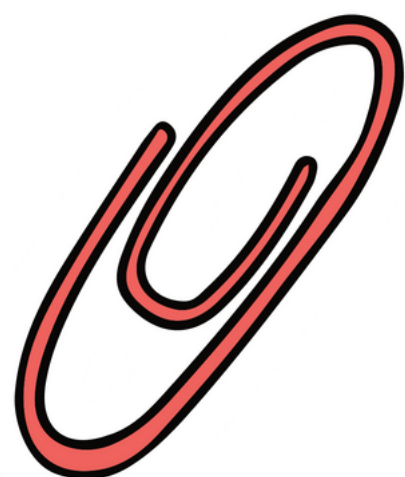




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GRAMMAR HANDBOOK & MOCK TEST

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP
TIẾNG ANH GIỮA KÌ I

LỚP 8



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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: COMPARISON (SO SÁNH)

1. So sánh cơ bản:

Adjs or advs	So sánh bằng	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
Ngắn	AS + adj/adv + AS	Adj/adv - ER + THAN	THE + adj/adv - EST
Dài	NOT SO / AS + adj/adv + AS	MORE + adj/adv + THAN	THE MOST + adj/adv

2. So sánh kép:

Hình thức	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
1. The + SS hơn + S1 + V1, the + SS hơn + S2 + V2.	Càng càng	The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.
2. Ngắn: adj - ER AND adj - ER Dài: MORE and MORE + adj	Càng ngày càng	Betty is younger and younger . The food is more and more expensive .

* Lưu ý:

- Các tính từ và trạng từ bất quy tắc:

SS bằng	SS hơn	SS nhất
As good/ well as As bad/ badly as As many/ much as As little as As far as	better (than) worse (than) more (than) less (than) farther / further (than)	the best the worst the most the least the farthest / the furthest

Ex: She studies (well) than her friend.

-> She studies better than her friend.

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết hoặc 2 âm tiết nhưng tận cùng là -y, -et, -er, -le, -ow

Ex: Happy, quiet, clever, gentle, narrow

- Các trạng từ hai âm tiết tận cùng _LY được xem như trạng từ dài (trừ early)

- Các tính từ tận cùng _ED; _ING được xem như tính từ dài

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: TENSES AND TENSE AGREEMENT (THÌ VÀ SỰ HOÀ HỢP THÌ)

Dạng 1: Chia động từ dựa vào trạng từ nhận biết

Ở dạng này, cần nắm vững những dấu hiệu về thì dựa theo cách dùng hoặc những trạng từ nhận biết và thuộc công thức của các thì cơ bản trong Tiếng Anh.

VD1: Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. Water **boils** (boil) at 100°C.

=> dùng thì HTĐ, diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên.

2. I **have known** them **for** many years

=> dùng thì HTHT, dựa vào dấu hiệu **FOR + time**

Dạng 2: Phối hợp thì trong mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ thời gian

Ở dạng này, cần biết phối hợp thì giữa mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ thời gian đi với:

WHEN: Khi đó

WHILE: Trong khi

BEFORE: Trước khi = BY THE TIME

AFTER: sau khi

UNTIL: cho đến khi = TILL

AS SOON AS: ngay khi

SINCE: kể từ khi

Để làm tốt dạng bài tập này các em cần phải thực hiện các bước sau:

- Xác định ngữ cảnh trong câu xem những hành động này xảy ra ở QK, HT, hay TL

- Xác định trong câu có những trạng từ chỉ thời gian gì

- Tiến hành phối hợp thì theo quy tắc riêng của nó:

1. Ngữ cảnh ở QK: (thường các em sẽ gặp những trạng từ như YESTERDAY, LAST NIGHT, AGO... hoặc một động từ đã được chia ở thì QK)

VD1: We **were having** supper when the phone rang.

VD2: My father **was reading** a newspaper while I **was listening** to music

VD3: Before he arrived, everybody **had left**

VD4: After I had finished work, I **went** out with my friends.

2. Ngữ cảnh ở tương lai: (thường các em sẽ gặp những trạng từ như TOMORROW, NEXT WEEK, NEXT MONTH... hoặc một động từ được chia ở thì tương lai)

VD1: I will wait here until they **come**

VD2: After I get home, I **will eat** dinner

*** Lưu ý:** **HTHT + since + QKĐ ; Since + QKĐ, HTHT**

VD3: She has taught here **since** she graduated

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2:

TENSES AND TENSE AGREEMENT

(THÌ VÀ SỰ HOÀ HỢP THÌ)

