

CHƯƠNG II:

BỘ ĐỀ THI DÀNH CHO HỌC SINH GIỎI

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 1

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>size</u> | B. <u>sister</u> | C. <u>sure</u> | D. <u>see</u> |
| 2. A. <u>shine</u> | B. <u>time</u> | C. <u>kind</u> | D. <u>thin</u> |
| 3. A. <u>we</u> | B. <u>who</u> | C. <u>weather</u> | D. <u>warm</u> |
| 4. A. <u>read</u> | B. <u>ready</u> | C. <u>beach</u> | D. <u>speak</u> |
| 5. A. <u>poor</u> | B. <u>soon</u> | C. <u>tooth</u> | D. <u>school</u> |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. realize | B. improve | C. possible | D. comfortable |
| 2. A. important | B. especially | C. prefer | D. influence |
| 3. A. general | B. opinion | C. abroad | D. surprise |
| 4. A. comfort | B. nation | C. apply | D. moment |
| 5. A. medical | B. advise | C. vegetables | D. physical |

II. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- My friend (write) _____ a novel about the Civil war at the moment.
- The Andersens (move) _____ into a new apartment last week.
- It (rain) _____ very much in this part of the country every spring.
- Although Arthur enjoys writing, he (like) _____ to be a history teacher.
- After the war, many workers (return) _____ to their hometown.
- Mr. Hall will speak to you before he (leave) _____ the office.
- When the policeman (shout) _____ at me last Sunday, I (stop) _____ the car immediately.
- When you come here, you (have) _____ a lot of new friends soon.
- Why _____ you (come) _____ back home late last night?
- Because I (meet) _____ my old friend.
- I (not do) _____ morning exercise when I (be) _____ young.
- Listen! I (hear) _____ someone (knock) _____ at the front door.
- I am looking forward to (take) _____ to Sam Son beach this weekend.

13. The flowers (arrange) _____ by Lien were the most attractively.
14. What _____ your child (do) _____ when you (come) _____ home yesterday?
15. Look, Lan! Do you know the man (talk) _____ to Miss Hoa in the playground?

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

1. Their children have quite _____ characters. (DIFFERENCE)
2. My brother bought a new _____ rod yesterday. (FISH)
3. Mr Pike runs his business very _____ (SUCCESS)
4. I like the city life because there are many kinds of _____. (ENTERTAIN)
5. The scouts do the _____ work. (VOLUNTEER)
6. Is there anything _____ on TV tonight? (INTEREST)
7. What is the _____ of this word? (MEAN)
8. My uncle often spends his free time doing volunteer work at a local _____ (ORPHAN)
9. Relax for some minutes and you'll feel more _____. (COMFORT)
10. She is one of the greatest _____ to appear in this theater. (PERFORM)

IV. Circle the mistake and correct it.

1. I buy a different for my friend in America last year.
A B C D
2. My parents take me to a zoo in North America on a fine Sunday last week.
A B C D
3. My parents always thinks that I am not old enough to do what I wanted.
A B C D
4. I still think children can did these things.
A B C D
5. We work very hardly but we have fun working together.
A B C D
6. Mike usually drives to work, but to day he walks.
A B C D
7. The wind is blowing, it rains, and the sky looks gray.
A B C D
8. My mother is cooking on the kitchen.
A B C D
9. We always seat out because we hates cooking.
A B C D
10. I need my CD player if you don't using it at the moment.
A B C D

V. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition.

1. He rented a house next door _____ mine.
2. The hotel was _____ the other side _____ the city.
3. We are waiting _____ the bus stop.
4. I'll wait _____ you are ready.
5. They came to visit me _____ my birthday.
6. We arranged to meet you _____ seven _____ the morning.
7. Susan can come and see you _____ lunch time.
8. The conference is _____ July.
9. Did you have a good time _____ Tet?
10. Last night I spoke to my mom _____ my hobby.
11. Lien never goes shopping _____ Monday because she is very busy.
12. Nam lives a long way _____ his parents's house.
13. Liz helped me a lot _____ my stamp collection.
14. Did you speak _____ Mr. Robinson _____ your vacation _____ Da Lat?
15. Lam tried _____ the blue shirt but it didn't fit.

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. I am lucky _____ to study abroad.
A. that B. so C. as D. enough
2. Tom is going to participate _____ the game.
A. at B. on C. in D. over
3. He's known Mai _____ he was in the country.
A. when B. since C. during D. until
4. Would you _____ cleaning the floor for me?
A. like B. please C. mind D. rather
5. It's _____ to believe that he passed the exam.
A. hardly B. hard C. difficultly D. difficulty
6. I failed my exam _____ I was lazy.
A. although B. because C. so D. but
7. You are always _____ in the class.
A. talking B. talk C. talks D. talked
8. The man _____ by the windows is my uncle.
A. standing B. stands C. stand D. stood
9. My friend told me what _____ when I visited Hoi An.
A. doing B. to do C. do D. done

10. My family has decided _____ Dalat in the summer.
A. to visit B. visit C. visited D. visits
11. After a month, Hoa got used to _____ in her new school.
A. study B. studying C. studied D. is studying
12. She told me _____ up too late.
A. don't stay B. not to stay C. not stay D. to not stay
13. Her son was absent from school _____ of his illness last Tuesday
A. because B. instead C. though D. but
14. That child _____ to go at once.
A. will B had better C. has D. have
15. The front yard is _____ to play soccer in.
A. small too B. so small C. too small D. very small

VII. Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

London is Britain's biggest city. It is a very old city and dates back to the Romans. It is a city of historic building and churches, and it has many beautiful parks. It also has some of the best museum in the world. London is very crowded in summer. It is a popular city with foreign tourists and has more than eight million visitors a year. The city is famous for its shopping and department stores. London has an excellent underground railway system, so it is eary for tourists to get around.

No.	Statement	T/ F
1.	None of the cities in Britain is bigger than London.	
2.	London is founded by the Romans.	
3.	London has historic buildings and churches.	
4.	Most of the best museum in the world are situated in London.	
5.	London is not busy in summer.	
6.	It's not easy for tourists to travel around London.	

VIII. Read the paragraphs below and complete the summary.

Air pollution is a cause of ill-health in human beings. In a lot of countries there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can produce. Although there isn't enuogh information on the effects of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have proved that air pollution causes lung diseases.

The gases from the exhausts of cars have also increased air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisonous gas which often collects in busy streets surrounded by high buildings. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead

in the atmosphere can't think as quickly as other children and are clumsy when they use their hands.

There are other long-term effects of pollution. If the gases in the atmosphere continue to increase, the earth's climate may become warmer. A lot of the ice near the Poles may melt and may cause serious floods.

Complete the summary by writing the missing words in each blank.

Air _____ (1) can make people _____ (2). Consequently, some countries pass _____ (3) to control the quantity of _____ (4) in the air. Air pollution causes particular damage to the body by harming the _____ (5). _____ (6) should not be used in petrol because it is bad for children's _____ (7) and makes them clumsy in using their hands. Poisonous gas from _____ (8) collects in those parts of cities where there are tall buildings. Pollution can also have an influence on the earth's _____ (9). The ice may melt near the North and South Poles, resulting in very bad _____ (10).

IX. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. The movie was very bad. I couldn't see it.

→ The movie was not _____

2. "Shut the door but don't lock it", he said to us.

→ He told _____

3. Having a vacation abroad is very interesting.

→ It is _____

4. In spite of his intelligence, he doesn't do well at school.

→ Although _____

5. Mai keeps forgetting her homework.

→ Mai is _____

6. Remember to check your flight numbers.

→ Don't _____

7. It was such bad news that Helen burst into tears.

→ The news was _____

8. Hung started to learn English when he was 5 years old.

→ Hung has _____

9. Lan spends 3 hours a day doing her homework.

→ It takes _____

10. Please don't make any noise; I'm very tired.

→ I'd rather _____

X. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your hobbies. Your writing should include:

- How many hobbies do you have?
- What's the name of the hobbies?
- Who do you share your hobbies with?
- Why do you like these hobbies?

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 2

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fun</u> | B. <u>run</u> | C. <u>sun</u> | D. <u>music</u> |
| 2. A. <u>orchestra</u> | B. <u>chat</u> | C. <u>lunch</u> | D. <u>teacher</u> |
| 3. A. <u>celebration</u> | B. <u>collection</u> | C. <u>education</u> | D. <u>question</u> |
| 4. A. <u>relax</u> | B. <u>snack</u> | C. <u>area</u> | D. <u>atlas</u> |
| 5. A. <u>receive</u> | B. <u>score</u> | C. <u>scout</u> | D. <u>comics</u> |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. natural | B. department | C. exception | D. attentive |
| 2. A. economy | B. diplomacy | C. informative | D. information |
| 3. A. arrest | B. purchase | C. accept | D. forget |
| 4. A. expertise | B. cinema | C. recipe | D. similar |
| 5. A. government | B. musician | C. disgusting | D. exhausting |

II. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition.

1. It's 2.5 km _____ my school _____ the movie theater.
2. I live _____ Xuan Dieu street _____ my grandparents
3. She is talking _____ her students in the school yard.

4. My new house is different _____ my old house.
5. My father is a farmer. He works _____ a farm.
6. Does your aunt work _____ the central hospital? – Yes, she is a nurse there.
7. I'm always busy. I must work _____ early morning until night.
8. Mr. Minh is a journalist. He writes _____ Tuoi Tre Newspaper.
9. This apartment is suitable _____ my family.
10. I often help my parents _____ the housework after school.

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

1. She likes (wash) _____ her hair twice a week
2. Would you like (dance) _____ with me?
3. We are happy (meet) _____ you a gain
4. She was too lazy (pass) _____ the exam
5. They aren't strong enough (join) _____ the football team
6. They enjoy (play) _____ tennis.
7. She is studying hard in order (pass) _____ the exam.
8. Would you mind (give) _____ me the bandage.
9. I could (ride) _____ a bike when I was a child.
10. She (not know) _____ how to learn the computer.
11. My uncle (not/ be) _____ out of his house since he (buy) _____ a color TV.
12. I don't think I (go) _____ out tonight. I (be) _____ too tired.
13. John (wash) _____ his hands. He (just/ repair) _____ the TV set.
14. Tell him (bring) _____ his bike inside. If he (leave) _____ it there, someone (steal) _____ it.
15. Where (you/ spend) _____ your summer holiday last year?

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

1. The _____ in this town are very friendly. (RESIDE)
2. She received a lot of _____ from her parents. (COURAGE)
3. If your work is _____ you'll get a raise. (SATISFY)
4. What is the correct _____ of this word? (PRONOUNCE)
5. The child should be punished because of his bad _____ (BEHAVE)
6. We've decided to interview the best six _____ for the job. (APPLY)
7. Many rural areas in Viet Nam have been _____ I the last few years. (URBAN)
8. It is _____ to eat too much sugar and fat. (HEALTH)

9. If you can give a reasonable _____ for your bad behavior last night, I'll forgive you. (EXPLAIN)
10. After taking an aspirin, her headache _____. (APPEAR)

V. Circle the mistake and correct it.

1. My sister is studying very hard in order getting scholarship at university
A B C D
2. The book writing by Jack London is very popular in the world.
A B C D
3. What happens to the grass when it is sending to the library?
A B C D
4. Mumps are a very common disease which usually affects children.
A B C D
5. Today, many serious child hood diseases can prevent by early immunization.
A B C D
6. I'd like to tell you about several problems I have had from I came here.
A B C D
7. It's hard to believe that the Millers have been married to each other since 60 years.
A B C D
8. He is working hardly to get a good education now because he hopes to get a good job later.
A B C D
9. What is the most frightened experience you have ever had?
A B C D
10. Sometimes life must be very unpleasant for people live near airports.
A B C D

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Lan enjoys _____ the piano.
A. play B. playing C. plays D. played
2. Can you help me _____ this exercise?
A. do B. doing C. did D. does
3. Peter's apartment is smaller _____ Daisy's.
A. that B. the C. than D. those
4. My son is too tired _____ dinner.
A. to have B. have C. having D. had

5. What _____ your sisters look like?
A. does B. do C. are D. had
6. John has lived in Paris _____ last summer.
A. yet B. in C. since D. for
7. The red bicycle is not as expensive _____ the blue one.
A. so B. like C. more D. as
8. My mother shows me how _____ clothes.
A. to make B. making C. make D. made
9. These houses _____ 100 years ago.
A. are built B. built C. were built D. build
10. I prefer tea _____ coffee.
A. rather B. than C. more D. to
11. My brother feels _____ again after his operation.
A. strongly B. strength C. strong D. enough strong
12. He doesn't fancy _____ basketball
A. to play B. plays C. played D. playing
13. This form must have the _____ of the writer.
A. to sign B. signature C. signing D. sign.
14. Jane and Jack stood in front of the mirror and looked at _____.
A. herself B. himself C. themselves D. themselves
15. Susan is the _____ of the three girls.
A. prettier B. prettiest C. pretty D. prettily

VII. Read the text and answer the question.

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is a city of contrasts. It is an exciting, crowded, modern city and at the same time, a city that is full of history. The streets of Bangkok are usually noisy and crowded with people. Some are selling food, other selling clothing, cassette tapes, flowers, or souvenirs. Visitors love the river markets, the beautiful temples and architecture, and the nightlife. They also enjoy the food, the shopping, and the friendly Thai people. Everyone seems to smile there.

Most of the year, Bangkok is hotter than any other capital city in Asia, but from January to December, the weather is cooler and much more comfortable. Actually, it is an interesting city to visit at any time of the year. The shopping is excellent, and the price is cheaper than in many other large cities in south-east Asia.

There is always plenty to do in Bangkok any time of the day or night from watching Thai dancing or boxing to taking a boat trip on the river or trying some of the delicious and spicy food. And if you get tired of the city and the traffic, there are beautiful beaches only two hours away by bus.

1. Where is Bangkok?

2. How are the streets of Bangkok?

3. What is the weather like in Bangkok in January?

4. Can visitors come to visit Bangkok all around the year?

5. How long does it take visitors from Bangkok to the beaches by bus?

VIII. Read the text and choose the best option to complete it.

There are many problems in the public transportation system in Metropolitan City. Thousands of residents (1) _____ on the city's buses and streetcars (2) _____ throughout this large city, but Metro Transportation system's (3) _____ schedules are totally unreliable. For example, a bus or a streetcar that should (4) _____ at seven may not arrive until eight o'clock or even (5) _____. Sometimes three buses or streetcars will arrive in bunches, one after another. Moreover, it is unusual (6) _____ a bus driver or a streetcar conductor to pass up groups of people anxiously waiting in the snow in freezing weather because he is behind schedule and wants to make up for lost time. (7) _____, passengers (8) _____ unhappy victims of the waiting game, which cause them (9) _____ late for work or to (10) _____ important appointments.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. relies | B. rely | C. relied | D. will rely |
| 2. A. traveling | B. go | C. to travel | D. going |
| 3. A. days | B. daily | C. each day | D. day |
| 4. A. begin | B. start | C. go | D. arrive |
| 5. A. sooner | B. later | C. lately | D. soon |
| 6. A. at | B. on | C. for | D. in |
| 7. A. Unfortunately | B. Happily | C. Strongly | D. Interestingly |
| 8. A. is | B. feels | C. become | D. gets |
| 9. A. be | B. to be | C. being | D. are |
| 10. A. get | B. arrive | C. miss | D. reach |

IX. Change the following sentences into reported speech

1. Miss Hoa said, "Where are you going on your vacation this summer, Khoa?"

2. "Have you finished repairing your car?" he said to me.

3. "Why has Mike been looking so sad lately?" she said to me.

4. "Was anyone hurt in the accident yesterday?" I said to my friend.

5. The boy said, "When will the show begin, Miss Lan?"

6. The girls said, "Must we be here at five or can we come a little later?"

7. "Do you know that man's name, Lan?" Linh said.

8. "How often do you go to the cinema?" Minh said to Thang.

9. "Did they build the villa two years ago?" the boy said to his aunt.

10. "Which coat is yours, Nhung?" the host said.

X. a. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. It's two kilometers from my house to the movie theater.

2. My mother is talking to my teacher.

3. I often feel worried when I have a test.

4. My aunt works at a clothes shop.

5. A teacher teaches students at school.

6. My brother writes for Dan Tri Newspaper.

7. My father never plays football because he is busy.

8. Her phone number is 0165 1255 564.

9. His house is small but very nice.

10. Her mother and her father likes watching TV in their free time.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your village/ city. Your writing should include:

- Where do you come from?
- How is your village/ city? Big, small, quiet, busy...?
- How are the people in your village/ city?
- What do you like best in your village/ city?
- What you wish to change in your village/ city?

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 3

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

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|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>stool</u> | B. <u>room</u> | C. <u>afternoon</u> | D. <u>door</u> |
| 2. A. teenager | B. together | C. guess | D. regular |
| 3. A. <u>chicken</u> | B. <u>coach</u> | C. <u>orchestra</u> | D. <u>change</u> |
| 4. A. <u>meat</u> | B. <u>reader</u> | C. <u>overseas</u> | D. <u>realize</u> |
| 5. A. <u>horrible</u> | B. <u>hour</u> | C. <u>hundred</u> | D. <u>hold</u> |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

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|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. adorable | B. ability | C. impossible | D. entertainment |
| 2. A. engineer | B. corporate | C. difficult | D. different |
| 3. A. popular | B. position | C. horrible | D. positive |
| 4. A. selfish | B. correct | C. purpose | D. surface |
| 5. A. permission | B. computer | C. million | D. perfection |

II. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition

1. We should cover the burned area _____ a thick sterile dressing.
2. They fell _____ love _____ each other almost immediately and were married in a few weeks.
3. Next month I'm going to Scotland _____ a short holiday.
4. Their parents are very proud _____ their results.
5. What is the difference _____ "clean up" and "clean out"?
6. We are going to hold a discussion _____ recycling.
7. The boy fell _____ his bike and hit his head _____ the road.
8. Santa Claus is based _____ the description of Saint Nicholas.

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

1. _____ he often (watch) _____ TV after dinner?
2. My sister often (finish) _____ her homework before meals.
3. He (not see) _____ his close friends since 2005.
4. Ngan (buy) _____ a yellow cap yesterday.
5. She (ride) _____ a new bike to school everyday.
6. I (do) _____ my homework now.
7. They (not meet) _____ their friends at the movie theater last night.
8. Lan's sister always (brush) _____ her teeth after dinner.
9. I (not meet) _____ Nam's father at the post office last night.
10. _____ Nga (write) _____ a letter last night?

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

1. Life is more _____ now. (COMFORT)
2. Would you like to go _____ (SWIM).
3. He speaks French very _____ (GOOD).
4. Life in the city is _____ from life in the country. (DIFFERENCE)
5. Meat is not a _____ food if we know how much to eat. (HEALTH)
6. These medicines can work well with your _____ (ILL).
7. My sister has a beautiful _____ of stamp. (COLLECT)
8. There was no _____ for his absence from class yesterday. (EXPLAIN)
9. This knife is _____ - it can cut everything. (USE)
10. Many _____ of the older generation were there. (REPRESENT)

V. Circle the mistake and correct it.

1. James should be tell the news as soon as possible.
A B C D
2. The assistant asked Helen whether those trousers was too small for her.
A B C D
3. It was late, so we decided taking a taxi home.
A B C D
4. I don't know who wrote the song, but I'll try and find about.
A B C D
5. She showed me where did I left my luggage.
A B C D
6. One day two Americans decided to spent their time travelling in Spain.
A B C D
7. In the morning they come into a little restaurant for lunch.
A B C D
8. They didn't knew Spanish, and the waiter didn't either.
A B C D
9. They wanted him understand that they wanted some milk and sandwiches.
A B C D
10. Firstly they pronounced the word "milk" many times and then they spell it.
A B C D

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. I received a letter _____ my friend.
A. to B. on C. in D. from
2. He is a hard-working student who always _____ good grade.
A. received B. got C. gets D. getting
3. Bell demonstrated his _____ to the public at countless exhibitions.
A. to invent B. invention C. inventing D. invented
4. Different students _____ learn words _____ different ways.
A. learns-in B. learn-in C. learns-of D. learners-on
5. She gave me your _____.
A. report card B. to report card C. reported card D. reporting card
6. The Eiffel Tower was designed _____ the French civil engineer Alexander Gustave Eiffel _____ the Paris World's Fair of 1889.
A. by-for B. by-in C. by-on D. by-into

7. There is a bookshop _____ the sweetshop and the pharmacy.
A. between B. in C. on D. next
8. Would you mind if I _____ a photo.
A. to take B. take C. taken D. taking
9. They have to make _____ that children do not play with matches.
A. ensure B. sure C. sured D. ensuring
10. TV _____ information and entertainment.
A. to take B. gives C. brings D. makes
11. _____ the beginning of the day called morning or evening?
A. Is B. Are C. Does D. Can
12. Nam _____ familiar with getting up early in winter two years ago.
A. was B. were C. is D. has been
13. The school yard was _____ with students.
A. crowd B. crowds C. crowded D. crowding
14. These are new born _____ of our farm.
A. calf B. calves C. calves D. calfs
15. My father always drives _____. He is a _____ driver.
A. carefully – careful B. carefully – carefully
C. carefully – care D. careful – carefully

VII. Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

It is a custom in Britain and in most European countries to celebrate a person's day. Members of the family and close friends are supposed to be present at the party. If they can't come they may send a gift by post. At the birthday party, the person who gives birth day party opens all the gifts in front of all the people present and thanks them for the gifts.

The mother usually makes a birthday cake, or if she can't, she may order one from a cake- shop. A number of candles are placed on the top of the cake and will be lighted when the party starts. The number of candles is also the age of that person. After the light is out they all sing a song "Happy birthday to you....". Then they play some games or sing or dance together.

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Only in Britain people celebrate people's birthday.	
2.	Only dear friends and members of the family are present.	
3.	Some people may send gifts if they can't go to the party.	
4.	They open the gifts in front of their friends at birthday party.	
5.	Father always makes the cake for the party.	

6.	You can buy a birthday cake at the cake shop.	
7.	The cake is placed on the top of the candles.	
8.	The candles will be lighted at the beginning of the party.	
9.	The number of the candles is also the age of the person.	
10.	They don't sing any song at the party.	

VIII. Read the passage and fill in the blank with one suitable word.

If you live in a city, you probably see many people, hear the (1) _____ of traffic, and smell the pollution (2) _____ cars and factories.

We are entering a new time (3) _____ the history of the world. Before this, most people were (4) _____. They lived in the country. Now many people are (5) _____ the farms and moving into the cities. They are looking for better jobs. The cities are growing very quickly. Most cities are very crowded. People are driving more cars, burning more fuel, using more water, (6) _____ more food, making more garbage, and producing (7) _____ things in factories than ever before. Life is becoming difficult.

Some governments are trying to plan for the future. They are building new roads, putting up new houses, looking (8) _____ more water, and limiting growth in certain areas. Still, city planners are getting worried. People are crowding into the cities (9) _____ than cities can take them. The cities are running (10) _____ of room. What is the answer to this problem?

IX. Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech, beginning as shown.

