

Van Lang Junior High School

Name:

Class:

REVISION UNIT 1, 2, 3

USEFUL EXPRESSION

1	a foreign pen pal	một người bạn nước ngoài qua thư tín
2	at least	ít nhất
3	impress by/with sb/st give a strong impression of st make a deep impression on sb	có ấn tượng với
4	Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum	lăng Bác
5	the Temple of Literature	Quốc Tử Giám
6	as well as	cùng với, cũng như
7	walk past	đi ngang qua
8	a trip abroad	chuyến đi nước ngoài
9	depend on / upon ≠ independent of	phụ thuộc vào ≠ độc lập
10	keep in touch ≠ lose touch	giữ liên lạc ≠ mất liên lạc
11	be different from	khác với
12	areas for recreation	khu giải trí
13	a place of worship	nơi thờ phụng
14	ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations)	Hiệp hội các quốc gia ĐNA
15	divide into	chia ra
16	consist of = comprise = include	bao gồm
17	separate from st by st	ngăn cách bởi
18	enjoy tropical climate	có khí hậu nhiệt đới
19	official religion	quốc giáo

20	In addition	ngoài ra
21	unit of currency	đơn vị tiền tệ
22	language of instruction	ngôn ngữ được dùng để giảng dạy
23	compulsory second language	ngôn ngữ thứ hai bắt buộc
24	correspond with sb	trao đổi thư từ với ai
25	peaceful atmosphere	không khí yên tĩnh
26	It's very kind of you to say so	Bạn thật là tốt khi nói thế
27	national language	quốc ngữ
28	optional subject >< compulsory subject	môn học tự chọn >< môn học bắt buộc
29	be known as	được biết đến là
30	once every two weeks	hai tuần một lần
31	be popular with	phổ biến
32	have mentioned the ao dai in poems, novels and songs	đã đề cập áo dài trong thơ ca, tiểu thuyết, bài hát
33	a long silk tunic that is slit on the sides and worn over loose pants	một áo lụa dài xẻ tà mặc phủ qua quần rộng
34	especially on special occasions	nhất là trong những dịp đặc biệt
35	at work	khi đi làm
36	print lines of poetry on the ao dai	in những dòng thơ lên áo dài
37	take inspiration from	lấy cảm hứng từ
38	Vietnam's ethnic minorities	các dân tộc thiểu số của Việt Nam
39	short-sleeved blouse	áo ngắn tay
40	sleeveless sweater	áo len không tay
41	striped shirt	áo sọc mi sọc
42	faded jeans	quần jean bạc màu
43	come from	đến từ
44	name after	đặt tên theo
45	wear out	sòn rách
46	label on	dán nhãn lên
47	sales of jeans go up and up	doanh số bán jeans ngày càng tăng

48	be out of fashion	lỗi mốt
49	be proud of = take pride in	tự hào về
50	add ... to	thêm vào
51	give students freedom of choice	cho HS tự do lựa chọn
52	casual clothes	quần áo thường ngày
53	60 kilometers to the north of Hanoi	cách Hà Nội 60 km về phía Bắc
54	lie near the foot of a mountain and by a river	nằm gần chân núi và cạnh con sông
55	on / at weekends	vào ngày cuối tuần
56	take / have a rest	nghỉ ngơi
57	in a field = on a farm	ngoài đồng ruộng
58	reach + O (không đi với giới từ)	đến ...
59	at the entrance to the village	đầu làng
60	walk up the mountain	đi lên núi
61	on the river bank	bên bờ sông
62	take photos	chụp hình
63	a two-day trip	một chuyến đi 2 ngày
64	exchange student	du học sinh
65	till the beginning of October	đến đầu tháng 10
66	the same age as	cùng tuổi với ...
67	as soon as	ngay khi
68	do chores = do the housework	làm việc nhà
69	lay out the food	sắp xếp, lấy thức ăn
70	catch the bus	bắt xe buýt
71	turn on / off / up / down	bật / tắt / vặn to / vặn nhỏ
72	on the way to	trên đường đến ...
73	economic situation	tình hình kinh tế

