

**REVISION FOR SECOND SEMESTER**

**MID-TERM TEST**

# UNIT 5: FOOD AND HEALTH

## VOCABULARY (TỪ VỰNG)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WORDS** | **TYPE** | **PRONUNCIATION** | **MEANIG** |
| **food** | (n) | /fuːd/ | thức ăn |
| **health** | (n) | /helθ/ | sức khoẻ |
| **healthy** | (adj) | /ˈhelθi/ | khoẻ |
| **unhealthy** | (adj) | /ʌnˈhelθi/ | không khoẻ |
| **apple** | (n) | /ˈæp.əl/ | quả táo |
| **bean** | (n) | /biːn/ | đậu |
| **egg** | (n) | /eɡ/ | quả trứng |
| **water** | (n) | /ˈwɔː.tər/ | nước |
| **juice** | (n) | /dʒuːs/ | nước ép |
| **bread** | (n) | /bred/ | bánh mì |
| **rice** | (n) | /raɪs/ | lúa, gạo, cơm |
| **meat** | (n) | /miːt/ | thịt |
| **vegetable** | (n) | /ˈvedʒ.tə.bəl/ | rau/ |
| **burger** | (n) | /ˈbɜː.ɡər/ | bánh hamburger |
| **sandwich** | (n) | /ˈsæn.wɪdʒ/ | bánh mì xăng đuých |
| **cheese** | (n) | /tʃiːz/ | phó mát |
| **salad** | (n) | /ˈsæl.əd/ | rau trộn |
| **pasta** | (n) | /ˈpɑː.stə/ | [mì ống](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english-vietnamese/pasta) |
| **chips** | (n) | /tʃɪps/ | khoai tây chiên |
| **fish** | (n) | /fɪʃ/ | cá |
| **chicken** | (n) | /ˈtʃɪk.ɪn/ | gà |
| **crisps** | (n) | /krɪsp/ | khoai tây rán |
| **nuts** | (n) | /nʌts/ | hạt |
| **fizzy drink** | (n) | /ˈfɪz.i drɪŋk/ | nước [có ga, sủi bọt](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english-vietnamese/fizzy) |
| **soup** | (n) | /suːp/ | canh |
| **sweets** | (n) | /swits/ | đồ ngọt |
| **train** | (v) | /treɪn/ | tập luyện |
| **dish** | (n) | /dɪʃ/ | đĩa (đựng thức ăn), món ăn |
| **vitamin** | (n) | /ˈvaɪ.tə̬ -/ | khoáng chất, sinh tố |
| **enormous** | (adj) | /əˈnɔːr.məs/ | lớn, khổng lồ |
| **bowl** | (n) | /boʊl/ | cái bát |
| **dessert** | (n) | /diˈzəːt/ | món tráng miệng |
| **fit** | (adj) | /fit/ | mạnh khoẻ; sung sức |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **unfit** | (adj) | /ʌnˈfɪt/ | không sung sức |
| **hungry** | (adj) | /'hʌɳgri/ | đói, cảm thấy đói |
| **ill** | (adj) | /il/ | ốm, bệnh |
| **lazy** | (adj) | /ˈleizi/ | lười nhác |
| **thirsty** | (adj) | /'θə:sti/ | khát; làm cho khát |
| **tired** | (adj) | /'taiəd/ | mệt, mệt mỏi, nhọc |

* **GRAMMAR (NGỮ PHÁP)**

## Countable and uncountable nouns (Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được)

* 1. **Countable nouns**

## - Có 2 dạng số ít và số nhiều.

**a meal** : một bữa ăn

**two dogs** : hai con chó

**three bottles** : ba cái chai

* Danh từ dạng số ít đi với động từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều đi với dạng danh từ số nhiều.

