

A.VOCABULARY AND PHONETICS : REVISE FROM U1 → U6

B. GRAMMAR

UNIT 1: LEISURE TIME

1. VERBS OF LIKING:

Adore, Love, Like/ enjoy/ fancy, Don't mind, Dislike/ don't like, Hate, Detest

2.VERBS OF LIKING + V_ING / TO V:

1.Verbs + V-ing/ to V: Like/Love/ Hate /Prefer + to V/ V-ing

2. Verbs + V-ing : Adore /Fancy /Don't mind /Dislike /Detest + V-ing

be fond of/ be keen on/ be crazy about / be interested in / be into + V-ing

UNIT 2 : LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

GRAMMAR:

I.Ôn tập so sánh hơn với tính từ(comparative forms of adjectives)

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết : Ví dụ : tall, high, big.....
Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng “et, ow, er, y” thì áp dụng như quy tắc như tính từ ngắn 1 âm tiết
S1 + to be + adj +er + than + S2
- Tính từ dài là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên : Ví dụ : expensive, intelligent.....
S1 + to be + more /less+ adj + than + S2

Một vài tính từ đặc biệt:

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh hơn của chúng không theo quy tắc trên.

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh hơn
Good	Better
Bad	Worse
Far	Farther/ further
Much/ many	More
Little	Less
Old	Older/ elder

SO SÁNH HƠN VỚI TRẠNG TỪ (COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS)

-Trạng từ ngắn là những trạng từ có 1 âm tiết.

S1 +V +adv +er +than+ S2

-Trạng từ dài là những từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên.

S1 +V +more / less +adv +than+ S2

Một vài trạng từ có dạng từ đặc biệt:

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh hơn
Well	Better
Badly	Worse
Far	Farther/ further
Early	Earlier

UNIT 3: : TEENAGERS

I. GRAMMAR: Simple sentence and Compound Sentences

1. Câu đơn (Simple sentence)

Câu đơn là cấu trúc câu đơn giản nhất trong tiếng Anh, bao gồm chỉ một chủ ngữ (subject) và chỉ một vị ngữ (predicate). (Câu chỉ có duy nhất một mệnh đề (Clause))

Eg: Minh has some problems with his schoolwork.

S V

+ Câu đơn có thể có nhiều hơn một chủ từ hoặc nhiều hơn một động từ, nhưng chỉ diễn đạt một ý chính duy nhất.

Example:

- **My friends and I** joined a sports competition last year.

2. Câu ghép – Compound Sentences

Câu ghép, hay còn gọi là câu tập hợp, là câu gồm hai hay nhiều mệnh đề độc lập có liên quan về mặt ý nghĩa, được kết nối với nhau bằng một liên từ (conjunction) hoặc bằng một dấu chấm phẩy (semicolon).

Câu ghép là câu được hình thành bởi hai hay nhiều mệnh đề độc lập. Các mệnh đề này được nối với nhau bằng liên từ (FOR, AND, SO, BUT, OR, YET)

Mệnh đề 1 + (,) + liên từ + mệnh đề 2.

Dùng trạng từ nối (conjunctive adverb): However; therefore, otherwise...

UNIT 4: ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIETNAM

I. ÔN TẬP CÂU HỎI. (QUESTION)

1. Câu hỏi Yes/No (Yes/No Questions)

Câu hỏi dạng Yes/No Questions là dạng câu hỏi đòi hỏi câu trả lời là Yes (có) hoặc No (không).

Trợ động từ (be/ do/ does) + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ +?

Yes, S + trợ động từ / tobe.

No, S + trợ động từ / tobe + not

2. Wh-question

a. Các từ dùng để hỏi trong tiếng Anh

Who (Ai) (chức năng chủ ngữ)	Whom (Ai) (chức năng tân ngữ)	What (Cái gì)	Whose (Của ai)
Where (Ở đâu)	Which (cái nào) (để hỏi về sự lựa chọn)	When (Khi nào)	Why (Tại sao)
How (như thế nào)	How much (Bao nhiêu)	How many (Bao nhiêu, số lượng)	How long (Bao lâu)
How far (Bao xa)	How old (Bao nhiêu tuổi)	How often (Bao nhiêu lần)	What time (Mấy giờ)

Dạng	Cấu trúc
Dạng 1: Câu hỏi tân ngữ	Wh-word + auxiliary + S + V + object? Where do you live?
Dạng 2: Câu hỏi bổ ngữ	Wh-word + tobe + S + complement? Where is John?
Dạng 3: Câu hỏi chủ ngữ	Wh-word + V + object? Who lives in London with Daisy?

Trường hợp câu hỏi đặc biệt với WHICH

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
“Which” được sử dụng thay thế cho What và Who khi ta muốn hỏi ai đó chính xác về người hay vật trong một số lượng nhất định. Người nghe phải chọn trong giới hạn ấy để trả lời.	Which of you can't do this exercise? Which way to the station, please?