Thì Dạng	SIMPLE PRESENT (Hiện tại đơn)	SIMPLE PAST (Quá khứ đơn)
Khẳng định	S + V(-s/es)	S + V-ed/V cột 2
Phủ định	S + don't / doesn't + V(inf)	S + didn't + V(inf)
Nghi vấn	Do / Does + S + V(inf) ...?	Did + S + V(inf) ...?
Bị động	...am / is / are + V-ed/ V cột 3...	...was / were + V-ed/ V cột 3...
Nhận biết	- always, usually, occasionally, often... - every; every day, every year... - once a day, twice..., 3 times...	- yesterday - last + time: last week, last Sunday... - time+ ago : two months ago, five years ago... - in the past A series of actions

Thì Dạng	PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)	PAST CONTINUOUS (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)
Khẳng định	S + am / is / are + V-ing	S + was / were + V-ing
Phủ định	S + am not / isn't / aren't + V-ing	S + wasn't / weren't + V-ing
Nghi vấn	Am / Is / Are + S + V-ing ...?	Was / Were + S + V-ing ...?
Bị động	...am / is / are + being + V-ed/V cột 3...	...was / were + being + V-ed/V cột 3...
Nhận biết	- now, at present - at the moment - Sau câu mệnh lệnh : Keep silent! The baby is sleeping. Look! He is running. * He is always going to school late.	- At that moment - When / As + S + (simple past). S + was/ were Ving When I came, she was crying. - While : A dog crossed the road while I was driving. *When he was a student, he was always going to school late.

Thì Dạng	PRESENT PERFECT (Hiện tại hoàn thành)	PAST PERFECT (Quá khứ hoàn thành)
Khẳng định	S + has / have + V-ed/V cột 3	S + had + V-ed/V cột 3
Phủ định	S + hasn't / haven't + V-ed/ V cột 3	S + hadn't + V-ed/ V cột 3
Nghi vấn	Has / Have + S + V-ed/ V cột 3 ...?	Had + S + V-ed/ V cột 3...?
Bị động	...has / have + been + V-ed/ V cột 3...	...had been + V-ed/ V cột 3...
Nhận biết	- just, already, ever, yet, recently, lately... - since, for : since 1995, for 9 years - so far, up to now, the first time, twice...	- after + S + had V _{pl} (simple past) - before + (simple past), S + had V _{pl} - By the time + S + V(simple past), S + had V _{pl} cho đến lúc..... - when

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS: S + have/has + been Ving

Nhấn mạnh hành động diễn ra liên tục từ quá khứ đến hiện tại:

VD: I have been learning English for 8 years. (= have learnt)

Hành động xảy ra liên tục trong quá khứ, đã kết thúc nhưng để lại hậu quả ở hiện tại:

VD: I'm tired. I have been studying for 3 hours. (không dùng have learnt)

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS: S + had + been Ving

Nhấn mạnh hành động diễn ra liên tục trong 1 khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ:

VD: I had been learning (=had learnt) English for 8 years

before I moved to England.

Hành động xảy ra liên tục trước 1 thời điểm trong quá khứ trong quá khứ, đã kết thúc nhưng để lại hậu quả:

VD: I was tired. I had been studying for 3 hours.

Thì Dạng	SIMPLE FUTURE (Tương lai đơn)	FUTURE PERFECT (Tương lai hoàn thành)
Khẳng định	S + will + V (inf)	S + will have+ V-ed/ V cột 3
Phủ định	S + won't + V (inf)	S + won't have + V-ed/ V cột 3
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V (inf)...?	Will + S + have + V-ed/ V cột 3...?
Bị động	...will be + V-ed/ V cột 3...	...will be + V-ed/ V cột 3...
Nhận biết	- tomorrow - next + time : next week, next Monday - in the future	- by the end of this month - by the time + S + V (simple present), S + will have V _{pl} I will have lived here for 20 years by the end of this year/by the time you come back.
	FUTURE CONTINUOUS (Tương lai tiếp diễn)	FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS (Tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn)
	S + will be + Ving I will be sleeping at 6 am tomorrow.	S + will have been +Ving I will have been working here for 5 years by the end of this year. (nhấn mạnh = will have worked)

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: PASSIVE VOICE (THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG)

1. Hình thức chung: $BE + V_3^{ed}$ (quá khứ phân từ)

2. Nghĩa: Bị, được

3. Hình thức bị động của từng thì cụ thể:

- Hiện tại đơn: $S + am / is / are + V_3^{ed}$
- Quá khứ đơn: $S + was / were + V_3^{ed}$
- Hiện tại tiếp diễn: $S + am / is / are + being + V_3^{ed}$
- Quá khứ tiếp diễn: $S + was / were + being + V_3^{ed}$
- Hiện tại hoàn thành: $S + have / has + been + V_3^{ed}$
- Quá khứ hoàn thành: $S + had + been + V_3^{ed}$
- Động từ khiếm khuyết (can, will, may, should...):
 $S + modals + be + V_3^{ed}$

4. Các dạng đặc biệt:

a. Causative form (Thể nhờ bảo/sai khiến): "Have", "Get".

