

TRƯỜNG THPT PHẠM PHÚ THỨ
TỔ TIẾNG ANH

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ 1 – LỚP 10 – NĂM HỌC: 2023-2024

A. NỘI DUNG KIẾN THỨC: Ôn tập từ Unit 1 đến Unit 5

I. LANGUAGE FOCUS

❖ **Pronunciation**

- Unit 1: consonant blends /br/, /kr/, /tr/
- Unit 2: consonant blends /kl/, /pl/, /gr/, pr/
- Unit 3: stress in two-syllable words
- Unit 4: stress in two-syllable words with the same spelling
- Unit 5: stress in three-syllable nouns

❖ **Vocabulary**

Topic	Vocabulary – Vietnamese equivalent	
Family life	- household chores: - breadwinner: - housework: - groceries: - homemaker: - heavy lifting: - laundry: - washing-up: - responsibility: - gratitude: - experiences:	- strengthen: - bond: - character: - achievement: - support: - encourage: - routine: - value: - respect: - table manners:
Humans and the environment	- household appliances: - energy: - carbon footprint: - litter: - eco-friendly - sustainable: - green lifestyle: - organic: - cut down on = reduce: - natural resources: - set up: - raise awareness of: - emission:	- adopt: - clean-up: - throw away: - environmental issue: - chemical: - refillable: - reusable: - sort: - raw material: - plastic waste: - pollution: - leave sth on: - greenhouse gas:
Music	- perform: - performance: - performer: - judge (n): - audience: - talented: - single (n): - series: - identify with: - in search of: - eliminate = remove:	- participant: - stage: - semi-final: - final (n): - vote for: - guest: - atmosphere: - performance art: - combine: - chanting: - moon-shaped lute:

	- musical instrument: - award: - trumpet: - upload = post: - reality competition:	- bamboo clapper: - drum: - gong: - costume: - traditional:
For a better community	- donate: - donation: - donor: - volunteer: - generous: - remote: - benefit: - various: - participate in: - item: - raise money/fund: - non-governmental: - provide sb with sth: - by chance: - get involved: - advertisement: - improve:	- deliver: - job advert: - announcement: - volunteer position: - apply for: - be interested in: - community development: - application letter: - fill in a form: - experienced (adj): - non-profit (adj): - organize: - reliable: - boost confidence: - endless opportunities: - orphanage: - essential:
Inventions	- invention: - invent: - inventor: - suitable: - educational apps: - valuable: - equipment:	- communicate: - experiment: - device: - laboratory: - hardware: - software: - artificial intelligence (AI):

❖ Grammar

1. Present simple vs. Present continuous (Hiện tại đơn và Hiện tại tiếp diễn)

	<i>Thì hiện tại đơn</i>	<i>Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn</i>
Cấu trúc	(+) S + V(s/es) He plays tennis after school. (Anh ấy chơi quần vợt sau khi tan học.) (-) S + don't/ doesn't + V She doesn't play tennis. (Cô ấy không chơi quần vợt.) (?) Do/Does + S + V? Do you play tennis? (Bạn có chơi quần vợt không?)	(+) S + am/is/are + V-ing The children are playing football now. (Hiện tại những đứa trẻ đang chơi đá bóng.) (-) S + am/is/are + not + V-ing The children are not playing football now. (Hiện tại những đứa trẻ không đang chơi đá bóng.) (?) Am/Is/Are + S + V-ing? Are the children playing football now? (Hiện tại những đứa trẻ đang chơi đá bóng à?)
Cách sử	- Diễn tả những thói quen hoặc những việc chúng ta làm thường xuyên. My mother cooks every day. (Mẹ tôi nấu ăn mỗi ngày.) - Diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên. The sun rises in the East.	- Diễn tả những việc đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói. My mother isn't cooking now. She's working in her office. (Mẹ tôi không đang nấu ăn. Mẹ đang làm việc trong văn phòng.)