**this chair is old.** (Cái ghế này thì cũ)

**three cats are new.** (Những chiếc xe này thì mới)

* Danh từ dạng số ít có thể đi với mạo từ a/an

**a bowl** : một cái chén

**an apple** : một quả táo

* Có thể đo lường được

**one ball** : một quả táo

**two pens** : 2 cây viết

**three days** : 3 ngày

## Cách thành lập số nhiều cho danh từ đếm được

**+ Bỏ a thêm s vào sau danh từ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Số ít** | **Số nhiều** |
| **a book** (một quyển sách)  **a table** (một cái bàn) | **books** (những quyển sách)  **tables** (những cái bàn) |

**+** Riêng các danh từ tận cùng là **–s, -sh, -ch, -x** thì ta thêm **es**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Số ít** | **Số nhiều** |
| **a bus** (một chiếc xe buýt)  **a brush** (một cái bàn chải) | **buses** (những chiếc xe buýt)  **brushes** (những cái bàn chải) |

**+** Những danh từ tận cùng là **y** và trước **y** là một phụ âm thì ta phải đổi **y** thành **i** rồi thêm **es**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Số ít** | **Số nhiều** |
| **a fly** (một con ruồi)  **a lorry** (một chiếc xe tải) | **flies** (những con ruồi)  **lorries** (những chiếc xe tải) |

**+** Với các danh từ có tận cùng là phụ âm + **o** thì ta phải thêm **es** khi chuyển danh từ này sang số nhiều.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Số ít** | **Số nhiều** |
| **a potato** (một củ khoai tây)  **a hero**(một người anh hùng) | **potatoes**(những củ khoai tây)  **heroes**(những người anh hùng) |

## - Các danh từ đặc biệt khi chuyển sang số nhiều

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Số ít** | **Số nhiều** |
| **a woman**(một người phụ nữ)  **a man**(một người đàn ông)  **a foot** (một bàn chân) | **Women** (những người phụ nữ )  **Men** (những người đàn ông)  **feet** (những bàn chân) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **a tooth** (một cái răng)  **a mouse** (một con chuột)  **a child** (một đứa trẻ) **a leaf** (một chiếc lá) **a wife** (một bà vợ) | **teeth** (những cái răng) **mice** (những con chuột) **children** (những đứa trẻ) **leaves** (những chiếc lá)  **wives** (những bà vợ) |

* **Một số danh từ đếm được có chung hình thái cho cả hai dạng số ít và số nhiều**

**One fish** (một con cá)  **two fish** (2 con cá)

**One sheep** (một con cừu)  **two sheep** (2 con cừu)

## Một số danh từ chỉ có hình thái ở số nhiều

**+ trousers** (quần dài)

**+ glasses** (kính mắt)

Where are my glasses? (Kính của tớ đâu?)

My trousers are dirty. (Quần của tôi bẩn rồi.)

## Uncountable nouns

* **Không có dạng số nhiều**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| information (thông tin) | salt (muối) |
| sugar (đường) | water (nước) |

* Đi với động từ số ít

**Air isn’t visible** (Không khí thì không nhìn thấy được)

* **Không thể** dùng với ***a/an***

***-*** Chỉ đo lường khi đi với một số từ như:

## Ví dụ:

**a bottle of water** : một chai nước

**a cup of tea** : một tách trà

**a kilo of sugar** : một kí đường

 **Note**

## Question word: How much and How many (Bao nhiêu)

Ta sử dụng **How much** cho danh từ không đếm được và **How many** cho danh từ đếm được.

**How much** + **uncountable nouns + be/auxiliary Verb…?**

**How many** + **countable nouns + be/auxiliary Verb…?**

**Ví dụ:** How many meals do you have every day? How much water would you like to drink?

## Should/ shouldn’t for advice (should/ shouldn’t cho lời khuyên)

**- Ta dùng should hoặc shouldn't để khuyên ai nên hoặc không nên làm gì.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dạng thức | Công thức | Ví dụ |
| **Khẳng định** | **S + should + V0 + O** | Eg: You should visit your relatives.  (Bạn nên thăm bà con họ hàng của bạn) |
| **Phủ định** | **S + should not + V0 + O**  **(shouldn’t)** | Eg: You shouldn't buy fireworks. (Bạn không nên mua pháo hoa) |
| **Nghi vấn** | **Should + S + V0 + O? Trả lời: Yes, s + should. No, s + shouldn’t.** | Eg: **Should we buy** a new car?  (Chúng ta có nên mua một chiếc ô tô mới không?)  Yes, we should.  (Có, chúng ta nên mua.) |

## Verb + “-ing”: the verb comes after like, prefer, hate, don’t mind

- Sau các động từ like, love, prefer, hate, don’t mind (không phiền) là 1 Ving **Ex:** I like playing football.