- Chủ động: $S + have + O_{(person)} + V_0 + O_{(thing)}$
- Bị động: $S + have + O_{(thing)} + V_3^{ed}$

VD: I had **him** repair the roof yesterday.
I had **the roof** repaired yesterday.

- Chủ động: $S + get + O.1 + to V_0 + O.2$
- Bị động: $S + get + O.2 + V_3^{ed}$

VD: I will get **her** to cut my hair.
I will get **my hair** cut.

b. Verbs of opinion: Say, Think, Believe, Know, Report, Declare...(V₁)

Có 2 dạng bị động:

- Chủ động: $S_1 + V_1 + that + S_2 + V_2...$
- Bị động: $\Rightarrow It + be + V_1 (3/ed) + that + S_2 + V_2...$
 $\Rightarrow S_2 + be + V_1 (3/ed) + to + V_0 ... (cùng thì/sau)$
Hoặc + to have + V₂ (3/ed) ...
(hành động xảy ra trước)

VD: They say that John is the brightest student in the class.

$\Rightarrow$ It is said that John is the brightest student in the class.

$\Rightarrow$ John is said **to be** the brightest student in the class.

c. Passive of MAKE

- Chủ động: $S + make + O + V_0$
- Bị động: $S + be + made + to + V_0$

d. Passive of NEED

- Chủ động: $S + need + to V$: cần phải
- Bị động: $S (Something) + need + V^{ing} / to be V_3^{ed}$: cần được

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT (SỰ HOÀ HỢP GIỮA CHỦ NGỮ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ)

* Quy tắc chung

$S_{số ít} + V_{số ít}$

VD: The student is learning English. The worker works very well.

$S_{số nhiều} + V_{số nhiều}$

VD: The students are learning English. The workers work very well.

* Các dạng đặc biệt

1. $S_1 + and + S_2 + V (số nhiều)$

VD: He and his friends are good students.

John and I are going to play tennis.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4:

SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT

(SỰ HOÀ HỢP GIỮA CHỦ NGỮ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ)

* Các dạng đặc biệt

2. $S_1 + \begin{matrix} \text{with / together with} \\ \text{along with / as well as} \\ \text{accompanied by} \end{matrix} + N + V \text{ (theo } S_1)$

VD: The actress, along with her manager and some friends, is going to a party tonight.

3. $\begin{matrix} \text{Either} \\ \text{Neither} \\ \text{Not only} \end{matrix} + S_1 + \begin{matrix} \text{or} \\ \text{nor} \\ \text{but also} \end{matrix} + S_2 + V \text{ (theo } S_2)$

VD: Either you or I am wrong.
Neither Tom's parents nor his teacher is satisfied with his progress.

4. $\begin{matrix} \text{Every} \\ \text{Each} \\ \text{Either} \\ \text{Neither} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{Noun (singular)} \\ \text{of + Noun (plural)} \end{matrix} + V \text{ (số ít)}$

VD: Every child has a toy.
Each job needs patience.
Each of the patients is examined every day.

5. $\begin{matrix} \text{Every / some} \\ \text{Any / no} \end{matrix} + \text{one / body / thing} + V \text{ (số ít)}$

VD: Every one is ready.

6. $\begin{matrix} \text{A number of} \\ \text{The number of} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{Noun (plural)} \\ \text{Noun (plural)} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} V \text{ (số nhiều)} \\ V \text{ (số ít)} \end{matrix}$

VD: A number of the applicants have already been interviewed.
The number of days in a week is seven.

7. S (N + preposition phrase) + V ^(theo danh từ)

VD: The study of languages is very interesting.

8. Gerund (as Subject) + V (số ít)

VD: Writing many letters makes her happy.

9. There + be + N (chia theo danh từ)

VD: There are 28 students in my class.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: REPORTED SPEECH (CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT)

1. Tường thuật câu kể và câu hỏi:

- Xác định động từ tường thuật xem động từ ở QK => Lùi thì; HT =>

Không lùi thì.

- Lưu ý nếu là dạng câu hỏi, các em cần phải sắp xếp theo đúng trật tự của câu kể (**không có đảo ngữ**).

VD1: "I have worked here for six years", he said.

-> He said he **had worked** there for six years.

VD2: They asked herthe day before.