dụng	(Mặt trời mọc ở hướng Đông.) - Diễn tả một lịch trình có sẵn, thời khóa biểu, chương trình The plane leaves for London at 12.30pm. (Máy bay sẽ cất cánh đến London lúc 12:30 chiều.)	- Diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra. My parents are planting trees tomorrow. (Ngày mai bố mẹ tôi định trồng cây.)
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	- often (thường), usually (thường xuyên), always (luôn luôn), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), seldom (hiếm khi), never (không bao giờ), ... - every day/ week/ month... (mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng) - once/ twice/ three times,... a day/ week/ month/ year	- now (bây giờ), right now (ngay bây giờ), at the moment = at present (hiện tại), ... - Câu mệnh lệnh: Look! (Nhìn kìa), Listen! (Lắng nghe kìa!), ...
Chú ý	Chúng ta thường không sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với các động từ tình thái (like, love, need, want, know, agree, ...)	

2. The Future with will and be going to (Trương lai với will và be going to)

	Will	Be going to
Cấu trúc	(+) S + will + V (nguyên thể) (-) S + will not (= won't) + V (nguyên thể) (?) Will + S + V (nguyên thể)?	(+) S + am/ is/ are + going to + V (nguyên thể) (-) S + am/ is/ are not + going to + V (nguyên thể) (?) Am/ Is/ Are + S + going to + V (nguyên thể)?
Cách sử dụng	- nói về kế hoạch được đưa ra tại thời điểm nói (quyết định tức thời) This shirt looks beautiful. I will buy it. (Áo sơ mi này trông thật đẹp. Tôi sẽ mua nó.) - những dự đoán dựa trên những gì chúng ta nghĩ hoặc tin về tương lai (không căn cứ) I think our team will win the competition. (Tôi nghĩ đội của chúng tôi sẽ chiến thắng cuộc thi.)	- nói về những kế hoạch được đưa ra trước thời điểm nói I have made a reservation. We are going to have dinner at the Chinese restaurant nearby. (Tôi đã đặt bàn rồi. Chúng ta sẽ ăn tối ở một nhà hàng Trung Quốc gần đây.) - những dự đoán dựa trên những gì chúng ta thấy hoặc biết (có căn cứ) Look at the dark clouds. It is going to rain soon. (Nhìn những đám mây đen kìa. Trời sắp mưa rồi.)

3. Past simple vs. Past continuous with when and while (Quá khứ đơn và quá khứ tiếp diễn với when và while)

	Past Continuous	Past Simple
Cấu trúc	(+) S + was/were + V-ing (-) S + wasn't/weren't + V-ing (?) Was/Were + S + V-ing?	(+) S + V2/Ved (-) S + didn't + V (nguyên thể) (?) Did + S + V (nguyên thể)?
Cách sử dụng	- dùng quá khứ tiếp diễn cho một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ (hành động dài hơn). I was reading an article when she called. (Tôi đang đọc bài báo thì cô ấy gọi.)	- dùng thì quá khứ đơn cho hành động chen ngang làm gián đoạn hành động đang diễn ra đó (hành động ngắn hơn). While I was reading an article, she called. (Trong khi tôi đang đọc bài báo thì cô ấy gọi.)
Ví dụ	I was reading an article when she called. => While I was reading an article, she called. (Tôi đang đọc bài báo thì cô ấy gọi.) (Trong khi tôi đang đọc bài báo thì cô ấy gọi.)	

Lưu ý:

Mệnh đề có chứa WHILE, chúng ta thường chia động từ ở dạng tiếp diễn.

Khi đó thì hành động đang diễn ra sẽ dù thì quá khứ tiếp diễn và hành động cắt ngang sẽ dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

- While + S1 + was/ were V-ing (quá khứ tiếp diễn), S2 + Ved/V2 (quá khứ đơn)
Ví dụ: **While** she was talking to us, his baby slept.
(*Khi mà cô ấy đang nói chuyện với chúng ta thì con cô ấy ngủ rồi.*)

- S1 + Ved/V2 (quá khứ đơn) while + S2 + was/ were V-ing (quá khứ tiếp diễn)
Ví dụ: His baby slept **while** she was talking to us.
(*Con cô ấy ngủ trong khi cô ấy đang nói chuyện với chúng tôi.*)

