

WEEK 20, 21 , 22 THEME 6 : FESTIVALS**I. Choose the most suitable word or phrase for the blanks among A, B, C, or D:**

1. Everyone celebratesholidays, on which they don't have to go to work.
A. festival B. annual C. public D. decorate
2. At Christmas, wethe tree and put gifts around it.
A. parade B. lights C. public D. decorate
3. My birthday is an event because it only happens once a year.
A. festival B. annual C. costumes D. fireworks
4. During....., people often eat, drink, and listen to music.
A. festivals B. annual C. public D. parade
5. Which is the most..... festival?
A. excited B. exciting C. excite D. excitement
6. Which is the most..... Festival?
A. relaxing B. relax C. relaxed D. relaxation
7. Which is thelocation? I think it's Glastonbury Festival because it's in a field.
A. good B. well C. better D. best
8. Anita is fond_____ playing the piano.
A. in B.on C.of D. for
9. _____ is a religious song that people sing at Christmas.
A. Carol B. Poem C. Christmas card D. Patron saint
10. Halloween is the night of 31 October, when people once believed that ghosts_____.
A. can see B. can be seen C. could see D. could be seen
11. Bob had someone _____ his house.
A. paint B. paints C. painted D. painting
12. Pizza is a traditional.....dish.
A. Italian B. Italia C. Italis D. Italion
13. The Toronto International Film Festival is a film festival.....each Septemberb in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
A. held B. hold C. perform D. shown
14. Festival hasmillions of people from around the world each year.
A. attract B. held C. gathered D. collect
15. Vu Lan Festival is an occasion for showing.....to parents, ancestors.
A. reunion B. soul C. mind D. gratitude
16. On festival days, there are many people coming to.....to find the belief, wishing for luck and fortune.
A. Buddhist B. Buddhism C. Buddha D. Buddhistic
17. The Yen Tu festival is organized since the 10th lunar month and.....for three spring months.
A. occurred B. happened C. longed D. lasted
18. According to the M'Nong's custom, the New Rice.....is usually held in the evening.
A. occasion B. ceremony C. holiday D. vacation
19. different regions and religious have a variety in marital arrangements, the arranged is a traditional feature of every community.
A. Because B. Although C. While D. When
20. The Vietnamese are influenced by Buddhist theology and Confucian philosophy, they believe in fate in marriage.
A. and B. but C. so D. yet
21. Always take your shoes off before you enter a temple in India, you will be considered impolite.
A. otherwise B. therefore C. however D. moreover
22. "Giao Thua" is the most sacred time of the year;, the first houseguest to offer the first greeting is very important.
A. moreover B. therefore C. however D. moreover

23. The five-fruit tray on the altar symbolizes the gratitude of the Vietnamese to their ancestors;....., it demonstrates their hope for a life of plenty.
A. and B. moreover C. therefore D. however
24. The Hung King Temple Festival from the 8th to the 11th day of the third lunar month in Phu Tho.
A. takes B. takes part C. takes place D. takes turn
25. During the Buddhist Festival, visitors join the procession and make offerings to Buddha at the pagoda.
A. think about B. consider C. worship D. believe
26. I think the Kate Festival is a really joyful festival which many activities.
A. contains B. cutting C. feature D. includes in
27. In Vietnam, the we mostly use is chopsticks.
A. cut B. cutting C. cutlery D. cutlet
28. You shouldn't your promise to the children.
A. break B. cut C. keep D. Save
29. is a day for students to express their love and esteem to their teachers.
A. Teacher's day B. Children's day C. Women's day D. Tet
30. She is singer I've ever met.
A. worse B. bad C. the worst D. badly
31. She sings among the singers I have known.
A. the most beautiful B. the more beautiful
C. the most beautifully D. the more beautifully
32. She is student in my class.
A. most hard-working B. more hard-working
C. the most hard-working D. as hard-working
33. Jupiter is planet in the solar system.
A. the biggest B. the bigger C. bigger D. biggest
34. She runs in my class.
A. the slowest B. the most slow C. the slowly D. the most slowly
35. My bedroom is room in my house.
A. tidier than B. the tidiest C. the most tidy D. more tidier
36. It was day of the year.
A. the colder B. the coldest C. coldest D. colder
37. Peter is the..... student in my class.
A. taller than B. so tall as C. the tallest D. tallest
38. The deep oceans contain some of the..... of all living creatures.
A. strangest B. strange C. as strange as D. stranger
39. What's the..... film you've ever seen?
A. good B. best C. better D. the best
40. He is the..... student in this class.
A. very intelligent B. most intelligent C. more intelligent D. less intelligent

II. Look at the sign / picture. Choose the best answer (A,B,C or D) for each sign / picture.

1. This sign says :



- A. You aren't allowed to cross here . B. You shouldn't cross here.
C. You should be careful. D. You can cross here.

2. This sign says



- A. You are allowed to turn back. B. You aren't allowed to turn back.
C. You can park here. D. You must stop here.

III. Complete the sentences below, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. They have to make fire in a way. (tradition)
2. Have you the house recently? (decorate)
3. All finishing the race will receive a medal. (participate)
4., dark clouds soon appeared and it began to rain. (unfortunate)
5. There are 3 in the contest. (compete)
6. I feltwhen we were away for the holiday. (relax)
7. How many..... will take part in the contest? (participate)
8., he was sick on the day of the festival. (Fortunate)
9. Everyone was at the soccer match. (excite).
10. in sport competitions is open to everyone in our school. (participate)
11. English is an and important subject (interest)
12. Nam is very in computer (interest)
13. We are rehearsing a play for the school anniversary (celebrate)
14. He was ill on the day of the Pop festival. Fortunate)
15. The news that Mr Nam had inherited a million dollars made his friend (excite)
16. "Ao dai" is adress of Vietnam (tradition)
17. Have they put the Christmas..... yet? (decorate)
18. The fans waved as the film star stepped out of the limousine. (excite)
19. He has been an active in the discussion. (participate)
20. Vietnamese people are proud of theircelebrations. (tradition)
21. I hope you'll join in the Christmas (celebrate)
22. There are manythroughout the year. (celebrate)
23. He wants tohis room. (decoration)
24. My father has just..... the house to welcome the Lunar New Year. (decorate)
25.on your new job! (congratulate)

IV. Choose the word (a, b, c, or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.

Tet is a national and (1) _____ festival in Vietnam. It is an occasion for every Vietnamese to be reunited to think (2) _____ their past activities and hope for good luck (3) _____ the year to come.

Before Tet all houses are white washed and (4) _____ with yellow apricot flowers and colorful lanterns. Everybody is looking (5) _____ to a more favorable life. (6) _____ the New Year's Eve, children are smartly dressed. They are hoping to (7) _____ money put in small red envelopes as they are wishing longevity to their grandparents and parents. Wrong doings (8) _____ be absolutely avoided on these days.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. traditional | B. modern | C. music | D. summer |
| 2. A. about | B. to | C. after | D. for |
| 3. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. when |
| 4. A. decorate | B. decorates | C. decorating | D. decorated |
| 5. A. at | B. for | C. after | D. forward |
| 6. A. In | B. At | C. On | D. When |
| 7. A. receive | B. buy | C. sell | D. make |
| 8. A. should | B. need | C. ought | D. have |

V. Read the text then answer true or false:

Hi! I'm Dean. I'm from England. My favorite time of the year is Christmas, which is on 25 December. That's when Christians celebrate the birth of Christ. In the middle of December we send a lot of cards to our friends and family, here and abroad. Then we get a big tree and **decorate** it with lights and other things. On Christmas Day, we give each other presents. We have one enormous meal with turkey, and after that, we have Christmas pudding.

1. Dean is English.
2. At Christmas, people get big trees and decorate it.
3. Dean prefers Halloween to Christmas.

4. In the middle of December, people send a lot of Christmas cards to their friends and family.
 5. When is Christmas held?
 A. On 25 December
 B. In the middle of December
 C. In the middle of the year
 D. no information
 6. What does the word '*decorate*' in line 5 mean?
 A. make something look nicer
 B. paint something
 C. make something look worse
 D. buy something

VI. Put these words in their correct order to make meaningful sentences :

1. the / exciting / Which / most / festival? / is.

2. Boryeong Mud Festival. / it's / I / the / think

3. some songs /to make their father happy/ have parties/ they can also /, read poems or sing
 →

4. they / in Vietnam / enjoy / although many tourists / don't understand / most of the festivals / from
 aboard / Vietnamese culture,
 →

5. can see / lanterns / the city / all over /You / thousands of.
 →

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it:

1. No one in my class is taller than Peter.
 → Peter
2. No one in my group is more intelligent than Mary.
 → Mary
3. This is the first time I have ever met such a pretty girl.
 → She is
4. When did you begin to learn English ?
 →How long
5. The last time I saw him was in 2000.
 →I haven't
6. They haven't gone to the seaside for two years.
 →It's
7. No students in this class are as intelligent as Hoa.
 →Hoa is
8. Studying English is interesting.
 → It's
9. Don't make noise , please
 →Would you ?
10. His pronunciation is hard to understand .
 → It
11. May I ask you a question?
 → Would you mind if ?
12. Keeping off the grass in the park is very important.
 →It's
13. Studying English is necessary these days.
 → It's
14. Do you mind if I sit here?
 → Would you mind if I.....
15. Could you turn down the gas fire ?
 → Would you mind

16. Can I use your mobile phone ?
→ Would you mind
17. Can you carry my luggage ?
→ Do you mind
18. You shouldn't use the office phone for personal calls.
→ Would you mind not
19. Keeping the environment clean is very important.
→ It's
20. Will you turn down the TV, please?
→ Would you mind

**Duyệt
PHT**



Phạm Thùy Vân

WEEK 24, 25, 26
GRAMMAR

THEME 7 (GOING OUT)

REPORTED SPEECH (Câu tường thuật)

Câu gián tiếp là câu dùng để thuật lại nội dung của lời nói trực tiếp.

- Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì **hiện tại** thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp ta chỉ **đổi ngôi; không đổi thì** của động từ và trạng từ.
- Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ thì khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta **đổi ngôi, thì** của động từ, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

I. Thay đổi ngôi (Đại từ nhân xưng, Đại từ sở hữu và Tính từ sở hữu)

1. Ngôi thứ nhất: dựa vào **chủ từ** của mệnh đề tường thuật; thường đổi sang ngôi thứ ba

I → He / She me → him / her my → his / her
We → They us → them our → their

2. Ngôi thứ hai: (*You, your*)

- Xét ý nghĩa của câu và đổi cho phù hợp, thường đổi dựa vào **túc từ** của mệnh đề tường thuật

3. Ngôi thứ ba (He / She / Him / Her / His / They / Them / Their): giữ nguyên, không đổi

II. Thay đổi về thì trong câu:

| DIRECT | INDIRECT |
|--|--|
| Simple present - V1 / Vs(es) | Simple past – V2 / V-ed |
| Present progressive – am / is / are + V-ing | Past progressive – was / were + V-ing |
| Present perfect – have / has + P.P | Past perfect – had + P.P |
| Present perfect progressive – have / has been + V-ing | Past perfect progressive - had been + V-ing |
| Simple past – V2 / -ed | Past perfect – had + P.P |
| Past progressive – was / were + V-ing | Past perfect progressive – had been + V-ing |
| Simple future – will + V1 | Future in the past - would + V1 |
| Future progressive will be + V-ing | Future progressive in the past - would be + V-ing |

III. Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:

| DIRECT | INDIRECT |
|------------|--|
| Now | Then |
| Here | There |
| This | That |
| These | Those |
| Today | That day |
| Tonight | That night |
| Yesterday | The day before / the previous day |
| Last year | The year before / the previous year |
| Tomorrow | The following day / the next day / the day after |
| Next month | The following month / the next month / the month after |
| Ago | Before |

BẢNG ĐẠI TỪ

| Subject | Object | Adjective possessive |
|---------|--------|----------------------|
| I | me | My |
| You | you | your |
| He | him | his |
| She | her | her |
| It | it | its |
| We | us | our |
| They | them | their |

CÁC THAY ĐỔI CỤ THỂ CHO TỪNG LOẠI CÂU TRONG LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

1. Câu mệnh lệnh, câu đề nghị**- Mệnh lệnh khẳng định:****Direct:** S + V + O: “V1 + O ...”**Indirect:** S + asked / told + O + to + V1 +

Ex: He said to her: “Keep silent, please.” → He told her -----

- Mệnh lệnh phủ định:**Direct:** S + V + O: “Don’t + V1 + ...”**Indirect:** S + asked / told + O + not + to + V1

Ex: The teacher said to the students: “Don’t talk in the class.”

→ The teacher -----

1. “ Would you mind opening the door? She said to Nam

=> She asked.....

2 “ Don’t put your leg on the chair, Ba” The teacher said

The teacher told.....

3. “ Would you like some orange juice, Mary?” Tom said

=> Tom invited.....

4. “ I think you should go to the dentist soon” Miss White said to Daisy

=> Miss White advised.....

2. Câu trần thuật**Direct:** S + V + (O) : “clause”**Indirect:** S + told / said + (O) + (that) + clause**Note:** said to → told

Ex: Tom said, “I want to visit my friend this weekend.”

→ Tom said (that) -----

She said to me, “I am going to Dalat next summer.”

→ She **told** me (that) -----**3. Câu hỏi****a. Yes – No question****Direct:** S + V + (O) : “Aux. V + S + V1 + O....?”**Indirect:** S + asked + O + **if / whether** + S + V + O

Ex: He asked: “Have you ever been to Japan, Mary?” → He asked Mary

“Did you go out last night, Tan?” I asked → I asked Tan

1. “ Can you swim, Nam? Mai said

=> Mom asked.....

2. “ Do you play the piano every day?” Liz said to Peter

=> Liz wanted to know.....

b. Wh – question**Direct:** S + V + (O): “Wh- + Aux. V + S + V1 + O ?”**Indirect:** S + asked + O + **Wh- + S** + V + O.

Ex: “How long are you waiting for the bus?” he asked me.

→ He **asked** me

1. He said to Mary“ How often do you write to John?”

=> He asked.....

2. “ How many languages can you speak?” The teacher asked me

=> The teacher asked.....

EXERCISES**I. Choose the most suitable word or phrase for the blanks among A, B, C, or D:**

1. Would you mind my picture?
A. take B. took C. taking D. to take
2. Can you bring some snacks? →
A. No, I don't mind. B. Yes, here you are
C. Sure, how much do you need D. Sure, I'll bring drinks, too.
3. Can you to the mall? I'm meeting my friends there.
A. pick up B. drive C. pass D. order
4. I was wonderingyou'd like to see a movie on Friday night.
A. if B. what C. do D. are
5. I'm..... a barbecue on Friday. Would you like to come?
A. had B. have C. to have D. having
6. Would you likeshopping at the market on Saturday morning?
A. to go B. went C. going D. go
1. I've lost my wallet. Would you mind me some money? - No, I don't mind.
A. lend B. lending C. lends D. to lend
2. The popcorn smells great. Can you me some? - Sure. Here you are.
A. pass B. passing C. passes D. to pass
3. The movie starts at 7 p.m. Can you the tickets before it begins? - Sure.
A. drive B. pick up C. lend me D. pass
4. I need to go to the mall but my car is broken. Please me to the mall. - Sure.
A. drives B. to drive C. driving D. drive
5. He always fried chicken and French fries every time he goes to this restaurant.
A. order B. orders C. to order D. ordering
6. Remember your phone when you come out.
A. brought B. brings C. bringing D. to bring
7. Can you a hamburger for me?
A. order B. to order C. ordering D. ordered
8. Tom asked you if you him your math book.
A. lend B. will lend C. lending D. could lend
9. Mom said that you should up your clothes.
A. pick B. to pick C. picking D. picked
10. Would you mind off the music?
A. ordering B. picking C. turning D. bringing
11. Would you mind me to the mall?
A. driving B. emailing C. picking D. passing
12. Let's take the kids to the There are lots of exciting games there.
A. fair B. concert C. market D. art gallery
13. You can see many beautiful paintings and sculptures at the
A. theater B. concert C. market D. art gallery
14. We buy our fruit and vegetables at the
A. theater B. concert C. market D. art gallery
15. I went to a pop yesterday to see Miley Riley. She's my favorite singer.
A. concert B. theater C. fair D. art gallery
16. Thanks for the to your birthday party.
A. history B. temple C. market D. invitation
17. Let's go to the..... to see The Great Adventure of Ellie this weekend.
A. theater B. concert C. market D. fair
18. Would you mind turning on the TV?
A. I don't have a TV. B. No, that's fine.

- C. I'll turn off the TV. D. Sorry, I don't like it.
19. Can you pick up the movie tickets?
A. Yes, I'll turn off the stereo. B. Yes, sure.
C. Let's watch a movie. D. OK! What time?
20. Would you like to go to the pop concert to see Kathy Berry?
A. Sorry, I don't have any pencils. B. No, that's fine.
C. OK! What time? C. Let's watch a movie.
21. I was wondering if you'd like to go to the art gallery tomorrow.
A. Sorry, I have to study for the exam tomorrow. B. No, that's fine.
C. Sorry, I don't have any. D. Yes, sure.
22. Do you mind..... the air-conditioner? It is too cold.
A. turn on B. turn off C. turning on D. turning off
23. Sitting too long in front of the computer makes your eyes.....
A. tired B. harm C. boring D. relax
24. When you game online, be careful when you make friend with.....
A. girls B. boys C. strangers D. your classmates
25. Anna prefers..... TV to..... books.
A. watching/reading B. watch/read C. watching/read D. watch/reading
26. I hate..... up late to do homework.
A. staying B. stay C. get D. getting
27. Computers should only be used for..... time.
A. limited B. unlimited C. limit D. freedom
28. He always a table by the window when he eats at this restaurant.
A. requests B. advices C. commands D. remembers
29. Take my - don't eat too much fast food. It's not good for your health.
A. request B. advice C. command D. remember
30. The teacher her students to run as fast as they could.
A. calls B. advices C. commands D. remembers
31. I don't my first day at school
A. request B. advice C. command D. remember
32. Mai enjoys to music, especially pop music in her free time.
A. hearing B. playing C. listening D. taking
33. We are looking forward to you in June.
A. seeing B. see C. saw D. be seen
34. He had his father his bicycle.
A. fixed B. fixing C. to fix D. fix
35. The leader said that to award the prize to you .
A. He is pleasing B. he was pleasing C. he is pleased D. he was pleased
36. He asked me
A. Where I like coffee or not B. Whether I liked coffee
C. What I liked coffee D. Which I liked coffee
37. Do you mindout your cigarette? - No, of course not.
A. put B. putting C. to put D. is putting
38. I decided that I must work harder _____.
A. the following year B. the previous year C the year before D. last year
39. Nhi asked Nga “ Is it far from HCM City?”
A. Nhi asked Nga it was far from HCM City.
B. Nhi asked Nga if it was far from HCM City.
C. Nhi asked Nga whether was it far from HCM City.
D. Nhi asked Nga if it is far from HCM City.
40. She asked him _____ he liked eating vegetables.

- A. but B. then C. if D. and

II. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A,B,C or D) for each sign.

1. The sign says:

- A. Children going or from school. C. Road works
B. Slippery road D. Roundabout



2. The sign says:

- C. Uneven road C. Pedestrian crossing ahead
D. Slippery road D. Danger - words describe the danger



III. Complete the sentences below, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- It's necessary to do some things to save ourresources. (nature)
- It's difficult to find here at Tet. (accommodate)
- Sapa is a wonderful..... resort in Vietnam. (mountain)
- Now I'm very (bore)
- Sapa is a wonderfulresort in VietNam. (mountain)
- I like cooking in my free time. It makes me feel..... (relax)
- My sister doesn't like surfing the Internet, she says it is..... (bore)
- Skateboarding is her hobby. It is also one of the most sports of the teenagers in this town. (popularity)
- My close friend gave me a.....present on my birthday. I like it so much. (wonder)
- My brother works as a volunteer for an animal protection..... He really loves his job. (organize)
- In my opinion that was avictory. (decide)
- I have nothing to do this afternoon, I feel..... bore)
- Recently health foods have increased in.....(popular)
- We are talking about the preservation of.....resources. (nature)
- Lan spoke English.....after she lived in England for several months. (nature)
- He is one of the most famous in the world. (environment)
- Young students are very.....in story-books. (interest)
- That's.....!I'm pleased that you work very hard. (wonder).
- Uncle Ho's Mausoleum is an building. (impress)
- We are really..... by the beauty of Ha Long Bay. (impress)
- We went to see many..... places in Ha Noi. (fame)
- Why don't we first the art museum in the morning? (visitor)
- My first of her is very good. (impress)
- Nguyen Du is one of the most poets in Viet Nam. (fame)
- My neighborhood isfor good and cheap restaurants (fame)

IV. Choose the word (a, b, c, or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.

The Sound of Me Linh Drums is a famous Vietnamese (1) It was (2) by Viet Dung and Vinh Dien in 1960. It s a history play (3) in Me Linh. The people there are very unhappy, because their home is controlled by the Han dynasty. Thi Sach tries to fight the Han's army, but he is killed (4) To Dinh. His wife - Trung Trac and her sister - Trung Nhi are very angry.They raise an army to fight the Han dynasty. The sisters (5)the fight and To Dinh runs away. The sisters (6)Vietnam and become known as Hai Ba Trung Many people know this Vietnamese play.

- A. play B. novel C. movie D. song
- A. write B. written C. writing D. to write
- A. save B. set C. play D. made
- A. on B. with C. of D. by
- A. win B. play C. fail D. set
- A. make B. win C. save D. sell

V. Read the text then answer true or false:

Lan va Diep (Lan and Diep) is a famous tragedy play written by Tran Huu Trang.

