer | C. volleyball | D. housework |
| 3. A. Friday | B. Monday | C. Tuesday | D. today |
| 4. A. do | B. homework | C. watch | D. listen |
| 5. A. dinner | B. shower | C. breakfast | D. lunch |
| 6. A. small | B. big | C. fine | D. student |

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- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 7. A. grade | B. class | C. city | D. school |
| 8. A. get | B. country | C. wash | D. go |
| 9. A. nurse | B. doctor | C. engineer | D. school |
| 10. A. my | B. me | C. his | D. her |

III. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

- I'm reading a book history of China.
- The shirt looked beautiful. I tried it but it didn't fit.
- It is far your house to the school.
- Is Tokyo the biggest city the world.
- John's worried his final exam.
- Are you interested Math.
- What's HCM city famous?
- Her sister is working a computer company.
- Can I talk you for a moment?
- My aunt sliced the beef thin strips.

IV. Each sentence has 1 mistake. Underline it and rewrite the correct sentence.

- From at nine in the morning until four in the afternoon Mr. Tuan works in the fields with his father. downloadsachmienphi.com
- There is fewer work in the evening than there is in the morning.
- My dad always has a three-weeks vacation.
- What is Hoa unhappy? - Because She misses her family very much.
- The doctor says you should spend a little time to play video games.
- The public library in the city has thousand of good books.
- What does the new student like? - Oh, she is tall and beautiful.
- Ba is in the class 7A and he enjoys the school very much
- My father always has a lot of houseworks to do
- There is a ten-floors building in front of my house

V. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. When my brother and I (be)children, we (have)two cats and a dog.
2. - It's 8.00 now. We (learn)math.
- At 9.00, we (have)a history class.
3. Lien's brother is an architect but he (not work)at the moment.
4. How muchit (cost)to mail a letter to England?
5. We are decorating our house because we (have)a birthday party tonight.
6. They (travel)to the USA next month
7. Would you like me (help)you with your homework tonight?
8. My sister gets used to (go)out on Saturday nights.

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. How?
A. much tall are you
C. you are tall
B. tall you are
D. tall are you
2. I am looking my hat. I can't find it anywhere.
A. at
B. for
C. after
D. in
3. The girls are the discotheque.
A. by
B. on
C. to
D. at
4. I get a letter my boyfriend every day.
A. by
B. of
C. from
D. out
5. We live near the river.
A. of
B. from
C. by
D. x
6. My son goes bed at nine o'clock every day.
A. to
B. at
C. on
D. in
7. Why?
A. you didn't stay
C. you not stayed
B. didn't you stay
D. didn't you stayed
8. Every girl should learn to cook.
A. what
B. when
C. where
D. how
9. Is it time for us to leave? No,
A. not still
B. not already
C. not ready
D. not yet.
10. He arrives on time.
A. does
B. does not
C. never
D. will

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VII. Read the passage and choose the best option. Circle A, B, C or D? (10points)

James has two jobs. (1)Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday he works in a (2)where he helps to look after children who (3)ill. He goes to the hospital (4)bus. He starts (5)at ten o'clock and works until quarter (6)five. He (7)at home on Thursday and Friday, he writes stories. In (8)evening, one of his roommates cooks the meal. After dinner, they (9)at the newspapers to see what's on TV or they (10)about the day.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. At | B. In | C. On | D. Up |
| 2. A. school | B. hospital | C. office | D. factory |
| 3. A. am | B. is | C. are | D. be |
| 4. A. in | B. on | C. under | D. by |
| 5. A. job | B. day | C. hand | D. work |
| 6. A. to | B. at | C. by | D. about |
| 7. A. work | B. works | C. working | D. to work |
| 8. A. a | B. an | C. O | D. the |
| 9. A. see | B. watch | C. look | D. meet |
| 10. A. sing | B. talk | C. hear | D. listen |



VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

I am Hoa. I live in Hanoi. It is a very beautiful city on the bank of the Red River. Thang Long Bridge is the longest one in Hanoi. Hanoi has lots of lakes and parks. I often go to the parks and the zoos on Sunday. The parks have lots of trees. They are very big and green. There are many kinds of beautiful flowers in the parks. I like going to Thu Le Zoo very much because it has a lot of different animals, especially monkeys – my favourite animal.

1. What is the longest bridge of Hanoi?

.....

2. What does Hoa often do on Sunday?

.....

3. What are there in the park?

.....

4. Does she like going to the zoo?

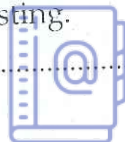
.....

5. What is her favourite animal?

.....

IX. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. My house is behind a store.
The store is
2. In the neighborhood there is a museum.
The museum
3. There is a flower garden in my school.
My school
4. Minh lives in a house. It has five rooms.
Minh lives
5. His mother works in the hospital. She is a nurse.
His mother works as
6. Thu's house is near the river.
Thu's house isn't
7. That's our school.
That school
8. This is a book. It's old but interesting.
This is
9. I usually walk to school.
I usually go
10. My mother cycles to work every day.
My mother goes



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X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1.?
There is a flower garden behind her house.?
2.?
We live at 34 Hoang Dieu Street.?
3.?
Our street has two toy stores.?
4.?
There are thirty students in the class.?
5.?
My school is big and it is new.?
6.?
She goes to Nguyen Du Secondary School.?
7.?
They work in the factory.?

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8.?
 We have English on Tuesday and Friday.
9.?
 Lan has one brother.
10.?
 My father helps me do my homework.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 7

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bo</u> ots | B. <u>tooth</u> paste | C. <u>fo</u> od | D. <u>floo</u> d |
| 2. A. <u>twi</u> ce | B. <u>swi</u> m | C. <u>ski</u> p | D. <u>pic</u> nic |
| 3. A. <u>usu</u> ally | B. <u>fly</u> | C. <u>thi</u> sty | D. <u>hun</u> gry |
| 4. A. <u>wea</u> r | B. <u>yea</u> r | C. <u>hea</u> r | D. <u>nea</u> r |
| 5. A. <u>bot</u> tle | B. <u>jo</u> b | C. <u>mo</u> vie | D. <u>cho</u> colate |
| 6. A. <u>han</u> d | B. <u>fat</u> | C. <u>ora</u> nge | D. <u>bla</u> ck |
| 7. A. <u>che</u> st | B. <u>leg</u> | C. <u>re</u> d | D. <u>lift</u> er |
| 8. A. <u>fin</u> ger | B. <u>ligh</u> t | C. <u>thin</u> | D. <u>big</u> |
| 9. A. <u>no</u> se | B. <u>col</u> or | C. <u>mo</u> ther | D. <u>Mon</u> day |
| 10. A. <u>rou</u> nd | B. <u>hou</u> se | C. <u>shou</u> lder | D. <u>mo</u> uth |

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. big | B. <u>small</u> | C. <u>old</u> | D. well |
| 2. A. flower | B. lake | C. tree | D. garden |
| 3. A. town | B. city | C. country | D. house |
| 4. A. travel | B. bike | C. bus | D. car |
| 5. A. get | B. leave | C. school | D. start |
| 6. A. lake | B. river | C. factory | D. well |
| 7. A. near | B. opposite | C. between | D. temple |
| 8. A. student | B. chalk | C. board | D. pencil |
| 9. A. store | B. museum | C. friend | D. hospital |
| 10. A. beautiful | B. bakery | C. drugstore | D. bookstore |

III. Tìm và khoanh tròn lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau.

1. It takes Huy three hours doing his homework every evening.
A B C D
2. Viet not got up early and do morning exercises yesterday.
A B C D

3. Does Nam's mother go always to work by bus?

A B C D

4. My father has less days off than Tim's father.

A B C D

5. Hoa prefers reading books to play video games.

A B C D

6. After each lesson we often have a ten-minutes rest.

A B C D

7. Million of foreign visitors come to Vietnam every year on their holiday.

A B C D

8. Sorry, You can't speak to Loan because she has a bath.

A B C D

9. My sister likes playing badminton but she doesn't play it very good.

A B C D

10. My brother doesn't like durians, and I don't like them, too.

A B C D

IV. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc

1. No one enjoy (go) to hospital.

2. What you (do) at the moment? - I (watch) T.V.

3. We (be) students from 2000 to 2004.

4. A new school (build) near our school now.

5. You (be) angry if he refuses to help you?

6. I will send him the message as soon as he (return)

7. A little girl can't spend all her time (listen) to stories.

8. He sent a telegram for his mother (learn) good news.

5. I [know] the answer to your problem. (get) a new computer.

10. I am upstairs. I (have) a bath.

V. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

too	make	touch	harvest	with
carefully	protect	brush	a lot of	dentist

1. These gloves will your hands when you handle the paper.

2. We are working very hard on the farm because it is now the time.

3. I often wash my clothes and iron them very

4. Last year we spent our vacation in Nha Trang. We had fun.

5. I like banana and she does,

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6. My close friend is living in Canada now. It's rather difficult to keep in with her.
7. Don't worry. I will help you your homework.
8. When I watched Mrs. Lien a dress I thought that I should learn how to sew.
9. Frank had to go to the because of his toothache.
10. It is very important to your teeth everyday.

VI. Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. Last Sunday, we went to the center. (AMUSE)
2. You must be very careful when playing electronic games because they can be (ADDICT)
3. Some of the of computer games are as young as 14 or 15. (INVENT)
4. Young children should take part in with their friends. (ACT)
5. All children should play outdoors and develop their skills. (SOCIETY)
6. Videos can help the police when there is a (ROB)
7. In the countryside, people often know all the people in their (NEIGHBOR)
8. The noise in the city kept Hoa at night. (WAKE)
9. Videos are also very useful in (EDUCATE)
10. In to that, my bike tires was flat. (ADD)

VII. Read the passage and choose the best option for each question.

In the United States of America, the national language is (1) English. Four hundred years ago, some English people came to North America to live and they brought (2) language to this country.

Now in the USA, people speak (3) English. Most of the words are the (4) in American and British English, but the American say some English words not as people (5) in England. Canada is (6) to the North of the United States of America. It is the larger (7) the United States. In Canada, many people (8) English because they also came from England many years (9) But in some parts of Canada, people speak (10) because they came from France.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. also | B. like | C. as | D. not |
| 2. A. French | B. English | C. Chinese | D. Canadian |
| 3. A. British | B. American | C. Russian | D. Chinese |
| 4. A. various | B. similar | C. same | D. like |
| 5. A. do | B. say | C. talk | D. speak |
| 6. A. lies | B. situated | C. at | D. in |
| 7. A. than | B. as | C. more | D. less |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 8. A. say | B. tell | C. talk | D. speak |
| 9. A. ago | B. later | C. there | D. here |
| 10. A. France | B. French | C. Russian | D. Italian |

VIII. Fill in the blank of the following passage with a suitable word.

Americans like sport very much. One of the (1)popular kinds of sports in autumn is football. All the high schools (2)universities have their own teams.

In winter the most popular kind of sports (3)basketball. There is usually a match every evening in one school gymnasium or another. In some parts of the United States there is a lot of (4)and ice. Many people like skiing and skating.

In the other two (5)millions of Americans enjoy baseball. The schools have their games in (6), but the most important professional games are played during summer. Many people listen to the games (7)the radio, watch them on television or read about them (8)the newspapers.

Some also play tennis or golf and others (9)fishing. They like to stay outdoors (10)it is warm during the months of June, July and August.

IX. Make questions for the underlined words.

- Mai lives in the city.
.....
- Nam's father works in a factory.
.....
- They work in a hospital.
.....
- He goes to Le Loi school.
.....
- She walks to school.
.....
- I have two brothers and one sister.
.....
- There are three bookstores near my house
.....
- The toystore is opposite the drugstore.
.....
- We have English on Tuesday and Thursday.
.....
- She has Literature on Monday and Friday.
.....

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X. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. first/ on/ and/ see/ next to/ take/ turning/ the left/ will/ the shoe store/ the/ it/ you.
.....
2. police/ on/ Street/ front/ the bank/ the is/ Hang Bai/ in/ station/ of.
.....
3. takes/ two/ to Hai Phong/ coach/ it/ us/ hours/ go/ by/ to.
.....
4. total/ the goods/ mother/ what/ cost/ your/ is/ of/ buys/ the?
.....
5. stamps/ oversea/ to buy/ would/ for/ mail/ we/ some/ like.
.....
6. cost/ local letter/ does/ Vietnam/ how/ it/ to mail/ a/ in/ much?
.....
7. needs/ a phone card/ thousand dong/ post office/ fifty/ the/ Nhung/ to/ buy/ at.
.....
8. those/ you/ buy/ are/ souvenirs/ want/ the/ to?
.....
9. ahead/ take/ street/ the right/ straight/ and/ the second/ on/ go.
.....
10. you/ thank/ birthday/ very/ for/ much/ present/ your.
.....

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ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 8

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>c</u> arrot | B. <u>m</u> atter | C. <u>c</u> abbage | D. <u>a</u> pple |
| 2. A. <u>t</u> ired | B. <u>d</u> rink | C. <u>l</u> ike | D. <u>r</u> ice |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> oda | B. <u>p</u> otato | C. <u>c</u> old | D. <u>l</u> emonade |
| 4. A. <u>b</u> y | B. <u>h</u> ungry | C. <u>h</u> ealthy | D. <u>t</u> hirsty |
| 5. A. <u>m</u> eat | B. <u>b</u> read | C. <u>b</u> ean | D. <u>p</u> ea |
| 6. A. <u>w</u> here | B. <u>w</u> hen | C. <u>w</u> hy | D. <u>w</u> ho |
| 7. A. <u>t</u> his | B. <u>t</u> hose | C. <u>t</u> hing | D. <u>t</u> hat |
| 8. A. <u>t</u> ired | B. <u>n</u> ine | C. <u>s</u> lim | D. <u>f</u> ive |
| 9. A. <u>r</u> ead | B. <u>m</u> eat | C. <u>h</u> ead | D. <u>e</u> at |
| 10. A. <u>t</u> hin | B. <u>t</u> eeth | C. <u>m</u> other | D. <u>m</u> ath |

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. get | B. city | C. wash | D. go |
| 2. A. teeth | B. breakfast | C. face | D. eye |
| 3. A. hospital | B. hotel | C. restaurant | D. Literature |
| 4. A. river | B. lake | C. factory | D. mountain |
| 5. A. next to | B. street | C. in front of | D. behind |
| 6. A. small | B. nurse | C. teacher | D. student |
| 7. A. factory | B. class | C. classroom | D. school |
| 8. A. get | B. city | C. watch | D. go |
| 9. A. dinner | B. breakfast | C. face | D. lunch |
| 10. A. dangerous | B. road | C. sign | D. interesting |

III. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentences.