1. He is too young to go to school alone.

→ He is not _____

2. Her hair is long, straight and black.

→ She has _____

3. He'd rather play soccer than tennis.

→ He prefers _____

4. We have quite different characters.

→ Our characters _____

5. The river is so dirty that we shouldn't swim in.

→ The river is not _____

6. I gave up smoking ten years ago.

→ I used _____

7. John spent four hours doing his homework yesterday.

→ It took _____

8. Now he doesn't play tennis as well as he used to.

→ He used _____

9. I walked to school in 20 minutes.

→ It took _____

10. James didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill.

→ If James _____

X. a. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Vietnamese teenagers help old people by cleaning their yards or painting their houses.

2. Viet can not to go to my house because he has too many assignments.

3. It is Thursday tomorrow.

4. Lien's brother is practicing the guitar now.

5. My uncle and I go to the tennis club once a week.

6. They will fly to Brazil next month.

7. We are going to visit the Natural Science Museum next weekend.

8. You should invite our former classmates to your birthday party.

9. Trung usually borrows his brother's motorbike.

10. Our children had to do a lot of homework yesterday.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your country (Vietnam or another country). Your writing should include:

- Name of your country.
- The place/ the continent of your country.
- Population of your country.
- Climate of your country.
- Famous festival in your country.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 4

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>though</u> | B. <u>enough</u> | C. <u>cough</u> | D. <u>rough</u> |
| 2. A. <u>chair</u> | B. <u>cheap</u> | C. <u>chorus</u> | D. <u>child</u> |
| 3. A. <u>missed</u> | B. <u>closed</u> | C. <u>called</u> | D. <u>planned</u> |
| 4. A. <u>fat</u> | B. <u>any</u> | C. <u>gas</u> | D. <u>hat</u> |
| 5. A. <u>physics</u> | B. <u>sunny</u> | C. <u>sailor</u> | D. <u>subject</u> |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>successful</u> | B. <u>interest</u> | C. <u>arrangement</u> | D. <u>disaster</u> |
| 2. A. <u>competition</u> | B. <u>repetition</u> | C. <u>equivalent</u> | D. <u>disappointment</u> |
| 3. A. <u>private</u> | B. <u>provide</u> | C. <u>arrange</u> | D. <u>advise</u> |
| 4. A. <u>academic</u> | B. <u>education</u> | C. <u>impossible</u> | D. <u>optimistic</u> |
| 5. A. <u>study</u> | B. <u>knowledge</u> | C. <u>precise</u> | D. <u>message</u> |

II. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition.

1. My sister walks _____ school everyday. Her classroom is _____ the second floor.
2. Viet lives _____ his aunt and uncle _____ 83 Hoang Van Thu street.
3. Her birthday is _____ October, 17th.
4. What's your place _____ birth, Nam?
5. We have music class _____ 8.40 _____ Monday morning.
6. They have a meeting _____ 6.30 and 9.30.
7. My mother often picks me _____ from the school.
8. I'm going to invite my friends to come over _____ dinner tonight.

9. Next summer, my family will have a vacation _____ Thailand and stay there _____ one week.
10. The stadium is crowded _____ people.

III. a. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. (A)

1. They (not see) _____ their old friends last time.
2. Nga (do) _____ her homework now.
3. We (play) _____ soccer at 4.30 yesterday.
4. _____ your family (visit) _____ Nha Trang nextweek?
5. My father often (get) _____ up at 5.30 everyday.
6. While I (do) _____ my homework, the light (go) _____ out.
7. He (write) _____ this essay last night.
8. Ngan always (go) _____ to school on time.
9. I (not meet) _____ my old friends for 3 years.
10. Our teachers (explain) _____ the lessons now.

III. b. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. (B)

A friend of mine, Judith Nelso (1. presently work) _____ in the international sales division at an electronic firm. She (2. just return) _____ from a trip to Japan. She (3. ask) _____ (4. go) _____ to Japan because she can speak Japanese. When she (5. be) _____ a business student at Boston University, she (6. study) _____ Japanese for four years. She (7. never have) _____ the opportunity to use her Japanese until she (8. go) _____ to Tokyo last year. While she was there, she (9. speak) _____ Japanese everyday and (10. enjoy) _____ every minute of it.

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

1. This coffee is too _____ to drink. (HEAT)
2. I can't tell the _____ between the twins. (DIFFER)
3. A fairy appeared and _____ changed Miss Tam's rags into beautiful clothes. (MAGIC)
4. He drove _____ and he had an accident. (CARE)
5. I feel so _____ that I'm going to bed. (SLEEP)
6. Why was his lecture so _____? (BORE)
7. How many _____ are there in a year in Vietnam? (CELEBRATE)
8. _____ have warned the local people of the disaster. (SCIENCE)
9. The shop _____ showed me a lot of new models. (ASSIST)
10. We are waiting for the _____ of our uncle's train. (ARRIVE)

V. Circle the mistake and correct it.

1. Children enjoy to read picture book.

A B C D

2. There are lots of books in the library but you ought buy some more from the bookshop.

A B C D

3. She must wear uniform when she was in duty last year.

A B C D

4. The armchair is the in living-room, among the television and the sofa.

A B C D

5. Don't worry so much. We can look after ourself.

A B C D

6. You must clean the kitchen but you haven't to sweep the floor.

A B C D

7. I prefer travelling on train, especially if I have to make a long journey.

A B C D

8. The students ought to learn their lessons careful before the exam.

A B C D

9. You must not let children to play in the kitchen because it is a dangerous place.

A B C D

10. The girls are looking at themselves in the mirror.

A B C D

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Opposite our house is a nice park _____ there are many trees and flowers.

A. which B. where C. that D. who

2. I asked him whether _____ leaving for the capital that night.

A. is he B. he is C. was he D. he was

3. "My watch is broken. "Why don't you _____?"

A. have it repair B. have it repairing C. have it for repair D. have it repaired

4. The earth _____ on the sun for its heat and light.

A. is depend B. has depend C. depending D. depends

5. If Mai comes to England it will be a good _____ for her to improve her English.

A. possibility B. opportunity C. advantage D. experience

6. Choose the word with the same meaning as the underlined part.

The number of unemployed people in that country is increasing rapidly.

A. retired B. working C. business D. jobless

7. To jog means to _____.
 A. word hard B. run fast C. run slowly D. work carefully
8. Would you mind _____ please?
 A. to answer the telephone B. answering the telephone.
 C. answer the telephone D. to the telephone
9. We are having a plan to help them by _____ them do things.
 A. encouraged B. encourage C. to encourage D. encouraging
10. Tet holiday in Vietnam _____ around January and February.
 A. is celebrated B. are celebrated C. was celebrated D. were celebrated
11. Unless you work hard, you _____ fail the exams.
 A. won't fail B. will fail C. don't fail D. didn't fail
12. Mr Minh used to _____ alot when he was young.
 A. smoke B. smoking C. smoked D. be smoking
13. Minh drew that picture _____. No one helped him.
 A. himself B. heself C. hisself D. Minh's self
14. - Why are you turning on the TV?
 - I _____ the news.
 A. will watch B. am going to watch
 C. watch D. watched
15. He asked me _____ a driving licence.
 A. if I have B. whether I have
 C. if I had D. whether I have had

VII. Read the passage and answer the question.

DIET AND WEIGHT

Most of the joggers who are overweight are reasonable for talking about and obsessing with their weight. Since many people start jogging to lose weight (perhaps you're one of them), it is not surprising that body size is important. More and more people are on a diet. 50% of the women and close to 25% of the men in the US are watching what they eat. Body weight is the second most talked among joggers - heart disease and high blood pressure are the first! There are many factors that affect your weight. They include: body type, diet, exercise level, sex and age. What may be an "ideal" weight for you at the age of 27 may not be ideal when you are 54. And your ideal weight will probably be different during racing season when in a specific training phase.

1. What are most of joggers who are overweight worried about?
 A. Their weight B. Their height C. Their jogging D. The distance
2. To many people, _____
 A. body size is not a problem B. body size is very important
 C. they do not care about their body size D. jogging is a waste of time.
3. In the US, _____
 A. nobody is on a diet B. 25% women are on a diet.
 C. obesity is appreciate. D. nearly 25% men are on a diet.
4. What are the most talked among joggers?
 A. Body size B. Lung cancer
 C. Heart disease and high blood pressure. D. Diet

VIII. Read the following passage and fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word.

Dear Mom and Dad,

This is just a quick letter to let you know that I'm fine. We are all working quite hard because the exams are only few weeks away, but our teacher (1)_____ he thinks we'll do well.

Anyway, we (2)_____ a wonderful time at half term. We went off to Paris for a (3)_____ days with my friends and we went on a guided tour. We saw most of the famous sights (4)_____ the Louver; here they have an amazing collection of paintings, and the Eiffel Tower. Then we went down to the South of France (5)_____ train. It was so (6)_____ the whole journey was only about four hours. We (7)_____ a little time in Nice and in Cannes as well, and we all (8)_____ enjoyed it. On our last day we went to a small island (9)_____ the Llea des Pelerins, and saw the castle where they (10)_____ to keep the "Man in the Iron mask". All in all, we had a great time and the weather was really good as well.

Anyway, I must go now as I've got to do a lot of homework for tomorrow. Will you write soon?

Love,

Jane

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

IX. Make sentences with the given words.

1. Let/ go/ cafeteria/ and/ get/ cold drink.

2. Lam/ be/ music room/ now/ and/ learn/ play/ guitar.

3. How often/ sister/ practise/ piano/ Youth club?

4. Tom/ spend/ most/ time/ lie/ couch/ front/ T.V.

5. If/ you/ tired/ watch/ TV/, go/ park/ me.

6. You/ going/ sell/ house/ and/ move/ cappital?

7. You/ like/ go/ movie/ me/ tonight?

8. How/ father/ always/ travel/ work/ every day?

9. Students/ learn/ present/ past/ events/ the world/ History.

10. Nam/ usually/ do/ experiments/ free time.

X. a. Complete the second sentence so that it has te same meaning as the first one.

1. It's three years since we last visited Ha Noi.

→ We haven't.....

2. No one is more intelligent than her in our school.

→ She.....

3. You can't take this book away.

→ This book.....

4. Huong is 1.60m tall and Hoa is 1.60m tall, too.

→ Huong.....

5. I wrote that letter half an hour.

→ It took.....

6. She'd rather play golf than play tennis.

→ She prefers.....

7. I had a cat once, but I don't any more.

→ I used.....

8. I couldn't go to school because of my sickness.

→ Because.....

9. Your younger brother is too weak to lift that box.

→ Your brother is not.....

10. I study English so that I can improve my knowledge.

→ I study English so as.....

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about a famous festival/ celebration in Vietnam. Your writing should include:

- Name of the festival/ celebration.
- When and where the festival/ celebration takes place.
- What activities take place during this festival/ celebration.
- Why this festival/ celebration becomes popular.
- Why people celebrate this festival/ celebration.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 5

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> ugar | B. <u>s</u> orry | C. <u>s</u> easide | D. <u>s</u> ummer |
| 2. A. <u>g</u> ood | B. <u>v</u> illage | C. <u>l</u> uggage | D. <u>h</u> eritage |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> eat | B. <u>g</u> reat | C. <u>p</u> lease | D. <u>b</u> each |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> otel | B. <u>p</u> hoto | C. <u>m</u> ove | D. <u>p</u> agoda |
| 5. A. ty <u>ph</u> oon | B. <u>g</u> oose | C. <u>f</u> ood | D. <u>f</u> lood |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. scholarship | B. negative | C. develop | D. purposeful |
| 2. A. ability | B. acceptable | C. education | D. hilarious |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 3. A. document | B. comedian | C. perspective | D. location |
| 4. A. provide | B. product | C. promote | D. profess |
| 5. A. different | B. regular | C. achieving | D. property |

II. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I'll lend you the book when I've finished (read) _____ it.
- Do you ever go (swim) _____ in the sea?
- They suggested (have) _____ dinner in an Indian restaurant.
- Would you like (go) _____ out for a drink with me?
- Would you mind (close) _____ the window?
- I nearly missed (catch) _____ the bus.
- Lan wants (become) _____ a teacher.
- I normally try to avoid (borrow) _____ money.
- Robert gave up (play) _____ football years ago.
- I didn't feel like (go) _____ out last night, so I stayed at home.
- We (watch) _____ our favorite TV programmes at the moment.
- Marry and John are neighbors. They (know) _____ each other for a long time.
- When he came, I (cook) _____ dinner.
- I haven't met him since he (move) _____ to Ho Chi Minh City.
- My sister is tired of (cook) _____.

III. Put a correct preposition in each blank.

- Our group is planning to help the community _____ encouraging all members to participate _____ a recycling program.
- To be a member of our organization, you can register _____ today.
- Please send an ambulance _____ Hoang Hoa Tham School.
- _____ your help, I can't do the exercises.
- What's the matter _____ Mai? She is having flu.
- I can't make up my mind yet. It depends _____ my parents.
- The train will leave _____ ten minutes.
- Ask Tim _____ your problem. He might be able to help you.
- My daughter is really afraid _____ dogs.
- The price _____ this packet is wrong. It should be \$20, not \$29.

IV. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- The lecturer is giving us first-aid (INSTRUCT) _____.

2. Does this (ARRANGE)_____suit you?
3. He is a very (SKILL)_____carpenter.
4. You'll meet the tour guide on your (ARRIVE)_____at the hotel.
5. Bell's (SUCCESSFUL)_____demonstrated his invention.
6. The little village is very quiet and (PEACE)_____.
7. Many people still to believe that smoking is (HARM)_____.
8. He is interested in the (PRESERVE)_____of old buildings.
9. The (INDUSTRY)_____area of the city is not very attractive.
10. His performance in Hamlet was most (IMPRESS)_____.

V. There is one error in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. Peter studied very hardly but his result in the last semester was not good.
_____.
2. Tom's teacher asked his mother pay more attention to his study at home.
_____.
3. She buys him an alarm clock last week.
_____.
4. I'm going to being home late tonight.
_____.
5. The bookself is opposite to the picture.
_____.
6. There are some milk in the fridge.
_____.
7. These colour televisions are too expensive for we to buy at this time.
_____.
8. I don't know what is he doing at the moment.
_____.
9. The shopkeeper asked the boys don't lean their bikes against his window.
_____.
10. Let's stop to work for a while. I'm getting tired.
_____.
11. The armchair is in the living room, among the TV and the sofa.
_____.
12. Mr Nam is used to live in the city now.
_____.

VI. Choose the best option to complete the passage.

1. Please ask them _____ in this area.
A. don't smoke B. not smoking C. to not smoke D. not to smoke
2. Come and _____ badminton, Nam!
A. do B. make C. take D. play
3. Timson _____ 13 films and I think her latest is the best.
A. made B. had made C. has made D. was making
4. My birthday is _____ February 2nd.
A. on B. in C. at D. from
5. You should learn your lesson _____.
A. careful B. carefully C. careless D. carelessly
6. "The students went on a canoe trip yesterday."
"I heard it was _____"
A. excited B. exciting C. exciteful D. an excitement
7. "Do you think your father will worry if we're late?"
"Maybe we'd better _____ him."
A. call B. be calling to C. to call D. will call
8. I said "Happy Birthday" before _____ Lan a present.
A. give B. will give C. gave D. giving
9. Tam _____ last night when the telephone _____.
A. slept-rang B. slept-was ringing
C. was sleeping-rang D. was sleeping-was ringing
10. "Would you like to go to the movie with me tonight?"
"- _____"
A. Yes, please. B. I'm sorry. I'd love to.
C. No, thanks. D. Yes, I'd love to.
11. Hung is _____ to ride motobike to school.
A. not old enough B. old not enough
C. enough old not D. enough not old
12. We have learned English _____ nearly three years.
A. since B. for C. in D. in
13. Tom failed the exam _____ his laziness.
A. so B. because C. because of D. instead of
14. I told him _____ so much candy.
A. not to eat B. don't eat C. to not eat D. to eat not
15. Nam dosen't watch T.V _____ often as his brother
A. so B. like C. such D. too

VII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

It was the first lesson after the summer holidays at a small school in England. The lesson was about the seasons of the year. "There are four seasons in the year," said the teacher,

"They are spring, summer, autumn, and winter. In spring, it is warm and everything begins to grow. In summer, it is hot and there are many flowers in the fields and gardens. In autumn, there are many vegetables and much fruit. Everybody likes to eat fruit. In winter, it is cold and it often rains. Sometimes there is snow on the ground."

Here the teacher stopped and looked at one of the pupils "Stop talking, Tom," he said. "Now listen to me. Can you tell us when is the best time of apples?"

"Yes, sir," answered Tom. "It is when the farmer is not at home and there is no dog in the garden."

1. Where did the lesson take place?

_____.

2. What was the lesson about?

_____.

3. How many seasons are there? What are they?

_____.

4. What did the teacher ask Tom to do?

_____.

VIII. Read the passage and choose the best option to complete it.

An increasing number of people are going on excursion to Egypt. Last year, for example, about one and half million (1) _____ visited Egypt. The (2) _____ of Egypt is about fifty million and the (3) _____ is El Qahira (Cairo), a busy city of just under nine million people. Although the (4) _____ is hot and dry and most of the country is desert, the average (5) _____ from October to March is not too high. The most (6) _____ sights are the pyramids at Giza. However, it is also pleasant to (7) _____ Alexandria, Port Said and several other places and do as much (8) _____ as possible in the time available. A (9) _____ to Luxor is an unforgettable experience, and there are frequent (10) _____ there from Cairo.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. explorers | B. voyagers | C. tourists | D. passengers |
| 2. A. people | B. citizenship | C. nation | D. population |
| 3. A. principal | B. head | C. state | D. capital |
| 4. A. temperature | B. climate | C. condition | D. position |
| 5. A. weather | B. measurement | C. climate | D. temperature |
| 6. A. famous | B. known | C. visited | D. requested |
| 7. A. search | B. inspect | C. examine | D. visit |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 8. A. viewing | B. inspecting | C. sightseeing | D. looking |
| 9. A. picnic | B. trip | C. guide | D. entertainment |
| 10. A. flights | B. travels | C. journeys | D. voyages |

IX. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Daisy's father may travel to Spain on his holiday.

2. He likes to travel because he wants to go and see new places.

3. The weather is fine today.

4. The children can sing and dance well.

5. The shoes are fifty pence.

6. If she learns well, she will be able to get a good job.

7. My mother is 40 kilos heavy.

8. Mr and Mrs John are going to buy another house.

9. The buses to the city centre run every fifteen minutes.

10. I'd like to go to Ha Long Bay for a holiday.

X. a. Use the given words to make full sentences.

1. He/ usually/ start/ work/ six o'clock/ morning/ and/ finish/ noon.

2. Farmers/ have/ little/ time off/ workers.

3. We/ often/ go/ country/ vacations.

4. What/ you/ do/ Thanks Giving Day?

- We/ usually/ have/ party/ home.

5. She/ will/ travel/ the North/ because/ she/ have/ three-week vacation.

6. Our working day/ last/ eight hours.

7. How many/ public/ vacations/ year/ Vietnamese students/ have?

8. How many/ hours/ day/ he/ spend/ do/ homework?

9. Mai/ often/ help/ mother/ housework/ free time.

10. After/ work/ farm/ he/ always/ clean/ chicken coop/ and/ collect/ eggs.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about one type of enviromental pollutions in your living place. Your writing should include.

- Type of pollution.
- The negative effect of the pollution.
- How to reduce the effect of the pollution.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 6

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A. c <u>a</u> t | B. h <u>a</u> t | C. l <u>a</u> te | D. h <u>a</u> te |
| 2. A. a <u>n</u> cient | B. a <u>n</u> ticipate | C. s <u>a</u> tute | D. b <u>r</u> eath <u>t</u> aking |
| 3. A. f <u>a</u> mous | B. t <u>o</u> urist | C. a <u>n</u> xious | D. d <u>e</u> licious |
| 4. A. s <u>t</u> udy | B. m <u>u</u> ch | C. c <u>e</u> nt <u>u</u> ry | D. b <u>u</u> tt <u>o</u> n |
| 5. A. f <u>i</u> rst | B. r <u>e</u> turn | C. b <u>u</u> rn | D. b <u>e</u> at |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. education | B. community | C. development | D. unbreakable |
| 2. A. politics | B. deposit | C. conception | D. occasion |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 3. A. prepare | B. repeat | C. purpose | D. police |
| 4. A. preface | B. famous | C. forget | D. childish |
| 5. A. cartoon | B. western | C. teacher | D. theater |

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

1. It's a lovely day. The sun (shine) _____ and the birds (sing) _____.
2. What _____ she usually (do) _____ in the evening? – She (play) _____ games or (watch) _____ T.V
3. My brother (be) _____ 15 years old next Sunday.
4. Look! What _____ they (do) _____? – They (play) _____ blindman's bluff.
5. Where (be) _____ Minh? – He (practise) _____ the piano in the classroom.
6. Let's (go) _____ to the movies tomorrow.
7. It's Sunday tomorrow. What (you/ do) _____? – I (stay) _____ at home and (listen) _____ to music.
8. He often (study) _____ in the school library.
9. We (not go) _____ to the movies very often.
10. I (see) _____ a movie next Saturday. _____ you (go) _____ with me?

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

1. I'll make (ARRANGE) _____ for you to meet him at the airport.
2. Tuan (INVITATION) _____ his friends to his house on Christmas Day.
3. My (ASSIST) _____ will call you later.
4. What led to the (INVENT) _____ of the telephone?
5. Mr. Pike runs his business very (SUCCESS) _____. His friends admire him.
6. My brother bought a new (FISH) _____ rod yesterday.
7. They are closes friends although they have (DIFFER) _____ hobbies.
8. "Ao dai" is a (TRADITION) _____ dress of Vietnam
9. My car has given me excellent (SERVE) _____.
10. Who is the (OWN) _____ of this black Merced?

IV. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Let's going to the library at break.

2. Nam never play games after school.

3. Would you like come over for dinner with me tonight.

4. There an interesting movie on at the moment in Sao Mai theater.

5. Minh often practices guitar in his free time.

6. I ofen watch the news on T.V after dinner meal.

7. My parents lives in a small house in the countryside.

8. Playing computer games are one of the most popular after-school activities of students now.

9. Don't talk, please. I learn English now.

10. How don't you go to the cinema with us? – Because I have to do my homework.

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. We should put the armchair _____ the table and the sofa.
2. There is wardrobe _____ the left _____ her room.
3. You shouldn't let children play _____ matches.
4. We have to put knives out _____ children's reach.
5. Mr Tan is _____ the reading room. He's writing something.
6. I'm going home late tonight because I'm going to visit Uncle Tom _____ work.
7. Don't worry _____ us. We can look _____ ourselves.
8. The English course begins _____ May 9th, and ends sometimes _____ September.
9. Our grandparents had to do a lot of hard work _____ the farm.
10. In my room, I can see a big tree _____ the window.