WORDFORM

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
tradition: truyền thống		traditional: thuộc về truyền thống	traditionally: theo truyền thống

nation: quốc gia		national: thuộc quốc gia, trong nước nationwide: toàn quốc international: quốc tế	national nationwide internationally
modernization: sự hiện đại hóa	modernize: hiện đại hóa	modern: hiện đại	
fashion: thời trang		fashionable: hợp thời trang unfashionable: lỗi thời	fashionably: một cách hợp thời
effect: hiệu quả	affect: có tác dụng với	effective: có hiệu quả ineffective: không hiệu quả	effectively: một cách có hiệu quả ineffectively: một cách không hiệu quả
nature: thiên nhiên		natural: tự nhiên	naturally: tự nhiên
inspiration: nguồn cảm hứng	inspire: gây cảm hứng		
convenience: sự tiện lợi		convenient: tiện lợi inconvenient: bất tiện	conveniently: tiện lợi inconveniently: bất tiện
music: âm nhạc musician: nhạc sĩ		musical: thuộc về âm nhạc	
speciality (specialty): đặc sản	specialize: chuyên về	special: đặc biệt	specially: đặc biệt especially: đặc biệt là, nhất là
cloth: vải clothes: quần áo	clothe: mặc		
pride: sự tự hào		proud: tự hào	proudly
collection: sự sưu tầm, bộ sưu tập collector: người sưu tầm	collect: sưu tầm, thu gom	collective: tập thể, chung	collectively: có tính tập thể
enjoyment: niềm vui	enjoy: yêu thích	enjoyable: thú vị	enjoyably: một cách thú vị
entrance: lối vào entry: lối vào	enter: đi vào		
hero: anh hùng		heroic: can đảm, anh dũng.	heroically: một cách anh dũng

hunger: nạn đói, sự khát khao	hunger for: khao khát	hungry: đói, thèm khát	hungrily: một cách thèm khát.
economy: sự tiết kiệm, hệ thống kinh tế	economize: tiết kiệm	economic: thuộc kinh tế economical: tiết kiệm	economically
symbol: biểu tượng	symbolize: tượng trưng	symbolic: tượng trưng	
admiration: sự ngưỡng mộ	admire: ngưỡng mộ	admirable: đáng ngưỡng mộ	admirably
relaxation: sự thư giãn, nghỉ ngơi	relax: thư giãn, nghỉ ngơi	relaxing relaxed	
	hurry: nhanh vội	hurried: nhanh chóng	hurriedly

✚ GRAMMAR

✚ Wish – Câu ước

Ước cho hiện tại: Were S + wish + S + V₂/ed didn't + V	Ước cho tương lai: S + wish + S + would + V could
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✚ Passive – Câu bị động

Tense	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Hiện tại Đơn	S + V/V _{s, es} + O	O + is/ am are + V3/Ved + by S
Quá khứ Đơn	S + V _{ed} /V ₂ + O	O + was/ were + V3/Ved + by S
Tiếp diễn	S + is/am/are + V _{ing} + O was/were	O + is/ am/ are + being + V3/Ved + by S was/were
Hiện tại Hoàn thành	S + has/have + P.P + O	O + has/ have + been + V3/Ved + by S
Tương lai Đơn, Modal Verbs (will, shall, be going to, can, could, should, may, might, must, have to, used to...)	S + will/can/... + V + O	O + will/ can... + be + V3/Ved + by S

✚ Structures

1	used to + V (bare) Passive: used to + be + Ved/V3	<i>đã từng</i>
2	get/ be used to + V _{ing}	<i>đã quen với</i>
3	It's time + S + V2/ed = It's time for + O + to V	<i>Đã đến lúc ...</i>
4	S + would rather + V (bare) S + would rather + S + V2/ed	<i>thích, mong muốn</i>

	S + like + V-ing + better than + V-ing S + prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing S + prefer to V than (to) V be interested in + V-ing be fond of + V-ing be keen on + V-ing	
5	S ₁ + V ₁ + ..., so + S ₂ + V ₂ = Because S ₁ + V ₁ + ..., S ₂ + V ₂	Mệnh đề chỉ kết quả
6	S + V + ... so + adjective/ adverb + that + S + V = S + V + ... such (a/an) + noun + that + S + V	Mệnh đề chỉ kết quả
7	Why don't you/ we + V ? How / What about + V-ing ? Let's + V Should we + V ?	đề nghị, mời
8	have (no) difficulty (in) + V-ing	gặp khó khăn làm việc gì đó

CHUYỂN ĐỔI TỪ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH SANG QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN

1. This is the first time I have seen him (đây là lần đầu tôi thấy anh ta)
=> I have never seen him before. (tôi chưa bao giờ thấy anh ta trước đây)

The first time + S + have/has + V_{3/ed} + ...