4. The Present perfect tense (Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành)

Cấu trúc	(+) S + have/has + V3/Ved (-) S + haven't/hasn't + V3/Ved (?) Have/Has + S + V3/ed?
Cách sử dụng	- sự việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng hiện tại vẫn đúng hoặc còn quan trọng. Ví dụ: I <u>have lost</u> my key. Now, I can't open the door. (<i>Tôi đã mất chìa khóa của mình. Bây giờ tôi không thể mở cửa được.</i>) - sự việc đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ nhưng vẫn tiếp diễn đến hiện tại (thường dùng với <i>since</i> hoặc <i>for</i>). Ví dụ: They <u>have lived</u> here for a year. (<i>Họ sống ở đây khoảng một năm.</i>) - sự việc vừa mới hoàn thành ở thời điểm quá khứ rất gần (thường dùng với <i>just</i> hoặc <i>recently</i>). Ví dụ: He <u>has just finished</u> his homework. (<i>Anh ấy vừa làm xong bài tập về nhà.</i>)
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	- so far (<i>dạo gần đây</i>), already (<i>đã rồi</i>), recently = lately (<i>gần đây</i>), in recent years (<i>những năm gần đây</i>) - up to now = up to the present = up to this moment = until now = until this time: <i>đến tận bây giờ</i> - since + mốc thời gian: <i>từ khi</i> - for + khoảng thời gian: <i>khoảng</i> - several times (<i>vài lần</i>), many times (<i>nhiều lần</i>), once/ twice/ three times (<i>một, hai, ba lần</i>) - ever (<i>đã từng</i>), never (<i>chưa bao giờ</i>) - just: vừa mới (dùng trong câu khẳng định) - not...yet: chưa (trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn) - in/ over/ during/ for + the + past/last + time: <i>trong thời gian qua</i> - It's the first/second/third... times (<i>Đây là lần đầu/lần thứ hai/thứ ba...</i>)

5. Compound sentences (Câu ghép)

- **Định nghĩa:** Câu ghép là câu hai hoặc nhiều mệnh đề độc lập (independent clauses) được kết hợp với nhau bằng các liên từ *and, or, but, so*.
Ví dụ: It was raining, *but* they still went to the outdoor show.
(*Trời đang mưa, nhưng họ vẫn đi đến chương trình biểu diễn ngoài trời.*)

- **Trong đó:**
+ Mệnh đề (clauses) là một nhóm từ chứa cả chủ ngữ và động từ. Nó có thể là một phần của câu hoặc một câu hoàn chỉnh.
+ Mệnh đề độc lập (independent clauses) là một nhóm từ chứa cả chủ ngữ và động từ và đã diễn đạt một ý nghĩ hoàn chỉnh. Điều này có nghĩa là nó đã có thể tự đứng một mình.
Ví dụ: It was raining. (*Trời đang mưa.*)

6. To-infinitives and bare-infinitives (Nguyên thể có To và Nguyên thể không To)

✓ Một số động từ được theo sau bởi to V như:

✓ hope (hi vọng)	agree (đồng ý)	expect (mong chờ)	appear (xuất hiện)
✓ hesitate (do dự)	learn (học)	plan (lên kế hoạch)	arrange (sắp xếp)

✓ ask (hỏi/ bảo/ yêu cầu) ✓ refuse (từ chối) ✓ seem (có vẻ như)	manage (kiểm soát) tend (dự định) happen (xảy ra/ tình cờ)	want (muốn) promise (hứa) hope (hi vọng)	attempt (nỗ lực) decide (quyết định) fail (trượt/ thất bại)
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Ví dụ: - She agreed to pay \$50. (Cô ấy đã đồng ý trả 50 đô la.) - Two men failed to return from the expedition. (Hai người đàn ông đã không thể trở về từ cuộc thám hiểm.)	- The remnants refused to leave. (Những người còn sót lại từ chối rời đi.) - She volunteered to help the disabled. (Cô ấy tình nguyện giúp đỡ người tàn tật.) - He learnt to look after himself. (Anh ấy học cách tự chăm sóc mình.)
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✓ Một số động từ được theo sau bởi động từ nguyên thể (không To) như:

- **S + help/ make/ let + O + V1**

Ví dụ: Her parents won't let her watch such TV shows.

(Bố mẹ cô ấy sẽ không để cô ấy xem những chương trình truyền hình như thế này.)