II. Countable nouns and Uncountable nouns

COUNTABLE NOUNS DANH TỪ ĐẾM ĐƯỢC	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC
Là danh từ có thể thể hiện được số lượng cụ thể, có dạng số ít & số nhiều. Ex: table, board, bag, doctor, engineer	Là danh từ không thể thể hiện được số lượng cụ thể, chúng thường là danh từ chỉ TIỀN, THỜI GIAN, CHẤT LỎNG, ĐỒ ĂN, ĐỒ UỐNG, CHẤT LIỆU.... Ex: water, rice, bread, sugar, information, news, luggage, rubbish.....

CÁCH CHUYỂN DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT SANG SỐ NHIỀU

Quy tắc	Dạng số ít	Dạng số nhiều
1. Thêm -s (Hầu hết các trường hợp)	Cat Pen Tree	Cats Pens Trees
2. Thêm -es (kết thúc: o, x, s, z, ch, sh)	Tomato Fox Bus	Tomatoes Foxes Buses
3. Chuyển -y => -ies (Kết thúc là phụ âm + y) Không áp dụng với nguyên âm + y)	Party Trophy	Parties Trophies
4. Chuyển f/fe => ves (kết thúc f/ fe)	Leaf Loaf Wife	Leaves Loaves Wives
5. Giữ nguyên	Money Sheep Fish	Money Sheep Fish
6. Chuyển đặc biệt	Child Person Tooth Man/ woman	Children People Teeth Men/ women

CÁC TỪ ĐỊNH LƯỢNG

TỪ	NGHĨA	DT ĐẾM ĐƯỢC	DT KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC	LOẠI CÂU
many	nhiều	✓		mọi loại câu
much	nhiều		✓	mọi loại câu
a lot of/lots of	nhiều	✓	✓	mọi loại câu
some	một vài	✓	✓	(+) Câu hỏi mời
any	một vài	✓	✓	(-) (?)
a little	một ít (đủ dùng)		✓	mọi loại câu
little	một ít (không đủ)		✓	mọi loại câu
a few	một ít (đủ dùng)	✓		mọi loại câu
few	một ít (không đủ)	✓		mọi loại câu

CÂU HỎI VỚI HOW MANY – HOW MUCH

C1: How many + Ns/es + are there? There are + từ chỉ lượng + Ns/es

How much + N + is there? There is + N

C2: How many + Ns/es + do/does + S + V?

How much + N + do/does + S + V?

UNIT 5: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

I. MẠO TỪ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH: A/AN

- Mạo từ không xác định **a/an** (một) đứng trước danh từ đếm được ở số ít.

1. Cách sử dụng “a/ an”

A	an
- a đứng trước một phụ âm hoặc một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) có âm là phụ âm. + a game a boat + a university, a year + a European; a one-legged man	- an đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc một âm h câm. + an egg, an ant + an honour; an hour - an cũng đứng trước các mẫu tự đặc biệt có phát âm bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm.

	+ an SOS (một tín hiệu cấp cứu) + an MSc (một thạc sĩ khoa học)
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2. Vị trí của “a/ an”

Vị trí của “a/ an	Ví dụ
- Trước một danh từ số ít đếm được.	They need a laptop./ She eats an ice-cream.
- Trước một danh từ làm bổ túc từ (kể cả danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp)	It was a tempest. / She'll be a teacher. / Harry is an actor.
- Trong các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng nhất định	a lot (nhiều); a couple (một đôi); a third (một phần ba); a dozen (một tá); a hundred (một trăm); a quarter (một phần tư)
- Trong các thành ngữ chỉ giá cả, tốc độ, tỉ lệ ...	90 kilometers an hour (chín mươi km/giờ) 2 dollars a litre (hai đô la một lít) (a/an = per (mỗi))
- Trong các thành ngữ chỉ sự cảm thán	What a pity! (Thật đáng tiếc!) What a beautiful painting! (Một bức tranh tuyệt vời!)

II. MẠO TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH: THE

➤ **The** dùng cho cả danh từ đếm được (số ít lẫn số nhiều) và danh từ không đếm được.

➤ Cách sử dụng

- Dùng “the” khi nói về một vật/ sự vật riêng hoặc một người mà cả người nghe và người nói đều biết.
- “The” cũng được dùng để nói về một vật thể hoặc địa điểm đặc biệt, duy nhất
- “The” đứng trước danh từ, xác định bằng một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề.
- “The” đứng trước danh từ, xác định bằng một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề.
- Mạo từ “the” đứng trước từ chỉ thứ tự của sự việc như “first”, “second”, “only”.
- “The” + danh từ số ít tượng trưng cho một nhóm động vật, một loài hoặc đồ vật.
- Mạo từ the đứng trước tính từ chỉ một nhóm người, một tầng lớp trong xã hội
- Dùng trước những danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, quần đảo, dãy núi, tên gọi số nhiều của các nước, sa mạc, miền.
- “The” + tên họ (dạng số nhiều) chỉ gia tộc...

III. CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP KHÔNG DÙNG MẠO TỪ

- Mạo từ không được sử dụng khi nói về sự vật, sự việc nói chung.
- Một số tên quốc gia, thành phố, các bang không dùng mạo từ đứng trước.
Trừ trường hợp của *The Philippines*, *The United Kingdom*, *The United States of America*.
- Trước các môn học không sử dụng mạo từ.
- Trước tên quốc gia, châu lục, núi, hồ, đường.
- Sau tính từ sở hữu hoặc sau danh từ ở sở hữu cách.
- Trước tên gọi các bữa ăn.
- Trước các tước hiệu.
- Trong một số trường hợp đặc biệt.

E.g. in spring/ in autumn (vào mùa xuân/ mùa thu), last night (đêm qua), next year (năm tới), from beginning to end (từ đầu tới cuối), from left to right (từ trái sang phải)

UNIT 6: LIFE STYLES

The future simple and First conditional sentences

A. The future simple: Will (Thì tương lai đơn: Will)

I. Công thức thì tương lai đơn: [S + will + V-infinitive]

1.1. Câu khẳng định :

S + will/shall + V-inf

S + will + not + V-inf

Will + S + V-inf ?

II. Use: (Cách dùng)

- Dùng để chỉ những điều mà chúng ta quyết định làm ngay bây giờ. (Quyết định nhanh chóng)
- Ngay lúc bạn đưa ra quyết định tại thời điểm đó, một cách tự phát)
- Khi chúng ta nghĩ hoặc tin vào điều gì đó về tương lai. (Sự dự đoán)
- Để đưa ra một lời đề nghị, một lời hứa hoặc một lời đe dọa.)

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai đơn

4.1. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian:

- Tomorrow.
- Next day/ next week/ next month/ next year; Soon:
- In + (thời gian): trong bao lâu (in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút)

4.2. Trong câu có những động từ chỉ quan điểm

Think/ believe/ suppose/ assume...: nghĩ/ tin/ cho là ; promise: hứa ; hope, expect: hi vọng/ mong đợi

* **Lưu ý** : Ta dùng **Shall** cho 2 ngôi **I** và **We** trong Câu đề nghị yêu cầu:

+ **Shall I help you?** Yes, please/ No, thanks. I can manage it.

+ **Shall we go out for a walk ?** Yes, let's/ No, let's not.

B. First conditional sentences (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

+ Diễn tả về tình huống có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + will/ won't + V

Example: If it rains, we will stay at home

+ Dùng để đưa ra lời chỉ dẫn, yêu cầu hoặc mệnh lệnh :

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), V/ don't V+ ...

+ Dùng để diễn tả những khả năng, sự bắt buộc hoặc sự cần thiết...

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + can/may/should/ought to/have to/must+ V

+ Diễn tả sự thật hiển nhiên, một quy luật tự nhiên hoặc một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên.

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (hiện tại đơn)

Trong mệnh đề điều kiện, ta có thể thay liên từ **IF** bằng **UNLESS** (nếu... không, trừ phi).

+ **Unless** tương đương với '**If ... not**'.

+ **Unless** you study hard, you'll fail in the exam.

+ **Unless** she waters these trees, they will die.

* **Khi đổi câu điều kiện IF sang UNLESS**, nhớ lưu ý không được đổi mệnh đề IF ở thể khẳng định sang thể phủ định mà phải đổi mệnh đề chính theo thể ngược lại. Ex: If I have time, I'll help you.

+ Unless I have time, I won't help you.

PRACTICE

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>kn</u> ock | B. <u>key</u> | C. po <u>ck</u> et | D. mil <u>k</u> |
| 2. A. <u>que</u> en | B. <u>sq</u> uare | C. <u>que</u> ue | D. <u>qu</u> ick |
| 3. A. <u>trad</u> ition | B. <u>adm</u> ire | C. co <u>ast</u> al | D. <u>lan</u> tern |
| 4. A. <u>comp</u> ete | B. act <u>or</u> | C. <u>oc</u> cure | D. <u>org</u> anise |
| 5. A. <u>lan</u> tern | B. <u>imp</u> ortant | C. <u>mon</u> ey | D. <u>than</u> k |
| 6. A. <u>man</u> y | B. <u>ta</u> ke | C. <u>pl</u> ace | D. <u>w</u> ake |
| 7. A. <u>ch</u> opstick | B. <u>ch</u> icken | C. <u>che</u> ek | D. <u>ch</u> aracter |
| 8. A. <u>a</u> ge | B. <u>g</u> ive | C. <u>g</u> arden | D. <u>g</u> uitar |
| 9. A. <u>con</u> nect | B. <u>co</u> ok | C. <u>danc</u> e | D. <u>con</u> trol |
| 10. A. <u>ex</u> press | B. <u>prec</u> ious | C. <u>pres</u> ent | D. <u>cele</u> brate |