- From at nine in the morning until four afternoon Mr. Tuan works in the fields with his father.
A B C D
- There is fewer work in the evening than there is in the morning.
A B C D
- My Dad always has a three-weeks vacation.
A B C D
- Mr Ba soon got used to travel to work by bicycle.
A B C D
- The doctor says you should spend a little time to play video game.
A B C D
- The public library in the city has thousand of good books.
A B C D
- What does the new student like? - Oh, she is tall and beautiful.
A B C D
- Ba is in class 7A and he enjoys the school very much.
A B C D
- My father always has a lot of houseworks to do.
A B C D
- There is a ten-floors building in front of my house.
A B C D

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- We can't go out now because it (rain)

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2. They (meet)their teacher at the moment
3. We (visit)the museum at the moment. We (visit)it once a year
4. Hai (not write)to her parents last week. She (phone)them.
5. Duy (not visit)the museum with his class last Sunday because he (catch)a cold.
6. How much it (cost)to mail a letter to England?
7. Take these pills and you (feel)better then, Ha.
8. You (go)out last night? – Yes. I (go)to the cinema but I (not enjoy)the movie very much.
9. It often (take)me twenty minutes to go to school. How long it (take)you, Linh?
10. My sister (go)to the Youth club every weekend. She enjoys (play)sports very much.

V. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. My father has a computer. He often brings it with him (PORT) when he's away on business.
2. We are all about going on an excursion to Cuc Phuong (EXCITE) forest next weekend.
3. The room will look brighter if there is a on the wall. (PAINT)
4. Some of the children boys, play marbles when there is a (MAIN) break.
5. You shouldn't eat food. (HEALTH)
6. We mustn't be when we cross busy streets. (CARE)
7. She often feels when she gets bad marks. (HAPPY)
8. There are about 200 in this company. (EMPLOY)
9. Mai is at math than me. (GOOD)
10. This lovely apartment has two bedrooms and it is (FURNISH)

VI. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

well	early	far	hard	late
low	between	straight	heavily	wrong

1. We got home verylast night.
2. They will have to leavein the morning to catch to first train to London.
3. The bus goesfrom Hue to Hanoi without stopping.
4. They workedall night to get the car working again.
5. The plan seemed to be working, but then everything wentat the last minute.

6. I tried to throw a rope up to the girl, but it fell
7. The Clark family don't livefrom here – just five minutes on foot.
8. There is a big treethe two old houses.
9. You don't need to bring an umbrella. It is not raining soanymore.
10. The managers are all satisfied. You have done very

VII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Hello, my name is Huyen. I live in Ho Chi Minh City. This is a very beautiful city. In my city, there are two seasons: dry season and rainy season. In the dry season, it's very hot and sunny every day. I usually go swimming with my friends. I often eat ice-cream and drink iced-tea in this season. In the rainy season it sometimes rains all day. It is wet and it is not very hot. I want to stay home to read books or watch TV. Sometimes the weather is warm or cool. It is never snowy in Ho Chi Minh City.

1. How many seasons are there in Ho Chi Minh City? What are they?

.....

2. What's the weather like in the dry season?

.....

3. What does he usually do in the dry season?

.....

4. Does he often eat ice-cream in dry season?

.....

5. What does he want to do when it's hot and rainy?

.....

VIII. Read the following passage then choose the best answer to fill in the blank:

Vietnam, our country, is very beautiful. It has (1)_____ seasons: spring, summer, autumn or fall and (2)_____. In the spring it is often warm, sometimes it's rainy. In the summer it's hot and sunny. The (3)_____ is cool in the fall and in the winter it is (4)_____ and windy. I (5)_____ hot weather (6)_____ I can do many activities. (7)_____ it's hot. I usually (8)_____ swimming and (9)_____ soccer. Sometimes I go fishing (10)_____ my brother.

IX. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. color/ your/ what/ are/ eyes.

.....

2. small/ has/ white/ she/ teeth

.....

3. Mai/ face/ oval/ has/ an/ and/ nose/ small/ a

.....

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4. short/ Mr Tan/ fat/ is/ and

5. Thu's/ long/ short/ hair/ is/ or/ ?

6. sisters/ have/ black/ big/ eyes/ my

7. small/ thin/ sister/ white/ and/ his/ lips/ teeth/ has.

8. is/ not/ looks/ tall/ he/ Mr. Long/ but/ handsome./ very

9. Young's/ round/ Mrs./ or/ is/ oval/ face?

10. arms/ fingers/ the/ are/ ten/ two/ in/ body/ and/ there .

X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Our friends are playing in the garden.

2. Mr. Tan is working in his room.

3. Linh and Quang are studying in the classroom.

4. Phong can drive a car.

5. My sister is doing her homework.

6. His sister is a nurse.

7. My mother works in the hospital.

8. Mr. Nam goes to work by car every day.

9. After dinner they often watch TV.

10. We must obey the traffic rules.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 9

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>name</u> | B. vaca <u>ti</u> on | C. popula <u>ti</u> on | D. sma <u>ll</u> |
| 2. A. me <u>te</u> r | B. de <u>se</u> rt | C. e <u>gg</u> | D. te <u>n</u> t |
| 3. A. hi <u>gh</u> | B. bi <u>g</u> | C. ri <u>ve</u> r | D. mi <u>ll</u> ion |
| 4. A. co <u>ld</u> | B. lo <u>ng</u> | C. so <u>da</u> | D. mo <u>me</u> nt |
| 5. A. ci <u>ty</u> | B. cou <u>n</u> try | C. m <u>y</u> | D. ve <u>r</u> y |
| 6. A. boo <u>k</u> s | B. sho <u>p</u> s | C. ha <u>t</u> s | D. ta <u>bl</u> es |
| 7. A. wo <u>r</u> ks | B. ma <u>k</u> es | C. ta <u>lk</u> s | D. mi <u>ss</u> es |
| 8. A. co <u>u</u> ntry | B. mo <u>u</u> ntains | C. blo <u>u</u> se | D. ho <u>u</u> se |
| 9. A. wh <u>e</u> re | B. h <u>e</u> re | C. th <u>e</u> re | D. th <u>ei</u> r |
| 10. A. <u>e</u> at | B. br <u>e</u> akfast | C. r <u>e</u> ad | D. t <u>ea</u> cher |

II. Odd one out

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. banana | B. rice | C. orange | D. apple |
| 2. A. bread | B. tea | C. salad | D. tomato |
| 3. A. eye | B. hair | C. arm | D. tomato |
| 4. A. peas | B. mushrooms | C. eggs | D. beans |
| 5. A. wine | B. beer | C. lemonade | D. whisky |
| 6. A. sugar | B. bottle | C. packet | D. tube |
| 7. A. want | B. like | C. need | D. live |
| 8. A. dozen | B. kilo | C. liter | D. gram |
| 9. A. sausage | B. juice | C. soda | D. coffee |
| 10. A. hungry | B. thirsty | C. tired | D. love |

III. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

- I'm reading a book this history of China.
- The shirt looked beautiful. I tried it but it didn't fit.
- It is far your house to the school.
- Is Tokyo the biggest city the world.
- John's worried his final exam.
- Are you interested Maths.
- What's HCM city famous?
- Her sister is working a computer company.
- Can I talk you for a moment?
- My aunt sliced the beef thin strips.

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IV. Each sentence has 1 mistake. Underline it and correct it.

1. Tim is at the same age as Hoa.
.....
2. At recess, the students practice to play basketball.
.....
3. Do you know how much a banana cost?
.....
4. The teacher says Ba will be a famous artist in one day.
.....
5. Some boys are playing marble in the school yard at recess.
.....
6. Some students are playing games as blind man's buff and catch.
.....
7. Mai learns how to use a computer in her scientific class.
.....
8. I'd love coming to your birthday but I'm much too busy.
.....
9. There are less TV programs for teenagers than there are for adults.
.....
10. People are living longer so there are more and more many old people.
.....

V. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. We shouldn't eat too muchfood and sugar. (FAT)
2. Linda is the mostof the two girls. (BEAUTY)
3. How many times a day do you brush your.....? (TOOTH)
4. Did they make anot to go to Italy for their vacation? (DECIDE)
5. My stomachacheafter I took the tablet. (APPEAR)
6. You should wash the fruitsbefore eating them. (CARE)
7. Having anose is a symptom of a cold. (RUN)
8. Liz'sto cham Temple was wonderful. (VISIT)
9. Finally, he decideddown. (SIT)
10. Hoa is thestudent in the class. (HELP)

VI. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. In a game of singles, two players play each other.
2. I'm not very fond detective stories.
3. Margarine is different butter.

4. His parents are very strict him.
5. Many people take part jogging every morning.
6. We'd like a walk instead riding a bike.
7. Huy is very good fixing things.
8. They study and listen to music the same time.
9. literature, we learn about books and write essays.
10. Will you be home dinner tonight?

VII. Read the text and choose the best option for each blank.

(1)teenagers around the world like television. Many listen to the radio. In a lot of countries, the most (2)shows on TV are series. They (3)ordinary (4)and how they live. Many teenagers like pop music. There are (5) music programs on TV and one satellite TV (6)only shows pop videos. In many countries, people (7)watch satellite TV. Often in large cities, cable TV is (8)with satellite and cable TV, it's possible to choose from a variety of programs.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. All | B. Most | C. Any | D. Some |
| 2. A. popular | B. interested | C. important | D. excited |
| 3. A. perform | B. have | C. make | D. show |
| 4. A. people | B. characters | C. artists | D. teenagers |
| 5. A. much | B. any | C. lot of | D. lots of |
| 6. A. station | B. set | C. video | D. shows |
| 7. A. must | B. can | C. should | D. might |
| 8. A. full | B. used | C. available | D. popular |

VIII. Read the text and decide if each statement is true or false.

JAPAN AND NEW ZEALAND

Japan is bigger than New Zealand, but there are more people and it is more crowded. There are more than 30 people per km² in Japan, but only 13 people in New Zealand. Many people from other countries live and work in Japan and it is more cosmopolitan than New Zealand. Japan is richer than New Zealand, but people work more and life is more stressful. The shops and restaurants are also more expensive. Life is calmer and more relaxed in New Zealand and it is better than Japan for sailing and other sports.

No.	Statement	True	False
1.	New Zealand is more crowded than Japan.		
2.	Japan is more cosmopolitan than New Zealand.		
3.	New Zealand is richer than Japan.		

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4.	Life in Japan is more stressful than life in New Zealand.		
5.	The shops and restaurants in Japan are cheaper than those in New Zealand.		

IX. Make questions for the underlined parts.

- We want two bottles of water.
.....
- My sister needs some oranges.
.....
- They would like three apples.
.....
- Miss Trang feels very tired.
.....
- There is some iced tea to drink after dinner.
.....
- An ice-cream is two dollars.
.....
- You can go to the supermarket to buy beef.
.....
- Her favorite food is fried rice.
.....
- Those are peas and beans.
.....
- The salesgirl is Miss Ngoc.
.....

X. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

- a/ of/ likes/ orange/ juice/ Mai/ glass.
.....
- at/ 7 o'clock/ Ba/ has/ breakfast/ morning/ every.
.....
- Mary/ two/ and/ milk/ glasses/ Tom/ of/ want
.....
- any/ bananas/ but/ some/ I/ have/ I/ don't/ have/ oranges
.....
- usually/ on/ do/ Mondays/ you/ to/ go/ school?
.....

6. Lan/ chicken/ or/ like/ does/ meat?

7. watches/ free/ Nam/ in/ TV/ his/ time.

8. does/ brother/ which/ play/ your/ sports

9. they/ movies/ often/ does/ how/ to/ go/ do/ the

10. He'd like/ tube/ a/ of/ toothpaste.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 10

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ve</u> getable | B. lake | C. <u>ta</u> ll | D. <u>pl</u> ane |
| 2. A. <u>re</u> staurant | B. <u>ri</u> ver | C. <u>we</u> ll | D. <u>le</u> ft |
| 3. A. <u>o</u> ffice | B. <u>be</u> hind | C. <u>cl</u> inic | D. <u>pi</u> cture |
| 4. A. <u>ph</u> oto | B. <u>mo</u> torbike | C. <u>h</u> ome | D. <u>w</u> ork |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> our | B. <u>hou</u> se | C. <u>ha</u> lf | D. <u>h</u> otel |
| 6. A. <u>car</u> rot | B. <u>ma</u> ttter | C. <u>ca</u> bbage | D. <u>a</u> pple |
| 7. A. <u>ti</u> red | B. <u>dr</u> ink | C. <u>li</u> ke | D. <u>ri</u> ce |
| 8. A. <u>s</u> oda | B. <u>po</u> tato | C. <u>c</u> old | D. <u>le</u> monade |
| 9. A. <u>by</u> | B. <u>hun</u> gry | C. <u>he</u> althy | D. <u>thi</u> rsty |
| 10. A. <u>me</u> at | B. <u>br</u> ead | C. <u>be</u> an | D. <u>pe</u> a |

II. Give the opposite of the following words.

1. black	.....	11. noisy	.....
2. heavy	.....	12. young	.....
3. strong	.....	13. near	.....
4. expensive	.....	14. front	.....
5. fat		15. busy	
6. long		16. cold	
7. big		17. left	
8. late		18. full	
9. wide		19. easy	
10. good		20. tall	

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III. There is one mistake in each of the following sentence. Find and correct it.

