

TIẾT 1: PRESENT SIMPLE**1. Objectives**

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

- using the adverbial phrases of frequency (*once, twice, every*).
- To revise uses, verb forms and time markers of Present Simple
- To practice related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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Present Simple (Hiện tại đơn giản)	(+) S + am / is / are (be) S + V/Vs/es (thường) (-) S+am not/isn't/aren't (be) S + didn't + V (thường) (?) Was/Were + S +...? (be) Do/Does + S + V ? (Vthường)	(+) S + am / is / are + PII (-) S + am / is / are + not + PII (?) Am / Is / Are + S + PII?	- hành động thường xuyên xảy ra , thói quen hoặc hành động lặp đi lặp lại có tính qui luật. - diễn đạt một chân lý, một sự thật, một điều thực tế, điều luôn luôn đúng. - diễn đạt thời gian biểu hay lịch trình.	- <i>always, usually, often, normally, sometimes, seldom, rarely, occasionally, hardly ever, never</i> - <i>every day/Monday/week/month</i> - <i>on Monday(s)...., on Monday morning/ Tuesday afternoon....,</i> - <i>once a week, twice a month....</i> - <i>in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night.</i>
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Decide whether the following sentences are correct or incorrect.

1. He's having a bath at the moment.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
2. He's hating doing the heavy lifting.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
3. My roommate and I always share the housework equally.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
- 4 Jenny usually eats out because she is not knowing how to cook.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
5. I usually do the laundry, but I'm sick today so my brother does it.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
6. She's believing that men have to do housework as well.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
7. We are painting the living room for Christmas. It's really hard work.
A. Correct B. Incorrect
8. We get up at seven every morning, and then we are having coffee and a small breakfast.

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A. Correct B. Incorrect

9. Sometimes I am watching American films on TV, but I'm not understanding the words.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

10. You do not eat much today. Are you ill?

A. Correct B. Incorrect

Choose the correct options to complete the following sentences.

1. Why ____ you always ____ over spilt milk? I am tired of what you say.

A. are - crying B. do – cry C. do - drink

2. We are all in the garden for the monthly family gathering. I am preparing some omelets and eel soup for the whole family. They ____ us healthy.

A. are keeping B. keep C. will

3. Look! That girl is very attractive. - Yeah, she ____ me of an old friend of mine.

A. reminds B. is reminding C. will remind

4. What ____ you ____? - Nothing. I am just trying to say that Laura won't be available this Sunday.

A. are - meaning B. do – mean C. are - meant

5. I will go to Frankfurt tomorrow. What time ____ the train from Berlin ____?

A. will – leave B. is - leaving C. does – leave

6. Which one do you prefer: the red or the black car? – I ____ the red car looks better.

A. am thinking B. think C. thought

7. Felix is very rich. He ____ a Mercedes.

A. is driving B. drives C. just drove

8. Only when he ____ truly sorry can I accept his apology.

A. feels B. is feeling C. will feel

9. Would you like some soup? - Wow. It ____ good. Can you get me some? Thanks.

A. is smelling B. is tasting C. smells

10. Will you accompany me to the graduation prom next Friday? - Yes, if nothing comes up. I ____.

A. am promising B. will promise C. promise

Complete the sentences using the Present simple or the Present Continuous.

1. The children must be in bed now. They (**not watch**) _____ TV because they are too tired.

2. Hi Betty. For what are you calling me now at 2 a.m.? - I (**need**) _____ your help now.

3. (**you, have**) _____ a map with you now?

4. Do you have a minute? - Sorry. I (**not have**) _____ time now.

5. In case someone (**call**) _____, tell them I am not home.

1. His mum (**always / do**) the laundry at 8 every evening

2. At the moment, he (**watch**) his favorite film on TV

3. Every day, Jane (**wash**) the dishes but today she (**do**) the washing up.

4. We divide the duties in our family. I (**cook**), my husband (**help**) with heavy lifting and my daughter (**take**) out the rubbish.

5. When everyone works together on household chores, it (**create**) a positive atmosphere for the family.

6. This shop usually (**offer**) the same discount every month

7. What (**he / do**)now. ? – He (**try**) to fix the computer.
8. The number of people who are homeless (**decrease**) dramatically this quarter.
9. My brother-in-law (**possess**) three restaurants in Ho Chi Minh City.
10. Her parents normally (**travel**) by plane but this holiday they (**travel**) by train.

TIẾT 2: CONJUNCTIONS

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

- To revise meanings and positions of conjunctions
- To practice related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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1. Câu ghép

a. Khái niệm về câu ghép

Câu ghép trong tiếng Anh được hình thành bởi ít nhất 2 mệnh đề độc lập (Independent Clause), thường được nối bởi liên từ kết hợp (coordinating conjunction) và thêm dấu phẩy trước liên từ kết hợp đó.

Independent Clause 1, coordinating conjunction Independent Clause 2

b. Ví dụ

→ He is very handsome, and he speaks English very well.

(Anh ấy rất đẹp trai và anh ấy nói tiếng Anh rất hay.)

2. Liên từ kết hợp trong câu ghép

Trong tiếng Anh có 7 liên từ kết hợp, đó là: **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**

Chúng ta ghi nhớ bằng cụm FANBOYS (các chữ cái đầu của các từ).

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
For	And	Nor	But	Or	Yet	So

❖ For - bởi vì

Liên từ for được sử dụng để nêu ra lí do (reason).

Ex: She likes eating fruits, for they are good for her health.

Cô ấy thích ăn hoa quả vì chúng tốt cho sức khỏe.

I don't believe his words, for he used to lie to me.

Tôi không tin lời anh ta vì anh ta đã từng nói dối tôi.

❖ And - và

Liên từ and được dùng để diễn tả sự liên kết, bổ sung thông tin (addition).

Ex: He was tired, and he had a headache.

Anh ấy mệt và anh ấy bị đau đầu.

❖ Nor - cũng không

Liên từ nor được sử dụng để diễn tả ý phủ định (negation).

Với cách dùng của nor lưu ý sử dụng đảo ngữ ở mệnh đề thứ hai.

Chúng ta không nói: *I can't go to Linh's birthday party, nor Lucy can.*

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Câu đúng sẽ là *I can't go to Linh's birthday party, nor can Lucy.*

Ex: She was not in the back yard, nor was she in the kitchen.
Cô ấy không ở sân sau, cũng không có ở trong bếp.

❖ But - nhưng

But diễn tả sự trái ngược, thông tin sau khác với thông tin trước (contrast).

Ex: This house is big, but that house is bigger.
Căn nhà này to nhưng căn nhà kia to hơn.

❖ Or - hoặc là

Liên từ Or dùng để nêu lên sự lựa chọn (choice).

Ex: You can take a bus, or you can ride a bike to the cinema.
Bạn có thể bắt xe buýt hoặc bạn có thể đi xe đạp tới rạp chiếu phim.
You have to get up early, or you'll be late for school.
Con phải dậy sớm hoặc con sẽ bị đi học muộn.

❖ Yet - nhưng

Yet nghĩa là "tuy nhiên", "mặc dù vậy", "ấy vậy mà", và dùng để diễn tả sự tương phản (contrary outcome).

Ex: She is quiet, yet she is an outgoing girl.
Cô ấy khá trầm tính nhưng cô ấy là một cô gái hòa đồng.
She said she wouldn't come, yet I still waited for her.
Cô ấy nói cô ấy không đến nhưng tôi vẫn chờ cô ấy.

❖ So - vì thế, cho nên

Liên từ So dùng để diễn tả kết quả (result).

Ex: This word is strange, so you can look it up in the dictionary.
Từ này khá lạ nên bạn có thể tra nó trong từ điển.
It was raining, so we did not go out.
Trời đang mưa, vì vậy chúng tôi không đi ra ngoài.

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Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

- The boys are playing games, ____ the girls are watching TV.
A. so B. nor C. and
- I tried my best in the final test, ____ the result was not as good as I expected.
A. but B. so C. for
- He lost the key, ____ he couldn't get into the house.
A. yet B. or C. so
- She loves comedies, ____ her husband is interested in action films.
A. for B. yet C. or
- You must do well in the test, ____ you will not graduate.
A. so B. or C. for
- Pop music is so popular, ____ the melody is simple and memorable.
A. for B. so C. and
- I should practice more for the competition, ____ my health hasn't been excellent recently.
A. and B. so C. but
- You can go to the movies with me, ____ you can go to the concert alone.
A. and B. or C. so

Decide whether the following sentences are Correct or Incorrect.

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

1. He was a gifted song-writer, but he had to suffer poor health.
2. Katherine doesn't like the main characters of that movie, nor she likes its plot.
3. Pitt has just put two new batteries in the toy car, yet it is not running.
4. Mary was tired, yet we stopped for a rest.
5. Maybe it is caused by human error, and maybe it is totally a coincidence.

Fill in the blanks with coordinating conjunctions:

1. Daniel tried to read a book in Thai, _____ it was too difficult.
2. Will you pick me up after work, _____ will I take the bus?
3. My grandfather is quite old, _____ he exercises more regularly than I do.
4. My holiday will be an all-inclusive one, _____ I don't know much about the city.
5. Did he design the house himself, _____ did he have it designed by an architect?
6. My mother gave me some money, _____ she also gave me a new dress for Tet.
7. She never came to see him, _____ did she leave him any money.
8. I had failed the driving test once, _____ I was very nervous yesterday

Choose the best compound sentence for each sentence pair.

1. The boy didn't like to go to school. He went anyway.
A. The boy didn't like to go to school, so he went anyway.
B. The boy hated to go to school, yet he went anyway.
C. The boy hated to go to school, and he went anyway.
2. I am planning to visit Korea. I have started to save some money.
A. I am planning to visit Korea, but I have started to save some money.
B. I have a plan to visit Korea, nor have I started to save some money.
C. I have made a plan to visit Korea, so I have started to save some money.
3. The first season of Vietnam Idol aired on VTV in 2007. The fifth season aired in 2013.
A. The first season of Vietnam Idol aired on VTV in 2007, and the fifth one aired in 2013.
B. The first season of Vietnam Idol aired on VTV in 2007, but the fifth season aired in 2013.
C. The first season of Vietnam Idol aired on VTV in 2007, for the fifth season aired in 2013.
4. My uncle can play volleyball. He can't play basketball.
A. My uncle can play football, so he can play basketball.
B. My uncle can play volleyball, nor can he play basketball.
C. My uncle can play volleyball, but he can't play basketball.
5. Let's go to the swimming pool. It's so hot today.
A. Let's go to the swimming pool, for it's so hot today.
B. Let's go to the swimming pool, so it's very hot today.
C. Let's go to the swimming pool, and it's so hot today.
6. You can call the manager directly. You can email him.
A. You can call the manager directly, or you can email him.
B. You can call the manager directly, for you can email him.
C. You can email the manager, so you can call him directly.

TIẾT 3: EXTRA PRACTICE OF READING SKILL

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

- To practice more reading exercises with the topic “Family Life”
- To practice related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher’s aids:** Student’s book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students’ aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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. Read the following passage and choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

My name is Lizzie and I have a big family with 6 people: my parents, me and three brothers. It’s great fun, but it’s not always easy (26) _____ in a large family. In my family, we don’t do many things together on weekdays because we’re very busy. My parents have to leave for work very early, so we (27) _____ have breakfast as a family. However, we always eat dinner at home; sometimes we watch TV together. My brothers and I often argue about what to watch on TV. My brothers usually win and I watch the things they like, even football. But I’m (28) _____ and I don’t get upset easily. My parents often come home late, so we share the housework. I do the laundry, hang out clothes and (29) _____ the garbage. My big brothers, Matt and Tony set the table and vacuum the carpets. They help me with my homework, too. My little brother, Tommy is only six years old, so his only (30) _____ are putting his toys away and feeding our cat. Sometimes, he’s very messy, so I often have to clean up in the end. I love him, but I think I’m too patient with him.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 26. A. having | B. to be | C. live | D. to own |
| 27. A. always | B. hardly | C. never | D. usually |
| 28. A. helpful | B. reliable | C. relaxed | D. easygoing |
| 29. A. take out | B. bring | C. clean out | D. sweep |
| 30. A. works | B. task | C. chores | D. duty |

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

My brother, Jackson, is a singer in a local band. He’s quite famous because he has lots of followers on Twitter and Instagram. He receives many emails and letters from fans and he enjoys reading them. He is of medium-height and well-built. What makes him so attractive is his smile and his laughing eyes. He looks great in suits, but he prefers casual clothes. He’s very talented. He’s good at singing, writing music and playing the guitar. Whenever he performs, he sings with so much passion. He can also speak English, French and German. At home, Jackson is a generous and caring brother. He often brings me presents back from the countries he visits. When he’s not working, he helps me with my homework and teaches me to play the guitar. We look alike but have different personalities. I am quite shy and reserved but Jackson is the opposite – very outgoing and loves to be the center of attention. He likes meeting new people and has a lot of friends. He’s also hardworking while I am quite lazy. He practices every day. He believes that working hard is the only way to succeed in life. Sometimes, he can be bossy. He likes giving me advice and keeps telling me what to do. But I’m an easygoing person, so I don’t feel upset about that. My brother is very special to me, and I think he’s **a shoulder to lean on**.

31. What is special about Jackson’s appearance?

- A. his medium height B. his eyes and his smile

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

- C. his laughs
D. his suits
32. When Jackson is at home, he _____.
A. shares the housework with his brother
B. replies to emails and letters from fans
C. takes care of his brother
D. shows his brother how to play a musical instrument
33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as Jackson's personalities?
A. outgoing B. reserved C. generous D. bossy
34. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. Jackson and his brother have similar appearances.
B. Jackson and his brother have the same characteristics.
C. Jackson is bossy, which makes his brother upset.
D. Jackson and his brother don't have a good relationship.
35. The phrase '**a shoulder to lean on**' refers to _____.
A. a person you can make friends with
B. a family member
C. a person who gives you support
D. a person you can help

Read the following passage. For each of the questions from 36 TO 40, write T if the statement is TRUE and F if the statement is FALSE.