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) whose stress is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. diversity | B. pharmacy | C. establish | D. religious |
| 2. A. overlook | B. plantation | C. religion | D. minority |
| 3. A. peoples | B. poultry | C. preserve | D. worship |
| 4. A. religion | B. waterwheel | C. staircase | D. region |
| 5. A. custom | B. worship | C. maintain | D. midnight |
| 6. A. holiday | B. decorate | C. offering | D. addition |
| 7. A. harmful | B. maintain | C. lifestyle | D. freedom |
| 8. A. healthy | B. hurry | C. online | D. modern |
| 9. A. improve | B. habit | C. native | D. famous |
| 10. A. laughter | B. prepare | C. chopstick | D. heaven |

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

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

1. We spent hours in _____ house to talk with local people.
A. terraced B. close C. communal D. awesome
2. She wore a _____ costume of bright pink silk.
A. peaceful B. ethnic C. musical D. traditional
3. You can visit Gia Lai to enjoy the gong _____.
A. special B. different C. communal D. festival
4. Viet Nam has 54 ethnic _____.
A. groups B. levels C. turkeys D. fields
5. We can _____ the sea from here.
A. raise B. overlook C. enrich D. weave
6. There are only _____ waterwheels left in this village.
A. much B. some C. a few D. a little
7. You can get _____ information if you go to the museum with me.
A. a lot of B. many C. a D. any
8. _____ stilt houses stand on wood, bamboo, and _____.
A. Do-leaf B. Does - leaves C. Does – leaf D. Do – leaves
9. _____ your grandmother like folk _____.
A. Do-music B. Do-musics C. Does – music D. Is – music
10. Among mountainous regions in Viet Nam, _____ one will you want to travel to?
A. what B. when C. how D. which
11. _____ did you go with last year when you participated in the Hoa Ban festival?
A. Whom B. When C. Where D. Whose
12. In many cultures, a _____ represents youth, beauty, and pleasure.
A. blooming flower B. communal house C. bamboo pole D. lucky money
13. _____ such as kumquat trees, peach blossoms, and apricot flowers are popular at Tet.
A. Blooming flower B. Vegetables C. Ornamental trees D. Festival goers
14. Five-coloured sticky rice is _____ important traditional dish.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
15. _____ Thai have _____ population of about 1.500.000 people.
A. A – a B. The – an C. The – a D. x – a
16. Last year, thousands of festival _____ participated in the Lim Festival in Tien Du District.
A. comers B. goers C. movers D. drivers
17. Look! _____ flowers my mother bought from _____ market yesterday are blooming.
A. A-a B. The-the C. A-x D. The-x
18. I _____ my friend in Sicily sometime this year, but I'm not sure when.
A. am visiting B. am going to visit C. visit D. will visit
19. The patient will not recover unless he _____ an operation.
A. had undergone B. would undergo C. undergoes D. was undergoing
20. If we meet at 9:00, we _____ plenty of time to talk.
A. have B. is having C. will have D. had
21. I don't know how they manage to support their expensive _____.
A. lifetime B. lifestyle C. lifespan D. life story
22. They _____ with tradition by travelling to Da Lat instead of coming back their hometown at Tet.
A. became B. broke C. followed D. maintained
23. John sings _____ than anyone in the choir.
A. beautiful B. more beautiful C. beautifully D. more beautifully
24. Jane writes _____ than her classmates.
A. more careful B. more carefully C. careful D. carefully

25. He is _____ in reading books.

- A. interested B. fond C. into D. crazy

26. Teenagers now have _____ choices for their leisure time such as shopping, going to parties and using social media.

- A. much B. a little C. a few D. many

27. I enjoy walking in the countryside because I can appreciate the scenery more _____ if I were driving.

- A. slowly B. slower C. more slowly D. more slower

28. _____ we make a conscious effort to understand and appreciate other cultures, we may unintentionally offend those who hold different customs and traditions.

- A. If B. Unless C. In case D. Whether

29. _____ has a healthier lifestyle?

- A. Which B. What C. Who D. How far

30. If you want to live a healthy lifestyle, you should exercise regularly and eat a _____ diet.

- A. balanced B. balance C. balances D. imbalanced

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges

1. A: "Thank you for the enjoyable party tonight!" - B: "_____"

- A. It's my pleasure. B. I'm sorry. C. I don't mind. D. That's a great idea!

2. A: What gift should I bring to Jane's house-warming party? - B: "_____"

- A. How about buying her an ornamental tree? B. Sorry, but I'm busy on Friday.
C. What a nice gift! D. What about not giving her anything?