A. what you had done

B. what did she do

C. what had she done

D. what she had done

2. Tường thuật câu mệnh lệnh, đề nghị, gợi ý...

Trong dạng này các em phải thuộc công thức của câu tường thuật ở dạng mệnh lệnh khẳng định và phủ định, một số động từ đặc biệt như:

Suggest + V_{ing} : đề nghị

Advise + O + to V_o : khuyên ai làm gì

Deny + V_{ing} : từ chối đã làm gì

Invite + O + to V_o : mời ai làm gì

Admit + V_{ing} : thừa nhận đã làm

Remind + O + to V_o : nhắc nhở ai làm gì

Apologize (to SB) for + V_{ing}: xin lỗi ai vì đã

Rsk + O + to V_o : yêu cầu ai làm gì

Look forward to + V_{ing}: mong đợi làm gì

Promise to V_o : hứa làm gì

Accuse + O + of + V_{ing} : buộc tội ai đã

Agree + to V_o : đồng ý làm gì

Thank + O + for + V_{ing}: cảm ơn ai vì đã

Refuse + to V_o : từ chối ko làm gì

Prevent + O + from + : ngăn cản ai làm gì

Encourage + O + to V_o : khuyến khích ai làm

Blame + O + for + V_{ing}: phàn nàn ai đã

Allow + O + to V_o : cho phép ai làm

VD1: I told her _____ on the stairs.

A. don't sit

B. not sit

C. not to sit

D. to not sit

VD2: "Don't play video games all the time!", he said.

A. He told the boy not to play video games all the time.

B. He said to the boy not play video games all the time.

C. He told to the boy not to play video games all the time.

D. He said the boy not play video games all the time.

VD3: The office _____ us to pay the money.

A. suggested

B. reminded

C. thanked

D. admitted

VD4: "If I were you, I would take the job," said my room-mate.

A. My room-mate was thinking about taking the job .

B. My room-mate advised me to take the job.

C. My room-mate introduced the idea of taking the job to me.

D. My room-mate insisted on taking the job for me.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)

Câu điều kiện có 1 mệnh đề chính (main clause) và 1 mệnh đề phụ (If clause). Mệnh đề phụ có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính. Có 4 loại câu điều kiện:

Loại	Mệnh đề - IF	Mệnh đề chính
0	If + S + V <i>present simple</i>	S + V <i>present simple</i> (Điều hiển nhiên, kèm điều kiện)
I	If + S + V <i>present</i> (Điều kiện ở tương lai)	S + will /shall/ can /may/must + V _o (Điều có thể xảy ra trong tương lai)

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6:
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES
(CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)

Loại	Mệnh đề - IF	Mệnh đề chính
II	If + S + V past simple/continuous (Điều trái ngược với hiện tại)	S + would/could/might + V ₀ (Hệ quả không có thật)
III	If + S + had + V ₃ ^{ed} (Điều trái ngược với quá khứ)	S + would/could/might + have + V ₃ ^{ed} (Hệ quả không có thật)

* Lưu ý:

- Đảo ngữ mệnh đề If trong câu điều kiện:

If it stops raining = **Should it stop** raining
If I were rich = **Were I rich** / If he resigned = Were he **to resign**
If he had (not) known = **Had he (not) known**

- Unless = If... not...
These plants will die unless you water them regularly.
These plants will die if you don't water them regularly.
- Provided/Providing (that); On condition (that); As long as; So long as (miễn là, với điều kiện là...)
- Suppose/Supposing (that): giả sử
- In case: trong trường hợp, phòng khi
- Even if: dù là, dù cho... có, dù nếu có, kể cả nếu như

VD: I'll accept the job provided the salary is satisfactory.
In case I forget, please remind me of my promise.
Supposing you won a lot of money, what would you do?
Even if he comes here, I will not forgive him. (khác "If")

- But for + N,.....
Without + N,.....
- If it were not for + N (Type 2),.....
If it hadn't been for + N (Type 3),.....

VD: But for / Without your help,
I couldn't have finished the test.
= If it hadn't been for your help,.....
= If you hadn't helped me,.....

- Mixed conditionals:

*** If + S + had + PII, S + would/could + V.**

Đây là dạng câu điều kiện kết hợp giữa mệnh đề "if" của câu điều kiện loại 3 và mệnh đề chính của câu điều kiện loại 2.

VD: If I **hadn't missed** that bus, I **wouldn't be** late now.
(Nếu tôi không bị lỡ chuyến xe bus đó, tôi đã không muộn như bây giờ.)

*** If + S + V(ed), S + would/could + have + PII.**

Đây là dạng câu điều kiện kết hợp giữa mệnh đề "if" của câu điều kiện loại 2 và mệnh đề chính của câu điều kiện loại 3.

VD: If I **were** you, I **would have told** my mom all the story last week.
(Nếu tớ là cậu, tớ đã kể cho mẹ nghe toàn bộ câu chuyện.)

PERSISTENCE IS KEY TO SUCCESS
Kiên trì là chìa khóa tới thành công

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7:

WISH, WOULD RATHER/SOONER, AS IF/AS THOUGH

I. WISH

1. Future wish: (mong ước ở tương lai)

S + wish (es) (If only)	S + would + V ₀ (could)
----------------------------	---------------------------------------

VD: He wishes he would be an astronaut in the future.
If only I/We **could** attend your party next Sunday. (không được dùng 'would')

Note: Wouldn't: mong 1 thói quen xấu chấm dứt
I wish he wouldn't talk in class.