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Nga advised Nhi how _____ from My Son to Hoi An.
A. going B. to go C. went D. goes
2. She hasn't finished the letter _____.
A. already B. just C. yet D. never
3. The letter _____ by Miss Lien.
A. was written B. writing C. wrote D. to write
4. Would you mind if I _____?
A. smoking B. smokes C. to smoke D. smoked

5. _____ is the system used for keeping the air in a building or vehicle cool.
A. Fire making B. air conditioning C. language learning D. birdwatching
6. I have used those programs _____ two years.
A. for B. in C. since D. with
7. I _____ this computer for three years.
A. owned B. have owned C. owning D. to own
8. There are many waterfalls in _____.
A. sapa B. Ha Long Bay C. Nha Trang D. Dalat
9. The old car tires _____ to make pipes and floor coverings.
A. will be recycled B. recycled C. to recycle D. recycling
10. Mrs Nga is _____ losing her umbrella.
A. sometimes B. often C. usually D. always
11. I will _____ to Ho Chi Minh City with my family.
A. gone B. go C. went D. going
12. The show last night was so _____ that we saw it till the end.
A. fascinating B. fascinated C. boring D. excited
13. Their family had a few _____ rest after a long trip
A. hours B. hour's C. hours' D. hour
14. Either I or Tom _____ shopping on Sunday.
A. go B. going C. are going D. goes
15. When I called her, she _____ a bath.
A. had B. was having C. has D. is having
16. I am looking forward to _____ you.
A. see B. seeing C. be seeing D. be seen
17. What _____ when I called you?
A. were you doing B. did you do C. are you doing D. do you do
18. I'd rather you _____ at home tonight.
A. stay B. stayed C. to stay D. staying
19. It was raining _____ we cancelled the trip to Halong Bay last Sunday.
A. although B. because C. so D. but
20. She spends fifteen minutes _____ to school.
A. to walk B. walking C. walk D. walked

VII. Choose the best option to complete the passage.

Have you ever been to Britain? I've dreamed of going there (1) _____ I was a little girl and finally, (2) _____ the spring of 2012, it happened. I was there three weeks

and (3) _____ much of that time soaking up the culture, history, and scenery of this incredible island. I visited several districts in England, Wales and Scotland and even (4) _____ a site trip to Ireland. Every place I went to seemed to be more interesting and more beautiful (5) _____ the last.

The tour I was with began in London. Of all the sights I saw there, the Tower of London was the most (6) _____. The Tower is a building complex of incredibly rich history.

Also on the Thames are the Houses of Parliament and, of course, the clock tower housing "Big Ben". I saw so many landmarks I can hardly remember them all. Although it was just a glimpse of London I did, (7) _____, get a chance to see all the (8) _____ famous places.

After (9) _____ of days in London we traveled to the south of England stopping to visit Stonehenge. If you don't know about Stonehenge there are a couple of links on my links page that will (10) _____ you to sites that can fill you in.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. A. for | B. while | C. since | D. because |
| 2. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. to |
| 3. A. spent | B. took | C. did | D. used |
| 4. A. did | B. got | C. spent | D. made |
| 5. A. then | B. as | C. with | D. than |
| 6. A. interesting | B. interested | C. interest | D. interestingly |
| 7. A. at first | B. at all | C. at least | D. at that |
| 8. A. more | B. much | C. most | D. many |
| 9. A. few | B. some | C. a couple | D. little |
| 10. A. reach | B. take | C. make | D. send |

VIII. Read these passages and match each passage with its title. There is ONE title you don't need to use.

A. How I began	D. My most frightening experience
B. The worst aspect of my hobby	E. Why I like my hobby
C. My hopes for the future	F. When and where I do it

1. _____ For me, every weekday begins the same: I get up at 7.00. I have breakfast, I take the bus to school, I go to lessons... I don't hate this daily routine, but it isn't very thrilling. In the evenings, however, I drive Formula 1 cars, build enormous cities and defend my planet against aliens. In short, I play computer games. It's like entering a different world.

That's why I love playing them so much.

2. _____ My interest in computer games has taught me a lot about computer graphics. I want to study computing at college, and learn how to design and program games. Eventually, I'd like to start my own software company, creating and testing new games. That way, I could spend all day doing what I love most.
3. _____ Computer games are interesting because they often contain stories and characters. The games are getting better all the time, but they are also getting more expensive. The only thing I don't like about my hobby is the cost! New games are often about \$50.
4. _____ Some of my friends from school are interested in computer games too. We normally meet at my house in the evenings and play for a few hours. We sometimes play at weekends, but if the weather's good I prefer to go cycling or play basketball instead.
5. _____ I first became interested in computer games about four years ago. I was staying with my cousin for the weekend. He had some games and he taught me how to play them. I became hooked immediately! When I got home, I decided to save all my money for buying games. Now I've got about twenty different games.

X. a. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. It is difficult to follow your directions.
Your directions _____
2. People wash the used plastic bottles with water.
The used plastic _____
3. The milkmen in Britain collect empty milk bottles.
Empty milk _____
4. The school has about one thousand students.
There _____
5. I passed all the exams. I am happy.
I am happy _____
6. I get to work in half an hour.
It takes _____
7. Do you have a cheaper computer than this?
Is this _____?
8. How much is this dictionary?
How much does _____?
9. It isn't important for you to finish the work today.
You don't _____
10. There are over eight hundred stamps in Tim's collection.
Tim's collection _____

X. a. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. The souvenir shop is in front of the bookstore

2. 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 VND.

7. Minh needs a phone card because he wants to give his parents a call.

8. There are four goldfish in the fish tank.

9. I'd like to buy some local goods.

10. Tam phones his uncle twice a month.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about how you learn English. Your writing should include:

- Do you like English?
 - How do you learn to speak and listen to English?
 - How do you learn to read and write English?
 - How do you learn vocabulary/ grammar rules?
 - Why do you like learning English?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 7

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. <u>to</u> | B. <u>oh</u> | C. <u>above</u> | D. <u>no</u> |
| 2. A. <u>much</u> | B. <u>study</u> | C. <u>brush</u> | D. <u>put</u> |
| 3. A. <u>can</u> | B. <u>tank</u> | C. <u>start</u> | D. <u>have</u> |
| 4. A. <u>may</u> | B. <u>rack</u> | C. <u>table</u> | D. <u>able</u> |
| 5. A. <u>door</u> | B. <u>floor</u> | C. <u>more</u> | D. <u>too</u> |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. industry | B. performance | C. importance | D. provision |
| 2. A. contain | B. express | C. carbon | D. obey |
| 3. A. impress | B. favor | C. occur | D. police |
| 4. A. regret | B. selfish | C. purpose | D. preface |
| 5. A. govern | B. cover | C. perform | D. father |

II. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Look! That plane (fly) _____ toward the airport. It (land) _____.
- How often _____ Lien (practise) _____ the piano in the club? – She (go) _____ there twice a week.
- I (not like) _____ volleyball, so I (not learn) _____ (play) _____ it.
- At present we (rehearse) _____ a play. Nam (play) _____ a flute.
- We (see) _____ a movie tomorrow. You (join) _____ us?
- What you _____ (do) _____ now? – I (practise) _____ (speak) _____ English.
- Children should (go) _____ to bed early.
- My brother enjoys (play) _____ volleyball after school.
- I'm reading books while my mother (cook) _____.
- Take an umbrella. It may (rain) _____.

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

- Coffee is not good for (GROW) _____ children.
- What's her (NATION) _____? – She comes from Japan. She is Japanese.
- Mary has some beautiful (fish) _____ tanks.
- Tom ask his mother's (PERMIT) _____ to go to the movies.

5. He's (SLEEP) _____, so he goes to bed.
6. I'm (WORRY) _____ about my exam.
7. The students are always very (NOISE) _____, they always do things (NOISE) _____.
8. Look out! That crazy (DRIVE) _____ is going too fast!
9. I hope we have (SUN) _____ weather for our holidays.
10. I'd like a nice (JUICE) _____ lemon.

IV. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Mrs. Brown eats a few fruit for breakfast.
_____.
2. I have less books in English than my classmates.
_____.
3. We are going to have a two-weeks summer vacation in Hue next month.
_____.
4. My uncle is a architect and he works in Ho Chi Minh City.
_____.
5. Do you have a gooder computer than this one?
_____.
6. Long usually stays up lately to do his homework.
_____.
7. How much hours does Hoa's brother work a week?
_____.
8. In the future robots do all the housework for me and you.
_____.
9. A farmer needs feeding the animals everyday of the year.
_____.
10. Mr. Thanh doesn't live in the country, and we don't, too.
_____.

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. She went out the room _____ saying a word.
2. The life _____ the countryside is changing dramatically.
3. She was born _____ 2 o'clock _____ 18th July.
4. Mary is thinking _____ importing flowers _____ USA.
5. They are traveling _____ the airport _____ bus.
6. I am afraid _____ ghost.

Lan's family came to this city _____ 1985.
 He had a lot of troubles with English _____ the beginning.
 The doctor looks _____ sick people.
 It is about 30 kms from Ha Noi _____ my house.

. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

David's school _____ is very bad this term.

- A. report B. period C. day D. semester

Learners don't only learn the meaning _____ the spelling and pronunciation of new words.

- A. too B. as well as C. also D. but also

He told us to use our dictionaries to _____ every word we didn't understand.

- A. look out B. look for C. look at D. look up

Hoa is reading short stories _____ Jack London.

- A. of B. from C. by D. with

John _____ Susan to go out with him but her parents didn't let her out.

- A. insisted B. suggested C. invited D. helped

This book is _____ that I try to read it from beginning to end at one time.

- A. so interesting B. so interested
 C. such interesting D. too interesting

"Let it be" is a famous song _____. It is one of the best works by this band.

- A. singing by the Beatles B. was sung by the Beatles
 C. sung by the Beatles D. sang by the Beatles

Surely David's not going to drive, _____ he?

- A. does B. isn't C. is D. will

She was _____ of watching television.

- A. interested B. tired C. tiring D. pleased

My mother _____ me that I should wake up earlier.

- A. told B. said C. was told D. said with

Nam has studied French _____ five years.

- A. since B. for C. about D. to

Mary _____ awarded a good present tomorrow.

- A. will B. is C. are D. will be

My mother asked me where I had gone _____.

- A. yesterday B. the day before C. today D. that day

Mr. John came to Viet Nam _____ Vietnamese for his job.

- A. study B. studies C. studying D. to study

15. Look! The policeman _____ after the thief.
A. is running B. are running C. was running D. to be run

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

One of the most urgent environmental problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water. Having clean drinking water is basic human right. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water undrinkable. Lakes, reservoirs and even entire seas have become vast pools of poison. Lake Baikal in Russia is one of the largest lakes in the world. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. But they are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial effluent which pours into the lake everyday. Even when law existed, the government did not have the power to enforce them. Most industries simply ignore the regulations. The Mediterranean Sea occupies 1% of the world's water surface. But it is the dumping ground for 50% of all marine pollution. Almost 16 countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore.

Water is free to everyone. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water in the world was limitless. Today, many water supplies have been ruined by pollution and sewage. Clean water is now scarce, and we are at last beginning to respect this precious source. We should do something now.

1. According to the writer, one environmental problem in the world today is _____.
A. acid rain
B. industrial pollution.
C. safe water shortage.
D. population explosion.
2. Many sources of water are not drinkable because of _____.
A. acid rain.
B. industrial pollution.
C. garbage
D. all A, B, C, are correct
3. What is serious problem of Lake Baikal in Russia?
A. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants.
B. It is polluted by massive volumes of industrial wastes discharged into it.
C. It has 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world.
D. The government did not have the power to enforce laws and regulations.
4. How many countries throw industrial waste into the Mediterranean Sea regularly?
A. nearly 16
B. exactly 16.
C. exactly 15
D. less than 15.
5. What is the message to the reader?
A. We should take action to protect our water resources.
B. We should take all water resources into account.
C. We should limit the use of water resources.
D. We should encourage people to use safe water.

VIII. Choose the best option to complete the passage.

Have you ever followed instructions for knitting something or have you read a piece of music? If you have, you have behaved in a similar way (1) _____ a computer. A computer obeys a program to carry out a particular task. Just (2) _____ a knitting pattern is expressed in numbers and piece of music in lines and dots, so a computer program is (3) _____ in the form of *programming language*. Like the English language (or any other language), there are (4) _____ of grammar, and a program must be correct in every way.

There are hundreds of programming language, but only (5) _____ are well-known and widely used. most popular language which is used in offices(6) _____ *Cobol*. This language is used for payrolls and keeping records of goods. Engineers and scientists use Fortran (7) _____ carry out calculations. (8) _____ neither of these two programs is very popular with people working on computers. Basis is the most popular language for home computers, chiefly (9) _____ it is easy to learn and use. (10) _____ these languages are useful for many purposes, it is time that a new simple program was devised. Such a program ought to be not only easy to use but also completely reliable.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to | B. as | C. so | D. from |
| 2. A. like | B. by | C. too | D. as |
| 3. A. expensive | B. expresses | C. expressed | D. expressing |
| 4. A. rules | B. laws | C. regulations | D. principles |
| 5. A. a little | B. a few | C. much | D. a lot of |
| 6. A. called | B. calling | C. is called | D. is calling |
| 7. A. so as for | B. in order that | C. so as that | D. in order to |
| 8. A. In addition | B. Therefore | C. Consequently | D. However |
| 9. A. because | B. if | C. because of | D. unless |
| 10. A. Even | B. Despite | C. Although | D. In spite |

IX. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. This house is more expensive than that one.

→ That house _____

2. Why don't we go to the beach?

→ What about _____?

3. The trip lasts in eight days.

→ It is an _____

4. How nice Christmas tree is!

→ What _____!

5. How long is this road?

→ What's _____?

6. The sister asked: "Are you hungry, Tom?"

→ The sister _____

7. A lot of effort has been put in the work by the little girl.

→ The little girl _____

8. How long have you studied medicine?

→ When _____?

9. John was too ill to go to school.

→ John wasn't _____

10. Tom is not as tall as Peter.

→ Peter _____

X. a. Write in full sentences with the given words.

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

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

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

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

5. Football/ one/ popular/ sport/ the world.

6. His health/ getting/ better/ better.

7. Your hat/ cheap/ my hat.

8. I/ enjoy/ watch TV/ my family/ every night.

9. Nam/ love/ collect stamps/ and/ have/ hundreds/ stamps/ his collection.

10. He/ usually/ work/ morning/ so/ he/ free/ afternoon.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your favourite subjects at school.

Your writing should include:

- Where you study
- Name of your favourite subject
- What you learn in this subject
- Why you like this subject
- The job you would like to do in the future

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 8

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>rope</u> | B. household | C. also | D. history |
| 2. A. <u>come</u> | B. <u>some</u> | C. Geography | D. <u>other</u> |
| 3. A. <u>study</u> | B. <u>music</u> | C. <u>fun</u> | D. <u>subject</u> |
| 4. A. <u>open</u> | B. <u>close</u> | C. <u>come</u> | D. <u>old</u> |
| 5. A. <u>clock</u> | B. <u>city</u> | C. <u>class</u> | D. <u>come</u> |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Brazil | B. Iraq | C. Norway | D. Japan |
| 2. A. scientific | B. ability | C. experience | D. material |
| 3. A. complain | B. luggage | C. improve | D. forgive |
| 4. A. offensive | B. delicious | C. dangerous | D. religious |
| 5. A. develop | B. adjective | C. generous | D. popular |

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

1. My brother is a (STUDY) _____ at Vietnam National University, Ha Noi.
2. That (ART) _____ paints beautiful pictures.

3. Ask the (LIBRARY) _____ if you can borrow this book.
4. That (MUSIC) _____ plays a lot of different instruments.
5. Lan's brother is a (PIANO) _____. He plays it very well.
6. I find working on the farm very is (INTEREST) _____. I love it.
7. She works very (GOOD) _____ at school and at home.
8. I am (PLEASE) _____ to hear good news about you.
9. We should help (HOME) _____ people because they don't have their home.
10. I always (FOOD) _____ my dog and cat before my meals.

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

1. Would you mind if I (smoke) _____?
2. Surface mail (be) _____ much cheaper than airmail.
3. He (live) _____ in this city since 2000.
4. The man (sit) _____ next to me was very nervous.
5. The children (play) _____ when it started to rain.
6. We (learn) _____ French grammar at the moment.
7. Could you (give) _____ me some information?
8. Mr Hung told me (tell) _____ him the truth.
9. My father can (read) _____ without glasses.
10. Nam must (do) _____ the homework himself.
11. My father (read) _____ now. He always (read) _____ a book after dinner.
12. Mai (telephone) _____ you when she comes back.
13. While my sister and I (watch) _____ a movie on TV last night, our uncle in the USA (phone) _____.
14. Please continue your work. We don't mind (wait) _____.
15. I (not see) _____ your bother recently.

IV. Underline the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. My neighbors must having a lot of money because they're always taking expensive trips.

2. We like swimming in the pool, and Henry does so.

3. I think I go out for a walk soon.

4. Hurry up! We don't have many free time before the train starts.

5. I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow. I may don't stay at home, I may go to the beach.

6. My younger sister always keeps her hands are clean.

7. Parents are always want their children learn well.

8. She doesn't have something to do.

9. What beautiful your Christmas tree is!

10. You look very tiredly. Would you like me to make you a glass of lemon juice?

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Our teacher asked us _____ in class.
A. not to talk B. to not talk C. no talk D. without talking
2. We take part _____ most youth activities of our school.
A. of B. on C. in D. at
3. You should _____ your lesson before the examination.
A. read B. look C. revise D. study
4. Hung is _____ do the crossword puzzles.
A. intelligent enough to B. intelligent enough
C. enough intelligent D. enough intelligent to
5. Would you mind if I _____ your car?
A. drove B. to drive C. drive D. driving
6. His father is very proud _____ him.
A. of B. with C. on D. about
7. Yesterday I came _____ your brother when I was going to school.
A. of B. to C. about D. across
8. Students should work _____ to make their parents happy.
A. hard B. hardly C. in hard way D. more hardly
9. Keep all dangerous things out of children's _____.
A. hands B. place C. reach D. head
10. When I was young, I used _____ on a farm.
A. to live B. live C. to living D. living
11. I did not _____ play football when I was young.
A. used to B. use to C. using to D. used to be

12. Nam said that he _____ hungry then.
 A. is B. are C. were D. was
13. Mr. Pike is very proud _____ his son.
 A. on B. in C. to D. of
14. Are you interested _____ studying English?
 A. in B. on C. of D. to
15. Jack has studied Vietnamese _____ 2002.
 A. to B. since C. for D. about

VII. Choose the most suitable answer A, B, C, or D to complete the following passage.

Air pollution is a cause (1) _____ ill health in human beings. In a lot of countries, there are (2) _____ limiting the amount of smoke factories can produce although there is not enough (3) _____ on the effects of smoke on the atmosphere. Doctors have (4) _____ that air pollution causes (5) _____ diseases.

The gases from the exhausts of cars (6) _____ also increased air pollution in most cities. The (7) _____ of petrol produces a poisonous gas, which is often collected in busy streets circled by high buildings. Children (8) _____ in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere can not think as (9) _____ as other children, and are clumsy when they (10) _____ their hands.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. from | B. on | C. over | D. of |
| 2. A. laws | B. ideas | C. problems | D. regulations |
| 3. A. news | B. article | C. information | D. newspaper |
| 4. A. agreed | B. pointed | C. disagreed | D. proved |
| 5. A. lung | B. heart | C. liver | D. stomach |
| 6. A. had | B. have | C. has | D. having |
| 7. A. water | B. lead | C. gas | D. exhaust |
| 8. A. lived | B. live | C. to live | D. living |
| 9. A. quick | B. slowly | C. quickly | D. slow |
| 10. A. touch | B. use | C. handle | D. collect |

VIII. Read the passage and fill in each blank with one suitable word.

Learning a language is, in some way, like (1) _____ how to fly or play the piano. There (2) _____ important differences, but there is a very important similarity. It is this: learning how to do such things needs lots (3) _____ practice. It is never simply to "know" something. You must be able to "do" things with what (4) _____ know. For example, it is not enough simply to read a book on (5) _____ to fly an aeroplane. A (6) _____ can give you lots of information about how to fly,

but if only read a book and then try to (7) _____ without a great deal of practice first, you will crash and kill (8) _____. The same is true of (9) _____ the piano. So you think it is enough simply to read about it? Can you play the piano without having lots of (10) _____ first?

IX. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. How long has it been since he left school?
→ When _____
2. We can't afford to buy the car.
→ The car _____
3. We arrived too late to see the film.
→ We didn't _____
4. If you don't rest yourself, you will be ill.
→ Unless _____
5. Nam has never spoken to a foreigner before.
→ It _____
6. What is the weight of your suitcase?
→ How _____
7. My house is bigger than your's.
→ Your house isn't _____
8. My father cleans the car every week.
→ The car _____
9. "Do you know to speak English?" He asked me.
→ He asked me _____
10. Someone should do the job tomorrow.
→ The job _____

X. a. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. exported/ many/ last year/ rice/ How/ to/ Japan/ tons/ were/ of/?

2. trees/ planting/ on/ The boys/ the hill/ group/ are/ the/ in/ volunteer/.

3. rain/ Heavy/ from/ prevented/ the/ playing/ us/ soccer.

4. If/ he/ me,/ some/ asked/ I/ money/ could/ lend/ him/

5. never/ eats/ because/ My mother/ afraid of/ being/ fried chicken/ fat./ she/ is/

6. Le Lai Street/ are/ living/ they/ in/ at/ An Giang Province/ their/ with/children/ 186.

7. are/ in/ need/ our help./ mountainous areas/ they/ very poor/ and/ The children/

8. do/ enviromental pollution/ something/ We/ before it's/ too/ late./ need/ to/ to prevent/

9. go/ to/ tonight/ with us./ My parents/ will/ the/ cinema/

10. is/ and active./ my father/ is/ old,/ he/ Although/ strong/ very/

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about a film that you like. Your writing should include:

- What's the name of the film?
 - Who are the main character?
 - Who does the film star?
 - What does the film talk about?
 - Why do you like the film?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 9

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. my | B. sky | C. fry | D. sixty |
| 2. A. <u>h</u> abit | B. <u>h</u> our | C. <u>h</u> onest | D. <u>h</u> onor |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> eaning | B. <u>b</u> ead | C. <u>s</u> teamer | D. <u>d</u> eaf |
| 4. A. <u>l</u> unar | B. <u>m</u> ark | C. <u>a</u> rrange | D. <u>s</u> ugar |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> ood | B. <u>f</u> ood | C. <u>f</u> lood | D. <u>b</u> ook |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. beautiful | B. important | C. delicious | D. exciting |
| 2. A. element | B. regular | C. believing | D. policy |
| 3. A. punctual | B. tolerant | C. utterance | D. occurrence |
| 4. A. expensive | B. sensitive | C. negative | D. sociable |
| 5. A. education | B. development | C. economic | D. preparation |

II. Put one suitable preposition in each blank.

- How many days _____ a week do you have? – Only one-Sunday. I can stay home _____ Sunday.
- My classes always start _____ 7.00 a.m. and finish _____ 11.30 a.m.
- American students celebrate the New Year _____ January 1st.
- I always get up early _____ the morning, so I'm never late _____ school
- My mother is retired. Now she stays home and takes care _____ the family.
- Students don't have an easy life. They must work hard _____ school and _____ home.
- My father works all day. He has time to rest only _____ 12 _____ 1.p.m.
- My mom likes doing social work. She and some women cook dinner _____ homeless people once a week.
- He always tries to spend time _____ his children when he's free.
- What do you often do _____ Christmas Day?

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

1. We have two postal _____ a day.	(DELIVER)
2. He left the room without _____.	(EXPLAIN)
3. Playing tennis is one of his favorite _____.	(ACT)
4. We started our trip on a beautiful _____ morning.	(SUN)
5. They left the house in a _____ mess.	(FRIGHT)
6. He said "Good morning" in a most _____ way.	(FRIEND)
7. There is no easy _____ to this problem.	(SOLVE)
8. He always drives more _____ at night.	(CARE)
9. Does this _____ suit you?	(ARRANGE)
10. He is a very _____ carpenter.	(SKILL)

IV. Underline the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

- My mother takes care for me when I'm sick.