She prefers swimming to reading.

**PRACTICE**

## Choose the word that does not have the same pronunciation of the underlined part as that in the rest.

1. A. relax B. typical C. wildlife D. unfit
2. A. bear B. pea C. sea D. seat
3. A. sounds B. watches C. potatoes D. smiles

## Choose the word that does not have the same stressed syllable as that of the rest.

* 1. A. sandwich B. pasta C. sausage D. dislike
  2. A. vegetable B. unhealthy C. burger D. yoghurt

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

1. I’d like a sandwich, please.
   1. rice B. cheese C. fizzy drink D. soup
2. I’m thirsty. Can I have some , please?
   1. water B. salad C. pasta D. apple
3. are bad for your teeth.
   1. Nuts B. Bread C. Sweets D. Fruit
4. Would you like some with your burger?
   1. sweets B. apples C. chips D. eggs
5. She doesn’t eat because she doesn’t like bread.
   1. pasta B. sandwiches C. fish D. noodles
6. My mom goes to work all day, so she usually brings her .
   1. lunchbox B. vegetable C. pasta D. snack
7. Vending machines in schools don’t sell cigarette, .
   1. water B. nuts C. fizzy drinks D. juice
8. “Chankonabe” is a Japanese dish.
   1. special B. tasty C. fizzy D. normal
9. My friends don’t mind many different food.
   1. try B. tries C. trying D. to try
10. is the last course of a meal, such as cake, pudding, fresh fruit, etc.
    1. desert B. dessert C. starter D. food
11. Sumo wrestlers eat quantities of food every day.
    1. enormous B. normal C. special D. simple
12. The of sumo wrestlers isn’t normal.
    1. nutrient B. energy C. skin D. lifestyle
13. Fruits and vegetables contain lots of and minerals.
    1. pepper B. protein C. butter D. vitamins
14. I’m learning how to cook chả giò. These are : pork, shrimp, carrot, noodles,

eggs, mushroom, pepper and salt.

* 1. ingredients B. menus C. desserts D. nutrients

1. There are seven main types of nutrient in food: , vitamins, minerals, fat, carbohydrates, water and fiber.
   1. fish B. protein C. bean D. butter
2. There are a lot of in bread, pasta, rice and potatoes.
   1. vitamins B. minerals C. carbohydrates D.
3. You don’t eat much .
   1. eggs B. juice C. meat D. burgers
4. A: He doesn't have friends. Tonight he just invited some of his colleagues. B: Really? How about his neighbor?
   1. so much B. a few C. so many D. many
5. my students are familiar with this kind of school activities.
   1. Most B. Most of C. A few D. Few
6. I have got money.
   1. a few B. many of C. some D. a small number of
7. How furniture do you think there is?
   1. many B. much C. few D. a lot of
8. Why don’t you take a break? Would you like coffee?
   1. few B. some C. many D. much
9. Give me examples, please!
   1. a few B. a little C. few D. little
10. Is there water in the glass?
    1. any B. some C. many D. lots of
11. The best way to improve your health is the balanced .
    1. quantity B. walk C. diet D. disease
12. Ann: "Can you tell me how to cook beef noodle soup ? " Hoa : " "
    1. You’re welcome. B. Ok. Sure.

C. No problem. D. B and C are correct

1. Lan: "Do you like Vietnamese food ?" Ms Jackson: " "
   1. Yes, they do. B. That’s right C. Not at all. D. Yes. Of course.
2. Mai: " Would you like to drink some green tea?" Nam: " "
   1. That’s right. B. Yes, thanks. C. I’m sorry, I can’t. D. You’re

welcome.

