

ĐỀ CƯƠNG VÀ BÀI TẬP ÔN LUYỆN TIẾNG ANH HỌC KÌ 1 LỚP 10

A. CÁC ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP CHÍNH

I. Thì:

1. Simple present (Hiện tại đơn):

- Be-> am/ is/ are
- Have-> have/ has

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
He/ she/ it + V-s/es I/ You/ We/ They + V	He/ she/ it + doesn't + V I/ You/ We/ They + don't + V	Does + he/ she/ it + V? Do + I/ you/ we/ they + V?

- **Use:**

A. Diễn tả thói quen ở hiện tại:

B. Diễn tả sự thật, chân lí

- **Trạng từ thường gặp:** *never, sometimes, usually, often, always, as a rule, normally...*

- **Ex:** Mr Vy usually gets up at 4:40 a.m

- Do you go to school on Sunday?

- Lan doesn't know how to use a computer.

2. Present continuous (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)

S + am/ is/ are + V-ing

- **Use:**

A. Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra ở thời điểm nói

B. Diễn tả dự định tương lai có mốc thời gian cụ thể.

- **Trạng từ thường gặp:** *now, at present, at this moment, right now*

- **Ex:** - I'm learning English now

- My mother isn't cooking lunch at this moment.

- What are you doing this evening?

3. Present perfect (Hiện tại hoàn thành):

S+ have/ has/ + PP

khẳng định	phủ định	nghi vấn
He/ She/ It + has + PP I/ You/ We/ They + have + PP	He/ She/ It + hasn't + PP I/ You/ We/ They + haven't + PP	Has + He/ She/ It + PP? Have + I/ You/ We/ They + PP?

- **Use:**

A. Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ kéo dài đến hiện tại

B. Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ để lại kết quả ở hiện tại

C. Diễn tả kinh nghiệm

- **Trạng từ thường gặp:** *never, just, ever, recently, already, yet, lately, for, since, so far....*

- **Ex:** - They have just built a hospital in this area

- Tom hasn't eaten Chinese food before

- How long have you lived here?

4. Simple past (Quá khứ đơn)

- **Be-> was/ were**

- **Have/ has-> had**

khẳng định	phủ định	ngghi vấn
S + V-ed/V2	S + didn't + V	Did + S + V?

- **Use:** Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

- **Trạng từ thường gặp:** *yesterday, ago, last....*

Ex: - I went to Hue three day ago.

- Did you watch TV last night?

- Peter wasn't at home yesterday evening.

5. Past continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn):

S+ was/ were + Ving

- **Use:** Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại 1 thời điểm quá khứ

- **Ex:** - I was watching TV at 5 p.m yesterday.

- Were they having lunch when you called?

6. Past perfect (Quá khứ hoàn thành)

S+ had + PP

- **Use:** Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và hoàn thành trước 1 hành động khác ở quá khứ.

- **Trạng từ thường gặp:** *after, before*

7. Simple future (tương lai đơn):

khẳng định	phủ định	ngghi vấn
S + will + V1	S + won't + V1	Will + S + V1?

- **Use:** Diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai .

- **Trạng từ thường gặp:** *Tomorrow, next.....*

Ex: - Will you go to university after you finish school?

- I will say goodbye to you before I leave Danang

- Mary won't go to the party because she has to do her homework.

Bài tập áp dụng:

Exercise I: Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or the present continuous tense.

- 1/ I (have) _____ coffee for breakfast every day.
- 2/ My brother (work) _____ in a shoe store this summer.
- 3/ The student (look) _____ up that new word now.
- 4/ She (go) _____ to school every day.
- 5/ We (do) _____ this exercise at the moment.
- 6/ My mother (cook) _____ some food in the kitchen at present. She always (cook) _____ in the mornings.
- 7/ It (rain) _____ very much in the summer. It (rain) _____ now.
- 8/ Bad students never (work) _____ hard.
- 9/ He generally (sing) _____ in English, but today he (sing) _____ in Spanish.
- 10/ We seldom (eat) _____ before 6.30.

Exercise II: Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or the simple past tense.

- 1/ We (never watch) _____ that TV programme.
- 2/ We (watch) _____ a good programme on TV last night.
- 3/ He (read) _____ that novel many times before.
- 4/ I (have) _____ a little trouble with my car last week.
- 5/ However, I (have) _____ no trouble with my car since then.
- 6/ I (not see) _____ John for a long time. I (see) _____ him 3 weeks ago.
- 7/ I (meet) _____ Mary last night. She (become) _____ a very big girl.
- 8/ He is very thirsty. He (not drink) _____ since this morning.
- 9/ It is very hot. Summer (come) _____.
- 10/ Mr Brown (travel) _____ by air several times in the past.