3. Peter: "Would you like to play badminton with me and Daisy this Sunday afternoon?"

Anna: "_____"

- A. I'd love to. B. No, I don't. C. I'd like to play badminton. D. No, she is.

4. Minh: "Do you want to try my home-made pizza?"

Linh: "_____"

- A. That's great. Thanks. B. Thank you. C. You are welcome. D. No, you don't.

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. Some ethnic peoples in the mountainous regions keep their traditional way of farming.

- A. social B. modern C. conventional D. successful

2. On the 13th day of the first lunar month, the visitors come to Lim Hill to watch shows of "Quan ho".

- A. performances B. features C. ceremonies D. processions

3. Knowing some local practices will make it easier to travel in some countries.

- A. habits B. dislike C. enjoyment D. attraction

4. In Vietnam, we wish everyone both health and longevity in the New Year.

- A. living standard B. life expectancy C. life skills D. lifeline

5. Organising the festivals is one way for us to maintain our traditions.

- A. preserve B. constrain C. break D. destroy

6. We are looking forward to seeing you again at the family reunion.

- A. gathering B. separation C. break D. farewell

7. The Chinese people worship their ancestors

- A. fossils B. elders C. forefathers D. heirs

8. People often prepare two or three alive carps and then release them into a river or a lake after the worshipping ritual.

- A. contain B. increase C. give out D. omit

9. My great-grandfather established a family tradition of baking homemade bread every Sunday, and we still continue this tradition to this day.

- A. found B. founded C. close D. go bankrupt

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined

words(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Thai cloth is well-known for being unique, colourful and strong.
A. rare B. special C. typical D. common
2. Unluckily, our flight was cancelled, and we had to spend one night at the airport.
A. Fortunately B. Unfortunately C. Dangerously D. Seriously
3. We have a tradition of holding a family reunion on the first day of Tet.
A. imagination B. convention C. separation D. destination
4. The majority of people in our community celebrate the Lunar New Year, and it plays an important role in our cultural traditions.
A. bulk B. mass C. minority D. best part
5. It is customary to show respect to elders by bowing and addressing them politely in many Asian cultures.
A. present B. hide C. display D. exhibit
6. Music and dance play an important role in the traditional ceremonies of many cultures and are used to show respect to deities and ancestors.
A. vital B. essential C. crucial D. minor
7. The sports team broke with tradition and decided to hold their training camp in a new location.
A. went against tradition B. destroyed the tradition
C. followed the tradition D. disobeyed the tradition
8. You can do exercises to strengthen your stomach muscles.
A. be strong B. intensify C. weaken D. improve
9. We should show respect for the monks and the elders.
A. agreement B. rudeness C. impudence D. obedience
10. I'm just an amateur photographer, but I enjoy taking pictures of nature and landscapes.
A. super B. mateur C. nation D. professional

V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. Were they have boarding schools for minority students in 1960?
A. Were B. have C. schools D. minority students
2. It is a custom to have a breakfast at home on Sundays.
A. custom B. a breakfast C. at home D. on
3. If there isn't enough food, we couldn't continue our journey.
A. isn't B. enough food C. couldn't D. continue
4. The tradition of exchanging gifts during the holiday season has been going in for many years.
A. of B. during C. in D. years
5. During the religious ceremony, the congregation will pray with peace and harmony in the world.
A. religious B. the C. with D. in
6. She thinks her sister comes over this weekend for a visit.
A. thinks B. comes C. over D. for
7. The doctor allows the patient stop taking the medicine if they experience any negative side effects.
A. the B. stop C. taking D. side
8. According the wedding tradition in their community, the new wife has to live in her husband's family.
A B C D
9. Huong is the Thai ethnic girl, so she can perform the xoe dance easily.
A B C C
10. If it will rain heavily tomorrow, we won't go swimming.
A B C D

VI. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of conditional sentence type 1.

1. If I _____ (study) hard, I _____ (improve) my English.
2. Theresa _____ (go) to Japan if she _____ (get) a cheap flight.

3. If her boyfriend _____ (not call) today, she _____ (leave) him.
4. If the phone _____ (ring), _____ (you/answer) it?
5. What _____ (you/do) if you _____ (not find) your wallet?
6. He _____ (find) a part time job if he _____ (keep) looking.
7. If you _____ (feel) unwell tomorrow, _____ (take) a rest.
8. If they _____ (not tell) us, we _____ (keep) asking.
9. _____ (you/let) me go if I _____ (promise) to come back early?
10. He _____ (eat) some popcorn if he _____ (feel) hungry

Fill in the blanks with “a / an / the / x”.