- Động từ nguyên mẫu không to đứng sau động từ chỉ cảm giác, giác quan:

S + hear, sound, smell, taste, feel, watch, notice, see, listen, find ... + O + V

=> chỉ sự hoàn tất của hành động - nghe hoặc thấy toàn bộ sự việc diễn ra

Ví dụ: I saw her get on the bus. (Tôi thấy cô ấy đi lên xe.)

7. Gerunds and To-infinitives (Danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có to)

Gerunds	To-infinitives
Chúng ta sử dụng V-ing - sau một số động từ như: avoid (tránh), enjoy (tận hưởng), finish (kết thúc). Ví dụ: I <u>enjoy cooking</u> . (Tôi thích nấu ăn.) - như chủ ngữ trong câu Ví dụ: <u>Learning</u> English is fun. (Học tiếng Anh rất vui.)	Chúng ta sử dụng to V - sau những động từ như: want (muốn), decide (quyết định), allow (cho phép). Ví dụ: My parents <u>don't allow me to use</u> a smartphone. (Bố mẹ tôi không cho phép tôi sử dụng điện thoại thông minh.) - sau các tính từ nêu ý kiến bắt đầu với "It's": It's + adj + to V Ví dụ: It's fun <u>to learn</u> English. (Thật vui khi học tiếng Anh.) - như chủ ngữ trong câu. Ví dụ: <u>To learn</u> English is fun. (Học tiếng Anh thật vui.)
Chú ý: Một số động từ như like (thích), love (yêu) và hate (ghét) có thể được theo sau bởi V-ing hoặc to V. Ví dụ: I like <u>playing/ to play</u> computer games. (Tôi thích chơi trò chơi điện tử trên máy tính.)	

8. Passive voice (Thể bị động)

Chúng ta sử dụng câu bị động khi người hay chủ thể thực hiện hành động không quan trọng hoặc không được biết đến hoặc chúng ta không muốn nói đến người thực hiện hành động là ai. Chúng ta chỉ tập trung vào chính hành động mà thôi.

Ví dụ: The school playground is cleaned up every day (by students).

(Sân chơi của trường được dọn sạch mỗi ngày (bởi học sinh).)

Công thức bị động các thì cơ bản:

Các thì	Câu chủ động	Câu bị động
Hiện tại đơn	S + V(s/es) + O Mary studies English every day. (Mary học tiếng Anh mỗi ngày.)	S + is/am/are + V3/ed + (by O) English is studied by Mary every day. (Tiếng Anh được học bởi Mary mỗi ngày.)
Hiện tại tiếp diễn	S + is/am/are + V-ing + O He is planting trees now. (Bây giờ anh ấy đang trồng cây.)	S + is/am/are + being + V3/ed + (by O) Trees are being planted (by him) now. (Bây giờ cây đang được trồng.)
Quá khứ đơn	S + V2/ed + O She wrote a letter yesterday. (Hôm qua cô ấy đã viết một bức thư.)	S + was/were + V3/ed + (by O) A letter was written (by her) yesterday. (Hôm qua một bức thư đã được viết.)
Tương lai đơn	S + will + V (nguyên thể) + O She will do a lot of things tomorrow. (Ngày mai cô ấy sẽ làm nhiều việc.)	S + will + be + V3/ed + (by O) A lot of things will be done tomorrow. (Nhiều việc sẽ được thực hiện vào ngày mai.)
Tương lai gần	S + am/ is/ are + going to + V (nguyên thể) She is going buy a new school bag this weekend. (Cô ấy định mua cặp sách mới cuối tuần này.)	S + am/ is/ are + going to + be + V3/ed + (by O) A new school bag is going to be bought this weekend. (Một chiếc cặp sách mới dự định được mua cuối tuần này.)
Hiện tại hoàn thành	S + have/ has + V3/ed + O My parents have given me a new bike on my birthday. (Bố mẹ đã tặng tôi một chiếc xe đạp mới vào ngày sinh nhật.)	S + have/ has + been + V3/ed + (by O) A new bike has been given to me by my parents on my birthday. (Một chiếc xe đạp mới đã được tặng cho tôi bởi bố mẹ vào ngày sinh nhật.)
Quá khứ tiếp diễn	S + was/were + V-ing + O They were buying a car at 9 am yesterday. (Lúc 9 giờ sáng hôm qua họ đang mua một chiếc ô tô.)	S + was/were + being + Ved/ VpII + (by O) A car was being bought at 9 am yesterday. (Lúc 9 giờ sáng hôm qua một chiếc ô tô đang được mua.)