Exercise III: Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous tense.

- 1/ He (sit) _____ in a bar when I (see) _____ him.
- 2/ When I (go) _____ out, the sun (shine) _____.
- 3/ The light (go) _____ out while I (have) _____ tea.
- 4/ When it (rain) _____, she (carry) _____ an umbrella.
- 5/ We (walk) _____ to the station when it (begin) _____ to rain.

Exercise IV: Put the verbs in brackets in the simple present or the simple future tense.

- 1/ We (go) _____ out when the rain (stop) _____.
- 2/ I (stay) _____ here until he (answer) _____ me.
- 3/ Wait until I (catch) _____ you.

- 4/ I (be) _____ ready before you (count) _____ ten.
5/ John must eat his breakfast before he (go) _____ out.
6/ Miss Helen (help) _____ you as soon as she (finish) _____ that letter.
7/ He (tell) _____ you when you (get) _____ there.
8/ She (not come) _____ until you (be) _____ ready.
9/ He (tell) _____ you when you (ask) _____ him.
10/ I (come) _____ and (see) _____ you before I (leave) _____ for England.

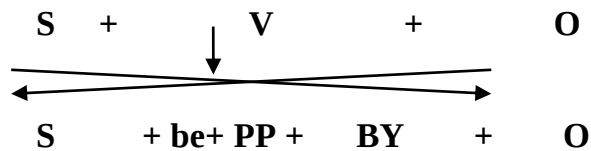
Exercise V: Supply the correct tense.

- 1/ They (just decide) _____ that they (undertake) _____ the job.
2/ We (go) _____ to the theatre last night.
3/ He usually (write) _____ in green ink.
4/ She (play) _____ the piano when our guests (arrive) _____ last night.
5/ We (do) _____ an English exercise at the moment.
6/ I (come) _____ as soon as my work is finished. (You be) _____ ready ?
7/ Where (you go) _____ for your holiday last year ?
8/ I (not leave) _____ Paris since we (go) _____ to Dieppe three years ago.
9/ My mother (come) _____ to stay with us next weekend.
10/ We (meet) _____ only yesterday and (already decide) _____ to get married.
11/ I (never see) _____ snow.
12/ Violets (bloom) _____ in spring.
13/ We (not live) _____ in England for the last two months.
14/ I (lose) _____ my keys; I cannot remember where I last (see) _____ them.
15/ Whenever you (go) _____ to town nowadays, you (spend) _____ a lot of money.
16/ They (prepare) _____ the Christmas dinner today.
17/ When I last (stay) _____ in Cairo, I (ride) _____ to the Pyramids on a camel that my friend (borrow) _____ the day before.
18/ I (finish) _____ the book before my next birthday.
19/ "Hello! (You make) _____ a cake ?
20/ He (walk) _____ very quickly when I (meet) _____ him yesterday.
21/ We (meet) _____ you tomorrow after you (finish) _____ your work.
22/ Yesterday I (buy) _____ a new watch as my old one (be) _____ stolen.

II. Câu bị động:

S+ BE+ PP+ BY+ O

- Cách chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động:



Bị động hiện tại đơn: S + is/ am/ are + PP + BY + O

Bị động quá khứ đơn: S + was/ were + PP + BY + O

Bị động hiện tại hoàn thành: S + have/ has + been + PP + BY + O

Bị động tương lai đơn: S + will + be + PP + BY + O

Bài tập áp dụng:

Exercise 1: Active or Passive? Underline the correct verb form.

1. Tom **has just promoted** / **has just been promoted** to area manager of East Asia.
2. My father **has taken** / **has been taken** English class in the U.S.
3. How many times **have you** / **have you been** fired?
4. How much money **have you saved** / **have you been saved** for your vacation.
5. My brother **has given** / **has been given** tickets to the concert
6. The population of our city **has risen** / **has been risen** to nearly one million.
7. A strike **has called** / **has been called** by the factory worker.
8. They **haven't offered** / **haven't been offered** more money by the management.

Exercise 2: Change into passive voice

1. Somebody has stolen my bike. →
.....
2. They have postponed the class meeting. →
.....
3. They have built a new school near our house. →
.....
4. Has somebody informed Lan of the change?
→.....
5. They haven't finished their assignments. →
.....

