

## **I. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES:**

### **1. The past simple with wish**

1.1 S + wish + S' + - (be/am/is/are...too...) → weren't so... : It is too hot in our classroom.

→ We wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (V-(s/es) → didn't + V : My friends come to class too late.

→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (can't + V) → could + V : I can't dance as beautifully as my pen pal.

→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (will + V) → wouldn't + V : The coming test will be very long.

→ We wish \_\_\_\_\_

(→ Dấu hiệu: next , the next..., tomorrow, in the future, coming ...)

1.2. S + wish + S' + - (be /am not / isn't / aren't) → were : I am not the fastest runner in my school.

→ I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (don't / doesn't + V) → V2 / V-ed : They don't give him that good job.

→ He wishes \_\_\_\_\_

- (can't + V) → could + V : She can't stay out late with her friends.

→ She wishes \_\_\_\_\_

- (won't + V) → would + V : The next test won't be easy for us.

→ We wish \_\_\_\_\_

### **2. Present perfect tense:**

1. The children have never visited an orphanage before.

→ This is \_\_\_\_\_

2. The last time he saw his little girl was 20 minutes ago.

→ He last \_\_\_\_\_

→ He hasn't \_\_\_\_\_

→ It's been 20 minutes since he \_\_\_\_\_

→ The last time his little girl \_\_\_\_\_

→ His little girl was last \_\_\_\_\_

→ His little girl hasn't \_\_\_\_\_

→ It's been 20 minutes since his little girl \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Passive voice

5. Most female teachers wear ao dai to school.

→ Ao dai \_\_\_\_\_

6. Most people in Vietnam wore ao dai in the 18th century.

→ Ao dai \_\_\_\_\_

7. Most students in the world have studied English.

→ English \_\_\_\_\_

8. Most students in the world will speak English in class.

→ English \_\_\_\_\_

9. Most countries on the earth should plant more trees.

→ More trees \_\_\_\_\_

10. They are going to modernize most schools in the city.

→ Most schools in the city \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Prepositions of time:

1. \_\_\_ Easter Sunday

2. \_\_\_ 4th July, 1776

3. \_\_\_ Tuesday

4. \_\_\_ my birthday

5. \_\_\_ September

6. \_\_\_ winter

7. \_\_\_ 12 o'clock

8. \_\_\_ Christmas

9. \_\_\_ the weekend

10. \_\_\_ the end of the week

10'. \_\_\_ the end, ...

11. \_\_\_\_\_ the week

**Exercise: Put in the correct preposition (choose in / on / at). If no preposition is needed put in "X"**

1) \_\_\_\_\_ last week I worked until 9pm \_\_\_\_\_ every night. (à \_\_\_ until \_\_\_)

2) The trees here are really beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ the spring. (à \_\_\_)

3) I'll see you \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday afternoon then. (à \_\_\_)

4) Shakespeare died \_\_\_\_\_ 1616. (à \_\_\_)

5) She studies \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (à \_\_\_)

6) John is going to buy the presents \_\_\_\_\_ today. (à \_\_\_)

7) In my hometown, the shops open early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. (à \_\_\_)

8) She met her husband \_\_\_\_\_ 1998. (à \_\_\_)

9) The party is \_\_\_\_\_ next Saturday. (à \_\_\_)

10) We are meeting \_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning. (à \_\_\_)

11) I often get sleepy \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon. (à \_\_\_)

12) His daughter was born \_\_\_\_\_ the 24th of August. (à \_\_\_)

13) Mobile phones became popular \_\_\_\_\_ the nineties. (à \_\_\_)

14) Luckily the weather was perfect \_\_\_\_\_ her wedding day. (à \_\_\_)

5. Adverb clauses of result: "so..."

It was raining, so we did not go out. = (vì thế...)

1. The orphans are ill treated; therefore, they always look sad.

→ As \_\_\_\_\_

→ The orphans \_\_\_\_\_

2. We didn't have a steamer to cook sticky rice cakes; therefore we had to buy some for Tet.

→ Since \_\_\_\_\_

→ We didn't \_\_\_\_\_

3. Paul is rich; therefore, he doesn't have to work hard.

→ Paul doesn't \_\_\_\_\_

→ Paul is so \_\_\_\_\_

→ Paul is such \_\_\_\_\_

4. The present is quite big to fit inside the bag.

→ The present is too \_\_\_\_\_

→ The present is not \_\_\_\_\_

→ The present is so \_\_\_\_\_

→ It is such \_\_\_\_\_

5. Your bag was extremely heavy, so I couldn't pick it up.

→ Your bag was too \_\_\_\_\_

→ Your bag was not \_\_\_\_\_

→ Your bag was so \_\_\_\_\_

→ Your bag was such \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Modal verbs with if (and if-1)

### Forms Usage

If + S + V(s,es), S + Will / can / may + Vo Đk có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Exercise: Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If we meet at 9:30, we (have) \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of time.

2. What (happen) \_\_\_\_\_ if I press this button?

3. I can vote for her if I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ there in time tomorrow.

4. If you go to Paris, where you (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. If you (swim) \_\_\_\_\_ in this lake, you'll feel calmer.

6. The flight will be cancelled if the fog (get) \_\_\_\_\_ thick.

7. If the milkman (come) \_\_\_\_\_, they may buy two liters of milk.

8. Unless you go out off my house, I (call) \_\_\_\_\_ the police.

9. We'll have a long way to walk if we (run) \_\_\_\_\_ out of petrol here.

10. Unless he (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ a lie, his wife will get mad at him for buying that expensive car.

11. You'll get ill if you (not change) \_\_\_\_\_ your wet clothes.
12. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ able to walk faster if she doesn't wear high-heel shoes.
13. I (not buy) \_\_\_\_\_ things on the internet if I don't know the service well.
14. Dan (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ safely if he drives carefully.

**Rewriting:**

1. Don't swim so far or you will kill yourself.  
→ If \_\_\_\_\_
2. Eat more vegetables or you won't be healthy.  
→ If \_\_\_\_\_
3. Read more books and you will improve your knowledge soon.  
→ If \_\_\_\_\_
4. Don't consume too much red meat or you will face a risk of cancer.  
→ If \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Direct and reported speech**

1. "I am fed up with my lessons."  
→ The girl said that \_\_\_\_\_
2. "Update your lessons!"  
→ I asked the girl \_\_\_\_\_
3. "Don't learn your lessons parrot-fashion."  
→ I asked the girl \_\_\_\_\_
4. "Do you read many books?"  
→ I asked the girl \_\_\_\_\_
5. "How many books do you buy every year?"  
→ I asked the girl \_\_\_\_\_
6. "I can speak a little Vietnamese."  
→ Mr Lam said (that) \_\_\_\_\_
7. "Say something in Vietnamese, please!"

→ The teacher asked Mr Lam \_\_\_\_\_

8. "Don't laugh when saying!"

→ The teacher asked Mr Lam \_\_\_\_\_

9. "Will you learn how to write Vietnamese?"

→ The teacher asked Mr Lam \_\_\_\_\_

10. "How many days a week can you go to school?"

→ The teacher asked Mr Lam \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Tag questions:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Minh doesn't get up late, \_\_\_\_\_?

2. Let's walk to school, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Your car was not cheap, \_\_\_\_\_?

4. Lisa lost her ID, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. You can help me, \_\_\_\_\_?

6. We aren't wrong, \_\_\_\_\_?

7. Hung recognized me, \_\_\_\_\_?

8. Keep quiet, \_\_\_\_\_?

9. There are some cars in the yard, \_\_\_\_\_?

10. Cars don't cost much, \_\_\_\_\_?

11. Mary has never been to Hanoi, \_\_\_\_\_?

12. Children must sleep early, \_\_\_\_\_?

13. I didn't annoy you, \_\_\_\_\_?

14. Nobody likes a liar, \_\_\_\_\_?

15. They wrote to you, \_\_\_\_\_?

16. Don't step on shoes, \_\_\_\_\_?

**II. Rearranging.**

1. students of their school / uniforms encourages students / I think wearing / to be proud of being //

à \_\_\_\_\_

2. helps students feel / wearing casual clothes / choose their favorite style and size / comfortable as they can // . à

3. where people coming / a multicultural city / New York is / from all over the world live / . / à

4. over the next few / places of interest in the city / as well as many other / days they visited Cu Chi Tunnel / . / à

5. She wrote to / her meeting with / her pen pal last week / tell her mother about / ./

à \_\_\_\_\_

6. my exam thanks / from my English teacher / to the encouraging letters / I could pass // ./

à \_\_\_\_\_

7. classes at 108 Trang Thi Street / if you want / English, we can / to improve your / help you with // ./

à \_\_\_\_\_

8. without permission could / exchange students / who work off-campus / home immediately / be sent / . / à

9. exchange students in / can work part-time / twenty hours a week while / the United States / attending classes // ./

à \_\_\_\_\_

10. to speak a foreign / others at / language with / Academic of Language? / why not learn // ./ à

11. November / the English, French / Foreign Language Council / and Chinese courses at /start on 3rd // ./

à \_\_\_\_\_

12. offer language courses / their English / to exchange students / many universities / to help them improve / . / à

13. test before they get / required to pass / foreign students are / an English speaking / a job on campus / . /

à \_\_\_\_\_

14. about courses and fees / you can phone / more information / at 8278787 for / Academic of Language // ./

à \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Rewriting.

1. Young children often played outdoors 30 years ago.

à Young children used \_\_\_\_\_

2. I want to buy an iPhone XS Max but I can't afford it.

à I wish I had enough \_\_\_\_\_

3. They might find another planet for people to live on.

à Another planet \_\_\_\_\_

4. The students haven't had a class meeting for two weeks.

à The students last \_\_\_\_\_

5. When he was young, he often swam across that river.

à He used \_\_\_\_\_

6. What a pity! There are not any swimming pools in our neighborhood.

à We wish \_\_\_\_\_

7. The friendliness of Hanoians really impressed Maryam and her friends.

à Maryam \_\_\_\_\_

8. They started studying English five years ago.

à They have \_\_\_\_\_

9. My uncle often went picnicking when he was a young man.

à My uncle used \_\_\_\_\_

10. I am unhappy because I have never been the best student in my class.

à I wish \_\_\_\_\_

11. The storm destroyed the town completely two days ago.

à The town \_\_\_\_\_

12. We haven't eaten Italian food for ten years.

à It is \_\_\_\_\_

13. "Why do you ask me so many questions?" She asked her younger brother.

à She asked her younger brother \_\_\_\_\_

14. You should pay your electricity bill on time.

à Your electricity bill \_\_\_\_\_

15. Tom is no longer busy with his homework.

à Tom used \_\_\_\_\_

16. Don't use so much fossil fuel or there will be nothing left for future generations.

à If we \_\_\_\_\_

17. They must repair that old primary school as soon as possible.

à That old primary school \_\_\_\_\_

18. The boys don't play games all day in their rooms any more.

à The boys used \_\_\_\_\_

19. The manager said to Miss Thy, "Can you speak any foreign languages apart from English?"

à The manager asked Miss Thy \_\_\_\_\_

20. She asked me, "When will you finish all your work?"

à She asked me \_\_\_\_\_

21. Department stores are more expensive than corner stores.

à Corner stores are not \_\_\_\_\_

22. I'm sorry I can't help you with your homework.

à I wish \_\_\_\_\_

23. "How many languages can you speak?" The examiner asked me.