2. Present wish: (mong ước ở hiện tại)

S + wish (es) (If only)	S + V ₂ ^{ed} (be were)
----------------------------	---

VD: If only my mother were here. (My mother isn't here. I wish my mother were here)

3. Past wish: (mong ước ở quá khứ)

S + wish (es) (If only)	S + had + V ₃ ^{ed}
----------------------------	--

VD: She wishes she hadn't failed her exam last year.
(she failed her exam)
If only I had met him yesterday. (I didn't meet him)

II. WOULD RATHER/SOONER

(thà làm gì hơn, mong muốn/ước ai đó làm gì)

1. One subject:

- Present/Future: S + would rather/sooner + (not) + V_{inf} (than.....).
I'd rather be a worker (than a teacher).
- Past: S + would rather/sooner + (not) + have Pii.
I'd rather have met him yesterday.

2. Two subjects:

- Present/Future: S1 + would rather/sooner + S2 + V past simple
I'd rather my mother were here.
- Past: S1 + would rather/sooner + S2 + V past participle
She'd rather **she** hadn't failed her exam last year

III. AS IF / AS THOUGH (Như thể là)

1. Present: -> Dùng Past simple

She walks as if she _____ a wooden leg.

A. has B. have C. **had** D. have had

2. Past: -> Dùng Past perfect

Mr. Nam ate as if he _____ anything for days.

A. didn't eat B. haven't eaten C. **hadn't eaten** D. not ate

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8:

RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

Mệnh đề quan hệ còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ (adjective clause) vì nó được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề này được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các đại từ quan hệ Who, Whom, Which, Whose, That hoặc các phó từ quan hệ như When, Where, Why.

1. Cách dùng:

* **Who:** Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

VD: The woman who lives next door is very friendly.

* **Whom:** Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó. Có thể dùng Who thay cho Whom.

VD: The man whom/whom you saw yesterday is my uncle.

* **Which:** Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ con vật, đồ vật làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

VD: The book which has some wonderful pictures is about Africa.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

* **That:** Đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người, vật, đồ vật dùng thay cho Who, Whom, Which, trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại Restrictive/Defining clauses (mệnh đề hạn định).

VD: The book that you lent me is interesting.
This is the man that I met in Paris last month.

Lưu ý:

* **That** được dùng khi danh từ trước nó chỉ cả người, vật.

VD: I can see a girl and her dog that are running in the park.

- “**THAT**” **KHÔNG** bao giờ được dùng SAU DẤU PHẨY, SAU GIỚI TỪ, .

- **Nếu Who, Whom, Which, That làm tân ngữ thì ta có thể bỏ đại từ đó đi.**

VD: She's the person who(m) I met at the party.

She 's the person I met at the party.

Have you ever seen the dress that I've just bought?

Have you ever seen the dress I've just bought?

* **Whose:** thay cho tính từ sở hữu trước danh từ (HER / HIS / THEIR / ITS + DANH TỪ)

VD: I've got a friend whose brother is an actor.

John found a cat whose leg was broken.

* **When:** Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ thời gian dùng để thay thế cho **(at/on/in) which, then.**

VD: I'll never forget the day when (on which) I met her.

That was the time when (at which) he managed the company.

* **Where:** Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ nơi chốn dùng để thay cho **(at/on/in) which, there.**

VD: I went to the office where (in which) my father works.

Dalat is the place where (to which) I like to come.

* **Why:** Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ lí do dùng để thay cho “the reason”.

VD: I don't understand the reason why he was late.

2. Dạng rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ (Reduced relative clauses)

a. Dạng 1:

... N + who /which/which + V => ...N + V-ing (bỏ **who/which/that**)

VD: The path which leads to my village is very muddy. => The path **leading** to my village..... (bỏ **which**)

b. Dạng 2:

... N + who/which/that + be + V3ed .. => N + V3ed..
(bỏ **who/which/that + be**)

VD: The book which was written by Jack London was very interesting => The book **written** by Jack London

c. Dạng 3:

.. the first /second /.../ last/ the only/the best + N+ who/which/that + V => the first/second..+ N + to V...

VD: She was the last candidate who was interviewed last Sunday.
=> She was the last candidate **to be** interviewed.