III. Relative clauses: (Mệnh đề quan hệ)

- **chỉ người:** who, whom
- **chỉ vật:** which

- **chỉ sở hữu:** whose
- **chỉ lí do:** why
- **vừa người vừa vật:** that
- **that** = who, whom, which nhưng **that** không được dùng sau dấu phẩy và giới từ
- **Cách nối câu dùng mệnh đề quan hệ:**
 - Xác định từ giống nhau ở 2 câu.
 - Viết câu thứ nhất đến hết phần được lặp lại
 - Xem phần được lặp lại chỉ người hay vật mà dùng đại từ quan hệ phù hợp
 - Viết các phần còn lại sao cho logic về nghĩa

Bài tập áp dụng:

Exercise 1: Fill in the gap with a suitable relative pronoun.

1. Have you got the moneyI lent you yesterday.
2. The man I had seen before wasn't at the party.
3. This is a machinecost half a million pounds.
4. She's the singerhas just signed a contract with a recording company.
5. The girlwas injured in the accident is now in the hospital.
6. What was the name of the manlent you the money.
7. This is the boy I told you about.
8. Is this the letter you wanted me to mail?
9. The man sat next to me on the bus turned out to be my friend's father

Exercise 2: Combine the sentences, using relative clause

1. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital
2. A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.
3. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
4. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
5. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.

IV. Wh-questions: Câu hỏi có từ hỏi (when, why, what, who, which....)

- **Nguyên tắc đặt câu hỏi:**
 - a. Nếu chưa có trợ động từ thì phải mượn trợ động từ: do/ does/ did
 - b. Nếu trợ động từ sẵn có(to be, khiếm khuyết) thì đảo chúng ra trước chủ ngữ, không mượn do/ does/did nữa.
- **Một số từ hỏi khác**
 - How far: bao xa
 - How long:bao lâu

- How often: bao lâu một lần
- How many/how much: bao nhiêu
 - **Ex:** - What **is** he doing?
- Where **can** I find you?
- Where **will** you go?
- What **do** you like best?
- How many books do you have?

Bài tập áp dụng:

Exercise 1: Match questions for the underlined words or phrases

1. I'm taking French this semester. →
2. She's staying there for two weeks. →
3. She is worried about the next examination →
4. I like English very much →
5. I began to study English six years ago →
6. They live in the city centre →
7. Last night I went to a disco with my friend →
8. I like "Tom and Jerry" because it's very interesting →

Exercise 2 Make questions, using the question words in brackets

1. Mr Robertson came to the party alone. (who) →
2. I like the red blouse, not the blue one. (which) →
3. She felt better after she took a nap (how) →
4. She talked to him for an hour (how long) →
5. My parents have two cars. (how many) →
6. They are coming to visit tomorrow (when) →
7. We have an English class every day. (how often) →
8. I like to dance on weekends. (what) →

V. Gerund and to infinitive: Danh động từ và động từ nguyên mẫu có to

Danh động từ	động từ nguyên mẫu có to
1. Đứng sau một số động từ: keep, like, enjoy, mind, practise, delay, miss, suggest, understand, finish, admit, look forward to..... Ex: - He likes swimming	1. Đứng sau một số động từ: hope, seem, expect, plan, decide, agree, refuse, wish, offer, promise.... Ex: We hope to see you again
2. Đứng sau giới từ (in, at, on, to, from, about...) - She is afraid of going there	2. Đứng sau tính từ, danh từ, từ hỏi, đại từ bất định, chỉ mục đích - It is difficult to do this exercise

	- It is time to go - I don't know what to do - Do you have something to eat? - She went to the library to borrow some books
--	--

Bài tập áp dụng:

Exercise 1: Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. It's obvious he's only interested in (make)..... money.
2. Ann couldn't find a taxi so I offered (drive)..... her to the station.
3. I managed (book)..... two seats on the morning flight.
4. I promise (send)..... you our new brochure as soon as it's available.
5. Peter was delighted (meet)a former colleague at the conference.
6. I avoid (take)..... the car whenever possible, especially in big cities.
7. My father hates (wear)..... a tie to work
8. We can't afford (take)..... a vacation this summer.
9. The company was pleased (receive)..... your thank-you letter.
10. Would you mind (open)..... a window?
11. The children are fond of (read).....picture books.
12. John is from London. He isn't used to(drive).....on the right
13. Ba stopped (learn).....Chinese 3 years ago
14. My teachers advised me (study).....hard
15. Mr Johnson decided (get).....another job.
16. Our class planned (go).....for picnic
17. My daughter spends two hours (study).....maths every day
18. It's very nervous (take).....the exam.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences:

1. Shall we go for a ride?-> What about
.....
2. Would you please do it for me?-> Would you mind
.....
3. Let's get together next Sunday?-> How about
.....
4. Let's go camping tomorrow.-> Why don't
.....
5. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.-> I must apologize for
.....