‘Hi mom, r u busy 2day? Can u pick me from school @ 6 plz?’

It might look strange, but it's just a normal text message. Text messaging is a smart way to communicate in the 21st century. It's especially common among the young generation. Nowadays, if parents have ever looked at children's conversations via text or seen how they chat on social media, they might wonder what their children are talking about. Text language can feel like a completely new language. Some common examples are 'BRB' or '2day' when they want to say 'Be right back' or 'today'. Teenagers are also communicating more with emojis, gifs and memes than ever before. Some people believe that it's important for texting to be fast, short and clear. As a result, text language needs to be easy to read and write. Moreover, teens also use slang and text language as a way to create their own identity, or to fit into specific social groups. Sometimes, it's just because they think it's kind of fun. Other people worry that text language has a negative effect on teenagers' writing skills. However, there is no evidence for it.

36. Parents may have difficulty understanding children's text messages. **True** _____
37. There are fewer emojis and memes used now than in the past. **False** _____
38. People use text language because it's easy to read and write. **True** _____
39. Teenagers use slang to express their identity. **True** _____
40. Text language is proven to have negative effects. **False** _____

TIẾT 4: REVIEW GERUNDS

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

- To revise the uses and meanings of Gerund phrases
- To practice related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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GERUND (V-ING): DANH ĐỘNG TỪ

* Danh động từ có thể được dùng làm:

- Chủ ngữ của câu: *Swimming is my favourite sport.*
- Bổ ngữ của động từ: *My hobby is listening to music.*
- Tân ngữ của động từ: *I like traveling.*

* V + V-ing

- Sau các động từ: *enjoy, avoid, admit, appreciate (đánh giá cao), mind, finish, practice, suggest, postpone (hoãn lại), consider (xem xét), hate, admit (thừa nhận), like, love, deny (phủ nhận), detest (ghét), keep (tiếp tục), miss (bỏ lỡ), imagine (tưởng tượng), mention, risk, delay (trì hoãn),...*
- Sau các cụm động từ: *can't help (không thể không), can't bear / can't stand (không thể chịu được), be used to, get used to, look forward to, it's no use/it's no good (không có ích lợi gì, vô ích), be busy, be worth (đáng giá)*
- Sau giới từ: *in, on, at, from, to, about...*
- Sau các liên từ: *after, before, when, while, since,...*
- S + spend / waste + time / money + V-ing

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Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau:

1. I saw him _____ a song in his room.
A. to sing B. sing C. sung D. sang
2. Nam'd better _____ an umbrella.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. to be taken
3. Would you mind if I _____ photos here?
A. to take B. took C. taking D. take
4. He made me _____ a lot.
A. cried B. cry C. to cry D. crying
5. I had my mother _____ a letter yesterday.
A. posting B. to post C. post D. posted
6. You should _____ these things.
A. to know B. know C. knowing D. known
7. My mother doesn't let me _____ out at night.

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

- A. going B. to go C. go D. gone
8. We heard him _____ downstairs.
A. ran B. to be run C. to run D. run
9. Let's _____ a song.
A. singing B. sing C. to sing D. sang
10. I am planning _____ Hue city next week.
A. visit B. visiting C. visited D. to visit
11. I must go now. I promise _____ late.
A. not being B. not to be C. not being D. won't be
12. My father stopped the car in order _____.
A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoking D. Smoked
13. It quite late, so we decided _____ a taxi home.
A. to take B. taken C. taking D. take
14. How old were you when you learnt _____ a bike?
A. how to ride B. how ride C. how riding D. how rode
15. He always encourages his daughter _____ harder.
A. study B. Studied C. to study D. studying
Don't forget _____ the letter I gave you
A. to post B. posting C. post D. Posted
16. I got my brother _____ my bike
A. repair B. to repair C. repairing D. repaired
17. It is too cold for us _____.
A. went out B. go out C. to go out D. going out
18. It takes me fifteen minutes _____ to school every day.
A. walking B. to walk C. walk D. walked
1. I enjoy _____ alone.
a. be b. to be c. being d. to have been
2. Would you like _____ to the party?
a. to come b. come c. coming d. to have come
3. Do you mind _____ such a long way to work everyday?
a. to travel b. travel c. to have travelled d. travelling
4. I don't like that house. I would hate _____ there.
a. live b. living c. to live d. to have lived
5. Sometimes I would like _____ to play the piano.
a. to learn b. learning c. learn d. to have learned
6. Please remember _____ this letter.
a. to post b. post c. posting d. to have posted
7. We tried _____ the fire out but we were unsuccessful. We had to call the fire- brigade.
a. putting b. put c. to put d. to have put
8. Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember _____ it by the window and now it has gone.
a. leave b. to leave c. to have left d. leaving
9. Jane needed some money. She tried _____ Harry but he couldn't help her.
a. to have asked b. to ask c. asking d. ask
10. Please tell me how _____ this
a. do b. to do c. doing d. to have done
11. One is never too old _____
a. to learn b. learning c. learn d. to have learned

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12. You are old enough _____ out alone.
a. going b. to go c. to have gone d. go
13. I'm glad _____ you
a. to meet b. meet c. meeting d. to have met
14. It's nice _____ you
a. to know b. know c. knowing d. to have known
15. We stopped _____ hello to her.
a. say b. to say c. saying d. to have said
16. It's no use _____ those things.
a. buy b. buying c. to buy d. to be bought
17. After _____, she invited the audience to ask questions.
a. finish b. finished c. finishing d. to finish
18. Robbins started _____ a few years ago.
a. to jog b. jogging c. jog d. A and B are correct
19. I suggest _____ some more mathematics puzzles.
a. do b. to do c. doing d. done
20. My computer needs _____.
a. repair b. to repair c. repairing d. repaired
21. ----- are you from? China
a. Where b. Who c. Which d. When
22. The River Thames ----- through London
a. is flowing b. was flowing c. flows d. flow
23. I want ----- at home tonight
a. staying b. to stay c. stay d. stayed
24. Alice isn't interested in ----- for a new job
a. look b. to look c. looks d. looking
25. ----- have you studied English? For 10 years
a. How long b. How c. Where d. Who
26. I ----- to the cinema last night
a. go b. goes c. went d. am going
27. I can't afford that ring. It ----- too much
a. costs b. cost c. is costing d. a & b correct
28. We're going out for dinner. Would you like ----- us?
a. joining b. to join c. join d. joins
29. ----- is your father? He's forty- five
a. How old b. How c. What d. How far
30. They ----- married five years ago
a. get b. are getting c. gets d. got
31. Don't forget ----- the coffee pot
a. unplugging b. to unplug c. unplug d. None is correct
32. Normally, I ----- to bed at around 10:30 every night
a. goes b. went c. go d. am going
33. When Beth got tired, she stopped -----
a. working b. to work c. work d. works
- 34.
35. Don't forget ----- the letter I gave you yesterday
a. post b. posting c. posts d. to post
36. ----- is it from your house to school? 2 kilometers

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

- a. How b. How far c. Where d. How many
37. I ----- my bag when I was running for a bus
- a. drop b. drops c. dropped d. to drop
38. Her boss refuses ----- her a raise
- a. giving b. to give c. give d. a & b correct
39. People ----- the first May Day in England in 1890
- a. celebrate b. celebrates c. are celebrating d. celebrated
40. -----is it? It's seven o'clock
- a. What time b. When c. Which d. How
41. She enjoys ----- with many people
- a. work b. working c. to work d. works
42. Now scientists can ----- rubber from guayule.
- a. makes b. making c. to make d. make
43. ----- people are there in your family? There are 6 people
- a. How much b. How c. How many d. Which
44. TV ----- many more entertainment programs than any other kind.
- a. provide b. provided c. provides d. is providing
45. Mary was in a difficult situation, so he agreed ----- her some money
- a. to lend b. lend c. lending d. a & c correct
46. ----- were you absent yesterday? Because I was sick.
- a. What b. Why c. Who d. When
47. They sometimes avoid ----- him
- a. meeting b. meet c. to meet d. meets
48. He ----- the exciting football match on TV last night
- a. miss b. misses c. to miss d. missed
49. It was a nice day, so we decided ----- for a walk
- a. going b. go c. to go d. goes
50. ----- made that cake? Tom
- a. When b. Who c. Which d. How

TIẾT 5: REVIEW INFINITIVES

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

- To revise the uses and meanings of INFINITIVE PHRASES

☐ To practice related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.

- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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To-infinitives

Verbs + to-infinitives

Chúng ta sử dụng động từ nguyên thể có *to* sau một số động từ như trong bảng dưới đây:

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Agree đồng ý	Begin bắt đầu	Decide quyết định	Determine quyết tâm
Expect mong đợi	Forget quên	Hesitate do dự	Hope hi vọng
Intend dự định	Learn học	Offer đưa ra đề nghị	Plan lên kế hoạch
Prefer thích	Promise hứa	Refuse từ chối	Tend có xu hướng
Try cố gắng	Seem dường như	Want muốn	Wish ước

b. Verbs + O + to-infinitives

Một số động từ đi kèm tân ngữ và theo sau bởi động từ nguyên thể có to, bao gồm:

advise khuyên	allow cho phép	cause yêu cầu	ask hỏi
convince thuyết phục	encourage khuyến khích	expect mong đợi	force ép buộc
hire thuê	instruct hướng dẫn	invite mời	need cần
persuade thuyết phục	require yêu cầu	teach dạy	want muốn

c. To-infinitives in structures

Một số cấu trúc có sử dụng động từ nguyên thể có to bao gồm:

Cấu trúc 1

enough to V

- Cấu trúc **enough to V** có nghĩa là **đủ để làm gì**

Cấu trúc 2

whether to V

- Cấu trúc **whether to V** có nghĩa là **liệu có làm hay không**

Ex: I don't know whether to phone her or not.

Tôi không biết liệu có nên gọi điện cho cô ấy hay không.

Cấu trúc 3

It's + adjective + to V

- Cấu trúc **Its + adjective + to V** có nghĩa là **Thế nào khi làm gì**.
- Động từ nguyên thể có to sử dụng khi đứng sau một số tính từ như *dangerous* (nguy hiểm), *important* (quan trọng), *easy* (dễ dàng), *difficult* (khó khăn)...

Ex: It's dangerous to ride a motorcycle without a helmet.

Thật nguy hiểm khi đi xe máy mà không đội mũ bảo hiểm.

Cấu trúc 4

to be about + to V

- Cấu trúc **to be about + to V** có nghĩa là **sắp làm gì**

Ex: They're about to start.

Họ sắp sửa khởi hành.

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We're about to perform live on stage to a television audience.

Chúng tôi sắp biểu diễn trực tiếp trên sân khấu trước khán giả truyền hình.

*

Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

1. They refuse ____ the donation from the government.
A. receiving B. to receive C. receive
2. The Bakers hire a young man ____ on their farm during the harvest.
A. work B. to work C. working
3. I heard someone ____ outside when I was watching TV.
A. to fall B. fall C. fell
4. The boy was able ____ the piano when he was small.
A. play B. playing C. to play
5. He advises Julia ____ to the dentist.
A. to go B. go C. going
6. He does not seem ____ passion for this job.
A. have B. having C. to have
7. Would you like ____ with music?
A. dance B. to dance C. dancing
8. Sam wanted me ____ there early in the morning.
A. come B. coming C. to come
9. Have you ever expected ____ an astronaut?
A. to become B. become C. becoming
10. The heavy rain forced us ____ the match last week.
A. delay B. to delay C. delaying

Use to-infinitives or bare infinitives to complete the following sentences.

1. It began _____ (rain) when I was in London last Saturday.
2. We've decided _____ (attend) the music contest at the end of this year.
3. They intended _____ (visit) Paris last year but they didn't have enough time.
4. Don't let him _____ (know) about his mother's illness now.
5. Someone saw him _____ (go) to a restaurant with his friends.
6. This song makes everybody _____ (feel) comfortable.
7. It's dangerous _____ (go) out alone late at night.
8. My father promised _____ (buy) me a comic book on my 9th birthday.

Determine whether the following sentences are Correct or Incorrect.

1. Please don't hesitate to call me when you arrive in Frankfurt.
2. My parents didn't encourage me studying Music at university.
3. Blake didn't invite her boyfriend to come to her graduation ceremony.
4. The clerk required me signing in the form before letting me in.
5. He didn't deserve to be treated by the locals like that.
6. It's impolite not to take off your shoes before stepping into a Japanese house.
7. Jimmy forgot to lock the house, so it was broken into.
8. She is mature enough discuss her family's problems with her parents.
9. Anna learnt how making cakes from her grandmother.
10. I didn't have enough money buy the coat, so I just bought a sweater.

