

NAME: CLASS:

NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA HỌC KỲ 1 TIẾNG ANH 9

UNIT 1 – THEN AND NOW

A. VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. come across
(phrasal verb) | tình cờ gặp, thấy |
| 2. belong to (phrasal verb) | thuộc về |
| 3. remind (v) /rɪ'maɪnd/ | nhắc nhở |
| 4. look back at / on something | nhìn lại |
| 5. look forward to something
(phrasal verb) | mong chờ |

READING

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. significant (a) /sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/ | đáng kể |
| 2. rely on somebody / something | phụ thuộc |
| 3. get around
(phrasal verb) | đi lại |
| 4. commute (v) /kə'mju:t/ | đi làm |
| 5. dramatically (adverb) /drə'mætɪkli/ | đáng kể |
| 6. infrastructure (n) /'ɪnfəstrʌktʃə(r)/ | cơ sở hạ tầng |
| 7. result (v) /rɪ'zʌlt/ | gây ra |
| 8. affordable (a) /ə'fɔ:dəbl/ | phải chăng |

VOCABULARY & LISTENING

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. time capsule (n) /'taɪm kæpsju:l/ | hộp thời gian |
| 2. podcast (n) /'pɒdkɑ:st/ | tệp âm thanh kỹ thuật số (được đăng tải trên internet) |
| 3. anecdote (n) /'ænɪkdəʊt/ | giai thoại |
| 4. fragile ≠ tough | dễ vỡ ≠ bền chắc, khó |
| 5. unpopular ≠ popular | không phổ biến ≠ phổ biến |
| 6. worthless ≠ valuable | vô giá trị ≠ có giá trị |
| 7. old-fashioned ≠ fashionable: | lỗi thời ≠ hợp thời trang |
| 8. undamaged ≠ damage | không gây hại ≠ gây hại |
| 9. rare ≠ common | hiếm ≠ phổ biến |
| 10. used ≠ brand new | đã qua sử dụng ≠ mới |
| 11. useless ≠ useful | vô ích ≠ có ích |
| 12. rotten ≠ fresh | thối rửa, hư hỏng ≠ tươi mới |

GRAMMAR

1. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE (thì quá khứ hoàn thành):

* Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác đã xảy ra trong quá khứ.

* Câu khẳng định:

S + had + V3/ed

* Câu phủ định:

S + hadn't + V3/ed had not => hadn't

* Câu nghi vấn:

Had + S + V3/ed?

Ex: They had finished their project right before the deadline last week. (Họ đã hoàn thành dự án của họ ngay trước hạn chót vào tuần trước.)

Ex: She hadn't completed her homework when she went to school. (Cô ấy vẫn không làm xong bài tập trước khi cô ấy đến lớp.)

Ex: Had the film ended when you arrived at the cinema? (Bộ phim đã kết thúc khi bạn tới rạp chiếu phim phải không?)

*** Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

- những từ hay xuất hiện trong thì này: Until then, before, after, prior to that time, by the time, for, as soon as, by, ... When, when by, by the end of + time in the past ..., by + thời gian ở quá khứ

- Lưu ý:

+ Before + S + V2/ed, S + had + V3/ed

+ By the time + S + V2/ed, S + had + V3/ed

+ After + S + had + V3/ed, S + V2/ed

2. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE (thì quá khứ đơn)

a. Đối với động từ to be:

*** Câu khẳng định:**

I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít + was +

We / You / They / Danh từ số nhiều + were +

*** Câu phủ định:**

I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít + wasn't + (was not => weren't)

We / You / They / Danh từ số nhiều + weren't + (were not => weren't)

*** Câu nghi vấn (câu hỏi):**

Was + he / she / it / danh từ số ít +?

Were + you / they / danh từ số nhiều +?

Ex:

+ Ms. Hoa was very happy. (Cô Hoa đã rất hạnh phúc)

+ They were very happy. (Họ đã rất hạnh phúc)

+ Ms. Hoa wasn't very happy. (Cô Hoa đã không hạnh phúc)

+ They weren't very happy. (Họ đã không hạnh phúc)

+ Was she happy? (Cô ấy có hạnh phúc không?)

+ Were you happy? (Bạn có hạnh phúc không?)

b. Đối với động từ thường:

*** Câu khẳng định:**

S + V2/ed +

*** Câu phủ định:**

S + didn't + V1 + (did not => didn't)

*** Câu nghi vấn (câu hỏi):**

Did + S + V1 ...?