2. My sister teacher English in a high school.

3. What does your elder brother work?

4. What a lovely flowers!

5. Would you like seeing a movie with me tonight?

6. Nhung's bithday is in the ninth of March.

7. Today is Thursday, the two of November.

8. Would you like some orange juices?

9. Hurry up. I don't want to lose the bus.

10. How much is the trousers?

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. You should learn the irregular verbs _____ heart.

2. Please wait _____ us outside the school gate.

3. How many girls are there _____ your class?

4. Many thanks _____ your letter. I'm please to hear _____ you.

5. Please turn _____ the lights _____ me. It's getting dark.

6. It's a bit far _____ my house to school.

7. My friends sometimes laugh _____ my jokes.

8. Our new teacher is slim _____ long black hair.

9. I used to live _____ a farm and look _____ my younger brother.

10. You must go _____ the airport before it's too late.

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Yesterday I _____ to the movie theater with my brother, Quang.

A. to go

B. went

C. goes

D. going

2. My father is very interested _____ studying English and French.

A. on

B. to

C. at

D. in

3. Remember to write English as _____ as possible.
A. many B. much C. more D. most
4. She asked me where I _____.
A. to live B. living C. lived D. are lived
5. Hoa worked hard, _____ she passed her exam easily.
A. so B. on C. because D. for
6. We usually go to our home village at least once _____ the summer.
A. in B. on C. to D. at
7. Lan doesn't like swimming, she wishes she _____ swim in the river.
A. can B. may C. have to D. could
8. Tom _____ understand the exercises last Tuesday because she was absent.
A. doesn't B. don't C. didn't D. wasn't
9. He said that he was hungry and thirsty _____.
A. now B. then C. today D. tomorrow
10. Mai learns English badly, she wishes she _____ it well.
A. learned B. learn C. to learn D. learning
11. She is looking forward to _____ from her friends.
A. to hear B. hears C. heard D. hearing
12. John and Jack will come to the cinema _____.
A. now B. tomorrow C. today D. yesterday
13. Huy doesn't have a computer at home. Huy wishes he _____ it at home.
A. had B. to have C. having D. has
14. Jim didn't _____ play soccer when he was young.
A. used to B. used to C. using to D. use to
15. Mrs White is proud _____ her son.
A. of B. to C. on D. in
16. The weather _____ nice yesterday.
A. is B. was C. will be D. has been
17. It's difficult _____ your direction.
A. to follow B. following C. to following D. followed
18. Would you mind _____ in the front of the Taxi, Mark?
A. sit B. to sit C. sitting D. siting
19. The boy _____ over there is my brother.
A. stand B. stood C. standing D. being stood
20. I was cooking for dinner _____.
A. Then the phone rang B. then the phone was ringing
C. When the phone rang D. when the phone was ringing.

VII. Read the passage and fill in each blank with one missing word.

When I (1) _____ a child I used (2) _____ go to see my grandmother. I thought her house was (3) _____ beautiful as a palace and the garden seemed bigger than a park (4) _____. I grew (5) _____. The house and (6) _____ seemed smaller but I still loved visiting the old lady. There were so many beautiful things in the house. Sometimes, I played (7) _____ the doll's house which was older than grandmother herself. At (8) _____ times, I looked (9) _____ books which were (10) _____ interesting than my children's book at home.

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

Christmas is a Christian holiday. It commemorates the (1) _____ of Jesus Christ more than 2,000 years ago. Christian churches hold (2) _____ services to celebrate Christmas (3) _____ midnight on Christmas (4) _____. Most churches hold special candle light services. But Christmas is also a social and family (5) _____. It is a festival of goodwill, a time (6) _____ family, friends, food, and gift-giving. Many Americans share Christmas cookies, decorate their home, and place presents (7) _____ the family Christmas tree. Children often hang up stockings for Santa Claus to fill (8) _____ small gifts. (9) _____ tradition, Santa comes on a sleigh pulled by reindeer. Presents are (10) _____ opened on Christmas Eve or Christmas Day.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. day | B. birth | C. God | D. father |
| 2. A. Religious | B. religion | C. region | D. regional |
| 3. A. On | B. in | C. under | D. at |
| 4. A. Morning | B. afternoon | C. evening | D. Eve |
| 5. A. Christmas | B. holiday | C. weekend | D. day |
| 6. A. Of | B. to | C. for | D. on |
| 7. A. on | B. under | C. beside | D. in |
| 8. A. With | B. in | C. of | D. on |
| 9. A. Despite | B. Because of | C. According to | D. But |
| 10. A. Never | B. rarely | C. sometimes | D. usually |

IX. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. Thinking of making toys from used paper was an interesting idea.

→ It's interesting that _____

2. He hasn't come back to his home village for over 20 years now.

→ It's _____

3. That's the strangest film I've ever seen.

→ I have never _____

4. Please don't interrupt me while I am speaking.

→ I'd rather _____

Get up now or you'll be late for school.

If _____

The last time we met each other was ten years ago.

We haven't _____

Finding accommodation at busy time in Da Lat is difficult.

It's _____

Originally, tennis was an indoor game.

Tennis used _____

My father prefers living in the countryside to living in the city.

My father likes _____

Nobody in my class is as intelligent as Lan.

Lan is _____

Write complete sentences from the given words to have a meaningful letter.

Dear Hoa,

Dave/ I/ have/ best holiday/ our life!

We/ be/ Barbados/ one/ most lovely islands/ Caribbean.

Although/ it/ much/ smaller/ Jamaica/ there seem/ be/ much more/ do/ Jamaica.

Moreover/ people here/ seem/ be/ friendlier/ those/ other islands.

We/ stay/ most modern hotel/ I/ ever/ seen.

It/ large/ cool/ and/ many people/ think/ it/ best hotel/ island.

It/ comfortable/ than/ any/ other hotels.

Nearest beach/ less/ hundred meters/ away.

So/ we/ spend/ lot/ time/ swim/ sea.

I/ come/ back,/ I/ buy/ you/ beautiful souvenirs./

Love,

Mai Anh

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your dream job in the future. Your writing should include:

- Your name, your school's name
- Your favourite subjects
- The reason why you would like to do this job
- The job you would like to do in the future

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 10

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>w</u> aste | B. <u>s</u> tand | C. <u>b</u> ag | D. <u>th</u> at |
| 2. A. <u>r</u> eady | B. <u>t</u> eacher | C. <u>b</u> ed | D. <u>h</u> ead |
| 3. A. <u>th</u> ese | B. <u>br</u> other | C. <u>th</u> ank | D. <u>th</u> at |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> anger | B. <u>a</u> ngry | C. <u>l</u> anguage | D. <u>p</u> assage |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> aracter | B. <u>ch</u> ildren | C. <u>te</u> acher | D. <u>ch</u> ange |

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. attend | B. option | C. percent | D. become |
| 2. A. literature | B. entertainment | C. recreation | D. information |
| 3. A. attractive | B. perception | C. cultural | D. expensive |
| 4. A. chocolate | B. structural | C. important | D. national |
| 5. A. cinema | B. position | C. family | D. popular |

II. Fill in each gap the most suitable preposition.

1. I am interested _____ reading books.
2. She is tired _____ living in the city.
3. This restaurant is famous _____ Chinese food.

4. The ambulance will be there _____ about 5 minutes.
5. Bobby started school _____ the age of five.
6. I am very keen _____ music.
7. Nga got up late this morning because her alarm clock didn't go _____.
8. I'm looking forward _____ seeing my grandparents in June.
9. Could I help you _____ your bag?
10. They are traveling to the airport _____ bus.

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

1. Life in the city is more _____ than life in the countryside. (COMFORT)
2. There are many cultural _____ between his country and mine. (DIFFER)
3. It is _____ to eat much sugar and fat. (HEALTH)
4. These medicines can work well with your _____ (ILL)
5. There was no _____ for his absence from class yesterday. (EXPLAIN)
6. Is he sleeping? - No, he is still _____ (WAKE)
7. Every week, there are two _____ from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh city. (FLY)
8. They had an _____ Christmas vacation. (ENJOY)
9. He is a well-known _____ (PHOTOGRAPH)
10. The _____ last night was marvelous. (PERFORM)

IV. There is a mistake in the underlined parts in the following sentences, find and correct it.

1. It takes Huy three hours doing his homework every day.
A B C D
2. How many does it cost to send this letter to China?
A B C D
3. My father has less days off than Tim's father.
A B C D
4. Hoa is playing piano in her room at the moment.
A B C D
5. Does Nam's mother go always to work by bus?
A B C D
6. It not easy to remember all the students' names in a class.
A B C D
7. I was watching TV where the telephone rang and somebody knocked on the door.
A B C D

8. I'd would love to come over for dinner with your family but we don't have enough times.
A B C D
9. People think computers never do any mistakes, but in fact, they do.
A B C D
10. We are interested on watching cartoons on TV.
A B C D

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

- I've decided (stop) _____ smoking.
- I (visit) _____ singapore two years ago.
- Look at those black clouds. It (rain) _____.
- We are tired of (work) _____ for low salary.
- This is the second time you (break) _____ a cup.
- (you/do) _____ the homework yet?
- Mai is in her room. She (play) _____ the guitar.
- The teacher said that we should (not make) _____ noise in class.
- Water _____ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
- The gate _____ (lock) at 6.30 p.m everyday.
- While I (watch) _____ a good film on TV, the mailman (come) _____ and (give) _____ me a letter.
- I (know) _____ her for six years. When I met her, she (work) _____ for a foreign company.
- Please stop laughing. I hate (laugh) _____ at by others.
- It (not rain) _____ much in the winter.
- They'd rather you (not come) _____ to the party too late.

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

- I do not _____ English well.
A. speak B. to speak C. speaking D. speaks
- John _____ punished badly by his teacher last Tuesday.
A. are B. was C. is D. were
- When I was a child, I used to _____ soccer at the village common.
A. playing B. plays C. play D. played
- I don't have a computer. I wish I _____ one in my house.
A. have B. has C. had D. to have
- It is very hot today. I wish it _____ today for me to play games.
A. is warm B. are warm C. were warm D. am warm

6. Remember _____ give my love to everybody.
A. on B. for C. of D. to
7. Keep silent please! Listen _____ my explanation.
A. to B. for C. at D. in to
8. I am looking forward to _____ you some day.
A. seeing B. saw C. see D. sees
9. Mary and Peter will go to the movie theater _____.
A. now B. yesterday C. tomorrow D. today
10. Tom is doing his homework _____.
A. today B. tomorrow C. yesterday D. now
11. If it does not rain this afternoon, I _____ to Gia Lai.
A. will go B. did go C. have gone D. has gone
12. When I was having dinner, my friend _____ yesterday
A. come B. came C. to come D. coming
13. Hoa learns English badly. She wishes she _____ it well
A. learned B. to learn C. learning D. learns
14. I _____ understand the lesson yesterday because my friends were noisy.
A. do not B. does not C. am not D. did not
15. English is _____ all over the world by many people.
A. spoken B. speaks C. speaking D. spoke

VII. Read the passage and answer the question.

Ha Long Bay (Descending Dragon) is popular with both Vietnamese and international tourists. One of the attractions of Ha Long is the Bay's calm water with limestone mountains. The Bay's water is clear during the spring and early summer. Upon arriving in Ha Long city, visitors can go along Chay Beach. From the beach, they can hire a boat and go out to the Bay. It is hear that the visitors can find some of Southest Asia's most beautiful sites. Dau Go Cave is one of the most beautiful caves at Ha Long. It was the cave in which General Tran Hung Dao hid wooden stakes to beat the Mongols on Bach Dang River in 1288.

1. Who is popular with Ha Long Bay?

2. What is one of the attractions of Ha Long?

3. What is the Bay's water like?

4. What can visitor do when they arrive in Ha Long City?

5. Which is one of the most beautiful caves at Ha Long Bay?

6. Where did General Tran Hung Dao hide wooden stakes to beat the Mongols on Bach Dang River in 1288?

VIII. Read the passage and fill in each blank with one missing word.

LONDON TRANSPORT

Public transport (1) _____ London is expensive. The fare depends on the length of the _____ (2); You can't buy books of tickets in (3) _____. Children under 16 pay half (4) _____ children under five travel free. But (5) _____ some buses you pay the driver. Most London (6) _____ are double – deckers. On the underground railway (or tube) you (7) _____ your ticket from a machine or at the (8) _____ of the journey. Not all trains from one platform go to the (9) _____ place so the signs. The (10) _____ train leaves at about 00.

IX. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. Keeping the environment clean is very important.
→ It's _____
2. They will show the time machine to the public when they finish it.
→ The time machine _____
3. He was delighted to receive his aunt's letter.
→ He was delighted that _____
4. Old car tires are recycled to make shoes and sandals.
→ People _____
5. I'm very sad that I wasn't accepted in that group.
→ I'm very sad not _____
6. It's three years since I last spoke to her.
→ I haven't _____
7. Tam doesn't type as fast as she used to.
→ Tam used _____
8. "Please turn down the radio for me", said my father.
→ My father asked _____
9. Lan will be fifteen next week.
→ It is Lan's _____
10. How long is it since you used the pen?
→ When _____?

X. a. Put the words in the correct order to have correct sentences.

1. stamps/ a child/ Minh/ since/ collected/ was/ has/ he.

2. tomorrow/ can/ not/ we/ somewhere/ I/ so/ working/ go/ am.

3. back/ in/ months/ England/ going/ two/ are/ to/ They.

4. information/ entertainment/ also/ is/ TV/ only/ but/ not/ bringing.

5. mountainous/ with/ always/ a struggle/ the/ area./ Life/ is/ nature/ in/

X. b. Write in full sentence using the given words.

1. If/ Susan/ eat/ much/ chocolate/ she/ would/ be/ overweight

2. We/ extreme/ tired/ after/ trip/ so/ sleep/ bus/ way/ home.

3. Lan/ Viet/ if/ could/ lend/ ruler.

4. Living room/ paint/ at the moment.

5. Tet/ be/ important/ festival/ which/ occur/ late January/ early February.

X. c. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your most admirable teacher. Your writing should include:

- Your admirable teacher's name
- The subject he/ she teaches
- His/ her character
- The most impressive thing of your teacher

KEY

CHƯƠNG I: CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ NGỮ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH 8

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: COMPARISONS

I. Give the correct form of adjective.

Comparative	Superlative	Comparative	Superlative
1. cheaper	the cheapest	7. longer	the longest
2. faster	the fastest	8. smaller	the smallest
3. bigger	the biggest	9. happier	the happiest
4. shorter	the shortest	10. older	the oldest
5. better	the best	11. harder	the hardest
6. noisier	the noisiest	12. younger	the youngest

II. Give the opposite adjective.

1. white	6. short	11. quiet	16. hot
2. light	7. small	12. old	17. right
3. weak	8. early	13. far	18. empty
4. cheap	9. narrow	14. behind	19. hard
5. slim	10. bad	15. free	20. short

III. Write in full sentences using the given words.

- My school is bigger than your school.
- Lan is younger than Hoa.
- My father is older than my mother.
- This ruler is longer than that ruler.
- This room is larger than my room.
- The boys are stronger than the girls.
- My house is taller than your house.
- Nam is shorter than his sister.

IV. Give the correct form of adjectives in brackets.

1. bigger	2. longer	3. highest	4. shortest	5. older
6. deepest	7. hottest	8. shorter	9. younger	10. smaller
11. taller	12. thicker	13. longest	14. higher	15. happiest
16. best	17. thinnest	18. coldest	19. tallest	20. richer

V. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

- Hoa is shorter than Lan.
- My sister is smaller than me.

3. I cook worse than Jane.
5. Minh is fatter than Nam.
7. This tree is lower than that tree.
4. My dad is older than my mom.
6. I am lighter than my father.
8. Your shirt is newer than my shirt.

VI. Give the correct form of adjectives.

1. the cleverest	11. the most popular
2. Longer	12. the closest
3. the best	13. beautifully – most beautifully
4. Cleaner	14. hotter
5. more expensive	15. worse
6. more quickly	16. better
7. more dangerous	17. big. Bigger
8. more sweetly	18. more difficult, the most difficult
9. the most exciting	19. largest
10. the fastest	20. more difficult

VII. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. Her new house isn't so/as big as her old one.
2. Peter is the tallest in my class.
3. The white dress isn't so/ as expensive as the black one.
4. According to me, Maths isn't so/as easy as English.
5. Mary is the most intelligent in my group.
6. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
7. No mountain in the world is higher than Mount Everest.
8. She is the prettiest girl I have ever met.
9. The more he works, the more tired he feels.
10. That computer doesn't work so/as well as that one.
11. The bigger the apartment is, the higher the rent is.
12. The better the joke is, the louder the laughter is.
14. The fatter she gets, the more tired she feels.
15. The older he gets, the less he wants to travel.
16. The more difficult the games are, the more excited the children are.
17. The faster people drive, the more accidents happen.
18. The more I meet him, the more I hate him.
19. The less time my boss has, the better he works.
20. The more money he has, the more he wants to spend.
21. The more books you read, the more knowledge you will have.
22. The more he speaks, the more bored people feel.
23. The more the economy grows, the better people's living condition is.
24. The farther people travel, the more they learn.

VIII. Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

1. C	2. D	3. C	4. C	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. A	9. D	10. D
11. C	12. C	13. D	14. A	15. A
16. C	17. B	18. A	19. C	20. B

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2:

YES/NO QUESTION AND WH QUESTION

I. Write yes/ no questions and answer them. Starting the questions with *is/ am/ are*.

1. Are you a doctor? - No, I'm not.	7. Is this your desk? Yes, this is.
2. Are you thirsty? Yes, I am.	8. Is that his key? No, that isn't.
3. Is Tom young? Yes, he is.	9. Are you students? Yes, we are.
4. Is your father a policeman? No, he isn't.	10. Are you workers? No, we aren't.
5. Is Mary there? Yes, she is.	11. Are those boys singers? Yes, those are.
6. Is your mother tall? No, she isn't.	12. Are these chairs old? No, they aren't.

II. Read the example carefully then make questions and answers.

1. Are you from London? - No, I'm not.	6. Is that a house big? - No, it isn't.
2. Are you from Vietnam? - Yes, I'm.	7. Are you workers? - Yes, we are.
3. Is Andy English? - Yes, he is.	8. Are you engineers? - No, we aren't.
4. Is Alice fat? - No, she isn't.	9. Are these flowers beautiful? - Yes, they are.
5. Is this a glass? - Yes, it is.	10. Are her brothers short? - No, they aren't.

III. Complete sentences with Wh-questions.

1. What	2. Where	3. Who	4. When	5. How
6. What time	7. What	8. Whose	9. Why	10. How often

IV. Write questions and answers from the given words.

- Which soup do you like? - I like chicken soup.
- Where does Ann usually go in the evening? - She usually goes to the cinema.
- Who do Carol and Bill visit on Sundays? - They visit their grandparents.
- What does David usually drink with his breakfast? - He usually drinks coffee.
- When do you watch TV? - I watch TV in the evening.
- Why does Rachel stay in bed? - She stays in bed because she is sick.
- How do you go to the office? - I go to the office by bicycle.
- Whose laptop does your sister carry? - She carries mine.

V. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. does → do | 5. Does why → Why does |
| 2. What → Where | 6. Who you → Who do you |
| 3. do → does | 7. comes → come |
| 4. you do → do you | 8. How → How often |

VI. Make questions for the underlined words or phrases.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How much is the dictionary? | 16. Why did she go to the doctor? |
| 2. What do you made it from? | 17. What time did Nam leave home yesterday? |
| 3. Where did she buy it? | 18. What did he teach in the high school? |
| 4. Were you tired after the trip? | 19. How was the homework yesterday? |
| 5. How long did it take her to finish the composition? | 20. When does she often do the housework? |
| 6. Why do you need a phone card? | 21. How many roses are they planting in the garden? |
| 7. How far is it from Hue to Ho Chi Minh City? | 22. Who will Liz send these letters to? |
| 8. Where is the bank? | 23. What's your favorite subject? |
| 9. How did the dress looked? | 24. Do you have magazines and newspapers? |
| 10. When did you see her? | 25. What do you often do in your free time? |
| 11. Who did her neighbor give a nice dress? | 26. Is he good at drawing? |
| 12. When did they returne to America? | 27. What does she learns about in computer science class? |
| 13. Who bought a poster? | 28. What is your mother doing in the kitchen the moment? |
| 14. Where was your father last month? | 29. What does Lan likes playing? |
| 15. How did he travel to Nha Trang? | 30. How often do you go to the movies? |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: MODAL VERBS

I. Complete the following sentences with *must* or *have to*.

1. must	2. must	3. have to	4. have to	5. must
6. must	7. must	8. must	9. must	10. have to

II. Complete the following sentences with *mustn't* or *don't/ doesn't have to* + one suitable verb.

1. doesn't have to	2. don't have to	3. mustn't	4. doesn't have to	5. doesn't have to
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III. Complete the following sentences with *ought to*.

1. ought not to waste	2. ought to write	3. ought not work
4. ought to rest	5. ought to pay	

IV. Complete the following sentences with *should*.

1. should try	2. should not make	3. should spend	4. should not smoke	5. should learn
6. should ask	7. should take	8. should really go	9. should tell	10. should spend

V. Complete the sentence using *could* or *couldn't*.

1. could	2. couldn't	3. couldn't	4. could	5. could
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VI. Complete the sentence with *could* + one of these verbs.

1. could sing	2. could play	3. could run	4. could swim	5. could walk
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VII. Complete the sentence with *can/ can't/ could/ couldn't* + one of these verbs.

1. can't come	2. could run	3. can wait
4. couldn't eat	5. can't hear	6. couldn't sleep

VIII. Complete the sentence using *might* + one of these verbs.

1. might rain	2. might wake	3. might bite
4. might need	5. might slip	6. might break

IX. Rewrite the sentence in the same meaning.

1. Susan may know the address.	4. I was able to finish all my work.
2. Joanna mightn't have received my message.	5. Nancy didn't need to clean the flat.
3. The report has to be on my desk tomorrow.	6. You had better sit down.

X. Rewrite the sentence using *may* so that it has the similar meaning.

1. He may return later.	4. She may lend us the money.
2. Jane may help us with the work.	5. Mr Smith may telephone you later.
3. John may be at the meeting tonight.	

XI. Choose the best option for each sentence.

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

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4:

SIMPLE SENTENCES AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

I. Complete the sentence with: *in, or, but, so*.

1. but	2. and	3. but	4. or
5. so	6. and	7. but	8. or

II. Complete the sentence with: *not only...but also, neither...nor, both...and, either...or...*

1. not only...but also	2. both...and	3. neither...nor
4. neither...nor	5. either...or...	6. either...or...

III. Use *and, or, but* or *so* to match the first part with the second part.

- You can leave now **or** you stay help us finish the job.
- He says he needs a knife **and** a pair of scissors to open the package.
- She not only speaks Arabic, **but** she can also read write it.
- Bob usually do his homework carefully **so** his teacher is very pleased with him.

IV. Complete the sentences with a dependent conjunction.

1. even though/ although	2. if	3. that	4. if	5. although
6. that	7. whom, which	8. after	9. although	10. if

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: TENSES OF VERBS

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Present Simple).