The play is set in Vietnam and has two main characters, Lan and Diep, who promise to marry each other. Diep is a good student. The Official, the villain, forces Diep to marry his daughter. Lan is very sad so she decides to join a temple. Later on in the play, Diep looks for Lan but she refuses to see him

Many Vietnamese people know this tragedy.

1. "Lan va Diep" was written by Tran Huu Trang.
2. The play is set in Viet Nam.
3. Lan doesn't want to marry Diep.
4. The villain wants Lan to be his wife.
5. What kind of play is Lan va Diep?
A. comedy B. history C. tragedy D. action
6. What happens in the end?
A. Lan refuses to see Diep B. Lan becomes Diep's wife
C. Diep doesn't look for Lan C. They kill themselves.

VI. Put these words in their correct order to make meaningful sentences :

1. Ann / lend him / asked / David / five dollars. / if she
→
2. bringing / you mind / Would / your phone / ?
→
3. decide / They / to see a movies / Sunday afternoon / on.
→
4. was wondering / you wanted / if / I / to go / on Thursday night / to a concert/.
→
5. Steve / a brithday party/ is / Friday night / having / on.
→

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it:

1. Mr. Brown told Ann, "Please give me some more paper."
→
2. Nam told Lan, "Can you lend me your dictionary ?"
→
3. The teacher said to me, "Please write your name on this paper."
→
4. Mrs. Brown told her son, "Go to bed early!"
→
5. Mary asked Peter, "Can you put the vase on the top shelf ?"
→
6. The tiger told the farmer, "Show me your wisdom!"
→
7. The farmer told his wife, "Don't cut open all the chickens!"
→
8. The driver told her, "Don't put your bags under the seat."
→
9. He asked her, "Can you meet me tomorrow?"
→
10. His mother told him, "Don't go out when I am away from home."
→
11. The doctor said to him, "You should give up smoking."
→ The doctor advised
→ The doctor told

12. The dentist said to me, "You shouldn't eat too much sugar."
→ The dentist advised
→ The dentist told
13. The teacher said to his students, "You should learn harder for the exam."
→ The teacher advised.....
→ The teacher told.....
14. "Be careful when you cross the streets", the mother said to her son.
→
15. "Please, close the door when you come in," I said to my friend.
→
16. "Don't leave the door open when you go out" Mrs Green said to Daisy
→
17. "Can you help your mother with the housework?" Mr Green asked Tom
→
18. "You should learn to use a dictionary", the teacher said to Nam
→ The teacher advised.....
19. "Please turn down the radio for me".
→ His father asked him
20. "Close your mouth whenever you breathe in". Jack told Tom.
→
21. "Can you wait for me at the station, Jack?" Daisy asked
→
22. Mr. Brown told Ann, "Please give me some more paper."
→
23. Nam told Lan, "Can you lend me your dictionary ?"
→
24. The teacher said to me, "Please write your name on this paper."
→
25. Mrs. Brown told her son, "Go to bed early!"
→
26. Mary asked Peter, "Can you put the vase on the top shelf ?"
→
27. The tiger told the farmer, "Show me your wisdom!"
→
28. The farmer told his wife, "Don't cut open all the chickens!"
→
29. The driver told her, "Don't put your bags under the seat."
→
30. He asked her, "Can you meet me tomorrow?"
→
31. "Where are you going?" Jim asked Linda.
→ Jim asked Linda where
32. "Which way did they go?" John asked.
→ John asked
33. "Is it going to be a fine day today?" I asked her.
→ I asked her
34. "Is the bus station far away?" the girl asked.
→ The girl wanted to know
35. "Are you going by train?" she asked me.
→ She wanted to know
36. "Don't use too much hot water," she said to us.
→ She asked us

37. "Will you come to my party?" she said to me.
→ She invited me
38. "What do you want for lunch today, Peter?" Mary asked.
→ Mary asked
39. "Can I borrow your typewriter, Jean?" asked Peter.
→ Peter asked if
40. "Why didn't I get a computer before?" thought the office manager.
→ The office manager wondered
41. I learn English so that I can communicate with foreigners.
→ I learn English so as
42. They are good teachers at Maths.
→ They teach
43. He actively participates in outdoor activities.
→ He is
44. We intend to join in an English club.
→ We are
45. The word is so difficult that we can't spell it.
→ It's such
46. It's necessary to revise new words regularly.
→ You
47. The film's ending is dramatic.
→ The film
48. Wendy is a careful writer.
→ Wendy always
49. I was a very bad dancer years ago.
→ I used to
50. Miss Thanh is a very good teacher of English.
→ Miss Thanh teaches

TEST 1

I. Listen to the passage carefully. Then decide if the statements are True or False: (1pt)

1. People celebrate Mardi Gras in the UK.
2. People wear costumes and watch parades during Mardi Gras.
3. Diwali festival is only held in October.
4. During Diwali, people decorate their houses with lights.

Answer: 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence: (1.5pts)

5. Everyone celebratesholidays, on which they don't have to go to work.
A. festival B. annual C. public D. decorate
6. Which is the most..... festival?
A. excited B. exciting C. excite D. excitement
7. The Hung King Temple Festival from the 8th to the 11th day of the third lunar month in Phu Tho.
A. takes B. takes part C. takes place D. takes turn
8. She is student in my class.
A. most hard-working B. more hard-working
C. the most hard-working D. as hard-working
9. Would you mind turning on the TV?
A. I don't have a TV. B. No, that's fine. C. I'll turn off the TV. D. Sorry, I don't like it.
10. Mai enjoys to music, especially pop music in her free time.
A. hearing B. playing C. listening D. taking

***Answer:** 5..... 6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

III. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign: (0.5pt)

11. What does the sign mean?
A. You are not allowed to enter. B. You can't go outside.
C. You can go inside. D. You can stay here.



12. This sign warns:
A. People can swim all the time B. No swimming if you can't swim
C. Children must be supervised D. It's dangerous for you to swim

***Answer:** 11..... 12.....

IV. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage: (1.5 pts)

The rice-cooking festival was (13) in the communal house yard about one kilometer away (14) the river. There were three competitions: water-fetching, (15) and rice-cooking. The festival (16) one day. After the three (17), all the points were added and the Thon Trieu team won the grand (18). The festival was wonderful.

13. A. hold B. to hold C. held D. holding
14. A. on B. from C. in D. at
15. A. flower-made B. flower-making C. making-fire D. fire-making
16. A. took B. takes C. taken D. taking
17. A. carols B. adventures C. contests D. destinations
18. A. prince B. price C. pride D. prize

***Answer:** 13..... 14..... 15..... 16..... 17..... 18.....

V. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 19 to 22 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for the questions 23 and 24: (1.5pts)**Hue Festival**

Hue Festival is a big cultural event of Hue City that is held every two years. The first Hue Festival took place in 2000.

At the beginning of Hue Festival, visitors can enjoy a colorful opening ceremony with unique performances of several art groups from Vietnam and other countries. Besides, visitors can come and enjoy "Ao dai" Grand Show, "Oriental night" Show, and sporting activities like boat race, human chess, etc. Particularly, the ancient scenery of Nguyen Dynasty is also reproduced. The Royal Refined Music of Hue was recognized as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2003.

Hue festival is well-known as an international festival because the traditional and cultural values from Vietnam and other countries are widely presented to the world in this festival.

19. The first Hue Festival was celebrated in 2000.

20. Hue Festival is taken place every two days

21. Visitors can enjoy a colorful opening ceremony with unique performances of several art groups from Vietnam and other countries.

22. The ancient scenery of Tran Dynasty is reproduced in Hue Festival.

23. Why is Hue Festival well-known as an international festival?

- It's because .

A. the traditional and cultural values from Vietnam are widely presented to the world in this festival.

B. the traditional and cultural values from other countries are widely presented to the world in this festival.

C. A & B

D. Not given

24. The text is about .

A. Hue festival

B. Hue city

C. A festival in Vietnam

D. Traditional and cultural values of Vietnam

*Answer: 19..... 20..... 21..... 22..... 23..... 24.....

VI. Supply the correct form of the word in bracket: (1.5pts)

25. Have you the house recently? (decorate)

26. I feltwhen we were away for the holiday. (relax)

27. Everyone was at the soccer match. (excite).

28. We are rehearsing a play for the school anniversary (celebrate)

29. My close friend gave me a.....present on my birthday. I like it so much. (wonder)

30. We went to see many..... places in Ha Noi. (fame)

* Answer:

25..... 26..... 27.....

28..... 29..... 30.....

VII. Rearrange the group of words in a correct order to make complete sentences: (0.5pt)

31. Britney and Lola, / the / they / however, mentioned / dressing / practicing / in / were / room.

→

32. bringing / you mind / Would / your phone / ?

→

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentence in other way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it: (2.0 pts)

33. This is the first time I have ever met such a pretty girl.

→ She is

34. Will you turn down the TV, please?

→ Would you mind.....

35. "Don't use too much hot water," she said to us.

→She asked us

36. "What do you want for lunch today, Peter?" Mary asked.

→Mary asked

The end of the test.

TEST 2

I. Listen to the passage carefully. Then decide if the statements are True or False: (1pt)

1. Bob thinks Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling is the most interesting festival.
2. Bob says people eat cheese on a hill during this festival.
3. Bob says the Festival of Giants is exciting because you can camp there.
4. Bob thinks Green Man is relaxing because you can enjoy music there.

Answer: 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence: (1.5pts)

5. At Christmas, wethe tree and put gifts around it.
A. parade B. lights C. public D. decorate
6. During....., people often eat, drink, and listen to music.
A. festivals B. annual C. public D. parade
7. Which is the most..... Festival?
A. relaxing B. relax C. relaxed D. relaxation
8. Would you mind my picture?
A. take B. took C. taking D. to take
9. Can you bring some snacks? →
A. No, I don't mind. B. Yes, here you are
C. Sure, how much do you need D. Sure, I'll bring drinks, too.
10. Thanks for the to your birthday party.
A. history B. temple C. market D. invitation

***Answer:** 5..... 6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

III. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign: (0.5pt)

11. The sign says:
A. Keep the environment polluted
B. Don't stand beside the garbage bin
C. Put the litter in the garbage bin
D. Make fill the garbage bin with the litter



12. The sign says:
A. stop and give away C. first-aid
B. emergency exit D. no exit here



***Answer:** 11..... 12.....

IV. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage: (1.5 pts)

Last summer vacation, Mrs Quyen and her husband made a tour to the USA. On their first.day, they went Waikiki Beach. The (13)was cool and they took a plane to Kilauea Volcano. The lava was pouring (14).....when they flew overhead. The next days, they visited the other places in San Francisco, Chicago (15).....Mount Rushmore. This is a mountain where the heads of four American presidents are carved into the (16)Their vacation only (17)six days but it was really wonderful. Mrs Quyen (18)a lot of souvenirs for her children and her friends in Viet Nam.

