**TRƯỜNG THCS HUỲNH TẤN PHÁT**

**NỘI DUNG CHO HỌC SINH TỰ ÔN TẬP**

**MÔN ANH VĂN**

**KHỐI 8**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TUẦN** | **NỘI DUNG** | **GHI CHÚ** |
| **1** | **UNIT 9** |  |
| 1. The future simple tenses(REVIEW) 2. in order to; so as to( REVIEW) 3. Do exercises. | **Học sinh ôn lại từ vựng và áp dụng vào bài tập.**  **Học sinh hoàn tất bai tập Unit 9 trong sách bài tập.** |
| **2** | **UNIT 9** |  |
| 1. Modal WILL to make requests, offers, and promises. .  2. Do exercises. | **Học sinh liên hệ với giáo viên trực tiếp giảng dạy qua zalo nếu có khó khăn.** |

**WEEK 1 UNIT 9: A FIRST-AID COURSE**

**I.VOCABULARIES**

1. conscious (adj): tĩnh

**un**conscious (adj): bất tĩnh

consciousness (n): trạng thái còn tĩnh táo

**un**consciousness (n): trạng thái bất tĩnh

consciously (adv): một cách tĩnh táo

**un**consciously (adv): bất tĩnh

1. press (v): đè, nén, ấn, nhấn

pressure (n): sức ép, áp lực

1. anxious (**about**) (adj): lo lắng

anxiously (adv): một cách lo lắng

anxiety (n): sự lo lắng, nỗi lo

1. instruct (v): hướng dẫn

instruction (n): sự hướng dẫn/ hướng dẫn sử dụng

instructor (n): người hướng dẫn, thầy giáo, người huấn luyện

1. inject (v): tiêm

injection (n): mũi tiêm, sự tiêm phòng

1. revive (v): tỉnh lại

revival (n): sự tỉnh lại

1. sterile (adj): tiệt trùng, vô trùng

sterility (n): tình trạng vô trùng

sterilize (v): diệt trùng, làm vô trùng

2. Grammar :

will / shall + verb.

Các cụm từ chỉ mục đích: in order to; so as to.

**A.Grammar**:

**- The future simple tenses.**

a. công thức: will / shall + verb.

b. Cách chia;

+ I/ We + will/ shall + verb

He/ she, it, you, they + will + verb.

- I/ We + will not/ shall not + verb.

He, she, it, you, they + will not + verb.

Note Will not = Won’t.

Shall not = shan’t.

? Will/ shall + I/ We + verb?

Will + he, she, it, you, they + verb?

**Complete the sentences with *(‘ll)* or won’t + one of these verbs: *be/ come/ wait/ like/ happen/ know/ meet/ pass/ get/ look.***

1. I’m sorry about what happened yesterday. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again.
2. Can you wait for me? I \_\_\_\_\_\_ very long.
3. They have invited him to the party but they don’t think he \_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_ the final exam. He hasn’t worked hard enough for it.
5. Why don’t you try on this dress? I think it \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ here until you come back tomorrow.
7. Don’t ask Susan for advice. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what to do.
8. I’m too tired to walk home. I think I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.
9. You must meet George sometime. I think you \_\_\_\_\_\_ him again.
10. What a nuisance! I hope we \_\_\_\_\_\_ him again.

**B.- Các cụm từ chỉ mục đích: in order to; so as to.**

“ in order to và so as to là những cụm từ theo sau bằng một động từ để chỉ mục đích.

Ví dụ : We learn English in order to/ so as to communicate with people in the world.

He does morning exercises in order to/ so as to be healthy.