=> S + have / has + **never** + V_{3/ed} **...before**

2. I started / began studying English 3 years ago. (tôi bắt đầu học TA cách đây 3 năm)
=> I have studied English for 3 years. (tôi học TA được 3 năm)

S + started / began + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to - V} \\ \text{V}_{ing} + (\text{past time}) \end{array} \right.$
=> S + have / has + V_{3/ed} + **for / since** + **time**

3. I last saw him when I was a student. (lần cuối cùng tôi thấy anh ta là khi tôi là SV)
=> I haven't seen him since I was a student. (tôi đã không thấy anh ta từ khi tôi là SV)

S₁ + **last** + V_{2/ed} + **when** + S₂ + V_{2/ed}

=> S₁ + have / has + V_{3/ed} + **since** + S₂ + V_{2/ed}

4. The last time she went out with him was two years ago. (lần cuối cô ta đi chơi với anh ta cách đây 2 năm)

=> She hasn't gone out with him for two years. (cô ta đã không đi chơi với anh ta đã 2 năm nay)

The last time + S + V_{2/ed} + + **was** + (past time)

=> S + haven't/ hasn't + V_{3/ed} + + **for / since** + **time**

5. It's ten years since I last met him. (đã 10 năm từ khi tôi gặp anh ta lần cuối)
=> I haven't met him for ten years . (tôi đã không gặp anh ta 10 năm rồi)

It's + time + **since** + S + **last** + V_{2/ed} +

=> S + haven't / hasn't + V_{3/ed} + ... + **for** / since + time

6. When did you buy it ? (bạn đã mua nó khi nào ?

=> How long have you bought ? (bạn đã mua nó được bao lâu ?)

When + **did** + S + V₀ / V_{s/es} ? / **How long ago** + did + S + V₀?

=> **How long** + have / has + S + V_{3/ed} ?

PRACTICE

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- It's very kind _____ you to help us. Thanks a lot
a. for b. to c. with d. of
- The hospital building is divided _____ four sections
a. in b. into c. to d. about
- Did he _____ live in the country when he was young?
a. use to b. used to c. get used to d. be used to
- Tam wishes his father _____ here now.
a. is b. were c. will be d. would be
- What is pity! Lan can't come with us. We all wish she _____
a. would b. should c. could d. can
- I wish I _____ get good marks for the coming exam.
a. can b. could c. should d. will
- When I was a child, my family _____ go to Dalat for summer vacation.
a. are used to b. get used to c. use to d. used to
- He is a small boy. He has to depend _____ his parents.
a. on b. to c. with d. for
- Maryam was really impressed _____ the beauty of the city.
a. of b. by c. with d. for
- We were having dinner when the telephone _____ .
a. ring b. ringing c. rang d. was ringing
- I wish I were a little taller. I _____ too short.
a. am b. was c. were d. would be
- Tom wishes he could help his sister with her homework, but he _____
a. could b. can c. couldn't d. can't
- What do you do? I _____
a. have a party b. am a worker c. play tennis d. will go out
- She arrived _____ four o'clock _____ the afternoon.
a. at / on b. in / in c. at / in d. on / in
- He was a tennis player when he was young. He _____ tennis when he was young
a. plays b. used to play c. has player d. likes to play
- My sister is studying hard _____ her exam.
a. in b. for c. at d. to
- I used to go to school in the afternoon, but now I _____ any more.
a. don't b. do c. didn't d. did