1. go, goes	2. plays, watches	3. Do ... like	4. often doesn't rain	5. rises, sets
6. boils	7. brushes, are	8. gets, has, starts, finishes	9. always tries	10. usually doesn't finish

II. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

1. goes → go	4. likes → like	7. starts often → often starts
2. watches → watches	5. do → does	8. has → have
3. don't → doesn't	6. is → are	9. isn't sometimes → sometimes doesn't
		10. spendes → spends

III. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Present Continuous).

1. is playing	6. is she doing, is teaching
2. are not sleeping, are watching	7. are you doing, are cleaning

3. are repairing, is reading	8. is coming, am writing
4. is sitting	9. are having
5. is dancing, is singing	10. is, is shining, are singing, am going

7. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Past simple or past continuous).

1. called, was not, was studying	9. had, was driving, hit
2. didn't hear, was sleeping	10. decided, were starving
3. was shining, were singing	11. were waiting, arrived
4. were talking, walked	12. was swimming, saw
5. weren't, were playing	13. Were they playing, started
6. fell, was reading	14. were driving, stopped
7. was snowing, was shining	15. was blowing, went
8. was shoveling, brought	

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

1. received	2. have lived	3. has been working	4. has done
5. had been living	6. put	7. has been studying	8. has been living
9. have been	10. has been working	11. came	12. danced
13. have talked	14. Did you sleep	15. has been learning	16. didn't learn
17. had been playing	18. have had	19. have been waiting	20. haven't eaten

9. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Past simple or Past perfect).

1. had watched, went	4. arrived, had gone	7. had played
2. didn't go, had already gone	5. had, was	8. had walked, had
3. had left	6. visited, had retired	9. had spoken, go
		10. didn't watch, had already seen

II. Choose the word or phrase that best complete the sentence.

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. B	6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. A
11. C	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. B	16. D	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. B
21. B	22. C	23. D	24. A	25. D	26. B	27. C	28. B	29. B	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. A	34. B	35. C	36. D	37. D	38. B	39. B	40. C
41. B	42. A	43. A	44. C	45. A	46. D	47. B	48. A	49. D	50. C
51. A	52. A	53. B	54. B	55. C	56. C	57. A	58. C	59. A	60. C
61. A	62. B	63. B	64. D	65. C	66. D	67. C	68. B	69. A	70. B
71. B	72. D	73. A	74. B	75. B	76. D	77. C	78. A	79. C	80. B
81. D	82. B	83. A	84. C	85. D	86. A	87. C	88. B	89. B	90. B
91. B	92. D	93. D	94. D	95. B	96. B	97. C	98. A	99. C	100. C

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6:

3 TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

I. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets. (The first condition).

1. send, will come	4. press, will save	7. wears, won't stay
2. won't understand, whisper	5. will cross, fly	8. touch, will scream
3. won't survive, don't take	6. will answer, has	9. will forget, don't phone
		10. will remember, give

II. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets. (The second condition).

1. helped, would do	4. offered, would take	7. used, would be
2. would water, stayed	5. would have, lived	8. would be, taught
3. had, would buy	6. would sell, repaired	9. visited, would go
		10. would come, planned

III. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets. (The third condition).

1. had checked, wouldn't have broken	6. had eaten, wouldn't have caught
2. hadn't rain, would have played	7. hadn't stopped, would have reached
3. hadn't been, would have lost	8. hadn't driven, wouldn't have crashed
4. had bought, wouldn't have lost	9. hadn't cheated, wouldn't have phoned
5. had used, wouldn't have got	10. hadn't switch off, would have known

IV. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. stopped	13. sees	25. wouldn't be
2. smoke/ will object	14. resigned	26. were (was)
3. wouldn't your parent be	15. would have written	27. addressed
4. would have/ hadn't spent	16. see	28. should have informed
5. worked/ would finish	17. turn	29. would have gone
6. had/ would use	18. wouldn't leave	30. had seen
7. would take	19. would you say	31. had seen
8. won't let	20. get	32. had
9. didn't smoke	21. weren't (wasn't)	33. would become
10. gave/ would you do	22. were (was)	34. had
11. freezes	23. would be	35. hadn't bought
12. would have warned	24. listened	

V. Complete each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the sentence before it.

1. She'd live in London if she knew someone there.
2. I'd live in the country if I could find a job there.
3. If I had a spare ticket, I'd take you to the concert.
4. If the schoolchildren watered some seeds, they would grow.
5. If they understood the problem, they'd find the solution.
6. If he didn't sit around too much, he'd be fit.
7. If Carol hadn't been studying, she'd have answered the phone.
8. If Rita had got some sleep last night, she wouldn't be exhausted today.
9. If she weren't/wasn't too thin, she wouldn't feel cold so much.
10. If he polished his shoes, he'd look smart.
11. If he could park near his office, he'd come by car.
12. If my house were/ was guarded by two big dogs, it'd be broken into every night.
13. If the flats were clearly numbered, it'd be easy/ wouldn't be difficult to find someone/ anyone.
14. If I knew her e-mail address, I could tell you.
15. If she didn't work in the evening, she'd have time to play with her children.
16. They'd be upset if I told them what happened.
17. If I were/ was tall enough, I would join the basketball team.
18. If he saw the signal, he'd stop his car.
19. If Peter prepared his lessons well, he wouldn't get bad marks/ would get good marks.
20. If Mary had enough money, she'd buy a new car.
21. If you don't go right now, you'll be late for the train.
22. If he had enough qualifications, he'd apply for the job.
23. If we don't hurry, we'll be late for the exam.
24. If you often talked to them, they'd understand you.
25. If you spoke English naturally, they'd understand you.

VI. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

1. B	11. A	21. B	31. C	41. C	51. C	61. B	71. D
2. A	12. B	22. A	32. A	42. D	52. B	62. B	72. C
3. A	13. C	23. B	33. B	43. D	53. A	63. A	73. D
4. B	14. D	24. C	34. A	44. B	54. D	64. B	74. C
5. D	15. D	25. B	35. A	45. C	55. A	65. C	75. D
6. A	16. C	26. B	36. C	46. C	56. B	66. B	76. A
7. B	17. C	27. A	37. B	47. B	57. D	67. D	77. B
8. C	18. B	28. C	38. D	48. D	58. A	68. C	78. C
9. A	19. A	29. B	39. A	49. B	59. B	69. A	79. D
10. B	20. B	30. C	40. C	50. A	60. B	70. D	80. A

VII. Choose the sentence which has the same meaning as the root one.

1. C	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. B
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VIII. Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.

1. A. do → would	2. C. have → had	3. B. hasn't → hadn't	4. D. wouldn't → won't
5. C. would → will	6. C. wouldn't break → wouldn't have broken	7. C. hasn't been → hadn't been	8. D. could built → could build
9. A. have able → have been able	10. B. knew → had known	11. C. has given → had given	12. C. could → would
13. A. had send → had sent	14. B. have order → have ordered	15. C. could have → had	

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: PASSIVE VOICE

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

1. is covered	8. has been translated	15. is believed
2. was invited	9. will be cancelled	16. have been celebrated
3. are caused	10. will be told	17. painted
4. is being built	11. hasn't been used	18. are being planted
5. wasn't stolen	12. being caught	19. was taken
6. would be sacked	13. treating	20. to be recognized
7. was invented	14. was invented	

II. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

- My briefcase has been taken.
- Her report had been finished soon.
- The little boy was bitten by the mad dog.
- Five suspects have been arrested by the police.
- He was ordered to take a long rest by the doctor.
- The house was stricken by lightning.
- Their friend have been met by a group of students at the railway station.
- Tom wasn't allowed to take these books home.
- Exercise won't be corrected by the teacher tomorrow.
- Tom has been operated by Marry since 10 o'clock.
- This is the second time we have been written to about this.
- We have been taught French by Mr. Smith for two years.
- The children wasn't looked after properly.

14. These machines are imported from the USA.

15. This street wasn't swept last week.

III. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. When will the work be done?

2. How many days was the work spent to finish?

3. How is this amount of money spent?

4. What books are being read by people this year?

5. How was the lost man found by the police?

6. By whom were the children looked after for you?

7. How long has the doctor been waited for?

8. What time can their papers be handed in by the boys?

9. Why wasn't he helped by them?

10. Who is being kept in the kitchen?

IV. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. She has been heard to sing this song several times.

2. He was seen to steal your car.

3. The work is being watched by the teacher.

4. You won't be let to do that silly thing again.

5. The children are made to work hard.

6. He was made to work all day.

7. The woman was seen putting the jewelry in her bag by the detective.

8. The hostages were made to lie down by the terrorists.

9. Drivers are advised to use an alternative route by police.

10. I am helped to do all these difficult exercises.

V. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. Let your book be opened!

2. Let your hat be taken off!

3. Let that silly thing not be done again!

4. Let they be told about it!

5. Let not be seen by the other.

VI. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. It is said that he works 16 hours aday.

2. The boy is believed to be wearing a white T- shirt and blue jeans.

3. It was thought that Mike had paid too much.

4. It is known that the portrait was painted by Picasso.

5. The company is predicted to lose money this year.

6. She is said to have lived there for ten years.

7. The criminal is thought to be in hiding in the London area by the police.

8. The building is reported to have been badly damaged by fire.
9. A secret tunnel is said to be between them.
10. The thieves are believed to have got in through the kitchen window.

VII. Rewrite these sentences without changing their meanings.

1. She is said to be the best singer in this town.
2. It is believed that he will be the winner.
3. Tom is thought to have stolen food in the supermarket 3 days ago.
4. The situation was reported to be under of control.
5. She is said to work 16 hours a day.
6. The company is thought to be planning a new advertising campaign.
7. It is expected that the soap opera will end next year.
8. The man is alleged to have driven through the town at 90 miles an hour.
9. The president is believed to have suffered a heart attack.
10. The prisoners is thought to have escaped by climbing over the wall.
11. The buildings is reported to have been badly damaged by fire.
12. Many people are reported to be homeless after the floods.
13. It is expected that Marta will pass the exam.
14. You are known to be in town on the night of the crime.
15. He is believed to be killed by terrorists.

VIII. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. The garage ought to be painted by our neighbor.
2. These books have to be returned to the library.
3. You will be paid in ten days.
4. He was chosen as the best actor of the year.
5. Many bowls and dishes have been broken by the cat.
6. The poem "A Visit from Saint Nicholas" was written by Clement Clarke Moore in 1823.
7. The electrician has already been paid for his work.
8. Tet was celebrated round the last of January and the beginning of February.
9. He was taught French and was given a dictionary.
10. An English-speaking Contest will be held by Nguyen Hue School next month.
11. The stranger was requested to leave the meeting by a man.
12. All the dinner has been eaten since the conversation was finished.
20. Why wasn't the roof mended before it fell in?
21. The policeman was said to die of the cancer.
22. It is thought that we are using too much electricity.
23. Every year, millions of tons of rice are exported by Viet Nam.
24. Their Lunar New Year Festival is celebrated by Vietnamese people around January and February.

25. We are always advised to study harder on the second term by our teacher.
26. Over 5000 employees are employed by the Library of Congress in the USA.
27. "Special Chinese Fried Rice" is being made by my mother in the kitchen now.
28. His pictures are being painted by Mr. Tam with his patience.
29. A new film called "Ghost of Georgia" is being planning to see.
30. The World Cup Soccer games are being broadcasted all over the world.
31. The cupcake is being cut with a sharp knife by Mary.
32. Flight 202 from Miami has been delayed by bad weather.
33. The Teacher's Day has been celebrated largely since 1982.
34. Human's life has been completely changed by Science and Technology.
35. This building of bricks, stones and cement has been built.
36. The report about polluted environment has been typed by Nga for 2 hours.
37. The ballpoint pen was invented by brothers Lazlo and George Biro.
38. The window was broken and some money was taken away by the boy.
39. The tree in the garden was cut down yesterday.
40. A huge pictures was painted to raise fund for the poor children by the artist.
41. Some articles about the damage of 11th storm were written by Mai.
42. Coffee was being made when I walked into the kitchen.
43. The electrical sockets were being fixed by my father at this time yesterday.
44. The meeting was being held by SJC Company while it began to rain.
45. The ladder was being mended by Mrs. Green at ten yesterday.
46. All the workers of the plan were being instructed by the chief engineer.
47. Hanoi is going to be visited by Mr. Han on his work next week.
48. An art exhibition will be organized by this company next month.
49. The English-speaking contest will be held by Binh Minh High School on next Friday.
50. Those books will be returned back to the library by Tom tomorrow.
51. Newspaper will be delivered to him by the postman next week.
52. Tea can't be made in cold water. Tea has to be made in hot water.
53. The dam may be broken by a sudden increase in water pressure.
54. The floor must be cleaned before you paint it.
55. Law or pharmacy has to be decided to study by the girl.
56. A foreign language can't be learned in one week.
57. Artificial flower is made of silk.
58. The pizzas will be brought to our house by Nick.
59. Tea can't be made in cold water.
60. Some holes are being dug in the garden.
61. Was your visa received yesterday?
62. Where will you be sent next year by the company?
63. The word has been spelt wrongly.
64. The homework was being done at 4 yesterday.

65. The meals were being prepared when I arrived home.
66. The animals are fed by the zookeeper at the zoo every day.
67. Should Timothy be helped with cooking dinner?
68. The file has been copied by the managers since you left the company.
69. Your money is going to be stolen if you are not careful.
70. The window was broken and some pictures were taken away by the thief.
71. For centuries, Ao dai has been mentioned in poems, novels and songs by poets, writers and musicians.
72. Some flowers and plants are going to be planted in our school yard next week.
73. Motorbikes shouldn't be driven at school by students in secondary school.
74. A new museum had to be opened in this land before we came to live in Vietnam in 1999.
75. It was said that Michael Jackson died of using too much cocaine.
76. They are made to work very hard until midnight by their boss.
77. This is the first time this has been written to us about.
78. How many lessons are going to be learned next month?
79. Electric lights had been invented before I was born.
80. People know that a wide range of cars are produced by Japan.
81. Before exams were taken, lessons had to be revised.
82. When he came home a newspaper was being read by his father.
83. My father will be taken to Ho Chi Minh City next week.
84. When I was 18 years old, I was allowed to go out in the evening by my parents.
85. Your new hat was being worn when you were met yesterday.
86. Everything for the presidential election is being prepared.
87. Last Friday, when I came to Jane's house, all exercises had been finished.
88. A way to solve the problem is being found by the countries.
89. The letter was put in the drawer, and then it was locked up.
90. By the end of this year, 2,000 English words will have been learnt.
91. Let not another book be asked until this one is finished.
92. Different kinds of flowers were being planting by her father in the garden.
93. A speech is being made by the Prime Minister at the moment.
94. How many days were spent finishing the work?
95. One of my teeth was pulled out by the doctor yesterday morning.
96. Sandwiches is usually brought him at lunch time by his wife.
97. The light went out while A cup of tea was being made.
98. Many experiments were made by the students of chemistry last week.
99. For the past years, all my washing has been done with hand.
100. English is being taught in his class by the teacher.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: REPORTED SPEECH

I. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. She said he worked in a bank
2. She told me they had gone out the night before.
3. She said she was coming.
4. She told me she had been waiting for the bus when he arrived.
5. She said she had never been there before.
6. She told me she hadn't gone to the party.
7. She said Lucy would come later.
8. She told me he hadn't eaten breakfast.
9. She said she could help me the next day.
10. She told me to go to bed early.
11. She told me she didn't like chocolate.
12. She said she wouldn't see me the next day.
13. She said she was living in Paris for a few months.
14. She told me she had visited her parents at the weekend
15. She said she hadn't eaten sushi before.
16. She said she hadn't travelled by underground before she came to London.
17. She said they would help if they could.
18. She told me she would do the washing-up later.
19. She said she could read when she was three.
20. She said she had been sleeping when Julie called".

II. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. She asked me to carry that.	11. She told me to do my homework.
2. She told me to come early.	12. She told me to go to bed.
3. She told me to buy some milk.	13. She told me to not to be late.
4. She asked me to open the window.	14. She told me to not to smoke.
5. She asked me to bring the book that night.	15. She told me to tidy my room.
6. She asked me to help her with her homework.	16. She told me to wait there.
7. She asked me to bring her a cup of coffee.	17. She told me to not to do that.
8. She asked me to pass the salt.	18. She told me to eat my dinner.
9. She asked me to lend her a pencil.	19. She told me to not to make a mess.
10. She asked me to tell her the time.	20. She told me to do the washing-up.

III. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. She asked me where he was.
2. She asked me what I was doing.

3. She asked me why I had gone out the night before.
4. She asked me who that beautiful woman was.
5. She asked me how my mother was.
6. She asked me what I was going to do at the weekend.
7. She asked me where I would live after graduation.
8. She asked me what I had been doing when she saw me.
9. She asked me how the journey had been.
10. She asked me how often I went to the cinema.
11. She asked me if I lived in London.
12. She asked me if he had arrived on time.
13. She asked me if I had been to Paris.
14. She asked me if I could help her.
15. She asked me if I was working that night.
16. She asked me if I would come later.
17. She asked me if I liked coffee.
18. She asked me if that was the road to the station.
19. She asked me if I had done my homework.
20. She asked me if I had studied reported speech before.

IV. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. She said she could find her umbrella.
2. They said they were learning English then.
3. Tom said his friend was coming the following week.
4. He said he would help his mum with housework that weekend.
2. They said they should overcome that difficulty.
3. My friend said his father was a doctor there.
4. The boy said to his neighbor he was going on holiday the next day.
5. The teacher said to his students they would have to finish all those exercises before the following week.
6. She said she had come back there early the day before.
7. She said she had broken the vase.
8. The boy told the girl he would never see her again.
9. He told her she was his friend.
10. Johnny said to his mother he didn't know how to do that exercise.
11. The children said they were waiting for the school bus.
12. Marry said her father had died a year before.
13. John said he had finished studying his lesson.
14. Mary said she couldn't go to the movies with John.
15. Mary told her friend she should expect to see her/ him next Wednesday.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: TOO ... TO AND ENOUGH ... TO

I. Choose the best answer for each sentence.

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. B	6. B
7. B	8. A	9. C	10. D	11. C	12. D

II. Combine these pairs of sentences using the structure "Enough ... to V".

1. This coat is not warm enough for me to wear in winter.
2. That chair isn't strong enough (for you) to stand on.
3. This bed is not wide enough for two people to sleep in.
4. The film was interesting enough for us to see through.
5. The boy is intelligent enough to understand you.
6. He didn't speak English clearly enough for everybody to understand.
7. The girl is not clever enough to mend this shirt.
8. The book is exciting enough for you to read.
9. These songs are simple enough for everybody to sing.
10. The weather was good enough for us to go swimming.
11. He wasn't experienced enough to get the job.
12. This sofa isn't large enough for three people to sit on.
13. The novel was interesting enough for me to read many times.
14. This question is easy enough for us to answer.
15. The water was not warm enough for the children to swim in.
16. The box was light enough for him to carry.
17. The work is hard enough for him to ask his friend for some help.
18. The weather was good enough for us to go on a picnic.
19. The sea is not warm enough for me to swim in.
20. The song is simple enough for her to sing.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10:

USED TO AND BE/ GET USED TO V-ING

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets *used to + infinitive, be/ get used to + V-ing or be used for*.

1. used to dream	6. am not used to drinking	11. am/get used to sitting
2. am not used to speaking	7. used to have	12. used to sit
3. get used to living	8. used to be	13. used to believe
4. used to stop	9. wasn't used to driving	14. used to be
5. use to work	10. used to live	15. is used to travelling

II. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. B	8. D	9. D	10. D
11. D	12. C	13. C	14. C	15. A

III. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets *used to + infinitive, be/ get used to + V-ing*.

1. eating	6. studying	11. dream	16. to drinking
2. eat	7. dance	12. speaking	17. to being
3. swim	8. sleeping	13. living	18. to have
4. like	9. eating	14. to stop	19. to be
5. speaking	10. eating	15. to work	20. to driving

IV. Viết lại câu, sử dụng *used to + Vinf* hoặc *didn't use to + Vinf*.

1. I used to have a lot of money.	6. My parents used to live in the USA.
2. I didn't use to like classical music.	7. Jim used to be my best friend.
3. I used to like my work.	8. My uncle used to be a national swimming champion.
4. My brother used to have long hair.	9. I didn't use to like eating ice-cream.
5. Dennis used to smoke.	10. He used to be rich.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: INFINITIVE AND GERUND

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

1. spending, playing	11. to take	21. camping	31. locking
2. making	12. to lend	22. to smoke	32. to wait
3. not to make	13. to give	23. reviewing	33. run
4. turning	14. to do	24. going	34. use
5. to give	15. to get, to ask	25. working	35. to go
6. building	16. to reach	26. seeing	36. to raise
7. advising, to give	17. to give	27. looking, to answer	37. to stay
8. buying	18. being	28. wearing	38. eating, preparing
9. watching	19. going, to stay	29. to prepare, coming	39. to repair
10. to come	20. taking	30. laughing, slipping	40. watering, water

II. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

1. What about going for a walk.	6. It is useless to complain about the matter.
2. I suggest visiting our teacher	7. It's better to avoid travelling during the rush hour.
3. I'm looking forward to our meeting again soon.	8. I expect him to get there by lunchtime.
4. Learning English is really quite easy.	9. I remember being told the news.
5. I don't feel like going to the movie tonight.	10. Would you mind turning the radio down?

III. Use the correct form of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. to have	11. to seeing	21. drinking
2. making	12. not touching	22. to write
3. leaving	13. to disappoint	23. smoking
4. know	14. to sign	24. to answer
5. waiting	15. going	25. going
6. seeing	16. meeting	26. to comp
7. travelling, shooting	17. to give	27. to buy
8. to get	18. not to go	28. spending
9. argueing, working	19. speaking	29. saying
10. to have	20. to understand	30. to do

IV. Rewrite the following sentences with out changing the meaning.

- Have you planned on going to the seaside this summer?
- Do you consider inviting our friends on Sundays
- Would you mind giving me a hand?
- I suggest staying at home for a change?
- What about going for a ride?
- I'm sorry I cannot remember meetin her last week.
- He left the room without saying goodbye.
- He prefers reading books than watching television.
- It's no useful asking him for help.
- We look forward to meeting them again.

V. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. D
6. C	7. D	8. B	9. B	10. C
11. B	12. D	13. B	14. B	15. C

1. C. to start → start	7. D. studying → to study	13. B. climb → to climb
2. C. run → running	8. B. being talk → being told	14. B. to teach → teaching
3. D. understand → understanding	9. B. speak → speaking	15. C. about → on
4. B. hearing → to hear	10. C. to see → to seeing	
5. D. doing → to do	11. B. buying → to buy	
6. C. play → playing	12. C. run → ran	

VI. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. C	6. C	7. C	8. B	9. B	10. B
11. C	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. A	17. A	18. A	19. C	20. A
21. A	22. B	23. A	24. B	25. A	26. A	27. A	28. B	29. C	30. B
31. D	32. C	33. D	34. A	35. B	36. C	37. A	38. A	39. D	40. B

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: PHRASE AND CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

I. Use a clause or phrase of purpose to combine each pair of sentences below.

- I'm studying hard to keep pace with my classmates.
- Alice prepares her lessons carefully to get high marks in class.
- Please shut the door in order for the dog not to go out of the house.
- I wish to have enough money so that I can buy a new house.
- You should walk slowly so that your sister can follow you.
- They did their job well so that the boss would increase their salary.
- We turned off the lights so as not to waste electricity.
- We lower the volume of the radio so as not to bother our neighbours.
- The robber changed his address all the time so that the police couldn't find him.
- The man spoke loudly so that everybody could hear him clearly.