13. A. people B. price C. weather D. season
14. A. in B. on C. to D. out
15. A. but B. and C. so D. or
16. A. rock B. wall C. tree D. sand
17. A. took B. got C. lasted D. carried
18. A. buy B. buying C. to buy D. bought

***Answer:** 13..... 14..... 15..... 16..... 17..... 18.....

V. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 19 to 22 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for the questions 23 and 24: (1.5pts)

Different cultures have different ways of celebrating the new year. Most of these customs are observed to bring good luck.

On New Year's Eve in Mexico, people wait for the clocks to strike midnight. At the first sound of the bells, people begin to eat grapes. **They** must eat 12 grapes before the bells ring 12 times.

In the South of the United States, people eat black-eyed peas on New Year's Day. Some people think you have to eat 365 peas to have good luck every day of the new year.

In Greece, people throw old things such as plates, glasses, and even furniture out of the window on New Year's Day.

observe (v) tiến hành

19. Different cultures have the same way of celebrating the new year.

20. People believe that the customs will bring good luck.

21. On New Year's Eve, the Mexican begin to eat grapes at 12 p.m.

22. In the South of the United States, people try to eat 365 black-eyed peas on New Year's Day.

23. What do they do on New Year's Day in Mexico?

A. They wait for the clocks to strike midnight.

B. They eat grapes.

C. They try to eat 12 grapes before the bells ring 12 times.

D. no information

24. What does the word 'they' in line 4 refer to?

A. The American

B. The Greek

C. The Mexican

D. The Vietnamese

*Answer: 19..... 20..... 21..... 22..... 23..... 24.....

VI. Supply the correct form of the word in bracket: (1.5pts)

25. English is an and important subject (interest)

26. Have they put the Christmas..... yet? (decorate)

27. I hope you'll join in the Christmas (celebrate)

28. Now I'm very (bore)

29. I like cooking in my free time. It makes me feel.....(relax)

30. That's.....! I'm pleased that you work very hard. (wonder).

* Answer:

25..... 26..... 27.....

28..... 29..... 30.....

VII. Rearrange the group of words in a correct order to make complete sentences: (0.5pt)

31. decide / They / to see a movies / Sunday afternoon / on.

→

32. Would / some / mind / don't / you / I / me / money / lending / mind. / - No, ?

→

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentence in other way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it: (2.0 pts)

33. No one in my group is more intelligent than Mary.

→ Mary

34. Could you turn down the gas fire ?

→ Would you mind

35. Keeping the environment clean is very important.

→ It's

36. "Can you wait for me at the station, Jack?" Daisy asked

→

The end of the test.

TEST 3

I. Listen to the passage carefully. Then decide if the statements are True or False: (1pt)

1. They decide to see a movie on Sunday afternoon.
2. They decide to see a movie at 2 p.m.
3. Steve is having a birthday party on Friday night.
4. Lisa will go to Steve's birthday party.

Answer: 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence: (1.5pts)

5. _____ is a religious song that people sing at Christmas.
A. Carol B. Poem C. Christmas card D. Patron saint
6. According to the M'Nong's custom, the New Rice..... is usually held in the evening.
7. is a day for students to express their love to their teachers.
A. Teacher's day B. Children's day C. Women's day D. Tet
8. Tom asked you if you him your math book.
A. lend B. will lend C. lending D. could lend
9. Would you mind me to the mall?
A. driving B. emailing C. picking D. passing
10. Would you like to go to the pop concert to see Kathy Berry?
A. Sorry, I don't have any pencils. B. No, that's fine.
C. OK! What time? C. Let's watch a movie.

***Answer:** 5..... 6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

III. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign: (0.5pt)

11. This sign says:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. We can talk loudly. | B. We must keep silent. |
| C. Playing noisily is not prohibited. | D. We must not walk quietly. |



12. This sign means:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A. Children can play here. | B. We can drive fast in this area. |
| C. Don't go with students. | D. Be careful! The children are ahead. |



***Answer:** 11..... 12.....

IV. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage: (1.5 pts)

Phu Quoc is newly (13) as the biggest tourism (14) in Vietnam with the peaceful white sand beach from North to South along (15) the 99 mountains and hills and plentiful plants and (16) Being compared to the sunshine heaven, Phu Quoc is always the perfect (17) for the people who love discovering and experiencing the dreaming (18) of the nature.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13. A. destination | B. beach | C. known | D. place |
| 14. A. island | B. destination | C. mountain | D. attraction |
| 15. A. of | B. at | C. and | D. with |
| 16. A. animals | B. mountains | C. waterfalls | D. islands |
| 17. A. village | B. destination | C. beaches | D. island |
| 18. A. beautiful | B. beautifully | C. beauty | D. beautify |

***Answer:** 13..... 14..... 15..... 16..... 17..... 18.....

V. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 19 to 22 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for the questions 23 and 24: (1.5pts)

Da Lat lies on Lam Vien plateau, in the central highland province of Lam Dong. It is a well-known city attracting all the people who have been there once. Da Lat is known as a city of pine trees, waterfalls and flowers. Da Lat is described as a forest of flowers with different colors and various species. Da Lat has the wide strange of orchid varieties in the country. Da Lat has a few rivers and canals but it has many picturesque waterfalls. The famous Cam Ly Falls is the only three kilometers

from the town center. The Prenn Falls is ten kilometers in the south of Da Lat. The water pours down like a white shade. The residents in Da Lat are very proud of it. They always boast to tourists about it in the first place.

19. Da Lat is located in the highland province of Lam Dong. _____
 20. There are a lot of rivers and canals in Da Lat. _____
 21. The Cam Ly Falls is about ten kilometers away from the town center. _____
 22. In Da Lat, there are various species of flowers with different colors. _____
 23. The main idea of the passage is “.....”.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. The flower gardens in Da Lat. | C. The beautiful water falls in Da Lat. |
| B. The residents in Da Lat. | D. The tourist attractions in Da Lat. |
24. The word “it” in line 4 in the passage refer to “.....”?
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. Cam Ly Fall | B. the flower garden | C. Da Lat | D. the river |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|

***Answer:** 19..... 20..... 21..... 22..... 23..... 24.....

VI. Supply the correct form of the word in bracket: (1.5pts)

25. Lan spoke English.....after she lived in England for several months. (nature)
26. Nguyen Du is one of the most poets in Viet Nam. (fame)
27. Nam ia very in computer (interest)
28. Vietnamese people are proud of theircelebrations. (tradition)
29. There are manythroughout the year. (celebrate)
30. My father has just..... the house to welcome the Lunar New Year. (decorate)

*** Answer:**

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 25..... | 26..... | 27..... |
| 28..... | 29..... | 30..... |

VII. Rearrange the group of words in a correct order to make complete sentences: (0.5pt)

31. some songs /to make their father happy/ have parties/ they can also /, read poems or sing

→

32. can see / lanterns / the city / all over /You / thousands of.

→

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentence in other way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it: (2.0 pts)

33. No students in this class are as beautiful as Hoa.

→Hoa is

34. Studying English is necessary these days.

→ It's

35. You shouldn't use the office phone for personal calls.

→Would you mind not

.....

36. The farmer told his wife, “Don't cut open all the chickens!”

→

The end of the test.

TEST 4

I. Listen to the passage carefully. Then decide if the statements are True or False: (1pt)

1. Kate's mom told her to do chores.
2. Kate hates horror movies.
3. They agreed to meet at the movies at 7 o'clock.
4. John asked if Kate could bring his jacket

Answer: 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence: (1.5pts)

5. Pizza is a traditional.....dish.
A. Italian B. Italia C. Italis D. Italion
6. “Giao Thua” is the most sacred time of the year;, the first houseguest to offer the first greeting is very important.
A. moreover B. therefore C. however D. more over
7. My bedroom is room in my house.
A. tidier than B. the tidiest C. the most tidy D. more tidier
8. He always fried chicken and French fries every time he goes to this restaurant.
A order B. orders C. to order D. ordering
9. Can you pick up the movie tickets?
A. Yes, I'll turn off the stereo. B. Yes, sure.
C. Let's watch a movie. D. OK! What time?
10. Do you mind..... the air-conditioner? It is too cold.
A. turn on B. turn off C. turning on D. turning off

***Answer:** 5..... 6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

III. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign: (0.5pt)

11. This sign means:

- A. Direction to toilets with access for the disabled
- B. Direction to toilets with access for the deaf - mute
- C. Direction to the World Cup stadium with access for the disabled
- D. Direction to toilets with access for the very important person



12. This sign means:

- A. You can cook here
- B. You are allowed to use matches
- C. Fire is prohibited
- D. You are allowed to make fire in the traditional way.



***Answer:** 11..... 12.....

IV. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage: (1.5 pts)

Come and see a play at The Old Road Theatre this month. Our comedy plays will make you laugh, and our (13) _____ plays will make you cry! We also have a fantastic (14) _____ play about an old king and queen. This week, you can see Much Ado About Nothing. It's a comedy and the main (15) _____ are Benedick and Beatrice. They get married, but will they be happy?

Next week you can see a tragedy called Othello. It's (16) _____ in Italy. Othello is a brave man. He's the hero of the play. Lago is the (17) _____. He tries to break (18) _____ Othello's marriage. Can anyone stop him? Come and find out!

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 13. A. villain | B. tragedy | C. comedy | D. history |
| 14. A. history | B. comedy | C. tragedy | D. villain |
| 15. A. hero | B. heroine | C. people | D. characters |
| 16. A. do | B. carry | C. set | D. form |
| 17. A. villain | B. bad | C. worse | D. good |
| 18. A. in | B. up | C. out | D. through |

*Answer: 13..... 14..... 15..... 16..... 17..... 18.....

V. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 19 to 22 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for the questions 23 and 24: (1.5pts)

The Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival is an annual winter festival in Harbin City, China. It's the world's largest ice and snow festival. The festival lasts for one month. There are two main areas. One is Sun Island, and the other is Ice and Snow World. We can see awesome snow sculptures on Sun Island. In the Ice and Snow World, we can see full-size buildings made from big blocks of ice. During the festival, there's an ice **lantern** exhibition in Zhaolin Garden, and winter swimming in the Songhua River. The festival attracts hundreds of thousands of local people and visitors from all over the world.

Now identify if the statements (1-4) are True or False, then choose an option to complete 5 and 6.

19. The Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival is annual spring festival. _____
20. It's the world's largest ice and snow festival. _____
21. There are two main areas. _____
22. There are sand sculptures in the Ice and Snow World. _____
23. There are buildings made from blocks of ice in the Ice and Snow World.
A. small-size B. full-size C. large-size D. big-size.
24. The word "lantern" on the fourth line means:
A. case B. container C. a box D. a lamp

*Answer: 19..... 20..... 21..... 22..... 23..... 24.....

VI. Supply the correct form of the word in bracket: (1.5pts)

25. The fans waved as the film star stepped out of the limousine. (excite)
26. My sister doesn't like surfing the Internet, she says it is..... (bore)
27. In my opinion that was avictory. (decide)
28. We are talking about the preservation of.....resources. (nature)
29. Why don't we firstthe art museum in the morning? (visitor)
30. My neighborhood isfor good and cheap restaurants (fame)

* Answer:

- 25..... 26..... 27.....
- 28..... 29..... 30.....