à The examiner asked me \_\_\_\_\_

24. The children are excited about having a party on Teachers' Day.

à The children are looking \_\_\_\_\_

25. They are going to repair that primary school soon.

à That primary school \_\_\_\_\_

26. We usually played outdoors all day 30 years ago.

à We used \_\_\_\_\_

27. The manager said to Miss Thy, "Can you speak something in Vietnamese, please?"

à The manager asked Miss Thy \_\_\_\_\_

28. She asked me, "How much time will you need to finish that project?"

à She asked me \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. VOCABULARY: From UNIT 1 to UNIT 5**

1. What have they done to \_\_\_\_\_ the ao dai? (modern)
2. \_\_\_\_\_, we visit our relatives and friends on New Year's Day. (Tradition)
3. In the 1990s the worldwide \_\_\_\_\_ situation got worse. (economy)
4. Have you ever seen a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ jeans? (embroider)
5. In the 18th century, jean cloth was made \_\_\_\_\_ from cotton. (complete)
6. The designers made \_\_\_\_\_ styles of jeans in the 1960s. (difference)
7. Did you enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere in the pagoda? (peace)
8. His new car is very \_\_\_\_\_. I like it. (impress)
9. The library will be \_\_\_\_\_ opened by the local MP. (office)
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ welcomes correspondence from readers. (edit)
11. Is English a \_\_\_\_\_ second language of Vietnamese people? (compel)
12. What are the \_\_\_\_\_ between Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City? (differ)
13. I really don't like wearing \_\_\_\_\_ pants very much. (bag)
14. These shoes are very nice and she is wearing them \_\_\_\_\_. (convenient)
15. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ for all motorcyclists to wear helmets when riding? (compel)
16. The teachers should make all the subjects more \_\_\_\_\_ to students. (interest)
17. I'd like a shirt with short sleeves. I always wear short-\_\_\_\_\_ shirts. (sleeve)
18. She always dresses very \_\_\_\_\_ when she goes to the party. (attractive)
19. It was late, so we \_\_\_\_\_ gathered things and walked home. (hurry)
20. I would like some \_\_\_\_\_ about your school. (inform)
21. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ that interesting English course. (attendance)
22. She needs your \_\_\_\_\_ before the examination. (encourage).
23. We \_\_\_\_\_ meet for a drink after work. (occasion).
24. That \_\_\_\_\_ was very strict with the candidates. (exam)
25. I went to the \_\_\_\_\_ store to buy something. (grocer)
26. I'm sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ with that bad plan. Let's try another way. (agree)
27. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ that interesting English course. (attendance)

28. I love the beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside. (scene)
29. I am ready to supply more \_\_\_\_\_ information. (person).
30. They are \_\_\_\_\_ eggs over there. (collection)
31. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ traveler because he has traveled a lot. (experience)
32. \_\_\_\_\_, we missed the last bus and arrived there too late. (Fortunate)
33. I find the journey to the village very relaxing and \_\_\_\_\_. (interest)
34. We have well- \_\_\_\_\_ teachers here. (qualify)
35. The story was in Tuesday's \_\_\_\_\_ of the New York Times. (edit)
36. Workers nowadays really need \_\_\_\_\_ experience. (practice)
37. Thanks to the Internet, you can access to the world's \_\_\_\_\_. (develop)
38. He thinks that watching TV is time - \_\_\_\_\_. (consume)
39. The Internet is still \_\_\_\_\_ for poor families. (cost)
40. I like watching the news because it is very \_\_\_\_\_. (inform)
41. The next stage in the development of television is \_\_\_\_\_ TV. (interact)
42. The Internet has \_\_\_\_\_ developed and become part of our daily life. (increase)
43. Is there too much \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet? (violent)
44. Have you read her \_\_\_\_\_? (respond)
45. The Internet also has some \_\_\_\_\_. (limit)
46. Town \_\_\_\_\_ used to be very popular before newspapers were invented. (cry)
47. would go through city streets ringing a bell and shouting the \_\_\_\_\_ news as they were walking. (late)
48. People enjoy interesting programs on TV in an \_\_\_\_\_ and convenient way. (expensive)
49. You can watch a \_\_\_\_\_ of local and international programs on different channels. (vary)
50. \_\_\_\_\_ are able to ask questions about the show by using their remote controls. (View)
51. Please \_\_\_\_\_ to our questions. (response)
52. I can also \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends and relatives by means of e-mail or chatting. (communication)
53. For me, the Internet is a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ of modern life. (invent)
54. Nobody can deny the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Internet in our life. (beneficial)

55. Summer is a good occasion for kids to \_\_\_\_\_ the net. (exploration)
56. She spent most of her time \_\_\_\_\_ as she didn't know which website was useful for her. (wander)
57. The Internet is used for many purposes (edu \_\_\_\_\_ – com \_\_\_\_\_ – entertain \_\_\_\_\_ and comme \_\_\_\_\_)
58. Do you find the Internet \_\_\_\_\_? (use)
59. The risks are various, such as spam or \_\_\_\_\_ junk mail, and personal information leaking. (electron)
60. You must be \_\_\_\_\_ while enjoying surfing the net. (alertness)
61. I'm doing an \_\_\_\_\_ about the important dates of the media. (assign)
62. Where and when did the first \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper appear, Dad? (print)
63. Do you know when the telegraph was \_\_\_\_\_, Chau? (invent)
64. Two forms of news media that \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 20th century are radio and newsreels. (appear)
65. Television became \_\_\_\_\_ viable in the 1950s. (commerce)
66. The Internet became a major force in \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid- and late 1990s. (journalist)

### **Word Forms – HKI - dĩa cho thi TS10**

1. TV \_\_\_\_\_ are advertisements in which goods and services are promoted. [commerce]
2. My sister is wearing a T-shirt of the latest model. She always dresses \_\_\_\_\_. [fashion]
3. One of the things that make our country \_\_\_\_\_ is the East Sea. (beauty)
4. I love her voice. She always speaks to me \_\_\_\_\_. (soft)
5. Everyone loves him because he is \_\_\_\_\_ to others. (help)
6. It's not easy to \_\_\_\_\_ all new words you come across when reading. (memory)
7. Their time spent in the countryside provided the \_\_\_\_\_ for their novels. (inspire)
8. The newspaper is published \_\_\_\_\_. You can get it every day. (day)
9. I never receive any \_\_\_\_\_ to my email from her. (respond)
10. What were the reasons for the worldwide \_\_\_\_\_ crisis? (economy)
11. We can store necessary \_\_\_\_\_ in a 4GB USB. (inform)
12. Fashion \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy an interesting, well-paid job. (design)
13. We take \_\_\_\_\_ in being students of one of the most famous schools in this city. (proud)
14. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ between the ao dai nowadays and the one 100 years ago? (different)

15. The government has plans to \_\_\_\_\_ this city. (modern)
16. Those boys are \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to. (interest)
17. Teenagers are now \_\_\_\_\_ dressed. (fashion)
18. It is still a bit \_\_\_\_\_ to use the Internet in everyday life. (cost)
19. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ at tourist attractions in Ho Chi Minh city. (sightseeing)
20. She drives \_\_\_\_\_, so she has never caused an accident. (care)
21. The Internet has helped students study more \_\_\_\_\_. (effect)
22. I am thankful to my teacher who always gives me lots of \_\_\_\_\_ to better my knowledge. (courage)
23. My pen pal was really \_\_\_\_\_ by the beauty of Ha Long Bay. [impress]
24. Both competitors are \_\_\_\_\_ strong and fast. [surprise]
25. A large number of car accidents are caused by fast and \_\_\_\_\_ driving. [care]
26. Could you send me details of courses for \_\_\_\_\_, who have never learnt English before. [begin]
27. Ba's family and Liz had a very \_\_\_\_\_ day in the countryside last weekend. [enjoy]

**\* Further practice: Use the correct form of the word given in parentheses:**

1. Nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ can ask questions about the shows on TV by using remote controls. (view)
2. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ the net when I have free time. (exploration)
3. The local authority has admitted that modern medical facilities are still \_\_\_ to people living in the remote area. (access)
4. I find television not only \_\_\_\_\_ (entertain) but also \_\_\_\_\_. (inform)
5. May I have some \_\_\_\_\_ about the English course? (inform)
6. Some people say that playing online games is time - \_\_\_\_\_. (consume)
7. Thanks to television, people can enjoy interesting programs in an \_\_\_\_\_ and convenient way. (expense)
8. Town \_\_\_\_\_ used to be very popular before newspapers were invented. (cry)
9. The next stage in the \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of television is \_\_\_\_\_ TV. (interact)
10. Studying abroad is still \_\_\_\_\_ for many students in Vietnam. (cost)
11. Libraries are helpful in \_\_\_\_\_ children's love for books. (develop)
12. The internet is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ of modern life. (invent)
13. Everyone has \_\_\_\_\_ which are hardly recognized by themselves. (limit)

14. Online shopping has \_\_\_\_\_ developed all over the world. (increase)
15. We must do something to \_\_\_\_\_ standards of living in remote areas. (good)
16. Schools \_\_\_\_\_ experience a shortage of teachers in this country. (nation)
17. We should \_\_\_\_\_ our natural resources by recycling used things. (economy)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ of smart phones have always gone up these years. (sell)
19. I am thankful to my teacher who gives me a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to better my life. (courage)
20. We find it \_\_\_\_\_ to go on a picnic in a rainforest. (interest)
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very attractive job nowadays. (advertise)
22. The singer always \_\_\_\_\_ dresses, so she looks attractive. (fashion)
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ looked so strict that I forgot everything I've learnt. (examine)
24. My teacher often \_\_\_\_\_ me to practice speaking English every day. (courage)
25. It is always \_\_\_\_\_ and useful for us to listen to different points of view. (interest)
26. The Sea Games is \_\_\_\_\_ held once every two years. (office)
27. Their house is \_\_\_\_\_ decorated. (beauty)
28. She likes to spend time \_\_\_\_\_ her home. (beauty)
29. The two departments work \_\_\_\_\_ of each other. (dependent)
30. The study results of those students are always \_\_\_\_\_ high. (impress)
31. Most of the schools in our city have been \_\_\_\_\_. (modern)
32. That was an \_\_\_\_\_ performance of such a young tennis player. (impress)
33. He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ me with his extensive knowledge of Maths. (impression)
34. Let us \_\_\_\_\_ for the victims of this terrible disaster. (prayer)
35. The teacher's teaching method has \_\_\_\_\_ his students to study better. (inspiration)
36. The countryside attracts a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. (picnic)
37. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ tours around Da Lat. (sight)

**V. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.**

1. The next \_\_\_\_\_ in the development of television is interactive TV.

A. part B. stage C. performance D. media

2. The Kien Thuc Ngay Nay is widely read by \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers and adults.  
A. both B. between C. just D. but
3. Before newspapers were \_\_\_\_\_, town criers would go through city and shouted latest news.  
A. invention B. inventor C. inventing D. invented
4. People can watch a variety of local and international programs \_\_\_\_\_ different channels.  
A. in B. at C. for D. on
5. Nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ can watch many interesting programs \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
A. viewer /thanks to B. watcher /thanks for C. watchers /thanks to D. viewers /thanks to
6. Remote controls are used \_\_\_\_\_ with TV.  
A. to interact B. to interacting C. interact D. interacted
7. Lien: “Do you like watching sports, Trung?” – Trung: “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
A. Yes, I’d like to. B. No, I’m not.  
C. Not really. Some of them are so violent. D. No problem.
8. Noone can \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits of the Internet in our life.  
A. refuse B. accept C. deny D. explore
9. How much time do you spend \_\_\_\_\_ the web a day?  
A. responding B. listening C. surfing D. posting
10. The Internet has \_\_\_\_\_ developed and become part of our every day.  
A. increase B. increasing C. increased D. increasingly
11. Thanks to the Internet, I can communicate with friends and relatives by \_\_\_\_\_ of email or chatting.  
A. response B. development C. interaction D. means
12. Although the Internet has many advantages, it also has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. limit B. limitation C. limitations D. limited
13. I spend most of my time wandering on the Internet as I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_ website is useful for me.  
A. which . where C. why D. when
14. The first printed newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in China in the 7th or 8th century.  
A. invented B. appeared C. consumed D. explored

15. We will go on a \_\_\_\_\_ trip to Da Lat.

A. three days B. three-days C. three-day D. three day

16. Loan is very busy tonight \_\_\_\_\_ she can't go out with me.

A. however B. but C. although D. so

17. "Call me when you arrive in Hawai!" – "\_\_\_\_\_". Don't worry"

A. Yes, I will B. No, I don't C. Yes, I do D. No, I won't

18. "Do you like movies?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Yes, we have B. I'd like it C. Yes, quite a lot D. OK. I'm fine

19. "How do you do?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Fine, thanks B. How do you do? C. It's OK D. So so

20. "I've never been to New York before." – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. I have, too. B. So do I C. Neither do I. D. I haven't, either.