TIẾT 6: EXTRA PRACTICE OF READING SKILL

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

- To practice more reading exercises with the topic “Entertainment & Leisure”

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher’s aids:** Student’s book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students’ aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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A. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

Teenagers need to have a hobby that they really enjoy doing. A lot of my friends seem to spend most of their time on their computers. I (26) _____ the same but I stopped playing online games a year ago and decided to take up a different hobby. Last summer, while I was staying with my aunt, who is a (27) _____ cook, I first got interested in cookery. My aunt started by teaching me how to do fairly simple dishes at first. I found that I really enjoyed cooking and I was soon doing things which were (28) _____. Not everything I cooked was as successful as my aunt’s cooking. My younger brother didn’t like some of my dishes, (29) _____ he usually ate the food quite happily. When I went back to school after the summer, I decided to take cookery lessons and now I think I’m quite a competent cook. When my friends come round to my house, I often cook them something because I find it really satisfying and relaxing. I find creating new dishes (30) _____ and it’s wonderful to see my family and friends enjoying a meal I’ve cooked. I’d recommend it as a hobby. For me, it’s one of the most creative and useful free-time activities that anyone can do.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 26. A. will do | B. used to do | C. have done | D. was doing |
| 27. A. interested | B. relaxing | C. fond | D. keen |
| 28. A. more complicated | B. most complicated | C. complicated than | D. less complicated |
| 29. A. although | B. so | C. but | D. now that |
| 30. A. fascinated | B. fascinating | C. to fascinate | D. fascination |

B. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

Video gaming is a very popular form of entertainment in the world. Both girls and boys play video games regularly, mostly for fun. There are also new ways to make a living out of video games, from making their own games, broadcasting live online, to playing professionally in packed stadiums.

Alex Balfanz is an 18-year-old student. Every day he has lectures or seminars, and assignments to do at home. Like many students of his age, he spends a couple of hours per day on video games. But he’s not just playing them – he’s making them, and making a lot of money, too. “In the 10 months that Jailbreak has been

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released, it has already produced seven figure profits,” Balfanz says. Today, it has been played for the billionth time.

Kyle Mayers left college in 2020 and struggled to find a job during lockdown. Then he began playing the football video game Rocket League and found that he had a lot of viewers watching him play. His followers enjoy watching him defeat challenges or asking for tips and advice for their own gaming adventures. Now, Kyle usually logs in around 7 p.m. every night playing games, and earns just over £1,000 every month.

Sumail Hassan is the youngest gamer to win \$1 million in eSports winnings. He’s made more than \$2.5 million playing Dota, an online multiplayer game. He calls **it** a full-time job. He’s 19 now but has been gaming since he was seven. According to Hassan, it’s not easy to be a professional gamer. He has to practise for ten or more hours a day, five or six days a week. He also studies videos of other players and plan ways to beat them.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Playing computer games is a popular free-time activity.
B. There are different ways to make money from computer games.
C. Playing computer games is a full-time job.
D. Playing games brings a lot of benefits.
32. Which statement is TRUE about Alex Balfanz?
A. He had finished his study before he earned lots of money.
B. He spends a lot of time playing Jailbreak with his friends.
C. Jailbreak was played ten months ago.
D. He earns a fortune by creating the game Jailbreak.
33. Kyle Mayers makes a living by _____.
A. releasing the football game Rocket League
B. becoming a game streamer
C. defeating other gamers
D. consulting his followers about how to play games
34. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. Sumail Hassan is the younger person to play games.
B. People can win eSports competitions easily.
C. Sumail Hassan has made money from being a professional gamer.
D. Sumail Hassan started playing games when he was a teenager.
35. The pronoun ‘it’ in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
A. playing games B. game Dota C. eSports D. \$2.5 million

C. Read the following passage. For each of the questions from 36 to 40, write T if the statement is TRUE, F if the statement is FALSE and NG if the information is NOT GIVEN.

Hobbies are a platform for teens to pursue their interests, which in turn benefits them in finding their passion, developing new skills and even having a healthy body and mind. Hobbies for teens can include anything they love to do and are passionate about. Teenagers can take part in different extracurricular activities in their spare time. For example, they can learn photography, get into sports, do crafts, play music or even collect stamps. Taking time to carry out their hobbies can keep them stress-free and active, and help shape their careers. Hobbies also provide opportunities to meet and interact with people having similar interests. These acquaintances can lead to strong connections and build lifelong friendships.

However, parents and teachers are complaining about a generation of couch potatoes, stuck in their rooms and glued to screens. There are findings which show that global youth are becoming more and more immersed

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in the virtual world of play and leisure time. They prefer sedentary free-time activities such as playing games or using social networking sites. They spend hours scrolling through YouTube or TikTok and doing exercise using their Wi-Fi instead of going to the gym. They don't enjoy visiting museums or art galleries – but they love going on virtual visits through their computers. It's necessary for those teens to change their habits and start using their free time in a fruitful way.

36. People can gain a lot of benefits from having a hobby. True _____
37. There are only some specific hobbies which are suitable for teenagers. False _____
38. Teenagers can connect with people over common interests. True _____
39. Most young people are passive these days. Not Given _____
40. Some teenagers spend lots of time watching TikTok. True _____

TIẾT 7: Review Comparatives & Superlatives

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

- Revise the uses and forms of Comparatives and Superlatives
- To practice related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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SO SÁNH

1. So sánh hơn

a. Short Adj/ Adv: là những từ có 1 âm tiết và những từ có 2 âm tiết kết thúc tận cùng là “y”: early, healthy, happy, pretty, dry,

Form:

S + be/V + adj/ adv - er + than + O

Ex: She is **fatter than** her mother.

b. Long Adj/ Adv: là những từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

Form:

S + be/V + more + adj/ adv + than + O

Ex: He is **more generous than** his brother.

Note: Trước so sánh hơn có thể có “much”, “far”, “so”, “a little”, “a lot”, “a bit”

Ex: That car is **far more expensive than** that motorbike.

2. So sánh kém

Form:

S + be/V + less + adj/ adv/ noun + than + noun/pronoun

Ex: Their jobs allow them **less freedom than** ours do.

3. So sánh nhất

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a. Short Adj/ Adv:

Form:

S + be/V + the adj/ adv - est +

Ex: Vinh is **the tallest** in our class.

b. Long Adj/ Adv:

Form:

S + be/V + the most adj/ adv +

Ex: Diep is **the most attractive girl** in their team.

Note: Một số Adj, Adv so sánh đặc biệt

Adj/ Adv	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good/ well bad/ badly much/ many little	better worse more less	the best: tốt, giỏi the worst: tồi tệ, kém the most: nhiều the least: ít
old far late	older elder farther further later	the oldest: cũ già the eldest: anh, chị the farthest: khoảng cách the furthest: hơn, thêm the latest: mới nhất the last: cuối (thứ tự)

*

Complete the sentences with a suitable comparative or superlative.

- In my opinion, Spanish is (easy) _____ foreign language to learn.
- Dogs are intelligent but not (intelligent) _____ chimpanzees.
- They say it's (good) _____ to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.
- Even (carefully) _____ prepared plans can go wrong.
- England isn't (mountainous country) _____ Scotland.
- Reykjavik is the world's (northern) _____ capital city.
- Your composition is full of mistakes because you didn't spend half (time) _____ on it _____ you should have!
- Don't worry, you'll be OK with Gary, he's (careful driver) _____ you could wish to have.
- In the Alto Adige region of Italy, German dialect is spoken much (frequently) _____ Italian.
- Sumo wrestlers must be (heavy) _____ athletes in the world.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the superlative form of the adjectives given.

- Russia is bigger than any other country in the world. (big)

- Many people believe that no sea in the world is warmer than the Red Sea. (warm)

3. The Nile is longer than any other river in the world. (long)

4. No ocean in the world is deeper than the Pacific. (deep)

5. Mount Everest is higher than every mountain in the world. (high)

TIẾT 8: Review for the mid-term exam

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

T introduces the test specifications of the mid-term tests so Ss know what questions items are included in the test and what knowledge are being assessed.

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.

- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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FIRST SEMESTER MIDTERM TEST

Note: Each correct answer earns 0.2 points.

I. PRONUNCIATION (0.8 points)

A. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>arr</u> ange | B. <u>k</u> arate | C. <u>c</u> anoeing | D. <u>v</u> acuum |
| 2. A. <u>d</u> usted | B. off <u>e</u> red | C. clea <u>n</u> ed | D. enj <u>o</u> yed |

B. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3. A. selfish | B. puzzle | C. <u>re</u> ceipt | D. lazy |
| 4. A. furniture | B. <u>dis</u> connect | C. organ <u>i</u> ze | D. custo <u>m</u> er |

II. USE OF ENGLISH (3.8 points)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

5. We've decided _____ for a bike ride early in the morning before it gets too hot.
A. to make B. to go C. having D. hanging out
6. People who enjoy _____ karate must be so fit.
A. playing B. to practice C. doing D. to have
7. Carla dropped a whole bottle of olive oil, so we had to _____ the kitchen floor. It took ages because it was a real mess.
A. sweep B. vacuum C. dust D. mop
8. Please _____ now! The sink is full of dirty dishes.
A. do the washing up B. do the laundry

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- C. set the table
D. put away the dishes
9. Stacey is such an _____ person. She promises to do things but often changes her mind.
A. impatient B. intelligent **C. unreliable** D. generous
10. My brother usually _____ the computer when it goes wrong.
A. repairs B. crashes C. connects D. plugs in
11. Clothes are often _____ in supermarkets than in boutiques.
A. the cheapest **B. cheaper** C. as cheap D. much cheap
12. My laptop is still _____ a two-year warranty, so they will fix it for free.
A. on B. in C. at **D. under**
13. There's a great _____ near my house that has some nice second-hand clothes.
A. thrift store B. convenience store
C. supermarket D. shopping mall
14. Kera's parents are pretty _____. They don't mind if she stays out late.
A. helpful B. reliable **C. easygoing** D. friendly
- Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSE meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**
15. I **can't stand** it when my brother does things like leaving his clothes on the bathroom floor.
A. enjoy **B. really hate** C. don't mind D. approve
16. Mark is so **untidy** that he often spends hours looking for things he needs.
A. clean B. organized **C. messy** D. patient

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

17. Liam is such a **selfish** boy. He's only concerned with his own needs and does anything to get what he wants.
A. smart B. caring C. mean D. helpless
18. I lost the receipt, so the shop assistant **refused** to give me a refund.
A. agreed B. denied C. offered D. arranged

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following exchanges.

19. Maria is such an intelligent student; she's good with many subjects, such as math and English.
A B C D
20. This store has the worse customer service I have ever experienced, so I will never recommend it to anyone.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

21. Student A: How often do you tidy your room?
Student B: _____
A. I can't stand it.
B. Once or twice a week.
C. I'm busy.
D. I often do chores.
22. Student A: _____
Student B: She's really shy. She doesn't like meeting new people.
A. What does your sister like?
B. What does your sister look like?

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C. How is your sister?

D. What's your sister like?

23. Student A: It's beautiful today. Let's go cycling in the park.

Student B: _____

A. That's a great idea.

B. I'm sorry, I couldn't.

C. I wasn't so sure about that.

D. Yes, I think too.

III. WORD FORMATION (0.4 points)

Write the correct forms of the words in brackets.

24. Make sure that your computer doesn't overheat _____. If too much heat builds up, your computer may shut down suddenly or even suffer damage. (HOT)

25. My friend Luisa is so helpful _____ and generous. She always does things for other people. (HELP)

IV. READING (3.0 points)

A. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.*

In the last two years, hobbies have become more important than ever as people looked for ways to entertain during quarantines, and ways to (26) _____ with others even while isolated because of the pandemic. With fast developments in information technology, young people nowadays often choose activities they can do on their portable devices with video games being their No. 1 choice of (27) _____. Lots of teenage girls and boys enjoy gaming because they can chat with their friends online and play games together. Gaming brings people together as there are communities on Reddit or YouTube for different games. Teenagers also spend a huge amount of time watching YouTube (28) _____ there is so much entertaining content to watch. Whether it's educational or entertaining, there is (29) _____ shortage of videos to watch on YouTube. Using social media is named as one of the most popular hobbies, too. Young people often spend hours a day scrolling on different platforms, such as TikTok, Instagram or Facebook. Then, you might think that physical activities are being replaced by virtual ones, but that is far from true. Surprisingly, there's a(n) (30) _____ in the number of young people playing sports, such as tennis, soccer, swimming or dancing. Approximately 65% of Gen Z-ers think it is essential to do physical activities in open and outdoor spaces to maintain mental and physical health.

26. A. talk

B. stay

C. agree

D. connect

27. A. entertained

B. entertainment

C. entertaining

D. entertainingly

28. A. now that

B. but

C. because of

D. although

29. A. some

B. a few

C. lots of

D. no

30. A. decrease

B. lack

C. increase

D. few

B. *Read the following passage. For each of the questions from 31 to 35, write T if the statement is TRUE, F if the statement is FALSE and NI if there is NO INFORMATION on it.*

Some adults think that because teenagers spend so much time online, they probably also shop that way. That isn't actually true, at least for me and my friends. I buy some things online though, such as pens and notebooks, and I get computer games that way too. It's very convenient, as I can order exactly what I want. There are no huge crowds of people to put up with either. And online stores don't have closing times, so it's perfect for me as a teenager who has lots of hobbies on the weekend. However, I never buy clothes or accessories

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online, as you can't try anything on before you buy. Sometimes things look quite different in real life. A yellow jacket might turn out to be white. I like the social aspect of going shopping for clothes. I'd rather spend time with my friends in a shopping mall than sit at home in front of my computer. I also like buying electronic appliances from a local store. If the products have any faults, I can easily take them back to a shop assistant to ask for help. In the US, the best time for people who enjoy shopping at stores is Black Friday – the day after Thanksgiving. It's typically a day full of special shopping deals and big discounts, and customers spend huge amounts of money. Stores and shopping malls open very early and shoppers often start queuing for bargains hours before the sales actually begin.

31. Some people believe that teenagers are likely to shop online. True ____
32. One advantage of shopping online is that you can shop 24/7. True ____
33. Images of clothes posted online are the same in reality. False ____
34. Local stores usually provide better customer service when you want to return faulty appliances. NI
35. People can buy a lot of products with cheaper prices on Black Friday. True ____

C. Read the following passage. Then read sentences (A-F) and choose the one that best fits each gap (36-40). There is ONE extra sentence.