1. Tim is at the same age as Hoa.
.....
2. At recess, the students practice to play basketball.
.....
3. Do you know how much a banana cost?
.....
4. The tacher says Ba will be a famous artist in one day.
.....
5. Some boys are playing marble in the school yard at recess.
.....
6. Some students are playing games as blind man's buff and catch.
.....
7. Mai learns how to use a computer in her biology class.
.....
8. I'd love coming to your birthday but I'm much too busy.
.....
9. There are less TV programs for teenagers than there are for adults.
.....
10. People are living longer so there are more and more many old people.
.....

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. English is an and important subject. (INTEREST)
2. In electronics they learn to repair appliances. (HOUSE)
3. The most popular at recess is talking. (ACT)
4. Hoa is having a check-up. (MEDICINE)
5. In the countryside, people often know all the people in their (NEIGHBOR)
6. You must be careful when playing video games because they can be (ADDICT)
7. I'd like a nice orange. (JUICE)
8. Edison's most famous was the electronic bulb. (INVENT)
9. This dictionary is very for you to learn English. (USE)
10. I have time to play than my friends. (LITTLE)

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

1. - What time does the library close?
- It closes about half four.
2. Can you help me wash these dirty glasses?
3. We look the new words in the dictionary.
4. You shouldn't eat and watch TV the same time.
5. These cards are in alphabetical order and author.
6. Schools in Vietnam are different those in the USA.
7. - What is your date birth?
- November eighth.
8. Farmers are very hard-working. They work from morning night on their farms.
9. I like to live the countryside because people there are more friendly.
10. Mr. Minh is not at home now. He is work.

VI. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. My mother (not like) riding a motorbike.
2. When my father was young, he (drink) a lot of beer.
3. I'd like (tell) you something about myself.
4. Nam (study) homework in the living room now.
5. Be careful! The car (come)
6. I like (play) chess very much.
7. My mother (go) to the supermarket yesterday evening.
8. What you (do) tomorrow morning ?
9. Yesterday, I (have) an awful stomachache.
10. I like beef, and so (do) my sister.

VII. Read the passage and complete the blank with an appropriate word.

Tokyo, which is the (1) city of Japan, is one of the three (2) cities in the world. (3) the twelfth century, Japan's capital was an island city named Kyoto. Six hundred years later, many people (4) Kyoto moved east to a city called Yedo, renamed it Tokyo, and (5) this city the capital of all Japan, which is still is. Today, Tokyo is a (6) place. It (7) a center for business and education. It is also a center for religion. In (8) Tokyo university, the beautiful grounds of the Imperial Palace, the famous Imperial Hotel built (9) 1920 by a noted American, Frank Lloyd Wright, and many fine shops, stores, theaters, and (10) places can be found in this capital.

VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Americans like sport very much. One of the most popular kinds of sports in Autumn is football. All the high school and universities have their own teams.

In winter the most popular kind of sports is basketball. There is usually a match every evening in one school gymnasium or another. In some parts of the United States there is a lot of snow and ice. Many people like skiing and skating.

In the other two seasons, millions of Americans enjoy baseball. The schools have their games in spring, but the most important professional games are played during summer. Many people listen to the games on the radio, watch them on television or read about them on the newspapers.

Some also play tennis or golf and others go fishing. They like to stay outdoors because it is warm during the months of June, July and August.

1. What is one the most popular sport in Autumn?
.....
2. What is one the most popular sport in winter?
.....
3. Do American like skiing and skating?
.....
4. When are the most professional baseball games played?
.....
5. What is the weather like during the months of June, July and August?
.....

IX. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. father/ his/ time/ does/ often/ what/ free/ your/ in/ do?
.....
2. don't/ camping/ we/ have/ because/ we/ tent/ a/ go/ don't.
.....
3. he's/ tennis/ sports/ Phong/ and/ likes/ table/ Mr./ playing.
.....
4. park/ a/ goes/ week/ she/ the/ times/ to/ four.
.....
5. never/ walks/ school/ late/ Nhung/ she/ always/ is/ to/ and.
.....

6. friends/ their/ and/ often/ Trung/ kites/ how/ do/ his/ fly?

7. walking/ their/ mountain/ go/ the/ they/ house/ often/ in/ near.

8. yard/ doing/ the/ sister/ aerobics/ my/ is/ in.

9. sports/ play/ the/ which/ he/ weekends/ does/ on?

10. their/ listening/ children/ room/ in/ are/ to/ my/ music.

X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Lan and Thu are going visit Ha Long Bay.

2. Bill is going to visit Hue for three days.

3. My father is going to see Ngoc Son temple.

4. Mrs Lan always works in the afternoon.

5. Lan is my classmate.

6. They are going to have dinner in Mr Ba's house.

7. They are going to read some texts.

8. I am going to play tennis after class.

9. We are going to stay in Rex hotel tonight.

10. She is going to buy some milk.

KEY

CHƯƠNG I: ÔN TẬP KIẾN THỨC NGỮ PHÁP

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: TENSE

1. Choose the correct answers: *simple present or present continuous.*

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. is spending | 2. go | 3. are having | 4. is having | 5. have; leave |
| 6. fly | 7. am sitting | 8. Brings | 9. is studying | 10. is snowing |

2. Put the verbs in brackets: *present simple or present continuous.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. leaves | 2. are you crying |
| 3. are not watching | 4. does not speak |
| 5. am doing | 6. is playing |
| 7. go | 8. believe |
| 9. am having | 10. gives |

3. Choose the correct answers: *near future or future simple.*

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

4. Put the verbs in brackets: *present simple, past simple or future simple.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. goes | 2. are |
| 3. does not enjoy | 4. will meet |
| 5. went | 6. will go |
| 7. Did they plant | 8. Will he write |
| 9. Do you always meet | 10. picked |

5. Put the verbs in brackets: *future simple, near future or present continuous.*

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. is writing | 2. will do |
| 3. will be | 4. is not going to take |
| 5. are the teacher and her student doing | 6. are going to see |
| 7. are going to stay | 8. are always playing |
| 9. will get | 10. am going to move |

6. Put the verbs in brackets: *present simple, present continuous, past simple, future simple or near future.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. points; wants | 2. are you going; am going to have |
| 3. is knocking; will go; see | 4. Do you have; am going to catch; Do you want |
| 5. goes; is going | 6. am packing; will come |
| 7. Did you usually climb; were | 8. rises; sets; is rising |
| 9. is; is planting | 10. is Jim; drank; went is still sleeping |

7. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. C	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. C	6. A	7.D	8.A	9.C	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. A	16. C	17. C	18. B	19. A	20. D
21. D	22. D	23. B	24. C	25. C	26. B	27.B	28.A	29. B	30. B

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUN

1. Divide the words into three columns: singular noun/ non-countable noun/ plural noun.

Singular noun	Non-countable noun	Plural noun
foot	nice	women
chair	nature	teeth
lamp	milk	shoes
glass	water	jeans
goose	bread	scissors
desk	paint	feet
student	powder	tomatoes
room	yoghurt	geese

2. Complete the sentences with *there is/ are (not)*.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. There is | 2. Isn't there |
| 3. there is | 4. there isn't |
| 5. There are | 6. There is |
| 7. There isn't | 8. There is |
| 9. there aren't | 10. There is |

3. Look at the symbol at the end of each sentence to complete the sentences: ☺ = affirmative; ☹ = negative; o_O = interrogative

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. There is | 2. There aren't | 3. There is | 4. Are there | 5. are there |
| 6. There is | 7. There are | 8. Are there | 9. Are there; there are | 10. Are there |

4. Choose the correct answers.

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

5. Complete the phrase with suitable word.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. bar | 2. bottle | 3. pair | 4. piece | 5. packet |
| 6. glass | 7. bar | 8. pair | 9. bowl | 10. pair |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: BE AND HAVE FOR DESCRIPTION

1. a. Complete the sentence with form of *be* or *have*.

1. has 2. has 3. is 4. has

b. Read the sentence again and tick the correct picture.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A

c. Rewrite the sentence with the same meaning.

1. Her hair is long. 2. His beard is grey.
3. His pair of glasses is round. 4. His hair is short and curly.

2. Complete the sentences with form of *be* or *have*.

1. is; is; is; is; has; is; have; 2. is; is; are; is; is; has;
3. is; is; has; is; is; 4. is; is; is; are; are; is; are; is;
5. is; has; is; has; is; are; is;

3. Write sentences basing on available information. The answer may vary.

This is my new friend, Mark. Mark is a young man and handsome man. He is tall. His skin is tanned. He has an oval face. His hair is fair and short. His eyes are blue and large. He has long eyelashes. His lips are full. He has a straight and long nose.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: COMPARISON

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1. Change the form of **adjectives**.

	Comparative form	Superlative form
1.	smaller	smallest
2.	livelier	liveliest
3.	more unpleasant	most unpleasant
4.	sadder	saddest
5.	softer	softest
6.	hotter	hottest
7.	more destructive	most destructive
8.	uglier	ugliest
9.	deeper	deepest
10.	worse	worst
11.	further	furthest
12.	more modern	most modern
13.	more thoughtful	most thoughtful

14.	more boring	most boring
15.	elder/ older	eldest/ oldest
16.	easier	easiest
17.	harder working	hardest working
18.	naughtier	naughtiest
19.	better	best
20.	lovelier	loveliest

2. Choose the correct answers.

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

3. Complete the sentences with available words, using comparative *as ... as*.

1. as bright as 2. as many days 3. as pleasant as 4. as severe as
5. as hot today as 6. as strong as 7. as careful as

4. Circle the correct option.

1. most popular 2. more 3. smaller
4. very easy 5. better 6. most
7. better 8. Few 9. a little more expensive than



5. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Your house is further than I thought it was.
2. A train is slower than a bus.
3. This street is narrower than the next one.
4. Nam is more stupid than his sister.
5. February is cooler than July.
6. Ready-made clothes are cheaper than tailor-made clothes.
7. The hill is higher than I thought it was.
8. My aunt is younger than you think she is.
9. The river is deeper than he expected.
10. The sea was rougher than I had hoped.

6. Write sentences using comparative form.

1. Wood is heavier than leaf.
2. Boys are stronger than girls.
3. Country road is narrower than highway.
4. A bus is slower than a train.
5. A story-book is more interesting than a school-book.

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6. Nam/ Nam's brother is more industrious than his brother/ him.
7. Nam's/ Van's work is better than Van's/ Nam's work.
8. Lan/ Huong is older than Huong/ Lan.
9. This exercise/ The last exercise is more difficult than the last one/ this exercise.
10. Summer is hotter than spring.

7. Complete the sentences using superlative adjectives.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. the hottest | 2. the most pleasant | 3. the most intelligent | 4. the worst |
| 5. the greatest | 6. the best | 7. the ripest | 8. the prettiest |

8. What do you say in these situations? Use *superlative + ever* and the words in brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. That's the funniest joke I've ever heard.
2. This is the best coffee I've ever tasted.
3. She is the most generous person I've ever met.
4. That is the furthest I've ever run.
5. It is the worst mistake I've ever made.
6. Who's the most famous person you've ever met?

9. Complete the sentences, using superlative or comparative structure.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. the cheapest | 2. larger |
| 3. the smallest | 4. better |
| 5. the worst | 6. the most popular |
| 7. the most enjoyable | 8. more comfortable |
| 9. the quickest | 10. The oldest |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: MUST/ SHOULD (NOT)/ MIGHT/ CAN/ COULD/ BE ABLE TO

1. Complete the sentences with *must/mustn't*.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. must | 2. must | 3. must not | 4. must not | 5. must not |
| 6. must not | 7. must not | 8. must not | 9. must | 10. must not |

2. Complete with *should/should not*.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. should not | 2. should | 3. should not | 4. should | 5. should |
| 6. should | 7. should | 8. should | 9. should not | 10. should |

3. Complete the sentence with *will/ should/ might*.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. should | 2. might | 3. will | 4. should | 5. should |
| 6. might | 7. might | 8. will | 9. might | 10. will |

4. Choose the correct answers.

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

5. Complete the sentences with *can/ could/ be able to*.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. cannot | 2. can | 3. Will you be able to | 4. can | 5. will be able to |
| 6. can | 7. will be able to | 8. couldn't | 9. can | 10. couldn't |

6. Correct the false sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. will not be able to | 2. can |
| 3. could not | 4. will you be able to |
| 5. can | 6. cannot |
| 7. Can you | 8. cannot - will be able to |
| 9. can | 10. couldn't |

7. Complete the sentences with *must/ should/ might/ can/ could/ be able to*.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. must not | 2. might | 3. must | 4. will be able to | 5. couldn't; can |
| 6. should not | 7. should | 8. should not | 9. might | 10. Will she be able to |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6: WH-QUESTIONS: WHO/ WHAT/ WHOM/ WHEN/ WHERE/ HOW/ WHY

1. Complete the sentence with available question words.

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. What | 2. Who | 3. How | 4. When | 5. What time |
| 6. Where | 7. Why | 8. How much | 9. Which | 10. How often |

2. Make questions for the underlined parts.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. When does your school year start? | 2. Where is the hotel? |
| 3. When did you see her? | 4. To whom will Liz send these letters? |
| 5. What did her neighbor give her? | 6. When did they return to America? |
| 7. Why did she go to the doctor? | 8. How did they travel to the USA last month? |
| 9. Who bought a poster? | 10. Why did she go to the doctor? |

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3. Match a question in column A with an answer in column B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. E | 3. J | 4. B | 5. H |
| 6. G | 7. C | 8. I | 9. F | 10. D |

4. Match the sentences in column A with an answer in column B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. F | 4. I | 5. B |
| 6. H | 7. J | 8. D | 9. G | 10. E |

5. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

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

6. Complete the sentences with missing questions word to complete the conversation.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. What | 2. What | 3. Where | 4. How far |
| 5. How | 6. Who | 7. What time/ When | 8. Why |

7. Set up questions and answer basing on available words.

2. Why are the children happy?
They are happy because they receive lots of lucky money from their relatives.
3. How long do Diwali celebrations often last?
They often last about five days.
4. When is Thanksgiving celebrated in the USA?
It is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November.
5. What did people do during the Spring Festival?
People danced and played some folk games during the Spring Festival.