1. We are looking for _____ place to spend _____ night.
2. Please turn off _____ lights when you leave _____ room.
3. We are looking for people with _____ lot of experience.
4. Would you pass me _____ salt, please?
5. Can you show me _____ way to _____ station?
6. She has read _____ interesting book.
7. You'll get _____ shock if you touch _____ live wire with that screwdriver.
8. Mr. Smith is old customer and honest man.
9. _____ youngest boy has just started going to _____ school.
10. Did you go to _____ prison to visit him?

Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. Most _____ women weave clothes and do the housework. (MINOR)
2. From this point, candles became more of a _____ item. (DECORATE)
3. Artists from the _____ Highlands will give Cong performances in the festival. (CENTER)
4. Alaskan huskies that fulfill the demanding performance standards of world-class _____ racing are extremely valuable. (DOG)
5. She comes from Korea, so her _____ language is Korean. (NATIVENESS)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense

1. Look! That dog (try) _____ to make a hole.
2. The headmaster rarely (teach) _____ our class.
3. Her parents (pay) _____ for her to go to Canada last summer.
4. _____ (you, visit) any museums when you were in England?
5. I _____ (meet) my pen pal in a restaurant tonight.
6. How many video clips _____ (you, record)?
7. Hopefully, the tree (produce) _____ some blossom next year.
8. They (be) _____ a bid exporter of motorcycles in just a few years' time.
9. What _____ (you, do) next Monday?
10. Did you hear what _____ (happen) to David last night?
11. I used to collect stamps and coins as a hobby during my leisure time when I (be) _____ younger.
12. During my leisure time, I like (play) _____ video games and (write) _____ stories.
13. We spend our vacations (explore) _____ new places and cultures.
14. Many people enjoy (attend) _____ concerts or music festivals during their leisure time to experience live music.
15. If we don't protect the environment during our leisure time activities, we (cause) _____ damage to the planet.
16. It's common for people (take) _____ a souvenir home from their travels as a way to remember their experience.

17. If we (not make) _____ an effort to preserve our cultural heritage, it will be lost to future generations.

18. I hope (travel) _____ to different parts of the world during my leisure time to learn about different cultures and ways of life.

C.READING

Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

The Hmong people are one of the major ethnic minorities of Vietnam, with a population of about one million. Like many other ethnic groups, each year, the Hmong celebrates New Year with ritual practices for the gods and celebrations among themselves. The Hmong people celebrate their New Year festival following their own calendar. It usually falls between the eleventh month and the twelfth month of the Lunar calendar and lasts for at least fifteen days. However, it does not have an exact date every year. The date of New Year's Day is revealed some months prior to the celebration, and the festival is organized rather subtly. This is the most important festival of the year for them, symbolizing the start of something new and good harvest for the coming year. People from many villages gather together and share their memories of the last year.

During the festival, there are various traditional musical shows that embody Hmong customs. Women and girls dress up in traditional costumes, wearing silver necklaces and diadems. Some other festive activities include tug-of-war and horse racing. They join with the Vietnamese (Kinh) Lunar New Year about a month later, when all the ethnicities also celebrate together.

1. What is the approximate population of the Hmong people in Vietnam?

- A.100,000 B. 500,000 C. 1,000,000 D.5,000,000

2. During which months of the Lunar calendar does the Hmong New Year festival typically occur?

- A. The first and second months B. The fifth and sixth months
C. The eleventh and twelfth months D. The third and fourth months

3. Why is the Hmong New Year festival significant for the Hmong people?

- A. It marks the end of the year.
B. It is a subtle and low-key event.
C. It symbolizes the start of something new and a good harvest.
D. It is solely a religious ceremony.

4. What is a common traditional attire for Hmong women and girls during the New Year festival?

- A. Modern clothing
B. Traditional costumes with silver necklaces and diadems
C. T-shirts and jeans
D. Formal business attire

5. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED as a festive activity during the Hmong New Year festival?

- A. Chess tournaments B. Tug-of-war
C. Horse racing D. Sharing memories from the past year

6. The phrase "ethnic minorities" in the first passage means _____

- A. Groups that share distinct national or cultural traditions from the minor population
B. Groups that share the same national or cultural traditions from the main population
C. Groups that don't have any national or cultural traditions from the main population
D. Groups that have different national or cultural traditions from the main population

III. Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Task 1: Cultural differences occur wherever you go abroad. When visiting another country, you should be aware of those differences and respect them. Here are some (1) _____ on how to fit in. Every traveller to a foreign country feels (2) _____ at some point. How you act may make locals laugh. Your best defense is a sense of humor. If you can laugh off eating with the wrong hand in India, locals will be more accepting of you. Wearing proper clothes is important too (3) _____ locals will

judge you by what you wear. In some Middle Eastern countries, exposing your flesh is forbidden, especially if you are a woman. So (4) _____ your torn jeans at home. Also be (5) _____ about expressing emotions. Getting angry in Southeast Asia just makes you look silly. In some countries it is unwise to kiss in public.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. plans | B. tips | C. arguments | D. choices |
| 2. A. unsafe | B. excited | C. satisfied | D. awkward |
| 3. A. but | B. because | C. so | D. or |
| 4. A. leave | B. make | C. bring | D. take |
| 5. A. natural | B. advisable | C. cautious | D. unnecessary |