21. "What time shall we leave?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. I wish we were earlier. B. Let them go tomorrow.

C. Eight o'clock will be OK. D. Well, I don't like the time

22. "Merry Christmas, Hoa!" – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. You the same B. Merry Christmas! C. You're welcome D. No, thanks

23. "May I go out for a while?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Yes, you will B. Yes, you may C. Yes, of course D. Yes, you are

24. "Can we get to the beach on foot?" – "You must be joking! It's a \_\_\_\_\_ drive from here."

A. two hours B. two-hours C. two-hour D. two hour

25. \_\_\_\_\_ the next few days, Maryam visited some mosques in Hanoi.

A. In B. Of C. Above D. Over

26. The song was famous \_\_\_\_\_ the 1990s.

A. for B. between C. on D. in

27. \_\_\_\_\_ fish, he also enjoys other kinds of seafood.

A. In addition to B. Beside C. Addition D. Additional

28. \_\_\_\_\_ the end, Maryam said that she loved Hanoi very much.

- A. At      B. In      C. Till      D. For

29. The three boys often help Mr. Parker \_\_\_\_\_ farm work.

- A. on B. for C. at D. with

30. It was hot \_\_\_\_\_ I turned on the air- conditioner.

- A. so B. so far C. so on D. so that

31. It \_\_\_\_\_ them 15 minutes to walk to the nearest police station.

- A. spent B. made C. took D. got

32. Viewers can watch a \_\_\_\_\_ of interesting programs on TV nowadays.

- A. lots B. many C. variety D. plenty

33. Don't open the door, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. do you B. can you C. could you D. will you

34. She put the bag here, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. did she B. didn't she C. does she D. doesn't she

35. Sailors from Genoa in Italy wore clothes which \_\_\_\_\_ from jean cloth.

- A. were made B. was made C. were making D. was making

36. She has taught English \_\_\_\_\_ 10 years.

- A. in B. for C. since D. from

37. The examiner \_\_\_\_\_ me if I could speak Japanese.

- A. spoke B. said C. talked D. asked

38. The bridge was built \_\_\_\_\_ June, 2007.

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

39. Wearing uniforms helps students feel equal \_\_\_\_\_ others.

- A. for B. with C. on D. to

40. He read the article on the website, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. doesn't he B. didn't he C. did he D. does he

41. Churches, pagodas, temples and mosques are places of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. friendship B. history C. worship D. media

42. The English 9 textbook \_\_\_\_\_ ten units.

A. comprises B. consists C. divides D. depends

43. Wearing uniforms is compulsory in most Vietnam's schools.

A. dependent B. required C. simple D. paid

44. He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a course in art and design.

A. pick B. take C. go D. write

45. Art is \_\_\_\_\_ in that school, but English is compulsory.

A. optional B. required C. applied D. popularity

46. The sign at the \_\_\_\_\_ to that area says "No Parking"

A. access B. place C. entrance D. sight

47. The Pikes have stayed \_\_\_\_\_ Hue \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

A. at / in B. in / for C. in / since D. on / at

48. Nowadays more and more people shop \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.

A. on B. by C. in D. about

49. Students are supposed to be able to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ English fluently at RMIT university.

A. with B. in C. by D. at

50. We must know enough basic English words to be able to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ foreigners.

A. at B. to C. with D. in

51. There is a shrine \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain.

A. on B. in C. with D. to

52. It often gets cold \_\_\_\_\_ winters.

A. on B. in C. at D. to

53. The examination is coming soon, \_\_\_\_\_ we are very busy now.

A. because B. so C. though D. but

54. I was going to write to Maryam \_\_\_\_\_ I lost her address.

A. but B. however C. and D. so

55. I am studying hard \_\_\_\_\_ enter a good high school.

A. so that B. because of C. so as D. in order to

56. The man asked me \_\_\_\_\_ he could smoke there. I said to him that he shouldn't smoke there.

A. if B. because C. why don't D. why not

57. Mark felt very tired after the trip and we did, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. too B. so C. either D. neither

58. My aunt didn't like durians and \_\_\_\_\_ did I.

A. neither B. so C. too D. either

59. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the faucet after use.

A. switch on B. turn off C. look out D. set off

60. I have been \_\_\_\_\_ my lost key for hours but I haven't found it yet.

A. looking for B. going on C. turning on D. taking care of

61. You should eat less \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be overweight.

A. but B. and C. or D. because

62. She isn't English \_\_\_\_\_ she speaks it very fluently

A. therefore B. however C. but D. so

63. Miss Anne is working late next Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ she won't come to the party on Friday night.

A. so B. but C. because D. therefore

64. He missed the test last week \_\_\_\_\_ he will have to do it next week.

A. so as to B. so C. however D. moreover

65. I'd love to play soccer \_\_\_\_\_ I have to finish my assignment first.

A. or B. but C. and D. because

66. Maryam is learning Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_ she likes it very much.

A. although B. but C. so D. because

67. The bus dropped everyone \_\_\_\_\_ at the parking lot.

A. off B. up C. down D. on

VI. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in the following passage.

1. Lan's Malaysian pen pal, Razali Maryam, was staying with Lan last week. On Maryam's first day in Ha Noi, Lan \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (14) Hoan Kiem Lake. Like Kuala Lumpur, Ha Noi is a \_\_\_\_\_ (14) modern city.

Over the next few days, the girls visited Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum, the History Museum and the Temple of Literature, \_\_\_\_\_ (15) many beautiful parks and lakes in Ha Noi.

\_\_\_\_\_ (16) Friday, Maryam wanted to visit the \_\_\_\_\_ (17) on Hang Luoc Street because she is an Islamist. Lan used to visit \_\_\_\_\_ (18) the mosque on her way to primary school. However, this was Lan's first visit. She enjoyed the peaceful atmosphere while Maryam was praying.

13. A. got her to B. takes her to C. gets her to D. took her to

14. A. busier than B. the busiest C. busy D. interesting

15. A. as well as B. as many as C. as much as D. as soon as

16. A. Over B. On C. And D. In

17. A. pagoda B. church C. mosque D. Buddhist center

18. A. pass B. across C. through D. past

2. Malaysia is a country in South East Asia. It is a member of the ASEAN. It consists \_\_\_\_\_ (13) thirteen states and three federal territories (13 bang và ba lãnh thổ liên bang). It is \_\_\_\_\_ (14) into two regions, known as West Malaysia and East Malaysia. It has a tropical \_\_\_\_\_ (15). It is the world's biggest producer of palm oil, and it exports rubber, tin and gas. In addition to Islam, the country's official \_\_\_\_\_ (16) there are Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity. Malaysian people speak Bahasa Malaysia as a mother \_\_\_\_\_ (17). It is the language of \_\_\_\_\_ (18) in all secondary schools. English, Chinese and Tamil are also widely spoken in this country.

13. A. at B. in C. of D. for

14. A. comprised B. divided C. impressed D. corresponded

15. A. climate B. weather C. region D. territory

16. A. region B. religion C. population D. language

17. A. decision B. mosque C. impression D. tongue

18. A. attraction B. association C. instruction D. production

3. For centuries, poets, writers and musicians have \_\_\_\_\_ (13) the ao dai in poems, novels and songs. The ao dai is the traditional dress of Vietnamese women. It consists of a long silk tunic that is slit on the sides and worn \_\_\_\_\_ (14) loose pants

\_\_\_\_\_ (15), it was frequently worn by both men and women. The design and \_\_\_\_\_ (16) used for men were different from those used for women. Nowadays, women usually wear it, especially \_\_\_\_\_ (17)

\_\_\_\_\_ (18) on special occasions. However, many Vietnamese women today often prefer to wear modern clothing at work, because it is more comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ (18).

13. A. inspired B. polluted C. mentioned D. motioned

14. A. in B. on C. above D. over

15. A. Tradition B. Traditional C. Traditionally D. In traditional

16. A. material B. clothing C. clothes D. martial

17. A. in B. on C. at D. of

18. A. convenience B. inconvenience C. convenient D. inconvenient

4. Lan wanted to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ an English course at the Royal English College, and last week she had an oral examination there. During the exam, the examiner asked Lan a lot of questions. First, she asked about her personal (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Then Lan (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to answer some questions about her purposes of (16) \_\_\_\_\_ English, the ways she learned English in Viet Nam, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ she would use English in the future, and so on. In the end, the examiner told Lan to read a passage. The examiner also said to Lan that if she wanted to attend the course, she had to pass the (18) \_\_\_\_\_ examination.

13. A. go B. reach C. make D. attend

14. A. details B. members C. candidates D. fees

15. A. must B. had C. might D. should

16. A. to learn B. learned C. learning D. learns

17. A. what B. which C. how many D. how

18. A. write B. writes C. written D. wrote

5. It was a beautiful Sunday. My friends and I (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to go on a picnic in the countryside. We (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to the countryside and walked for about 20 minutes to the picnic site (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a river. After putting down the blankets and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ out the food, we started to take some photos together and then ate the food.

After the meal, we played some games such as "What song is it?" and "Blind man's buff". In the afternoon we went fishing and enjoyed a picnic (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the river bank under the trees.

When we looked at the time, it was nearly 6.30 pm, so we hurriedly gathered things and ran to the bus stop. We were lucky enough to catch the last bus and we arrived home very late in the evening. We were very tired (18) \_\_\_\_\_ we had a very enjoyable day.

13. A. went B. decided C. made D. attended

14. A. took B. bought C. sold D. left

15. A. over B. by C. next D. at

16. A. laying B. lain C. laid D. lying

17. A. with B. in C. between D. on

18. A. so B. therefore C. but D. if

6. A student exchange program is a program in which students from a secondary school or university study \_\_\_\_\_ (13) at their institution's partner institutions, so the program may involve international travel, but does not necessarily require the student to study outside their home country. The term "exchange" \_\_\_\_\_ (14) that a partner institution accepts a student, but does not \_\_\_\_\_ (15) mean that the students have to find a counterpart from the other institution with whom to exchange. Exchange

students stay \_\_\_\_\_ (16) a host family or in a designated place \_\_\_\_\_ (17) as a hostel, an apartment, or a student lodging for the program vary by the country and institution. Participants fund their participation via scholarships, loans, or (18) \_\_\_\_\_

13. A- inside B- indoor C- outdoor D- abroad

14. A- makes B- means C- thinks D- considers

15. A- necessity B- necessary C- necessarily D- unnecessary

16. A- on B- for C- with D- from

17. A- so B- like C- for D- such

18. A- self-study B- selfie C- selfish D- self-funding

7. It was a beautiful Sunday. My friends and I decided to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ on a picnic in the countryside. We (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to the countryside and walked for about 20 minutes to the picnic site (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a river bank. After putting down the blankets and \_\_\_\_\_ out the food, we started to take some photos together and then ate the food.