VI. The + adj + V (số nhiều) - > person

- **Ex:** - The poor need help from the rich
- The unemployed are suffering from hunger

Bài tập áp dụng:

Exercise 1: Use *The + Adjective from the list to complete each sentence.*

disabled, rich, deaf, unemployed, dumb, poor, blind, injured

1.have to help
2. in the accident yesterday morning was taken to hospital immediately.
3. The little boy is helpingcross the street.
4. and use a system of sign language to communicate with each other.
5. The government should take an urgent step to help
6. Don't make fun of

Exercise 2: Choose the correct word between brackets.

1. The rich (is / are) not always happy.
2. The poor (is / are).....not always unhappy.
3. The dead never(return / returns).
4. The lazy can never(succeeds / succeed).
5. The young (have / has)the future in their hand.

VII. used to / be used to/ use

- a. **used to+ V1: đã từng** b. **use: sử dụng** c. **be/get used to + Ving/ Noun: quen**
với

- **Ex:-** He used to smoke a lot.
- He is used to getting up early every day
- I use this bike to go to school

Bài tập áp dụng:

Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with: use, used to, use to

1. Theylive in Paris
2. Did you.....go there often?
3. We didn'trecycle bottles until last year
4. No, You can't.....my car
5. Can Ithis ticket on a later train?

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences:

1. They don't usually drink beer.-> They are not used to
2. He gets up early in the morning and he is used to it.-> He's used to
3. Today many American women often earn their own money.

-> Today American women are used to

VIII. be going to: (sẽ) + V:

a. ý định có trước lúc nói

• **Ex:** A: Why are you working so hard these days?

B: Because I'm going to buy a car.

b. dự đoán có cơ sở: Look at the black clouds. It's going to rain.

IX. Phonetics (ngữ âm)

*** CÁCH PHÁT ÂM "S" CUỐI:** trong trường hợp danh từ số nhiều nhiều hoặc động từ số ít.

/ s /	Khi đi sau các phụ âm điếc (voiceless consonants): /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/, /h/ Ex: laughs, walks, cups, cats, tenths; books...
/ iz /	Khi đi sau một phụ âm rít: /z/, /s/, /dz/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /z/. Hoặc các chữ cái: s, x, z, ch, sh, ce, ge Ex: washes, kisses, oranges.....
// z /	Không thuộc hai loại trên. Ex: bags, kids, days ...

Ngoại lệ: bình thường chữ s phát âm /s/, nhưng có những ngoại lệ cần nhớ:

- Chữ s đọc /z/ sau các từ: busy, please, easy, present, desire, music, pleasant, desert, choose, reason, preserve, poison..

- Chữ s đọc /ʃ/ sau các từ: sugar, sure

*** CÁCH PHÁT ÂM “-ED” CUỐI:** Đây là hình thức Past tense và Past participle:

1. “-ed ” pronounced as / id /: sau / t, d /: Thường sau chữ t, d: .Ex: wanted; decided
 2. “-ed ” pronounced as / t /: sau / k, f, p, s, ʃ, tʃ, h, θ/ hoặc chữ p, k, f, th, s, sh, ch..Ex: asked; stopped; laughed...
 3. “-ed ” pronounced as / d /: Trừ 2 trường hợp trên : .Ex: moved; played; raised
- Ngoại lệ: Đuôi - ed trong các tính từ sau được phát âm /id/: aged, learned, beloved, blessed, naked,...

***STRESS - Một số quy tắc cơ bản để nhận biết trọng âm**

1/ Trọng âm thường ít rơi vào các tiền tố (prefix) và hậu tố (suffix)

(ví dụ: dislike, unhappy, uncertain, disappointed, unashamed, forefather. ...

* Ngoại lệ: 'foresight, 'forecast, 'unkeep, 'upland, 'surname, 'subway

Dưới đây là vài hậu tố không thay đổi dấu nhấn của từ gốc

V + ment: ag'ree(thoả thuận) => ag'reement

V + ance: re'sist(chống cự) => re'sistance (sự

V + al: ap'prove(chấp thuận) => ap'proval

V + y: de'liver(giao hàng)=> de'livery(sự giao

chống cự)
V + er: em'ploy(thuê làm) => em'ployer(chủ lao động)
V + or: in'vent (phát minh) => in'ventor
V + ar: beg (van xin) => 'beggar(người ăn xin)

hàng)
V + age: pack(đóng gói) => 'package(bưu kiện)
V + ing: under'stand(hiểu) => under'standing
adj + ness: 'bitter (đắng) => 'bitterness(nỗi cay đắng)

2/ Nói chung, trọng âm thường rơi vào nguyên âm kép hoặc dài, ít rơi vào nguyên âm ngắn như /ə/ hay /i/

* Ex: a'bandon, 'pleasure, a'ttract, co'rrect, per'fect, in'side, 'sorry, 'rather, pro'duct, for'get, de'sign, en'joy

3/ Một từ hai vần vừa là động từ vừa là danh từ thì:

Động từ: trong âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

Danh từ: trong âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1

EX: 'rebell(n), re'bell(v), export, import, increase, object, perfect, permit, present, produce, record, refuse...