Ex: We didn't go to Japan last week. (Tuần trước chúng tôi đã không đi đến Nhật Bản.)

We went to Japan last week. (Tuần trước chúng tôi đã đến Nhật Bản.)

Did you go to Japan last week? (Tuần trước bạn đi đến Nhật Bản phải không?)

*** Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

- yesterday: hôm qua

- last night/ last week/ last month/ last year: tối qua/ tuần trước/ tháng trước/ năm ngoái

- ago: cách đây (two hours ago, two weeks ago ...)

*** Cách dùng:**

- diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và hoàn tất trong quá khứ với thời gian xác định rõ.

- diễn tả các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ.

Ex: She came to class, opened the notebook and started to take note what the teacher was saying. (Cô ấy đến lớp, mở vở ra và bắt đầu ghi chép những gì giáo viên đang giảng.)

- diễn tả một hành động ngắn xen vào một hành động dài đang diễn ra trong quá khứ.

Ex: When I was sleeping, the phone suddenly rang. (Lúc tôi đang ngủ thì điện thoại kêu.)

3. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

* Câu khẳng định:

I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít + was + V_ing
We / You / They / Danh từ số nhiều + were + V_ing

* Câu phủ định:

I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít + wasn't + V_ing was not => wasn't
We / You / They / Danh từ số nhiều + weren't + V_ing were not => weren't

* Câu nghi vấn (câu hỏi):

Was + I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít + V_ing?
Were + we / You / They / Danh từ số nhiều + V_ing?

Ex: I wasn't studying English at midnight last night. (Tôi đã không học tiếng Anh lúc nửa đêm hôm qua.)
Were you studying English at midnight last night? (Có phải bạn đang học tiếng Anh lúc nửa đêm hôm qua không?)

* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

- at + giờ + thời gian trong quá khứ (at 12 o'clock last night,...)
- at this time + thời gian trong quá khứ. (at this time two weeks ago, ...)
- Trong câu có "when" khi diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra và một hành động khác xen vào.

Ex: When I was singing in the bathroom, my mother came in. (Tôi đang hát trong nhà tắm thì mẹ tôi đi vào.)

- Trong câu có "while, as" diễn tả 2 hành động xảy ra song song ở quá khứ.

Ex: She was dancing while I was singing. (Cô ấy đang múa trong khi tôi đang hát.)

* **Cách dùng:**

- Diễn đạt hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ
- Diễn đạt hai hành động xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ
- Diễn đạt hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào
- Hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ và làm phiền đến người khác

Ex: When he worked here, he was always making noise (Khi anh ta làm việc ở đây, anh ta luôn gây ồn ào)

UNIT 2

VOCABULARY

1. against (prep): chống lại
2. decisive (adj) : kiên quyết
3. alternative (adj): khác; thay thế
4. get in common: có điểm chung,
5. avoid (v) : tránh
6. bother (v): bận tâm
7. commit (v) = make a decision : quyết định
8. container(n) vật chứa
9. consider (v) : xem xét
10. nomad (n): dân du cư
11. caravan (n): xe lớn dùng làm nhà lưu động
12. disposable (adj)/di'spaʊzəbəl/: dùng một lần
13. wastful (adj): lãng phí
14. drop out (phr v): bỏ giữa chừng
15. put off (phr v): trì hoãn
16. maintain(v) duy trì
17. get a lot out of ...(phr v): nhận được niềm vui, lợi ích từ việc gì đó

- 18.extension(n): sự mở rộng
- 19.get in touch with: giữ liên lạc với
- 20.try out (phr v)/: thử nghiệm, kiểm tra thử
- 21.make up one's mind : quyết định
- 22.Concentration(n): sự tập trung
- 23.get into (phr v): trở nên thích thú với
- 24.get the chance: có cơ hội
25. get involved with= to take part in : tham gia vào
- 26.in favour (phr v): ủng hộ
- 27.think twice : cân nhắc, suy nghĩ kỹ
- 28.shelter (n): chỗ ở, chỗ trú ẩn
- 29.get on with (phr v): bắt đầu hay tiếp tục làm gì đó
- 30.stick with (phr v): tiếp tục làm gì đó
- 31.take one's time : cứ từ từ mà làm, không vội vàng
- 32.get used to = be accustomed to : trở nên quen với
33. (to be) in two mind : phân vân
- 34.get together with (phr v): gặp mặt
35. gain confidence : có được sự tự tin
- 36.hesitate (v)/heziteit/: ngập ngừng, do dự
- 37.reckon (v): coi là, cho là
- 38.impact (n): sự ảnh hưởng, sự tác động
- 39.lean toward (v) : nghiêng về, thiên về
- 40.frankly (adv) : 1 cách thẳng thắn, trung thực
- 41.option(n) :sự lựa chọn
- 42.lifestyle (n): cách sống
- 43.majority (n): đa số
- 44.rush into (phr v): làm gì đó nhanh chóng
- 45.transition year (n) : năm chuyển tiếp
- 46.Although = Though = Even though (conj): mặc dù
- 47.Despite = In spite of (conj): mặc dù
- 48.However : tuy nhiên
- 49.In contrast: ngược lại
- 50.Whereas: trong khi