1. Lan: "Let’s have dinner"

Nam: " "

* 1. Not at all. B. Good idea. C. No problem D. Well done

1. Minh: "I am sure that you will like this meal" Thu: " "
   1. Really B. Not at all. C. No problem D. You’re

welcome.

## Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage. Passage 1

Pho is one of my favorite (1) . Pho is the most popular and special dish in our (2)

, Vietnam. There are two main kinds of Pho: Pho with beef and Pho (3) chicken. Pho is served in a bowl with a specific cut of white rice noodles in clear beef (4) , with slim cuts of beef. Chicken Pho is made using the same spices as beef, but the broth is made using only

chicken bones and meat. I always enjoy a bowl of hot and spicy Pho (5) breakfast. Mornings are a special time for pho in Vietnam. I love Pho and I can (6) it every morning without boring.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. food | B. foods | C. dishes | D. dish |
| **2.** A. home | B. country | C. countryside | D. house |
| **3.** A. of | B. about | C. with | D. for |
| **4.** A. broth | B. soup | C. noodles | D. water |
| **5.** A. with | B. of | C. in | D. for |
| **6.** A. eats  **Passage 2** | B. eat | C. eating | D. to eat |

Health is definitely the most important thing in a person’s life. Only when we take care (1)

ourselves can we achieve other things in our life. We should maintain some good (2)

. First, we (3) do exercises regularly in order to have a good shape. Second, having a balanced (4) is necessary. If we eat clean, we can avoid (5) diseases. Third, we ought to go to bed and get up early. Doing this everyday will help us have enough (6) to work and study.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. on | B. of | C. off | D. Ø (no article) |
| **2.** A. habits | B. habit | C. rabbit | D. rabbits |
| **3.** A. shouldn’t | B. should | C. can | D. can’t |
| **4.** A. nutrient | B. ingredient | C. diet | D. option |
| **5.** A. any | B. much | C. many | D. a lot of |
| **6.** A. action | B. health | C. attention | D. energy |

## Circle the correct words.

* 1. I have got **some / any** questions to answer now.
  2. Have we got **some / any** rice?
  3. There isn’t **some / any** salt in this soup.
  4. Put **many / some** salt in this soup, please.
  5. Let’s listen to **some / any** music.
  6. Are there **some / any** apples on the table?
  7. There are **a lot of / much** photos in the magazine.
  8. He is going to buy **some / any** jeans.
  9. I haven’t got **some / any** onions for this food.
  10. There are **much / many** students on the ground after school.

## Complete the sentences with a, an, some, any.

1. Tom has books for his favorite subject Math.
2. there aren’t good singers in the band.
3. I’m reading interesting book at the moment.
4. We want cheese for the pasta.
5. We haven’t got homework this weekend.
6. Have they got new car?
7. Have you seen films by Steven Spielberg?
8. There isn’t meat in the fridge.
9. I have apple after every lunch.
10. Tom want a cheeseburger, but he hasn’t got money.

## XVI. Choose the correct word.

1. You **should / shouldn’t** eat in class.
2. You **should / shouldn’t** keep your room tidy.
3. You **should / shouldn’t** leave food on the tables in class.
4. You **should / shouldn’t** say bad words to your friends.
5. You **should / shouldn’t** clean the kitchen table after cooking.

## XXI. Rearrange the words in the right order to make a meaningful sentence.

1. with/ Vietnam/ country/ is/ a/ a/ cuisine/ rich/.
2. in/ with/ normal/ your/ eat/ to/ hands/ India/ It’s/.
3. time/ really/ their/ enjoy/ They/ eating/ together/.
4. vegetables/ for/ with/ We/ meat/ lunch/ and/ often/ at/ school/ have/ rice/.
5. day/ eat/ I/ every/ vegetables/ some/.