18. It rained heavily while I _____ last night.
a. sleep b. slept c. sleeping d. was sleeping
19. We wish he could go to the cinema with us. But he _____. What a pity!
a. can b. can't c. could d. couldn't
20. I _____ school at the age of six in the countryside.
a. start b. had started c. started d. Starting
21. I have studied English _____ more than three years.
a. for b. in c. since d. at
22. **Synonym:** The young is *fond of* wearing jeans.
a. keen on b. love c. proud of d. exchange
23. The Ao dai is the _____ dress of Vietnamese women.
a. workable b. fashionable c. traditional d. casual
24. For a long time the Ao dai has been the _____ of songs poems and novels.
a. words b. things c. object d. subject
25. Some designers have modernized the Ao dai by printing _____ on it.
a. lines of poetry b. words of poets c. pictures of poems d. poetry photos
26. Vietnamese women today often prefer to wear modern clothing at work because it is more _____.
a. careful b. easy c. expensive d. convenient
27. In the 1960s a lot of university and college _____ wore jeans
a. pupils b. workers c. students d. goers
28. Designers made different _____ jeans to match the 1960s fashions.
a. form b. appearance c. module d. styles
29. I saw Mary at the party last night. She _____ a beautiful pink dress.
a. worn b. was wearing c. had worn d. was worn
30. It seems very difficult _____ to have a trip abroad.
a. that I b. to me c. for me d. for I
31. **Error identification:** We wish he could go to the cinema with us, but he couldn't.
a. could b. with c. but d. couldn't
32. My brothers are very _____ wearing jeans.
a. like b. love c. enjoy d. fond of
33. A Vietnamese boy _____ Tam is living with the Browns family in Ohio.
a. call b. name c. calling d. named
34. He is _____ student in the USA, he will study in the USA in two years
a. a change b. an exchange c. a. learning d. a changing
35. Mr Brown does the farming work, while Mrs. Brown _____ part time in a grocery store.
a. does b. gets c. takes d. works
36. Peter is as old as Tam. They are at the same _____.
a. year b. old c. age d. time
37. In the afternoon, when Tam _____ his homework he helps Mr Brown on the farm.
a. ends b. completes c. finishes d. both b and c
38. He is giving food to the chickens. He is _____ the chickens
a. fooding b. nursing c. feeding d. earing
39. Tam doesn't go to school on Saturdays and Sundays. He doesn't go to school on _____.
a. weekdays b. other days c. weekends d. any days
40. The Brown are _____ so Tam likes them very much.
a. welcomed b. cold c. friendship d. nice
41. Tam likes the Brown, he enjoys being a _____ of their family.
a. past b. student c. member d. boy
42. I was raining _____ they cancelled the trip to the mountain.
a. because b. when c. so d. though
43. I haven't seen her _____ she moved to Mew York.
a. when b. as c. while d. since

44. The test was _____ easy that all the students got a high score.
a. such b. so c. as d. very
45. It was _____ a boring film that I felt asleep.
a. very b. very c. such d. so
46. After school, she works in a supermarket in the afternoon.
a. full-time b. time-full c. part-time d. time-part
47. _____ Saturday afternoons we usually play basket ball.
a. On b. In c. At d. To
48. He wishes he _____ younger.
a. as b. was c. will be d. were
49. They first met _____ they were at high school.
a. while b. since c. when d. where
50. The fire took place _____ 8 o'clock _____ Sunday morning.
a. in / in b. at / at c. at / on d. in / at
51. My mom _____ in a bank, but she's unemployed now.
a. is working b. works c. didn't use to work d. used to work
52. Andy Bell _____ his memory for around fifteen years.
a. have trained b. will train c. is training d. has been training.
53. "Tell me your favorite clothes for the weekend!" – " _____."
a. I prefer it b. No, I don't like it c. A T- shirt and jeans d. Yes, I do
54. "Excuse me; can I book a ticket for Paris?" " _____"
a. Hurry up b. Thank you c. Never mind d. Certainly
55. **Antonym:** Math and English are **compulsory** subjects in this course.
a. required b. separated c. difficult d. optional