My name is Jay and I'm from London. I live with my parents, my brother – Phillip and my sister – Lily. My sister is a web designer. She has lots of interesting ideas. She's very creative. (36) _D_ If she says she'll help you with something, she does. You can always count on her. Lily loves spending time on her computer. (37) _F_ Right now, she's writing her weekly blog. Phillip is just one year older than me. He's not very sociable. (38) _A_ My brother can't live without sports. He's crazy about basketball and tennis. He's in the school's basketball team, too. (39) _C_ I prefer staying at home and reading books, magazines, comics, anything! I find reading very relaxing. At the moment, I'm very much into detective stories, but I'm keen on thrillers, too. (40) _B_ We often gather on Friday night and play Dungeons & Dragons with some friends. Sometimes, Lily joins us, and she's really good at it. I think role-playing games are incredibly fun, and they can actually teach you skills you'll use in the real world.

- A. Some people think he's unfriendly, but he's basically just shy.
- B. Both my brother and I like role-playing games.
- C. Sports are not my cup of tea.
- D. She's totally reliable, too.
- E. It keeps me fit and it's great fun.
- F. She has set up her own website about science.

V. WRITING (1 point)

Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.

41. Hiring the equipment for this sport is cheaper than buying it. **(MORE)**
→ It's more expensive to buy the equipment for this sport than to hire it.
42. No one else in the class talks as much as Peter.
→ Peter is the most talkative student/ person in the class.
43. "Don't worry; I will give you a lift to the shopping center" Jack told Anna.
→ Jack promised to give Anna a lift to the shopping center.
→ Jack promised Anna that he would give her a lift to the shopping center.
44. On holiday, I would rather go sightseeing than relax on the beach. **(PREFER)**
→ On holiday, I prefer going sightseeing to relaxing on the beach.

45. My parents don't want me to go rock climbing. They think it is too dangerous. **(NOW THAT)**

→ **My parents don't want me to go rock climbing now that they think it is too dangerous.**

→ **Now that my parents think rock climbing is too dangerous, they don't want me to go rock climbing.**

VI. LISTENING (1 point)

You will listen to a girl talking about some shopping tips. Complete the notes with suitable information. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each blank.

Mandy likes shopping at (46) thrift stores because she doesn't have a lot of money.

Mandy's advice is:

- Don't go shopping on (47) (the) weekends because stores are crowded.
- Shop on Monday and Wednesday when (48) new items are put on shelves.
- (49) Try on clothes before paying for them, because you can't always trust clothing sizing.
- Examine the items carefully for damage like holes, (50) missing buttons or stains.

EXTRA QUESTIONS (1 point)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

51. Chris will study all the brochures, and then he will choose a holiday for his family.

- A. Studying all the brochures, then Chris chooses a holiday for his family.
- B. Before Chris chooses a holiday for his family, he will study all the brochures.**
- C. After choosing a holiday for his family, Chris will study all the brochures.
- D. Before Chris studies all the brochures, he chooses a holiday for his family.

52. Having a healthy lifestyle is how my grandmother lived to 100.

- A. My grandmother lived to 100, but she had a healthy lifestyle.
- B. After my grandmother lived to 100, she lived healthily.
- C. Having a healthy lifestyle, so my grandmother lived to 100.
- D. My grandmother lived to 100 because she had a healthy lifestyle.**

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following questions.

53. There are lots of ways to keep fit, but I think _____.

- A. the healthier of all is swimming.
- B. the healthiest of all is swimming.**
- C. swimming is a healthier sport.
- D. swimming is a best sport.

54. My computer crashed _____.

- A. when I was in the middle of an important project**
- B. so I was having an important project
- C. because I had an important project
- D. before I was doing an important project

55. I could have played tennis with Luis yesterday, but I wasn't feeling well, _____.

- A. after I stayed at home
- B. because I agreed to stay at home
- C. so I decided to stay at home**
- D. before I didn't mind staying at home

Audio script:

Listening:

My name is Mandy, and I'm addicted to shopping, especially for clothes. The bad news is that I don't have much pocket money, so I can't afford to buy many, except during the sales season. That's the reason why I love shopping at thrift stores. People can buy clothes and accessories of high quality at a reasonable price there. There are some tips for thrift shopping. First, weekends are the worst time to go thrift shopping. Most people work during the week and only have time to go on the weekends. Therefore, thrift stores are always crowded and the best items have already been picked out. If you can make it, the best days of the week for thrift shopping should be Monday and Wednesday, when new items come out. Second, remember to try on clothing in thrift stores before purchasing. Don't trust the size on the tag, because clothing sizing is unreliable. Trying on items will ensure that you really like the item and prevent you from having to get back and make a return. While trying on clothes, you can also easily inspect the clothing for any damage, such as holes, missing buttons or stains. Take a close look at everything before you hand over those dollar bills.

Tiết 9: The mid-term test correction & feedback

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

T gives Ss the answer keys and explanations after the mid-term test.

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

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PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word those underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in the following question.

Question 1.

- A. closed B. rained C. followed D. looked

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word which differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in the following question.

Question 2.

- A. publish B. retail C. wholesale D. produce

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 3. Do you want to meet my sister?

- A. Would you like meeting my sister?
B. Would you come to meeting my sister?
C. Would you like to meet my sister?
D. Would you mind to meet my sister?

Question 4. They do not understand what he is saying.

- A. What is being said does not understand.
B. What he is saying is not understood.
C. He is not being understood.
D. He does not understanding what is being said.

Choose the best sentence A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 5. I will finish reading the book soon .I will give it back to you.

- A. When I finish reading the book, I will give it back to you.
- B. When I will finish reading the book, I will give it back to you.
- C. When I was finishing reading the book, I will give it back to you.
- D. When I had finished reading the book, I gave it back to you.

Choose the underlined word or phrase which need correcting.

Question 6. My (A) younger brother(B) drew a very (C) beautifully picture (D)for me yesterday.

Question 7. (A) Her illness (B) was (C) most serious than we had thought (D) first.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

Question 8. I don't think metal detecting is an expensive hobby

- A. cheap
- B. invaluable
- C. costly
- D. rich

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions

Question 9. The assistants in this store were friendly and helpful..

- A. sociable
- B. nice
- C. cold
- D. friendship

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Traveling is one of the most popular forms of recreation in the USA Most American employees receive an annual vacation with pay, and it is a good time off for traveling. Traveling within the country is popular because foreign travel generally takes more time and money. However. Americans who wish to vacation outside the USA are free to go almost any where. Obtaining a passport is a routine matter. Every year about 11 million Americans travel abroad. The most popular vacation periods an during the summer and during the two-week school break on the Christmas and New Year's holidays. These periods are also the most crowed: and generally the most expensive times to travel, so people who can adjust their schedules sometimes choose to vacation in the autumn. America vacationers often travel by car. Most families have a car, and those who do not have can rent **one**. Cars are usually the economical way to travel. especially for the families. It is also fairly fast and convenient. Excellent: highways connect the major cities. They enable vacationers to travel as an almost steady speed of 55 or 65 miles an hour. Tourists that want to travel faster often fly to .their destination and then rent a car to go around when they get there.

Question 10. . The text is about _____

- A. traveling in the USA
- B. going abroad
- C. renting a car for traveling
- D. Christmas and New Year

Question 11. . Traveling in the _____ is the least expensive.

- A. spring
- B. autumn
- C. summer
- D. winter

Question 12. . Which sentence is NOT true?

- A. There is a two-week break on the Christmas and New Year's holidays.
- B. It is difficult to obtain a passport in the USA.
- C. Many American people travel abroad every year.
- D. Most Americans like traveling.

Question 13. . The word one in line 13 is referred to _____

- A. vacationer
- B. holiday
- C. car
- D. family

Question 14. . Traveling by car is _____

- A. not appreciated
- B. not suitable for families
- C. very expensive
- D. cheap

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to

indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

For most people, online shopping has played an (21)..... part in everyday life. Online shopping is suitable for people (22) are too busy to go out or just enjoy the convenience of ordering things online. There are numerous things available online: clothes, furniture, food & drinks, household appliances and even motorbikes. The online shopping routine is different for everyone. Lots of people shop online everyday. Some (23)shop online once a week and some people only do it once a month. People can directly contact shops to order (24).....they can purchase things through e-commerce websites. Some popular online shopping sites are: Amazon, Taobao, Shopee, Tiki, Lazada, Thanks to online shopping, people can save lots of time. I believe that online shopping will continue to improve and (25)..... in the future.

Question 15.

- A. important B. happy C. lovely D. necessarily

Question 16.

- A. which B. whose C. who D. what

Question 17.

- A. other B. others C. the others D. another

Question 18.

- A. or B. and C. but D. so

Question 19.

- A. decrease B. fall C. raise D. develop

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 20. You can find a lot ofinformation online for your project.

- A. use B. usefully C. useful D. usefulness

Question 21. Never buy things you don't need just because they are on.....

- A. sale B. sold C. sell D. selling

Question 22. Before I to the sports center, I will pick you up

- A. go B. had gone C. going D. went

Question 23. I'm fit as I oftenaerobics

- A. play B. do C. go D. dance

Question 24. The number of bus owners In recent years

- A. is increasing B. increased C. has increased D. have increased

Question 25. Nam's family has been living Ha Noi for twenty years.

- A. in B. on C. over D. at

PHẦN II: TỰ LUẬN

Put the verbs into correct form

Question 1: Mary offers (pay) for our meal as a thank you

→

Question 2,3: Last night, when we (talk) on the phone, the children (start) fighting and broke a window

→

Question 4: Jean disagreed (photograph) She often refused to have her photographs taken.

→

Question 5: He has arranged (meet) the visitors at the factory. It is necessary that he be on time.

→

Question 6: My best friend and I (know) each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.

→

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

Question 7: Are they doing their homework at the moment?

⇒ Is

Question 8: Living in a big city like London is so stressful.

⇒ It

Question 9: I was going to school yesterday, I met him.

⇒ When

Question 10: Why don't you go to the cinema with me?" asked Jonnie.

⇒ Jonnie suggested me

Find and correct the mistake in each sentence

Question 11: (A) Going shopping is (B) my most favorite thing (C) to do; (D) It's so boring and time consuming!

.....
Question 12: (A) Eating out in Vietnam (B) is (C) amazing cheap because it doesn't cost (D) much to have good meal at a nice place.
.....

Put the words into the correct forms

Question 13: The young man is, so everyone likes him. **HELP**

→

Question 14: One problem we often have with online shopping is that the.....may damage the items **SHIP**

→

Listen to Mai's presentation about her favourite hobby . Fill in each blank with one word you hear.

Question 15: Mai likesbooks in her free time

⇒

Question 16-17: Mai thinks books give you not onlybut also

⇒

Question 18: Mai thinks some books may be verybut you can buy them in a second hand bookstore.

⇒

PHẦN II: TỰ LUẬN -Lê (101,103,105,107)

Put the verbs into correct form

Question 1: to pay

Question 2,3: were talking / started

Question 4: to be photographed

Question 5: to meet

Question 6: have known

Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

Question 7: Is their homework being done at the moment?

Question 8: It is so stressful to live in a big city like London.

Question 9: When I was going to school yesterday, I met him.

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

Question 10: Jonnie suggested me going to the cinema with him

Find and correct the mistake in each sentence

Question 11 (B) my most - my least

Question 12: (C) amazing - amazingly

Question 13: helpful

Question 14: shipper(s)

Listen to Mai's presentation about her favourite hobby . Fill in each blank with one word you hear.

Question 15: reading

Question 16-17: knowledge/ entertainment

Question 18: expensive

Tiết 10: EXTRA PRACTICE OF READING SKILL

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

To practice more reading exercises with the topic “Shopping”

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.

- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

*

A. Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30 with a suitable word/ phrase from the box. There are *THREE* words/ phrases that you don't need.

less	tendency	thrift	on	traditional	more	brand	pressure
------	----------	--------	----	-------------	------	-------	----------

GEN Z SHOPPING HABITS

Generation Z (or Gen Z in short) are people who were born after 1996. They are more or less born with a phone in their hand. Three-quarters of Gen Z shop on their smartphones – more than any other generation. They search for products on sales through the (26) brand's app or website and receive discounts or coupons on their mobile devices. Unlike older age groups, Gen Z shoppers are (27) less likely to trust companies. Instead, they choose to follow influencers on Instagram, Tik Tok or YouTube. Since they frequently document their life on social media, lots of Gen Z feel a (28) pressure to always have new clothes. They look for unique items that can set them apart, but they don't have much money. That's why one-third of Gen Z like shopping at (29) thrift stores where they can buy clothes with better materials, trendier styles and lower prices. Teenage boys tend to spend most of their money (30) on video games and food, while teenage girls pay a lot of money for clothes and beauty products. They still seek out in-person experiences, too. In fact, Gen Z prefer to shop in a physical store for certain items like electronic devices and clothing.

B. Read the following email and complete the table with suitable information.


New message
— ↗ ✕

To

Subject

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about the tablet that I bought from your website on April 10th. It's a gold Galaxy Tab A7 and my order number is 256748. Unfortunately, there were some problems with the product.

First of all, I waited two weeks for the delivery, but you had promised it would be only 3 days. Secondly, when I opened the package, I realized that the color was wrong. I received a silver Galaxy Tab instead of the gold one. And there was a crack on the screen. Someone might have dropped the package. When I checked the accessories, I noticed that the USB wire was missing. Moreover, when I installed the apps to the tablet, it kept restarting many times. That was so annoying.