**Combine each pair of sentences, using in order (not) to or so as (not) to.**

1. He always drives carefully. He doesn’t want to cause accidents.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I went to the college. I wanted to see Professor Taylor.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She wore warm clothes. She didn’t want to get cold.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Nam is studying very hard. He wants to keep pace with his classmates.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We turned out the lights. We didn’t want to waste electricity.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He moved to the front row. He could hear the speaker better.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I wish to have enough money. I want to buy a new house.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Thanh and Nga are going to Australia. They want to learn English.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We hurried to school. We didn’t want to be late.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You want to stop the bleeding. You should cover the wound with a tower or a handkerchief.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I bought a new screwdriver. I wanted to repair my bicycle.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She wants to make her body strong. She should eat lots of green vegetables.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Jim finally went to the dentist. He wanted to get some relief from his toothache.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They save money. They want to buy a house in the city.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Cho đúng dạng của từ .**

1. She has cut herself and it's quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ badly **(BLOOD)**

2. The lecturer is giving us first-aid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(INSTRUCT)**

3. A dog has bitten him. He needs an anti-tetanus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(INJECT)**

4. People use first-aid to ease the victim's pain and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(ANXIOUS)**

5. Relax for some minutes and you'll feel more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(COMFORT**)

6. She was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for days after the accident. **(CONSCIOUS)**

7. His speedy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_after the operation amazed all the doctors. **(REVIVE)**

8. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of water caused the dam to burst. **(PRESS)**

9. The heart pumps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the body. **(BLEED)**

10. Come by the fire. You must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the bone. **(CHILL)**

11. I want an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reply. **(IMMEDIATELY)**

12. The victim who has a dog bite needs an anti-tetanus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(INJECT)**

13. She is very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about her mother’s health. **(ANXIETY)**

14. The nurse is giving Lan some first-aid\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(INSTRUCT)**

15. Make sure that the needles are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(STERILIZE)**

**PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.**

1. I put the heater on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the plants warm.

a. keep b. keeping c. to keep d. for keeping

2. Why not come over at the weekend? The children\_\_\_\_\_ seeing you again.

a. enjoy b. will enjoy c. are enjoying d. is going to enjoy

3. That bag looks heavy. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you with it.

a. will help b. am going to help c. am helping d. help

4. Calm\_\_\_\_\_\_and tell me what happened.

a. out b. down c. in d.up

5.. Sam was trying hard \_\_\_\_.

a. not to laugh b. to not laugh c. not laughing d. to not laughing

6. You \_\_\_\_\_ forget what I told you. It’s very important.

a. mustn’t b. needn’t c. don’t have to d. can’t

7. Cool the burns immediately so as to \_\_\_\_\_\_ tissue damage.

a. ease b. relieve c. minimize d. maximize

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a long stick that someone put under their arm to help them, walk when they have hurt their leg.

a. Crutch b. Wheelchair c. Stretcher d. Bandage

9. These medicines can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your headache.

a. ease b. elevate c. revive d. affect

10. Don’t overheat the victim with blankets or coat.

a. make someone too hot b. make someone too cold

c. hurt someone d. destroy someone

**. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it.**

*A: Hi. Can I help you?*

*B: Yes, please. Could I have something fpr a cough? I think I’m getting a cold.*

*A: Well, I sugest a box of these cough syrup. And you should get a bottle of vitamin C, too.*

*B: Thank you. And what do you have for dry skin?*

*A: Try some of this new lotion. It’s very good.*

*B: OK. Thanks a lot.*

1. What does the word ‘cold’ in line 2 mean?

a. low temperature b. not hot or warm

c. a common illness d. not heated or cooked

2. The first speaker suggested that the second speaker should buy\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a box of cough syrup b. a bottle of vitamin C

c. a new lotion for dry skin d. all are correct

3. The second speaker is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. patient b. doctor c. dentist d. nurse

4. They are talking in a\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. theater b. stadium c. drugstore d. dentist’s

5. Which of the following is not true?

a. Vitamin C is good for a cold. b. Cough syrup is good for a cough.

c. There is a new lotion for dry skin. d. The second speaker doesn’t want to buy the new lotion.