MIDTERM MOCK TEST 1

ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 1

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINUTES

I/ Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. dra <u>g</u> on | B. swa <u>p</u> | C. ca <u>r</u> ry | D. gra <u>n</u> ny |
| 2. A. cha <u>r</u> acter | B. chee <u>s</u> e | C. cha <u>t</u> | D. cha <u>l</u> lenge |
| 3. A. kni <u>g</u> ht | B. kin <u>d</u> | C. prin <u>c</u> ess | D. ri <u>p</u> e |

II/ Choose the word with the different stress pattern:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. decorate | B. nominate | C. describe | D. celebrate |
| 2. A. concentration | B. composition | C. consideration | D. conversation |

III/ Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences:

- The kids get two weeks off school Christmas.
A. on B. at C. in D. for
- If you're not satisfied your essay, I suggest that you rewrite it.
A. with B. of C. to D. at
- He's having a party in of his 84th birthday.
A. ceremony B. celebration C. anniversary D. memory
- Tet is a festival which occurs in late January or early February.
A. begins B. causes C. happens D. carries
- She always thinks of other people's feelings and wishes. She is a(n) woman.
A. considerate B. desirable C. active D. slavish
- In Britain and America, it is for everybody to sing 'Auld Lang Syne' on New Year's Eve.
A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditionalism

7. "Giao Thua" is the most sacred time of the year;, the first houseguest to offer the first greeting is very important.

- A. moreover B. nevertheless C. so D. therefore

8. The five-fruit tray on the altar symbolizes the gratitude of the Vietnamese to their ancestors; it demonstrates their hope for a life of plenty.

- A. and B. moreover C. therefore D. however -

10. An Tiem was very to move to a deserted island.

- A. brave B. honest C. kind D. generous

11. Tam was a very girl who had to work all day.

- A. mean B. generous C. hard-working D. honest

IV/ Put the verbs into the correct form, the Past Continuous or Simple Past:

- When I (arrive)....., the teacher (write)..... on the blackboard.
- When they (walk) down the stairs, they (hear) a strange noise.
- When I last (see)..... them, they (try)..... to find a new flat near the office.
- I (walk)..... along the street when I suddenly (feel)..... something hit me in the back.
- When we (drive)..... down the hill, a strange object (appear)..... in the sky.
- When the villagers (have) a party, a dragon suddenly (appear)..... and took a fiery breath.
- Sinbad and his men (leave)..... the cave while the giant (sleep)..... in his lair.
- While Cinderella (do)..... the housework, her stepsisters (travel)..... to the ball.

MIDTERM MOCK TEST

1

ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 1

V/ Give the correct form of words:

1. Saint Giong heard an that the emperor **ANNOUNCE**
needed brave men to protect the country.
2. The villagers talked about the knights' **BRAVE**
when they fought against the dragon.
3. Everyone was scared when the witch made the dog **MAGIC**
..... disappear.
4. Tam's stepmother and half-sister wereand **CRUELTY**
wicked.
5. A fable is an..... short story that teaches amoral **IMAGINE**
lesson.

VI/ Find out mistake in each sentence (1pt):

1. The Hung Vuong Temple has become a public holiday since about 9 years.
A B C D
2. He has been working in Hai Phong for a long time, and he's never come to
A B C D
the Do Son Buffalo fighting Festival.
3. Tet is meaningful to everyone although it is a time for family reunion.
A B C D
4. We offer foreign guests mooncakes when they arrive in my house at the
A B C D
Mid-Autumn Festival.
5. I prefer going on the pagoda with my mother to watching TV at New Year's Day.
A B C D

VII/ Fill in the banks to complete the passage below (1pt).

The Little Match Girl

(1)..... New Year's Eve, a little girl was wandering the streets in bare feet, trying sell matches.

Both her shoes got lost, (2)..... she got very cold in the snow. She held her arms and legs close to her body, and lighted a match to warm her hands. She could see warm stove in front of her. She lighted a second match, and could see through the wall of the house she would go to. On the table (3)..... all kinds of delicious foods.

She lighted a third match, and saw that she was sitting under the Christmas tree. (4)....., she saw a shooting star, and her mother, who was dead. She lighted another, and saw a vision of her grandmother. She kept lighting matches to make her grandmother close, and then her grandmother took her and flew (5)..... heaven. The girl's dead body was found the next morning.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| 1. A. In | B. At | C. On | D. Until |
| 2. A. yet | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 3. A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 4. A. Since then | B. Right then | C. Now | D. After |
| 5. A. up to | B. up | C. through | D. on |

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINUTES

MIDTERM MOCK TEST 1

ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 1

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINUTES

VIII/ Read the following passage and answer the questions from 1 to 5 (1pt).

MID - AUTUMN FESTIVAL

Mid-Autumn Festival is held on 15th day of the eighth lunar month to celebrate biggest full moon in the year. In Viet Nam, this festival is for children and children are center of all activities on that day. When the festival is coming, the adults and the parents prepare many different foods - moon cakes, candies, biscuits, jellies, and fruit. Moreover the children are given many nice lanterns - star lanterns, flower lanterns and diverse funny masks, so they can light the lanterns during the Mid-Autumn night.