III. SKILLS FOCUS

1. Reading

Topics: Family Life, Humans and the environment, Music, For a better community, Inventions

2. Speaking

Topic 1: Talk about one of your favourite TV music shows or game shows.

The following questions may help you:

- What is the name of the show?
- What is the aim of the show?
- How often do you watch it? Who do you watch it with?
- Why do you like it?
- What do you dislike about the show?

Topic 2: Talk about what you should do to have a green lifestyle.

The following cues may help you:

- What is a green lifestyle?
- Ways to protect your environment.
- Why it is important to protect the environment
- What you should do (as a high school student) to protect the environment

3. Writing

Topic 1. Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about one of your family routines.

1. What is the routine?
2. How often / When do you do it?
3. What are the activities? What does each family member do?
4. How do you feel about the routine?

Topic 2. Write a short paragraph (100 - 120 words) about doing volunteer work.

- 4. Listening:** Nghe lại các bài nghe trong sách giáo khoa từ unit 1 đến unit 5 và luyện nghe thêm các bài nghe bên ngoài về các chủ đề đã học.

LISTENING

Listen and decide if the statements are True or False

Statements	True	False
1. Music is an important part of every culture on Earth.		
2. Some people think our interest in music starts after we are born.		
3. Music changes his feeling and puts him in a bad mood.		
4. The speaker likes all kinds of music		
5. He's always looking for something old.		

Listen to a man talking about solar energy. Circle the best answer A, B, or C. You will listen TWICE.

A. It's the key to our future.
C. We use it only for some purposes.

- B. It's not important.
D. We don't need it.

A. We are using it very quickly.
C. We are using it more every day.

- B. We are not using it at all.
D. We rarely use it because it's expensive.

A. on the streets
C. on people's farm

- B. on people's houses
D. inside people's houses

A. very costly B. ineffective.

- C. difficult to carry out. D. still in its early days.

A. in any market

C. in a grocery store nearby

- B. everywhere we go
D. from our local DIY stores

READING

Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Mr. Brown and some (1) ____ are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready (32) ____ the beach a clean and beautiful place again. After listening to Mr. Brown's instructions, they are divided into three groups. Group 1 needs to walk along the beach. Group 2 should check the sand, (33) ____ group 3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into plastic bags, and the bags will be collected by Mr. Brown. He will take the bags to the garbage (34) _____. They all are eager to work hard to refresh this area.

1. **A.** voluntary B. volunteers C. volunteering D. volunteer
2. **A.** to make B. making C. make D. made
3. **A.** so B. but C. although D. and
4. **A.** dump B. yard C. area D. place

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Parents complain that it is difficult to live with teenagers. Then again, teenagers say exactly the same thing about their parents! According to a recent survey, the most common arguments between parents and teenagers are those regarding untidiness and household chores. On the one hand, parents **go mad** over untidy rooms, clothes dropped on the floor and their children's refusal to help with the housework. On the other hand, teenagers lose their patience continually when parents tell them off for dropping the towel in the bathroom, not cleaning up their room or refusing to do the shopping at the supermarket.

The survey, conducted by St George University, showed that different parents have different approaches to these problems. However, some approaches are much more successful than others. For example, those parents who yell at their teens for their untidiness, but later clear up after them, have fewer chances of changing their teens' behaviour. On the contrary, those who let teenagers experience the consequences of their actions are more

successful. For instance, when teenagers who don't help their parents with the shopping don't find their favourite food in the fridge, they are forced to reconsider their actions.

Psychologists say that the most important thing in parent-teen relationships is communication. Parents should talk to their teens, but at the same time **they** should listen to what their children have to say. Parents should tell their teens off when they are untidy, but they should also understand that their room is their own private space. Communication is a two-way process. It is only by listening to and understanding each other that problems between parents and teens can be solved.