I would like Smart Tech to exchange it or send me a refund as soon as possible. I have enclosed a copy of my receipt. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Your faithfully,
Noah Diogo

SEND








⋮

Customer name:	Noah Diogo		
Order No.:	(31) <u>256748</u>		
Product name:	Galaxy Tab A7		
Day of purchase:	April 10th		
Problems:	With the delivery:	Took (32) <u>two/ 2 weeks</u>	
	With the item:	* wrong (33) <u>color</u>	
		* a crack on the screen	
		* no (34) <u>USB wire</u>	
		* restart many times when installing apps	
Requirements:	Exchange item or get a (35) <u>refund</u>		

C. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 40.

Online shopping can certainly be an awesome way to go. No lines, no traffic, no crowds of people. But is online shopping safer?

Experts says that online consumers may now be better protected than traditional shoppers, especially if they follow a few useful tips. First of all, make sure that you are on the site of a real company. Some thieves

have created websites that look like the real one just to get your information and money. The best way to check if a site is real is to look for the “s”, which stands for “secure”, in the “https” part of the website address bar. Another indication of a safe website is a special icon in the shape of a padlock which you can find on the browser bar. And it is better to shop with online companies that you know and trust.

Secondly, make sure your computer has a firewall and up-to-date antivirus software. Updating your software is one of the easiest things you can do to stop hackers from attacking your system and protect your personal information. Moreover, **beware** of links to deals that are too good to be true on social networking sites. If you have doubts, contact the sellers directly. Finally, keep the details of your purchase in a safe place. Save or print the receipt, your order confirmation number and the tracking number. If you have a problem with the order, this information will help you solve the problem quickly.

36. What is the best title of the passage?
 - A. Online shopping, pros and cons
 - B. How to be a smart online shopper**
 - C. Online vs traditional shopping
 - D. Steps to shop online
37. According to the passage, how do people check if the website is real?
 - A. The website should start with https:// and should have a padlock symbol.**
 - B. The website should have a firewall.
 - C. The website should be from a real company.
 - D. The website should be updated.
38. What does the letter “s” in “https://” stand for?
 - A. safe
 - B. strong
 - C. secure**
 - D. shopping
39. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. You should keep your antivirus program updated.
 - B. You shouldn’t believe deals on social networking sites.**
 - C. You should keep records of your confirmation number, tracking number and receipt.
 - D. You should shop on online stores that you know or trust.
40. The word ‘beware’ in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. look for
 - B. doubt
 - C. click on
 - D. be**

Tiết 11: PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

- To revise uses, verb forms and time markers of Present Continuous
- ☐ To practice related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher’s aids:** Student’s book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students’ aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

Hiện tại tiếp diễn:

Diễn tả hành động xảy ra *ngay tại thời điểm nói* hoặc xung quanh thời điểm nói.

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: các trạng từ thời gian: at the moment, at present, now - đều mang nghĩa là bây giờ, vào lúc này, ... và các câu mệnh lệnh: Be Quiet! - Yên lặng nào! Listen! - Nghe nào!, ...

Ex: My younger sister always does the washing-up after meals.

Em gái tôi luôn rửa bát sau mỗi bữa ăn.

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

My younger sister is doing the washing-up now.

Em gái tôi đang rửa bát.

❖ Khác biệt 2

Hiện tại tiếp diễn:

Diễn tả những *xu hướng* hay những hành động, sự việc mang tính chất *tạm thời* ở hiện tại

Ex: The Moon orbits the Earth. - (Sự thật hiển nhiên)

Mặt Trăng quay quanh Trái Đất.

She works in a hospital. - (Sự việc ổn định, lâu dài)

Cô ấy làm việc trong một bệnh viện.

She is working with Chinese doctors this month. - (Sự việc tạm thời)

(Tháng này, cô ấy đang làm việc với các bác sĩ người Trung Quốc.)

Hiện tại tiếp diễn:

Kế hoạch trong tương lai *có sự sắp xếp*

Ex: The train leaves at six a.m tomorrow.

Chuyến tàu khởi hành lúc 6 giờ sáng ngày mai.

The Bakers are leaving for Paris tomorrow.

Gia đình nhà Bakers sẽ khởi hành đi Paris ngày mai.

Hiện tại tiếp diễn:

Kết hợp với *always*, diễn tả sự *phản nản* về những hành động lặp lại gây khó chịu cho người khác

Ex: My father always goes to bed at 9 p.m.

Bố tôi luôn đi ngủ vào 9 giờ tối.

My father is always snoring.

Bố tôi suốt ngày ngáy.

CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG DÙNG Ở HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN

Các động từ thể hiện sự thay đổi hay xu hướng thì thường được dùng ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn: get (trở nên), fall (giảm), grow (tăng, phát triển), begin (bắt đầu), change (thay đổi), become (trở nên), improve (cải thiện, tiến bộ), increase (tăng)

Ex: Bill is getting taller this year.

Năm nay Bill đang dần cao hơn.

Demands for Christmas gifts are growing.

Nhu cầu mua quà Giáng Sinh đang tăng.

*

Complete the sentences using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. I (leave) _____ home at 7 o'clock every morning.
2. She (work) _____ in the Sales Department in London, but at the moment she (do) _____ a training course in Bristol.
3. Linda (clean) _____ her house every weekend.
4. He (try) _____ very hard in every game that he (play) _____.
5. Excuse me. I think that you (sit) _____ in my seat.
6. (you, listen) _____ to the radio very often?
7. Don't talk to me now. I (write) _____ an important letter.
8. Why (they, drive) _____ on the left in Britain?
9. It usually (rain) _____ here a lot, but it (not rain) _____ now.

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

10. What are you doing? - I (bake) _____ a cake at the moment.

X. Decide whether the following sentences are correct or incorrect.

1. He's having a bath at the moment.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

2. He's hating doing the heavy lifting.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

3. My roommate and I always share the housework equally.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

4. Jenny usually eats out because she is not knowing how to cook.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

5. I usually do the laundry, but I'm sick today so my brother does it.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

6. She's believing that men have to do housework as well.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

7. We are painting the living room for Christmas. It's really hard work.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

8. We get up at seven every morning, and then we are having coffee and a small breakfast.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

9. Sometimes I am watching American films on TV, but I'm not understanding the words.

A. Correct B. Incorrect

10. You do not eat much today. Are you ill?

A. Correct B. Incorrect

XII. Find ONE mistake in each sentence and fill in the blank with the correct word(s).

1. As a single mom, she have to be both the homemaker and the breadwinner.

2. My younger brother is unhappy that he makes the washing-up by himself.

3. My mom is busy today, so I prepare the meal for the whole family.

4. My father drives me to school every morning, but this week I go by bus.

5. Typically, the elderly is sent to a nursing home if they cannot take care of themselves.

XIII. Choose the correct options to complete the following sentences.

1. Why _____ you always _____ over spilt milk? I am tired of what you say.

A. are - crying B. do – cry C. do - drink

2. We are all in the garden for the monthly family gathering. I am preparing some omelets and eel soup for the whole family. They _____ us healthy.

A. are keeping B. keep C. will

3. Look! That girl is very attractive. - Yeah, she _____ me of an old friend of mine.

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

- A. reminds B. is reminding C. will remind
4. What ____ you ____? - Nothing. I am just trying to say that Laura won't be available this Sunday.
A. are - meaning B. do – mean C. are - meant
5. I will go to Frankfurt tomorrow. What time ____ the train from Berlin ____?
A. will – leave B. is - leaving C. does – leave
6. Which one do you prefer: the red or the black car? – I ____ the red car looks better.
A. am thinking B. think C. thought
7. Felix is very rich. He ____ a Mercedes.
A. is driving B. drives C. just drove
8. Only when he ____ truly sorry can I accept his apology.
A. feels B. is feeling C. will feel
9. Would you like some soup? - Wow. It ____ good. Can you get me some? Thanks.
A. is smelling B. is tasting C. smells
10. Will you accompany me to the graduation prom next Friday? - Yes, if nothing comes up. I ____.
A. am promising B. will promise C. promise

XIV. Complete the sentences using the Present simple or the Present Continuous.

1. The children must be in bed now. They (**not watch**) _____ TV because they are too tired.
2. Hi Betty. For what are you calling me now at 2 a.m.? - I (**need**) _____ your help now.
3. (**you, have**) _____ a map with you now?
4. Do you have a minute? - Sorry. I (**not have**) _____ time now.
5. In case someone (**call**) _____, tell them I am not home.

1. His mum (**always / do**) the laundry at 8 every evening
2. At the moment, he (**watch**) his favorite film on TV
3. Every day, Jane (**wash**) the dishes but today she (**do**) the washing up.
4. We divide the duties in our family. I (**cook**), my husband (**help**) with heavy lifting and my daughter (**take**) out the rubbish.
5. When everyone works together on household chores, it (**create**) a positive atmosphere for the family.
6. This shop usually (**offer**) the same discount every month
7. What (**he / do**)now. ? – He (**try**) to fix the computer.
8. The number of people who are homeless (**decrease**) dramatically this quarter.
9. My brother-in-law (**possess**) three restaurants in Ho Chi Minh City.
10. Her parents normally (**travel**) by plane but this holiday they (**travel**) by train.

Tiết 12: PRESENT PERFECT

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

- To revise uses, verb forms and time markers of Present perfect

- To practice related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

*

THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH (PRESENT PERFECT)

1. Dạng thức của động từ

Lưu ý

- * I/ You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều: have (có thể viết rút gọn thành 've)
 - * He/She/ I/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được: has (có thể viết rút gọn thành 's)
- Vp.p. trong bài này là quá khứ phân từ của động từ.

a. Dạng khẳng định

Động từ "be"

S + have / has + been +...

- Ex: She has been sick since Sunday,
Cô ấy bị ốm từ hôm Chủ nhật.
We've been friends for ten years.
Chúng tôi làm bạn được 10 năm rồi.

Động từ thường

S + have / has + Vp.p. + ...

- Ex: My money has been stolen. (*Câu bị động*)
Tiền của tôi bị mất rồi.
I have read this book three times.
Tớ đã đọc sách này 3 lần rồi.

b. Dạng phủ định

Động từ "be"

S + have not (haven't) / has not (hasn't) + been + ...

- Ex: My mother hasn't been back yet.
Mẹ tớ vẫn chưa về.
Laura and Peter haven't been in touch for years.
Lâu rồi Laura và Peter không liên lạc.

Động từ thường

S+ have not (haven't) / has not (hasn't) + Vp.p. + ...

- Ex: She hasn't called me yet.
Cô ấy vẫn chưa gọi cho tớ.
We haven't seen Jack since 2015.
Chúng tôi chưa gặp Jack kể từ năm 2015.

c. Dạng nghi vấn

Động từ "be"

Hỏi: Have / Has + S + been + ...?

Trả lời: Yes, S have/ has.

No, S haven't/ hasn't.

- Ex: Has she been well yet?

Cô ấy đã khỏe chưa?

Yes, she has.

Cô ấy khỏe rồi.

Động từ thường

Have/Has + S + Vp.p. + ...

Trả lời: Yes, S have/ has.

No, S haven't/ hasn't.

Ex: Have you repaired my laptop yet?

Cậu sửa máy tính của tớ chưa?

No, I haven't.

Tớ vẫn chưa sửa.

II. CÁC CÁCH DÙNG CỦA HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

1. Diễn tả một sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ nhưng kết quả vẫn còn ở hiện tại

Ex: My mom has tidied up my room. It looks neat now.

Mẹ tôi vừa mới dọn phòng của tôi. Bây giờ trông nó rất gọn gàng.

I have finished my homework. I feel really tired now.

Tớ vừa hoàn thành xong bài tập về nhà. Bây giờ tớ thực sự cảm thấy rất mệt mỏi.

2. Diễn tả một sự việc đã xảy ra và vẫn còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại

Ex: We have lived in this house for 10 years.

Chúng tôi đã sống ở ngôi nhà này được 10 năm rồi.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been married since last year.

Cô chú Smith đã là vợ chồng kể từ năm ngoái.

3. Diễn tả một sự việc đã xảy ra được bao nhiêu lần rồi tính đến thời điểm hiện tại.

Ex: I have watched this movie several times.

Tớ đã xem bộ phim này được mấy lần rồi.

I have been to Paris twice.

Tôi đã đến Paris hai lần rồi.

II. CÁC TRẠNG TỪ PHỔ BIẾN TRONG THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

1. ever (đã, từng)

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định và nghi vấn, sau trợ động từ và trước động từ chính

Ex: This is the first time I have ever been to Paris.

Đây là lần đầu tiên tớ tới Paris.

Have you ever been to Paris?

Bạn đã tới Paris chưa?

2. never (chưa từng)

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định nhưng mang nghĩa phủ định, đứng sau trợ động từ và trước động từ chính

Ex: I have never been to Paris.

Tớ chưa bao giờ đến Paris.

3. already (đã, rồi)

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định, sau trợ động từ và trước động từ chính

Ex: I have already been to Paris.

Tớ đã đến Paris rồi.

4. yet (chưa)

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- Dùng ở cuối câu nghi vấn và phủ định

Ex: I haven't been to Paris yet.

Tớ vẫn chưa tới Paris.

Have you been to Paris yet?

Bạn đã tới Paris chưa?

4. since + mốc thời gian/ thời điểm bắt đầu (kể từ khi)

Ex: I have known Sam since 2010.

Tớ biết Sam kể từ năm 2010.

5. for + khoảng thời gian được bao lâu rồi)

Ex: I have known Sam for three years.

Tôi đã biết Sam được ba năm rồi.