VII. Rearrange the group of words in a correct order to make complete sentences: (0.5pt)

31. they / in Vietnam / enjoy / although many tourists / don't understand / most of the festivals / from aboard / Vietnamese culture,

→

32. Ann / lend him / asked / David / five dollars. / if she

→

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentence in other way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it: (2.0 pts)

33. I think there are no festivals as relaxing as The Green Man Festival.

→ I think

34. Please would you turn your radio down a little?

→ Would

35. "Could I borrow your bike?" The girl said.

→ The girl asked

36. I am finding it really enjoyable to work here.

→ I am really

The end of the test.

TEST 5

I. Listen to the passage carefully. Then decide if the statements are True or False: (1pt)

- William Shakespeare was born in England in 1564.
- Romeo and Juliet is a history play.
- Richard III is a tragedy.
- Much Ado About Nothing is set in Italy.

Answer: 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence: (1.5pts)

- Tom teaches at the local art school.
A. spray paint B. pottery C. sculpture D. clay
- I was if you wanted to go to a concert on Thursday night?
A. wondered B. wondering C. wonder D. to wonder
- People often do this on Mardi Gras:
A. have parties B. watch fireworks C. get the day off D. wear costumes
- Where is the Young Artists Biennale?
A. Vietnam B. Malaysia C. Thailand D. Singapore
- bring a camera?
A. Yeah B. Can you C. would you mind D. I don't mind
- Let's take the kids to the There are lots of exciting games there.
A. theater B. market C. concert D. fair

***Answer:** 5..... 6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

III. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign: (0.5pt)

- This sign means:
A. Slippery road B. Electric cable overh
C. Shortcut ahead. D. No Crossing
- This sign means:
A. Cross road B. Two ways traffic
C. Traffic from left D. Traffic from right



***Answer:** 11..... 12.....

IV. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage: (1.5 pts)

Looking for something to do? Come and see a (13) at The Greenwood Theater this month. Our (14) plays will make you laugh, and our (15) plays will make you cry! This week, you can see Twelfth Night. It's a comedy, and the main (16) are Viola and Sebastian, who are twins. They are taken away from each other as babies. Will they meet later in life? You'll have to watch and find out.

Next week you can see a tragedy called Hamlet. Hamlet is a good man, he's the (17) of the play. His uncle Claudius is a very bad man; he killed his own brother to become more powerful. He is the (18) of the play. What will happen between Hamlet and Claudius? Come and find out! Tickets are on sale now.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13. A. history | B. play | C. theater | D. lesson |
| 14. A. tragedy | B. setting | C. comedy | D. villain |
| 15. A. tragedy | B. hero | C. villain | D. comedy |
| 16. A. characters | B. setting | C. villain | D. history |
| 17. A. villain | B. plays | C. hero | D. characters |
| 18. A. history | B. hero | C. characters | D. villain |

***Answer:** 13..... 14..... 15..... 16..... 17..... 18.....

V. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 19 to 22 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for the questions 23 and 24: (1.5pts)

A PRESENTATION ABOUT A FAMOUS FESTIVAL

James Oliver, a fifteen-year-old boy, talks about a festival in China

Last month, my family visited China for a festival called the Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival. It's an annual winter festival. It began in 1963 and now it's the largest ice and snow festival in the world. There were amazing sculptures of many shapes and sizes. There were ice castles and buildings, as well as snow sculptures of different characters. At night, people decorated the sculptures with colorful LED lights, which made everything even more beautiful. During the festival, you could also watch fireworks. It was fantastic. Our family had the best time ever. We had never seen anything like it before. Next year we're going to another festival in Australia. It's called the Festival of Lights.

19. James is telling people about his trip to an international festival.
20. People have never seen ice sculptures at the festival after 1963.
21. The ice sculptures were decorated with special lights at night.
22. People can see fireworks at the end of the festival.
23. What do you learn about the festival?
 - A. It's held every year.
 - B. In 1963, it was the biggest ice and snow festival in the world.
 - C. All of sculptures have the same shape and size.
 - D. The sculptures are painted with colors to make them more beautiful.
24. How do you think James feels about the festival?
 - A. James thinks the festival is too small.
 - B. James is happy because he went to the festival.
 - C. James thinks the festival wasn't a lot of fun.
 - D. James wants to go again next year.

***Answer:** 19..... 20..... 21..... 22..... 23..... 24.....

VI. Supply the correct form of the word in bracket: (1.5pts)

25. The new that Mr Nam had inherited a million dollars make his friend (excite)
26. "Ao dai" is adress of Vietnam (tradition)
27.on your new job! (congratulate)
28. It's necessary to do some things to save ourresources. (nature)
29. Skateboarding is her hobby. It is also one of the mostsports of the teenagers in this town. (popularity)
30. He is an expert on Islamic decorate)

*** Answer:**

- 25..... 26..... 27.....
- 28..... 29..... 30.....

VII. Rearrange the group of words in a correct order to make complete sentences: (0.5pt)

31. was wondering / you wanted / if / I / to go / on Thursday night / to a concert/.

→

32. the / exciting / Which / most / festival? / is.

→

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentence in other way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it: (2.0 pts)

33. No one in my class is taller than John.

→ John

34. Don't make noise , please

→Would you ?

35. The driver told her, "Don't put your bags under the seat."

→

36. "Which way did they go?" John asked.

→John asked

GRAMMAR

PART 1: WORD FORM

CÁCH NHẬN BIẾT TỪ LOẠI DỰA VÀO VỊ TRÍ KHI LÀM BÀI TẬP ĐIỀN TỪ

Công thức chung

| |
|---|
| S(N) + Adv + V + Adj + Adv + N + Adv |
|---|

I. Danh từ (nouns): danh từ thường được đặt ở những vị trí sau**1. Chủ ngữ của câu (thường đứng đầu câu, sau trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)**Ex: Maths is the subject I like best.

N

Yesterday Lan went home at midnight.

N

2. Sau tính từ: my, your, our, their, his, her, its, good, beautiful....Ex: She is a good teacher.

Adj N

His father works in hospital.

Adj N

3. Làm tân ngữ, sau động từEx: I like English.We are students.**4. Sau “enough”**Ex: He didn't have enough money to buy that car.**5. Sau các mạo từ a, an, the hoặc các từ this, that, these, those, each, every, both, no, some, any, few, a few, little, a little,....(Lưu ý cấu trúc a/an/the + adj + noun)**Ex: This book is an interesting book.**6. Sau giới từ: in, on, of, with, under, about, at.....**Ex: Thanh is good at literature.**II. Tính từ (adjectives):** Tính từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau**1. Trước danh từ: Adj + N**Ex: My Tam is a famous singer.**2. Sau động từ liên kết: to be/seem/appear/feel/taste/look/keep/get + adj**Ex: She is beautiful

Tom seems tired now.

Chú ý: cấu trúc keep/make + O + adjEx: He makes me happy

O adj

3. Sau “too”: S + to be/seem/look....+ too + adj...Ex: He is too short to play basketball.**4. Trước “enough”: S + to be + adj + enough...**Ex: She is tall enough to play volleyball.**5. Trong cấu trúc so...that: to be/seem/look/feel....+ so + adj + that**Ex: The weather was so bad that we decided to stay at home**6. Tính từ còn được dùng dưới các dạng so sánh (lưu ý tính từ dài hay đứng sau more, the most, less, as....as)**Ex: Meat is more expensive than fish.Huyen is the most intelligent student in my class.

7. Tính từ trong câu cảm thán: How +adj + S + V

What + (a/an) + adj + N

III. Trang từ (adverbs): Trang từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau

1. Trước động từ thường (nhất là các trạng từ chỉ tần suất: often, always, usually, seldom....)

Ex: They often get up at 6am.

2. Giữa trợ động từ và động từ thường

Ex: I have recently finished my homework.

| TĐT | adv | V |
|-----|-----|---|
|-----|-----|---|

3. Sau động từ tobe/seem/look...và trước tính từ: tobe/feel/look... + adv + adj

Ex: She is very nice.

Adv adj

4. Sau “too”: V_(thường) + too + adv

Ex: The teacher speaks too quickly.

5. Trước “enough” : V_(thường) + adv + enough

Ex: The teacher speaks slowly enough for us to understand.

6. Trong cấu trúc so....that: V_(thường) + so + adv + that

Ex: Jack drove so fast that he caused an accident.

7. Đứng cuối câu

Ex: The doctor told me to breathe in slowly.

8. Trạng từ cũng thường đứng một mình ở đầu câu, hoặc giữa câu và cách các thành phần khác của câu bằng dấu phẩy(,)

Ex: Last summer I came back my home country

My parents had gone to bed when I got home.

It's raining hard. Tom, however, goes to school.

IV. Động từ (verbs): Vị trí của động từ trong câu rất dễ nhận biết vì nó thường đứng sau chủ ngữ (Nhớ cẩn thận với câu có nhiều mệnh đề).

Ex: My family has five people.

I believe her because she always tells the truth.

I believe her because she always tells the truth.

$$\frac{S}{V} \quad \frac{S}{V}$$

*** NHỮNG ĐIỂM CẦN LƯU Ý :**

1. Xác định đúng từ loại cho trong ngoặc đơn. Thường là **verb, noun** hoặc **adjective**.
2. Xem chỗ gạch trống cần điền từ loại nào thích hợp và biết từ loại tương ứng để điền đúng vào chỗ chứa trống.
 - Nếu điền động từ (verb) ta chú ý thì, dạng và số ít / nhiều.
 - Nếu điền danh từ (noun) ta chú ý dạng số ít hay nhiều.
 - Nếu điền tính từ (adj) ta chú ý đến nghĩa của câu để dùng tính từ mang nghĩa phủ định hay khẳng định.

PART 2: VERB TENSES

1. Thì hiện tại đơn - Simple Present

Công thức:

Đối với động từ thường:

- Khẳng định: **S + V(s/es) + O**
Ex: I get up at 6 o'clock.
- Phủ định: **S + do not /does not + V_inf**
Ex: He doesn't eat chocolate.
- Nghi vấn: **Do/Does + S + V_inf?**
Ex: Do you love me?

Đối với động từ "to be":

- Khẳng định: **S + am/is/are + O**
Ex: I am a student.
- Phủ định: **S + am/is/are + not + O**
Ex: I am not a student.
- Nghi vấn: **Am/is/are + S + O?**
Ex: Are you a student?

Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Trong câu có chứa các từ chỉ "tần suất":

Every day/ week/ month...: mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng; **Often, usually, frequently**: thường

Always, constantly: luôn luôn; **Sometimes, occasionally**: thỉnh thoảng; **Seldom, rarely**: hiếm khi

2. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn - Present Continuous

Công thức:

- Khẳng định: **S + am/is/are + V_ing**
Ex: He is watching TV now. (Anh ấy đang xem ti vi)
- Phủ định: **S + am/is/are + not + V_ing**
Ex: He is not doing his homework now. (Anh ấy không đang làm bài tập)
- Nghi vấn: **Am/Is/Are + S + V_ing?**
Ex: Is she studying English? (Có phải cô ấy đang học tiếng Anh?)

Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Trong câu có chứa các từ sau:

- Now: bây giờ, Right now, At the moment, At present,
- Look! : nhìn kia, Listen! : Nghe nào!, Watch out! : cẩn thận!, Be quiet! : Im lặng

Lưu ý: Các động từ chỉ suy nghĩ, cảm xúc, tri giác, nhận thức **KHÔNG** chia thì hiện tại tiếp diễn: like, love, prefer, want, wish, hate, dislike, see, know,....

3. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành - Present Perfect

Công thức:

- Khẳng định: **S + have/has + V3/ed + O**
Ex: I have done my homework. (Tôi hoàn thành xong bài tập)
- Phủ định: **S + have/has + not + V3/ed + O**
Ex: I haven't done my homework. (Tôi chưa làm xong bài tập)
- Nghi vấn: **Have/has + S + V3/ed + O?**
Ex: Have you done your homework? (Em đã làm xong bài tập về nhà chưa ?)

Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Trong câu thường chứa các từ sau:

- Just, recently, lately: gần đây, vừa mới; Already : đã....rồi , before: đã từng
- Not....yet: chưa, Never, ever, Since, for, So far = until now = up to now: cho đến bây giờ
- So sánh nhất

4. Thì quá khứ đơn - Simple Past

Công thức:

Đối với động từ "To be"

- Khẳng định: **S + was/were + O**
Ex: I was tired yesterday. (Ngày hôm qua tôi đã rất mệt)
- Phủ định: **S + was/were + not + O**
Ex: The supermarket was not full yesterday. (Ngày hôm qua, siêu thị không đông)
- Nghi vấn: **Was/were + S + O?**
Ex: Were you absent yesterday? (Hôm qua bạn vắng phải không?)

Đối với động từ thường

- Khẳng định: **S + V₂/ed + O**
Ex: I saw Peter yesterday. (Ngày hôm qua tôi đã nhìn thấy Peter)
- Phủ định: **S + didn't + V_{inf} + O**
Ex: I didn't go to school yesterday. (Ngày hôm qua tôi đã không đi học)
- Nghi vấn: **Did + S + V_{inf} + O?**
Ex: Did you visit Mary last week? (Tuần trước bạn đến thăm Mary phải không?)

Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Các từ thường xuất hiện:

- Ago: cách đây..., In..., Yesterday: ngày hôm qua, Last night/month/.. : tối qua, tháng trước/..

5. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn - Past Continuous Tense

Công thức:

- Khẳng định: **S + was/were + V_{ing} + O**
Ex: She was watching TV at 8 o'clock last night. (Tối hôm qua lúc 8 giờ cô ấy đang xem tv)
- Phủ định: **S + was/were + not + V_{ing} + O**
Ex: She wasn't watching TV at 8 o'clock last night. (Tối hôm qua lúc 8 giờ cô ấy không xem tv)
- Nghi vấn: **Was/were + S + V_{ing} + O?**
Ex: Was she watching TV at 8 o'clock last night? (Có phải tối hôm qua lúc 8 giờ cô ấy đang xem TV?)

Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- At 5pm last Sunday, At this time last night, When/ while/ as, From 4pm to 9pm...

6. Thì tương lai đơn - Simple Future

Công thức:

- Khẳng định: **S + will/shall/ + V_{inf} + O**
- Phủ định: **S + will/shall + not + V_{inf} + O**
- Nghi vấn: **Will/shall + S + V_{inf} + O?**

Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Trong câu thường có:

Tomorrow: ngày mai,,Next week/ month/ year: tuần tới/tháng/năm, in + thời gian, 10 years from now

7. Thì tương lai gần - Near Future

Công thức:

- Khẳng định: **S + am/is/are + going to + V_{inf}**
 - Phủ định: **S + am/is/are + not + going to + V_{inf}**
 - Nghi vấn: **Am/is/are + S + going to + V_{inf}?**
- + For + khoảng thời gian + by/ before + mốc thời gian trong tương lai
+ For 2 years by the end of this, Month, By then, By the time

7. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn – Future Continuous

* Công thức thì tương lai tiếp diễn

| Câu khẳng định | Câu phủ định | Câu nghi vấn |
|--|--|---|
| S + will + be + V-ing Ví dụ: – I will be staying at the hotel in Nha Trang at 1 p.m tomorrow. (Tôi sẽ đang ở khách sạn ở Nha Trang lúc 1h ngày mai.) – She will be working at the factory when you come tomorrow. (Cô ấy sẽ đang làm việc tại nhà máy lúc bạn đến ngày mai.) | S + will + not + be + V-ing CHÚ Ý: – will not = won't Ví dụ: – We won't be studying at 8 a.m tomorrow. (Chúng tôi sẽ đang không học lúc 8h sáng ngày mai.) – The children won't be playing with their friends when you come this weekend. (Bọn trẻ sẽ đang không chơi với bạn của chúng khi bạn đến vào cuối tuần này.) | Will + S + be + V-ing ? Trả lời: Yes, S + will No, S + won't Ví dụ: – Will you be waiting for the train at 9 a.m next Monday? (Bạn sẽ đang đợi tàu vào lúc 9h sáng thứ Hai tuần tới phải không?) Yes, I will./ No, I won't. – Will she be doing the housework at 10 p.m tomorrow? (Cô ấy sẽ đang làm công việc nhà lúc 10h tối ngày mai phải không?) Yes, she will./ No, she won't. |

* Dấu hiệu thì tương lai tiếp diễn

Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai kèm theo thời điểm xác định:

– at this time/ at this moment + thời gian trong tương lai: Vào thời điểm này

– At + giờ cụ thể + thời gian trong tương lai: vào lúc

Ví dụ:

– At this time tomorrow I **will be going** shopping in Singapore. (Vào thời điểm này ngày mai, tôi sẽ đang đi mua sắm ở Singapore.)

– At 10 a.m tomorrow my mother **will be cooking** lunch. (Vào 10h sáng ngày mai mẹ tôi sẽ đang nấu bữa trưa.)

CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP BIẾN ĐỔI GIỮA THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH ĐƠN:

- 1.1 **S + stopped + V-ing + ... + in / on / at / ago / when...**
 = **S + last + V₂/ED + ... + in / on / at / ago / when...**
 = **The last time + S + V₂/ED + ... + was + in / on / at / ago / when...**
 = **It is / It has been + (a period of time) + since + S + last + V₂/ED + ...**
 ⇔ **S + haven't / hasn't + V₃/ED + ... + since / for + (time)**

* **Chú ý:**

– Nếu câu **Simple Past** dùng "ago" ⇔ khi chuyển sang **Present Perfect** ta dùng "for"

– Nếu câu **Simple Past** dùng in/ on/ at/ when... (với in: tháng, năm, mùa, thế kỷ...

on: thứ, ngày, ngày- tháng, ngày- tháng- năm...

at: giờ, dịp lễ không có chữ "day", ...

when: theo sau là một câu (S + V)

⇔ khi chuyển sang **Present Perfect** ta dùng "since"

- 1.2 **S + began / started + to V / V-ing + ... + in / on / at / ago / when...**
 ⇔ **S + have / has + V₃/ED + ... + since/ for + (time)**
 ⇔ **S + first + V₂/ED + ...**

1.3 It's/ This is + the first time + S + have / has + V₃/ED + ...**⇔ S + have / has + never / not + V₃/ED + ... + before.**

- *Notes:**
- moved (Simple Past) ⇔ (have/ has) + lived (Present Perfect)
 - went to (Simple Past) ⇔ been to (Present Perfect)
 - visit to (n): chuyến thăm ⇔ visited (v): thăm viếng (bỏ to)

PART 3 : CONDITIONAL SENTENCE (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)***Conditional types:** (Có 3 loại hình câu điều kiện)

- Có 3 loại câu điều kiện: Loại 1, loại 2 và loại 3

1. Type 1 (Điều kiện loại 1): Present Real Conditional (Loại điều kiện có thể thực hiện được hoặc có thể xảy ra)

- Câu điều kiện có thực là câu mà người nói dùng để diễn đạt một hành động hoặc một tình huống thường xảy ra (thói quen) hoặc sẽ xảy ra (trong tương lai) nếu điều kiện ở mệnh đề chính được thoả mãn. Nếu nói về tương lai, dạng câu này được sử dụng khi nói đến một điều kiện có thể thực hiện được hoặc có thể xảy ra.

Ex: - If he **tries** much more, he **will improve** his English.- If I **have** money, I **will buy** a new motorbike.

| IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If) | MAIN CLAUSE (Mệnh đề chính) |
|---|---|
| Simple Present S + V[-e/es] S + don't / doesn't + V(inf) | Simple Future S + will + V(inf) S + will not + V(inf) Will + S + V(inf)...? |

Dạng bài tập :*

V(inf)... + **OR** + Clause (Simple Future)
 = **Unless you** + V(inf)... , Clause (Simple Future)
 = **If you don't** + V(inf)... , Clause (Simple Future)
 * V(inf)... + **AND** + Clause (Simple Future)
 = **If you** + V(inf)... , Clause (Simple Future)

Ví dụ: Study hard **or** you will fail the exam.
 = **Unless you** study hard , you will fail the exam.
 = **If you don't** study hard , you will fail the exam.
 Cut your hair **and** they won't let you in.
 = **If you** cut your hair , they won't let you in.

Ghi chú :- Sau mệnh đề If hoặc mệnh đề Unless phải có dấu phẩy (,)- Sau Unless không được dùng dạng phủ định (Ví dụ : không được viết ~~Unless you don't write~~)*** Command (Thức mệnh lệnh)****Form:** If + S + simple present tense ... + command form of verb + ...Ex: - If you **go** to the Post Office, **mail** this letter for me.- Please **call** me if you **hear** anything from Jane.**2. Type 2 (Điều kiện loại 2): Present Real Conditional** (Loại điều kiện không thể thực hiện được hoặc không thể xảy ra)

- Loại điều kiện không thể thực hiện được hoặc không thể xảy ra là loại điều kiện mà người nói dùng để diễn đạt một hành động hoặc một tình huống tưởng tượng hoặc là không thể xảy ra.

Ex: - If I **were** rich, I **would travel** around the world.

(I am not rich) (I'm not going to travel around the world)

| If Clause | Main Clause |
|--|---|
| If + S + Vsimple past (be → were) | S + would/could/ might/ had to + V |
| Ex: I don't have free time, so we can't go to the beach with you | |
| → If I had time, | I would go to the beach with you |

***Động từ to be phải chia là were ở tất cả các ngôi.**

Ex: - If I **were** you, I **wouldn't go** to that movie.