**Put the words in correct order to make full sentences.**

1. as/ cool/ immediately/ the/ burn/ so/ to/ tissue/ damage/ minimize.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. part/ put/ affected/ a/ cold/ the/ tap/ under/ running.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. burned/ cover/ sterile/ area/ with/ a/ dressing/ the/ thick.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. clean/ water/ the/ victim’s wound/ soap/ with/ warm/ and.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. give/ soon/ the/ victim/ an anti-tetanus/ as/ as/ possible/ injection.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. the/ of/ patient’s feet/ or/ lower/ his/ below/ the/ level/ the/ heart/ elevate/ head.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. give/ when/ the/ a/ cup/ revives/ of/ tea/ he/ victim.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. don’t/ drugs/ the/ victim/ or/ alcohol/ give.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. don’t/ chilled/ let/ the/ become/ victim.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. don’t/ the/ to/ sit/ or/ force/ victim/ stand.

🡪…………………………………………………………………………………….

**WEEK 2 UNIT 9: A FIRST-AID COURSE**

**VOCABULARIES**

Grammar : modal Will to make requests, offers and promises

Modal Will to make requests, offers, and promises.

\*Will ngoài việc dung để diễn tả ý định trong tương lai, nó còn được dung để

diễn tả lời yêu cầu.

Ví dụ : Will you get me a newspaper while you are out?.

Will you keep quiet, please!

Will you have a look at the house for me while I am on holiday?

* Will còn được dung để diễn tả sự mời mọc.

Ví dụ: Will you have a cup of tea?

Will you go to the cinema with me?

* Will được dung để diễn tả lời hứa.

Ví dụ: I promise I will stop smoking.

I will help you when you need.

**PRACTICE**

**Dùng từ gợi ý viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh.**

1. She/ hope/ that/ Mary/ come/ party/ tonight.

2. I/ finish/ my report/ 2 days.

3. If/ you/ not/ study/ hard/,/ you/ not/ pass/ final/ exam.

4. You/ look/ tired,/ so/ I/ bring/ you/ something/ eat.

5. you/ please/ give/ me/ lift/ station?

**Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.**

1. I (do)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it for you tomorrow.

2. My father (call)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you in 5 minutes.

3. We believe that she (recover)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from her illness soon.

4. I promise I (return)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school on time.

5. If it rains, he (stay)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at home.

6. You (take) me to the zoo this weekend?

7. I think he (not come)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_back his hometown.

**Hoàn thành các câu sau:**

1. A: “There's someone at the door.”

B: “I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) it.”

2. Joan thinks the Conservatives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next election.

3. A: “I’m going to move my house tomorrow.”

B: “I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) and help you.”

4. If she passes the exam, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) there at four o'clock, I promise.

6. A: “I’m cold.”

B: “I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (turn) on the fire.”

7. A: “She's late.”

B: “Don't worry she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come).”

8. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) place at 6 p.m.

9. If you eat all of that cake, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick.

10. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home at 10 o'clock.

**Hoàn thành các câu sau:**

1. I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) able to come tomorrow.

2. Because of the train strike, the meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / take) place at 9 o'clock.

3. A: “Go and tidy your room.”

B: “I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) it!”

4. If it rains, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to the beach.

5. In my opinion, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / pass) the exam.

6. A: “I'm driving to the party, would you like a lift?”

B: “Okay, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / take) the bus, I'll come with you.”

7. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / buy) the car, if he can't afford it.

8. I've tried everything, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat).

9. According to the weather forecast, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / snow) tomorrow.

10. A: “I'm really hungry.”

B: “In that case we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / wait) for John.

**VI.CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN ĐÚNG**

1.He left home early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he could arrive at the station on time.

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

2.He works hard\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help his family.

A.so as that B. in order to C. in order that D. A and B are correct

3.She turned down the radio so that she wouldn’t disturb the neighbors.

A.She turned down the radio so as not to disturb the neighbors.

B.She turned down the radio in order not to disturb the neighbors.

C.She turned down the radio in order that she wouldn’t disturb the neighbors.

D.All are correct.

4.He gave me his address. He wanted me to visit him.

A.He gave me his address so as to visit him.

B.He gave me his address for me in order to visit him.