II. Rewrite the following sentences with the words given:

1. Minh last wrote to his pen pal five months ago.
→ Minh hasn't
2. Everybody in our village is poor..
→ I wish
3. Linda is no longer late in class.
→ Linda used
4. They began building this house 2 months ago
→ They have
5. My father started to work in this factory last week
→ My father has
6. How long has he worked in the garden?
→ When
7. This city had old buildings, but none can be found nowadays.
→ There used
8. He started living in Ho Chi Minh city when he was 8

- He has
9. He learnt English when he was 18
- He has
10. Please keep quiet in the classroom.
- I'd rather you
11. It's 10 pm. It's time for you to go to bed.
- It's time you
12. We have learnt English for four years.
- We started.....
13. My father started to give up smoking last year.
- My father has.....
14. Jeans have never been out of fashion.
- Jeans are.....
15. Lan hasn't written to Maryam for a month.
- Lan didn't.....
16. He has lived in Ha Noi since he was 12.
- He started.....
17. I haven't met her for a long time.
- I didn't.....
18. He didn't study hard, so he failed the exam.
- He failed.....?
19. This book is interesting enough for me to read many times.
- This book.....?
20. I like playing soccer and that's why I spend a lot of time on that game.
- Because
21. I saw her 10 years ago.
- I haven't.....
22. They will hold the meeting before May Day.
- The meeting
23. Somebody has taken some of my books away.
- Some of my books.....

24. They have to repair the engine of the car.

→ The engine of the car

25. They may use this room for the classroom.

→ This room

26. They are sorry they won't attend this course.

→ They wish

27. John used to visit his parents at weekends.

→ His parents.....

28. They use milk for making butter and cheese.

→ Milk

29. I find surfing the net is useful.

→ I find it.....

30. I like watching TV better than reading books.

→ I'd rather

III. Rearrange the words to make complete sentences

1. Young generation/ to wear/ prefers/T- shirt / for their/ convenience/ and jeans.

2. modern clothing /The majority / to wear / of Vietnamese people / at work. / prefer /

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

4. by printing/ have modernized/ the lines of poetry/ Some designers/ on it / . / the ao dai/

5. invited me / his class / Tam / to join / two-day trip. / to Long Hai / on a /

IV. **Wordform**

1. The _____ have to move away because of a huge storm.(village)
2. _____, Ao Dai was frequently worn by both men and women. (tradition)
3. The difficult _____situation makes the sales of jeans go down. (economy)
4. Our friends are very interested in visiting some _____ resort. (mountain)
5. We really had an _____day on the beach. (enjoy)
6. We have enjoyed The New Band, which consists of ten _____ (music)
7. They don't want to go _____on the mountain. (picnic)
8. Does he have a _____ of coins? (collect)
9. We'll wait for you at the main _____to the supermarket. (enter)
10. Tuan works for a _____ bank in Ho Chi Minh City. (nation)

V. **Reading Comprehension**

A. Wearing uniforms has many advantages. The main advantage of school uniform is that they give a common identity to the school. Even when the students are on the way home, everyone knows which school

they go to. This is important if the students misbehave, for example. Another advantage is that if all students in a school wear the same type of clothes in matching colors and styles, then they tend to look smart when they are all together. Finally, students whose parents can't afford nice clothes look the same as everyone else and so don't feel inferior.

1. In the writer's opinion, wearing school uniform has 5 advantages _____
2. Giving a common identity to the school is the main advantage. _____
3. Students look tidy and clean in school uniforms. _____
4. We only know students' school name when they are at school. _____

B. Every year, millions of tourists visit California. California is known for its beautiful scenery, warm climate, and excellent food. There are twenty national parks in California. They are visited by over thirty million people every year. Many world-famous museums are located there too.

The state is divided into two parts, called Northern California and Southern California. San Francisco is located in Northern California. It is surrounded by water on three sides and is a city with a beautiful bay and several bridges. Its streets are always filled with tourists. There is an area in the south of San Francisco that is famous for its computer industries; it is called Silicon Valley.

Los Angeles, Hollywood, and Disneyland are found in Southern California. Southern California is known for its desert areas, which are sometimes next to snowcapped mountains. Southern California is one of the few places in the world where you can ski in the morning and surf in the afternoon.