8. Correct false sentences.

1. **What time** do you get up in the morning? - At about five.
2. **How** do you spell your name? - M-O-N-A
3. **Why** does Tim like handball? - It's interesting.
4. **What** did you have for lunch with friends? - Sandwiches.
5. **How long** did you and Kevin stay in New York? - About three days.
6. **Where** does Ann usually go in the evening? - To her grandmother's
7. **Which** soup do you like? - Chicken soup.
8. **Where** does Ann usually go in the evening? - To the cinema.
9. **Who** do Carol and Bill visit on Sundays? - Their grandparents.
10. **What** does David usually drink with his breakfast? - Coffee.
11. **When** do you watch TV? - In the evening.
12. **Why** does Rachel stay in bed? - She is sick.
13. **How** do you go to the office? - By bicycle.

14. **How thick** is this book? - Five centimeters.
15. **How far** is it from Britain to USA? - I don't know.

9. Write question for the underlined part.

1. Where is the teacher right now?
2. Where is Dr. Green staying?
3. How do you go to your new office?
4. What do the construction workers do in the park?
5. What time does she leave for work?
6. What did he do after school yesterday?
7. Whom/ Who will she have dinner with tomorrow night?
8. Why will she sleep on her sofa tonight?
9. Who are studying Chemistry in the laboratory?
10. How long does it cost you to walk to school?

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: CONJUNCTIONS



1. Complete the sentence with *and/ but/ or/ so*.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. but | 2. so | 3. and | 4. and | 5. so |
| 6. but | 7. or | 8. and | 9. and | 10. so |

2. Complete with *and/ but/ or/ so/ because/ although*.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. because | 2. so | 3. Although; because | 4. Although; because | 5. because |
| 6. but | 7. or | 8. and | 9. so | 10. because |

3. Underline the mistakes and rewrite the correct sentences.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. but → so | 2. so → but | 3. and → but | 4. and → but | 5. because → so |
| 6. or → so | 7. and | 8. or | 9. or | 10. because |

1. We have a lot of time, so we will finish our project on time.
2. It was a windy and rainy night but I still decided to go out.
3. That apartment is small but expensive.
4. We live in the same building but we don't usually see each other.
5. The kid didn't study, so they failed the test.
6. Peter wasn't thirsty, so he drank five glasses of water.
7. Karen is rich but mean. He never helps the poor.
8. Be quick! Take a taxi, or you'll be late.
9. You should come in and buy the ticket now, or we won't be able to see that play.
10. I closed the window because it was cold.

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4. Combine the two sentences in one. (1)

1. I want to pass the exam, so I need to work hard.
2. Because he was the best candidate, he easily won the race.
3. She went to the shop, but she couldn't find anything she liked.
4. He was angry with her, so he didn't say a word.
5. He is outgoing and helpful.
6. The TV set I have now is broken, so I need a new one.
7. Because it was cold in here, I turned on the heater.
8. We have to do the shopping and clean the house.
9. The history test is easy, but it is long.
10. Fast food is convenient, but it is bad for health.

5. Combine the two sentences in one. (1)

1. and	2. or	3. although	4. because	5. but
6. although	7. and	8. so	9. because	10. but

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

1. Look at the symbol and make imperative sentences: positive ⇔ ☺; negative ⇔ ☹.
Number 1 is example for you.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Go upstairs! | 2. Don't swim in this lake! |
| 3. Do your homework! | 4. Don't football in the yard! |
| 5. Brush your teeth! | 6. Don't talk during the lesson! |
| 7. Don't feed the animals in the zoo! | 8. Read the instructions! |
| 9. Don't be late for school! | 10. Switch off your mobiles! |

2. Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Listen to | 2. Don't be | 3. Don't cheat | 4. Sit | 5. Pay |
| 6. Have | 7. Take | 8. Don't park | 9. Don't eat | 10. Concentrate |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. have | 2. will let | 3. will give | 4. get | 5. not be |
| 6. will be | 7. comes | 8. do not call | 9. need | 10. will do |

2. Choose the correct answers.

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

4. Rewrite these sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

- If you do not hurry up, you will be late for work.
- If I have money, I can lend you some.
- If I am late, let's start without me.
- If you don't bring this umbrella, you can get wet.
- Unless you leave me alone, I will call the police.
- If it is not snowy, we will go to school.
- If you do not drink too much coffee, you can sleep.
- If you want to stop the machine, press this button.
- If you do not make me some coffee, I will not give you one of my biscuits.
- If you do not work so much, you will not be tired.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10: A/AN

1. Complete the blanks with *a/ an*.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. a | 2. an | 3. a | 4. a | 5. an |
| 6. an | 7. a | 8. an | 9. a | 10. an |
| 11. an | 12. a | 13. a | 14. a | 15. a |
| 16. an | 17. a | 18. an | 19. a | 20. a |

2. Complete the sentences with *a/ an*.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. a | 2. an | 3. an | 4. a | 5. a |
| 6. an | 7. an | 8. a | 9. an | 10. an |

3. Complete the paragraph with *a/ an/ Ø*.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 1. Ø | 2. a | 3. Ø | 4. Ø | 5. a |
| 6. Ø | 7. Ø | 8. Ø | 9. Ø | 10. Ø |
| 11. Ø | 12. Ø | 13. Ø | | |

4. Choose the correct answers.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Ø | 2. Ø | 3. an | 4. an; an | 5. a; an |
| 6. an | 7. an | 8. Ø; Ø | 9. a | 10. Ø; Ø |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: PREPOSITION OF TIME: AT, IN, ON

1. Complete the sentence with *in/ on/ at*.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. at | 2. at | 3. at | 4. ⓧ; ⓧ | 5. at |
| 6. on | 7. in | 8. on | 9. in | 10. ⓧ |

2. Fill in the blank with a correct preposition.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. in | 2. in | 3. on | 4. in | 5. on |
| 6. in | 7. on | 8. at | 9. in | 10. in |

3. Fill in the blank with a correct preposition. (2)

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. on | 2. at | 3. in | 4. in | 5. in |
| 6. in | 7. in | 8. in | 9. at | 10. on |
| 11. at | 12. in | 13. in | 14. in | |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: PREPOSITION OF PLACE

1. Complete the sentences with preposition of place.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. at | 2. on | 3. in | 4. to | 5. at |
| 6. at | 7. in | 8. in | 9. at | 10. at |

2. Correct false sentences.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. at → in | 2. on → in | 3. in → at | 4. on → in | 5. to → at |
| 6. on → at | 7. in → on | 8. to → in | 9. in → at | 10. at → on |

3. Complete the sentences with missing preposition of place.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1. above | 2. On | 3. in | 4. at | 5. on |
| 6. over | 7. in | 8. at | 9. On | 10. on |
| 11. between | 12. in | 13. on | 14. in | 15. in |
| 16. in | 17. on | 18. at | 19. above | 20. at |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: QUANTIFIER

1. Complete the blank with *some/ any*.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. any | 2. some | 3. any | 4. some | 5. any |
| 6. any | 7. some | 8. any | 9. any | 10. any |

2. Complete the sentences with *in a few, few, a little or little*.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. a little | 2. Few | 3. a few | 4. little | 5. a little |
|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|

3. Complete this paragraph with *many/ few/ much/ little*.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. many | 2. much | 3. little | 4. much | 5. many |
| 6. few | 7. little | | | |

4. Choose the correct option.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. much | 2. little | 3. much | 4. many | 5. less |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|

5. Choose the best answers to complete these following sentences.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. D | 14. C | 15. A |
| 16. D | 17. A | 18. B | 19. B | 20. D |

6. Complete the sentence with a suitable quantifier. More than one answer may be possible.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Nobody | 2. a lot of | 3. much | 4. little | 5. many |
| 6. much | 7. little | 8. any | 9. any | 10. somebody |
| 11. any | 12. some | 13. anything | 14. any | 15. somebody |
| 16. some | 17. any | 18. nobody | 19. any | 20. anything |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 14: MAKING SUGGESTIONS



1. Choose the correct answers.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

2. Choose the sentence with the same meaning. Note: you can choose more than one correct answer.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. B; C | 2. A; C; D | 3. B; D | 4. A; C | 5. B; C |
|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|

3. Match a question/ answer in column A with an answer/ question in column B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. G | 3. I | 4. F | 5. A |
| 6. J | 7. E | 8. B | 9. H | 10. D |

4. Choose the correct answers.

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

5. Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. would you like to | 2. How about |
| 3. Shall | 4. Let's |
| 5. How about | 6. Let's |
| 7. How about | 8. Let's |
| 9. Let's | 10. How about |

CHƯƠNG II: BỘ ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 6

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 1

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. B được phát âm là /ð/; A, C, D được phát âm là /θ/
2. B không được phát âm; A, C, D được phát âm là /h/
3. B được phát âm là /i:/; A, C, D được phát âm là /aɪ/
4. C được phát âm là /i:/; A, B, D được phát âm là /eɪ/
5. D được phát âm là /ɒ/; A, B, C được phát âm là /ɔ:/
6. C được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /ə/
7. B được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /aɪ/
8. D được phát âm là /ə/; A, B, C được phát âm là /əʊ/
9. A được phát âm là /aɪ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /i/
10. B được phát âm là /e/; A, C, D được phát âm là /i:/

II. Odd one out

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

1. D là từ chỉ nghề nghiệp; A, B, C là từ chỉ thành viên trong gia đình
2. A là từ chỉ thành viên trong gia đình; B, C, D là từ chỉ số đếm
3. C là đại từ chỉ định "này"; A, B, D là từ để hỏi
4. D là mạo từ "một"; A, B, C là dạng của động từ "be"
5. B là chủ ngữ; A, C, D là tính từ sở hữu
6. D là tính từ sở hữu; A, B, C là từ chỉ nghề nghiệp
7. A là đại từ chỉ định "những cái này"; B, C, D chỉ đồ đạc, vật dụng
8. D là câu mệnh lệnh; A, B, C là câu chào/ tạm biệt

III. Provide the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. speaking (English speaking contest: cuộc thi hùng biện Tiếng Anh)
2. famous (be + famous for: nổi tiếng vì)
3. entertainment (kind of entertainment: trò giải trí)
4. second (the second floor: tầng 2)
5. sunny (Tính từ sunny bổ nghĩa cho danh từ weather; sunny weather: trời nắng)

6. better (Câu so sánh hơn kém: S1 + V + adj-er + than + S2)
7. longest (Câu so sánh hơn nhất: S + be + the + adj-est + ...)
8. nationality (nationality: quốc tịch)
9. electricity (waste electricity: lãng phí điện)
10. himself (Đại từ phản thân himself; Let him do it himself: Để tự anh ta làm việc đó)

IV. Complete the sentences using: some, a, an, any, few, little, lot of, lots of.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. little | 2. some | 3. some | 4. an | 5. little | 6. any; any |
| 7. lots of | 8. lots of | 9. lots of | 10. few | 11. some; some | 12. lot of |

V. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. does your son have; eats; drinks (Có usually → HTĐ x3)
2. are drinking (Có at the moment → HTTD)
3. speak (can + V-inf: có thể làm gì)
4. Does he eat (HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại)
5. will give (Có next week → TLD)
6. does not go (Có often → HTĐ)
7. is Mai; is playing (Có now → HTTD x2)
8. is coming (Có Look! → ám chỉ thời gian hiện tại → HTTD)
9. is there; to drink (HTĐ cho tình trạng ở hiện tại; to + V-inf: để làm gì)
10. is raining; rains (Có Oh, no → sau đó là lời phàn nàn về thời tiết hiện tại → ám chỉ thời điểm hiện tại → HTTD; HTĐ chỉ sự thật luôn đúng)

VI. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. in (in the country: ở vùng nông thôn) | 2. next (next to: ở bên cạnh) |
| 3. near (near: ở gần) | 4. in; of (in front of: đằng trước) |
| 5. on; of (on the left of: ở bên trái của) | 6. between (between: giữa) |
| 7. for (wait for: đợi ai/ cái gì) | 8. on (be on vacation: đang đi du lịch) |
| 9. from (come from: đến từ) | 10. at; up (throw at: ném vào; pick up: nhặt lên) |

VII. Fill in each blank with one of the words from the box.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. name | 2. breakfast | 3. orange juice | 4. noodles | 5. half |
| 6. fish | 7. potatoes | 8. have | 9. On | 10. restaurant |

Bài dịch và giải chi tiết:

(1) Tên tôi là Dương và đây là chị gái tôi Nga. Chúng tôi là học sinh cấp II ở Hà Nội. Chúng tôi ăn (2) sáng lúc 6:15. Chúng tôi không ăn nhiều vào bữa sáng. Chúng tôi thường xuyên ăn bánh mì và sữa và uống (3) nước cam. Đến bữa trưa, chúng tôi thường xuyên ăn (4) mì hoặc cơm với cá, gà và đồ. Lúc đó là khoảng 11:30.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 6 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

Chúng tôi thường ăn tối lúc 6 giờ (5) 30 phút. Đó là bữa thịnh soạn trong ngày và chúng tôi ăn thịt bò hoặc (6) cá kèm rau và (7) khoai tây hoặc cơm. Chúng tôi (8) uống nước cam sau bữa ăn. (9) Vào tối Thứ Bảy, chúng tôi tới (1) nhà hàng để ăn tối lúc tầm 8 giờ.