II. Choose the correct answer.

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

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: PARTICIPLES

I. Put the verb in brackets in *Present Participle*.

1. Feeling	2. travelling	3. Swimming	4. having	5. Whistling
6. missing	7. lying	8. burning	9. working	10. going

II. Using *Present participle phrase* to combine each pair of sentences into one.

- Who saw the boy swimming in the pool two hours ago?
- The man trying to stand on a ball is a clown.
- The envelope lying on the table has no stamp on it.
- My grandmother never going out of the house is old and sick.
- The street leading to the school is very wide.

- Mr. John teaching my son English is my friend.
The students sitting for the exam are from Singapore.
The fence surrounding our house is made of wood.
The man working in this hospital can speak three foreign languages.
D. The bus going to the airport runs every half an hour.

I. Using *past participle phrase* to combine each pair of sentences into one.

- We are driving on the road built in 2000.
The vegetables sold in this shop are grown without chemicals.
The energy radiated by the sun can boil water and run machines.
Flowers grown in Dalat are exported to foreign countries.
Cars made in Korea are cheap and beautiful.
"The Old Man and the Sea" written by Hemingway is very interesting.
Penicillin discovered by Dr. Fleming has saved the lives of millions.
Rome, Paris and London visited every year by millions of tourists are big cities.
The Great Wall of China built over 2,000 years ago is now one of the seven wonders of the world.
0. The boy taken to the hospital was injured in the accident.

V. Using *Present participle phrase* or *Past participle phrase* to combine each pair of sentences into one.

- The baby crying for his mother is lying in the baby carriage.
The singer singing on the television is Trong Tan..
The pottery vase made in Bat Trang is 100,000 dong.
The road joining the two villages is very narrow.
Do you know the woman talking to Sally?
The window broken last night has been repaired.
The taxi taking us to the airport broke down.
The bridge built only two years ago has been declared unsafe.
People don't want to use the goods produced in China.
The students planting trees along the streets are volunteers.
1. The book is about the boy running away from the orphanage.
2. Trinh Cong Son composed songs greatly liked by millions of Vietnamese people.
3. The little boy crying over there lost his way.
4. The river flowing through Ho Chi Minh City is Saigon River.
5. The paintings haven't been found yet were stolen from the museum.

CHƯƠNG II: BỘ ĐỀ THI DÀNH CHO HỌC SINH GIỎI

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 1

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. B	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

1. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ʃ/. A, B, D được phát âm là /s/.
2. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ɪ/. A, B, C được phát âm là /aɪ/.
3. B có phần gạch chân không được phát âm. A, C, D được phát âm là /w/.
4. B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /e/. A, C, D được phát âm là /i:/.
5. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ɔ:/ . B, C, D được phát âm là /u:/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. B
------	------	------	------	------

1. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
2. D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, B, C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
3. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
4. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
5. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

II. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. is writing: Có cụm từ *at the moment* → thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
2. moved: Có cụm từ *last week* → thời quá khứ đơn
3. rains: Có cụm từ *every spring* → thời hiện tại đơn
4. likes: would like to V: Muốn làm gì đó
5. returned: After the war → Bối cảnh quá khứ.
6. leaves: Dùng thời hiện tại đơn trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian "before"
7. shouted, stopped: Có cụm từ *last Sunday* → thời quá khứ đơn.
8. will have: Có từ *soon* → thời tương lai đơn
9. did...come, met: Có cụm từ *last night* → thời quá khứ đơn
10. didn't do, was: When I was young → bối cảnh quá khứ
11. hear, is knocking: Có từ *listen!* → thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
12. taking: look forward to + V-ing: Háo hức làm điều gì
13. arranged: Dùng phân từ quá khứ của động từ (arrange) để rút gọn câu

14. were...doing, came: 1 hành động đang xảy ra (Quá khứ tiếp diễn: *were...doing*) thì có 1 hành động khác xen vào (Quá khứ đơn: *came*)
15. talking: Dùng phân từ hiện tại của động từ (talk) để rút gọn câu.

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

- different: cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ
- fishing: fishing rod: cần câu cá
- successfully: cần một trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ *run*
- entertainment: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau giới từ *of*
- voluntary: cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ
- interesting: Tính từ có thể đứng sau một số đại từ bất định như: *something, anything*
- meaning: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau mạo từ
- orphanage: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ.
- comfortable: feel + adj: cảm thấy thế nào đó.
- performers: cần 1 danh từ chỉ người ở số nhiều ở đây vì có cụm từ: *one of the*

IV. Circle the mistake and correct it.

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

- buy → bought: Quá khứ đơn (có cụm từ: *last year*)
- take → took: Quá khứ đơn (có cụm từ: *last week*)
- thinks → think: *My parents* là chủ ngữ số nhiều.
- did → do: Sau modal verb *can* ta dùng 1 verb bare infinitive
- hardly → hard. Hard là trạng từ có nghĩa: chăm chỉ; hardly là trạng từ có nghĩa: hầu như không
- walks → is walking. Có cụm từ *but today* thể hiện 1 sự thay đổi → Dùng thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
- rains → is raining. Câu văn đang miêu tả sự việc đang xảy ra → Dùng thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
- on → in: Cụm từ *in the kitchen* → trong nhà bếp
- hates → hate: We là chủ ngữ số nhiều
- don't → are not: Cụm từ *at the moment* → Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn

V. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition.

1. to	2. on, of	3. at	4. till/ until	5. on
6. at, in	7. at	8. in	9. at	10. about
11. on	12. from	13. with	14. to, about, in	15. on

- to: next to (kế bên)
- on, of (on the other side of the city: ở bên kia của thành phố)

3. at: at + 1 địa điểm cụ thể: at the bus stop (Tại trạm dừng xe bus)
4. till/ until: I'll wait **till/ until** you are ready: tôi sẽ đợi **cho đến khi** bạn sẵn sàng.
5. on: On + ngày. On my birthday: vào ngày sinh nhật của tôi
6. at, in: at + 1 thời điểm cụ thể; in + buổi
7. at: at lunch time: vào giờ ăn trưa
8. in: in + tháng. In July: vào tháng 7
9. at: at + ngày lễ. At Tet: vào dịp Tết
10. about: speak to sb about st: nói chuyện với ai về điều gì
11. on: on + ngày/ thứ. On Monday: vào thứ 2
12. from: from + a place: từ 1 địa điểm nào đó
13. with: help sb with st: giúp ai đó việc gì đó
14. to, about, in: speak to sb about st: nói chuyện với ai về việc gì; in + 1 thành phố/ tỉnh
15. On: try on: mặc thử (quần áo, giày dép)

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. B
6. B	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. B	13. A	14. C	15. C

1. D. be lucky enough to V: đủ may mắn để làm gì.
2. C. participate in: tham gia vào.
3. B. since: từ; từ khi. Dịch: Anh ta biết Mai từ khi hạnh ta ở quê. (Present perfect + since + Past simple).
4. C. would you mind + V-ing: cấu trúc đề nghị một cách lịch sự.
5. B. It's hard to V: thật khó để làm gì.
6. B. because: bởi vì. Dịch: Tôi trượt kỳ thi bởi vì tôi lười biếng.
7. A. Thờ hiện tại tiếp diễn để chỉ một việc liên tiếp xảy ra khiến người khác bức mình.
8. A. Dùng hiện tại phân từ (V-ing) để rút gọn câu.
9. B. Sau từ hỏi (wh-question) cần 1 to V.
10. A. decide to V: quyết định làm điều gì.
11. B. get used to + V-ing: quen với việc làm gì.
12. B. tell sb (not) to V: bảo ai đó (không) làm điều gì đó.
13. A. because of: bởi vì. Cụm từ này đưa vào 1 nguyên nhân.
14. C. have + to V: phải làm điều gì. Chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít. Have → has
15. C. be + too + adj + to V: quá ... để làm điều gì

VII. Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

1. T	2. F	3. T	4. F	5. F	6. F
------	------	------	------	------	------

Giải thích:

1. T: London is Britain's biggest city.
2. F: It is a very old city and dates back to the Romans.
3. T: It is a city of historic building and churches.
4. F: It also has some of the best museum in the world.
5. F: London is very crowded in summer.
6. F: It is easy for tourists to get around.

VIII. Read the paragraphs below and complete the summary.

1. pollution	2. ill	3. laws	4. smoke	5. lungs
6. Lead	7. brains/health	8. lead/exhausts	9. climate	10. floods

IX. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. The movie was not good enough for me to see.
2. He told us to shut the door but not to lock it.
3. It is very interesting to have a vacation abroad.
4. Although he is intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.
5. Mai is always forgetting her homework.
6. Don't forget to check your flight numbers.
7. The news was so bad that Helen burst into tears.
8. Hung has started learning English since he was 5 years old.
9. It takes Lan 3 hours a day to do her homework.
10. I'd rather you didn't make any noise.

X. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your hobbies.

I am Thanh. I am a student at Hoang Hoa Tham Secondary School. I have lots of hobbies. I like playing football. Playing football makes me healthy. It also helps me to strengthen my team working skill. I can understand my friends better when we play football together. I like playing chess too. I often play chess with my best friend, Tam. Playing chess makes me more intelligent. I learn to be more patient while I play chess. It's a very interesting game too. How about you? Do you have any hobbies?

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 2

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. D	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

1. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là / ju/. A, B, C, được phát âm là / ʌ/.
2. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là / k/. B, C, D được phát âm là / tʃ/.

3. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /tʃ/. A, B, C được phát âm là /ʃ/.
4. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /e/. A, B, D được phát âm là /æ/.
5. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /s/. B, C, D được phát âm là /k/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

1. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
2. D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, A, B, C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
3. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
4. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
5. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.

II. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition.

1. from...to	2. on, with	3. to	4. from	5. on
6. at	7. from	8. for	9. for	10. with

1. **from...to:** from a place to a place: từ nơi nào đến nơi nào
2. **on, with:** on + street; with sb: với ai đó. Tôi sống trên đường Xuân Diệu với ông bà tôi.
3. **to:** talk to sb: nói chuyện với ai đó
4. **from:** different from st: khác biệt với cái gì
5. **on:** on a farm: trên trang trại
6. **at:** work at: làm việc tại nơi nào đó
7. **from:** from ... until. Từ ... cho đến
8. **for:** write for Tuổi Trẻ Newspaper: Viết cho báo Tuổi Trẻ
9. **for:** suitable for sb: phù hợp với ai
10. **with:** help sb with st: giúp đỡ ai việc gì đó

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

1. washing	2. to dance	3. to meet
4. to pass	5. to join	6. playing
7. to pass	8. giving	9. ride
10. doesn't know	11. hasn't been, bought	12. will go, am
13. is washing, has just repaired	14. to bring, leaves, will steal	15. did you spend

1. **washing:** like + V-ing: thích làm gì
2. **to dance:** would like to V: thích làm gì
3. **to meet:** be happy to V: vui khi làm gì
4. **to pass:** be too adj + to V: quá để làm gì
5. **to join:** be adj enough + to V: đủ để làm gì
6. **playing:** enjoy + V-ing: thích làm gì

7. **to pass**: in order to + V: để làm gì
8. **giving**: would you mind + V-ing: cấu trúc đề nghị một cách lịch sự
9. **ride**: modal Verb (could) + bare infinitive
10. **doesn't know**: Thời hiện tại đơn.
11. **hasn't been, bought**: Present Perfect + since + Past Simple
12. **will go, am**: có cụm từ *tonight* → Tương lai đơn. I am too tired: Tôi quá mệt
13. **is washing, has just repaired**: Bối cảnh hiện tại; just: dùng trong thời hiện tại hoàn thành
14. **to bring, leaves, will steal**: tell sb + to V; if + present simple; S + will + V
15. **did you spend**: Có cụm từ *last year* → thời quá khứ đơn.

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

1. residents	2. encouragement	3. satisfying	4. pronunciation	5. behaviors
6. applicants	7. urbanized	8. unhealthy	9. explanation	10. disappeared

1. **residents**: cần danh từ chỉ người làm chủ ngữ ở đây. Resident: cư dân
2. **encouragement**: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau giới từ. Encouragement: sự khuyến khích
3. **satisfying**: cần 1 tính từ đứng sau be.
4. **pronunciation**: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ. Pronunciation: sự phát âm
5. **behaviors**: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ. Behavior: hành vi
6. **applicants**: cần 1 danh từ chỉ người số nhiều ở đây. Applicant: ứng viên
7. **urbanized**: cần 1 động từ ở dạng phân từ quá khứ trong câu bị động này. Urbanized: đô thị hóa
8. **unhealthy**: cần 1 tính từ đứng sau be
9. **explanation**: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ. Explanation: lời giải thích
10. **Disappeared**: cần 1 động từ ở đây thời quá khứ đơn. Disappear: biến mất

V. Circle the mistake and correct it.

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

1. **getting** → **to get**: in order to + V: để làm điều gì
2. **writing** → **written**: dùng phân từ quá khứ để rút gọn câu bị động
3. **sending** → **sent**: câu bị động
4. **are** → **is**: Mumps là chủ ngữ số ít (Tên 1 căn bệnh)
5. **can prevent** → **can be prevented**: câu bị động
6. **from** → **since**: since + mệnh đề. Kể từ
7. **since** → **for**: for + khoảng thời gian
8. **hardly** → **hard**: hard: chăm chỉ; hardly: hầu như không
9. **frightened** → **frightening**: cần tính từ dạng đuôi -ing để nói về sự vật, sự việc
10. **live near** → **living near**: Dùng V-ing để rút gọn câu chủ động

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. C	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. C	12. D	13. B	14. D	15. B

1. B: enjoy + V-ing: thích làm gì
2. A: help sb do st: giúp ai làm việc gì
3. C: so sánh hơn
4. A: be too adj + to V: quá ... để làm gì
5. B: your sisters: chủ ngữ số nhiều → do. Dịch: các chị gái của bạn trông như thế nào
6. C: since: kể từ; từ
7. D: so sánh bằng as ... as
8. A: sau wh question dùng to V.
9. C: 100 years ago → Thời quá khứ đơn; Đây là câu bị động
10. D: prefer st to st: thích cái gì hơn cái gì
11. C: feel + adj: cảm thấy thế nào
12. D: fancy + V-ing: thích làm gì
13. B: cần 1 danh từ sau mạo từ the. The signature of: chữ ký của
14. D: cần 1 đại từ phản thân ở đây. Look at themselves: nhìn vào chính họ
15. B: so sánh nhất của tính từ ngắn. The + adj-est

VII. Read the text and answer the question.

1. It is in Thailand.
2. The streets of Bangkok are usually noisy and crowded with people.
3. The weather is cooler and much more comfortable
4. Yes. They can.
5. It takes them two hours to go from Bangkok to the beaches by bus.

Giải thích:

1. Bangkok, the capital of Thailand.
2. The streets of Bangkok are usually noisy and crowded with people.
3. The weather is cooler and much more comfortable.
4. It is an interesting city to visit at any time of the year.
5. There are beautiful beaches only two hours away by bus.

VIII. Read the text and choose the best option to complete it.

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

IX. Change the following sentences into reported speech

1. Miss Hoa asked Khoa where he was going on his vacation that summer.

1. He asked me if I had finished repairing my car.
2. She asked me why Mike had been looking so sad lately.
3. I asked my friend if anyone had been hurt in the accident the day before.
4. The boy asked Miss Lan when the show would begin.
5. The girl asked if they had to be there at five or they could come a little later.
6. Linh asked Lan if she knew that man's name.
7. Minh asked Thang how often he he went to the cinema.
8. The boy asked his aunt if they built the villa two years ago.
9. The host asked Nhung which coat is hers.

K. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. How far is it from your house to the movie theater.
2. To whom is your mother talking?
3. How do you often feel when you have a test?
4. Where does your aunt work?
5. What does a teacher do at school.
6. What Newspaper does your brother write for?
7. Why does your father never play football?
8. What is her phone number?
9. How is his house?
10. What do her mother and her father like doing in their free time?

K. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your village/ city. Your writing should include:

My name is Phong. I come from Ha Noi – the capital of Vietnam. Ha Noi is a very beautiful city. It's big, busy and modern. It's the centre of culture, politics and economy of our country. There are lots of beautiful museums, park and cultural places you can visit when you are in Ha Noi. Temple of Literature, Sword Lake, West Lake and Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum are the most famous places and they are very beautiful too. The people of Ha Noi are very friendly and kind. They are always ready to help you if they have chances. This is the thing I like best in my city. Although our city is beautiful, there are still some problems such as traffic jam and drainage system. I wish my city will soon give a key to these problems.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 3

a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. B
------	------	------	------	------

1. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ɔ:/. A, B, C được phát âm là /u:/.

2. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ɜ/. B, C, D được phát âm là /g/.
3. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /k/. A, B, D được phát âm là /tʃ/.
4. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ɪə/. A, B, C được phát âm là /i:/.
5. B có phần gạch chân không được phát âm. A, C, D được phát âm là /h/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

1. D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, A, C, B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
2. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
3. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
4. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
5. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.

II. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition

1. with	2. in, with	3. for	4. of
5. between	6. about	7. off, on	8. on

1. **with:** cover st with st: bao phủ cái gì bằng cái gì
2. **in, with:** fall in love with sb: yêu ai đó
3. **for:** go for a holiday: đi nghỉ mát
4. **of:** be proud of: tự hào về gì
5. **between:** between st and st: giữa cái gì và cái gì
6. **about:** discussion about st: cuộc thảo luận về vấn đề gì
7. **off, on:** fall off the bike: ngã khỏi xe; on the road: trên đường
8. **on:** base on: dựa vào gì đó

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

1. Does...watch	2. finishes	3. hasn't seen	4. bought	5. rides
6. am doing	7. didn't meet	8. brushes	9. didn't meet	10. Did...write

1. **Does...watch:** có chữ *often* → thời hiện tại đơn
2. **finishes:** có chữ *often* → thời hiện tại đơn
3. **hasn't seen:** có chữ *since* → thời hiện tại hoàn thành
4. **bought:** có chữ *yesterday* → thời quá khứ đơn
5. **rides:** có chữ *every day* → thời hiện tại đơn
6. **am doing:** có chữ *now* → thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
7. **didn't meet:** có chữ *last night* → thời quá khứ đơn
8. **brushes:** có chữ *always* → thời hiện tại đơn
9. **didn't meet:** có chữ *last night* → thời quá khứ đơn
10. **Did...write:** có chữ *last night* → thời quá khứ đơn

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

1. comfortable	2. swimming	3. well	4. different	5. healthy
6. illness	7. collection	8. explanation	9. useful	10. representers

- . **comfortable**: sau be cần 1 tính từ
- . **swimming**: go swimming: đi bơi
- . **well**: cần 1 trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ *speak*
- . **different**: be different from: khác biệt với
- . **healthy**: cần 1 tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ
- . **illness**: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ sở hữu
- . **collection**: sau tính từ cần 1 danh từ
- . **explanation**: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau từ *no*
- . **useful**: sau be cần 1 tính từ
- . **representers**: cần 1 danh từ chỉ người ở đây

VI. Circle the mistake and correct it.

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

- . **be tell → be told**: câu bị động
- . **was → were**: trousers số nhiều
- . **taking → to take**: decide + to Vinf: Quyết định làm gì
- . **about → out**: find out: tìm ra
- . **did → bỏ did**: Đây không còn là câu hỏi nên phải bỏ did. (Đây là mệnh đề danh ngữ)
- . **decided to spent → decided to spend**: decide + to Vinf
- . **little → small**: a small restaurant: một nhà hàng nhỏ
- . **knew → know**: didn't + Vinf
- . **understand → to understand**: want sb to Vinf: Muốn ai làm gì
- . **spell → spelt**: Đây là bối cảnh thời quá khứ đơn

VII. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. A
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. A

- . **D**: receive st from sb: nhận được gì từ ai đó.
- . **C**: câu văn ở hiện tại, động từ chia theo ngôi thứ 3 số ít (student).
- . **B**: cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ sở hữu
- . **A**: student số nhiều → cần động từ số nhiều (learn); in different ways: theo các cách khác nhau
- . **A**: report card: danh thiếp

6. B: be designed by sb: được thiết kế bởi ai đó; in Paris World's Fair of 1889: trong kỳ hội chợ thế giới năm 1889.
7. C: between st and st: ở giữa cái gì và cái gì
8. D: Cấu trúc đề nghị lịch sự: would you mind + V-ing.
9. B: make sure that: đảm bảo rằng, chắc chắn rằng
10. C: bring: mang đến (phù hợp nhất về ý nghĩa)
11. A: Câu bị động, chủ ngữ số ít (the beginning of the day) → is
12. A: two years ago → quá khứ đơn. Chủ ngữ số ít → chọn A
13. C: be crowded with: đông đúc
14. B: calves là danh từ số nhiều của calf (con bê)
15. A: sau động từ *drive* → cần 1 trạng từ; trước danh từ *driver* cần 1 tính từ.

VII. Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

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

Giải thích:

1. F: It is a custom in Britain and in most European countries to celebrate a person's day.
2. T: Members of the family and close friends are supposed to be present at the party.
3. T: If they can't come they may send a gift by post.
4. T: At the birthday party, the person who gives birth day party opens all the gifts in front of all the people
5. F: The mother usually makes a birthday cake
6. T: She may order one from a cake-shop.
7. F: A number of candles are placed on the top of the cake
8. T: A number of candles are placed on the top of the cake and will be lighted when the party starts.
9. T: The number of candles is also the age of that person.
10. F: After the light is out they all sing a song "Happy birthday to you...."

VIII. Read the passage and fill in the blank with one suitable word.

1. noise	2. from	3. in	4. farmers	5. leaving
6. eating	7. more	8. for	9. faster	10. out

IX. Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech, beginning as shown.

1. He is not old enough to go to school alone.
2. She has long, straight and black hair.
3. He prefers playing soccer to tennis.
4. Our characters are different.
5. The river is not clean enough for us to swim in.
6. I used to smoke ten years ago.

- It took John four hours to do his homework yesterday.
- He used to play tennis better than he does now.
- It took me 20 minutes to walk to school.
- If James hadn't been ill, he would have gone to school yesterday.

a. Make questions for the underlined parts.

- How do Vietnamese teenagers help old people?
- Why can't Viet go to your house?
- What day is it tomorrow?
- What is Lien's brother doing now?
- How often do you and your uncle go to the tennis club?
- Where will they fly next month?
- When are we going to visit the Natural Science Museum?
- Who should I invite to my birthday party?
- Whose motorbike does Trung usually borrow?
- How much homework did our children have to do yesterday?

b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your country (Vietnam or another country). Your writing should include:

My name is Viet. I am from Vietnam and I am a vietnamese. Vietnam is a beautiful country in Asia. Our country is very beautiful with lots of attractive places for tourists. Some of the most famous place like Ha Long Bay, Phu Quoc Island, Hoi An Ancient town. They are really beautiful and must-see places in tourists' mind. Our country has the population of more than ninety million people. Vietnamese are friendly, kind and intelligent. There are four seasons in our country: spring, summer, fall and winter. I like summer very much because I can go swimming and go fishing with my friends. In addition, there are a lot of famous festivals and celebrations in our country such as Da Lat's flowers festival, Mid-autumn festival and other interesting local festivals. Let's visit Vietnam and enjoy the best moment of your life!