# UNIT 6: SPORTS

## VOCABULARY (TỪ VỰNG)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WORDS** | **TYPE** | **PRONUNCIATION** | **MEANING** |
| **athletics** | (n) | /æθ'letiks/ | môn điền kinh, thể thao |
| **athlete** | (n) | /´æθli:t/ | vận động viên |
| **wrestling** | (n) | /´resliη/ | môn đấu vật |
| **gymnastics** | (n) / | /ʤim'næstik/ | thể dục |
| **rugby** | (n) | /'rʌgbi/ | môn bóng bầu dục |
| **cricket** | (n) | /'krikit/ | môn bóng chày |
| **sailing** | (n) | /'seiliɳ/ | chèo thuyền |
| **champion** | (n) | /´tʃæmpiən/ | nhà vô địch |
| **championship** | (n) | /´tʃæmpiənʃip/ | chức vô địch |
| **bronze medals** | (n) | /brɒnz/ 'medl/ | huy chương đồng |
| **event** | (n) | /i'vent/ | sự kiện |
| **dangerous** | (a) | /'deindʤrəs/ | nguy hiểm |
| **skateboarding** | (n) | /´skeit¸bɔ:diη/ | môn trượt ván |
| **motocross** | (n) | /ˈməʊtəʊkrɔːs/ | môn môtô địa hình |
| **compete** | (v) | /kəmˈpiːt/ t | ranh đấu |
| **competition** | (n) | /ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/ | cuộc thi đấu |
| **competitor** | (n) | /kəmˈpetɪtə(r)/ | người thi đấu |
| **professional** | (a) | /prəˈfeʃənl/ | chuyên nghiệp |
| **brilliant** | (a) | /ˈbrɪliənt/ | tài giỏi, nổi bật |
| **sprint races** |  | /sprint/ /reis/ | chay nước rút |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **break a record** | (phr) | /breik/ /'rekɔ:d/ | phá vỡ kỉ lục |
| **successful** | (a) | /sək'sesful/ | thành công |
| **gold medal** | (n) | /gould/ /'medl/ | huy chương vàng |
| **marathon** | (n) | /'mærəθən/ | cuộc chạy đua |
| **medalist** | (n) | /ˈmedəlɪst/) | người nhận huy chương |
| **messenger** | (n) | /'mesindʤə/ | người đưa tin |
| **spectator** | (n) | /spek'teitə/ | khán giả |
| **war** | (n) | /wɔ:/ | chiến tranh |
| **concert** | (n) | /kən'sə:t/ | buổi hòa nhạc |
| **contract** | (n) | /'kɔntrækt/ | hợp đồng |
| **athletics** | (n) | /æθ'letiks/ | môn điền kinh, thể thao |
| **athlete** | (n) | /´æθli:t/ | vận động viên |
| **wrestling** | (n) | /´resliη/ | môn đấu vật |
| **gymnastics** | (n) / | /ʤim'næstik/ | thể dục |
| **rugby** | (n) | /'rʌgbi/ | môn bóng bầu dục |
| **cricket** | (n) | /'krikit/ | môn bóng chày |
| **sailing** | (n) | /'seiliɳ/ | chèo thuyền |
| **champion** | (n) | /´tʃæmpiən/ | nhà vô địch |
| **championship** | (n) | /´tʃæmpiənʃip/ | chức vô địch |

**GRAMMAR (NGỮ PHÁP)**

## There + be (was/ were) “Đã từng có…”

**Chức năng**

## a. Dùng để giới thiệu rằng đã từng có cái gì, ai đó ở đâu trong quá khứ.

**There was/ There were…** có nghĩa là đã từng có nhưng không có ý sở hữu, không thuộc về ai, chỉ là đã có,...

1. **Past simple tenses *(Động từ tobe dạng khẳng định phủ định/Động từ thường dạng khẳng định)***

## Cách dùng

- Diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm được xác định trong quá khứ.