* Ngoại lệ: 'promise (n), (v)...

4/ Trọng âm thường rơi vào trước các hậu tố (suffixes) sau đây một vần: - ION, - IC, - IAL, - ICAL, - UAL, - ITY, - IA, - LOGY, - IAN, - IOUS, - EOUS, - IENCE, - IENT, - GRAPHY, - NOMY, - METRY

EX: 'vision, uni'versity, phy'sician, li'brarian, Ca'nadian, Au'stralian, ex'perience, im'patience, edu'cation, a'bility, elec'tricity, bi'ology, psy'chology, Au'stralia, 'Austria, 'Asia, ge'ography, pho'tography, e'ssential, ha'bitual, me'chanical, mathe'matical, po'litical, de'licious, pho'netics, scien'tific, ge'o'metry, a'stronomy...

Ngoại Trừ (exceptions): 'lunatic, a'rithmetic, 'politics, 'Arabic, 'television...

5/ Trọng âm rơi vào các vần cuối sau đây: - ADE, - OO, - OON, - EE, - EEN, - EER, - ESE, - AIRE, - SELF, - ETTE, - ESQUE. Ex: bamboo, millionaire, engineer, themselves, saloon, balloon, thirteen, Vietnamese, employee, agree, picturesque, Cartoon, guarantee, kangaroo, typhoon...

*Ngoại lệ: 'centigrade, 'coffee, co'mmittee, 'cukoo, 'teaspoon...

X. Word form and word meaning:

1. Nouns: *Danh từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:*

- Chủ ngữ của câu (S)
- Sau tính từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu (adj + N, her/ his/ my/ their/ 's + N)
- Sau mạo từ: a/ an/ the (a/ an/ the + adj + noun)
- Sau giới từ: (of, in, on, from, to, about, with...) hoặc từ chỉ số lượng (a few/ little, some, any, much, most...

2. Adjectives: *Tính từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:*

- Trước danh từ, bổ nghĩa cho danh từ

- b. Sau động từ “ to be” hoặc động từ “ linking verbs” (*get, seem, keep, make, become, feel*)
- c. Sau các cấu trúc: *so.... that, enough..., too.... to*, dạng so sánh (*more, most, less, as.. as.*)

3. Adverbs: *Trạng từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:*

- a. Trước hoặc sau động từ thường: (S - V + **adv** hoặc S + **adv** + V)
- b. Trước tính từ: (**be, seem ... + adv + adj ...**)
- c. Đầu câu (sau dấu phẩy) hoặc cuối câu.

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets in the *present continuous* or *be going to*.

1. The Browns (go).....to the cinema this evening
2. We (have).....an English-speaking club meeting next week.
3. The cat is just behind the rat. It (catch).....the rat
4. Where you (put).....this new bookcase?
5. Smoking is very bad for his health, but he (not give) it up.

B. CÁC DẠNG BÀI TẬP

I. NGŨ ÂM: Choose the word whose the underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Movie <u>i</u> | B. Di <u>e</u> | C. Pi <u>e</u> | D. Li <u>e</u> |
| 2. A. Ho <u>w</u> | B. To <u>w</u> n | C. Po <u>w</u> er | D. Lo <u>w</u> |
| 3. A. Ma <u>y</u> | B. Ma <u>d</u> | C. Railwa <u>y</u> | D. Ha <u>t</u> e |
| 4. A. Fo <u>c</u> us | B. Po <u>s</u> t | C. Mo <u>s</u> t | D. Ho <u>u</u> se |
| 5. A. De <u>c</u> ide | B. Depre <u>s</u> s | C. Me <u>s</u> s | D. Be <u>t</u> ter |
| 6. A. Hea <u>l</u> th | B. Ea <u>t</u> | C. Se <u>a</u> t | D. Mea <u>t</u> |
| 7. A. Bo <u>s</u> s | B. Ca <u>l</u> l | C. Mo <u>r</u> e | D. Ta <u>l</u> k |
| 8. A. Ch <u>o</u> rus | B. Ch <u>a</u> mpion | C. Ch <u>e</u> ap | D. Ch <u>i</u> ld |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