C.He gave me his address in order for me to visit him.

D.He gave me his address in order to for me visit him.

5.He studies hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fail in the exam.

A.not to B. so as not to C. in order to D. so that

**Test yourself**

**Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or plirase.**

6. They are going to buy a map\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_get lost.

a. not so as to b. so as not to c. so not as to d. to not to

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to check one’s eyesight.

a. Eye-shade b. Eyeglass c. Eye piece d. Eye chart

8. ‘Dr Jackson isn’t in his office at the moment.’‘In that case, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ him at home.’

a. will phone b. am going to phone c. am phoning d. phone

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ the door, please?

a. Will you shut b. Do you shut c. Are you shutting d. Are you going to shut

10. Her mother forced her \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the bed all day yesterday.

a. lie b. lies c. to lie d. lying

11. The worst \_\_\_\_\_ areas are the Midlands and North-West.

a. affected b. affecting c. effected d. effecting

12. Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ me the money. I’ll pay you back on Friday.

a. for lending b. lending c. to lend d. about lending

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a chair with wheels for somebody who cannot walk.

a. Stretcher b. Ambulance c. Wheelchair d. Crutch

14. She hid the present \_\_\_\_\_ the children wouldn’t find it.

a. in order to b. so that c. so as to d. for

15. Make sure that the needles are sterile.

a. free from bacteria b. slightly clean c. staight d. unused

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

Yesterday, when I was riding along a busy street, I saw an (21)\_\_\_. A woman was knocked down when she crossed the street at a zebra crossing. Many people stopped (22)\_\_\_\_\_ their help. A police man arrived and asked a young man to telephone for an (23)\_\_\_\_While waiting for the ambulance, the policeman and some people tried to (24)\_\_\_\_\_the bleeding. They used a handkerchief to cover the wound, then put pressure on it. and held it (25)\_\_\_\_They tried to talk to her in (26)\_\_\_\_\_to keep her (27)\_\_\_\_\_After about three minutes, the ambulance (28)\_\_\_\_and the woman was taken to the hospital.

21. a. accident b. event c. ambulance d. emergency

22. a. offer b. offering c. to offering d. to offer

23. a. ambulance b. first-aid c. arrangement d. address

24. a. cut b. hold c. stop d. cover

25. a. tight b. tightly c. tightness d. tights

26. a. time b. as c. addition d. order

27. a. awake b. unconscious c. asleep d. warm

28. a. arrives b. is arriving c. arrived d. has arrived

**V. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it.**

When people have a cold, a fever, or the flu, they usually go to the doctor for help, or they get some medicine from the drugstore. But many people also use home remedies for common illnesses. Here are some simple home remedies.

Burns

Put the burn under cold water or put a cold handkerchief on it. Then apply aloe vera gel to the burn. It’s important not to put ice on the burn.

Cough

Drink warm liquids or take some honey.

Headaches

Apply an ice pack or cold cloth to your head, or splash your face with cold water. It’s also a good idea to put your hands into hot water and leave them there for several minutes. Also, you shouldn’t read or watch TV.

aloe vera gel (n) gel *nha dam/* *lô hội*  splash (v) *vỗ (nước)*

29. When people have a cold, a fever, or the flu they\_\_\_\_.

a. go to the doctor b. buy some medicine

c. use home remedies d. all are correct

30. What does the word ‘common’ in line 3 mean?

a. dangerous b. serious c. bad d. minor

31. We should put\_\_\_\_\_on the burn.

a. a cold handkerchief b. aloe vera gel c. ice d. a & b are correct

32. We can replace the word ‘take’ in line 9 with\_\_\_\_\_.

a. ‘buy’ b. ‘need’ c. ‘put’ d. ‘eat or drink’

33. Which of the following is not true?

a. You should drink warm water if you have a cough.

b. You shouldn’t put your hand into hot water for a few minutes if you have a headache.

c. You should apply an ice pack to your head if you have a headache.

d. It’s important not to read or watch TV if you have a headache.