**Ex:** I met her last summer.

## Dạng thức của quá khứ đơn.

* 1. **Với động từ “to be” (was/were)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Thể khẳng định** | |
| **I/He/She/It/**Danh từ số ít | Was + danh từ/tính từ |
| **You/We/They/**Danh từ số nhiều | Were + danh từ/tính từ |
| -He was tired.  -They were in the room. |  |
| **Thể phủ định** | |
| **I/He/She/It/**Danh từ số ít | Was not/wasn’t + danh từ/tính từ |
| **You/We/They/**Danh từ số nhiều | Were not/weren’t + danh từ/tính từ |
| -He wasn’t at school yesterday  -They weren’t in the park. |  |

**Lưu ý:** Khi chủ ngữ câu hỏi là “you” (bạn) thì câu trả lời phải dùng “I” (tôi) để đáp lại.

## Với động từ thường (Verbs/V)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Thể khẳng định** | |
| **I/He/She/It/**Danh từ số ít | + Ved |
| **You/We/They/**Danh từ số nhiều |
| -She went to school yesterday.  -He worked in this bank last year. |  |

1. **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

- Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn thường có sự xuất hiện của các trangj từ chỉ thời gian như:

-yesterday (hôm qua)

-last night/week/month/… ( Tối qua/tuần trước/tháng trước/…)

-ago (cách đây), (two hours ago: cách đây 2 giờ/two weeks ago: cách đây hai tuần…)

-in + thời gian trong quá khứ (eg:in 1990)

-when: khi (trong câu kể)

## Cách thêm –ed vào sau động từ

* 1. **Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn, động từ bắt buộc phải thêm đuôi –ed.**

Dưới đây là các quy tắc khi thêm đuôi –ed vào động từ.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thêm “ed” vào đằng sau hầu hết các động  từ | Ví dụ | Want - wanted | Finish - finished |
| Look - looked | Help - helped |
| Động từ kết thúc bằng đuôi “e” hoặc “ee” chúng ta chỉ việc thêm “d” vào cuối động từ. | Ví dụ | Live - lived | Agree - agreed |
| Love - loved | Believe - believed |
| Đối với động từ tận cùng là “y”  + Nếu trước “y” là một nguyên âm (u,e,o,a,i), ta thêm “ed” bình thường.  + Nếu trước “y” là một phụ âm ta đổi “y”  thành “i+ed” | Ví dụ | Play - played | Study - studied |
| Stay - stayed | Worry - worried |
| Marry - married |
| Động từ một âm tiết, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm ( trừ những từ kết thúc bằng h,w,x,y), ta phải gấp đôi phụ  âm trước khi thêm “ed” | Ví dụ | Stop – stopped | Fit - fitted |
| Plan - planned |  |

## Động từ bất quy tắc

- Là những động từ được chia ở cột 2 trong “Bảng động từ bất quy tắc” (Học thuộc lòng)

## –ed endings

* 1. **Cách phát âm "-ed":**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đọc là /id/** | khi tận cùng của động từ là /t/, /d/ **(Tình Đầu)** |
| **Đọc là /t/** | khi tận cùng của động từ là /ch/, /s/, /x/, /sh/, /k/, /f/, /p/  **(sản – xuất – sinh – chờ – có – ka – fe – phở )** |
| **Đọc là /d/** | khi tận cùng của động từ là các phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại |

**PRACTICE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I. Choose a verb in each group with the /id/ sound.** | | | |
| **1.** A. chatted | B. walked | C. crossed | D. stopped |
| **2.** A. finished | B. opened | C. played | D. died |
| **3.** A. chased | B. filled | C. danced | D. worked |
| **II. Choose the word that does not have the same stressed syllable as that of the rest.** | | | |
| **1.** A. famous | B. interest | C. training | D. amaze |
| **2.** A. terrible | B. boring | C. brilliant | D. successful |
| **3.** A. vegetables | B. policemen | C. compulsory | D. Americans |