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 4

a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. A	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

- A có phần gạch chân không được phát âm. B, C, D được phát âm là /f/.
- C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /k/. A, B, D được phát âm là /s/.
- A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /t/. B, C, D được phát âm là /d/.
- B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /e/. A, C, D được phát âm là /æ/.
- A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /z/. B, C, D được phát âm là /s/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

1. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
2. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
3. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
4. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
5. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

II. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition.

1. to, on	2. with, at	3. om	4. of	5. at, on
6. between	7. up	8. for	9. in, for	10. with

1. **to, on:** walk to school: đi bộ tới trường; on the second floor: ở trên tầng 2
2. **with, at:** live with sb at: sống với ai tại đâu đó
3. **pm:** on + tháng + ngày
4. **of:** place of birth: nơi sinh
5. **at, on:** at + thời điểm cụ thể; on + thứ
6. **between:** between ... and
7. **up:** pick sb up: đón ai đó
8. **for:** come over for dinner: đến ăn tối
9. **in, for:** in + quốc gia; for + khoảng thời gian
10. **with:** be crowded with: đông đúc

III. a. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. (A)

1. didn't see	2. is doing	3. were playing	4. Will ... visit	5. gets
6. was doing, went	7. wrote	8. goes	9. haven't met	10. are explaining

1. **didn't see:** Có cụm từ *last time* → quá khứ đơn
2. **is doing:** Có từ *now* → hiện tại tiếp diễn
3. **were playing:** Có cụm từ *at 4.30 yesterday* → thời quá khứ tiếp diễn
4. **Will ... visit:** Có cụm từ *next week* → tương lai đơn
5. **gets:** Có cụm từ *every day* → hiện tại đơn
6. **was doing, went:** một hành động đang xảy ra (quá khứ tiếp diễn); thì một hành động khác xen vào (quá khứ đơn)
7. **wrote:** Có cụm từ *last night* → quá khứ đơn
8. **goes:** Có từ *always* → hiện tại đơn
9. **haven't met:** Có từ *for* → hiện tại hoàn thành
10. **are explaining:** Có từ *now* → hiện tại tiếp diễn

III. b. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. (B)

1. is ... working	2. has ... returned	3. was asked	4. to go	5. was
6. studied	7. had never had	8. went	9. spoke	10. enjoyed

1. **is ... working:** Có từ *presently* → hiện tại tiếp diễn
2. **has...returned:** Có từ *just* → hiện tại hoàn thành
- 3 + 4. **was asked to go:** Câu bị động ở thì quá khứ đơn (việc đã xảy ra)
5. **was:** Câu văn này kể về quá khứ
6. **studied:** Nói về 1 hoạt động trong quá khứ.
- 7 + 8. **had never had, went:** 1 hoạt động xảy ra trước 1 hành động khác trong quá khứ. Hành động xảy ra trước dùng quá khứ hoàn thành; hành động xảy ra sau dùng quá khứ đơn
9. **spoke:** Câu văn này kể về quá khứ
10. **enjoyed:** Câu văn này kể về quá khứ

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

1. hot	2. difference	3. magically	4. carelessly	5. sleepy
6. boring	7. celebrations	8. scientists	9. assistant	10. arrival

1. **hot:** be too adj + to V: quá ... để làm
2. **difference:** cần 1 danh từ sau mạo từ *the*
3. **magically:** cần 1 trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ *change*
4. **carelessly:** cần 1 trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ *drive*
5. **sleepy:** feel + adj: cảm thấy thế nào
6. **boring:** cần 1 tính từ sau *be*
7. **celebrations:** sau từ hỏi *how many* cần 1 danh từ số nhiều
8. **scientists:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ người làm chủ ngữ
9. **assistant:** shop assistant: nhân viên bán hàng trong cửa hàng
10. **Arrival:** cần 1 danh từ sau mạo từ *the*

V. Circle the mistake and correct it.

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

1. **to read → reading:** enjoy + V-ing: thích làm gì
2. **ought buy → ought to buy:** ought to V: nên làm gì
3. **must → had to:** câu này ở quá khứ (last year). Vậy phải đổi *must* thành *had to*
4. **among → between:** between st and st: ở giữa cái gì và cái gì
5. **ourself → ourselves:** đại từ phản thân của *we*: ourselves
6. **haven't to → don't have to:** *have to* ở đây là động từ thường, phải mượn trợ động từ ở dạng phủ định
7. **on train → by train:** travel by train: đi bằng tàu
8. **careful → carefully:** cần trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ *learn*
9. **to play → play:** let sb do st: cho phép ai làm gì
10. **theirselves → themselves:** đại từ phản thân của *they*

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. B	2. D	3. D	4. D	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. D	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. C

1. B. Where thay thế cho 1 danh từ chỉ nơi chốn
2. D. câu văn gián tiếp ở quá khứ
3. D. have st + V3: nhờ ai làm điều gì
4. D. depend on: phụ thuộc vào. Chia động từ thời hiện tại đơn vì đây là điều hiển nhiên.
5. B. opportunity for sb to V: cơ hội cho ai làm điều gì
6. A. unemployed = jobless: thất nghiệp
7. C. jog: chạy bộ chậm để tập thể dục
8. B. would you mind + V-ing: cấu trúc đề nghị lịch sự
9. D. by + V-ing. Sau 1 giới từ phải dùng V-ing
10. A. Dùng thời hiện tại đơn vì điều này thường xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại. Câu bị động và chủ ngữ số ít.
11. B. câu điều kiện loại 1.
12. A. used to Vinf: quen làm gì trong quá khứ
13. A. Đại từ phản thân của chủ ngữ Minh. → himself
14. B. Chọn thời tương lai gần là phù hợp nhất trong 4 phương án này. (Tương lai gần để chỉ ý định.)
15. C. Câu gián tiếp và động từ tường thuật ở thời quá khứ đơn. → Chọn C

VII. Read the passage and answer the question.

1. A	2. B	3. D	4. D
------	------	------	------

VIII. Read the following passage and fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word.

1. says	2. had	3. few	4. like	5. by
6. fast	7. spent	8. really	9. called	10. used

IX. Make sentences with the given words.

1. Let's go to the cafeteria and get a cold drink.
2. Lan is in the music room now and she is learning to play the guitar.
3. How often does your sister practise the piano at Youth club?
4. Tom spends most of his time lying on the couch in front of the TV.

- 5. If you are tired of watching TV, go to the park with me.
- 6. Are you going to sell your house and move to the capital?
- 7. Would you like to go to the movie with me tonight?
- 8. How does your father always travel to work every day?
- 9. Students learn about present and past events of the world in History.
- 10. Nam usually does experiements in his free time.

X. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

- 1. We haven't visited Ha Noi for three years.
- 2. She is the most intelligent girl in our school.
- 3. This book can't be taken away.
- 4. Huong is as tall as Hoa.
- 5. It took me half an hour to write that letter.
- 6. She prefers playing golf to playing tennis.
- 7. I used to have a cat.
- 8. Because I was sick, I couldn't go to school.
- 9. Your brother is not strong enough to lift that box.
- 10. I study English so as to improve my knowledge.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about a famous festival/ celebration in Vietnam. Your writing should include:

I am Minh Thu from Vietnam. Vietnam is a very beautiful and rich in culture country. There are lots of celebrations I would like to tell you. Do you know Tet? Tet is the most famous celebration in our country. Tet is celebrated every where and by every Vietnamese people. We do lots of interesting things at Tet such as decorating the house, cleaning the house, visiting relatives, joining in cultural activities, eating special food, receiving lucky money from relatives etc. It's so interesting. Tet is the chance for family reunion. I love Tet so much and I always look forward to it. It's always the best moment in my life.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 5

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

- 1. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ʃ/. B, C, D được phát âm là /s/.
- 2. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /g/. B, C, D được phát âm là /ʒ/.
- 3. B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /eɪ/. A, C, D được phát âm là /i:/.
- 4. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /u:/.
- 5. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ʌ/. A, B, C được phát âm là /u:/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

1. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
2. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
3. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
4. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
5. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

II. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. reading	2. swimming	3. having	4. to go	5. closing
6. catching	7. to become	8. borrowing	9. playing	10. going
11. are watching	12. have known	13. was cooking	14. moved	15. cooking

1. **reading:** finish + V-ing: hoàn thành việc gì
2. **swimming:** go + V-ing: go swimming: đi câu cá
3. **having:** suggest + V-ing: đề nghị làm gì đó
4. **to go:** would you like to + V: Dùng để mời ai đó làm gì
5. **closing:** would you mind + V-ing: Dùng để đề nghị một cách lịch sự
6. **catching:** miss + V-ing: lỡ việc gì
7. **to become:** want to V: muốn làm gì đó
8. **borrowing:** avoid + V-ing: tránh làm gì đó
9. **playing:** give up + V-ing: từ bỏ việc gì
10. **going:** feel like + V-ing: cảm thấy thích làm gì
11. **are watching:** Có cụm từ *at the moment* → Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
12. **have known:** Có cụm từ *for* → Thì hiện tại hoàn thành
13. **was cooking:** 1 hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ → Quá khứ tiếp diễn
14. **moved:** Present perfect + since + Past simple.
15. **cooking:** be tired of + V-ing: mệt mỏi vì việc gì

III. Put a correct preposition in each blank.

1. by, in	2. from	3. to	4. without	5. with
6. on	7. in	8. about	9. of	10. of

1. **by, in:** by + V-ing: bằng cách gì đó; participate in: tham gia vào
2. **from:** kể từ
3. **to:** send st to: gửi cái gì đến
4. **without:** thiếu, nếu không có
5. **with:** What's the matter with sb?: có vấn đề gì với ai đó thế?
6. **on:** depend on sb: phụ thuộc vào ai đó
7. **in:** trong vòng (10 phút)

8. **about:** ask sb about st: hỏi ai về việc gì
 9. **of:** be afraid of st: sợ điều gì
 10. **of:** the price of st: giá của cái gì

V. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. instruction	2. arrangement	3. skillful	4. arrival	5. success
6. peaceful	7. harmful	8. preservation	9. industrial	10. impressive

1. **instruction:** cần 1 danh từ ở đây. First-aid instruction: sơ cứu
 2. **arrangement:** cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ chỉ định *this*
 3. **skillful:** cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ.
 4. **arrival:** cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ sở hữu
 5. **success:** cần 1 danh từ đứng sau từ sở hữu
 6. **peaceful:** cần 1 tính từ đứng sau *be*
 7. **harmful:** cần 1 tính từ đứng sau *be*
 8. **preservation:** cần 1 danh từ đứng sau mạo từ *the*
 9. **industrial:** cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ *area*
 10. **Impressive:** cần 1 tính từ đứng sau *be*

V. There is one error in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. hardly → hard: hardly: hầu như không; hard: chăm chỉ
 2. pay → to pay: ask sb to V
 3. buys → bought: có cụm từ *last week* → Quá khứ đơn
 4. being → be: be going to + V: thời tương lai gần
 5. to → *to*: be opposite st: ở phía đối diện cái gì
 6. are → is: *milk* là danh từ số ít.
 7. we → us: for sb (ở dạng tân ngữ)
 8. is he → he is: đây không phải câu hỏi, trật tự của câu phải là S + V
 9. don't → not to: ask sb (not) to + V
 10. to work → working: stop + V-ing: ngừng làm việc gì; stop + to V: ngừng lại để làm gì
 11. among → between: between st and st: ở giữa cái gì và cái gì
 12. live → living: be used to + V-ing: quen với việc gì

VI. Choose the best option to complete the passage.

1. D	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. B	13. C	14. A	15. A

1. D: ask sb (not) to V
 2. D: play + môn thể thao
 3. C: Dùng thời hiện tại hoàn thành vì tính cho đến thời điểm hiện tại

3. We often go to the countryside for vacation.
4. What do you often do Thanks Giving?
We usually have a party at home.
5. She will travel to the North because she has a three-week vacation.
6. Our working day lasts for eight hours.
7. How many public vacations in a year do Vietnamese students have?
8. How many hours a day does he spend doing his homework?
9. Mai often helps her mother with housework in her free time.
10. After working on the farm, he always clean chicken coop and collects eggs.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about one type of environmental pollutions. Your writing should include

Pollution is one of the most serious problems that we have to face nowadays. There are some types of pollution such as noise pollution, soil pollution, light pollution, air pollution and water pollution. Water pollution is the most dangerous problem our village has to cope with. It makes us cost so much money to have clean water to drink and to use in daily life. It's the main cause of mass death of fish in the river. It destroys aquatic life and lots of people in our country go bankrupt because of water pollution. We need to do something before it's too late. For the factories, they have to treat water before pouring it into the sea. For the family, they need to use water economically. For the government, they must have a law to protect water resource.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 6

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. C	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

1. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /eɪ/. A, B, D được phát âm là /æ/.
2. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /æ/. A, B, D được phát âm là /eɪ/.
3. B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ʊə/. A, C, D được phát âm là /ə/.
4. C có phần gạch chân không được phát âm. A, B, D được phát âm là /ʌ/.
5. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /i:/ . A, B, C được phát âm là /ɜ:/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. A	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

1. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
2. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
3. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
4. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
5. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

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

1. is shining, are singing	6. go
2. does...do, plays, watches	7. are you going to do, am going to stay, listen
3. is	8. studies
4. are...doing, are playing	9. don't go
5. is, is practising	10. am going to see, Will go

- is shining, are singing:** Câu này đang miêu tả.
- does...do, plays, watches:** có chữ *usually* → thời hiện tại đơn.
- will be:** có chữ *next* → Tương lai đơn.
- are...doing, are playing:** có chữ *look* → thời hiện tại tiếp diễn.
- is, is practising:** Câu văn này diễn tả việc đang xảy ra → thời hiện tại tiếp diễn.
- go:** Let's + Vinf
- are you going to do, am going to stay, listen:** Câu này hỏi về dự định → thời hiện tại tiếp diễn.
- studies:** có chữ *often* → thời hiện tại đơn.
- don't go:** có chữ *often* → thời hiện tại đơn.
- am going to see, Will go:** Về đầu diễn tả 1 dự định, về thứ hai diễn tả 1 lời mời.

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

1. arrangement	2. invites	3. assistant	4. invention	5. successfully
6. fishing	7. different	8. traditional	9. service	10. owner

- arrangement:** make arrangement for sb: sắp xếp cho ai đó. Cần 1 danh từ sau *make*
- invites:** cần 1 động từ sau chủ ngữ
- assistant:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ người. Assistant: người trợ lý
- invention:** cần 1 danh từ đứng sau mạo từ *the*
- successfully:** cần 1 trạng từ bỏ nghĩa cho động từ *run*
- fishing:** fishing rod: cần câu cá.
- different:** cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ
- traditional:** cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ
- service:** cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ
- owner:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ người đứng sau mạo từ *the*

IV. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. going → go	4. there → there's	7. lives → live
2. play → plays	5. practices → practises	8. are → is
3. come → to come	6. dinner meal → dinner	9. learn → am learning
		10. How → Why

- going → go:** Let's + V
- play → plays:** có chữ *never* → thời hiện tại đơn

come → to come: would you like to + V

there → there's: There → there is: có

practices → practises: practice là danh từ; practises là động từ.

dinner meal → dinner: dinner: bữa ăn tối → thừa chữ meal

lives → live: my parents: chủ ngữ số nhiều

are → is: Chủ ngữ là V-ing → chia động từ dạng số ít

learn → am learning: có chữ now → thời hiện tại tiếp diễn

. How → Why: Why: tại sao. Đây là câu hỏi về lí do

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. between	2. on, of	3. with	4. out of	5. in
6. after	7. about, after	8. on, in	9. on	10. outside

between: between st and st: giữa cái gì và cái gì

on, of: on the left of st: ở bên tay trái của cái gì

with: play with st: chơi với cái gì

out of: out of reach: ngoài tầm với

in: in the reading room: trong phòng đọc

after: after work: sau khi tan sở

about, after: worry about: lo lắng về; look after: trông nom, chăm sóc

on, in: on + tháng + ngày; in + tháng

on: on the farm: trên trang trại

. outside: outside the window: bên ngoài cửa sổ

I. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. A	14. D	15. B
16. B	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. B

. B: advise sb to V

. C: yet dùng trong câu phủ định

. A: câu bị động

. D: Would you mind if I + Ved/ V2

. B: air conditioning: máy điều hòa nhiệt độ

. A: for + khoảng thời gian

. B: có từ for → Thời hiện tại hoàn thành

. D: Có nhiều thác nước ở Đà Lạt.

. A: câu bị động

11. B: will + Vinf

12. A: Cần 1 tính từ đuôi -ing. (fascinating: hay, thú vị)

13. A: hour: giờ, tiếng (thời gian) có dạng số nhiều

14. D: chia theo chủ ngữ Tom.

15. B: hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ.

16. B: look forward to + V-ing: mong muốn làm gì

17. A: hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ.

18. B: would rather + S + Ved/ V2: Cấu trúc bày thái cách

19. C: so: vì vậy. Thể hiện một kết quả

10. D: be always + V-ing: để thể hiện điều thường xuyên xảy ra khiến người khác bức mình.

20. B: spend time + V-ing: dành thời gian làm gì

VII. Choose the best option to complete the passage.

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

VIII. Read these passages and match each passage with its title. There is ONE title you don't need to use.

1. E	2. C	3. B	4. F	5. A
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IX. a. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

- Your directions are difficult to follow.
- The used plastic bottles are washed with water.
- Empty milk bottles are collected by the milkmen in Britain.
- There are one thousand students in the school.
- I am happy because I passed all the exams.
- It takes me half an hour to get to work.
- Is this the cheapest computer you have?
- How much does this dictionary cost?
- You don't need to finish the work today.
- Tim's collection has over eight hundred stamps.

X. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. Where is the souvenir shop?	6. How much are the stamps for my letter?
2. How far is it from your house to the supermarket?	7. Why does Minh need a phone card?
3. How long does it take Mr Lam to walk to work?	8. How many goldfish are there in the fish tank?
4. How do you go to Ho Chi Minh City?	9. What would you like to buy?
5. Whom will Trung mail this letter to?	10. How often does Tam phone his uncle?

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about how you learn English. Your writing should include:

I am Van Anh. I am a student at Le Loi Secondary School. Amongst the subjects I learn at school, English is the subject I like best. I learn to speak English by talking to my foreign friends. I often talk with them online. I learn to listen by listening to music and films in English. Reading comic English story is my hobby and this is also the way I learn to read English. Writing English is one of the most difficult thing in learning English. I

often learn to write by writing email to my friends and I practise writing essays too. For grammar rules, I learn them by doing grammar exercises. I learn vocabulary by writing new words on the sticky notes. It's easy and interesting to learn English this way. I like learning English very much because I'd love to become an English teacher in the future.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 7

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. A	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. D
------	------	------	------	------

1. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /u/. B, C, D được phát âm là /əu/.
2. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /u/. A, B, C được phát âm là /ʌ/.
3. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ɑ:/. A, B, D được phát âm là /æ/.
4. B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /æ/. A, C, D được phát âm là /eɪ/.
5. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /u:/. A, B, C được phát âm là /ʊ/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

1. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
2. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
3. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
4. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
5. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

II. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. is flying, is landing	6. are you doing, am practising, speaking
2. does Lien practise, goes	7. go
3. don't like, don't learn, to play	8. playing
4. are rehearsing, is playing	9. is cooking
5. will, would you like to join	10. is raining

1. **is flying, is landing:** có từ *look!* → Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
2. **does Lien practise, goes:** có từ *often!* → Thời hiện tại đơn
3. **don't like, don't learn, to play:** Câu này nói về sở thích → Thời hiện tại đơn
4. **are rehearsing, is playing:** có cụm từ *at present* → Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
5. **will, would you like to join:** có từ *tomorrow!* → Thời tương lai đơn
6. **are you doing, am practising, speaking:** có từ *now!* → Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn; practise + V-ing
7. **go:** modal Verb (should) + Vinf

8. **playing:** enjoy + V-ing: thích làm gì
9. **is cooking:** while: thể hiện 2 hành động song song diễn ra
10. **rain:** modal Verb (may) + Vinf

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

1. growth	2. nationality	3. fishing	4. permission	5. sleepy
6. worried	7. noisy, noisily	8. driver	9. sunny	10. juicy

1. **growth:** for + N
2. **nationality:** cần 1 danh từ sau tính từ sở hữu. *nationality*: quốc tịch
3. **fishing:** fishing tanks: bể cá
4. **Permission:** ask sb's permission: xin phép ai đó.
5. **sleepy:** be + sleepy: buồn ngủ. Cần 1 tính từ sau be.
6. **worried:** be worried about: lo lắng về. Cần 1 tính từ sau be.
7. **noisy, noisily:** Cần 1 tính từ sau be. Cần 1 trạng từ sau động từ (do).
8. **driver:** Cần 1 danh từ sau tính từ.
9. **sunny:** Cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ.
10. **Juicy:** Cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ.

IV. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. **fruit** → **fruits**: *a few* + danh từ số nhiều
2. **less** → **more/ fewer**: *less* + danh từ không đếm được. → đổi thành *more* hoặc *fewer*.
3. **two-weeks** → **two-week**: danh từ ghép không cần thêm s ở số nhiều
4. **a** → **an**: *an* + danh từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm
5. **gooder** → **better**: so sánh hơn của *good* là *better*.
6. **lately** → **late**: *late*: muộn; *lately*: gần đây
7. **much** → **many**: *many* + danh từ đếm được
8. **do** → **will do**: *in the future* → tương lai đơn
9. **feeding** → **to feed**: *need to V*: cần làm gì
10. **too** → **either**: phụ họa câu phủ định phải dùng *either*.

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. without	2. in	3. at, on	4. about, from	5. to, by
6. of	7. in	8. at	9. after	10. to

1. **without:** without + V-ing: không làm điều gì. Dịch: Cô ấy ra khỏi phòng mà không nói một lời gì.
2. **in:** in the countryside: ở vùng quê

3. **at, on:** at + thời điểm cụ thể; on + ngày + tháng
4. **about, from:** think about: suy nghĩ về; import st from + country: nhập khẩu cái gì từ đất nước nào
5. **to, by:** travel to + place + by + phương tiện: di chuyển tới đâu bằng phương tiện gì
6. **of:** be afraid of: sợ gì đó
7. **in:** in + năm: vào năm nào
8. **at:** at the beginning: vào lúc ban đầu
9. **after:** look after sb: chăm sóc ai đó
10. **To:** from + a place to + a place: từ nơi nào đến nơi nào

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. A	2. D	3. D	4. C	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. D	13. B	14. D	15. A

1. **A:** school report: báo cáo kết quả học tập
2. **D:** not only ... but also: không những...mà còn
3. **D:** look up: tra từ điển
4. **C:** a story by: câu truyện được viết bởi ai đó
5. **C:** invite sb to V: mời ai đó làm gì đó
6. **A:** be so + adj + that + clause: đến nỗi mà
7. **C:** a song sung by: một bài hát được hát bởi ai đó
8. **C:** tag question. Chọn C
9. **B:** be tired of: mệt mỏi vì
10. **A:** tell sb that + clause
11. **B:** for + khoảng thời gian
12. **D:** câu bị động thời tương lai đơn (tomorrow)
13. **B:** câu gián tiếp (yesterday → the day before)
14. **D:** to V: để làm gì; Dịch: Ông John đến Việt Nam để học tiếng Việt cho công việc của mình.
15. **A:** Look! → Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn

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

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

Giải thích:

1. One of the most urgent environmental problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water.

2. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water undrinkable.
3. But they are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial effluent which pours into the lake everyday.
4. Almost 16 countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore.
5. We should do something now.