After the meal, we played some games such as "What song is it?" and "Blind man's buff". In the afternoon we went fishing and enjoyed a picnic by the river (17) \_\_\_\_\_ a big old tree.

When we looked at the time, it was nearly 6.30 pm, so we hurriedly gathered things and ran to the bus stop. We were lucky enough to catch the last bus and we arrived home very late in the evening. We were very tired (18) \_\_\_\_\_ we went to bed straightaway.

13. A. join B. go C. make D. attend

14. A. stepped B. bought C. sold D. caught

15. A. over B. in C. next D. on

16. A. laying B. lain C. laid D. lying

17. A. with B. in C. under D. about

18. A. so B. however C. but D. if

VII. True or False.

1. Brunei is a southeast Asian country consisting of two separated regions, which are nearly surrounded by the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah. It has a total area of 5,765 square kilometers (about 2,200 square miles). This makes it one of the smallest countries in the world. It is about 57 times smaller than Vietnam. On September 29, 2018 Brunei has a population of 435,361. Like Vietnam, Brunei has a tropical climate. The weather is hot for most of the year. Twice a year there is a rainy season, from October to February and from May to June. During this time there is a monsoon (a wind that blows from the south-west in summer, bringing heavy rain, and the north-east in winter). Thanks to oil and gas exports, Brunei is one of the richest countries in the world, with a higher GDP per capita than countries like the USA, Germany, and Japan. Its unit of currency is the Bruneian dollar (BND), which is divided into 100 cents. There are several religions in Brunei, about 83% of the population is Islamic, around 7% is Buddhist, and less than 3% is Christian and less than 4% represents other faiths.

19. Brunei shares border with Malaysia.

20. Brunei's total area is 5,765 square miles.

21. Vietnam is about 57 times larger than Brunei.

22. It doesn't rain much in summer in Brunei.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The history of Brunei, a southeast Asian country.

B. A brief introduction of Brunei. C. A brief introduction of Brunei's wealth, one of the best of the world.

D. Some similarities between Brunei and Vietnam.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Islam is the biggest religion in Brunei.

B. Brunei has more Islamists than the United States, Germany or Japan.

C. Like Malaysia, Brunei is divided into two regions known as West Brunei and East Brunei.

D. There are only three religions in Brunei.

2. If you ask someone why they wear jeans and they reply "because jeans are comfortable," they are lying to you and also lying to themselves. Jean cloth is a tough and rugged material that usually makes the wearers more or less uncomfortable. However, the material is very strong so it does not wear out easily. In the 18th century jean cloth was made completely from cotton and is perfect for workers, cowboys and miners as these people needed clothes which lasted a long time. Jeans became popular in the 1930s when Hollywood started making cowboy movies in which famous actors wore jeans. Then, in the 1950s teenagers realized that jeans would make them look cool and impressive, so more and more people began to wear jeans. In the 1980s jeans finally became high fashion clothing with different styles. Since then, jeans have never been out of fashion and if people say that jeans are "comfortable" they mean "psychologically comfortable", not "physically comfortable".

19. Clothes made from jean cloth are quite durable.

20. Jean cloth is soft and pleasant to touch.

21. Workers, cowboys and miners needed strong clothes for work.

22. The jeans fashion was also inspired by Hollywood film stars.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Physical work in the US in the 18th century. B. The formality of jeans in the past. C. The inconvenience of jeans. D. The reason why people love jeans.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. People who wear jeans usually lie.

B. Jeans used to be a kind of clothes for physical work.

C. Jeans are cool, impressive and physically comfortable.

D. People who wear jeans usually lie about their clothes.

3. Jean cloth has been used in America since the late 18th century. The word Jeans comes from "Genes"- a name given by the French to the sailors from Genoa where the cotton trousers were made. In the time of the Gold Rush, in America in the 1800s, gold miners needed clothes that were strong and did not tear easily, so jeans were their favorite. In the 1960s, many universities and college students wore jeans. Designers made different styles of jeans to match the 1960s' fashions: embroidered jeans, painted jeans and so on... In the 1970s more and more people started wearing jeans because they became cheaper. In the 1980s jeans finally became high fashion clothing, when famous designers started making their own styles of jeans, with their own labels on them. Sales of jeans went up and up. But in the 1990s the worldwide economic situation got worse, and the sale of jeans started growing.

19. Embroidered jeans and painted jeans were some of the 1960s' fashions.

20. In the 1970s, jeans were too expensive to wear.

21. Jeans didn't use to be accepted at universities and colleges.

22. Because of the world economic situation in the 1990s, the sale of jeans continued growing.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

A. where word Jeans comes from.

B. American fashion designers and their styles of jeans. C. why gold miners used to prefer jean cloth.

D. some periods of the history of jeans.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Embroidered jeans and painted jeans were quite expensive in the 1960s.

B. Embroidered jeans were more popular than painted jeans in the 1960s.

C. The world experienced a recession in the 1990s.

D. Embroidered jeans and painted jeans were more popular than any other jeans in the 1960s.

4. Wan is an exchange student in the United States staying with the Parkers. It is a summer program, so he doesn't go to school. However, he meets a lot of new friends and enjoys doing community service. Between 5.30 and 6.30 from Monday to Friday, Wan does something different. He cooks dinner for all the Parker

family: Mr. Parker, Mrs Parker, Joe and Emma. Mrs Parker said, "I think it's important for teenagers to learn how to cook. It's an important skill to help them in daily life. First I taught Wan how to cook easy meals like pizza or egg and chips. Then he started using recipes in my cookery books. Yesterday he made vegetable soup. It was very good." Wan said, "I love cooking and I'm really good at it. None of my friend cook. I don't know why, it isn't difficult and it's great fun."

In the past Wan didn't help out at home and his mum wasn't very happy with him. Today, things are different She must be very happy to learn that Wan has been able to cook.

19. Mr. Parker and Mrs. Parker are Wan's parents.

20. Wan is enjoying his summer as an exchange student.

21. Mrs. Parker thinks learning cooking is good for teenagers.

22. Wan could cook quite well before having the summer program.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Wan's family.
- B. Wan's host family. C. Wan learns to cook as an exchange student.
- D. The story of Wan's host family.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Wan's vegetable soup was not successful.
- B. Wan's mum was not good at cooking, too.
- C. Wan's ability to cook will be a nice surprise to his mum.
- D. Wan's Math is not very good.

5. A short-term exchange program is also known as summer or cultural exchange program. These focus on homestays, language skills, community service, or cultural activities. High school and university students can apply for the programs through various governmental or non-governmental organizations that organize the programs. A short-term exchange program lasts from one week to three months and doesn't require the student to study in any particular school or institution, while a long-term one lasts from six to ten months or up to one full year. Typically, guest students coming to the United States are expected to stay with a host family so as to benefit an intensive program that increases their understanding of other cultures, communities, and languages.

19. If you are an exchange student, you will likely work to help the local community without being paid.

20. High school and university students are not the right persons to apply for the exchange program.

21. Exchange students have a chance to study languages more intensively.

22. A short-term exchange program may last up to one full year.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. a brief introduction of an exchange student.
- B. a brief introduction of summer and cultural activities.
- C. a brief introduction of short-term exchange student program.
- D. a brief introduction of long-term exchange student program.

24. We can infer from the passage that

- A. the exchange student's family is called host family.
- B. there are many different organizations that organize the exchange programs.
- C. the family the exchange student stays with is called guest family.
- D. all exchange students become fluent in the language of the host country within a few months.

6. Although the high cost of living is one of the main downsides of London, there are several advantages of living in this city. Living here, you can enjoy its high employment prospects, the wide range of things to do, such as cultural and social activities. Some of the main industries in London are tourism, retail, finance, creative

industries, education, banking and so on. Therefore, the job opportunities are good. Moreover, there are also beautiful parks and the longest river in England, the River Thames. They all make London beautiful and poetic. Besides, travelling around London is quite easy thanks to the Tubes, buses and overground trains. The system is famous for its convenience.

19. Life in London is very expensive.

20. Farming is the main industry in London.

21. There are quite a lot of banks and schools in London.

22. London is a bit boring because of its parks and the River Thames.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

A. the high cost of living in London.

B. several disadvantages of living in London.

C. some advantages of living in London.

D. one of the main downsides of London.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Many people work on farms in London.

B. London is one of the biggest cities in the world.

C. London only has overground trains.

D. Buses and trains in London are quite convenient.

VIII. Road signs

Matching: Mixed signs 1:

Mixed signs 2:

Student: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: 9 \_\_\_\_\_ NỘI DUNG ÔN HỌC KỲ 1 – 2020-2021 - ANH LỚP 9

## **I. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES:**

### **1. The past simple with *wish***

1.1 S + **wish** + S' + [ (be/am/is/are...*too*...) → **weren't so...** ] : It is *too* hot in our classroom.

→ We wish it weren't so hot in my classroom.

[ (V-(s/es) → **didn't + V** ] : My friends *come* to class *too* late.

→ I wish my friends didn't come to class so late.

[ (can't + V) → **could + V** ] : I can't dance as beautifully as my pen pal.

→ I wish I could dance as beautifully as my pen pal.

[ (will + V) → **wouldn't + V** ] : The coming test will be very long.

→ We wish the coming test wouldn't be very long.

(→ **Dấu hiệu:** next, the next..., tomorrow, in the future, coming ...)

- 1.2. S + **wish** + S' + - (be / am not / isn't / aren't) → were : I **am not** the fastest runner in my school.  
 → I wish I were the fastest runner in my school.
- (don't / doesn't + V) → V2 / V-ed : They *don't give* him that good job.  
 → He wishes they gave him that good job.
- (can't + V) → could + V : She *can't stay* out late with her friends.  
 → She wishes she could stay out late with her friends.
- (won't + V) → would + V : The next test *won't be* easy for us.  
 → We wish the next test would be easy for us.

## 2. Present perfect tense:

- The children **have** never **visited** an orphanage before.  
 → This is the first time the children have visited an orphanage.
- The last time he **saw** his little girl **was** 20 minutes ago.  
 → He last saw his little girl 20 minutes ago.  
 → He hasn't seen his little girl for 20 minutes.  
 → It's been 20 minutes since he last saw his little girl.  
 → The last time his little girl was seen was 20 minutes ago.  
 → His little girl was last seen 20 minutes ago.  
 → His little girl hasn't seen for 20 minutes.  
 → It's been 20 minutes since his little girl was last seen.

## 3. Passive voice

- Most female teachers **wear** ao dai to school.  
 → Ao dai is worn to school by most female teachers.
- Most people in Vietnam **wore** ao dai in the 18th century.  
 → Ao dai was worn by most people in Vietnam in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Most students in the world **have studied** English.  
 → English has been studied by most students in the world.
- Most students in the world **will speak** English in class.  
 → English will be spoken in class by most students in the world.
- Most countries on the earth **should plant** more trees.  
 → More trees should be planted by most countries on the earth.
- They **are going to modernize** most schools in the city.  
 → Most schools in the city are going to be modernized.