- 1 “..... do you get to school?” – ‘ by bike’.
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|--------------|
| a. how | b. what | c. how far | d. how often |
|--------|---------|------------|--------------|
2. Are you contented your present job, Mrs. Tuyet ?
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| a. of | b. to | c. with | d. for |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|
3. The children argeed the candy equally.
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. divide | b. to dividing | c. dividing | d. to divide |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
4. The internet is an important of communication in modern world.
- | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------------|----------|
| a. meaning | b. mean | c. meaningful | d. means |
|------------|---------|---------------|----------|

5. The reason he left was that he felt lonely.
a. what b. how c. why d. which
6. Nowadays, more and more young people want to have a university
a. educate b. educational c. educator d. education
7. In the 19th century, it was..... for a woman to become a doctor
a. incapable b. couldn't c. unable d. impossible
8. Tran Hieu Ngan was the first Vietnamese athlete an Olympic medal.
a. had won b. winning c. won d. to win
9. After it dry for two months, it rained heavily last night.
a. would be b. had been c. has been d. was
10. Jane had gone to the supermarket she got home.
a. as soon as b. before c. after d. when
11. When I to visit him, he to work.
a. came/had gone b. had come - had gone
c. had come /went d. came/gone
12. He rushed into the burning building, was very brave.
a. that b. it c. who d. which
13. My father didn't coffee for the breakfast.
a. used to have b. use to having c. use be having d. use to have
14. The government should have special policies to help the.....
a. disabled b. disablement c. disability d. disable
15. I'd like to introduce you to MrsThuy, is the teacher of this special class
a. which b. that c. who d. whom
16. The children will learn how..... sums.
a. will do b. doing c. do d. to do
17. Robert is going to be famous someday. He in three movies already.
a. has been appeared b. has appeared
c. had appeared d. appeared
18. The chemistry book ... was a little expensive.
a. that I bought b. what I bought c. I bought that d. that I bought it
19. I've been in this city for a long time. I here sixteen years ago.
a. came b. had come c. was coming d. have come
20. Oh, no! I don't believe it. My mobile phone.....
a. has been stolen b. was stolen c. is stolen d. was being stolen

- 21..... presents information and entertainment orally.
a. Newspaper b. Radio c. Television d. The internet
- 22.I a cough since yesterday.
a. was having b. have had c. had d. have
- 23..... the heavy rain, he went out without a raincoat.
a. In spite b. Despite c. Although d. Even
- 24.There were a lot of accidents the icy roads.
a. owing of b. because of c. because d. thanks to
- 25.Tom and I to Mary's birthday party together.
a. will going b. are going to go c. am going d. are going
- 26.He said that he going to the country soon.
a. has been b. is c. will be d. was
- 27.If Tom is late again, he his job.
a. will lose b. would lose c. lost d. loses

III. WORD FORMATION: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The local.....are listed in the local newspaper.
(entertain)
2. He was absent from class yesterday because of his..... **(ill)**
3. Everyone needs to live in aenvironment. **(health)**
4. My mother has just given me a pocket.....machine.
(calculate)
5. I know.....how she felt. **(exact)**
6. I felt quite.....with my day's work. **(satisfy)**
7. He apologized for the.....he had caused.
(convenient)
8. The school.....about 600 new students every year.
(admission)
9. Sign language is very helpful for both the deaf and the.....
(muting)
10. Helen's success has.....millions of blind people to try and overcome their difficulties.
(courage)
11. For your, the library is on the third floor.
(inform)
12. This is one of the best.....films showing the lives of working people.
(document)

13. There is a great.....of water here. (short)
14. The government has introduced some.....measures to reduce unemployment. (effect)
15. John asked his teacher for.....to go to home earlier. (permit)

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

1. I'll do the shopping when I've finished (clean).....the house
2. Are you going to give up (smoke).....?
3. He (leave).....London 2 years ago and I (not see).....him since then.
4. By the time she got back, he (go).....
5. My brother (give).....tickets to the concert already.
6. My father used to (smoke).....a lot
7. If it is a nice day tomorrow, we (go).....swimming.
8. I'm still looking for a job, but I hope (find).....something soon.
9. The lazy can never (succeed).....
10. Although the weather was bad, they all (enjoy).....the field trip last week.

V. READING: 1. Read the passage and answer the questions:

There are two categories of newspapers: the popular and the quality. In order to decide whether a newspaper is a quality or a popular one it is not even necessary to read it, since you can tell simply by the way it looks. Popular papers are generally smaller with fewer columns per page. They have bigger headlines and more photographs. There is a greater variety of typeface and printed symbols. The articles are shorter and there are fewer per page.

Such devices are not only used to make the paper more attractive; they may also influence what the readers reads. Lager headlines, pictures and position on the page all serve to draw the reader's attention to one article rather than another.