VIII. Choose the best option to complete the passage.

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

IX. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning."

1. That house is cheaper than this house.	6. The sister asked Tom if he was hungry.
2. What about going to the beach?	7. The little girl has put a lot of effort in the work.
3. It is an eight-day trip.	8. When did you start to learn medicine?
4. What a nice Christmas tree!	9. John wasn't well enough to go to school.
5. What's the length of this road?	10. Peter is shorter than Tom.

X. Write in full sentences with the given words.

1. Could you tell me how to get to the police station, please?
2. How much does it cost to send a letter to the USA?
3. In the future, we will do less work and spend more money.
4. My brother is an engineer and he works in a factory in the suburb.
5. Football is one of the most popular sports in the world.
6. His health is getting better and better.
7. Your hat is cheaper than my hat.
8. I enjoy watching TV with my family every night.
9. Nam loves collecting stamps and he has hundreds of stamps in his collection.
10. He usually works in the morning so he is free in the afternoon.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your favourite subjects at school. Your writing should include:

My name is Ha My. I am a student at Hoang Hoa Tham Secondary School. I learn lots of interesting subjects at school such as Maths, Literature, Science, English etc but I like English the most. I learn so many interesting things through learning English. I know more about England, America and other country. I understand more English culture and society when I read English book. I find this knowledge really interesting and necessary to know. I am trying to learn English so that I can become a good English translator in the future.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 8

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. B
------	------	------	------	------

1. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ə/. A, B, D được phát âm là /əʊ/.
2. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /v/. A, B, D được phát âm là /ʌ/.
3. B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /u:/. A, C, D được phát âm là /ʌ/.
4. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ʌ/. A, B, D được phát âm là /əʊ/.
5. B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /s/. B, C, D được phát âm là /k/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

1. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
2. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
3. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
4. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
5. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

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

1. student	2. artist	3. librarian	4. musician	5. pianist
6. interesting	7. well	8. pleased	9. homeless	10. feed

1. **student:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ người (student: sinh viên)
2. **artist:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ người sau tính từ chỉ thị *that* (artist: nghệ sĩ)
3. **librarian:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ người
4. **musician:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ người sau tính từ chỉ thị *that* (musician: nhạc công)
5. **pianist:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ người sau mạo từ *a* (pianist: nghệ sĩ piano)
6. **interesting:** sau *be* cần 1 tính từ.
7. **well:** Cần 1 trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ.
8. **pleased:** be pleased to V: rất vui khi làm gì
9. **homeless:** cần 1 tính từ đứng trước danh từ. Homeless people: người vô gia cư
10. **feed:** cần 1 động từ đứng sau chủ ngữ. (feed: cho ăn)

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

1. smoked	2. is	3. has lived/ has been living	4. sitting
5. were playing	6. are learning	7. give	8. to tell
9. read	10. do	11. is reading, reads	12. will telephone
13. were watching, phoned	14. waiting	15. haven't seen	

1. **smoked**: would you mind if I + Ved/ V2: Cấu trúc đề nghị lịch sự
2. **is**: điều thường xuyên đúng: → Hiện tại đơn
3. **has lived/ has been living**: Có thể dùng hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn ở đây đều được.
4. **sitting**: rút gọn câu chủ động dùng V-ing.
5. **were playing**: hành động đang xảy ra (quá khứ tiếp diễn) thì có hành động khác xen vào (Quá khứ đơn)
6. **are learning**: có cụm từ *at the moment* → Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn
7. **give**: modal verb (could) + V bare inf
8. **to tell**: tell sb to V
9. **Read**: modal verb (can) + V bare inf
10. **do**: modal verb (must) + V bare inf
11. **is reading, reads**: có từ *now* → Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn; có từ *always* → Thời hiện tại đơn
12. **will telephone**: điều sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai → Thời tương lai đơn
13. **were watching, phoned**: hành động đang xảy ra (quá khứ tiếp diễn) thì có hành động khác xen vào (Quá khứ đơn)
14. **waiting**: would you mind + V-ing: Cấu trúc đề nghị lịch sự
15. **haven't seen**: có từ *recently* → Thời hiện tại hoàn thành

IV. Underline the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. having → have	4. many → much	7. are always → always
2. so → too	5. may don't → may not	8. something → anything
3. go → will go	6. are clean → clean	9. What → How
		10. tiredly → tired

1. **having → have**: modal verb (must) + V bare inf
2. **so → too**: lỗi nói phụ họa câu khẳng định
3. **go → will go**: Dùng để đưa ra ý kiến: I think I'll + V: Tôi nghĩ tôi sẽ làm gì đó
4. **many → much**: much + danh từ không đếm được.
5. **may don't → may not**: modal verb có dạng phủ định là thêm not vào ngay sau nó.
6. **are clean → clean**: keep st + adj: giữ cho cái gì đó như thế nào

7. **are always** → **always**: thừa từ *are*. Hiện tại đơn: S + V(s/es)
 8. **something** → **anything**: phải dùng *anything* trong câu phủ định
 9. **What** → **How**: Câu cảm thán: How + adj + S + be!
 10. **tiredly** → **tired**: cần 1 tính từ sau linking verb (look)

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. A	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. A
6. A	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. D	13. D	14. A	15. B

1. A : ask sb (not) to V: đề nghị ai (không) làm gì	9. C : out of children's reach: ngoài tầm tay trẻ em
2. C : take part in: tham gia vào	10. A : used to + V
3. C : revise: ôn tập	11. B : didn't use to V
4. A : be adj enough + to V	12. D : Câu gián tiếp, chủ ngữ số ít.
5. A : Would you mind if I + S + Ved/ V2	13. D : be proud of sb: tự hào về
6. A : be proud of sb: tự hào về	14. A : be interested in: đam mê điều gì
7. D : come across sb: tình cờ gặp ai đó	15. B : since + mốc thời gian
8. A : cần 1 trạng từ; hard: chăm chỉ; hardly: hầu như không	

VII. Choose the most suitable answer A, B, C, or D to complete the following passage.

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

VIII. Read the passage and fill in each blank with one suitable word.

1. learning	2. are	3. of	4. you	5. how
6. book	7. fly	8. yourself	9. playing	10. practice

IX. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. When did he left school?	6. How heavy is your suitcase.
2. The car is too expensive for him to buy.	7. Your house isn't so big as mine.
3. – We didn't arrive really enough to see the film. – We didn't arrive early in time to see the film.	8. The car is cleaned every week by my father.
4. Unless you rest yourself, you will be ill.	9. He asked me if I knew to speak English.
5. It's the first time Nam has spoken to a foreigner.	10. The job should be done tomorrow.

X. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. How many tons of rice were exported to Japan last year?
2. The boys in volunteer group are planting trees on the hill.
3. Heavy rain prevented us from playing soccer.
4. If he asked me, I could lend him some money.
5. My mother never eats fried chicken because she is afraid of being fat.
6. They are living at 186 Le Lai Street with their children in An Giang
7. The children in mountainous areas are very poor and they need our help.
8. We need to do something to prevent environmental pollution before it's too late.
9. My parents will go to the cinema tonight with us.
10. Although my father is old, he is very strong and active.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about a film that you like. Your writing should include:

Watching movies is one of the most popular hobbies among teenagers. As a teenager, I like watching film so much. My favourite film is 3 Idiots. It's an excellent Indian film by Rajkumar Hirani. This film is starred by Aamir Khan Kareena Kapoor. The film talks about life of three students. They are very intelligent but they have lots of difficulties in life. Thanks to their talent, passion and patience, they finally become successful. The film is not only romantic but also hilarious. I think it's a must-see film. If you have never watched it, let's watch it and I'm sure you won't regret.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 9

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. D	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

1. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /i/. A, B, C được phát âm là /ai/.
2. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /h/. B, C, D không được phát âm.
3. D có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /e/. A, B, C được phát âm là /i:/.
4. B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ɑ:/. A, C, D được phát âm là /ə/.
5. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ʌ/. A, B, D được phát âm là /u/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. B
------	------	------	------	------

- 1. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
- 2. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
- 3. D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
- 4. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
- 5. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.

II. Put one suitable preposition in each blank.

1. in, on	2. at, at	3. on	4. in, for	5. of
6. at, at	7. from ... to	8. for	9. with	10. on

- 1. **in, on:** in a week: trong một tuần; on + ngày/ thứ
- 2. **at, at:** at + thời điểm cụ thể
- 3. **on:** on + ngày + tháng
- 4. **in, for:** in + buổi; be late for school: trễ giờ học
- 5. **of:** take care of: chăm sóc
- 6. **at, at:** at + địa điểm cụ thể
- 7. **from ... to:** from time to time: từ giờ nào đến giờ nào
- 8. **for:** for sb: dành cho ai đó. Homeless people: người vô gia cư
- 9. **with:** spend time with sb: dành thời gian ở bên ai đó
- 10. **On:** on + ngày

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

1. deliveries	3. activities	5. frightening	7. solution	9. arrangement
2. explanation	4. sunny	6. friendly	8. carefully	10. skillful

V. Underline the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. for → of	4. flowers → flower	7. two → second
2. teacher → teaches	5. seeing → to see	8. juices → juice
3. work → do	6. in → on	9. lose → miss
		10. are

- . **for → of:** take care of: chăm sóc
- . **teacher → teaches:** cần 1 động từ sau chủ ngữ

3. **work** → **do**: để hỏi về nghề nghiệp: What do/ does + S + do?
4. **flowers** → **flower**: a + danh từ số ít
5. **seeing** → **to see**: Would you like to V: Bạn có muốn làm gì
6. **in** → **on**: on + ngày + tháng
7. **two** → **second**: ngày 2 tháng 11: the second of November
8. **juices** → **juice**: nước hoa quả không có số nhiều.
9. **lose** → **miss**: lỡ xe bus: miss the bus; lose: lạc; đánh mất
10. **are**: trousers là danh từ số nhiều

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. by	2. for	3. in	4. for, from	5. on, for
6. from	7. at	8. with	9. on, after	10. to

1. **by**: learn by heart: học thuộc lòng
2. **for**: wait for sb: đợi ai đó
3. **in**: in your class: trong lớp của bạn
4. **for, from**: thank for st: cảm ơn vì điều gì. Hear from sb: nghe thông tin từ ai đó
5. **on, for**: turn on: bật, mở (đèn); for sb: cho ai đó
6. **from**: far from + a place: xa nơi nào đó
7. **at**: laugh at: cười điều gì
8. **with**: Dịch: Cô giáo của chúng tôi mảnh mai và có mái tóc dài đen.
9. **on, after**: on a farm: trên 1 trang trại; look after sb: chăm sóc ai đó
10. **to**: go to + a place: đi đến nơi nào đó

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. A
16. A	17. A	18. C	19. C	20. C

1. **B**: có từ *yesterday* → quá khứ đơn
2. **D**: interested in st: đam mê điều gì
3. **B**: as much as possible: nhiều hết mức có thể
4. **C**: câu gián tiếp, lùi thì từ hiện tại đơn sang quá khứ đơn
5. **A**: so: (vì vậy) để chỉ kết quả
6. **A**: in + mùa

7. D: câu ao ước không có thật ở hiện tại → chọn quá khứ đơn
8. C: có từ *last Tuesday* → quá khứ đơn
9. B: then
10. A: câu ao ước không có thật ở hiện tại → chọn quá khứ đơn
11. D: look forward to + V-ing: háo hức làm điều gì
12. B: tương lai đơn
13. A: câu ao ước không có thật ở hiện tại → chọn quá khứ đơn
14. D: didn't use to V: không có thói quen làm điều gì
15. A: be proud of: tự hào về
16. A: có từ *yesterday* → quá khứ đơn
17. A: it be difficult to V: khó khăn khi làm điều gì
18. C: would you mind + V-ing: câu trúc đề nghị lịch sự
19. C: dùng V-ing để rút gọn câu chủ động
20. C: một hành động đang xảy ra (*was cooking*) thì có một hành động khác xen vào (*the phone rang*)

VII. Read the passage and fill in each blank with one missing word.

1. was	2. to	3. very	4. when	5. up
6. garden	7. with	8. that	9. in	10. more

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

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

IX. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. It's an interesting idea to make toys from used paper.
2. It's been 20 years since he last came back to his home village.
3. I have never such a strange film.
4. I'd rather you didn't interrupt me while I am speaking.
5. If you don't get up now, you'll be late for school.
6. We haven't met each other for ten years.
7. It's difficult to find accommodation at busy time in Da Lat.
8. Tennis used to be an indoor game.
9. My father likes living in the countryside than living in the city.
10. Lan is the most intelligent girl in my class.

X. Write complete sentences from the given words to have a meaningful letter.

1. Dave and I are having the best holiday in our life!
2. We are in Barbados – one of the most lovely islands in Caribbean.
3. Although it is much smaller than Jamaica, there seem to be much more things to do in Jamaica.
4. Moreover, people here seem to be friendlier than those on other islands.
5. We stay in the most modern hotel I have ever seen.
6. It's large and cool and many people think it's the best hotel on the island.
7. It's more comfortable than any other hotels.
8. The nearest beach is less than one hundred meters away.
9. So we have spent a lot of time swimming in the sea.
10. When I come back, I will buy you some beautiful souvenirs.

X. b. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your favourite subjects at school.

Your writing should include:

I am Manh. I am a student at Binh Minh Secondary School. I love all the subjects at school. Each subject has its own interesting and useful things. But I love Maths the most. I learn about calculations, shapes, numbers and other useful things. I love Maths because it is really useful in daily life. I can't imagine how my life would be if I didn't learn maths. I would like to be a Mathematician in the future. It's my biggest dream.

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 10

I. a. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

1. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ei/. A, C, D được phát âm là /æ/.
2. B có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /i:/.
3. C có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /θ/. A, B, D được phát âm là /ð/.
4. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /ei/. B, C, D được phát âm là /æ/.
5. A có phần gạch chân được phát âm là /k/. A, C, D được phát âm là /tʃ/.

I. b. Choose the word that has the different stress from the others.

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. B
------	------	------	------	------

1. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
2. A có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, B, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
3. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
4. C có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, B, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
5. B có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, A, C, D có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

II. Fill in each gap the most suitable preposition.

1. in	2. of	3. for	4. in	5. at
6. on	7. off	8. to	9. with	10. by

1. **in:** be interested in: đam mê điều gì
2. **of:** be tired of: mệt mỏi vì điều gì
3. **for:** be famous for: nổi tiếng về gì
4. **in:** in + thời gian để chỉ tương lai
5. **at:** at the age of: vào độ tuổi nào đó
6. **on:** be keen on: say mê điều gì
7. **off:** go off: reo (chuông)
8. **to:** look forward to + V-ing: háo hức, mong đợi làm điều gì
9. **with:** help sb with st: giúp ai đó việc gì đó
10. **By:** by + phương tiện: bằng phương tiện gì đó

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

1. comfortable	2. difference	3. unhealthy	4. illness	5. explanation
6. awake	7. flights	8. joyful	9. photographer	10. performance

1. **comfortable:** cần 1 tính từ sau *be*.
2. **difference:** cần 1 danh từ sau tính từ
3. **unhealthy:** cần 1 tính từ sau *be*. Unhealthy: không tốt cho sức khỏe
4. **illness:** sự ốm đau. cần 1 danh từ đứng sau tính từ sở hữu
5. **explanation:** cần 1 danh từ đứng sau *no*
6. **awake:** cần 1 tính từ sau *be*. Awake: thức, tỉnh
7. **flights:** cần 1 danh từ sau số đếm: flight: chuyến bay
8. **joyful:** cần 1 tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ: enjoyfun: rất vui vẻ
9. **photographer:** cần 1 danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp. photographer: thợ chụp ảnh
10. **performance:** cần 1 danh từ đứng sau mạo từ *the*.

IV. There is a mistake in the underlined parts in the following sentences, find and correct it.

1. doing → to do	4. piano → the piano	7. where → when
2. many → much	5. go always → always go	8. times → time
3. less → fewer	6. It not easy → It isn't easy	9. never do → never make
		10. on → in

1. **doing** → **to do**: it takes sb time to V: ai đó dành bao nhiêu thời gian làm việc gì đó
2. **many** → **much**: hỏi giá cả phải dùng *how much*
3. **less** → **fewer**: *days* là danh từ đếm được. phải dùng *fewer*
4. **piano** → **the piano**: the + tên nhạc cụ
5. **go always** → **always go**: trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng trước động từ thường
6. **It not easy** → **It isn't easy**: phải dùng *be not* để phủ định một tính từ
7. **where** → **when**: dùng *when* mới đúng về mặt ý nghĩa.
8. **times** → **time**: *time* là danh từ không đếm được
9. **never do** → **never make**: *make mistake*: mắc lỗi sai. Không dùng *do*
10. **on** → **in**: *be interested in*: say mê, thích thú điều gì

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

1. to stop	2. visited	3. is going to rain	4. working
5. have broken	6. Have you done	7. is playing	8. not make
9. covers	10. is locked	11. was watching, came, gave	12. have known, was working
13. laughing	14. doesn't rain	15. didn't come	

1. **to stop**: **decide to V**: quyết định làm điều gì
2. **visited**: có từ *ago* → quá khứ đơn
3. **is going to rain**: dự đoán điều sắp xảy ra dựa trên bối cảnh hiện tại → tương lai gần
4. **working**: *be tired of V-ing*: mệt mỏi vì làm gì
5. **have broken**: This is the second time + Present perfect
6. **Have you done**: có từ *yet* → thời hiện tại hoàn thành
7. **is playing**: câu văn đang nói về sự việc đang xảy ra ở hiện tại → hiện tại tiếp diễn
8. **not make**: modal verb (should) + bare infinitive
9. **covers**: điều hiển nhiên → hiện tại đơn
10. **is locked**: có từ *every day* → tương lai đơn
11. **was watching, came, gave**: Một hành động đang xảy ra (*was watching*) thì một hành động khác xen vào (*came, gave*).
12. **have known, was working**: có từ *for* → hiện tại hoàn thành; về thứ hai diễn tả 1 hành động đang xảy ra (*was working*) thì có 1 hành động khác xen vào (*met*).
13. **laughing**: *hate* + V-ing: ghét làm gì
14. **doesn't rain**: điều thường xuyên xảy ra
15. **didn't come**: *would rather* + S + Ved/ 2: Câu bàng thái cách

VI. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. A

1. A: don't/ doesn't + V bare inf: hiện tại đơn câu phủ định
2. B: có từ *last* → quá khứ đơn
3. C: used to V bare inf: diễn tả điều thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ
4. C: câu ao ước ở hiện tại → dùng quá khứ đơn
5. C: câu ao ước ở hiện tại → dùng quá khứ đơn. Dùng *were* cho tất cả các ngôi
6. D: remember to V: nhớ làm điều gì
7. A: listen to st: lắng nghe điều gì
8. A: look forward to V-ing: mong đợi điều gì
9. C: tương lai đơn (will) → tomorrow (ngày mai)
10. D: hiện tại tiếp diễn → now (bây giờ)
11. A: câu điều kiện loại 1
12. B: 1 hành động đang xảy ra (was having) thì có 1 hành động khác xen vào (came).
13. A: câu ao ước ở hiện tại → dùng quá khứ đơn
14. D: bối cảnh quá khứ → chọn D
15. A: câu bị động: be + V3.

VII. Read the passage and answer the question.

1. Both Vietnamese and international tourists are popular with Ha Long Bay.
2. The Bay's calm water with limestone mountains is.
3. It is clear during the spring and early summer.
4. They can go along Chay Beach.
5. Dau Go Cave is one of the most beautiful caves at Ha Long Bay.
6. General Tran Hung Dao hide wooden stakes at Dau Go Cave to beat the Mongols on Bach Dang River in 1288.

VIII. Read the passage and fill in each blank with one missing word.

1. in	2. journey	3. advance	4. and	5. on
6. buses	7. buy	8. end	9. same	10. last

IX. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. It's very important to keep the environment clean.
2. The time machine will be shown to the public when it is finished.
3. He was delighted that his aunt sent him a letter.
4. People recycle old car tires to make shoes and sandals.
5. I'm very sad not to be accepted in that group.
6. I haven't spoken to her for three years.
7. Tam used to type faster than she can/ does now.
8. My father asked me to turn down the radio for him.
9. It's Lan's fifteenth birthday next week.
10. When did you use the pen?

X. a. Put the words in the correct order to have correct sentences.

1. Minh has collected stamps since he was a child.
2. I am not working tomorrow so we can go somewhere.
3. They are going back to England in two months.
4. TV bringing not only information but also entertainment.
5. Life is always a struggle with nature in the mountainous area.

X. b. Write in full sentence using the given words.

1. If Susan didn't eat too much chocolate, she wouldn't be overweight.
2. We were extremely tired after the trip, so we slept on the bus on the way home.
3. Lan asked Viet if he could lend her his ruler.
4. The living room is being painted at the moment.
5. Tet is an important festival which occurs in late January or early February.

X. c. Write a short paragraph (70 - 80 words) about your most admirable teacher. Your writing should include:

I am Hong Anh from Hung Vuong Secondary School. I have been learning with lots of teachers but the teacher I can't forget is Ms Hien. She is my English teacher. She isn't tall and beautiful but she is really kind and friendly. She knows a lot about English. She's always careful and whole-hearted in her job. She never refuses to help me whenever I have problems in my studies. The most impressive thing at my teacher is that she always takes care of students' benefit before her own one. I think I will never forget her.

MỤC LỤC

CHƯƠNG I: CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ NGỮ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH 8	3
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: COMPARISONS	3
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: YES/ NO QUESTION AND WH QUESTION	5
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: MODAL VERBS	7
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: SIMPLE SENTENCES AND COMPLEX SENTENCES	9
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: TENSES OF VERBS	11
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6: 3 TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES	17
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: PASSIVE VOICE	18
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: REPORTED SPEECH	19
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULTS	21
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10: USED TO AND BE/ GET USED TO V-ING	23
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: INFINITIVE AND GERUND	24
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: PHRASE AND CLAUSE OF PURPOSE	26
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: PARTICIPLES	26

KEY

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: COMPARISONS	28	.. 154
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: YES/ NO QUESTION AND WH QUESTION	33	.. 156
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: MODAL VERBS	38	.. 157
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: SIMPLE SENTENCES AND COMPLEX SENTENCES	42	.. 159
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: TENSES OF VERBS	43	.. 159
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6: 3 TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES	53	.. 161
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: PASSIVE VOICE	64	.. 163
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: REPORTED SPEECH	74	.. 168
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULTS	78	.. 170
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10: USED TO AND BE/ GET USED TO V-ING	81	.. 170
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: INFINITIVE AND GERUND	84	.. 171
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: PHRASE AND CLAUSE OF PURPOSE	91	.. 173
CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: PARTICIPLES	92	.. 173

CHƯƠNG II: BỘ ĐỀ THI DÀNH CHO HỌC SINH GIỎI

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 1	95	.. 175
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 2	100	.. 178
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 3	106	.. 182
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 4	112	.. 186
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 5	118	.. 190
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 6	124	.. 194
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 7	131	.. 198
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 8	137	.. 202
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 9	142	.. 205
ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI SỐ 10	148	.. 209

BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8

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