GRAMMAR

A. Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành (*The Present perfect tense*)

1. Cấu trúc

	ĐỘNG TỪ TO BE	ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG
Khẳng định	S + have/has + been + ...	S + have/has + Ved/ V3 + ...
Phủ định	S + have/has not + been +...	S + have/has not + Ved/ V3+...
Nghi vấn	Have/Has + S + been +...?	Have/Has + S + Ved/ V3 + ...

2. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng còn kéo dài đến hiện tại và tương lai.

- Đề cập một hành động xảy ra nhiều lần mang tính lặp lại cho đến hiện tại.
- Thể hiện kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm của một cá nhân.
- Diễn tả một hành động nhưng không rõ thời gian cụ thể làm hành động ấy.
- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng kết quả, hậu quả của hành động ấy còn lưu lại đến hiện tại.

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Since, For, Just, Already, Recently = Lately, Ever, Never...[before](#) (chưa từng...trước đây), [So far](#) = Until now = Up to now = Up to the present (cho đến bây giờ),

B. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (*The present perfect continuous tense*)

1. Cấu trúc

- Khẳng định: S + have/ has + been + V_ing +...
- Phủ định: S + have/ has + not + been + V_ing +...
- Nghi vấn Yes/ No: Have/ has + S + been + V_ing +...?

2. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu ở quá khứ và còn đang tiếp tục ở hiện tại (nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của hành động).
- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng vẫn tiếp tục ở hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp diễn trong tương lai

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- [Since](#) + mốc thời gian.
- **For** + khoảng thời gian.
- All day, all week, for a long time, in the past week, recently, lately, up until now, [so far](#), almost every day this week, in recent years, ...

LƯU Ý: Phân biệt thì hiện tại hoàn thành và hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn

- [Thì hiện tại hoàn thành](#): Nhấn mạnh vào kết quả của hành động.
- [Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn](#): Nhấn mạnh vào sự liên tục của hành động, khoảng thời gian mà hành động đó tiêu tốn, nhưng chưa có kết quả rõ rệt, do đó, hành động ấy có thể vẫn tiếp tục xảy ra trong tương lai.

C: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES : ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH/ EVEN THOUGH/ DESPITE/ IN SPITE OF: Mặc dù...

ALTHOUGH = THOUGH = EVEN THOUGH/

Although/ Though/ Even though” là một liên từ mang ý nghĩa “**mặc dù,**” “**cho dù,**” hay “**dẫu cho**”, cấu trúc này được sử dụng để diễn tả sự đối lập, hoặc tương phản về mặt logic giữa hai mệnh đề trong cùng một câu.

- **Although** it was raining heavily, we decided to go for a walk. (Mặc dù trời mưa rất to, chúng tôi vẫn quyết định đi dạo.)

- She got the job **although** she didn't have much experience. (Cô ấy đã nhận được công việc mặc dù cô ấy không có nhiều kinh nghiệm.)

2 – Công thức cấu trúc Although

“Although + S1 + V1 + ..., S2 + V2 + ...”

“S1 + V1 + ... **although** S2 + V2 + ...”