1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Teen Issues B. Family Rule C. Parents' Advice D. Parents' Anger

2. The phrase "**go mad**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. get bored B. remain calm C. feel sad D. become angry

3. Which is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a cause of arguments between teenagers and parents?

- A. Teenagers drop their clothes on the floor. B. Teenagers do not tidy their rooms.
C. Teenagers refuse to do the housework. D. Teenagers go shopping a lot.

4. According to paragraph 2, parents have a better chance of changing their children's behaviour by ____.

- A. cooking them their favourite food
B. shouting at them whenever they do something wrong
C. doing the household chores for them
D. letting them experience the bad results of their actions

5. The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to ____.

- A. teens B. parents C. psychologists D. children

PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word that has a different sound in the part underlined

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. plast <u>i</u> c | B. emiss <u>i</u> on | C. estim <u>a</u> te | D. remind |
| 2. A. benef <u>i</u> t | B. streng <u>t</u> hen | C. gener <u>o</u> s | D. encour <u>a</u> ge |
| 3. A. smart <u>a</u> phone | B. hard <u>a</u> ware | C. warm <u>a</u> ng | D. participat <u>i</u> on |
| 4. A. bread <u>a</u> winer | B. heav <u>y</u> | C. break <u>a</u> | D. inste <u>a</u> d |
| 5. A. psychol <u>a</u> gist | B. dut <u>y</u> | C. laundr <u>y</u> | D. grocer <u>y</u> |

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. ticket | B. artist | C. trumpet | D. guitar |
| 2. A. answer (v) | B. picture (v) | C. record (v) | D. visit (v) |
| 3. A. award | B. perform | C. decide | D. realise |
| 4. A. music | B. friendship | C. comment | D. career |
| 5. A. knowledge | B. challenge | C. police | D. housework |

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1. My duty is to _____ the rubbish at 6 p.m every day.

- A. put out B. bring up C. take away D. make up

Question 2. The children can carry the small things by hand and the father will do the _____.
A. uplifting B. heavy lifting C. shoplifting D. huge lifting

Question 3: Using electrical _____ increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.

- A. Household appliances B. greenhouse gas C. green lifestyle D. global temperature

Question 4. The X-factor is a television singing competition _____ in the United Kingdom.

- A. originate B. originated C. originating D. origination

Question 5: Computer _____ refers to the physical parts of a computer and related devices.

- A. data B. memory C. program D. hardware

Question 6: Learning good _____ from an early age is important to make mealtime enjoyable for everyone.

- A. family routines B. table manners C. family bonds D. personal choice

Question 7: My friends and I went to the Pop Idol concert on Saturday night and it was really _____.
A. excited B. amazing C. interested D. relaxed

Question 8: _____ intelligent allows computer to copy human behaviour.

- A. Artificial B. Useful C. Valuable D. Helpful

Question 9: _____ have changed the way classrooms and schools are managed and the ways students are taught.

A.Home robots B. Customer service chatbots C.Booking software D. Educational apps

Question 10: This laptop features an extra – large _____ of 15 inches and ultra -high 8K resolution.

A.display screen B. RAM C.Storage space D.processor

Question 11: Many international volunteer organizations are trying to find a _____ to the problem of world hunger.

A. way B. method C. suggestion D. solution

Question 12: Saving water _____ an important role in protecting the Earth.

A. takes B.plays C.puts D. gives

Question 13: The _____ were clearly delighted with the performace of the singer.

A.audience B. spectators C. observers D. conductors

Question 14: My friend and I have the same _____ in music and go to live gigs whenever we can.

A.sense B. favour C. preference D.taste

Question 15. Street children phenomenon is growing and most governments are _____ about it.

A. interested B. confused C. worried D. appreciated

Question 16: Many people who _____ think that they are very fortunate to live the way of giving all children.

A.volunteer B.volunteers C. volunteering D.voluntary

Question 17: While we are talking here, thousands of people _____ this match!

A.watch B. are watching C. watches D. have watched

Question 18: The charity event is a chance to bring disabled people hope at a time when they feel _____.

A.careless B.hopeless C.useful D. grateful

Question 19: My parents are way on business, so now my grandmother _____ us.