Task 2: Viet Nam is a multi-nationality country with 54 ethnic (1) _____. The Viet (Kinh) people account (2) _____ 87% of the country's population and mainly inhabit the Red River delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong delta and major cities. The other 53 ethnic (3) _____ groups, totalling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountain areas (covering two-thirds of the country's territory) spreading from the North to the South. Among ethnic minorities, the largest ones are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Nung with a (4) _____ of around 1 million each, while the smallest are Brau, Roman, Odu with (5) _____ hundred people each.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. groups | B. team | C. minorities | D. majorities |
| 2. A. in | B. for | C. of | D. at |
| 3. A. minority | B. majority | C. small | D. large |
| 4. A. religion | B. inhabitants | C. population | D. people |
| 5. A. much | B. many | C. a lot of | D. several |

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite these following sentences using the first conditional.

1. I won't know her phone number. I won't be able to call her.

→ Unless _____

2. John will be at work. He won't go with US to Chau An Village.

→ If _____

3. They weren't keen on studying Maths.

→ They didn't _____

4. He loves watching cartoon with his brother.

→ He is _____

5. Don't overthink, and you will feel more relaxed.

→ You _____

6. My sister doesn't prepare her lesson as carefully as yours.

→ Your _____

7. We didn't follow the tradition of decorating the house on Tet holiday.

→ We broke _____

8. I went to bed early because I was tired from working all day.

Because of _____

9. Don't sweep the floor on the first three days of Tet. (*shouldn't*)

→ _____

10. The Ok Om Bok Festival takes place in October. (*organize*)

→ _____

II. Make questions for the underlined words.

1.A: _____

B: We want to present some interesting facts about the ethnic groups of Viet Nam.

2.A: _____

B: The Tay don't allow guests to sit in the room of their altar.

3.A: _____

B: My mother bought a costume of the Bahnar at an open-air market in Kon Tum.

4. : _____

B: They dug canals to bring water to their rice fields.

5. : _____

B: The Kinh speak Vietnamese language.

III. Write meaningful sentences with the first conditional, using the word; and phrases given.

1. If you / visit / our town / we / take / to / famous / local restaurant.

2. Unless / you / exercise / regularly / not / be able / lose / weight.

3. The Jrai / decorate / house / dead / with / wooden statues.

4. The ornamental tree/ in our front yard/ growing/ rapidly./

5. We/ have/ a family/ reunion/ next week./

II. Reorder words / phrases to make sentences.

1. On / I / weekdays, / hang / out / my friends / with / after / school. / usually

2. She / goes / new / to / to / see / exhibits / learn / and / about / past. / often / museums / the

3. Do / fancy / you / going / the / this / to / weekend? / cinema

4. We / the / helped / farmers / cattle. / herd

SAMPLE TEST

A. PRONUNCIATION AND STRESS

Task 1: Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the others in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>should</u> | B. <u>would</u> | C. <u>bought</u> | D. <u>could</u> |
| 2. A. <u>here</u> | B. <u>brother</u> | C. <u>newspaper</u> | D. <u>dinner</u> |
| 3. A. <u>cool</u> | B. <u>roof</u> | C. <u>noon</u> | D. <u>blood</u> |

Task 2: Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 4. A. comic | B. data | C. decision | D. harvest |
| 5. A. local | B. remote | C. unload | D. improve |

B. USE OF LANGUAGE

Task 1: Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

6. We (have) _____ English class on Friday at 8 a.m.
7. Ann (start) _____ her hobby when she was ten years old.
8. There (be) _____ too many cars on the roads in the city.
9. What do kids in your village like (do) _____?
10. (Play) _____ spinning tops is very exciting.

Task 2: Supply the correct form of the words in capital. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 11. Ms. Mai _____ her rings and necklaces in a box. | (KEEP) |
| 12. You can _____ many music performances from famous Vietnamese singers. | (ENJOY) |
| 13. We have enough time to prepare everything and clean up the _____ kitchen | (MESS) |
| 14. There is too much _____ in my neighborhood. | (NOISY) |
| 15. Let's enjoy different types of _____ Tet food like banh chung or food. | (TRADITION) |

Task 3: Choose the word or phrase that best fits the gap in each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

16. They often struggle with _____ school work and social life.
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. balancing | B. balance | C. balanced | D. to balance |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|