1. Tourists like to go to California because of the scenery, warm climate, and excellent food there.
2. There are very few national parks in California.
3. North San Francisco is famous for its Computer industries.
4. Tourists can enjoy many outdoor activities like skiing or surfing.

C. As life was changing rapidly in the large cities of England, life in other areas remained much the same as it had been for centuries. Factories brought huge population increases to the cities, and city life boomed. City residents discovered a new way of life, but in country villages the traditional lifestyle remained nearly unchanged.

There were a few changes, particularly the new steam-powered machinery, that made farm production more efficient. But for the people who remained in the countryside, daily life continued much as it had before the Industrial Revolution.

Life in country villages continued to move at a slow pace. The daily schedule depended on the times that the sun rose and set and on the weather.

In a typical village, the largest number of workers was still employed in agriculture or in domestic service. A smaller number of people worked in various trades. Even fewer worked in the professions.

1. Life in the country was changing as rapidly as in other areas of England.
2. The new steam-powered machinery has also revolutionized the farm production.
3. Life in country villages has slowly changed depending on the daily schedules.
4. Most of people living in the traditional English countryside worked in public service.

D. My village is about 50 kilometers _____ (1) the city center. It is a very beautiful and peaceful place where people _____ (2) flowers and vegetables only. It's very famous for its pretty roses and picturesque scenes. The air is quite _____ (3); moreover, the smell of the roses make people feel

cool. In spring, my village looks like a carpet with plenty of _____ (4) .Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn't take the villagers much time _____ (5) the roses. And even at night, people can walk _____ (6) the path and enjoy the fresh smell of the flowers.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. in | B. at | C. from | D. for |
| 2. A. make | B. grow | C. planted | D. raise |
| 3. A. dirty | B. polluted | C. fresh | D. beautiful |
| 4. A. colors | B. color | C. colorful | D. flower |
| 5. A. water | B. to watering | C. watering | D. to water |
| 6. A. along | B. for | C. by | D. A&C are correct |

D. Clothes can tell a lot about a person. Some people like very colorful clothes because they want everyone to (1)_____ at them and they want to be the center of things. (2)_____ people like to wear nice clothes, but their clothes are not colorful or fancy. They do not want people to look at them. Clothes today are very different (3) _____ the clothes of the 1800s. One difference is the way they look. For example, in the 1800s, all women wear dresses. The dresses all had long skirts. But today, women do not always wear dresses with long skirts. Sometimes they wear short skirts. Sometimes they wear pants. Another difference between 1800s(4) _____ today is the cloth. In the 1800s, clothes were made only from natural kinds of cloth. They were made from (5)_____ wool, silk or linen. But today, there are many kinds of man-made cloth. A lot of clothes are now made nylon, rayon (6)_____ polyester.

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|---------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| 1. A. see | B. watch | C. look | D. laugh |
| 2. A. some | B.few | C. the | D. other |
| 3. A. of | B. from | C. with region | D. on |
| 4. A. and | B. but | C. from | D. with |
| 5. A. plastic | B. metal | C. cotton | D.wood |
| 6. A. by | B. in | C. with | D. or |

E. Last summer, Long went (1) _____ a holiday for two weeks to the island of Cat Ba. He (2) _____ a hotel which had a wonderful swimming pool and beautiful views of the sea. It was in a village where the local people went fishing in the winter, and foreign visitors came in the summer.

Long spent his first day on the beach, but on the second day he felt very ill. First, he was too hot, then he was too cold. He couldn't understand why he felt (3) _____ that. So he went to see the local doctor, who was a very nice man, and (4) _____ voice was so sweet.

"Summer is a time when people often feel ill," the doctor said. "It's too hot for most of us! (5) _____ this medicine, and stay out of the sun." Long took the doctor's (6) _____ and stayed in his room for the rest of his holiday. He soon felt better. "What a cheap holiday!" he thought happily.

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|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. to | B. for | C. on | D. in |
| 2. A. lived | B. rented | C. hired | D. stayed |
| 3. A. like | B. as | C. so | D. Ø |
| 4. A. spoke | B. an | C. who | D. whose |
| 5. A. Eat | B. Drink | C. Take | D. Have |
| 6. A. chance | B. advice | C. opportunity | D. advise |