*

Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

- I ____ this washing machine for five years now. It looks old, but it still works well.
A. have B. had C. is having D. have had
- Have you ever read the Wuthering Heights? - Oh. That's my favourite. I ____ it many times, at least four.
A. read B. have read C. was reading D. used to read
- People's lives ____ a lot thanks to the inventions of these devices.
A. was changed B. has been changed C. have changed D. is changed
- She ____ volleyball at high school but she didn't like it.
A. has played B. played C. was playing D. has been playing
- The first actual robot ____ invented in 1961.
A. was B. has been C. used to D. were
- Where do you live? – I ____ in Boston. I ____ there for ten years now.
A. live – have lived B. live – am living C. have lived – live D. live – live
- Until now, the disease ____ over thirty thousand people worldwide.
A. has killed B. killed C. kills D. is killing
- Liverpool football club ____ 18 Premier League titles so far.
A. won B. used to win C. win D. has won
- I'm sorry. Mark isn't here now. He ____ to the post office.
A. went B. goes C. has been D. has gone
- ____ you ____ the shoplifter to the police yet?
A. Do – report B. Have – reported C. Are – reporting D. When – reported

VI. Determine whether the following sentences are Correct or Incorrect.

- Scientists have made significant achievements in medicine.
- The storm uproots the trees, so we cannot travel this road now.
- Our family has lived in this house when I was five years old.
- People use vaccination for a long time to prevent certain diseases.
- I have seen Julia three times this week. What a coincidence!
- I feel so relieved now. My father has found the key I lost this morning.
- I have had this laptop when I was a first year student.
- I'm still working on my assignments. I haven't finished them yet.

VII. Choose the correct verbs to fill the blanks.

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Brian called in sick yesterday morning. "You (1. call) _____ in sick five times this month", said his frustrated boss. Brian replied, "I'm sorry. My son (2.start) _____ day care last month and he (3. be) _____ sick since then. I am a reliable employee; and last year, I (4. not take) _____ any sick day."

Brian's boss, in a soft voice, said, "It's true. You (5. always finish) _____ your work on time and you (6. bring) _____ our company a lot of business since you (7. start) _____ working for us."

Brian said, "Last week, I showed Marlene the recent project I (8. work) _____ on. I (9. believe) _____ she can help me, for she (10. work) _____ on similar projects since she was hired." "OK. Get lots of rest and we'll see you soon.", replied his relieved boss.

VIII. Give the correct forms of the verbs given.

1. Why are you always putting your clothes in the wrong place? I _____ (tell) you so many times.
2. My favorite team _____ (lose) four matches since the beginning of the season.
3. Since the birth of smartphones, they _____ (replace) basic phones in almost every part of the world.
4. We're having special chicken soup for dinner. I _____ (buy) some fresh chicken on my way home yesterday.
5. The living room looks tidy now, my sister _____ (just, clean) it.
6. Alberto _____ (break) his leg, so he can't play football in two months.
7. I haven't seen Alex for a long time. The last time we _____ (meet) was at high school.

Tiết 13: Extra Practice of Reading Skills

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

To practice more reading exercises with the topic "International Organizations & Charities"

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

- A. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.*

RSPCA stands for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Founded in 1824, it is one of the oldest and largest animal welfare charity in the world. Its main aim is (26) _____ cruelty to animals by promoting their care and protection. It also ensures that pets, farm animals and wild animals are not harmed

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in any way. Here are some of the things that the organization does. Firstly, it rescues and treats animals. Every day of the year, the inspectors investigate cruelty complaints. If necessary, they will take animals away from harmful situations and make sure the animals get the (27) _____ and care they need. Secondly, the RSPCA has animal shelters across the country where stray animals are looked after until they can find a new home. (28) _____, it organizes campaigns on important issues in order to get a change in the law. In 2005, it succeeded in making fox hunting illegal. Through its campaigns, it also helps (29) _____ community awareness of animal welfare issues. What can you do to help the RSPCA? You can make a donation, adopt a homeless animal, or participate (30) _____ a variety of interesting fundraising events such as the Million Paws Walk or Cupcake Day. You can also join the RSPCA as a volunteer. There is voluntary work for everyone, however much or little free time you have.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 26. A. to support | B. to provide | C. to prevent | D. to give |
| 27. A. treatment | B. treated | C. treatable | D. treat |
| 28. A. However | B. In addition | C. Therefore | D. Although |
| 29. A. rise | B. deliver | C. teach | D. raise |
| 30. A. with | B. for | C. in | D. on |

B. Read the following passage and write short answers to each of the questions from 31 to 35.



Saigon Children's Charity CIO (saigonchildren) is a non-profit organization which works to bring a brighter future to disadvantaged and vulnerable children in Vietnam. It was set up in 1992, and its aim is to help disadvantaged children get a quality education and a fairer start in life. The organization works across Vietnam to overcome barriers to education for children. There are four main charitable projects. Firstly, it has built schools in remote areas where existing facilities become unsafe or unsuitable, and in areas where children must travel a long distance to school. Since 1993, saigonchildren has built 571 classrooms, as well as hygienic toilet and wash facilities, libraries and playgrounds. Secondly, it has provided over 41,000 children from disadvantaged backgrounds with scholarships including tuition fees, books, uniforms, stationary and social care. Saigonchildren has also supported over 10,000 young adults in difficult circumstances over the past 25 years. Thang Long Vocational Training School, which is fully funded by saigonchildren, offers young adults free classes in English, IT and soft skills. Last but not least, the Special Needs Education Program supports children with disabilities such as deafness, blindness or autism. In 2018, the organization received the Certificate of Merit from the Prime Minister of Vietnam in recognition of their work. People can help saigonchildren by making a donation, sponsoring a child for one year or volunteering in different projects.

31. When was *saigonchildren* founded?

→ **In 1992** _____

32. How many students have received scholarships so far?

→ **Over 41,000 children/ students** _____

33. What can students get from Thang Long Vocational Training school?

→ **Free classes in English, IT and soft skills** _____

34. What is the name of the program for disabled children?

→ **The Special Needs Education Program** _____

35. What was *saigonchildren* awarded in 2018?

→ **The Certificate of Merit (from the Prime Minister of Vietnam)** _____

C. Read the following passages about two famous fundraising events. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 40.

ICE BUCKET CHALLENGE

The Ice Bucket Challenge is a campaign to promote awareness of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) – also known as Lou Gehrig’s disease – and raise funds for research. A person makes a video of themselves dumping a bucket of ice water on their head, posts it on Facebook, Instagram or other social media sites, and then nominates a minimum of three people to do the same things within 24 hours or donate \$100 to the ALS Association. It quickly went from a fundraising campaign to a viral Internet sensation in July and August, 2014. According to the New York Times, more than 17 million people posted videos online, including former president George W. Bush. On August 29th, 2014, the ALS Association announced that the total donation had **exceeded** \$100 million.

WORLD’S BIGGEST COFFEE MORNING

World’s Biggest Coffee Morning is Macmillan Cancer Support’s biggest fundraising event. Each year, people all over the UK and worldwide host their own coffee morning. Coffee mornings can be held in homes, workplaces or schools. The first official event took place in 1990 with a simple idea: some people came together for a cup of coffee and a slice of cake, and made a donation to the organization to help support people living with cancer. It has grown into the biggest fundraising event of its kind and raised more than £275 million. In 2021 alone, World’s Biggest Coffee Morning raised £27 million. The official date in 2022 is Friday 30th September, but people can host theirs at any time. Companies also join in the event. For example, Marks and Spencer will donate 10% from sales of classic cakes and a selection of limited homeware products to Macmillan Cancer Support.

36. What is the purpose of the Ice Bucket Challenge?
A. To make people famous on social media sites.
B. To encourage people to post their videos online.
C. To make videos go viral on social media sites.
D. To raise public awareness of a disease.
37. Which statement is TRUE about the Ice Bucket Challenge?
A. People dump a bucket of ice water within 24 hours.
B. It’s an activity involving the pouring of a bucket of ice water over a person’s head.
C. Former president George W. Bush asked people to join in the event.
D. More than 17 million celebrities worldwide posted videos online.
38. The word ‘**exceeded**’ in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. been greater than B. included C. increased D. had
39. How much money has the World’s Biggest Coffee Morning raised so far?
A. £17 million B. £27 million C. £100 million **D. £275 million**
40. Which of the following statements is NOT true about World’s Biggest Coffee Morning?
A. Coffee mornings can take place in different places.
B. It raises money to help people fight cancer.
C. Coffee mornings are held on 30th September every year.
D. Companies as well as individuals take part in the event.

Tiết 14: The end-of-term test correction & feedback

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

T gives Ss the answer keys and explanations after the end-of-term

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explanations after the end-of-term

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

FIRST SEMESTER FINAL TEST

Note: Each correct answer earns 0.2 points.

I. PRONUNCIATION (0.8 points)

A. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. dust B. untidy C. refuse D. customer
2. A. promised B. decided C. provided D. donated

B. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. allow B. improve C. arrange D. **helpful**
4. A. generous B. **entertain** C. charity D. furniture

II. USE OF ENGLISH (3.8 points)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

5. Anna failed the last exam. Therefore, she was _____ to pass it this year. She studied really hard.
A. **determined** B. relaxed C. grateful D. exhausted
6. The main aim of our green group is to _____ the environment.
A. recycle B. donate C. **protect** D. raise
7. Student A: _____ any volunteer work?
Student B: Yes, I _____ at a soup kitchen in May.
A. Have you ever done / have volunteered B. **Have you ever done / volunteered**
C. Are you doing / volunteered D. Did you do / was volunteering
8. The government didn't _____ female athletes compete in the Olympics until 1900.
A. allow B. **let** C. have D. agree
9. According to USAID, about 62 million girls around the world don't have access _____ proper education and healthcare.
A. for B. with C. in D. **to**
10. I asked Josh to help me with the cooking, but he _____.
A. agreed B. **refused** C. offered D. arranged
11. If your laptop is still _____, they will replace the faulty parts free of charge.
A. on sale B. crashed C. **under warranty** D. restart
12. All donations to East Africa Hunger Relief Fund will _____ hunger relief efforts in five East Africa countries, including Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan.
A. **support** B. donate C. provide D. promise
13. Nothing bothers Sammy. She's very _____.
A. impatient B. helpful C. proud D. **easygoing**
14. Tony is such a nice kid. He always _____ to help out with the housework.
A. refuses B. **offers** C. enjoys D. asks

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

15. My brother has never **taken part in** a fun run before, so he was really excited.

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- A. set up **B. participated** C. organized D. supported

16. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is an organization which works to protect endangered animals.

- A. harm B. raise C. bring up **D. save**

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

17. Maria is really generous. She has already donated a lot of money to an organization which helps immigrants.

- A. kind **B. mean** C. charitable D. unfriendly

18. Frank's parents were so proud and delighted when he passed the final exam with flying colors.

- A. pleased B. joyful **C. dissatisfied** D. hopeful

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following exchanges.

19. After seeing the pollution of the ocean on holiday, I decided to join a campaign to rise public awareness of the problem.

- A B C **D**

20. I prefer reading non-fiction books than fiction; I like reading about things which actually happened.

- A **B** C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

21. Student A: I think everyone can do more to protect the environment."

Student B: _____

- A. Yes, I don't mind.
B. You can say that again.
C. I wasn't sure about that.
D. I often do too.

22. Student A: Excuse me, would you mind helping me? I can't open this door.

Student B: _____

- A. That would be great.
B. Could you give me a hand?
C. I suppose so.
D. Of course not!

23. Student A: How long have you collected stamps?

Student B: _____

- A. Five years ago. B. When I was in grade 5.
C. Since I have free time. **D. For five years.**

III. WORD FORMATION (0.4 points)

Write the correct forms of the words in brackets.

24. Throughout history, women have faced lots of barriers and gender discrimination. Despite these challenges, however, they have made amazing achievements in different fields. (ACHIEVE)

25. Don't be selfish. You should think of others first. (SELF)

IV. READING (3.0 points)

A. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

Sea Watch Foundation is a national organization which was (26) _____ in 1991. Its main aim is to improve the (27) _____ and protection of whales, dolphins and porpoises in British and Irish waters. Professional researchers work together with volunteers to identify and monitor the numbers and locations of these animals (28) _____ they can gain valuable knowledge of the ocean environment, the impact of climate change on the seas, the effects of chemical pollution, over-fishing and accidental capture in fishing gear. The project also increases awareness and understanding of marine mammals and the threats they face. Volunteers can work both in the office and in the field. There is also a (29) _____ of regional coordinators and volunteer observers all around the UK coastline. They provide data and support to *Sea Watch* through recording and reporting all sightings of whales, dolphins and porpoises. *Sea Watch Foundation* has also run courses (30) _____ over twenty years, making it one of the most experienced organizations for training observers and students interested in sea animals in the country. If you would like to be a volunteer, the most straightforward way to get involved is to contact the organization's co-ordinator in your area and join him or her for a sea watch. Anyone with enthusiasm and a pair of binoculars can take part in.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 26. A. found | B. supported | C. set up | D. made |
| 27. A. conservation | B. conserve | C. conservative | D. conserved |
| 28. A. in order to | B. so that | C. because | D. therefore |
| 29. A. relationship | B. link | C. network | D. connection |
| 30. A. in | B. since | C. during | D. for |

B. Read the following passage. For each of the questions from 31 to 35, write T if the statement is TRUE, F if the statement is FALSE and NI if there is NO INFORMATION on it.