## 4. Prepositions of time:

- |                             |            |               |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. <b>on</b> Easter Sunday  | y birthday | o'clock       | end of the week        |
| 2. <b>on</b> 4th July, 1776 | pember     | ristmas       | <b>in</b> the end, ... |
| 3. <b>on</b> Tuesday        | nter       | n the weekend | <b>during</b> the week |

**Exercise:** Put in the correct preposition (choose in / on / at). If no preposition is needed put in “\_”

- \_\_\_\_\_ last week I worked until 9pm \_\_\_\_\_ every night. (→   until  )
- The trees here are really beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ the spring. (→ **in**)
- I'll see you \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday afternoon then. (→ **on**)
- Shakespeare died \_\_\_\_\_ 1616. (→ **in**)
- She studies \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (→   )
- John is going to buy the presents \_\_\_\_\_ today. (→   )
- In my hometown, the shops open early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. (→ **in**)
- She met her husband \_\_\_\_\_ 1998. (→ **in**)
- The party is \_\_\_\_\_ next Saturday. (→   )
- We are meeting \_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning. (→ **on**)
- I often get sleepy \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon. (→ **in**)
- His daughter was born \_\_\_\_\_ the 24th of August. (→ **on**)
- Mobile phones became popular \_\_\_\_\_ the nineties. (→ **in**)

14) Luckily the weather was perfect \_\_\_\_\_ her wedding day. (→ on)

### 5. Adverb clauses of result: "so..."

It was raining, **so** we did not go out. = (vì thế...)

1. The orphans are ill treated; **therefore**, they always look sad.

→ As \_\_\_\_\_

→ The orphans \_\_\_\_\_

2. We didn't have a steamer to cook sticky rice cakes; **therefore** we had to buy some for Tet.

→ Since \_\_\_\_\_

→ We didn't \_\_\_\_\_

3. Paul is rich; **therefore**, he doesn't have to work hard.

→ Paul doesn't \_\_\_\_\_

→ Paul is so \_\_\_\_\_

→ *Paul is such* \_\_\_\_\_

4. The camcorder is quite big to fit inside the bag.

→ The camcorder is too \_\_\_\_\_

→ The camcorder is not \_\_\_\_\_

→ The camcorder is so \_\_\_\_\_

→ *It is such* \_\_\_\_\_

5. Your bag was extremely heavy, so I couldn't pick it up.

→ Your bag was too \_\_\_\_\_

→ Your bag was not \_\_\_\_\_

→ Your bag was so \_\_\_\_\_

→ *Your bag was such* \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Modal verbs with if (and if-1)

| Forms   | Usage                                   |
|---|---|
| S + V(s,es), S + <b>Will / can / may</b> + Vo | ó thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai. |

### Exercise: Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

- If we meet at 9:30, we (have) \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of time. → **will have**
- What (happen) \_\_\_\_\_ if I press this button? → **will happen**
- I can vote for her if I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ there in time tomorrow. → **get**
- If you go to Paris, where you (stay) \_\_\_\_\_? → **will you stay**
- If you (swim) \_\_\_\_\_ in this lake, you'll feel calmer. → **swim**
- The flight will be cancelled if the fog (get) \_\_\_\_\_ thick. → **gets**
- If the milkman (come) \_\_\_\_\_, they may buy two liters of milk. → **comes**
- Unless you go out off my house, I (call) \_\_\_\_\_ the police. → **will call**
- We'll have a long way to walk if we (run) \_\_\_\_\_ out of petrol here. → **run**
- Unless he (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ a lie, his wife will get mad at him for buying that expensive car. → **tells**
- You'll get ill if you (not change) \_\_\_\_\_ your wet clothes. → **don't change**
- She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ able to walk faster if she doesn't wear high-heel shoes. → **will be**
- I (not buy) \_\_\_\_\_ things on the internet if I **don't know** the service well. → **won't buy**
- Dan (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ safely if he drives carefully. → **will arrive**

### Rewriting:

- Don't** swim so far **or** you will kill yourself.  
→ If **swim so far, you will kill yourself.**
- Eat** more vegetables **or** you won't be healthy.  
→ If **you don't eat more vegetables, you won't be healthy.**
- Read** more books **and** you will improve your knowledge soon.  
→ If **you read more books, you will improve your knowledge soon.**
- Don't** consume too much red meat **or** you will face a risk of cancer.  
→ If **you consume too much red meat, you will face a risk of cancer.**

## 7. Direct and reported speech

1. "I am fed up with my lessons."  
→ The girl said that she was fed up with her lessons.
2. "Update your lessons!"  
→ I asked the girl to update her lessons.
3. "Don't learn your lessons parrot-fashion."  
→ I asked the girl not to learn her lessons parrot-fashion.
4. "Do you read many books?"  
→ I asked the girl if she read many books.
5. "How many books do you buy every year?"  
→ I asked the girl how many books she bought every year.
6. "I can speak a little Vietnamese."  
→ Mr Lam said (that) he could speak a little Vietnamese.
7. "Say something in Vietnamese, please!"  
→ The teacher asked Mr Lam to say ... Vietnamese.
8. "Don't laugh when saying!"  
→ The teacher asked Mr Lam not to laugh when saying.

Will you learn how to write Vietnamese?"  
he teacher asked Mr Lam if he would learn how to...  
How many days a week can you go to school?"  
he teacher asked Mr Lam how many days a week he could  
go to school.

## 8. Tag questions:

1. Minh doesn't get up late, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Let's walk to school, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Your car was not cheap, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Lisa lost her ID, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You can help me, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. We aren't wrong, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Hung recognized me, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Keep quiet, \_\_\_\_\_?

1. There are some cars in the yard, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Cars don't cost much, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Mary has never been to Hanoi, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Children must sleep early, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. It didn't annoy you, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Nobody likes a liar, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. They wrote to you, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Don't step on shoes, \_\_\_\_\_?

## II. Rearranging.

1. students of their school / uniforms encourages students / I think wearing / to be proud of being //  
→ **I think wearing uniforms encourage students to be proud of being students of their school.**
2. helps students feel / wearing casual clothes / choose their favorite style and size / comfortable as they can //  
→ **Wearing casual clothes helps students feel comfortable as they can choose their favorite style and size.**
3. where people coming / a multicultural city / New York is / from all over the world live / . //  
→ **New York is a multicultural city where people coming from all over the world live.**
4. over the next few / places of interest in the city / as well as many other / days they visited Cu Chi Tunnel / . //  
→ **Over the next few days they visited Cu Chi Tunnel as well as many other places of interest in the city.**
5. She wrote to / her meeting with / her pen pal last week / tell her mother about / . //  
→ **She wrote to tell her mother about her meeting with her pen pal last week.**
6. my exam thanks / from my English teacher / to the encouraging letters / I could pass / . //  
→ **I could pass my exam thanks to the encouraging letters from my English teacher.**
7. classes at 108 Trang Thi Street / if you want / English, we can / to improve your / help you with / . //  
→ **If you want to improve your English, we can help you with classes at Trang Thi Street.**
8. without permission could / exchange students / who work off-campus / home immediately / be sent / . //  
→ **Exchange students who work off-campus without permission could be sent home immediately.**
9. exchange students in / can work part-time / twenty hours a week while / the United States / attending classes / . //  
→ **Exchange students in the United States can work part-time twenty hours a week while attending classes.**
10. to speak a foreign / others at / language with / Academic of Language? / why not learn / . //  
→ **Why not learn to speak a foreign language with others at Academic of Language.**
11. November / the English, French / Foreign Language Council / and Chinese courses at / start on 3rd / . //  
→ **The English, French and Chinese courses at Foreign Language Council start on 3<sup>rd</sup> November.**
12. offer language courses / their English / to exchange students / many universities / to help them improve / . //  
→ **Many universities offer language courses to exchange students to help them improve their English.**
13. test before they get / required to pass / foreign students are / an English speaking / a job on campus / . //  
→ **Foreign students are required to pass an English speaking test before they get a job on campus.**
14. about courses and fees / you can phone / more information / at 8278787 for / Academic of Language / . //  
→ **You can phone Academic of Language at 8278787 for more information about courses and fees.**

## III. Rewriting.

1. Young children often played outdoors 30 years ago.  
→ *Young children used to play outdoors 30 years ago.*
2. I want to buy an iPhone XS Max but I can't afford it.  
→ *I wish I had enough money to buy an iPhone XS Max.*
3. They might find another planet for people to live on.  
→ *Another planet might be found for people to live on.*
4. The students haven't had a class meeting for two weeks.

- *The students last had a class meeting two weeks ago.*
5. When he was young, he often swam across that river.
- *He used to swim across that river when he was young.*
6. What a pity! There are not any swimming pools in our neighborhood.
- *We wish there were some swimming pools in our neighborhood.*
7. The friendliness of Hanoians really impressed Maryam and her friends.
- *Maryam and her friends were really impressed by the friendliness of Hanoians.*
8. They started studying English five years ago.
- *They have studied English for five years.*
9. My uncle often went picnicking when he was a young man.
- *My uncle used to go picnicking when he was a young man.*
10. I am unhappy because I have never been the best student in my class.
- *I wish I were the best student in my class.*
11. The storm destroyed the town completely two days ago.
- *The town was destroyed completely by the storm two days ago.*
12. We haven't eaten Italian food for ten years.
- *It is ten years since we last ate Italian food.*
13. "Why do you ask me so many questions?" She asked her younger brother.
- She asked her younger brother *why he asked her so many questions.*
14. You should pay your electricity bill on time.
- Your electricity bill *should be paid on time.*
15. Tom is no longer busy with his homework.
- Tom used *to be busy with his homework.*
16. Don't use so much fossil fuel or there will be nothing left for future generations.
- If we *use so much fossil fuel, there will be nothing left for future generations.*
17. They must repair that old primary school as soon as possible.
- That old primary school *must be repaired as soon as possible.*
18. The boys don't play games all day in their rooms any more.
- The boys used *to play games all day in their rooms.*
19. The manager said to Miss Thy, "Can you speak any foreign languages apart from English?"
- The manager asked Miss Thy *if she could speak any foreign language.*
20. She asked me, "When will you finish all your work?"
- She asked me *when I would finish all my work.*
21. Department stores are more expensive than corner stores.
- Corner stores are not *as expensive as department stores.*
22. I'm sorry I can't help you with your homework.
- I wish *I could help you ....*
23. "How many languages can you speak?" The examiner asked me.
- The examiner asked me *how many languages I could speak.*
24. The children are excited about having a party on Teachers' Day.
- The children are looking *forward to having a party on Teachers' Day.*
25. They are going to repair that primary school soon.
- That primary school *are going to be repaired soon.*
26. We usually played outdoors all day 30 years ago.
- We used *to play outdoors all day 30 years ago.*
27. The manager said to Miss Thy, "Can you speak something in Vietnamese, please?"
- The manager asked Miss Thy *if she could speak something in Vietnamese.*
28. She asked me, "How much time will you need to finish that project?"
- She asked me *how much time I would need to finish that project.*