A.look after B.looks after C.is looking after D. are looking after

Question 20: My father hates doing the cooking, but now he _____ some food because my mother will go home late.

A.is making B. makes C.made D.are making

Question 21: My mom is very busy now. She _____ the washing -up in the kitchen.

A.does B. is doing C.did D.has done

Question 22: I'm sorry, but I can't talk right now. I _____ up my room.

A.tidy B.tidied C.tidying D.am tidying

Question 23: My brother usually does the heavy lifting, but today he _____ the chores.

A.does B. is doing C. do D. are doing

Question 24: Playing a musical instrument can help people _____ confident in performing their skills.

A. feel B. feeling C. to be felt D. felt

Question 25: Don't let him _____ about his mother's illness now.

A. to go B. going C. go D. went

Question 26: My parents do not allow me _____, so I had to stay at home.

A.to go B.go C.going D.gone

Question 27:. We _____ in Ha Noi since 2000. We love living there.

A. live B. lived C. have lived D. are living

Question 28: The company _____ a new kind of smartphone. It looks fantastic.

A.just introduces B. just introduced C. has just introduced D. will just introduce

Question 29: E-readers allow us _____ books bought from online stores easily.

A.read B.reading C. to read D. can read

Question 30: Mai and Lan decided _____ an online course on Information Technology.

A.to take B. taking C. take D. to taking

Question 31: I _____ programming languages since I was at secondary school.

A.learned B.learn C. have learning D. have learned

Question 32: He _____ his computer to the latest operating system lately.

A.upgrades B.did upgrade C.has upgraded D.is upgrading

Question 33: _____ any technology conferences recently?

A.Did you attend B.Have you attending C.Have you attended D. Are you attending

Question 34: It's important _____ about anything.

A. not worrying B. not worry C.to not worry D. not to worry.

Question 35: The two lost children _____ alive and well in a London park.

A.have found B. have been finding C. have been found D. were found

Question 36: It's necessary _____ factors like the screen size and the battery before you decide _____ a computer.

- A.to consider/buying B.considering/buying C.to consider/ to buy D. considering/ to buy

Question 37: Is there an app that lets me _____ a text message I might have regretted sending?

- A.delete B.deleting C.to delete D. Deleted

Question 38: An hour of listening to music can make you _____ faster and deeper, and learning will be easier.

- A.focusing B. focus C. to focus D. focused

Question 39: The river _____ by poisonous chemicals for a long time.

- A. was polluted B. polluted C. pollutes D. has been polluted

Question 40: Volunteering has given me a _____ and helped me become a better person.

- A. sense of purpose B. work experience C. volunteer trip D. community service

Question 41: It's necessary for her _____ back home before 10 p.m.

- A. coming B. come C. came D. to come

Question 41: The scientist gave an informative _____ on renewable energy technologies.

- A.area B. presentation C.change B.impact

Question 42: As a volunteer with a _____ organization, I have had the opportunity to work on various community development projects.

- A. governmental B. governed C.ungovermental D. non-governmental

Question 43: The performers wore traditional _____ and played the Gong during the cultural show.

- A. dressing B. costumes C.clothes D.clothing

Question 44: Adopting green technologies can help _____ the environment.

- A.improve B.attend C.organise D.raise

Question 45: The audience _____ plays a significant role in determining the winner of the talent competition.

- A.performance B.cover B.argument D.vote

Question 46: They hope _____ it in the music industry and have successful singing careers.

- A.to plan B.planning C.planned D.plan

Question 47: The lively performance made the audience _____ excited and energized.

- A.feel B.to feel C.feeling D.felt

Question 48: Her parent let her _____ her dream of becoming a singer.

- A.pursue B. to pursue C. pursuing D. pursued

Question 49: You must promise _____ the piano every day or I won't teach you to play it.

- A. practice B.to practice C. practicing D. practiced

Question 50: I noticed her _____ some karaoke songs and I knew she was a fan of Bolero.

- A.perform B. to perform C. performs D. performed

Question 51: My mom only allows me _____ after I finish my homework.

- A. watch B. to watch C. watching D. to watching

Question 52: I noticed the bass player _____ the rhythm steady throughout the entire performance.