Since popular newspapers have a much larger readership than apparently more neutral quality papers, it may be fair to conclude that the average reader not only wants to be entertained by a newspaper but prefers his reading to be guided and opinions given to him.

1. How many types of newspapers are there?
.....
2. Is it necessary to read a newspaper to decide if it is a quality or popular one?
.....
3. What draws the reader's attention to one article?
.....
4. What newspaper has more readers?
.....

2. Read the passage below and answer the questions

When robots are widely used in the home, they will probably be used to do the cleaning, table - laying, scrubbing and washing- up, but it is considered unlikely that they will be used to do the cooking - at least, not in the near future.

In factories, mobile robots are already used to carry out a large number of the distribution and assembly tasks while human beings carry out research and produce plans for new products. Among the numerous jobs on the farm, robots will drive tractors, keeping **their** eyes on the ground in front to guide the tractor along a straight line.

The majority of the robots used at present do not look like human beings at all because their design is chiefly functional.

1. The word "**their**" in paragraph 2 refers to

- a. Robots' b. Tractors' c. Farms' d. Peoples'

2. Why don't robots at present look like human beings ?

.....

3. Which of the following statements is **Not true** about robots ?

- a. In the near future they will be used to cook
b. They will be used to drive the tractor.
c. They will be used to do the cleaning
d. They are already used to carry out the distribution tasks.

4. What can robots do on the farm?

.....

3. Read the passage and fill in the blank with a suitable word from the box

know informaton helpful expert same mistakes

Computers are 1..... in many ways. First, they are fast. They can work with..2..... much more quickly than a person. Second, computers can work lots of information at the 3..... time. Third, they can keep information for a long time. They do not forget the way to do. Also, computers are almost always correct. They are not perfect, of course, but they usually don't make .4.....

These days, it is important to.5.....something about computers. There are a number of ways to learn. Some companies have classes at work. Another way to learn is from a book. You may not be an.6....., but you can have fun.

VI. Rewrite the sentences, as directed.

1. often /do /afternoon /what /you /do /Saturday /every //(rearrange to make a complete sentence)

-

>.....

...

2.Although they have little money, they are happy.

-> In spite of.....

3.She's staying there for two weeks. (Make question for the underlined part)

->.....?

4. "I can't help you because I have too much to do.", she said

->She

said.....

5. We went out in spite of the heavy rain.

->

Although.....

6. Rice grows well here because of the warm and wet climate.

-

>Because.....

..

7. "I'll see you tomorrow, John."

-> Peter told John.....

8. Make me some coffee and I'll give you one of my biscuits.

-> If

you.....

9.They have postponed the class meeting. (change into passive voice)

->.....

10. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt. (using relative clause)

->.....

SUGGESTED ANSWERS:

A. CÁC ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP CHÍNH:

I. Tense:

Exercise 1:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. have | 6. is cooking – cooks |
| 2. is working | 7. rains – is raining |
| 3. is looking | 8. work |
| 4. goes | 9. sings – is singing |
| 5. are doing | 10.eats |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. have never watched | 6. have not seen |
| 2. watched | 7. met – has become |
| 3. has read | 8. has not drunk |
| 4. had | 9. has come |
| 5. have had | 10.has travelled |

Exercise 3:

1. was sitting – saw
2. went – was shining
3. went – was having
4. rained – was carrying

5. were walking - began

Exercise 4:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. will go – stops | 6. will help – finishes |
| 2. will stay – answers | 7. will tell – get |
| 3. catch | 8. will not come – are |
| 4. am – count | 9. will tell – ask |
| 5. goes | 10. will come – see – leave |

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. have just decided – will undertake | 12. bloom |
| 2. went | 13. have not lived |
| 3. writes | 14. have lost – saw |
| 4. was playing – arrived | 15. go – spend |
| 5. are doing | 16. are preparing – will prepare |
| 6. will come – are you | 17. was staying – rode – had borrowed |
| 7. did you go | 18. will finish |
| 8. have not left – went | 19. do you make |
| 9. will come – are coming | 20. was walking – met |
| 10. met – have already decided | 21. will meet – finish |
| 11. have never seen | 22. bought – have been stolen |

II. The passive voice:

Exercise 1:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. has just been promoted | 5. has been given |
| 2. has taken | 6. has risen |
| 3. have you been | 7. has been called |
| 4. have you saved | 8. haven't been offered |

Exercise 2:

1. My bike has been stolen.
2. The class meeting has been postponed.
3. A new school near our hospital has been built.
4. Has Lan been informed of the change?
5. Their assignments haven't been finished.