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005) was an African- American civil rights activist. Ms. Parks was a 42-year-old worker in Montgomery, Alabama when she caught a bus on December 1, 1955. Shortly after she sat down, a white man got on the bus and had to stand. At that time, there were segregation laws which required African-Americans to make room for white passengers. Ms. Parks refused to comply with the bus driver's demands for her to move. She said, "No, I am tired of being treated like a second-class citizen". She was convicted of breaking the law. Therefore, she had to go to jail for one day and was fined \$10. However, her act of bravery sparked a famous bus boycott that lasted 381 days. It also led to the end of segregation laws throughout America's South. In 1956, the Supreme Court declared that African Americans could sit wherever they wanted. In 1964, the Civil Rights Act banned all racial discrimination in public places. The mayor of Detroit praised her courage and strength. He said she was a symbol of the civil rights movement. He also said: "Just by a simple act of sitting down she stood up for so many people". Ms. Parks is called *the mother of America's civil rights movement*. In 1999, the US Senate described her as *a living icon for freedom in America*.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 31. Ms. Parks agreed to give up her seat to the white passenger. | False ____ |
| 32. She was the first person to challenge America's segregation laws. | NI ____ |
| 33. She was arrested and imprisoned for 381 days. | False ____ |
| 34. Her act launched an event that changed the segregation laws of the country. | True ____ |
| 35. Ms. Parks was honored as 'a living icon for freedom in America' by the US Senate. | True ____ |

C. Read the following passage. Match the types of shoppers (A-E) to the suitable information (36-40).

Some people love shopping, some hate it, some do it quickly and some enjoy it. Overall, there are five common types of shoppers.

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A. The bargain hunter

Bargain hunters are not after a particular item, nor are they loyal to a specific brand. Price is their most important purchasing factor. They don't like to waste money, so they always shop around to find the best deal they can. They also look for special offers in the shops and online.

B. The well-informed scholar

They need to find out everything about a product before they buy it. They read reviews in magazines and blogs to check what people say, scan general pricing information and even talk to friends who own the products before visiting the store.

C. The impulse buyer

Unlike the well-informed scholars, the impulse shoppers make unplanned purchases based on items that attract them in the moment. They're not interested in all the details about a product. When they see something they like, they buy it. Maybe they don't need it, it's just so cute.

D. The loyalist

Shopping is easy for them because they always buy the same thing from the same brands. They know which shops they like; they only go to those stores and make regular purchases. The sales assistants might even know them by name and have a good relationship with them.

E. The man on the mission

Before entering the store, they already have a note of what to buy, and they stick to that. Shopping is not something they enjoy. They want the fastest and smoothest shopping experience, so they can leave the store and get back to doing other things. They might even place the order online and pick up the same day.

Which type of shoppers ...

36. doesn't like to change their shopping habits?

D _____

37. buys things that they don't need?

C _____

38. looks for the cheapest products?

A _____

39. wants lots of information about the product they want to buy?

B _____

40. doesn't want to spend much time on shopping?

E _____

V. WRITING (1 point)

A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.

41. In the past, women didn't have the right to vote in elections. (ALLOWED)

→ In the past, women **weren't allowed to vote in elections.**

→ In the past, women **weren't allowed to have the right to vote in elections.**

42. We started raising money for disabled students in this school two months ago.

→ We have **raised money for disabled students in this school for two months.**

43. "I was so delighted to win the competition", said Laura.

→ Laura said that **she had been so delighted to win the competition.**

B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.

44. Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe / give / speech / campaign meeting / be shot twice / from behind.

→ **Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was giving a speech at a campaign meeting when he was shot twice from behind.**

→ **While Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was giving a speech at a campaign meeting, he was shot twice from behind.**

45. Nuôi Em project / provide / nutritious meals / children / remote mountainous areas / since 2014.

→ **Nuôi Em project has provided nutritious meals to children in remote mountainous areas since 2014.**

VI. LISTENING (1 point)

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You will listen to two people talking about their voluntary work. Complete the table with suitable information. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER for each blank.

	Andrew	Erin
Name of the project	The (46) ____ Water _____ Project	The Bear Project
Location	Kakamega, Kenya	the Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center, India
Duration	(47) __ One/ A month _____	Three weeks
Working hours	8 a.m. – 2 p.m.	(49) __ 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. _____
Responsibilities	* Dig wells * Build and (48) ____ install _____ water filters	* Prepare and distribute food to bears * Do the gardening and plant trees * (50) ____ Fix _____ enclosures and facilities * Make hammocks

EXTRA QUESTIONS (1 point)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

51. Yolanda doesn't like doing crossword puzzles at all.
 A. Yolanda doesn't mind doing crossword puzzles.
 B. Doing crossword puzzles is Yolanda's least favorite hobby.
 C. Yolanda can't do crossword puzzles at all.
D. Yolanda can't stand doing crossword puzzles.
52. It's been a week since I last tidied my room.
 A. I was tidying my room last week.
B. I haven't tidied my room for a week.
 C. I didn't tidied my room since last week.
 D. I tidied my room for a week.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following questions.

53. Women in the UK started _____.
A. to fight for gender equality in 1903.
 B. asking for gender equality since 1903.
 C. to having gender equality from 1903.
 D. to earn gender equality before 1903.
54. He asked the teacher _____.
A. when American women had got the right to own property
 B. when did American women get the right to own property
 C. when American women got the right to own property
 D. when American women have got the right to own property
55. _____ I have ever received.
 A. It was better customer service than
 B. This is good customer service
C. This is the best customer service

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D. This customer service is better than

****End – Of – Test****

Audio scripts

Listening:

My name is Andrew and I'm working on the *Water Project* in Kakamega, Kenya. I'm working with twenty other volunteers for one month. For so many people in Kenya, clean and safe water is impossible to find. Every day, women and children have to walk miles to find water in streams and ponds which are full of dirty water, and then bring heavy water buckets back home. The new water system can change that. We work six hours every day, from 8 a.m. to around 2 p.m., then in the afternoon we are free for sightseeing, relaxing or travelling through this country. Our main responsibilities include digging wells as well as building and installing water filters so that the villages can have clean water.

I'm Erin and I'm working on the *Bear Project* at the Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center in India. I'm on the project for three weeks, and there are some amazing people there. There are five volunteers in a team. The work is interesting. Volunteers are trained and supervised by the experienced animal keepers. Every day, we start our work at 9 a.m. First, we prepare food for the bears. We cut fruits, load the food to trucks, then assist keepers to distribute food to the bears. Then, we help do the gardening and plant vegetables, flowers and small trees. We also fix the enclosures, facilities, and make hammocks for Sloth bears to rest in. It's hard work, but it's great to learn more about bears. Our work finishes at about 4 p.m.

Tiết 16: Review Adjectives of attitudes

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

To have further practice exercises on Adjectives of attitudes

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Women won the right _____ alongside men in military in 1948.
A. serving B. to serve C. served D. serve
- The Taliban don't let girls _____ access to further education in Afghanistan.
A. to have B. having C. had D. have
- Sojourner Truth was an African-American activist who dedicated her life to fighting for gender _____.
A. equally B. equal C. equality D. equalized
- Sojourner Truth will forever be remembered _____ her *Ain't I a Woman* speech in 1851.
A. as B. about C. in D. for
- Women couldn't _____ 200 years ago. Their husbands or other male relatives had control over their houses, lands or money they inherited.
A. own property B. have education C. have equal pay D. vote

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

10. In the past, women _____ to receive an education because no college or university would accept female students.
A. couldn't B. weren't allowed C. weren't let D. were able
11. Congratulations on winning the first prize! Your parents must be very _____ of you.
A. proud B. pleased C. excited D. satisfied
12. In 1883, hundreds of workers of Western Union Telegraph Company _____ for "equal pay for equal work" for its male and female employees.
A. voted B. gained C. campaigned D. allowed
13. For the last 100 years, women's history has been full of pioneers: women who fought for their rights, women who made great _____ in fields like science, politics, sports, literature and art.
A. achieving B. achievement C. achievers D. achievements
14. Mexican artist Frida Kahlo was famous _____ her paintings and drawings that explored gender, class and cultural identity.
A. with B. for C. among D. in

B. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

15. I'm really grateful for your help and support. Without you, I couldn't have finished my project.
A. pleased B. satisfied C. thankful D. proud
16. Amelia was so determined to become a pilot that she started working odd jobs to pay for flying lessons.
A. brave B. strong-willed C. delighted D. interested

C. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

17. Jack's parents were so proud of him when he was chosen for the national team.
A. pleased B. unpleasant C. contented D. ashamed
18. In 1935, Amelia Earhart became the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, although she was exhausted and ill after the flights.
A. energetic B. tired C. disabled D. worried

D. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

19. Susanne was really delighting at the chance to go to the Bolshoi Ballet Academy.
A B C D
20. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, a former Secretary-General of the UN, once said that achieving gender equality requires the engagement of women and men, girls and boys.
A B C D

E. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

21. Student A: Do you know that Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to graduate from medical school in the USA in 1849?
Student B: _____
A. She was so amazed.
B. Congratulations!
C. Really? I didn't know that.
D. That's a good one.
22. Student A: Both genders should be given equal rights to education, employment and healthcare.
Student B: _____
A. So do I.
B. I couldn't think.

C. That's meaningful.

D. I absolutely agree with you.

23. Student A: We all need to cooperate to fight against gender inequality.

Student B: _____

A. Me too.

B. I hold the same opinion.

C. I wasn't so sure about that.

D. I couldn't believe it.

Tiết 17: Reported Speech

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

To revise Reported Speech

☐ To practice related exercises of Reported Speech statements

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.

- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

*

REPORTED SPEECH

1. Statement: Câu tường thuật

Form:

S + asked / told sb + that + Mệnh đề lùi thì

Ex: "I will come back tomorrow" Mary said.

Mary said that she would come back the next day.

Note: said => said that / said to sb => told sb that

2. Command: Câu yêu cầu, đề nghị

Form:

S + asked / told + sb + (not) + to V

Ex: "Don't talk in class" The teacher said to us.

The teacher told us not to talk in class.

3. Yes / No Questions

Form:

S + asked + (sb) + if / whether + Mệnh đề lùi thì

Ex: "Can you speak English, Diep?" I asked.

I asked Diep if she could speak English.

4. Wh-Question

Form:

S + asked + (sb) + Wh + Mệnh đề lùi thì

Ex: "Where are you from?" He asked me

He asked me where I were from.

5. Không lùi thì

Form:

S + V (hiện tại) + (sb) + Mệnh đề không lùi thì

Ex: "I'm very exhausted now" she says.

She says she is very exhausted now.

*** BẢNG LÌ THÌ**

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Simple present	Simple past
Present continuous	Past continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect
Simple past	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Future (will/shall)	Future in the past (would/ should)
Near future (be going to V)	Was/were going to V
Can May Must Needn't	Could Might Had to Didn't have to

*** BẢNG LÌ TRẠNG NGỮ**

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
ago	before (earlier)
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next day the following day the day after
yesterday	the previous day the day before
next + N	the following + N the N + after
last + N	the previous + N the N + before

Change into the reported speech.

1. He said "I have already read this book".

2. Tom said to his sister "I want to buy a gift for our mother".

3. Mrs Brown said "Where are they living?"

4. "Do you know the girl over there?" Tom said.

5. Mother said "Nam, why don't you go to bed?"

6. "May I use your telephone?" said my neighbor.

7. The manager said "Come into my office, please?"

8. "Do not get off the bus while it's going" said the driver.

9. She asked the little boy "Take a look at yourself in the mirror!"

10. "Don't put your elbow on the table!" he said.

II. Put the correct word for the sentences below.

deforestation	preserve	greenhouse effect	fossil fuels
damage	depletion	pollute	global warming

1. The _____ occurs when the earth's atmosphere traps certain gases such as carbon dioxide as well as water vapour. This makes the earth's surface warmer.

2. _____ is harm or injury that makes something less valuable or able to function.

3. To _____ is to keep and protect something from damage, change or waste.

4. _____ are non-renewable energy sources such as coal, fuel oil and natural gas formed from dead plants and animals underground.

5. _____ is the gradual increase of temperature on the earth's surface due to greenhouse effect.

6. _____ is the using up or reducing something like energy or resources.

7. To _____ is to make air, water, or soil dirty or unclean.

8. _____ is the removal or cutting down of all trees in an area for urban use and farm lands.

Tiết 18: Reported Speech

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

To revise Reported Speech

☐ To practice related exercises of Reported Speech statements

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. Jack asked me _____.
A. where do you come from? B. where I came from
C. where I come from D. where did I come from?
2. She asked me _____ I liked pop music.
A. when B. what C. if D. x
3. The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
4. I wanted to know _____ return home.
A. when would she B. when will she C. when she will D. when she would
5. Claire told me that her father _____ a race horse.
A. owns B. owned C. owning D. A and B
6. What did that man say _____?
A. at you B. for you C. to you D. you
7. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ raining there.
A. is B. were C. has been D. was
8. The builders have _____ that everything will be ready on time.
A. promised B. promise C. promises D. promising
9. The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
10. The last time I saw Linda, she looked very relaxed. She explained she'd been on holiday the _____ week.
A. ago B. following C. next D. previous
11. Fossil fuels which are non-renewable pollute the air and cause air _____.
A. pollution B. solution C. contaminate D. consumption
12. Recycling provides a method of reducing the amount of waste materials that gets to the landfills - thus _____ it less probable for environmental pollution to take place.
A. making B. doing C. causing D. trying
13. If wastes are thrown _____, they can cause pollution in water, land and air.
A. inappropriately B. disappointingly C. eco-friendly D. favourably
14. Trees not only bring nature to urban areas, but they also help clean the air by absorbing pollutants, _____ oxygen, _____ water, and grow food.
A. to provide - to save B. to provide - save C. providing - saving D. provide - save
15. Air pollution is such a serious _____ that it has been a direct factor in the _____ of millions of people each year.
A. threat - death B. threat - deaths C. threaten - death D. threaten - deaths
16. Sometimes it's better not to buy something new, and buy it _____ instead.
A. used B. usable C. use D. useful
17. He asked the children _____ the river.
A. don't pollute B. if they don't pollute C. not to pollute D. not polluting
18. They asked me how many students _____ in the school.
A. there were B. were there C . there are D. are there

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

19. He told me that ____.

- A. he would participate in the conservation campaign yesterday
- B. he had participated in the conservation campaign the previous day
- C. he participated in the conservation campaign the previous day
- D. he has participated in the conservation campaign the previous day

20. He asked, “Why did she write the article on conservation?”

He asked why ____.