3. Phân biệt cách sử dụng Although với Despite, In spite of

	ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH/ EVEN THOUGH/	DESPITE, IN SPITE OF
Giống nhau	Ý nghĩa: Cả hai cấu trúc đều thể hiện sự tương phản, đối lập trong câu. Vị trí: Cả “Although/Though/ Even though” và “Despite/In spite of” đều có thể đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu.	
Khác nhau	Cấu trúc Although/Though/ Even though: Theo sau là một mệnh đề hoàn chỉnh (chủ ngữ + động từ).	Cấu trúc Despite/In spite of: Theo sau là một danh từ, cụm danh từ, hoặc động từ dạng V-ing.
Ví dụ	Although it's chilly outside, she insists on having ice cream. <i>(Mặc dù trời lạnh, cô ấy vẫn khẳng khái muốn ăn kem.)</i>	Despite the chilly weather, she insists on wearing a dress. <i>(Mặc dù thời tiết lạnh, cô ấy vẫn muốn mặc váy.)</i> In spite of feeling exhausted, I still want to go to work. <i>(Mặc dù cảm thấy kiệt sức, tôi vẫn muốn đi làm.)</i>

I. WORD FORM

Câu 1: The restaurant offers a wide of vegetarian dishes.(choose)

Câu 2: The (major)of the voters supported the new law.

Câu 3: The species of birds are quite(rarity)

Câu 4: The prices of gold has increased in the last few months. (drama)

Câu 5: It's to stay hydrated during hot weather.(importance)

Câu 6: Climate change will have a (drama) impact on the health of planet.

Câu 7: We need an (alternate)solution to this problem.

- Câu 8:** The new system works more (efficiency) than the old one.
- Câu 9:** Climate change will have aimpact on the health of planet.(drama)
- Câu 10:** It had been a long and.....journey. (event)
- Câu 11:** She quickly became (interest)in the new hobby.
- Câu 12:** The caused by the hurricane was widespread. (destroy)_
- Câu 13:** The car was badly in the accident.(damage)
- Câu 14:** His (live)..... is very active and healthy.
- Câu 15:** We offer quality products at prices. (afford)
- Câu 16:** The of new technologies is crucial for economic growth. (develop)
- Câu 17:** We need to add more salt to the pasta. It's really (taste).....
- Câu 18:** This calculator is very old and broken. I'm afraid it's (use).

II. COMMUNICATION

Câu 1: Ann: Should we get together this week or next week? - **Lan:**

- A. We just saw a movie last week. B. Let's get there a bit early today.
- C. I'll be going away next week. D. There will be four of us all together.

Câu 2: Minh:..... **Nam:** I'd love to hear about it.

- A. We had a very interesting journey to the highland. B. Can you make it on Monday?
- C. Would you like to go to the movie? D. What do you think about it?

Câu 3: Student 1: Does anyone have an extra calculator? - **Student 2:**

- A. The calculator is useful in maths. B. No, it should be here on time.
- C. You can borrow mine. D. She calculated it yesterday.

Câu 4: Lan: I want to learn English. Where should I start? **Nam:**

- A. Good ideas B. About two hours C. It's far from here D. Learn vocabulary first.

Câu 5: Nam: Sorry, I can't go out with you today because I have an extra class. **Linh:**

- A. Good idea. B. I'd love to. C. OK. Another time. D. That sounds fun.

Câu 6: Jimmy : I just won a free trip to Paris! - **Alex :**

- A. Lucky you! I wish I could go too! B. That's a good idea.
- C. Why do you think so?. D. Can you give me a hand?

III. PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word whose underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others

1. A. crime B. twice C. commit D. mind
2. A. without B. coordinator C. thoughtless D. thoughtful
3. A. due B. infrastructure C. commute D. useful
4. A. transition B. salary C. concentration D. certificate

5. A. subject B. waste C. consider D. dispose
 6. A. school B. common C. technology D. chance

Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others

7. A. culture B. community C. program D. varied
 8. A. transition B. favor C. comment D. hesitate
 9. A. disposable B. maintain C. thoughtless D. alternative
 10. A. advantage B. holiday C. extension D. consider
 11. A. important B. together C. impossible D. difficult
 12. A. decisive B. extension C. disadvantage D. decision

III. SIGNS

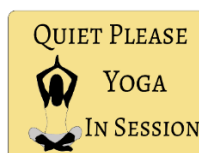
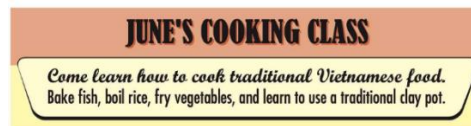
1. How much would it cost to go to the mall and the beach?