VIII. Read the email and answer the questions.

1. They are in Da Lat.
2. It is cool in the morning and quite cold at night.
3. No, they don't.
4. Yes, it is.
5. They will come back tomorrow.

Giải chi tiết:

- (1) My parents and I are having a great summer trip in Da Lat. ...
- (2) The weather is cool in the morning and quite cold at night. ...
- (3) We rent a villa instead of staying in a hotel.
- (4) It is big and quiet because there are just few people here. The view, however, is totally wonderful. ...
- (5) We will go back to Ho Chi Minh City tomorrow. I will miss Da Lat so much.

IX. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. The park has many trees and flowers.
2. Are there three bedrooms upstairs?
3. How populous is Hanoi?
4. Lake Street is shorter than Baker Street.
5. Nobody in his class is older than he.
6. It is raining, so we can't go out.
7. The camera costs very much.
8. How much do those chairs cost?
9. The population of the world is six billion.
10. It is a very beautiful house.

X. Use the suggestions to write in full sentences.

1. My aunt has a small garden and grows a few trees.
2. The world needs more food because there are more people.
3. We do/ are doing many bad things to the environment.
4. When you don't need light, switch it off.
5. There is much noise from many vehicles in city.
6. Living in a country is more peaceful than living in a city.
7. How many rice and vegetables does he produce?
8. Daewoo Hotel is the tallest building in our city.
9. Man plants and animals are in danger because we are destroying them.
10. John and Nick are from USA and they speak American English.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 2

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. D được phát âm là /aɪ/; A, B, C được phát âm là /ɪ/
2. B được phát âm là /k/; A, C, D được phát âm là /tʃ/
3. A được phát âm là /aɪ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /i/
4. D được phát âm là /ə/; A, B, C được phát âm là /i/
5. A không được phát âm; B, C, D được phát âm là /h/
6. D được phát âm là /v/; A, B, C được phát âm là /eɪ/
7. B được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /aɪ/
8. A được phát âm là /au/; B, C, D được phát âm là /v/
9. C được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /e/
10. A được phát âm là /z/; B, C, D được phát âm là /s/

II. Odd one out

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

1. D là câu chào tạm biệt; A B C là từ chỉ các buổi trong ngày
2. C là danh từ; A, B, D là tính từ
3. A là danh từ; B, C, D là đại từ nhân xưng
4. D là câu thể hiện sự đồng ý; A, B, C là dạng của động từ "be"
5. C nghĩa là "cửa sổ"; A, B, D là từ chỉ dụng cụ học tập
6. D nghĩa là "đường phố"; A, B, C là từ chỉ dụng cụ học tập
7. D là dạng của động từ "be"; A, B, C là động từ thường
8. A nghĩa là "đồng hồ"; B, C, D đều liên quan tới trường học
9. D nghĩa là "tòa nhà" (do con người tạo ra); A, B, C là chỉ các địa điểm có sẵn trong thiên nhiên
10. C nghĩa là "tuyệt vời"; A, B, D để chỉ kích thước

III. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the adjectives in brackets.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. wettest | 2. hottest | 3. largest | 4. smaller |
| 5. highest | 6. longest | 7. highest | 8. cheaper |

1, 2, 3, 5, 6: Câu so sánh hơn nhất: S + be + the + adj-est + ...

4, 8: Câu so sánh hơn kém: S1 + be + adj-er + than + S2

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IV. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct it.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>few</i> → <i>much</i> | 2. <i>much</i> → <i>many</i> |
| 3. <i>many</i> → <i>much</i> | 4. <i>need</i> → <i>needs</i> |
| 5. <i>fly</i> → <i>are flying</i> | 6. <i>Not</i> → <i>Do not</i> |
| 7. <i>Why</i> → <i>What</i> | 8. <i>many</i> → <i>much</i> |
| 9. <i>little</i> → <i>few</i> | 10. <i>What</i> → <i>How</i> |

V. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>produces</i> (Có every year → HTĐ) | 2. <i>are wasting</i> (Có at the moment → HTTD) |
| 3. <i>Will he buy</i> (Có next month → TLD) | 4. <i>is; flows</i> (HTĐ chỉ sự thật luôn đúng) |
| 5. <i>do not grow</i>
(HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại) | 6. <i>playing</i>
(Đưa ra lời gợi ý: What about + V-ing) |
| 7. <i>has; are</i> (HTĐ chỉ sự thật luôn đúng) | 8. <i>throw</i> (Should + V-inf: nên làm gì) |
| 9. <i>will visit</i> (Có this summer → TLD) | 10. <i>studies</i> (Có in the afternoon → HTĐ)
<i>is playing</i> (Có now → HTTD) |

VI. Fill in the blanks with *a, an, some or any*.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>any</i> | 2. <i>any</i> | 3. <i>an</i> | 4. <i>some</i> | 5. <i>some</i> |
| 6. <i>an</i> | 7. <i>some</i> | 8. <i>some</i> | 9. <i>some</i> | 10. <i>an</i> |

VI. Read the text and decide T (true) or F (false).

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Giải chi tiết:

- (1) My name is Nga and my best friend is Lan. ...
- (2) Every day, my father takes us to school on his motorbike.
- (3) She is an intelligent girl.
- (4) Her favourite subject is math.
- (5) We usually help each other with our homework. ...

VII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. They arrived in Da Lat.
2. It is famous for its waterfall, lakes and flower gardens.
3. It was fine, warm and sunny.
4. They bought lots of souvenirs and two nice sweaters.
5. They had dinner at a lovely little restaurant.

Giải chi tiết:

- (1) We arrived in Da Lat yesterday. ...
- (2) Da Lat is very famous for its waterfall, lakes and flower gardens.
- (3) The first two days the weather was fine, warm and sunny. ...
- (4) so we bought lots of souvenirs and two nice sweaters for you.
- (5) In the evening we had dinner at a lovely little restaurant ...

VIII. Make questions for these answers.

1. Does she like lemonade? / Is lemonade her favourite drink?
2. Are there any bananas in the fridge?
3. What would you like to have?
4. What program on TV do you like?
5. How do you feel?
6. What does she like?
7. When would they like to go to the party? / What would you like to do?
8. Is there any fruit in the fridge?
9. How many eggs are there in the fridge?
10. Does she feel tired? / Is she tired?

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IX. Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. This is Mr. Lam's house. | 2. Mr and Mrs Brown's daughter is Daisy. |
| 3. What is his address? | 4. How many students does your class have? |
| 5. They are Hung and Hai. | 6. What is your father's job? |
| 7. Binh is Lan's brother. | 8. Nam is Mr Hung's son. |
| 9. His school has forty teachers. | 10. Is there a big living room in her house? |

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 3

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. C được phát âm là /i/; A, B, D được phát âm là /æ/
2. D được phát âm là /ə/; A, B, C được phát âm là /e/
3. B được phát âm là /aɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /ɪ/
4. A được phát âm là /əʊ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /ʌ/

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5. C được phát âm là /əʊ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /aʊ/
6. B được phát âm là /əʊ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /ɒ/
7. C được phát âm là /əʊ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /aʊ/
8. D được phát âm là /aɪ/; A, B, C được phát âm là /ɪ/
9. C được phát âm là /h/; A, B, D được phát âm là /w/
10. A được phát âm là /eɪ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /ɔɪ/

II. Odd one out

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

1. C nghĩa là "nhà máy"; A, B, D là từ chỉ nơi chứa nước
2. D nghĩa là "ngôi đền"; A, B, C là giới từ chỉ địa điểm
3. B nghĩa là "nhà hàng"; A, C, D đều chỉ thực vật
4. C nghĩa là "bạn bè"; A, B, D là từ chỉ địa điểm
5. A là tính từ; B, C, D là danh từ
6. C nghĩa là "thời gian biểu"; A, B, D là từ chỉ môn học
7. D nghĩa là "việc nhà"; A, B, C là từ chỉ môn thể thao
8. D nghĩa là "ngày hôm nay"; A, B, C là tên các ngày trong tuần
9. B là danh từ; A, C, D là động từ
10. B nghĩa là "vòi hoa sen"; A, C, D là chỉ các bữa ăn trong ngày

III. Fill in each blank with the correct form of a verb from the list.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. are; want | 2. playing |
| (S + be + adj; want to + V-inf: muốn làm gì) | (like + V-ing: thích làm gì) |
| 3. eats (HTĐ; eat: ăn) | 4. Hates (HTĐ; hate: ghét) |
| 5. are listening | 6. Do; have |
| (HTTD; listen: nghe) | (HTĐ; have a holiday: hưởng ngày nghỉ lễ) |
| 7. is there (there + be: có) | 8. is watering (HTTD; water: tưới) |
| 9. Jogging (Jogging: môn đi bộ) | |

IV. Circle the correct word.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. too many | 2. a little | 3. with | 4. How much | 5. aren't |
| 6. too much | 7. any | 8. Don't | 9. are cutting | 10. a few |

1. bottles là danh từ số nhiều
2. sugar là danh từ số ít
3. with + sth: bằng cái gì
4. milk là danh từ không đếm được

5. *trash cans* là danh từ số nhiều
6. *power* là danh từ không đếm được
7. *any* dùng trong câu hỏi
8. Câu mệnh lệnh phủ định
9. Hiện tại tiếp diễn: S + be + V-ing
10. *fruit trees* là danh từ đếm được

V. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. goes (Có often → HTĐ)
2. is raining (Có now → HTTD)
3. warms; gives
(HTĐ cho sự thật luôn đúng x2)
4. is running
(Có Look: nhìn kìa → HTTD)
5. goes (Có every day → HTĐ)
6. does not work (HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại)
7. rains (HTĐ chỉ sự thật luôn đúng);
is raining (Có now → HTTD)
8. points; wants
(HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại x2)
9. is cooking (Có at the moment → HTTD);
cooks (HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại)
10. meet
(HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại)

V. Give the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. shorter than
 2. the longest
 3. the highest
 4. better
 5. the busiest
 6. simpler than
 7. taller than
 8. thicker than
 9. the longest
 10. higher than
- 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10: Câu so sánh hơn kém: S1 + be + adj-er + than + S2
 2, 3, 5, 9: Câu so sánh hơn nhất: S + be + adj-est + ...

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. C | 14. D | 15. C |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. C | 19. D | 20. C |

1. from + quốc gia: đến từ ...
2. English (adj): quốc tịch Anh
3. So sánh hơn nhất: S + be + adj-est + ...
4. capital city: thành phố thủ đô
5. rain: mưa
6. population: dân số
7. tall: cao
8. be + ... + tall: (người) cao bao nhiêu
9. So sánh hơn nhất: S + be + adj-est + ...
10. nationality: quốc tịch
11. thick: dày
12. much: nhiều
13. any dùng cho câu phủ định
14. How long: dài bao nhiêu
15. How long: bao lâu (thời gian)
16. China: Trung Quốc;
Great Wall: Vạn Lý Trường Thành

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17. *travel to*: đi tới (đi xa)

18. *start*: bắt đầu, khởi nguồn
(đối với sông biển)

19. *The Nile River*: Sông Nin

20. *beaches*: bãi biển

VII. Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B or C) to each space.

1. C

2. B

3. A

4. C

5. C

6. C

7. B

8. B

9. B

10. B

Giải chi tiết:

1. *family*: gia đình

2. So sánh hơn kém

3. *They are all nice people*:

4. *help*: giúp đỡ

Họ đều là người tốt

5. *for example*: ví dụ

6. *go to work*: đi làm

7. *live next to*: sống ở nhà bên cạnh

8. *many* + danh từ số nhiều

9. *neighborhood*:

10. *love*: yêu quý

khu dân cư, cộng đồng nơi sống

VIII. Read the passage and answer the question.

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. T

Giải chi tiết:

(1) (2) Da Nang is one of the most peaceful cities in Viet Nam with a lot of beautiful beaches.

(3) It is not only a beautiful city but also a safe place to live in. ...

(4) There is no beggar here and the air is fresh. ...

(5) The food here is very fresh and the price is cheaper than that in Ho Chi Minh City.

IX. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. How old is she?

2. Where does she live?

3. That is Nga's book.

4. It is a small house.

5. That yard is big.

6. What does Lan do?

7. How many rooms does your house have?

8. When is your birthday?

9. There is a cinema behind the bookstore.

10. This classroom is new and modern.

X. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. What will you do after school?

2. What does he do every afternoon?

3. What do they do after school?

4. What time does Nga get up every day?

5. When does she go to school?
6. What time do classes start and end?
7. What does she do after lunch?
8. What do you do every day?
9. What do you usually have for breakfast?
10. How many brothers and sisters does Nga have?