## VI. VOCABULARY: From UNIT 1 to UNIT 5

1. What have they done to **modernize** the ao dai? (modern)

2. **Traditionally**, we visit our relatives and friends on New Year's Day. (Tradition)
3. In the 1990s the worldwide **economic** situation got worse. (economy)
4. Have you ever seen a pair of **embroidered** jeans? (embroider)
5. In the 18th century, jean cloth was made **completely** from cotton. (complete)
6. The designers made **different** styles of jeans in the 1960s. (difference)
7. Did you enjoy the **peaceful** atmosphere in the pagoda? (peace)
8. His new car is very **impressive**. I like it. (impress)
9. The library will be **officially** opened by the local MP. (office)
10. The **editor** welcomes correspondence from readers. (edit)
11. Is English a **compulsory** second language of Vietnamese people? (compel)
12. What are the **differences** between Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City? (differ)
13. I really don't like wearing **baggy** pants very much. (bag)
14. These shoes are very nice and she is wearing them **conveniently**. (convenient)
15. Is it **compulsory** for all motorcyclists to wear helmets when riding? (compel)
16. The teachers should make all the subjects more **interesting** to students. (interest)
17. I'd like a shirt with short sleeves. I always wear short- **sleeved** shirts. (sleeve)
18. She always dresses very **attractively** when she goes to the party. (attractive)
19. It was late, so we **hurriedly** gathered things and walked home. (hurry)
20. I would like some **information** about your school. (inform)
21. I want to **attend** that interesting English course. (attendance)
22. She needs your **encouragement** before the examination. (encourage)
23. We **occasionally** meet for a drink after work. (occasion)
24. That **examiner** was very strict with the candidates. (exam)
25. I went to the **grocery** store to buy something. (grocer)
26. I'm sorry, I **disagree** with that bad plan. Let's try another way. (agree)
27. *I want to **attend** that interesting English course. (attendance)*
28. I love the beautiful **scenery** in the countryside. (scene)
29. I am ready to supply more **personal** information. (person)
30. They are **collecting** eggs over there. (collection)
31. He is an **experienced** traveler because he has traveled a lot. (experience)
32. **Unfortunately**, we missed the last bus and arrived there too late. (Fortunate)
33. I find the journey to the village very relaxing and **interesting**. (interest)
34. We have well- **qualified** teachers here. (qualify)
35. The story was in Tuesday's **edition** of the New York Times. (edit)
36. Workers nowadays really need **practical** experience. (practice)
37. Thanks to the Internet, you can access to the world's **development**. (develop)
38. He thinks that watching TV is time **-consuming**. (consume)
39. The Internet is still **costly** for poor families. (cost)
40. I like watching the news because it is very **informative**. (inform)
41. The next stage in the development of television is **interactive** TV. (interact)
42. The Internet has **increasingly** developed and become part of our daily life. (increase)
43. Is there too much **violence** on the Internet? (violent)
44. Have you read her **response(s)**? (respond)
45. The Internet also has some **limitations**. (limit)
46. Town **criers** used to be very popular before newspapers were invented. (cry)
47. would go through city streets ringing a bell and shouting the **latest** news as they were walking. (late)
48. People enjoy interesting programs on TV in an **inexpensive** and convenient way. (expensive)
49. You can watch a **variety** of local and international programs on different channels. (vary)
50. **Viewers** are able to ask questions about the show by using their remote controls. (View)
51. Please **respond** to our questions. (response)
52. I can also **communicate** with my friends and relatives by means of e-mail or chatting. (communication)
53. For me, the Internet is a wonderful **invention** of modern life. (invent)

54. Nobody can deny the **benefits** of the Internet in our life. (beneficial)
55. Summer is a good occasion for kids to **explore** the net. (exploration)
56. She spent most of her time **wandering** as she didn't know which website was useful for her. (wander)
57. The Internet is used for many purposes (**education** – **communication** - **entertainment** and **commerce**)
58. Do you find the Internet **useful**? (use)
59. The risks are various, such as spam or **electronic** junk mail, and personal information leaking. (electron)
60. You must be **alert** while enjoying surfing the net. (alertness)
61. I'm doing an **assignment** about the important dates of the media. (assign)
62. Where and when did the first **printed** newspaper appear, Dad? (print)
63. Do you know when the telegraph was **invented**, Chau? (invent)
64. Two forms of news media that **appeared** in the early 20th century are radio and newsreels. (appear)
65. Television became **commercial** viable in the 1950s. (commerce)
66. The Internet became a major force in **journalism** in the mid- and late 1990s. (journalist)

### **Word Forms – HKI - đã cho thi TS10**

1. TV **commercials** are advertisements in which goods and services are promoted. [commerce]
2. My sister is wearing a T-shirt of the latest model. She always dresses **fashionably**. [fashion]
3. One of the things that make our country **beautiful** is the East Sea. (beauty)
4. I love her voice. She always speaks to me **softly**. (soft)
5. Everyone loves him because he is **helpful** to others. (help)
6. It's not easy to **memorize** all new words you come across when reading. (memory)
7. Their time spent in the countryside provided the **inspiration** for their novels. (inspire)
8. The newspaper is published **daily**. You can get it every day. (day)
9. I never receive any **responses** to my email from her. (respond)
10. What were the reasons for the worldwide **economic** crisis? (economy)
11. We can store necessary **information** in a 4GB USB. (inform)
12. Fashion **designers** enjoy an interesting, well-paid job. (design)
13. We take **pride** in being students of one of the most famous schools in this city. (proud)
14. What is the **difference** between the ao dai nowadays and the one 100 years ago? (different)
15. The government has plans to **modernize** this city. (modern)
16. Those boys are **interesting** to talk to. (interest)
17. Teenagers are now **fashionably** dressed. (fashion)
18. It is still a bit **costly** to use the Internet in everyday life. (cost)
19. There are a lot of **sightseers** at tourist attractions in Ho Chi Minh city. (sightseeing)
20. She drives **carefully**, so she has never caused an accident. (care)
21. The Internet has helped students study more **effectively**. (effect)
22. I am thankful to my teacher who always gives me lots of **encouragement** to better my knowledge. (courage)
23. My pen pal was really **impressed** by the beauty of Ha Long Bay. [impress]
24. Both competitors are **surprisingly** strong and fast. [surprise]
25. A large number of car accidents are caused by fast and **careless** driving. [care]
26. Could you send me details of courses for **beginners**, who have never learnt English before. [begin]
27. Ba's family and Liz had a very **enjoyable** day in the countryside last weekend. [enjoy]

### **\* Further practice: Use the correct form of the word given in parentheses:**

1. Nowadays **viewers** can ask questions about the shows on TV by using remote controls. (view)
2. I'd like to **explore** the net when I have free time. (exploration)
3. The local authority has admitted that modern medical facilities are still **inaccessible** to people living in the remote area. (access)
4. I find television not only **entertaining** (entertain) but also **informative**. (inform)
5. May I have some **informative** about the English course? (inform)
6. Some people say that playing online games is time - **consuming**. (consume)

7. Thanks to television, people can enjoy interesting programs in an **inexpensive** and convenient way. (expense)
8. Town **criers** used to be very popular before newspapers were invented. (cry)
9. The next stage in the **development** (develop) of television is **interactive** TV. (interact)
10. Studying abroad is still **costly** for many students in Vietnam. (cost)
11. Libraries are helpful in **developing** children's love for books. (develop)
12. The internet is one of the most important **inventions** of modern life. (invent)
13. Everyone has **limitations** which are hardly recognized by themselves. (limit)
14. Online shopping has **increasingly** developed all over the world. (increase)
15. We must do something to **better** standards of living in remote areas. (good)
16. Schools **nationwide** experience a shortage of teachers in this country. (nation)
17. We should **economize** our natural resources by recycling used things. (economy)
18. **Sales** of smart phones have always gone up these years. (sell)
19. I am thankful to my teacher who gives me a lot of **encouragement** to better my life. (courage)
20. We find it **interesting** to go on a picnic in a rainforest. (interest)
21. **Advertising** is a very attractive job nowadays. (advertise)
22. The singer always **fashionably** dresses, so she looks attractive. (fashion)
23. The **examiner(s)** looked so strict that I forgot everything I've learnt. (examine)
24. My teacher often **encourages / encouraged** me to practice speaking English every day. (courage)
25. It is always **interesting** and useful for us to listen to different points of view. (interest)
26. The Sea Games is **officially** held once every two years. (office)
27. Their house is **beautifully** decorated. (beauty)
28. She likes to spend time **beautifying** her home. (beauty)
29. The two departments work **independently** of each other. (dependent)
30. The study results of those students are always **impressively** high. (impress)
31. Most of the schools in our city have been **modernized**. (modern)
32. That was an **impressive** performance of such a young tennis player. (impress)
33. He tried to **impress** me with his extensive knowledge of Maths. (impression)
34. Let us **pray** for the victims of this terrible disaster. (prayer)
35. The teacher's teaching method has **inspired** his students to study better. (inspiration)
36. The countryside attracts a lot of **picnickers**. (picnic)
37. There are many **sightseeing** tours around Da Lat. (sight)

**V. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.**

1. The next \_\_\_\_\_ in the development of television is interactive TV.  
A. part                      B. stage                      C. performance                      D. media
2. The *Kien Thuc Ngay Nay* is widely read by \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers and adults.  
A. both                      B. between                      C. just                      D. but
3. Before newspapers were \_\_\_\_\_, town criers would go through city and shouted latest news.  
A. invention                      B. inventor                      C. inventing                      D. invented
4. People can watch a variety of local and international programs \_\_\_\_\_ different channels.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. for                      D. on
5. Nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ can watch many interesting programs \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
A. viewer /thanks to                      B. watcher /thanks for                      C. watchers /thanks to                      D. viewers /thanks to
6. Remote controls are used \_\_\_\_\_ with TV.  
A. to interact                      B. to interacting                      C. interact                      D. interacted
7. **Lien:** "Do you like watching sports, Trung?" – **Trung:** "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Yes, I'd like to.                      B. No, I'm not.  
C. Not really. Some of them are so violent.                      D. No problem.
8. Noone can \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits of the Internet in our life.  
A. refuse                      B. accept                      C. deny                      D. explore

9. How much time do you spend \_\_\_\_\_ the web a day?  
 A. responding      B. listening      **C. surfing**      D. posting
10. The Internet has \_\_\_\_\_ developed and become part of our every day.  
 A. increase      B. increasing      C. increased      **D. increasingly**
11. Thanks to the Internet, I can communicate with friends and relatives by \_\_\_\_\_ of email or chatting.  
 A. response      B. development      C. interaction      **D. means**
12. Although the Internet has many advantages, it also has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. limit      B. limitation      **C. limitations**      D. limited
13. I spend most of my time wandering on the Internet as I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ website is useful for me.  
**A. which**      B. where      C. why      D. when
14. The first printed newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in China in the 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> century.  
 A. invented      **B. appeared**      C. consumed      D. explored
15. We will go on a \_\_\_\_\_ trip to Da Lat.  
 A. three days      B. three-days      **C. three-day**      D. three day
16. Loan is very busy tonight \_\_\_\_\_ she can't go out with me.  
 A. however      B. but      C. although      **D. so**
17. "Call me when you arrive in Hawaii!" – "\_\_\_\_\_. Don't worry"  
**A. Yes, I will**      B. No, I don't      C. Yes, I do      D. No, I won't
18. "Do you like movies?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Yes, we have      B. I'd like it      **C. Yes, quite a lot**      D. OK. I'm fine
19. "How do you do?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Fine, thanks      **B. How do you do?**      C. It's OK      D. So so
20. "I've never been to New York before." – "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. I have, too.      B. So do I      C. Neither do I.      **D. I haven't, either.**
21. "What time shall we leave?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. I wish we were earlier.      B. Let them go tomorrow.  
**C. Eight o'clock will be OK.**      D. Well, I don't like the time
22. "Merry Christmas, Hoa!" – "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. You the same      **B. Merry Christmas!**      C. You're welcome      D. No, thanks
23. "May I go out for a while?" – "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Yes, you will      B. Yes, you may      **C. Yes, of course**      D. Yes, you are
24. "Can we get to the beach on foot?" – "You must be joking! It's a \_\_\_\_\_ drive from here."  
 A. two hours      B. two-hours      **C. two-hour**      D. two hour
25. \_\_\_\_\_ the next few days, Maryam visited some mosques in Hanoi.  
 A. In      B. Of      C. Above      **D. Over**
26. The song was famous \_\_\_\_\_ the 1990s.  
 A. for      B. between      C. on      **D. in**
27. \_\_\_\_\_ fish, he also enjoys other kinds of seafood.  
**A. In addition to**      B. Beside      C. Addition      D. Additional
28. \_\_\_\_\_ the end, Maryam said that she loved Hanoi very much.  
 A. At      **B. In**      C. Till      D. For
29. The three boys often help Mr. Parker \_\_\_\_\_ farm work.  
 A. on      B. for      C. at      **D. with**