- A. \$1.75
 B. \$2.75
 C. \$1.25
 D. \$3.50

TUK-TUK PRICES (RETURN PRICE)	
To the museum -	\$0.50
To the beach -	\$0.75
To the mall -	\$1
Half day -	\$2
Full day -	\$3.50

2. What don't you learn at the cooking class?

- A. to use a clay pot
 B. to bake desserts
 C. to fry vegetables



3. What does the sign mean?

- A. Move gently because there is a yoga class.
 B. Yoga classes start at 9 o'clock every day.
 C. This week's yoga class is canceled due to the renovation project.
 D. Keep talking until the yoga class ends.



4. What does the notice say?

- A. It is easier to make an appointment by using your phone.
 B. Update your information by means of your cell phone.
 C. The appointment is cancelled due to the Internet disconnection.
 D. Using your phone during the meeting is forbidden.



5. What does the sign mean?

- A. All vehicles are not allowed to park here.
 B. Drivers must not go on this way.
 C. There is a shop selling electric vehicles ahead.
 D. Only electric cars can be parked at this place.

6. What does the sign mean?

- A. You must push someone in this place.
 B. Watch your steps.
 C. It's very dangerous if you push someone in this place.
 D. You cannot bring your dogs or cats into this place .



IV. REWRITE each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it

1. Because the wind was so heavy, I couldn't go to home

--> Because of

2. Because of being tall, she never wears high heels.
--> Because
3. They are excited to seeing their cousins next summer
--> They are looking
4. The last time you listened to me was the last ten minutes
--> You haven't
5. When did they start living without waste?
--> How long
6. I got very wet in the rain although I had an umbrella
--> Despite
7. It rained a lot. However, we enjoyed our holiday.
--> Although
8. In spite of being very tired, they carried on walking.
--> Though
9. My nephew began studying English two years ago.
--> My nephew has
10. I accidentally met my old English teacher while shopping in the mall
--> I came
11. We finished the homework, then we played video games.
--> After we
12. I watched a lot of TV shows when I was younger.
--> I used

V. READING

Passage 1

An eventful day

We had a great camping holiday in Germany last week, but there were some (1) _____ ! Tuesday was definitely the biggest adventure.

It all started at about seven in the morning, when my dad decided that we should go to a theme park. (2) _____ we were still waking up, he started packing the car for a day out, including food for a picnic.

The moment that we left the campsite, it started raining, and by the time we arrived at the theme park two hours later, it was terrible. We couldn't even walk to the (3) _____. So we stayed in the car and ate our sandwiches. (4) _____, my baby brother started crying because we had forgotten his teddy. Perfect! After that, we drove straight back to the campsite again.

When we finally got back there, we'd been in the car for five hours. (5) _____, just as we were getting out of the car, the rain stopped. So we went for a swim in the lake and played some football with the other kids at the campsite. Afterwards we had a barbecue, and we stayed outside chatting until one in the morning, so it was all OK (6) _____ the end.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. ups and downs | B. highs and lows | C. ins and outs | D. pros and cons |
| 2. A. After | B. While | C. At | D. By the time |
| 3. A. gate | B. exit | C. entrance | D. path |
| 4. A. While | B. After | C. When | D. Meanwhile |
| 5. A. Amazingly | B. Unfortunately | C. Sadly | D. Disappointingly |
| 6. A. at | B. in | C. about | D. for |

Passage 2

Survey report: Holiday studying

In our survey at school, we asked people 'Should students have a small amount of studying in the holidays? Of the forty students who (1) _____, 60% said 'yes' and 30% said 'no'. However 10% of people were undecided. Those in favor said that it is helpful for students (2) _____ some work in the holidays so that they don't forget everything. (3) _____ contrast, those against commented that students have too much work when they are at school and they need a break. Another comment from the 'yes' side was that

students can (4) _____ the concentration by doing work little and often, (5) _____ people who said 'no' think that it's sad to consider the holidays as an extension of the school year. Those who were undecided didn't make comments, although one student said 'It depends on the amount of work.' All in all, the results indicate that the majority of students think that a small amount of studying in the holidays can be (6)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. participated | B. involved | C. took apart | D. went for |
| 2. A. have | B. to have | C. having | D. had |
| 3. A. On | B. At | C. In | D. Of |
| 4. A. make up | B. lose | C. get to know | D. maintain |
| 5. A. whereas | B. meanwhile | C. until | D. just as |
| 6. A. helpless | B. helpful | C. wasteless | D. wasteful |