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 4

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. C được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /æ/
2. D được phát âm là /ə/; A, B, C được phát âm là /e/
3. C được phát âm là /aɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /ɪ/
4. A được phát âm là /əʊ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /ʌ/
5. C được phát âm là /əʊ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /aʊ/
6. A được phát âm là /s/; B, C, D được phát âm là /z/
7. C được phát âm là /ð/; A, B, D được phát âm là /θ/
8. B không được phát âm; A, C, D được phát âm là /k/
9. D được phát âm là /dʒ/; A, B, C được phát âm là /g/
10. B được phát âm là /əʊ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /aʊ/

II. Odd one out

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

1. D là tính từ; A, B, C là giới từ chỉ địa điểm
2. B nghĩa là "cửa hàng sách"; A, C, D là từ chỉ các loại sách báo
3. D nghĩa là "bệnh viện"; A, B, C là từ chỉ người
4. D nghĩa là "nhà máy"; A, B, C là từ chỉ đơn vị hành chính
5. A nghĩa là "công viên"; B, C, D là từ chỉ các loại nhà
6. D là từ chỉ nơi chứa nước do con người tạo ra; A, B, C là từ chỉ nơi chứa nước trong tự nhiên
7. D nghĩa là "chim"; A, B, C là từ chỉ bộ phận trên cây

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8. D là từ nối; A, B, C là giới từ chỉ địa điểm
9. D là danh từ; A, B, C là tính từ
10. C nghĩa là "quốc gia"; A, B, D là từ liên quan đến trường học

III. Match the words in the box with their definitions.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. chest | 2. head | 3. foot | 4. shoulder | 5. Finger |
| 6. arm | 7. hand | 8. knee | 9. leg | 10. toe |

1.	Bộ phận ở nửa thân trên, trước thân người, nằm giữa cổ và bụng
2.	Bộ phận ở nửa thân trên, bao chứa mắt, mũi, miệng, não
3.	Bộ phận dưới nhất của chân, dưới mắt cá chân, người và động vật đứng lên nó
4.	1 trong 2 bộ phận nằm giữa phần trên cánh tay và cổ
5.	Một trong bốn bộ phận cơ thể nhô ra từ bàn tay (hoặc nắm, nếu bao gồm cả ngón cái)
6.	1 trong 2 bộ phận dài của cơ thể nhô ra từ nửa thân trên, nối giữa vai và bàn tay
7.	Bộ phận cơ thể ở nửa dưới cánh tay, bao chứa ngón tay và ngón cái
8.	Khớp nối giữa nửa trên và nửa dưới của chân, uốn cong ở giữa
9.	Một trong số những bộ phận dài của cơ thể, nối giữa bàn chân với thân
10.	Một trong số năm bộ phận nhô ra từ bàn chân

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IV. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. go | 2. had been | 3. eats | 4. would not do; were | 5. meet |
| 6. takes | 7. will be | 8. had worn | 9. were; would go | 10. tries |

3, 6, 7, 10: Câu điều kiện loại 1: S + present simple, S + *will, can, may* + V-inf
S + present simple, present simple

1, 5: S + present simple, V-inf

4, 9: Câu điều kiện loại 2: S + past simple, S + *would, could, might* + V-inf

2, 8: Câu điều kiện loại 3: S + past perfect, S + *would have* + V3

V. Circle the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>younger</i> → <i>youngest</i> | 2. <i>busyer</i> → <i>busier</i> | 3. <i>does</i> → <i>is</i> |
| 4. <i>that</i> → <i>those</i> | 5. <i>me</i> → <i>mine</i> | |
| 6. <i>smaller than Mexico City much</i> → <i>much smaller than Mexico City</i> | | |
| 7. <i>colder</i> → <i>coldest</i> | 8. <i>taller</i> → <i>tallest</i> | |
| 9. <i>French</i> → <i>France</i> | 10. <i>best</i> → <i>better</i> | |

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

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

1. *How many* + danh từ số nhiều: Bao nhiêu ...
2. *Any* dùng trong câu hỏi; không dùng *a* vì *posters* là danh từ số nhiều
3. *On foot*: đi bộ; *by bus*: bằng xe bus, *by motorbike*: bằng xe máy
4. *At break time*: vào giờ nghỉ
5. *On* + ngày
6. *There are*: có ...
7. *Our house* là danh từ số ít → *Vs/es; have: có*
8. A bị thiếu *to*; B thiếu *of*; *between* + N1 + N2 → chọn C
9. *Bao and Hoa* = *they* → tính từ sở hữu là *their*
10. HTTD: *Are* + *they* + *V-ing*

VII. Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. from | 2. teaches | 3. near | 4. empty |
| 5. expensive | 6. also | 7. cheapest | 8. most |

☞ Bài dịch và giải thích chi tiết:

John Robinson là một giáo viên Anh ngữ (1) đến từ Mỹ. Ông ấy (2) đạy Tiếng Anh ở một trường cấp III ở Hà Nội. Giờ ông đang tìm một căn hộ (3) gần trường học. Có 3 căn hộ (4) còn trống. Căn đầu tiên khá lớn. Nó khá là tiện nghi nhưng quá (5) đắt. Căn thứ hai cũng rất đẹp, nhưng nó cũng đắt. Căn cuối thì nhỏ hơn hai căn kia, nhưng nó là căn (7) rẻ nhất trong số ba căn. Nó có 1 phòng khách sáng sủa, 2 phòng ngủ, 1 căn bếp rộng và hiện đại. Ông Robinson nghĩ rằng căn thứ ba là lựa chọn phù hợp (8) nhất cho gia đình ông.

VIII. Read the text and answer the question.

1. It is nearly 800,000 people.
2. The city part on the east bank is more spacious.
3. The city part on the west bank is more crowded.
4. The Han River Bridge is the newest.
5. It is one of the beautiful beaches in the world.

☞ Giải thích chi tiết:

- (1) Da Nang has a population of nearly 800,000 people. ...
- (2) The city part on the east bank is newest and more spacious.
- (3) The city part on the west bank is more crowded. ...

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(4) The Han River Bridge is the newest one now. ...

(5) Among them, Non Nuoc Beach is one of the beautiful beaches in the world. ...

IX. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. It takes me half an hour to get to work.
2. Is this the cheapest computer you have?
3. How much does this dictionary cost?
4. You don't have to finish the work today.
5. Tom's collection has over eight hundred stamps.
6. We are interested in playing football.
7. You don't have as many book as me.
8. It takes the boy three hours a day to learn the lessons.
9. There are over 30 million books in the library.
10. What a terrible weather!

X. Write in full sentence using the given words.

1. Could you tell me how to get to the police station please?
2. How much does it cost to mail a letter to the USA?
3. In the future, we will spend more money on lesson work.
4. My brother works as an engineer in a factory in the suburb of the capital.
5. Eating and talking with friends are the most commons ways to relax at recess in many countries.
6. Mai and I are penpals. We write to each other regularly.
7. How much does it cost to mail a local letter to your country?
8. Excuse me. Could you show me the way to Horizon Hotel?
9. It takes us one hour to finish the work.
10. I need to buy three envelopes and five stamps to Australia.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 5

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. D được phát âm là /e/; A, B, C được phát âm là /v/

2. C được phát âm là /k/; A, B, D được phát âm là /tʃ/

3. C được phát âm là /v/; A, B, D được phát âm là /Δ/
4. A được phát âm là /h/; B, C, D được phát âm là /w/
5. B được phát âm là /v/; A, C, D được phát âm là /f/
6. B được phát âm là /ɔ:/; A, C, D được phát âm là /ɑ:/
7. C được phát âm là /ei/; A, B, D được phát âm là /i/
8. C được phát âm là /k/; A, B, D được phát âm là /tʃ/
9. A được phát âm là /t/; B, C, D được phát âm là /ju:/
10. C được phát âm là /s/; A, B, D được phát âm là /z/

II. Odd one out

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

1. C nghĩa là "nhà máy"; A, B, D là chỉ nơi chứa nước
2. C nghĩa là "ngôi đền"; A, B, D là giới từ chỉ địa điểm
3. D nghĩa là "hoa"; A, B, C là từ chỉ địa điểm
4. C nghĩa là "bạn bè"; A, B, D là từ chỉ địa điểm
5. A là tính từ; B, C, D là danh từ
6. D là trạng từ; A, B, C là tính từ
7. B nghĩa là "hồ nước"; A, C, D liên quan tới cây cối
8. D nghĩa là "ngôi nhà"; A, B, C là từ chỉ đơn vị hành chính
9. A là động từ "đi lại"; B, C, D là danh từ chỉ phương tiện giao thông
10. C là danh từ; A, B, D là động từ

III. Complete the sentence with the words in the box. (You may change the word form.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. fixed (have teeth fixed: đi chữa răng) | 2. check up (check up: kiểm tra) |
| 3. eats (eat: ăn) | 4. forgot (forget: quên) |
| 5. receives (receive: nhận) | 6. did not have (have a health examination: đi khám) |
| 7. irons (iron: là (quần áo)) | 8. spoke (speak: nói) |
| 9. tidied (tidy: rửa) | 10. polished (polish: đánh bóng, chùi) |

IV. Put a correct preposition in each blank.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. at (at + giờ) | 2. up (wash up: rửa) |
| 3. up (look up: tra (từ)) | 4. at (at the same time: đồng thời) |
| 5. by (by author: (sắp xếp) theo tên tác giả) | 6. from (different from: khác với) |
| 7. of (date of birth: ngày sinh) | 8. till (from ... to ...: từ ... tới ...) |
| 9. in
(live in the countryside: sống ở vùng nông thôn) | 10. at (at work: làm việc) |

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V. Find and correct mistakes in the following sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>wanted</i> → <i>want</i> | 2. <i>ago ten minutes</i> → <i>ten minutes ago</i> |
| 3. <i>washes</i> → <i>washes</i> | 4. <i>no</i> → <i>don't</i> |
| 5. <i>can't</i> → <i>can</i> | 6. <i>happily</i> → <i>happy</i> |
| 7. <i>did ... not</i> → <i>didn't</i> | 8. <i>and</i> → <i>with</i> |
| 9. <i>for me</i> → <i>me</i> | 10. <i>at</i> → <i>after</i> |

VI. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Did you see</i>
(Có last night → QKĐ) | 2. <i>Starts; finishes</i>
(HTĐ cho tình trạng ở hiện tại x2) |
| 3. <i>is cooking</i>
(HTĐ thể hiện sự phản nản) | 4. <i>to buy</i>
(decide to V-inf: quyết định làm gì) |
| 5. <i>fell; broke</i>
(QKĐ cho hành động đã xảy ra trong QK x2) | 6. <i>taking</i>
(interested in V-ing: thích làm gì) |
| 7. <i>to be (have to V-inf: phải làm gì);</i>
<i>will it be (Có tomorrow → TLD)</i> | 8. <i>didn't visit</i>
(Có last Sunday → QKĐ) |
| 9. <i>am not having; am going</i>
(Có at the moment → HTĐ x2) | 10. <i>is flying</i>
(Có Look: Nhìn kìa → HTĐ) |

VII. Read the passage and circle the best option to complete it.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. HTĐ: S + <i>doesn't/ don't</i> + V-inf | 2. <i>a cup of coffee</i> : một tách cà phê |
| 3. <i>anything</i> : một chút gì | 4. <i>a glass of milk</i> : một cốc sữa |
| 5. <i>at</i> + giờ | 6. Tôi ăn (6) <u>bữa</u> tối lúc 6:30 tối. |
| 7. Tôi là người ăn chay, vậy nên tôi không ăn (7) <u>thịt</u> hoặc cá | |
| 8. <i>fruit juice</i> : nước hoa quả | |

VIII. Read the passage and choose the best option for each question.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. B | 10. D |
1. *be married*: kết hôn
2. *go to university*: nhập học đại học
3. QKĐ cho hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc
4. *in* + năm
5. *to* + V: để làm gì
6. QKĐ cho hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc, *chairman* là danh từ số ít → chọn *was*
7. QKĐ cho hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc
8. So sánh hơn nhất
9. *want to V*: muốn làm gì
10. *collecting*: việc thu thập

IX. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. How much does it cost to send a letter oversea?
2. I need a fifty thousand dong phone card.
3. I will tell you about my family.
4. How much is a letter to the USA?
5. Could you please tell me the way to the stadium?
6. The hospital is opposite the police station and between the bakery and the school.
7. The railway station is far from the city center.
8. The stamps and the envelopes are 10,000.
9. It is a long way from here to the beach.
10. Could you show me the way to the nearest bus stop?

X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Where is the souvenir shop?
2. How far is it from your house to the supermarket?
3. How long does it take Mr. Lam to walk to work?
4. How do they go to Ho Chi Minh City?
5. Who/ Whom will Trung mail his letter to?
6. How much do the stamps for my letter cost?
7. Why does Minh need a phone card?
8. How many stamps are there in Nam's collection?
9. What would you like to buy?
10. How often does Tom phone his uncle?

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 6

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. D được phát âm là /ɔ:/; A, B, C được phát âm là /eɪ/
2. B được phát âm là /ə/; A, C, D được phát âm là /e/
3. B được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /aɪ/
4. A được phát âm là /aɪ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /i/
5. C được phát âm là /u:/; A, B, D được phát âm là /əʊ/
6. D được phát âm là /u:/; A, B, C được phát âm là /ɔ:/

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7. B được phát âm là /u/; A, C, D được phát âm là /əʊ/
8. A được phát âm là /i/; B, C, D được phát âm là /aɪ/
9. B được phát âm là /v/; A, C, D được phát âm là /ʌ/
10. D được phát âm là /ɔ:/; A, B, C được phát âm là /ʊ/

II. Odd one out

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

1. C nghĩa là "thời gian biểu"; A, B, D là tên các môn học
2. D nghĩa là "công việc nhà"; A, B, C là tên các môn thể thao
3. D nghĩa là "ngày hôm nay"; A, B, C là tên các thứ trong tuần
4. B là danh từ; A, C, D là động từ
5. B nghĩa là "vòi hoa sen"; A, C, D là tên các bữa ăn trong ngày
6. D là danh từ; A, B, C là tính từ
7. C nghĩa là "thành phố"; A, B, D đều liên quan tới trường học
8. B là danh từ; A, C, D là động từ
9. D nghĩa là "ngôi trường"; A, B, C là từ chỉ nghề nghiệp
10. B là tân ngữ; A, C, D là tính từ sở hữu

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III. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. about (a book about: cuốn sách nói về) | 2. on (try on: thử (quần áo)) |
| 3. from (far from ... to ...: từ ... tới ... xa) | 4. in (in the world: trên thế giới) |
| 5. about (worry about: lo lắng về) | 6. in (interested in: thích gì) |
| 7. for (famous for: nổi tiếng vì) | 8. for (work for: làm việc cho) |
| 9. to (talk to: nói chuyện với) | 10. into (slice into: thái lát ra) |

IV. Each sentence has 1 mistake. Underline it and rewrite the correct sentence.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. at → * | 2. fewer → less |
| 3. weeks → week | 4. What → Why |
| 5. to play → playing | 6. thousand → thousands |
| 7. like → look like | 8. the → * |
| 9. houseworks → housework | 10. floors → floor |

V. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. were; had

(QKD x2: Khi anh trai tôi và tôi còn nhỏ, chúng tôi nuôi hai con mèo và một con chó.)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 2. are learning; will have | (Có It's 8.00 now → HTTD) |
| | (→ At 9.00 là thời điểm trong tương lai → TLĐ) |
| 3. isn't working | (Có at the moment → HTTD) |
| 4. does it cost | (HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại) |
| 5. are going to have | (TLG chỉ sự việc được dự định trước) |
| 6. will travel | (Có next month → TLĐ) |
| 7. to help | (Would like to + V-inf: thích làm gì) |
| 8. going | (get used to + V-ing: trở nên quen với việc gì) |

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. how tall: cao bao nhiêu | 2. look for: tìm kiếm |
| 3. at: ở, tại | 4. from: từ |
| 5. near: gần | 6. go to bed: đi ngủ |
| 7. QKD: Did + S + V-inf | 8. how to cook: cách nấu nướng |
| 9. not yet: vẫn chưa | 10. HTĐ: S + Vs/es |

VII. Read the passage and choose the best option. Circle A, B, C or D? (10points)

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. on + ngày | 2. ... ông ấy làm việc ở một (2) <u>bệnh viện</u> nơi ông chăm sóc trẻ ... |
| 3. chủ ngữ là children → "be" là are | 4. go by bus: đi bằng xe bus |
| 5. start job: bắt đầu công việc | 6. quarter to five = 04:45 |
| 7. HTĐ: S + Vs/es | 8. in the evening: vào (các) buổi tối |
| 9. look at: nhìn vào | 10. talk about: nói về |

VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Thang Long Bridge is the longest one in Hanoi. | 3. There are lots of trees. |
| 2. She often goes to the parks and the zoos. | 5. It is monkeys. |
| 4. Yes, it is. | |

Giải thích chi tiết:

- (1) Thang Long Bridge is the longest one in Hanoi. ...
 (2) I often go to the parks and the zoos on Sunday.