30. It was hot \_\_\_\_\_ I turned on the air- conditioner.  
**A. so** B. so far C. so on D. so that
31. It \_\_\_\_\_ them 15 minutes to walk to the nearest police station.  
 A. spent B. made **C. took** D. got
32. Viewers can watch a \_\_\_\_\_ of interesting programs on TV nowadays.  
 A. lots B. many **C. variety** D. plenty
33. Don't open the door, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. do you B. can you C. could you **D. will you**
34. She put the bag here, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. did she **B. didn't she** C. does she D. doesn't she
35. Sailors from Genoa in Italy wore clothes which \_\_\_\_\_ from jean cloth.  
**A. were made** B. was made C. were making D. was making
36. She has taught English \_\_\_\_\_ 10 years.  
 A. in **B. for** C. since D. from
37. The examiner \_\_\_\_\_ me if I could speak Japanese.  
 A. spoke B. said C. talked **D. asked**
38. The bridge was built \_\_\_\_\_ June, 2007.  
**A. in** B. on C. at D. to
39. Wearing uniforms helps students feel equal \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
 A. for B. with C. on **D. to**
40. He read the article on the website, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. doesn't he **B. didn't he** C. did he D. does he
41. Churches, pagodas, temples and mosques are places of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. friendship B. history **C. worship** D. media
42. The English 9 textbook \_\_\_\_\_ ten units.  
**A. comprises** B. consists C. divides D. depends
43. Wearing uniforms is **compulsory** in most Vietnam's schools.  
 A. dependent **B. required** C. simple D. paid
44. He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a course in art and design.  
 A. pick **B. take** C. go D. write
45. Art is \_\_\_\_\_ in that school, but English is compulsory.  
**A. optional** B. required C. applied D. popularity
46. The sign at the \_\_\_\_\_ to that area says "No Parking"  
 A. access B. place **C. entrance** D. sight
47. The Pikes have stayed \_\_\_\_\_ Hue \_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
 A. at / in B. in / for **C. in / since** D. on / at
48. Nowadays more and more people shop \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.  
**A. on** B. by C. in D. about
49. Students are supposed to be able to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ English fluently at RMIT university.  
 A. with **B. in** C. by D. at
50. We must know enough basic English words to be able to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ foreigners.  
 A. at B. to **C. with** D. in
51. There is a shrine \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain.  
**A. on** B. in C. with D. to
52. It often gets cold \_\_\_\_\_ winters.  
 A. on **B. in** C. at D. to
53. The examination is coming soon, \_\_\_\_\_ we are very busy now.  
 A. because **B. so** C. though D. but

54. I was going to write to Maryam \_\_\_\_\_ I lost her address.  
**A. but** B. however C. and D. so
55. I am studying hard \_\_\_\_\_ enter a good high school.  
 A. so that B. because of C. so as **D. in order to**
56. The man asked me \_\_\_\_\_ he could smoke there. I said to him that he shouldn't smoke there.  
**A. if** B. because C. why don't D. why not
57. Mark felt very tired after the trip and we did, \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A. too** B. so C. either D. neither
58. My aunt didn't like durians and \_\_\_\_\_ did I.  
**A. neither** B. so C. too D. either
59. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the faucet after use.  
 A. switch on **B. turn off** C. look out D. set off
60. I have been \_\_\_\_\_ my lost key for hours but I haven't found it yet.  
**A. looking for** B. going on C. turning on D. taking care of
61. You should eat less \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be overweight.  
 A. but B. and **C. or** D. because
62. She isn't English \_\_\_\_\_ she speaks it very fluently.  
 A. therefore B. however **C. but** D. so
63. Miss Anne is working late next Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ she won't come to the party on Friday night.  
**A. so** B. but C. because D. therefore
64. He missed the test last week \_\_\_\_\_ he will have to do it next week.  
 A. so as to **B. so** C. however D. moreover
65. I'd love to play soccer \_\_\_\_\_ I have to finish my assignment first.  
 A. or **B. but** C. and D. because
66. Maryam is learning Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_ she likes it very much.  
 A. although B. but C. so **D. because**
67. The bus dropped everyone \_\_\_\_\_ at the parking lot.  
**A. off** B. up C. down D. on

**VI. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in the following passage.**

1. Lan's Malaysian pen pal, Razali Maryam, was staying with Lan last week. On Maryam's first day in Ha Noi, Lan \_\_\_\_\_ (13) Hoan Kiem Lake. Like Kuala Lumpur, Ha Noi is a \_\_\_\_\_ (14) modern city.

Over the next few days, the girls visited Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum, the History Museum and the Temple of Literature, \_\_\_\_\_ (15) many beautiful parks and lakes in Ha Noi.

\_\_\_\_\_ (16) Friday, Maryam wanted to visit the \_\_\_\_\_ (17) on Hang Luoc Street because she is an Islamist. Lan used to walk \_\_\_\_\_ (18) the mosque on her way to primary school. However, this was Lan's first visit. She enjoyed the peaceful atmosphere while Maryam was praying.

13. A. got her to B. takes her to C. gets her to **D. took her to**  
 14. A. busier than B. the busiest **C. busy** D. interesting  
 15. A. as well as B. as many as C. as much as D. as soon as  
 16. A. Over **B. On** C. And D. In  
 17. A. pagoda B. church **C. mosque** D. Buddhist center  
 18. A. pass B. across C. through **D. past**

2. Malaysia is a country in South East Asia. It is a member of the ASEAN. It consists \_\_\_\_\_ (13) thirteen states and three federal territories (*13 bang và ba lãnh thổ liên bang*). It is \_\_\_\_\_

(14) into two regions, known as West Malaysia and East Malaysia. It has a tropical \_\_\_\_\_ (15). It is the world's biggest producer of palm oil, and it exports rubber, tin and gas. In addition to Islam, the country's official \_\_\_\_\_ (16) there are Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity. Malaysian people speak Bahasa Malaysia as a mother \_\_\_\_\_ (17). It is the language of \_\_\_\_\_ (18) in all secondary schools. English, Chinese and Tamil are also widely spoken in this country.

- |                       |                    |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 13. A. at             | B. in              | <b>C. of</b>          | D. for          |
| 14. A. comprised      | <b>B. divided</b>  | C. impressed          | D. corresponded |
| <b>15. A. climate</b> | B. weather         | C. region             | D. territory    |
| 16. A. region         | <b>B. religion</b> | C. population         | D. language     |
| 17. A. decision       | <b>B. mosque</b>   | C. impression         | D. tongue       |
| 18. A. attraction     | B. association     | <b>C. instruction</b> | D. production   |

3. For centuries, poets, writers and musicians have \_\_\_\_\_ (13) the ao dai in poems, novels and songs. The ao dai is the traditional dress of Vietnamese women. It consists of a long silk tunic that is slit on the sides and worn \_\_\_\_\_ (14) loose pants.

\_\_\_\_\_ (15), it was frequently worn by both men and women. The design and \_\_\_\_\_ (16) used for men were different from those used for women. Nowadays, women usually wear it, especially \_\_\_\_\_ (17) special occasions. However, many Vietnamese women today often prefer to wear modern clothing at work, because it is more \_\_\_\_\_ (18).

- |                    |                  |                      |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 13. A. inspired    | B. polluted      | C. mentioned         | D. motioned       |
| 14. A. in          | B. on            | C. above             | <b>D. over</b>    |
| 15. A. Tradition   | B. Traditional   | C. Traditionally     | D. In             |
| traditional        |                  |                      |                   |
| 16. A. material    | B. clothing      | C. clothes           | <b>D. martial</b> |
| 17. A. in          | <b>B. on</b>     | C. at                | D. of             |
| 18. A. convenience | B. inconvenience | <b>C. convenient</b> | D.                |
| inconvenient       |                  |                      |                   |

4. Lan wanted to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ an English course at the Royal English College, and last week she had an oral examination there. During the exam, the examiner asked Lan a lot of questions. First, she asked about her personal (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Then Lan (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to answer some questions about her purposes of (16) \_\_\_\_\_ English, the ways she learned English in Viet Nam, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ she would use English in the future, and so on. In the end, the examiner told Lan to read a passage. The examiner also said to Lan that if she wanted to attend the course, she had to pass the (18) \_\_\_\_\_ examination.

- |                       |               |                    |                  |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 13. A. go             | B. reach      | C. make            | <b>D. attend</b> |
| 14. <b>A. details</b> | B. members    | C. candidates      | D. fees          |
| 15. A. must           | <b>B. had</b> | C. might           | D. should        |
| 16. A. to learn       | B. learned    | <b>C. learning</b> | D. learns        |
| 17. A. what           | B. which      | C. how many        | <b>D. how</b>    |
| 18. A. write          | B. writes     | <b>C. written</b>  | D. wrote         |

5. It was a beautiful Sunday. My friends and I (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to go on a picnic in the countryside. We (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to the countryside and walked for about 20 minutes to the picnic site (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a river. After putting down the blankets and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ out the food, we started to take some photos together and then ate the food.

After the meal, we played some games such as "What song is it?" and "Blind man's buff". In the afternoon we went fishing and enjoyed a picnic (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the river bank under the trees.

When we looked at the time, it was nearly 6.30 pm, so we hurriedly gathered things and ran to the bus stop. We were lucky enough to catch the last bus and we arrived home very late in the evening. We were very tired (18) \_\_\_\_\_ we had a very enjoyable day.

- |                      |                   |               |              |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 13. A. went          | <b>B. decided</b> | C. made       | D. attended  |
| 14. <b>A. took</b>   | B. bought         | C. sold       | D. left      |
| 15. A. over          | <b>B. by</b>      | C. next       | D. at        |
| 16. <b>A. laying</b> | B. lain           | C. laid       | D. lying     |
| 17. A. with          | B. in             | C. between    | <b>D. on</b> |
| 18. A. so            | B. therefore      | <b>C. but</b> | D. if        |

6. A student exchange program is a program in which students from a secondary school or university study \_\_\_\_\_ (13) at one of their institution's partner institutions, so the program may involve international travel, but does not necessarily require the student to study outside their home country. The term "exchange" \_\_\_\_\_ (14) that a partner institution accepts a student, but does not \_\_\_\_\_ (15) mean that the students have to find a counterpart from the other institution with whom to exchange. Exchange students stay \_\_\_\_\_ (16) a host family or in a designated place \_\_\_\_\_ (17) as a hostel, an apartment, or a student lodging. Costs for the program vary by the country and institution. Participants fund their participation via scholarships, loans, or (18) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                   |                 |                       |                        |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 13. A- inside     | B- indoor       | C- outdoor            | <b>D- abroad</b>       |
| 14. A- makes      | <b>B- means</b> | C- thinks             | D- considers           |
| 15. A- necessity  | B- necessary    | <b>C- necessarily</b> | D- unnecessary         |
| 16. A- on         | B- for          | <b>C- with</b>        | D- from                |
| 17. A- so         | B- like         | C- for                | <b>D- such</b>         |
| 18. A- self-study | B- selfie       | C- selfish            | <b>D- self-funding</b> |

7. It was a beautiful Sunday. My friends and I decided to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ on a picnic in the countryside. We (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to the countryside and walked for about 20 minutes to the picnic site (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a river bank. After putting down the blankets and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ out the food, we started to take some photos together and then ate the food.