Passage 3

Secondary students in Ho Chi Minh City have the option to take (17) _____ in the military semester organized by the Youth Union. This two-week program helps prepare students (18) _____ their future life. In the program, adolescents get the (19) _____ to learn basic knowledge about defense and security, national pride, heroic traditions of the Vietnam People's Army, military discipline, as well as manners of a soldiers. Moreover, young participants can get (20) _____ with the community service in the afternoons, including (21) _____ after elderly people in the local nursing home, helping with the housework and planting trees. (22) _____ students have to get used to strict discipline, they say that they get a lot out of the program and their parents can't help feeling happy to see their children's improvement in understanding and behavior after joining the program.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. role | B. part | C. time | D. side |
| 2. A. to | B. at | C. for | D. with |
| 3. A. money | B. chance | C. spotlight | D. benefit |
| 4. A. ready | B. accustomed | C. together | D. involved |
| 5. A. looking | B. taking | C. putting | D. making |
| 6. A. Although | B. Even | C. In contrast | D. However |

READ THE FOLLOWING AND DECIDE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE:

Passage 1

Communication in Vietnam has undergone remarkable transformations from the past to the present. In-person dialogues, handwritten letters and texting used to be dominant, but many tech-based forms have replaced them.

Traditional modes: During the late 20th century, Vietnam's telecommunications industry was characterised by limited access to international channels and reliance on traditional forms such as face-to-face interactions and handwritten correspondence. Moreover, state-controlled media played an important role in disseminating information.

Mobile phones: Although the first mobile network officially began operation in 1993, it was not until the early 21st century that the explosion of mobile communication brought about a revolution. With their portability and affordability, they were commonly used to make calls and send messages whenever and wherever you are.

Modern-day communications: In recent years, Vietnam has embraced digital communication fully. Smartphones with high-speed internet connectivity offer instant access to information and connect individuals on a broader scale. Social media platforms, such as Facebook, Instagram and Zalo, enable users to share news and send pictures with astonishing rapidity, as well as stay connected regardless of geographical distances.

1. Handwritten letters are no longer popular in the present.
2. The spread of the news was regulated by the government in the late 20th century.

3. Vietnam's mobile network first launched in the early 21st century.
4. Spatial separation now has prevented people from keeping in touch with each other.

Choose the correct answer to each question:

5. What serves as the best title for the passage?
- A. Modes of Communication in Vietnam
B. Ways of Communicating in Bygone Days
C. Social Media – A New Method of Communication
D. Communication in Vietnam – Then and Now
6. What can Facebook, Instagram and Zalo be described as?
- A. e-commerce platforms B. computerised database
C. information sharing apps D. electronic gadgets

Passage 2

Decision-making plays an important role in leading a happy and successful life. Good decisions can lead to benefits while poor choices can result in losses. For those who agonize over every possibility of their choices, they get exhausted from decision fatigue. Charles Darwin is a typical example. In 1838, the English naturalist was on the horns of dilemma – whether to get married or devote his life to science.

To facilitate **the process**, Darwin made a list of the expected pluses and minuses of marriage. On the left-hand side, he tried to imagine what marital life would be like (“having a constant companion”, and “the likelihood that children would be part of the package”). On the right-hand side, he tried to imagine what it would be like not to marry (“not forced to visit relatives and to bend in every trifle”). Most of Darwin’s list seemed to point him toward a life of staying single. Yet he decided to marry, seemingly putting his sober list of pluses and minuses aside.

Why did Darwin ignore the calm, rational calculus he laid out? Obviously, as social beings, we want to belong to something larger than ourselves. The decisions we made do not just lead to good days or bad days. They define us and determine who we are, who we might aspire to become and who we might come to be. Darwin accepted that daily happiness was less important how he thought he should live his life, and who and what he wanted to become.

From Darwin's lesson, the advice is to spend less time trying to figure out the best path to get to where you want to go and spend more time thinking about where you want to go in the first place.

(Adapted from *How to Make a Decision When There's No "Right" One* by Russ Roberts)

1. Some people are worn out by overthinking their decisions.
2. Charles Darwin jotted down the pros and cons of getting married before coming to the final decision.
3. His decision was to stay single until his death.
4. It can be inferred that we should listen to our emotions when making a tough choice.