♣ **Note:**

☞ Có thể dùng phép **đảo ngữ** trong câu điều kiện loại 1 và loại 2 nếu trong câu có **were, had, should**.

Khi đó **If** hay **Unless** trong câu sẽ được bỏ.

Ex: If Ann **had** found the right buyer, she would have sold the house.

→ **Had** Ann found the right buyer, she would have sold the house.

☞ Mệnh đề điều kiện có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.

Ex: You could make better progress **if** you attended class regularly.

☞ **Unless = If ...not**

Ex: If you **don't work** hard, you can't earn enough money for your living.

= Unless you **work** hard, you can't earn enough money for your living.

☞ **Without + N = There ...no + N**

Ex: **Without** water, life wouldn't exist

= If **there were no** water, life wouldn't exist.

☞ **Command (mệnh lệnh) + or + Clause : dùng If loại 1**

Ex: Go away **or** I will call the police.

→ If you **don't go** away, I **will call** the police.

PART 4: THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. **Dạng tổng quát : S + BE + P.P (V 3 / ED) + ...(BY + O)**

2. **Áp dụng vào các thì cơ bản :**

2.1/ **Simple present : S + AM / IS / ARE + PP**

EX; Mr Brown *teaches* English.

_ English *is taught* by Mr Brown.

2.2/ **Simple past : S + WAS / WERE + PP**

EX: The teacher *punished* him yesterday.

_ He *was punished* by the teacher yesterday.

2.3/ **Present perfect : S + HAVE / HAS + BEEN + PP**

EX: The fire *has destroyed* many houses.

_ Many houses *have been destroyed* by the fire.

2.4/ **Simple future / Modal verb : S + WILL / CAN + BE + PP**

EX : They *will build* a new bridge next month.

_ A new bridge *will be built* next month.

EX: People *can't learn* a foreign language in a week.

_ A foreign language *can't be learned* in a week.

2.5/ **Present continuous : S + AM / IS / ARE + BEING + PP**

EX: Some naughty pupils *are laughing* at her.

_ She *is being laughed* at by some naughty pupils.

2.6/ **Past continuous : S + WAS / WERE + BEING + PP**

EX: They *were holding* a meeting when it began to rain.

PART 5. REPORTED SPEECH (Câu tường thuật)

Câu gián tiếp là câu dùng để thuật lại nội dung của lời nói trực tiếp.

Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì **hiện tại** thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp ta chỉ **đổi ngôi; không đổi thì** của động từ và trạng từ.

Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ thì khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta **đổi ngôi, thì của động từ, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn**.

I. Thay đổi ngôi (Đại từ nhân xưng, Đại từ sở hữu và Tính từ sở hữu)

1. Ngôi thứ nhất: dựa vào **chủ từ** của mệnh đề tường thuật; thường đổi sang ngôi thứ ba

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| I → He / She | me → him / her | my → his / her |
| We → They | us → them | our → their |

2. Ngôi thứ hai: (*You, your*)

- Xét ý nghĩa của câu và đổi cho phù hợp, thường đổi dựa vào **túc từ** của mệnh đề tường thuật

3. Ngôi thứ ba (He / She / Him / Her / His / They / Them / Their): giữ nguyên, không đổi

II. Thay đổi về thì trong câu:

| DIRECT | INDIRECT |
|--|--|
| Simple present - V1 / Vs(es) | Simple past – V2 / V-ed |
| Present progressive – am / is / are + V-ing | Past progressive – was / were + V-ing |
| Present perfect – have / has + P.P | Past perfect – had + P.P |
| Present perfect progressive – have / has been + V-ing | Past perfect progressive - had been + V-ing |
| Simple past – V2 / -ed | Past perfect – had + P.P |
| Past progressive – was / were + V-ing | Past perfect progressive – had been + V-ing |
| Simple future – will + V1 | Future in the past - would + V1 |
| Future progressive will be + V-ing | Future progressive in the past - would be + V-ing |

III. Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:

| DIRECT | INDIRECT |
|------------|--|
| Now | Then |
| Here | There |
| This | That |
| These | Those |
| Today | That day |
| Tonight | That night |
| Yesterday | The day before / the previous day |
| Last year | The year before / the previous year |
| Tomorrow | The following day / the next day / the day after |
| Next month | The following month / the next month / the month after |
| Ago | Before |

BẢNG ĐẠI TỪ

| Subject | Object | Adjective possessive |
|---------|--------|----------------------|
| I | me | My |
| You | you | your |
| He | him | his |
| She | her | her |
| It | it | its |
| We | us | our |
| They | them | their |

CÁC THAY ĐỔI CỤ THỂ CHO TỪNG LOẠI CÂU TRONG LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

1. Câu mệnh lệnh, câu đề nghị

- Mệnh lệnh khẳng định:**Direct:** S + V + O: “V1 + O ...”**Indirect:** S + asked / told + O + to + V1 +

Ex: He said to her: “Keep silent, please.” → He told her -----

- Mệnh lệnh phủ định:**Direct:** S + V + O: “Don’t + V1 + ...”**Indirect:** S + asked / told + O + not + to + V1

Ex: The teacher said to the students: “Don’t talk in the class.”

→ The teacher -----

2. Câu trần thuật**Direct:** S + V + (O) : “clause”**Indirect:** S + told / said + (O) + (that) + clause**Note:** said to → told

Ex: Tom said, “I want to visit my friend this weekend.”

→ Tom said (that) -----

She said to me, “I am going to Dalat next summer.”

→ She **told** me (that) -----**3. Câu hỏi****c. Yes – No question****Direct:** S + V + (O) : “Aux. V + S + V1 + O....?”**Indirect:** S + asked + O + **if / whether** + S + V + O

Ex: He asked: “Have you ever been to Japan, Mary?” → He asked Mary

“Did you go out last night, Tan?” I asked → I asked Tan

d. Wh – question**Direct:** S + V + (O): “Wh- + Aux. V + S + V1 + O ?”**Indirect:** S + asked + O + **Wh- + S** + V + O.

Ex: “How long are you waiting for the bus?” he asked me.

→ He **asked** me**PART 6. COMPARISON**1. **So sánh bằng:** ...as + adj / adv + as ...2. **So sánh hơn:** S + V + tính từ ngắn + **ER** + than ...

S + V + more + tính từ dài + than ...

3. **So sánh nhất:** S + V + the + tính từ ngắn + **EST** ...

S + V + the most + tính từ dài + ...

***Notes:**a. Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết hoặc 2 âm nhưng phải tận cùng là **Y, ER, OW, ET, LE**.

b. Tính từ dài là tính từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

c. Tính từ đặc biệt: **good / well** → **better****bad / badly** → **worse****far** → **farther / further**→ **the best** (giỏi, tốt nhất)→ **the worst** (dở, tệ nhất)→ **the farthest /****the furthest** (xa nhất)→ **the most** (nhiều nhất)→ **the least** (ít nhất)

WORD FORM

THEME 6

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 1. | celebrate | (v) | Tổ chức lễ |
| | Celebration | (n) | Lễ kỉ niệm |
| 2. | compete | (v) | Tranh tài, thi đấu |
| | Competitor | (n) | Người tranh tài |
| | Competition | (n) | Cuộc tranh tài |
| | Competitive | (a) | Có tính tranh tài |
| | Competitively | (adv) | Thật cạnh tranh |
| 3. | congratulate | (v) | Chúc mừng |
| | Congratulation | (n) | Sự chúc mừng |
| 4. | decorate | (v) | Trang trí , trang hoàng |
| | Decoration | (n) | Sự trang trí, trang hoàng |
| | Decorative | (a) | Có tính cách trang trí |
| | Decorator | (n) | Người trang trí nội thất |
| 5. | excite | (v) | Hào hứng |
| | Exciting | (a) | Hào hứng |
| | Excitingly | (adv) | Thật hào hứng |
| | Excited | (a) | Bị kích thích |
| | Excitedly | (adv) | Thật hào hứng , xúc động |
| | Excitement | (n) | Sự hào hứng, phấn khởi |
| 6. | fortunate | (a) | May mắn |
| | Fortunately | (adv) | Thật may mắn |
| | Fortune ≠ unfortunately | (n)(adv) | Vận may ≠ thật không may |
| 7. | interest | (n)(v) | Quan tâm, chú ý |
| | Interesting | (a) | Hấp dẫn, thú vị |
| | Interestingly | (adv) | Thật thú vị |
| | Interested (in) | (a) | Quan tâm |
| | Interestedly | (adv) | Đáng quan tâm |
| 8. | Participate | (v) | Tham gia vào |
| | Participation | (n) | Sự tham gia vào |
| | Participant | (n) | Người tham gia |
| 9. | Relax | (v) | Làm dần ra, thư dần |
| | Relaxation | (n) | Sự thư giãn, giải trí |
| | Relaxed | (a) | Thư giãn |
| | Relaxing | (a) | Thư giãn |
| 10. | Tradition | (n) | Truyền thống |
| | Traditional | (a) | Thuộc về truyền thống |
| | Traditionally | (adv) | Một cách truyền thống |
| | Traditionalize | (v) | Biến thành truyền thống |

THEME 7

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Accommodate | (v) | Cung cấp tiện nghi, chỗ ở |
| | Accommodation | (n) | Chỗ trọ, chỗ ở, tiện nghi |
| | Accommodating | (a) | Hay giúp đỡ, thuận lợi |
| | Accommodative | (a) | = accommodating |
| 2. | bore | (v) | Buồn chán |
| | Boring | (a) | Buồn, chán |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------|------------------------------|
| | Boringly | (adv) | Thật buồn |
| | Bored | (a) | Bị làm cho buồn |
| | Boredly | (adv) | Bị làm cho buồn |
| | Boredom | (a) | Sự buồn chán |
| 3. | decide | (v) | Quyết định |
| | Decision | (n) | Sự quyết định |
| | Decisive | (a) | Có tính quyết định |
| | Decisively | (adv) | Thật kiên quyết |
| 4. | enviroment | (n) | Môi trường |
| | Environmental | (a) | Thuộc về môi trường |
| | Enviromentalist | (n) | Nhà nghiên cứu môi trường |
| 5. | famous | (a) | Không thành thật |
| | Fame | (n) | Nổi tiếng |
| | Famously | (adv) | Danh vọng, sự nổi tiếng |
| 6. | impress | (v) | Tạo ấn tượng, cảm kích |
| | Impression | (n) | Ấn tượng, cảm tưởng |
| | Impressive | (a) | Gây ấn tượng |
| | Impressively | (adv) | Có ấn tượng |
| 7. | Mountain | (n) | Núi |
| | Mountaineer | (n) | Dân miền úi |
| | Mountainous | (a) | Cao to như núi, có nhiều núi |
| 8. | Nature | (n) | Tự nhiên |
| | Natural | (a) | Thuộc về thiên nhiên |
| | Naturally | (adv) | Thật tự nhiên |
| | Naturalize | (v) | Tự nhiên hóa |
| 9. | Popular | (a) | Phổ biến |
| | Popularize | (v) | Làm cho phổ biến |
| | Popularly | (adv) | Thật phổ biến |
| | Popularity | (n) | Sự phổ biến |