After the meal, we played some games such as "What song is it?" and "Blind man's buff". In the afternoon we went fishing and enjoyed a picnic by the river (17) \_\_\_\_\_ a big old tree.

When we looked at the time, it was nearly 6.30 pm, so we hurriedly gathered things and ran to the bus stop. We were lucky enough to catch the last bus and we arrived home very late in the evening. We were very tired (18) \_\_\_\_\_ we went to bed straightaway.

- |                      |              |                 |                  |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 13. A. join          | <b>B. go</b> | C. make         | D. attend        |
| 14. A. stepped       | B. bought    | C. sold         | <b>D. caught</b> |
| 15. A. over          | B. in        | C. next         | <b>D. on</b>     |
| 16. <b>A. laying</b> | B. lain      | C. laid         | D. lying         |
| 17. A. with          | B. in        | <b>C. under</b> | D. about         |
| 18. <b>A. so</b>     | B. however   | C. but          | D. if            |

## VII. True or False.

1. Brunei is a southeast Asian country consisting of two separated regions, which are nearly surrounded by the Malaysian state of Sarawak. It has a total area of 5,765 square kilometers (about 2,200 square miles). This makes it one of the smallest countries in the world. It is about 57 times smaller than Vietnam. On September 29, 2018 Brunei has a population of 435,361. Like Vietnam, Brunei has a tropical climate. The weather is hot for most of the year. Twice a year there is a rainy season, from October to February and from May to June. During this time there is a monsoon (a wind that blows from the south-west in summer, bringing rain, and the north-east in winter). Thanks to oil and gas exports, Brunei is one of the richest countries in the world, with a higher GDP per capita than countries like the USA, Germany, and Japan. Its unit of currency is the Bruneian dollar (BND), which is divided into 100 cents. There are several religions in Brunei,

about 83% of the population is Islamic, around 7% is Buddhist, less than 3% is Christian and less than 4% represents other faiths.

19. Brunei shares border with Malaysia. **True**  
20. Brunei's total area is 5,765 square miles. **False**  
21. Vietnam is about 57 times larger than Brunei. **True**  
22. It doesn't rain much in summer in Brunei. **False**

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The history of Brunei, a southeast Asian country.  
B. A brief introduction of Brunei.  
C. A brief introduction of Brunei's wealth, one of the best of the world.  
D. Some similarities between Brunei and Vietnam.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Islam is the biggest religion in Brunei.  
B. Brunei has more Islamists than the United States, Germany or Japan.  
C. Like Malaysia, Brunei is divided into two regions known as West Brunei and East Brunei.  
D. There are only three religions in Brunei.

2. If you ask someone why they wear jeans and they reply "because jeans are comfortable," they are lying to you and also lying to themselves. Jean cloth is a tough and rugged material that usually makes the wearers more or less uncomfortable. However, the material is very strong so it does not wear out easily. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century jean cloth was made completely from cotton and it was perfect for workers, cowboys and miners as these people needed clothes which lasted a long time. Jeans became popular in the 1930s when Hollywood started making cowboy movies in which famous actors wore jeans. Then, in the 1950s teenagers realized that jeans would make them look cool and impressive, so more and more people began to wear jeans. In the 1980s jeans finally became high fashion clothing with different styles. Since then, jeans have never been out of fashion and if people say that jeans are "comfortable" they mean "psychologically comfortable", not "physically comfortable".

19. Clothes made from jean cloth are quite durable. **True**  
20. Jean cloth is soft and pleasant to touch. **False**  
21. Workers, cowboys and miners needed strong clothes for work. **True**  
22. The jeans fashion was also inspired by Hollywood film stars. **True**

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Physical work in the US in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.      B. The formality of jeans in the past.  
C. The inconvenience of jeans.      D. The reason why people love jeans.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. People who wear jeans usually lie.  
B. Jeans used to be a kind of clothes for physical work.  
C. Jeans are cool, impressive and physically comfortable.  
D. People who wear jeans usually lie about their clothes.

3. Jean cloth has been used in America since the late 18th century. The word *Jeans* comes from "Genes"- a name given by the French to the sailors from Genoa where the cotton trousers were made. In the time of the Gold Rush, in America in the 1800s, gold miners needed clothes that were strong and did not tear easily, so jeans were their favorite. In the 1960s, many university and college students wore jeans. Designers made different styles of jeans to match the 1960s' fashions: embroidered jeans, painted jeans and so on... In the 1970s more and more people started wearing jeans because they became cheaper. In the 1980s jeans finally became high fashion clothing, when famous designers started making their own styles of jeans, with their own labels on them. Sales of jeans went up and up. But in the 1990s the worldwide economic situation got worse, and the sale of jeans stopped growing.

ons. **True**

20. In the 1970s, jeans were too expensive to wear. **False**  
21. Jeans didn't use to be accepted at universities and colleges. **False**

22. Because of the world economic situation in the 1990s, the sale of jeans continued growing.

**False**

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. where word *Jeans* comes from.
- B. American fashion designers and their styles of jeans.
- C. why gold miners used to prefer jean cloth.
- D. some periods of the history of jeans.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Embroidered jeans and painted jeans were quite expensive in the 1960s.
- B. Embroidered jeans were more popular than painted jeans in the 1960s.
- C. The world experienced a recession in the 1990s.
- D. Embroidered jeans and painted jeans were more popular than any other jeans in the 1960s.

4. Wan is an exchange student in the United States staying with the Parkers. It is a summer program, so he doesn't go to school. However, he meets a lot of new friends and enjoys doing community service. Between 5.30 and 6.30 from Monday to Friday, Wan does something different. He cooks dinner for all the Parker family: Mr. Parker, Mrs Parker, Joe and Emma. Mrs Parker said, "I think it's important for teenagers to learn how to cook. It is an important skill to help them in daily life. First I taught Wan how to cook easy meals like pizza or egg and chips. Then he started using recipes in my cookery books. Yesterday he made vegetable soup. It was very good." Wan said, "I love cooking and I think I'm really good at it. None of my friend cook. I don't know why, it isn't difficult and it's great fun."

In the past Wan didn't help out at home and his mum wasn't very happy with him. Today, things are different She must be very happy to learn that Wan has been able to cook.

19. Mr. Parker and Mrs. Parker are Wan's parents. F

20. Wan is enjoying his summer as an exchange student. T

21. Mrs. Parker thinks learning cooking is good for teenagers. T

22. Wan could cook quite well before having the summer program. F

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Wan's family.
- B. Wan's host family.
- C. Wan learns to cook as an exchange student.
- D. The story of Wan's host family.

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Wan's vegetable soup was not successful.
- B. Wan's mum was not good at cooking, too.
- C. Wan's ability to cook will be a nice surprise to his mum.
- D. Wan's Math is not very good.

5. A short-term exchange program is also known as summer or cultural exchange program. These focus on homestays, language skills, community service, or cultural activities. High school and university students can apply for the programs through various governmental or non-governmental organizations that organize the programs. A short-term exchange program lasts from one week to three months and doesn't require the student to study in any particular school or institution, while a long-term one may last from six to ten months or up to one full year. Typically, guest students coming to the United States are expected to stay with a host family so as to benefit an intensive program that increases their understanding of other cultures, communities, and languages.

19. If you are an exchange student, you will likely work to help the local community without being paid. **True**

20. High school and university students are not the right persons to apply for the exchange program.

**False**

21. Exchange students have a chance to study languages more intensively. **True**

22. A short-term exchange program may last up to one full year. **False**

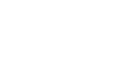
23. What is the passage mainly about?  
 A. a brief introduction of an exchange student.  
 B. a brief introduction of summer and cultural activities.  
 C. a brief introduction of short-term exchange student program.  
 D. a brief introduction of long-term exchange student program.
24. We can infer from the passage that  
 A. the exchange student's family is called host family.  
 B. there are many different organizations that organize the exchange programs.  
 C. the family the exchange student stays with is called guest family.  
 D. all exchange students become fluent in the language of the host country within a few months.

6. Although the high cost of living is one of the main downsides of London, there are several advantages of living in this city. Living here, you can enjoy its high employment prospects, the wide range of things to do, such as cultural and social activities. Some of the main industries in London are tourism, retail, finance, creative industries, education, banking and so on. Therefore, the job opportunities are good. Moreover, there are also beautiful parks and the longest river in England, the River Thames. They all make London beautiful and poetic. Besides, travelling around London is quite easy thanks to the Tubes, buses and overground trains. The system is famous for its convenience.

19. Life in London is very expensive. T  
 20. Farming is the main industry in London. F  
 21. There are quite a lot of banks and schools in London. T  
 22. London is a bit boring because of its parks and the River Thames. F  
 23. What is the passage mainly about?  
 A. the high cost of living in London.  
 B. several disadvantages of living in London.  
 C. some advantages of living in London.  
 D. one of the main downsides of London.
24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
 A. Many people work on farms in London.  
 B. London is one of the biggest cities in the world.  
 C. London only has overground trains.  
 D. Buses and trains in London are quite convenient.

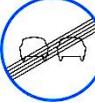
### VIII. Road signs - key

#### Matching: Mixed signs 1:

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1: Other dangers / General warning sign | A. 12  | B. 21  | C. 17  |
| 2: Priority road                        | D. 2   | E. 7   | F. 1   |
| 3: No overtaking or passing sign        | G. 11  | H. 8   | I. 6   |
| 4: No motorcycles                       |        |        |        |
| 5: No entry for all motor vehicles      | J. 10  | K. 3   | L. 13  |
| 6: No goods vehicles                    | M. 19  | N. 18  | O. 5   |
| 7: No vehicles carrying dangerous goods |        |        |        |
| 8: Obstacle ahead - keep right          | P. 4   | Q. 14  | R. 22  |
| 9: No agricultural vehicles             |  |   |   |
| 10: No cyclists                         |  |   |   |
| 11: No mopeds                           |  |   |   |
| 12: Pedestrians only                    |  |   |   |
| 13: No hand carts                       |  |   |   |
| 14: No animal-drawn vehicles            |  |   |   |
| 15: Maximum weight limit                |  |   |   |
| 16: Resort / Picnic area ahead          |  |   |   |
| 17: Minimum speed                       |  |   |   |
| 18: Maximum width limit                 |  |   |   |

**Mixed signs 2:**

- 1: Curve to left
- 2: No turn sign
- 3: Sound horn
- 4: Double curve, first to right
- 5: No cycle-rickshaw
- 6: garage / repair facility
- 7: Road narrow on right side
- 8: Two-way traffic
- 9: Side road junction (left)
- 10: Level crossing with barriers ahead,
- 11: T-junction
- 12: End of overtaking sign
- 13: Roundabout
- 14: Crossroads with priority
- 15: Side road junction with priority (left)
- 16: End of Expressway
- 17. No waiting on Mon - Wed - Fri
- 18. Regular accident site

|       |  |   |   |
|-------|--|---|---|
|       |  |  |    |
| A. 10 |  | B. 6  |    |
| D. 8  |  | E. 12   |    |
| G. 7  |  | H. 3  |    |
| J. 5  |  | K. 13   |    |
| M. 16 |  | N. 4  |    |
| P. 15 |  | Q. 18   |    |
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