- A. she had written the article on conservation
- B. she has written the article on conservation
- C. she wrote the article on conservation
- D. did she write the article on conservation

VI. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. The (A) deplete of the ozone layer (B) is not (C) a good thing (D) for the Earth.
2. We (A) need (B) to protect the (C) environmental for the (D) next generation.
3. Deforestation will lead (A) to the extinction of rare (B) animal due to the loss of (C) their habitats, and (D) extreme floods and land erosion.
4. (A) Worldwide rainforest (B) preserve has (C) been the aim (D) of many environmentalists.
5. (A) Person should (B) make efforts to preserve the environment (C) for the sake of (D) themselves and their children.
6. Environmental (A) pollute is (B) one of the greatest and most urgent (C) problems in modern (D) times.
7. Many countries (A) have signed up to international agreements (B) which aim (C) to reduce the negative (D) impaction of climate change.
8. (A) Any amateur (B) gardener knows (C) plantation need two things (D) to survive: sunlight and water.

Tiết 19: SIMPLE PAST AND MODAL VERB PASSIVE

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

To practice more related exercises on verb forms and sentence writing

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

MODAL VERBS IN PASSIVE VOICE

ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIẾU TRONG CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

Active:

S +	can / may / must	+ V
	have to	
	used to	
	ought to	
	should	

Passive:

S +	can / may / must	+ be	+ V ₃
	have to		
	should		
	used to		

**ought to
should**

Ex: The manager should sign these contracts today.

These contracts should be signed by the manager today.

. **Complete the sentences with "will, shall, would, could, can, must, should, may, might"**

1. _____ you talk to your parents before you decide to join the police forces, Mai?
2. You _____ pick those flowers. Don't you see the sign?
3. Some people think married women _____ pursue a career.
4. Remember to bring a raincoat with you. It _____ rain later.
5. My brother is good at cooking and he _____ cook very delicious food.
6. We _____ stop when the traffic lights are red.
7. _____ school boys study needlework and cookery? - Yes, of course.

II. Choose the correct passive modals to complete the sentences.

1. A child **mustn't be given/ should not be given** everything he or she wants.
2. He **might be presented/ may be presented** with an award for his hard work on gender equality.
3. The entire lake **can be seen/ should be seen** from their flat on the 7th floor.
4. Efforts **should be made/ can be made** to offer all children equal access to education.
5. Sunrise **might be observed/ can be observed** in the early morning hours.
6. I think everybody **should be provided/ must be provided** with equal access to health service.
7. My brother **may be asked/ will be asked** to join the police forces.
8. Our teacher told us that all of our assignments **must be written/ should be written** in ink.
9. The afternoon meeting **must be postponed/ might be postponed** because three of five committee members are unable to attend.
10. Children **should not be allowed/ can't be allowed** to play violent video games.
11. Milk **should be kept/ must be kept** in the fridge or it will go sour.
12. Important work **will be done/ can be done** first.

Tiết 20: SIMPLE PAST AND MODAL VERB PASSIVE

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. **Language knowledge & skills**

To practice more related exercises on verb forms and sentence writing

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

MODAL VERBS IN PASSIVE VOICE

ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIỂU TRONG CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

Active:

	can / may / must	
	have to	
S +	used to	+ V

ought to should
--

Passive:

S +	can / may / must have to should used to ought to should	+ be + V₃
-------------------	--	------------------------------------

Ex: The manager should sign these contracts today.

These contracts should be signed by the manager today.

. Complete the sentences with "will, shall, would, could, can, must, should, may, might"

1. _____ you talk to your parents before you decide to join the police forces, Mai?
2. You _____ pick those flowers. Don't you see the sign?
3. Some people think married women _____ pursue a career.
4. Remember to bring a raincoat with you. It _____ rain later.
5. My brother is good at cooking and he _____ cook very delicious food.
6. We _____ stop when the traffic lights are red.
7. _____ school boys study needlework and cookery? - Yes, of course.

II. Choose the correct passive modals to complete the sentences.

1. A child **mustn't be given/ should not be given** everything he or she wants.
2. He **might be presented/ may be presented** with an award for his hard work on gender equality.
3. The entire lake **can be seen/ should be seen** from their flat on the 7th floor.
4. Efforts **should be made/ can be made** to offer all children equal access to education.
5. Sunrise **might be observed/ can be observed** in the early morning hours.
6. I think everybody **should be provided/ must be provided** with equal access to health service.
7. My brother **may be asked/ will be asked** to join the police forces.
8. Our teacher told us that all of our assignments **must be written/ should be written** in ink.
9. The afternoon meeting **must be postponed/ might be postponed** because three of five committee members are unable to attend.
10. Children **should not be allowed/ can't be allowed** to play violent video games.
11. Milk **should be kept/ must be kept** in the fridge or it will go sour.
12. Important work **will be done/ can be done** first.

TIẾT 21: EXTRA PRACTICE OF READING SKILL

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

To practice more reading exercises with the topic "Gender Equality"

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

I live in a neighborhood near the city center. I don't want to live in the suburb! I like living near shops and restaurants. People usually (26) _____ two things about my neighborhood. There is a café on every corner and it is very green. I especially like *Blueprint* – a lovely outdoor café with a small flower garden (27) _____. I often sit at the weekend and enjoy a cup of coffee. There are many parks and squares in the neighborhood. The parks are very (28) _____ with children, students and other people who live nearby for walking, relaxing and playing sports. I guess the people here love being outdoors. I haven't lived in this neighborhood very long, but I can see it's a real (29) _____ – everyone knows each other. They are friendly and welcoming to newcomers, too. That's why I could fit in really quickly when I moved to this area. It's also got great nightlife. There is a variety of restaurants which serve food from many parts of the world. It's easy to find French, Italian, Chinese and Thai restaurants, and they are of good quality. There are lots of small art (30) _____ and theatres, too. I find this neighborhood beautiful and interesting. Living in this place is amazing to me!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 26. A. notice | B. look | C. watch | D. see |
| 27. A. which | B. who | C. where | D. that |
| 28. A. famous | B. full | C. popular | D. widespread |
| 29. A. league | B. community | C. society | D. group |
| 30. A. stores | B. factories | C. buildings | D. galleries |

B. Read the following passage. For each of the questions from 31 to 35, write T if the statement is TRUE, F if the statement is FALSE and NI if there is NO INFORMATION on it.

GIVING BACK TO YOUR COMMUNITY

Although you may have busy lives, helping the community is something that you should always make time for. Giving back not only helps you feel good, but it also brings many benefits to those around you. By participating in those meaningful voluntary activities, you can also make new friends, connect with the community, learn new skills, and even develop your career. There are many ways to give back to the community.

Cleaning up your neighborhood is helpful to both the community and the environment. By picking up trash and doing some yard work, you can make your area a more pleasant place to live. Neighborhood cleanup is proof that even small acts of kindness can make a huge difference.

Another way is to care about your neighbors and the people around you. By taking some time to get to know your neighbors, you can find out more about the challenges they face and develop ways to help them. Whether the solution is planning a budget, doing some grocery shopping, or even having a brief chat, a little effort can make a real change in their lives.

If you have some extra money on hand, then consider donating a small amount to a local charity. Before you do, however, make sure that your charity of choice is a real one. Even by donating your unwanted possessions, you can help someone in need. You may also consider donating unwanted items to charity shops, or contributing unused food to a food bank.

31. Helping the community is beneficial to both the community and the volunteers. **True** _
32. You can help the neighbors simply by spending time talking to them or helping them buy groceries. **True** _
33. You can make donations to charity only when you have a lot of money. **False** _
34. It is not easy to find a real and reliable charity to give donations to. **NI** _
35. Donating fruits and vegetables is not a good idea. **False** _

C. Read the following passage. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 40.

A community is a group of people who live close to each other. In this day and age, however, online communities are the fastest-growing ones. A **virtual** community is one whose members interact with each other mainly via the Internet. These communities get people with similar interests together so that they can share their interests or help each other in different ways.

Virtual communities can just be for fun, but many of them have a serious purpose. For instance, many women who are soon-to-be moms can now get support and advice from others who have experience or those who are expecting their children. Similarly, many people join a virtual community for educational purposes. MOOCs, or massive open online courses, are places where people can join an educational course using the Internet.

In some online communities, members not only communicate with each other online, but they may also meet up in the real world. For example, people interested in cosplay may use online communities to organize cosplay conventions where members can dress up and meet with others. Many of these communities cross international borders. *Book Crossing*, a social networking site for book-lovers, has members in 132 different countries.

Moreover, some online communities care more about improving the real community that they live in. *Street Bank* is a virtual community where real-life neighbors can offer to help each other out by lending things like sports or cooking equipment, or by doing up their houses or gardens.

36. What does the word “**virtual**” in the first paragraph mean?

- A. on Facebook **B. online** C. in real life D. offline

37. Who joins the same virtual community?

- A. People with the same jobs
B. People who own the same things so they can have fun together.
C. People who share similar interests or care about the same things.
D. People who care about others.

38. Why do people join MOOCs?

- A. To learn an online course**
B. To read comic books.
C. To communicate with teachers online.
D. To borrow barbecue equipment.

39. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. People can get support and advice from a virtual community.
B. *Book Crossing* is a local virtual community for those who like reading.
C. There are many reasons why people join a virtual community.
D. Sometimes members of a virtual community meet up in person.

40. Which virtual community may help you repair your house?

- A. *Street Bank*** B. *Book Crossing* C. MOOCs D. Cosplay

TIẾT 22: RELATIVE CLAUSE

1. Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to...

. Language knowledge & skills

To revise Relative Clauses and practice more related exercises

2. Teaching aids and materials

- **Teacher's aids:** Student's book projector / interactive whiteboard /TV (if any), PowerPoint slides.
- **Students' aids:** Workbook, Notebook.

3. Procedures

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. **Who:** dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, sau Who là "be/V".

Ex: The man is Mr. Pike. He is standing over there.

=> The man **who** is standing over there is Mr. Pike.

2. **Whom:** dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, sau Whom là "a clause".

Ex: That is the girl. I told you about her.

=> That is the girl **whom** I told you about.

Note: Whom làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

3. **Which:** which dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: The dress is very beautiful. I bought it yesterday.

=> The dress **which** I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

Note: Which làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

4. **That:** là đại từ chỉ cả người và vật, đứng sau danh từ để làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: This is the book. I like it best.

=> This is the book **that** I like best.

Note: + Sau dấu phẩy không bao giờ dùng **that**

+ That luôn được dùng sau các danh từ hỗn hợp (gồm cả người lẫn vật) **everything, something, anything, all little, much, none** và sau dạng so sánh nhất.

5. **Whose:** là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu. Whose đứng trước danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật và thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu hoặc sở hữu cách trước danh từ. Sau whose là 1 danh từ.

Ex: John found a cat. Its **leg** was broken.

=> John found a cat **whose leg** was broken.

II. RELATIVE ADVERBS

1. **When:** dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ thời gian, When được thay cho **at/on/in** + **danh từ thời gian** hoặc **then**.

Ex: May Day is a day. People hold a meeting on that day.

=> May Day is a day **when** people hold a meeting.

2. **Where:** dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, When được thay cho **at/on/in** + **danh từ nơi chốn** hoặc **there**.

Ex: Do you know the country? I was born.

=> Do you know the country **where** I was born?

3. **Why:** dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ lí do. **Why** thay cho **for which**.

Ex: I don't know the reason. She left him alone.

=> I don't know the reason **why** she left him alone.

. **Complete the sentences, using relative clauses.**

1. On the classroom blog, a teacher can upload video and image illustrations on specific subjects, **which/ who** can help students learn easily.

2. Parents **whose/ who** have to pay for mobile devices may be happy with the new method of teaching and its benefits.

3. Students will enjoy doing many activities, including games, puzzles, **who/ whose** purposes are the development of team spirits.

LESSON PLAN – ENGLISH 10 GROUP

4. Several students **which/ who** are able to touch and interact with the smart table at the same time will work together more effectively.
5. The learning applications **which/ who** students can participate in using the smart table will encourage them to work together to solve problems.
6. There are interactive activities **which/ who** are available to be downloaded from the Internet.
7. The smart table has been used in several schools, **which/ who** brings many benefits to our students.
8. It is an electronic device **which/ who** students can start using as soon as the teacher has turned it on, without a lot of training earlier.
9. Teachers **which/ who** introduce activities to the whole class can work with smaller groups on the smart table to introduce discussions about the subject matter.
10. The applications **which/ who** come with the smart table can help students learn various subjects at school.

. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. I see some girls ____ are pretty.
A. whom B. which C. who D. they
2. Give back the money ____ you took.
A. it B. who C. whom D. which
3. He was killed by a man ____ friends we know.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. that
4. He spoke to the messengers with ____ you were leaving.
A. which B. whom C. whose D. that
5. We captured a town ____ is in Spain.
A. whom B. where C. which D. it
6. The farmers ____ we saw were in the field.
A. whose B. which C. they D. whom
7. The women ____ I gave the money were glad.
A. to whom B. to that C. for whom D. for that
8. I know a boy ____ name is John.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. that
9. The man ____ you sent to the general has reported the victory.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. he
10. I saw those slaves ____ had been led to the city.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. who