17. John sings _____ than anyone in the choir.
A. beautiful B. more beautiful C. beautifully D. more beautifully
18. Jane writes _____ than her classmates.
A. more careful B. more carefully C. careful D. carefully
19. He is _____ in reading books.
A. interested B. fond C. into D. crazy
20. _____ is a martial art from Japan.
A. knitting B. karate C. cycling D. anime
21. _____ is a game that two people hold a rope and one or more people jump over it.
A. spinning tops B. tug of war C. herd buffalo D. jump rope
22. Peter : “ Do you feel like hanging out this evening?”
Mary: “.....”
A. I don’t agree. I’m afraid B. You’re welcome
C. That would be great D. I feel very bored
23. I am writing about the Vinh Loc Festival which _____ last week.
A. took off B. took on C. took place D. took care
24. There weren’t _____ chairs in the room, so some of us had to stand.
A. much B. too much C. enough D. lots
25. There are more public _____ such as sports centers, parks and hospitals so I prefer to live in the city.
A. spaces B. facilities C. buildings D. services

Task 4: Read the following passage and circle the most suitable word from the ones given in the box to fill in each gap. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

as	Others	and	spending	have
----	--------	-----	----------	------

Teenagers often have a lot of free time, and they use it in various ways. Some teens enjoy (26)_____ time with their friends, chatting and laughing together. They might go to the movies, play sports, or simply hang out at the park. (27)_____ like to read books or listen to music, and some are into playing video games until once they complete a challenging level. Many teenagers also enjoy trying new hobbies, such (28)_____ painting, cooking, or playing a musical instrument. Until once they become skilled, these hobbies can be a great source of joy and accomplishment. Additionally, some teenagers help with chores around the house, which can be both responsible (29)_____ helpful. Overall, teenagers have a wide range of activities to choose from during their free time, allowing them to explore their interests and (30) _____ fun.

Task 5: Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in each gap. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

In my hometown, kids have _____ unique way of spending their time. They often have lots of open space to run and play, so you'll often find them _____. Many kids enjoy activities like playing spinning tops, hide-and-seek, and climbing trees. They might also help their families with chores like feeding animals or tending to the garden. During the warm months, swimming in nearby rivers or ponds is a favorite _____. In the evenings, they gather with friends and family to tell stories around a campfire or gaze at the stars. Sports like soccer or basketball are also popular, and kids _____ organize friendly matches with neighbors. Life in the rural area _____ children to connect with nature and build strong bonds with their community, making their childhoods memorable and full of adventure.

31. A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
32. A. outdoors B. indoor C. outdoor D. indoors
33. A. game B. free time C. pastime D. work
34. A. never B. rarely C. hardly D. often
35. A. makes B. allows C. asks D. need

Task 6: Read the following passages and answer the questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

Lily’s favorite hobby was baking cakes. She lived in a small town with her family. Every weekend, she stayed in the cozy kitchen with her mom and dad to bake delicious cakes. Lily's favorite part was mixing the ingredients. She loved how the flour, sugar, and eggs came together to form dough. Her dad helped her shape cookies, while her mom taught her to frost cupcakes with colorful icing. **They** were very happy.

One sunny day, Lily decided to surprise her best friend, Sarah, with freshly baked chocolate chip cookies. She carefully followed her mom's recipe, and soon the house was filled with a mouthwatering **aroma**. When Sarah arrived, she was overjoyed by the warm, delicious cookies.

From that day on, Lily and Sarah started baking together too, creating sweet memories and sharing their love for baking with everyone they knew.

36. Which of the following can be the best title for the passages?

- A. Baking Bonds of Friendship
B. Baking cakes is fun
C. Lily's cake recipes
D. How to bake a cake

37. The word "**They**" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A. Lily's mother
B. Lily's father
C. Lily
D. Lily's family

38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as details of the mixing the ingredients part?

- A. sugar
B. salt
C. eggs
D. flour

39. The word "**aroma**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. feel
B. color
C. taste
D. smell

40. According to the passages, Lily and Sarah share their love for baking with _____.

- A. their acquaintances
B. their friends
C. their family members
D. their neighbors

Task 7: Write full sentences using prompts.

41. Jake/ not enjoy/ chat online/ with his friends.

_____.

42. I/ hate/ play chess/ because/it/ boring.

_____.

43. There/ lots/ peace and quiet/ my hometown.

_____.

44. There/ not/ many/ things/ do/ my village.

_____.

45. What/ kids/ like/ play/ the country?

Task 8: Rewrite each of the following sentences using the given words so that it keeps the same meaning. Do not change the forms of the words given.

46. My hometown has too much air pollution (FRESH)

My hometown doesn't _____ air.

47. My English class finishes at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow. (UNTIL)

I have _____.

48. People will hold Mid-Autumn Festival on September 29th. (PLACE)

Mid-Autumn Festival will _____ .

49. What is the price of the event ticket? (COST)

How much does _____?

50. I don't like playing online games. (ACTIVITY)

Playing _____.