III. Relative clauses:

Exercise 1:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. which / that | 5. who / that |
| 2. whom / that | 6. who / that |
| 3. which / that | 7. whom / that |
| 4. who / that | 8. which / that |

9. who / that

Exercise 2:

1. The girl who was in the accident is now in the hospital.
2. The waitress who serve us was impolite and impatient.
3. The building which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.
4. Some people who were arrested have now been released.
5. The buss which goes to the airport runs every haif hour.

IV. Clause of reason and clause of concession:

Exercise 1:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. because | 6. because |
| 2. aithough | 7. although |
| 3. because of | 8. because of |
| 4. because | 9. although |
| 5. because of – although | 10. because of |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Because the sea was rough, ... | 7. Although car cause pollution, people srill want them. |
| 2. In spite of having a good salary, ... | 8. Because I wanted to see Mr Brown, I phoned his company. |
| 3. In spite of his broken leg, ... | 9. In spite of the fact that Jenny run fast, she didn't win the race. |
| 4. Because the road was icy, ... | 10. Because he was ill, he didn't go to class. |
| 5. Although it rained heavily, ... | |
| 6. In spite of his successful book, ... | |

VII. Wh- questions:

Exercise 1:

1. What subjects are you taking this semester?
2. How long is she staying there?
3. What is she worried about?
4. How do you like English?
5. When did you begin to study English?
6. Where do they live?
7. What did you do last night?
8. Why do you like "Tom and Jerry"?

Exercise 2:

1. Who came to the party alone?
2. Which blouse do you like, the red or the blue?
3. How did she feel after she took a nap?
4. How long did she talk to him?
5. How many cars do your parents have?
6. How often do you have an English class?

7. What do you like to do on weekends?

VIII. Gerund and to infinitive:

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. making | 7. wearing | 13.learning |
| 2. to drive | 8. to take | 14.to study |
| 3. to book | 9. to receive | 15.to get |
| 4. to send | 10.opening | 16.to go |
| 5. to meet | 11.reading | 17.studying |
| 6. taking | 12.driving | 18.to take |

Exercise 2:

1. What about going for a ride?
2. Would you mind doing it for me?
3. How about getting together next Sunday?
4. Why don't we go camping tomorrow?
5. I must apologize for having kept you waiting.

IX. The + adj:

Exercise 1:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. the rich – the poor | 4. the dumb – the deaf |
| 2. the injured | 5. the unemployed |
| 3. the blind | 6. the disabled |

Exercise 2:

1. are
2. are
3. return
4. succeed
5. have

X. Used to / be used to / use:

Exercise 1:

1. used to
2. use to
3. use to
4. use
5. use

Exercise 2:

1. They are not used to drinking beer.

2. He's used to getting up early in the morning.
3. Today American women are used to earning their own money.

XI. be going to +V:

1. are going
2. are having
3. is going to catch
4. are you going to put
5. is not going to give

B. CÁC DẠNG BÀI TẬP:

I. Ngữ Âm:

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. A

II. Vocabulary and structure:

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. c 6. d 7. d 8. d 9. b
10. b 11. a 12. d 13. a 14. a 15. c 16. d 17. b 18. a
19. a 20. a 21. b 22. b 23. a 24. b 25. d 26. d 27. a

III. Word form:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. entertainment | 7. inconvenience | 12. documentary |
| 2. illness | 8. admits | 13. shortage |
| 3. healthy | 9. mute | 14. effective |
| 4. calculator | 10. encouraged | 15. permission |
| 5. exactly | 11. information | |
| 6. satisfied | | |

IV.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. cleaning | 6. smoke |
| 2. smoking | 7. will go |
| 3. left – have not seen | 8. to find |
| 4. had gone | 9. succeed |
| 5. has been given | 10. enjoyed |

V. Reading:

Reading 1:

1. There are two.
2. No, it isn't.
3. Larger headlines, pictures, and the position on the page.

Reading 2:

1. a
2. Because their design is chiefly functional.

3. a

4. On the farm, robots will drive tractors keeping their eyes on the ground in front to guide the tractor along to straight line.

Reading 3:

(1) helpful

(4) mistakes

(2) information

(5) know

(3) same

(6) expert

VI. Rewrite:

1. What do you do every Saturday afternoon?

2. In spite of having little money, they are happy.

3. How long is she staying there?

4. She said that she couldn't help me because she had too much to do.

5. Although it rained heavily, we went out.

6. Because the climate is warm and wet, rice grows well.

7. Peter told John that he would see him the day after.

8. If you make me some coffee, I will give you one of my biscuits.

9. The class meeting has been postponed.

10. The building which was destroyed in the fire, has now been rebuilt.