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

* 1. My favourite is badminton.
     1. subject B. match C. sport D. activity
  2. I first to Ha Long Bay in 2010.
     1. go B. went C. going D. am going
  3. Linh buy a lot of presents for her friends?
     1. Do B. Did C. Is D. Was
  4. They come back home yesterday.
     1. aren’t B. weren’t C. didn’t D. doesn’t
  5. James Naismith invented basketball 1891.
     1. last B. at C. in D. on
  6. We watched a football match Saturday.
     1. at B. last C. in D. ago
  7. We were at the sports centre
     1. later B. now C. ago D. yesterday
  8. People in America didn’t play football the 18th century.
     1. at B. in C. on D. of
  9. We visited an art gallery two weeks .
     1. last B. now C. ago D. time
  10. We finished our homework night.
      1. last B. in C. ago D. on
  11. The homework very difficult yesterday.
      1. was B. were C. are D. is
  12. The children in the park five minutes ago.
      1. was B. were C. are D. is
  13. Does Liane any sports?
      1. make B. do C. does D. plays
  14. In which city is the football stadium in Europe?
      1. big B. bigger C. biggest D. bigly
  15. How many are there in a beach volleyball team?
      1. play B. players C. playing D. plays
  16. There an Olympic flag until 1920.
      1. was B. isn’t C. wasn’t D. weren’t
  17. He to the zoo last Saturday.
      1. go B. goes C. is going D. went
  18. There a cinema near my house when I was 5.
      1. was B. were C. are D. is
  19. He’s one of the most successful .
      1. athlete B. athletes C. athletic D. athletically
  20. Bolt world records in 100 – and 200 – metre races.
      1. did B. made C. broke D. played
  21. This river is very for the swimmers.
      1. danger B. dangerous C. dangerously D. endanger
  22. does your father like? – He likes tennis.
      1. What’s sport B. What sport C. What sports D. Which’s

sport

* 1. There was a(n) football match on TV last night. I really liked it.
     1. exciting B. boring C. interested D. unhappy
  2. They prefer reading watching TV.
     1. than B. more than C. to D. of
  3. Do you want to a famous football player? Why not?
     1. win B. learn C. become D. travel
  4. How was your weekend? - .
     1. It was cool. I went on a trip. B. Yes, please.

C. You’re welcome. D. That’s a good idea!

* 1. The team now plays in such as the FIFA World Cup and the AFC Asian Cup.
     1. compete B. competitions C. competitor D. competitive
  2. What’s the most famous cycling race the world?
     1. in B. up C. down D. with
  3. There were silver medals winners.
     1. at B. in C. for D. between
  4. Abebe Bikila from Ethiopia was the first African a gold medal.
     1. to winning B. to win C. winning D. wins
  5. Why do like football so much? Basketball is .
     1. better B. best C. good D. gooder
  6. I judo on a Wednesday and ballet every Saturday.
     1. do B. come C. play D. go
  7. We sailing on Saturday.
     1. went B. go C. made D. played
  8. This is a really exciting match! .
     1. Me too B. That’s all C. Yes, it is. D. No thanks
  9. Can I try these trainers in a larger size? .
     1. I think you will be B. That will be lovely

C. That’s right D. I’ll check for you.

## Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage. Passage 1

Physical activity is the (1) obvious benefit of sports participation. Children often spend too much time watching television or (2) video games. But sports practices and games

provide an opportunity for exercise that can help keep kids in shape and (3) . Sports participation can help children develop social skills that will benefit them (4)

their

entire lives. They learn to interact not only with other children their age, (5) also with older individuals in their coaches and sports officials. Kids learn leadership skills, team-building skills and communication skills that will help them in school, their future (6) and personal relationships.

* 1. A. more B. much C. most D. least
  2. A. doing B. playing C. paying D. watching
  3. A. healthy B. wealthy C. happy D. funny
  4. A. for B. on C. at D. throughout
  5. A. and B. so C. but D. then
  6. A. world B. career C. game D. shape

## Passage 2

* + 1. the 20th June, 2011, Krista Ceplite became the 400m swimming (2) of Latvia. Then, on the 22nd June, she became the 800m champion, too. She was only 12 years old.