Choose the correct answer to each question:

5. What serves as the best title for the passage?
 A. Marriage – A Sacred Choice You’ve Ever Made B. Charles Darwin – Famous English Naturalist
 C. “Head Choice” versus “Heart Choice” D. Decision-making in Business
6. What does the phrase “the process” in paragraph 2 refer to?
 A. dilemma B. decision fatigue C. every possibility D. decision-making

Passage 3

Most people think that going zero-waste is an impractical idea due to the omnipresence and convenience of plastic. But Moe has proved that a zero-waste lifestyle is easier than we think.

Moe Karl, a university graduate in environmental studies, has committed himself to a zero-waste lifestyle for about three years. Instead of taking plastic bags to the market, he carries boxes and net bags for everything from vegetables and meat to rice and pepper. Only in very dire circumstances does he buy packaged stuff at the supermarket. Even for things like pepper, peanut and rice, he brings along his own containers so that he can put them away on the shelf as soon as he arrives home.

When it comes to what has not been eaten at the end of the meal, he does not throw them away. He turns them into fertilizers for his vegetable garden. Every scrap there is, from leaves to eggshells, he puts in a container, sprinkles in some fungi and lets them do their work. It could get a bit smelly, but it does not matter when it is in open space. That is his own secret recipe for a vegetable garden that not only feeds his entire family, but some of his neighbor's as well. Homegrown veggies certainly taste better than store-bought ones. By and large, his lifestyle helps reduce the amount of food waste and keep trash away from his living space.

1. Moe finished a degree in environmental studies.
2. Under no circumstances does Moe buy packaged things from the supermarket.
3. Moe never keeps leftovers for his vegetable garden.
4. Moe's lifestyle fails to reduce the amount of trash within his neighborhood.

Choose the correct answer to each question:

5. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Disadvantages of using plastic bags.
 - B. How to address environmental problems.
 - C. Solutions to global food waste.
 - D. Living without waste.
6. What can be inferred about Moe's zero-waste lifestyle?
 - A. It benefits both Moe and his neighbors.
 - B. It guarantees adequate supplies of the local food.
 - C. It is only applicable to solid food.
 - D. It gives out an unpleasant smell around his house.

VI. DICTIONARY: Look at the entry of the word in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words.

improvement *noun*

 /ɪmˈpruːvmənt/




 /ɪmˈpruːvmənt/


1 ★  [uncountable] the act of making something better; the process of something becoming better


- The economy has shown **significant improvement** over the past 9 months.
- We expect to see **further improvement** over the coming year.
- Sales figures continue to show **signs of improvement**.

1. After months of dedicated practice, she showed _____ in her piano skills.


practice *noun*

 /ˈpræktɪs/

 /ˈpræktɪs/

Idioms

3 ★  [uncountable, countable] a way of doing something that is the usual or expected way in a particular organization or situation

- Wearing gloves should be **standard practice** when handling pesticides.
- These methods remain **current practice**.
- It is a **common practice** to include recommendations for further action in such reports.
- Everyone knows it is **good business practice** to listen to your customers.

2. In teaching methods, it's _____ to conduct students' ability before giving them exercises to study at home.

foreign *adjective*



OPAL S

/ˈfɒrən/

/ˈfɔːrən/

★ **A2** [only before noun] dealing with or involving other countries

- This is a huge departure for the country's **foreign policy**.
- The country relies heavily on **foreign aid**.
- The area is trying to attract **foreign investment**.
- Iran's **foreign ministry**
- the Japanese **foreign minister**
- a **foreign correspondent** (= one who reports on foreign countries in newspapers or on television)

3. Nguyen Co Thach used to be a _____ of Vietnam.

generation *noun*



OPAL W

OPAL S

/ˌdʒenə'reɪʃn/

/ˌdʒenə'reɪʃn/

1 ★ **B1** [countable + singular or plural verb] all the people who were born at about the same time

- the **younger/older generation**
- My generation has/have grown up with social media.
- I often wonder what **future generations** will make of our efforts.
- The hopes and dreams of youth today are different from those of **previous generations**.
- **generation of somebody** Her books have delighted generations of children.

4. It's our duty to preserve the planet for _____.

soil *noun*



/sɔɪl/

/sɔɪl/

[uncountable, countable]

1 ★ **B1** the top layer of the earth in which plants, trees, etc. grow

- instruments for measuring **soil moisture**
- **soil erosion**
- the study of rocks and soils
- **sandy/fertile soil**
- rich/poor/dry/wet soil

5. _____ decreases soil fertility, which can negatively affect crop yields.

entertainment *noun*



/ˌentə'teɪnmənt/

/ˌentə'teɪnmənt/

1 ★ **B1** [uncountable, countable] films, music, etc. used to entertain people; an example of this

- radio, television and other **forms of entertainment**
- There will be **live entertainment** at the party.
- It was typical **family entertainment**.
- It was not something you would watch for **light entertainment**.