Because the autumn is the time of the beginning of the new school year, the adults and parents give gifts to the children. The festival takes place when people have had good crops. Therefore, it is also the congratulation for the full harvest.

Nowadays, although some of the traditional toys have been replaced by modern toys, the meaning of the festival has been kept and developed. It is certain that Mid-Autumn Festival is a good example of the traditional culture of the Vietnamese.

1. When is Mid — Autumn Festival held? What is it for?
.....
2. What do the adults and the parents do to prepare for the festival?
.....
3. What are children given besides moon cakes?
.....
4. What can children do with their lanterns?
.....
5. Why is Mid-Autumn Festival also considered the congratulation for the full harvest?
.....

IX. Combine the following pairs of sentences using the words in brackets. (2pts).

1. Tet is an important festival; therefore, most Vietnamese return home to welcome it.
(so)
.....
2. He's a fashion designer. He wants to see the ao dai fashion show. (therefore)
.....
3. I may go to the Do Son - Buffalo fighting Festival. I may visit the Elephant Race Festival. (or)
.....
4. The Huong Pagoda Festival attracts a lot of Vietnamese people and is popular with foreigners too. (moreover)
.....
5. They would like to attend the Giong Festival. They want to show their love for the motherland. (because)
.....
6. The Huong Pagoda Festival was expected to be crowded, but we decided to go there. (although)
.....
7. They took a video camera with them to the festival. They stayed in a hotel near the festival. (and)
.....

THE END

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINUTES

27

MIDTERM MOCK TEST 2

ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 2

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINUTES

VII/ Read the article then answer the questions:

THE GIFT OF LUCKY MONEY

Many traditional customs are practiced in the Lunar New Year, the most special and important occasion in Vietnam, like honoring ancestors' spirits, visiting close relatives on the first day of the Lunar New Year, exchanging New Year wishes with relatives, neighbours and friends, and especially giving "lixì", or lucky money to children and elders.

This custom is a way of wishing good luck for both children and senior people during Tet. It is also a symbol of good health, success, and happiness. Local people wake up early on the first day of the Lunar New Year, put on their best clothes and the entire family, usually multi-generational, gathers in the living room to welcome the Lunar New Year. Children will respectfully fold their arms in front of their chests, and facing their parents as well as their grandparents, give them the best wishes for a "Happy New Year" or "good health and longevity". The adults, in return, give them "lixì" and extend their wishes to the children for "eating well and growing up healthy" and "happiness and prosperity" for all family members. Guests give children "lixì" as well.

This custom has been practiced and preserved for years with the purpose of welcoming a new year with luck, health and success. They, the givers or the takers, are both happy to receive best regards from each other, which makes the Lunar New Year more exciting and significant to everyone.

1. Who will receive "li xi" on the Lunar New Year?

2. What do they practice this custom for?

3. What will children do on the first day of a New Year?

4. In turn, what will their parents do after receiving their children's wishes?

5. I often give clothes or jewelries for my parents on Christmas Day.

A B C D

V/ Write questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences:

1. My favorite musician is Trinh Cong Son.

2. The opera was first performed in 1992.

3. Music can help relax and feel rejuvenated.

4. We take a holiday once a year.

5. The concerts are usually held at the university.

VI/ Give the correct form of words in the brackets:

1. There is a of giving presents at Christmas. (customary)

2. In England, fish and chips is a dish. (tradition)

3. children cover their tummy buttons when they hear thunder. (Japan)

4. Customs and traditions of a country are from those of others. (differ)

MIDTERM MOCK TEST 2

ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 2 TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINUTES

5. Do the guests who visit others' houses give "li xi" to children?

.....

VIII/ Choose the best option A, B, C, D to complete the passage:

Rice is (1) by Vietnamese people every day. It often (2) in tropical countries such as Vietnam, Thailand or Malaysia. The Chinese have also been growing rice for (3) years. The seeds are planted in special beds to grow into young rice plants. Then they are taken to fields covered with muddy water called paddies. The fields of rice look very (4) After 3 or 5 months, the rice is ready to be picked. People often drain away water before collecting rice. Eating rice is a special action in the world. They don't use spoons or forks to enjoy bowls of rice. (5) they use two short sticks known as chopsticks to put rice into their mouths. China, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam are the four countries in which people use chopsticks very well.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. used | B. taken | C. eaten | D. boiled |
| 2. A. grows | B. keeps | C. plants | D. stays |
| 3. A. thousands | B. thousand | C. thousand of | D. thousands of |
| 4. A. beauty | B. beautiful | C. beautifully | D. the beauty |
| 5. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Besides | D. Instead |

IX/ Choose the sentences with the correct order:

1. There/ interesting/ place/ many/ taking/ in/ activities/ Hoa Ban/ are/ Festival.
- A. There are many activities taking place in interesting Hoa Ban Festival.
B. There are many interesting activities taking place in Hoa Ban Festival.
C. There are many interesting activities Hoa Ban taking place in Festival.
D. There are interesting activities taking place in many Hoa Ban Festival.