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(3) The parks have lots of trees. ...

(4) (5) I like going to Thu Le Zoo very much because it has a lot of different animals, especially monkeys – my favourite animal.

IX. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. The store is in front of my house.
2. The museum is in the neighborhood.
3. My school has a flower garden.
4. Minh lives in a five-room house.
5. His mother works as a nurse in the hospital.
6. Thu's house isn't far from the river.
7. That school is ours.
8. This is an old but interesting book.
9. I usually go to school on foot.
10. My mother goes to work by bicycle every day.

X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. What is there behind her house?
2. Where do you live? / What is your address?
3. How many toy stores does your street have?
4. How many students are there in the class?
5. How is your school? / What is your school like?
6. What secondary school does she go to?
7. Where do they work?
8. When do you have English?
9. How many brothers does Lan have?
10. Who helps you do your homework?

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 7

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. D được phát âm là /ʌ/; A, B, C được phát âm là /u:/

2. A được phát âm là /aɪ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /ɪ/

3. B được phát âm là /aɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /i/
4. A được phát âm là /eə/; B, C, D được phát âm là /ɪə/
5. C được phát âm là /u:/; A, B, D được phát âm là /ɒ/
6. C được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /æ/
7. D được phát âm là /ɔ:/; A, B, C được phát âm là /e/
8. B được phát âm là /aɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /ɪ/
9. A được phát âm là /əʊ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /ʌ/
10. C được phát âm là /əʊ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /aʊ/

II. Odd one out

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

1. D là trạng từ; A, B, C là tính từ
2. B nghĩa là "hồ nước"; A, C, D đều liên quan đến thực vật
3. D nghĩa là "ngôi nhà"; A, B, C để chỉ đơn vị hành chính
4. A nghĩa là "đi lại"; B, C, D để chỉ phương tiện đi lại
5. C là danh từ; A, B, D là động từ
6. C nghĩa là "nhà máy"; A, B, D để chỉ nơi chứa nước
7. D là danh từ; A, B, C là giới từ chỉ địa điểm
8. A nghĩa là "học sinh"; B, C, D đều chỉ đồ vật
9. C nghĩa là "bạn bè"; A, B, D đều chỉ địa điểm
10. A là tính từ; B, C, D là danh từ

III. Tìm và khoanh tròn lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. doing → to do | 2. not got → did not get |
| 3. go always → always go | 4. less → fewer |
| 5. play → playing | 6. ten-minutes → ten-minute |
| 7. million → million of | 8. has → is having |
| 9. very good → very well | 10. too → either |

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

IV. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc

1. going (enjoy + V-ing: thích làm gì)
2. are you doing; am watching (Có at the moment → HTTD x2)
3. were (Từ năm 2000 đến năm 2004 là khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ)

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4. *is being built* (Có *now* → HTTD, dùng bị động: Một ngôi trường đang được xây dựng)
5. *Will you be* (Câu điều kiện loại 1: If + present simple, S + *will, can, may* + V-inf)
6. *returns* (HTĐ cho mệnh đề chỉ thời gian trong tương lai: Tôi sẽ thông báo cho anh ấy ngay khi anh ấy trở về.)
7. *listening* (*spend time* + V-ing: dành thời gian làm gì)
8. *to learn* (*for* + O + *to* + V-inf: để ai làm gì)
9. *get* (Câu mệnh lệnh: V-inf: Hãy làm gì)
10. *am having* (Có *Where are you* → ám chỉ thời gian hiện tại → HTTD)

V. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>protect</i> (<i>protect</i> : bảo vệ) | 2. <i>harvest</i> (<i>harvest time</i> : mùa gặt) |
| 3. <i>carefully</i> (<i>carefully</i> : cẩn thận) | 4. <i>a lot of</i> (<i>a lot of</i> : nhiều) |
| 5. <i>too</i> (<i>too</i> : cũng) | 6. <i>touch</i> (<i>keep in touch</i> : giữ liên lạc) |
| 7. <i>with</i> (<i>help with something</i> : giúp xử lý cái gì) | 8. <i>making</i> (<i>make a dress</i> : may một cái váy) |
| 9. <i>dentist</i> (<i>dentist</i> : nha sỹ) | 10. <i>brush</i> (<i>brush</i> : chải) |

VI. Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>amusement</i> | (<i>amusement center</i> : trung tâm giải trí) |
| 2. <i>addicted</i> | (Câu bị động: S + be + V3) |
| 3. <i>inventions</i> | (<i>invention</i> : phát minh) |
| 4. <i>acting</i> | (<i>take part in</i> + V-ing: tham gia vào việc gì) |
| 5. <i>social</i> | (<i>social skill</i> : kỹ năng xã hội) |
| 6. <i>robber</i> | (<i>robber</i> : kẻ trộm) |
| 7. <i>neighborhood</i> | (<i>neighborhood</i> : cộng đồng, khu vực sinh sống) |
| 8. <i>awake</i> | (<i>keep</i> + O + <i>awake</i> : khiến cho ai tỉnh táo) |
| 9. <i>education</i> | (<i>education</i> : giáo dục) |
| 10. <i>addition</i> | (<i>in addition to</i> : thêm vào đó) |

VII. Read the passage and choose the best option for each question.

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

VIII. Fill in the blank of the following passage with a suitable word.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. most | 2. and | 3. is | 4. snow | 5. seasons |
| 6. spring | 7. on | 8. in/on | 9. go | 10. because |

Bài dịch và giải thích chi tiết:

Người Mỹ rất thích thể thao. Một trong những môn thể thao nổi tiếng (1) nhất trong mùa thu là bóng đá. Tất cả trường phổ thông (2) và đại học đều có đội bóng của riêng mình.

Vào mùa đông, môn thể thao phổ biến nhất (3) là bóng rổ. thường có một trận bóng diễn ra mỗi buổi tối ở phòng thể dục trường hoặc ở nơi khác. ở một số nơi trên nước Mỹ, có nhiều (4) tuyết và băng. Nhiều người thích trượt tuyết và trượt băng.

Trong hai (5) mùa còn lại, hàng triệu người Mỹ thích bóng chày. Trường học tổ chức những trận đấu trong (6) mùa xuân, nhưng những trận chuyên nghiệp quan trọng nhất lại diễn ra trong mùa hè. Nhiều người lắng nghe những trận đấu (7) trên đài, xem trên TV hoặc đọc (8) trên báo.

Một số còn chơi tennis hoặc gôn và những người khác thì (9) đi câu cá. Họ thích ở ngoài trời (10) bởi vì thời tiết ấm áp suốt những tháng 6, 7, 8.

IX. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. Where does Mai live?
2. Where does Nam's father work?
3. Where do they work?
4. Where does he go?
5. How does she go to school?
6. How many brothers and sister do you have?
7. How many bookstores are there near your house?
8. What is opposite the drugstore?
9. When do you have English?
10. When does she have Literature?



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X. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. Take the first turning on the left and you will see the shoe store next to you.
2. The police station is in front of the bank on Hang Bai Street.
3. It takes us two hours to go to Hai Phong by coach.
4. What is the total cost of the goods your mother buys?
5. We would like to buy some stamps for oversea mail.
6. How much does it cost to mail a local letter in Vietnam?
7. Nhung needs to buy a fifty thousand dong phone card at the post office.
8. Are those the souvenirs you want to buy?
9. Go straight ahead and take the second street on the right.
10. Thank you very much for your birthday present.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 8

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. C được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /æ/
2. B được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /aɪ/
3. D được phát âm là /ə/; A, B, C được phát âm là /əʊ/
4. A được phát âm là /aɪ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /i/
5. B được phát âm là /c/; A, C, D được phát âm là /i:/
6. D được phát âm là /h/; A, B, C được phát âm là /w/
7. C được phát âm là /θ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /ð/
8. C được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /aɪ/
9. C được phát âm là /e/; A, B, D được phát âm là /i:/
10. C được phát âm là /ð/; A, B, D được phát âm là /θ/

II. Odd one out

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

1. B là danh từ; A, C, D là động từ
2. B nghĩa là "bữa sáng"; A, C, D là chỉ các bộ phận cơ thể
3. D là tên môn học; A, B, C là tên các địa điểm
4. C nghĩa là "nhà máy"; A, B, D là chỉ địa điểm trong tự nhiên
5. B là danh từ; A, C, D là giới từ chỉ địa điểm
6. A là tính từ; B, C, D là danh từ
7. A nghĩa là "nhà máy"; B, C, D đều liên quan đến trường học
8. B là danh từ; A, C, D là động từ
9. C nghĩa là "mặt"; A, B, D để chỉ các bữa ăn trong ngày
10. D nghĩa là "thú vị"; A, B, C đều liên quan đến đường phố

III. Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentences.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. at → x | 2. fewer → less |
| 3. three-weeks → three-week | 4. travel → traveling |
| 5. to play → playing | 6. thousand → thousands |
| 7. does → is | 8. the → x |
| 9. houseworks → housework | 10. ten-floors → ten-floor |

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. is raining (Có now → HTTD) | 2. are meeting (Có at the moment → HTTD) |
| 3. are visiting (Có at the moment → HTTD);
visit (Có once a year để chỉ tần suất → HTĐ) | 4. didn't write; phoned
(Có last week → QKD x2) |
| 5. didn't visit; caught
(Có last Sunday → QKD x2) | 6. does it cost
(HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại) |
| 7. will feel
(Uống thuốc này rồi bạn sẽ cảm thấy
dễ chịu hơn.) | 8. Did you go; went; didn't enjoy
(Có last night → QKD x3) |
| 9. takes; does it take
(HTĐ chỉ tình trạng ở hiện tại x2) | 10. goes
(Có every weekend để chỉ tần suất → HTĐ);
playing (enjoy + V-ing: thích làm gì) |

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V. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. portable (portable: cầm tay) | 2. excited (Tính từ dạng -ed dùng cho người) |
| 3. painting (painting: bức tranh) | 4. mainly (mainly: chủ yếu là) |
| 5. unhealthy
(unhealthy: không tốt cho sức khỏe) | 6. careless
(careless: vô ý, không cẩn thận) |
| 7. unhappy (unhappy: không vui) | 8. employees (employee: nhân viên) |
| 9. better (So sánh hơn kém: S1 + be + adj-er + than + S2) | |
| 10. furnished (Câu bị động: S + be + V3) | |

VI. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

- late (Chúng tôi về nhà rất muộn tối qua.)
- early (Họ phải rời đi thật sớm vào buổi sáng để bắt chuyến xe đầu tiên tới London.)
- straight (Xe bus chạy thẳng từ Huế tới Hà Nội mà không dừng lại.)
- hard (Họ làm việc rất chăm chỉ cả đêm để khiến cho chiếc xe hoạt động trở lại.)
- wrong (Kế hoạch có vẻ diễn ra ổn thỏa, nhưng rồi mọi thứ trở nên hỏng bét vào lúc cuối.)
- low (Tôi đã cố để ném sợi dây thừng về phía cô gái, nhưng nó rơi xuống thấp.)

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7. *far* (Gia đình nhà Clark không sống xa đây lắm – chỉ 5 phút đi bộ.)
8. *between* (Có một cái cây to ở giữa hai ngôi nhà.)
9. *heavily* (Bạn không cần phải mang ô theo. Trời không còn mưa quá nặng hạt nữa.)
10. *well* (Tất cả quản lý đều hài lòng. Bạn đã làm rất tốt.)

VII. Read the passage and answer the questions

1. There are two seasons: dry season and rainy season.
2. It's very hot and sunny every day.
3. He usually goes swimming with his friends.
4. Yes, he is.
5. He wants to stay home to read books or watch TV.

Giải thích chi tiết:

- (1) In my city, there are two seasons: dry season and rainy season.
- (2) In the dry season, it's very hot and sunny every day.
- (3) I usually go swimming with my friends.
- (4) I often eat ice-cream and drink iced-tea in this season. ...
- (5) I want to stay home to read books or watch TV. ...