6. They decided to spend the evening downtown, enjoying _____ at a local jazz club.

VII. USE OF ENGLISH: Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence:

1. Over the years, there _____ significant changes to land transport in Vietnam .
A. are B. will be C. have been D. were
2. People used to rely heavily _____ bicycles, but modern forms of transport have replaced them.
A. on B. for C. to D. of
3. Bicycles were used to get around, commute to work, transport _____ to markets and even to travel long distances.
A. news B. goods C. choices D. development
4. This bike is used to _____ around the neighborhood by my grandmother.
A. went B. going C. gone D. go
5. Cars along with motorbikes , _____ one of the main vehicles for many city dwellers.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
6. You should not spend much time and money _____ games online .
A. in B. for C. on D. about
7. I _____ my old friend on my way to the university yesterday.
A. got around B. came across C. looked for D. looked forward
8. He was _____ when his team lost the football game last Sunday.
A. happy B. excited C. fantastic D. upset
9. I'll never forget _____ many famous singers and artists there.
A. see B. to see C. seeing D. saw
10. When I was young, I used _____ Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum .
A. visit B. visiting C. visited D. to visit
11. This book belongs _____ my sister. It isn't mine.
A. for B. of C. to D. with
12. This cute photo _____ me of my childhood .
A. reminds B. helps C. looks D. keeps
13. Do you _____ souvenirs of the places that you visit?
A. remind B. keep C. make D. do
14. The government is now trying to _____ in new infrastructure in the city .
A. accept B. invest C. buy D. supply
15. Three years after Jack _____ the letter, he finally traveled to France and married his true love .
A. write B. wrote C. has written D. had written
16. The moment that we left the campsite, it started _____.
A. rain B. to rain C. raining D. B & C are correct
17. Never _____ until what you can do today.
A. wait for B. put off C. look for D. turn off
18. We have _____ with Jane since she moved to London .
A. got in touch B. got ready C. got used to D. got into
19. If you want to connect Wifi ,you need to have _____.
A. connection B. bank account C. password D. money
20. I usually hesitate. I prefer to take my time and go in _____.
A. slow B. slowly C. quick D. quickly
21. I usually decide fairly quickly and then I _____ my decision .
A. get on with B. put off C. stick with D. try out
22. Before I commit to attend the party, I'll check my diary and make sure I'm available . I don't like to _____ anything
A. rush into B. think twice C. get on with D. wait for
23. Lauren has been blogging about her lifestyle _____ the last few years. .
A. since B. in C. for D. about
24. _____ the low salary, Mary spends her money as millionaire .
A. Though B. Because C. Despite D. Although
25. My grandfather runs 2 kilometer every day _____ he is 70 years of age .

- A. although B. despite C. because D. but
26. In spite of _____ a headache, Michael tries to finish his assignments.
A. have B. had C. having D. have been
27. Most students don't like exam, _____ many teachers think they are useful .
A. however B. whereas C. so D. because
28. I like tea. _____, my sister prefers coffee.
A. furthermore B. despite C. however D. likewise
29. Max has been writing for a famous newspaper _____ two years.
A. since B. about C. in D. for
30. Lan _____ any plastic bags for one week.
A. doesn't use B. hadn't used C. didn't use D. hasn't used

VIII. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences:

1. Many older people / how to use it / the Internet / even thought / do not know / is very popular/,/
➔ Even though the Internet is very popular, many older people do not know how to use it.
2. Washing / before eating / careful / I'm / about / my hands
➔ I'm careful about washing my hands before eating.
3. In spite of / went wrong / all our careful plans / a lot of things
➔ A lot of things went wrong in spite of all our careful plans.
4. was increased / last month / the reward / to \$40,000 / from \$20,000
➔ Last month, the reward was increased from \$20,000 to \$40,000.
5. Under the tree / when / David / he / heard / was standing / an explosion
➔ David heard an explosion when he was standing under the tree.
6. In my room / was studying / were having / while I / a party / my roommates / in the other room
➔ While I was studying in my room, my roommates were having a party in the other room.