Krista lives in Dubai (3) her parents. She is half Latvian and half Australian. Everyday at 5 am she goes into her parents’ room to ask who is taking her to the swimming pool to train. Then she goes to school.

In the afternoon she goes back to the pool and trains (4) three hours. “I train every day, except on Friday.” Krista says “It’s (5) work, especially in the winter when it’s cold.”

What does she do at the weekend? “I swim and I study. That’s my life!” Krista hopes to (6)

in the Olympic games in 2016.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. in 2. A. championship | B. on  B. champion | C. at  C. footballer | D. with  D. medalist |
| **3.** A. with | B. on | C. from | D. for |
| **4.** A. from | B. next to | C. for | D. in front of |
| **5.** A. easy | B. hardly | C. hard | D. fast |
| **6.** A. run | B. compete | C. surf | D. watch |

## Read the following passage. Decide if the statements are True or False and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions

**Passage 1**

Sport is beneficial to our life. It helps us to keep fit and he healthy. So, if you want to be healthy, you should do sports. **It** also helps people to lose weight and avoid many diseases. There are many kinds of sports such as swimming, running, riding the bicycle, tennis, wrestling, etc. I like swimming very much. It makes me healthy and strong. I like tennis too. It makes me feel energetic.

It is obvious that many of us want to stay at home, watch TV and eat snacks. But it is an unhealthy lifestyle. Only sport will help us be healthy and happy. That’s why I think sport is very important in my life.

## Decide True or False

* 1. Playing sports is helpful for us to stay fit and healthy.
  2. Playing sports help us gain weight and avoid some diseases.
  3. The writer never goes swimming.
  4. Many people prefer to watch TV and eat snacks at home. \_

## Choose the best answer to each of the following questions

* 1. The writer thinks that playing sports .

1. is the only way to help us be healthy and happy.
2. is the only way to help us have a lot of health.
3. is the only way to help us learn better.
4. is the only way to help us eat better.
   1. The word **"it"** in line 2 means .

A. health B. activity C. competition D. sport

## Put the verb in brackets into the simple past tense.

* 1. My grandfather before I was born. (die)
  2. My father to the supermarket twice yesterday. (go)
  3. My uncle in Japan from 1980 to 1985. (live)
  4. They their old car 10 days ago. (sell)
  5. You at home last night? (be)
  6. They soldiers in 2000. (not/be)
  7. They the singers after the concert last Sunday. (meet)
  8. We both badly that night. (sleep)
  9. Yesterday, I up at 6 and breakfast at 6. 30. (get), (have)
  10. She married last year. (get)
  11. I to school last Sunday. (go)
  12. I a lot of gifts for my little sister. (buy)
  13. Last summer I Ngoc Son Temple in Ha Noi. (visit)
  14. I at home last weekend. (stay)
  15. you at the cinema last night ? (be)
  16. My vacation in Hue wonderful. (be)
  17. They about their holiday in Hoi An in 2011. (talk)

## Rearrange the words in the right order to make a meaningful sentence.

1. first modern/ in Greece./ Olympic games/ were/ The/

## The first

1. When he/ died./when/ arrived /, he /in Athens /

## When

1. competed / big stars/ They/ and become/ in X – Games./

## They

1. played international/ He first/ he was 16./ football before/

## He

1. don’t/ Why / come/ you /? /

## Why

1. before and /There is/ after the game. / music and dancing/

## There

1. quite a / Basketball is / in Viet Nam/ new sport./

## Basketball

1. The game/ everyone could/ the Internet so /enjoy them./ were on /

## The game

## Make the questions with the words underlined.

## Last night I watched a basketball match on TV.

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## They tired yesterday because they didn’t sleep all night

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Yes. I stayed at my mom’s home yesterday

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. Yes. Last January I visted Sword Lake in Ha Noi.

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Last night I watched a basketball match on TV.

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## There are two dogs in the house.

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## She goes jogging every morning.

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Mai  was tired after playing badminton yesterday.

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## The bank is opposite the restaurant.

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## This ruler is 20 centemeters long.

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_