THEME 8

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1. | abrupt | (a) | Thình lình, đột ngột |
| | Abruptly | (adv) | Thình lình, rời ra |
| | abruptness | (n) | Sự bất ngờ |
| 2. | damage | (v) | Làm thiệt hại |
| | Damage | (n) | Sự tổn hại |
| | Damageable | (a) | Có hại |
| | Damaging | (a) | Sự nguy hiểm |
| 3. | danger | (n) | Sự nguy hiểm |
| | Dangerous | (a) | Nguy hiểm |
| | Dangerously | (adv) | Thật nguy hiểm |
| 4. | destroy | (v) | Phá hoại, hủy diệt |
| | Destruction | (n) | Sự hủy diệt |
| | Destructive | (a) | Phá hoại |
| | Destructively | (adv) | Tàn phá |
| | Destroyer | (n) | Kẻ phá hoại |
| 5. | disaster | (n) | Thảm họa, tai nạn |
| | Disastrous | (a) | Tại họa, thảm khốc |
| 6. | electric | (a) | Có điện |
| | Electrical | (a) | Thuộc về điện |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------|-------------------------|
| | Electronic | (a) | Thuộc về điện tử |
| | Electronics | (n) | Môn học điện tử |
| | Electricician | (n) | Thợ điện |
| | Electricity | (n) | Điện cực |
| | Electrify | (v) | Điện khí hóa |
| 7. | Predict | (v) | Tiên đoán ,dự đoán |
| | Predictive | (a) | Đoán trước, dự đoán |
| | Prediction | (n) | Sự tiên đoán, điểm báo |
| | Predictor | (n) | Nhà tiên tri, tiên đoán |
| | Predictable | (a) | Có thể đoán trước |
| 8. | Prepare | (v) | Chuẩn bị , sắp đặt |
| | Preparation | (n) | Sự sắp đặt, chuẩn bị |
| 9. | Safe | (a) | An toàn |
| | Safely | (adv) | Thật an toàn |
| | Safety | (n) | Sự an toàn |
| 10. | Science | (a) | Khoa học |
| | Scientific | (a) | Thuộc về khoa học |
| | Scientifically | (adv) | Có khoa học |
| | Scientist | (n) | Nhà khoa học |
| 11. | Short | (a) | Làm , ngắn, thấp |
| | Shortly | (adv) | Thật ngắn |
| | Shortage | (n) | Sự thiếu thốn |
| | Shorten | (v) | Làm cho ngắn |
| 12. | survive | (adj) | Sống sót |
| | survival | (n) | Sự sống sót |
| 13 | volcano | (n) | núi lửa |
| | volcanic | (adj): | thuộc núi lửa |

THEME 9

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | communication | (n) | Sự thông tin liên lạc |
| | Communicative | (a) | Sẵn sàng thông tin |
| | Communicatively | (adv) | Thông tin được truyền đi |
| | Communicator | (n) | Người truyền tin, máy truyền tin |
| | Communicate | (v) | Liên lạc, giao thiệp |
| 2. | convenient | (a) | Thuận lợi |
| | Convenience | (n) | Sự tiện lợi |
| | Conveniently ≠ inconvenient | (adv)(a) | Thật thuận lợi ≠ bất lợi |
| 3. | Efficiency | (n) | Hiệu lực, hiệu quả, năng suất |
| | Efficient | (a) | Có hiệu quả, năng suất cao |
| | Efficiently | (adv) | Một cách hiệu quả |
| 4. | invent | (v) | Phát minh |
| | Inventor | (n) | Nhà phát minh |
| | Invention | (n) | Sự phát minh |
| 5. | Operate | (v) | Hoạt động, mô |
| | Operation | (n) | Sự hoạt động |
| 6. | Reduce | (v) | Cắt giảm, làm bớt đi |
| | Reduction | (n) | Sự cắt giảm , rút bớt |
| | Reduced | (a) | Giảm giá |
| | Reducer | (n) | Máy thu nhỏ |

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|---|
| | Reducible | (a) | Có thể giảm xuống |
| | Reducibility | (n) | Sự có thể giảm xuống |
| 7. | Technology | (n) | Kỹ thuật học |
| | Tech | (n) | Trường kỹ thuật |
| | Technic | (n) | Ngành kỹ thuật |
| | Technical | (a) | Thuộc về kỹ thuật |
| | Technically | (adv) | Về mặt kỹ thuật |
| | Technician = technioist | (n) | Nhà kỹ thuật |
| | Technique | (n) | Phương pháp kỹ thuật |
| | Technicality | (n) | Tính chuyên môn kỹ thuật |
| THEME 10 | | | |
| 1. | Disappear | (v) | Biến mất |
| | Disappearance | (n) | Sự biến mất |
| 2. | exist | (v) | Tồn tại |
| | Existence | (n) | Sự tồn tại |
| | Existent | (a) | Hiện còn, đang tồn tại |
| | Existing | (a) | Hiện hữu, hiện có |
| 3. | experience | (v)(n) | Kinh nghiệm, từng trải |
| | Experienced | (a) | Có kinh nghiệm |
| | Experiential | (n) | Dựa vào kinh nghiệm |
| 4. | identify | (v) | Nhận ra |
| | Identical | (a) | Đúng, giống |
| | Identically | (adv) | Tương tự, y y hệt |
| | Identification | (n) | Sự đồng nhất |
| | Unidentified | (adj): | Không thể xác định được |
| 5. | Mystery | (n) | Điều bí mật, mầu nhiệm |
| | Mysterious | (a) | Thần kỳ, huyền bí, bí mật |
| | Mysteriously | (adv) | Một cách bí mật |
| | Mysteriousness | (n) | Sự thần bí |
| 6. | Orbit | (v)(n) | Đi theo quỹ đạo, quỹ đạo |
| | Orbital | (a) | Thuộc về quỹ đạo |
| 7. | Sight | (v) | Thấy, trông thấy |
| | Sight | (n) | Danh lam thắng cảnh |
| | Sightly | (a) | Đẹp mắt, trông dễ thương |
| | Sightseeing | (n) | Sự tham quan, du ngoạn |
| | Sightseer | (n) | Khách du lịch |
| | Sighted ≠ sightless | (a)(a) | Có thể nhìn được ≠ không nhìn được, đui, mù |
| 8. | Similar | (a) | Tương tự |
| | Similarly | (adv) | Tương tự |
| | Similarity | (n) | Sự tương tự |

MỘT SỐ ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUY TẮC THÔNG DỤNG

| No | Verb bare | Verb past | Past Participle | Meaning |
|----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | be | was/were | been | thì, là, bị. ở |
| 2 | bear | bore | borne | mang, chịu đựng |
| 3 | become | became | become | trở nên |
| 4 | begin | began | begun | bắt đầu |
| 5 | bleed | bled | bled | chảy máu |
| 6 | blow | blew | blown | thổi |
| 7 | break | broke | broken | đập vỡ |
| 8 | bring | brought | brought | mang đến |
| 9 | build | built | built | xây dựng |
| 10 | burn | burnt/burned | burnt/burned | đốt, cháy |
| 11 | buy | bought | bought | mua |
| 12 | catch | caught | caught | bắt, chụp |
| 13 | choose | chose | chosen | chọn, lựa |
| 14 | come | came | come | đến, đi đến |
| 15 | cost | cost | cost | có giá là |
| 16 | cut | cut | cut | cắt, chặt |
| 17 | dream | dreamt | dreamt | mơ thấy |
| 18 | drink | drank | drunk | uống |
| 19 | drive | drove | driven | lái xe |
| 20 | eat | ate | eaten | ăn |
| 21 | fall | fell | fallen | ngã; rơi |
| 22 | feed | fed | fed | cho ăn; ăn; nuôi; |
| 23 | feel | felt | felt | cảm thấy |
| 24 | find | found | found | tìm thấy; thấy |
| 25 | fly | flew | flown | bay |
| 26 | forget | forgot | forgotten | quên |
| 27 | get | got | got/ gotten | có được |
| 28 | give | gave | given | cho |
| 29 | go | went | gone | đi |
| 30 | grow | grew | grown | mọc; trồng |
| 31 | hang | hung | hung | móc lên; treo lên |
| 32 | hear | heard | heard | nghe |
| 33 | hide | hid | hidden | giấu; trốn; nấp |
| 34 | hit | hit | hit | đụng |
| 35 | hurt | hurt | hurt | làm đau |
| 36 | keep | kept | kept | giữ |
| 37 | know | knew | known | biết; quen biết |
| 38 | lay | laid | laid | đặt; để |
| 39 | learn | learnt/ learned | learnt/ learned | học; được biết |
| 40 | leave | left | left | ra đi; để lại |
| 41 | lend | lent | lent | cho mượn (vay) |
| 42 | let | let | let | cho phép; để cho |
| 43 | lie | lay | lain | nằm |

| | | | | |
|----|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 44 | light | lit/ lighted | lit/ lighted | thắp sáng |
| 45 | lose | lost | lost | làm mất; mất |
| 46 | make | made | made | chế tạo; sản xuất |
| 47 | mean | meant | meant | có nghĩa là |
| 48 | meet | met | met | gặp mặt |
| 49 | pay | paid | paid | trả (tiền) |
| 50 | put | put | put | đặt; để |
| 51 | read | read | read | đọc |
| 52 | ride | rode | ridden | cưỡi |
| 53 | ring | rang | rung | rung chuông |
| 54 | rise | rose | risen | đứng dậy; mọc |
| 55 | run | ran | run | chạy |
| 56 | say | said | said | nói |
| 57 | see | saw | seen | nhìn thấy |
| 58 | sell | sold | sold | bán |
| 59 | send | sent | sent | gửi |
| 60 | shoot | shot | shot | bắn |
| 61 | show | showed | shown/ showed | cho xem |
| 62 | sing | sang | sung | ca hát |
| 63 | sink | sank | sunk | chìm; lặn |
| 64 | sit | sat | sat | ngồi |
| 65 | sleep | slept | slept | ngủ |
| 66 | speak | spoke | spoken | nói |
| 67 | spend | spent | spent | tiêu sài |
| 68 | stand | stood | stood | đứng |
| 69 | steal | stole | stolen | đánh cắp |
| 70 | sweep | swept | swept | quét |
| 71 | swim | swam | swum | bơi; lội |
| 72 | take | took | taken | cầm ; lấy |
| 73 | teach | taught | taught | dạy ; giảng dạy |
| 74 | tear | tore | torn | xé; rách |
| 75 | tell | told | told | kể ; bảo |
| 76 | think | thought | thought | suy nghĩ |
| 77 | throw | threw | thrown | ném ; liệng |
| 78 | wear | wore | worn | mặc |
| 79 | win | won | won | thắng ; chiến thắng |
| 80 | write | wrote | written | viết |

Duyệt
PHT



Phạm Thùy Vân