2. ethnic/ life/ traditional/ in/ of/ always/ Vietnam/ keep/ groups/ their/ the/ way.
- A. The ethnic groups always keep their traditional way of life in Vietnam.
B. The ethnic groups in Vietnam always keep their way of traditional life.
C. The ethnic groups in Vietnam always keep their traditional way of life.
D. The ethnic groups in Vietnam always keep traditional way of their life.
3. Ymoan/ of/ to/ prizes/ his/ a lot/ contributions/ for/ Vietnamese/ had/ music.
- A. Ymoan had a lot of prizes to his contributions for Vietnamese music.
B. Ymoan had prizes for his a lot of contributions to Vietnamese music.
C. Ymoan had a lot of prizes for his contributions to Vietnamese music.
D. Ymoan had a lot of prizes to contributions for his Vietnamese music.
4. I/ the/ that/ of/ one/ the/ is/ the/ of/ Ede/ most/ costume/ expensive/ think/ all.
- A. I think that the costume of Ede is the most expensive one of the all.
B. I think that the costume of the Ede is the most expensive one of all.
C. I think that the one costume of the Ede is the most expensive of all.
D. I think that the costume of the Ede is all of the most expensive one.
5. symbolize/ the/ traditional/ houses/ ethnic/ architecture/ stilt/ of/ minorities.
- A. Stilt houses symbolize the architecture of traditional ethnic minorities.
B. Stilt traditional houses symbolize the architecture of ethnic minorities.
C. Stilt houses symbolize the traditional architecture of ethnic minorities.
D. Stilt houses symbolize the architecture traditional of ethnic minorities.

X/ Complete the tips about Vietnamese table manner by filling in each blank with "should" or "shouldn't":

1. You finish the food on your plate because this shows respect for the cook and is not wasteful.
2. You refuse any food offerings despite being full.
3. You inform the host that you are full prior to being offered another dish.
4. When you finish a meal, you place your chopsticks on top of your rice bowl.
5. When having a meal, you pass all dishes using both hands.

1. B 2. A 3. C

1. C 2. C

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

1. arrived - was writing
2. were walking - heard
3. saw - were trying
4. was walking - felt
5. were driving - appeared
6. were having - appeared
7. weren't riding
8. left - was sleeping
9. die - took - gave
10. was doing - were traveling

1. announcement 2. bravery 3. magically
4. cruel 5. imaginary

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

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

1. It is held on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month to celebrate the biggest full moon in the year.
2. They prepare many different foods - mooncakes, candies, biscuits, jellies and fruits.
3. They are given many nice lanterns and diverse funny masks.
4. They can light the lanterns during the Mid - Autumn night.
5. Because it takes place when people have good crops.

1. Tet is an especially important festival, so most Vietnamese return home to welcome it.
2. He's a fashion designer; therefore, he wants to see the ao dai fashion show.
3. I may go to the Do Son - Buffalo - fighting Festival or I may visit the Elephant Race Festival.
4. The Huong Pagoda Festival attracts a lot of Vietnamese people; moreover, it is popular with foreigners.
5. They would like to attend the Giong Festival because they want to show their love for the motherland.
6. Although the Huong Pagoda Festival was expected to be crowded, we decided to go there. / We decided to go to the Huong Pagoda Festival although it was expected to be crowded.
7. They took a video camera with them to the festival and (they) stayed in the hotel near the festival.

MIDTERM MOCK TEST 2 KEYS

I.

1. B 2. C 3. A

II.

1. C 2. B

III.

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

IV.

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

V.

1. Who is your favorite musician?
2. When was the opera first performed?
3. What can music help?
4. How often do you take a holiday?
5. Where are the concerts usually held?

VI.

1. custom
2. traditional
3. Japanese
4. different

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI THỬ SỐ 2

VII.

1. Children and elders will receive “li xi” on the First day of Lunar New Year.
2. They practice this custom for wishing good luck for both children and senior people during Tet.
3. Children will respectfully fold their arms in front of their chests and give them best wishes.
4. Their parents will give them “li xi” and extend their wishes to the children.
5. Yes, they do.
6. Lucky money

VIII.

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

IX. Choose the sentences with the correct order:

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

X. Complete the tips about Vietnamese table manner by filling in each blank with “should” or “shouldn’t”:

1. should 2. shouldn’t 3. should 4. should 5. should

THE END

GIAO TIẾP CHUẨN NGŨ PHÁP CHUYÊN THI CỬ GIỎI



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