- A.kept B.to keep C. keep D. to keeping

Question 53: Please let me _____ if you need my help to set up the sound system for the party.

- A.know B. to know C.knowing D.to knowing

Question 54: Don't hesitate _____ the music club if you have a love for singing or playing instruments.

- A.to join B. to joining C. join D. joining

Question 55: I wanted _____ my cooking skills, and my mum let me _____ a cooking course last year.

- A.to improve/taking B. improving/to take C. to improve/ take D .improving/ taking

Choose the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.

Question 1: The audience find it easy to identify with the contestants who are ordinary people.

- A. agree with B. share the feeling of C. experiment with D. start with

Question 2. Life on Earth would come to an end if the environment were destroyed.

- A. ruined B. developed C. improved D. exploited

Question 3: Her exceptional ability is known widely as she has won a lot of prizes in many different contests.

- A. talent B. passion C. admiration D. appearance

Question 4: The band's debut album was a smash hit.

- A.great success B.failure C.dissapointment D. appointment

Question 5: She is a reliable volunteer who works at the community center every Saturday to teach children art and crafts.

A. dependable B.charitable C.available D. predictable

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in the following questions.

Question 1. I noticed (A) her perform (B) some karaoke songs (C) and danced (D) to the music.

Question 2. I saw (A) them collect (B) all the rubbish and threw (C) it into the garbage bins (D)

Question 3: I watched (A) him got (B) into the car and drive (C) away (D)

Question 4: We are interested (A) in doing (B) volunteering work and help (C) people in need (D)

WRITING

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

Question 1: He needs all the support and _____ he can get. (ENCOURAGE)

Question 2: Our charity groups received generous _____ from the local people. (DONATE)

Question 3: Donating food and other essential items is practical and _____ to the local people. (HELP)

Question 4: We are looking for volunteers for an _____ project in our local area. (INTEREST)

Question 5: Their living room is _____ with all kinds of modern appliances. (EQUIPMENT)

Question 6: This _____ enables people to capture the best moments of their life. (INVENT)

Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it is closest in meaning to the original one or do as directed.

Question 1: He started working as a volunteer at Heart to Heart Charity in 2020

⇒

Question 2: It is not eco-friendly to use plastic bags when people go shopping. (Rewrite the sentence using *Gerund*)

⇒

Question 3: She began teaching English to poor children three years ago.

⇒ She has

Question 4: The students at this school have taken part in many volunteer activities since 2013.

⇒ The students at this school began

Question 5: Working with homeless children is very interesting. (Rewrite the sentence using *To-infinitive*)

⇒ It is very interesting

Question 6: It is very exciting to participate in extracurricular activities (Rewrite the sentence using *Gerund*)

⇒

Rewrite each of the following sentences with the given words

Question 1: More volunteers/going/attract/by/new advertising campaign

→

Question 2: New technologies/ going/develop / combat climate change /by/scientists

→

Good luck to you!

Tape script:

Part 1:

What would life be like without music? I wonder how music started. It is an important part of every culture on Earth. I wonder when we first became interested in music. I also wonder when we first become interested in music. Is it when we are a baby? Some people think our interest in music starts before we are born. Music is an essential part of my day. It changes my feeling and puts me in a good mood. There's nothing better to do on a train or bus than put on my headphones. I like all kinds of music, from classical and opera to jazz, rock and world music. I'm always looking for something new. Sometimes I hear a song or piece of music on the TV or radio. I have to find out who it is. Do you do that? I'm sure I'll keep collecting CDs or mp3s until I'm a hundred. Perhaps I won't be able to hear it then!

Part 2:

Solar energy is the key to our future. If we do not use it, our planet will not survive. We do not have enough resources on Earth to supply our energy needs. We are slowly using solar energy more. Most places you go in the world today you can see solar panels on people's houses. I hope that in the future, all houses will use solar power. It's so simple. In fact, it's free. All you have to do is pay for the solar panels and some other equipment, and then you have free energy. Research into solar energy is still in its early days. I think in the future it will be everywhere. We'll be able to buy solar panels from our local DIY store. I also think we'll be wearing clothes that provide solar power, and we'll be driving cars powered by solar energy.