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VIII. Fill in each blank with a suitable word to finish the passage.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. four | 2. winter | 3. weather | 4. cold | 5. like |
| 6. because | 7. when | 8. go | 9. play | 10. with |

Bài dịch và giải thích chi tiết:

Việt Nam, đất nước của chúng ta, thực rất xinh đẹp. Nó có (1) bốn mùa: xuân, hạ, thu, và (2) đông. Vào mùa xuân, tiết trời ấm áp, thỉnh thoảng có mưa. Vào mùa hạ, trời nóng và nhiều nắng. (3) Thời tiết mát mẻ vào mùa thu và vào mùa đông trời (4) lạnh và nhiều gió. Tôi (5) thích thời tiết nóng (6) vì tôi có thể thực hiện nhiều hoạt động (7) khi trời nóng. Tôi thường xuyên (8) đi bơi và (9) chơi bóng đá. Thỉnh thoảng tôi đi câu cá (10) với anh trai tôi.

IX. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. What color are your eyes?
2. She has small white teeth.
3. Mai has an oval face and a small nose.
4. Mr Tan is short and fat.
5. Is Thu's hair long or short?

6. My sisters have big black eyes.
7. His sister has small white teeth and thin lips.
8. Mr. Long is not tall but he looks very handsome.
9. Is Mrs. Young's face round or oval?
10. There are two arms and ten fingers in the body.

X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Where are your friends?
2. What is Mr. Tan doing?
3. What are Linh and Quang doing?
4. What can Phong do?
5. What is your sister doing?
6. What is his sister's job? / What does his sister do?
7. Where does your mother work?
8. How does Mr. Nam go to work every day?
9. When/ What time do they often watch TV?
10. What must they obey?

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ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 9
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I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. D được phát âm là /ɔ:/; A, B, C được phát âm là /e/
2. A được phát âm là /i:/; B, C, D được phát âm là /e/
3. A được phát âm là /aɪ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /i/
4. B được phát âm là /ɒ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /əʊ/
5. C được phát âm là /aɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /i/
6. D được phát âm là /z/; A, B, C được phát âm là /s/
7. D được phát âm là /ɪz/; A, B, C được phát âm là /s/
8. A được phát âm là /ʌ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /aʊ/
9. B được phát âm là /ɪə/; A, C, D được phát âm là /e/
10. B được phát âm là /e/; A, C, D được phát âm là /i:t/

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II. Odd one out

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

1. B nghĩa là "gạo"; A, C, D là chỉ hoa quả
2. B nghĩa là "trà"; A, C, D là chỉ đồ ăn
3. D nghĩa là "cà chua"; A, B, C là chỉ bộ phận cơ thể
4. C nghĩa là "trứng"; A, B, D là chỉ các loại rau
5. C nghĩa là "nước chanh"; A, B, D là chỉ các loại đồ uống có cồn
6. A nghĩa là "đường"; B, C, D là chỉ các dụng cụ chứa
7. D nghĩa là "sống"; A, B, C là động từ thể hiện mong muốn
8. A là đơn vị đo số lượng; B, C, D là các đơn vị đo trọng lượng
9. A nghĩa là "xúc xích"; B, C, D là chỉ đồ uống
10. D là động từ; A, B, C là tính từ

III. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>about</i> (book about: cuốn sách nói về) | 2. <i>on</i> (try on: mặc thử (quần áo)) |
| 3. <i>from</i> (far from: xa (tính từ đâu)) | 4. <i>in</i> (in the world: trên thế giới) |
| 5. <i>about</i> (worry about: lo lắng về) | 6. <i>in</i> (interested in: thích) |
| 7. <i>for</i> (famous for: nổi tiếng vì) | 8. <i>for</i> (work for: làm việc cho) |
| 9. <i>to/ with</i> (talk to/ talk with: nói chuyện với) | 10. <i>into</i> (slice into: cắt thành) |

IV. Each sentence has 1 mistake. Underline it and correct it.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>at</i> → * | 2. <i>to play</i> → playing |
| 3. <i>cost</i> → costs | 4. <i>in</i> → * |
| 5. <i>are playing</i> → play / <i>recess</i> → the moment | 6. <i>as</i> → such as |
| 7. <i>scientific</i> → physics | 8. <i>coming</i> → to come |
| 9. <i>less</i> → fewer | 10. <i>many</i> → * |

V. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. *fatty* (fatty food: đồ ăn chứa nhiều chất béo)
2. *beautiful* (So sánh hơn nhất giữa 2 đối tượng: S + be + the + most + adj + of the two + plural noun)
3. *teeth* (teeth là số nhiều của tooth)
4. *decision* (make a decision: đưa ra quyết định)

5. *disappeared* (*disappear*: biến mất; dùng QKD vì đây là sự việc đã xảy ra (ta thấy mệnh đề sau dùng QKD))
6. *carefully* (Trạng từ *carefully* bổ nghĩa cho động từ *wash*; *carefully*: cẩn thận)
7. *runny* (*runny nose*: chảy nước mũi)
8. *visit* (*visit*: chuyển đi thăm)
9. *to sit* (*decide to + V-inf*: quyết định làm gì)
10. *most helpful* (So sánh hơn nhất: S + be + the + adj-est + ...)

VI. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>against</i> (<i>play against</i> : đấu với) | 2. <i>of</i> (<i>fond of</i> : thích) |
| 3. <i>from</i> (<i>different from</i> : khác với) | 4. <i>with</i> (<i>strict with</i> : nghiêm khắc với) |
| 5. <i>in</i> (<i>take part in</i> : tham gia) | 6. <i>of</i> (<i>instead of</i> : thay vì) |
| 7. <i>at</i> (<i>good at</i> : giỏi về) | 8. <i>at</i> (<i>at the same time</i> : đồng thời) |
| 9. <i>in</i> (<i>in literature</i> : trong môn văn, khi học môn văn) | |
| 10. <i>for</i> (<i>will you be home for dinner</i> : bạn sẽ về nhà ăn tối chứ) | |

VII. Read the text and choose the best option for each blank.

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

(1) Hầu hết thanh thiếu niên khắp thế giới đều thích truyền hình. Nhiều người khác nghe radio. Ở nhiều quốc gia, các chương trình (2) phổ biến nhất trên truyền hình đều là sê ri. Chúng (3) thể hiện (4) những con người bình dị và cách mà họ sống. Nhiều thanh thiếu niên thích nhạc trẻ. Có (5) nhiều chương trình âm nhạc trên truyền hình và (6) TV truyền hình vệ tinh chỉ chiếu các video cho giới trẻ. Ở nhiều quốc gia, người ta (7) có thể xem truyền hình vệ tinh. Thường ở các thành phố lớn, (8) luôn có sẵn truyền hình cáp kèm vệ tinh và truyền hình cáp, có thể chọn trong số thật nhiều chương trình.

VIII. Read the text and decide if each statement is true or false.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Giải thích chi tiết:

- (1) Japan is bigger than New Zealand, but there are more people and it is more crowded. ...
- (2) Many people from other countries live and work in Japan and it is more cosmopolitan than New Zealand.
- (3) (4) Japan is richer than New Zealand, but people work more and life is more stressful.
- (5) The shops and restaurants are also more expensive. ...

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IX. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. How much water do you want?
2. What does your sister need?
3. How many apples would they like?
4. How does Miss Trang feel?
5. What is there to drink after dinner?
6. How much is an ice-cream?
7. Where can you go to buy beef?
8. What is her favorite food?
9. What are those?
10. Who is the salesgirl?

X. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. Mai likes a glass of orange juice.
2. Ba has breakfast at 7 o'clock every morning.
3. Mary and Tom want two glasses of milk.
4. I don't have any bananas but I have some oranges.
5. Do you usually go to school on Mondays?
6. Does Lan like chicken or meat?
7. Nam watches TV in his free time.
8. Which sports does your brother play?
9. How often do they go to the movies?
10. He's like a tube of toothpaste.



ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 10

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

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

1. C được phát âm là /ɔ:/; A, B, D được phát âm là /eɪ/
2. B được phát âm là /ə/; A, C, D được phát âm là /e/
3. B được phát âm là /aɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /ɪ/
4. D được phát âm là /ɜ:/; A, B, C được phát âm là /əʊ/
5. A không được phát âm; B, C, D được phát âm là /h/
6. C được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, B, D được phát âm là /æ/
7. B được phát âm là /ɪ/; A, C, D được phát âm là /aɪ/
8. D được phát âm là /ə/; A, B, C được phát âm là /əʊ/
9. A được phát âm là /aɪ/; B, C, D được phát âm là /i/
10. B được phát âm là /e/; A, C, D được phát âm là /i:/

II. Give the opposite of the following words.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. white | 2. light | 3. weak | 4. cheap | 5. thin |
| 6. short | 7. small | 8. early | 9. narrow | 10. bad |
| 11. quiet | 12. old | 13. far | 14. behind | 15. free |
| 16. hot | 17. right | 18. hungry | 19. difficult | 20. short |

III. There is one mistake in each of the following sentence. Find and correct it.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. at → × | 2. to play → playing |
| 3. cost → costs | 4. in one day → one day |
| 5. marble → marbles | 6. as → like |
| 7. biology → informatics | 8. coming → to come |
| 9. less → fewer | 10. many → × |

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

- interesting (Tính từ V-ing bổ nghĩa cho từ subject)
- household (household appliances: thiết bị gia dụng)
- activity (activity: hoạt động)
- medical (medical check-up: khám, cuộc kiểm tra sức khỏe)
- neighborhood (neighborhood: cộng đồng, khu dân cư)
- addictive (addictive: nghiện)
- juicy (juicy orange: nước cam)
- invention (invention: phát minh)
- useful (useful: hữu dụng)
- less (Câu so sánh hơn kém)

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. at; past (at + giờ; half past four: 4:30) | 2. up (wash up: rửa) |
| 3. up (look up: tra từ (trong từ điển)) | 4. at (at the same time: cùng lúc) |
| 5. by (by author: (xếp) theo tên tác giả) | 6. from (different from: khác với) |
| 7. of (date of birth: ngày sinh) | 8. till (from ... to ...: từ ... tới ...) |
| 9. in (live in the countryside: sống ở vùng nông thôn) | 10. at (at work: làm việc) |

VI. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences.

- doesn't like (HTĐ cho tình trạng ở hiện tại)
- drank (Có When my father was young → ám chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ → QKD)

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3. *to tell* (*would like to + V-inf: thích làm gì*)
4. *is studying* (*Có now → HTTD*)
5. *is coming* (*Có be careful → ám chỉ thời gian hiện tại → HTTD*)
6. *playing* (*like + V-ing: thích làm gì*)
7. *went* (*Có yesterday evening → QKD*)
8. *will you do* (*Có tomorrow morning → TLD*)
9. *had* (*Có yesterday → QKD*)
10. *does* (Câu phụ họa)

VII. Read the passage and complete the blank with an appropriate word.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 1. capital | 2. largest | 3. in | 4. from | 5. made |
| 6. busy | 7. is | 8. addition | 9. in | 10. eating |

Bài dịch và giải thích chi tiết:

Tokyo, thành phố (1) thủ đô của Nhật, là một trong ba thành phố (2) lớn nhất thế giới. (3) Vào thế kỷ 12, thủ đô của Nhật là một thành phố đảo tên là Kyoto. Sáu năm sau, nhiều người (4) từ Kyoto di chuyển theo hướng đông một thành phố tên là Yedo, đặt tên nó là Tokyo, và (5) biến thành phố này thành thủ đô Nhật Bản, bây giờ vẫn vậy. Ngày nay, Tokyo là một nơi (6) bận rộn. Nó (7) là một trung tâm kinh doanh và giáo dục. Nó còn được gọi là trung tâm tôn giáo. (8) Bên cạnh Đại học Tokyo, trên nền móng đẹp đẽ của Cung điện Imperial, Khách sạn Imperial nổi tiếng được xây dựng (9) vào năm 1920 bởi một người Mỹ tên Frank Lloyd Wright, và nhiều cửa hàng, rạp, và các địa điểm (10) ăn uống tuyệt vời có thể được tìm thấy ở thủ đô này.

VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. It is football. | 2. It is basketball. |
| 3. Yes, they do. | 4. They are played in summer. |
| 5. It is warm. | |

Giải thích chi tiết:

- (1) One of the most popular kinds of sports in Autumn is football.
- (2) In winter the most popular kind of sports is basketball.
- (3) Many people like skiing and skating.
- (4) But the most important professional games are played during summer.
- (5) It is warm during the months of June, July and August.

IX. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. What does your father often do in his free time?
2. Because we don't have a tent, we don't go camping.
3. Mr. Phong likes sports and he's playing table tennis.
4. She goes to the park four times a week.
5. Nhung always walks to school and she is never late.
6. How often do Trung and his friends fly their kites?
7. They often go walking in the mountain near their house.
8. My sister is doing aerobics in the yard.
9. Which sports does he play on weekends?
10. My children are listening to music in their room.

X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Where are Lan and Thu going?
2. How long is Bill going to visit Hue?
3. What is your father going to do?
4. When does Mrs Lan always work?
5. Who is your classmate?
6. Where are they going to have dinner?
7. How many texts are they going to read?
8. What are you going to do after class?
9. Where are you going to stay tonight?
10. What is she going to buy?



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Mail: khangvietbookstore@yahoo.com.vn / nhasachkhangviet@gmail.com

www.khangvietbook.com.vn

ISBN: 978-604-88-4723-4

In: 1.000 cuốn. Khổ: 19x27 cm, tại: CÔNG TY TNHH SX DV TM Bao Bì Kiến Á

Địa chỉ: 320/32A, Trần Bình Trọng, P.4, Q.5, TP. Hồ Chí Minh.

Số xác nhận ĐKXB: 1945-2017/CXBIPH/10- 69/DT

QĐ xuất bản số: 1945-10/QĐ-NXBĐT, ngày 26 tháng 6 năm 2017.

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu năm 2018



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ISBN:978-604-88-4723-4



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