

- VOCABULARY AND PHONETICS : REVISE FROM U1 - U6
- GRAMMAR

UNIT 1: LEISURE TIME

1. VERBS OF LIKING:

Adore, Love, Like/ enjoy/ fancy, Don't mind, Dislike/ don't like, Hate, Detest

2. VERBS OF LIKING + V ING / TO V:

1. Verbs + V-ing/ to V: Like/Love/ Hate /Prefer + to V/ V-ing

2. Verbs + V-ing : Adore /Fancy /Don't mind /Dislike /Detest + V-ing

be fond of/ be keen on/ be crazy about / be interested in / be into + V-ing

UNIT 2 : LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

GRAMMAR:

I. Ôn tập so sánh hơn với tính từ(comparative forms of adjectives)

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết : Ví dụ : tall, high, big.....

Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng “et, le, ow, er, y” thì áp dụng như quy tắc như tính từ ngắn 1 âm tiết

S1 + to be + adj +er + than + S2

- Tính từ dài là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên : Ví dụ : expensive, intelligent.....

S1 + to be + more /less+ adj + than + S2

Một vài tính từ đặc biệt:

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh hơn của chúng không theo quy tắc trên.

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh hơn
Good	Better
Bad	Worse
Far	Farther/ further
Much/ many	More
Little	Less
Old	Older/ elder

SO SÁNH HƠN VỚI TRẠNG TỪ (COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS)

-Trạng từ ngắn là những trạng từ có 1 âm tiết.S1 +V +adv +er +than+ S2

-Trạng từ dài là những từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên.S1 +V +more / less +adv +than+ S2

Một vài trạng từ có dạng từ đặc biệt:

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh hơn
Well	Better
Badly	Worse
Far	Farther/ further
Early	Earlier

UNIT 3: : TEENAGERS

I. GRAMMAR: Simple sentence and Compound Sentences

1. Câu đơn (Simple sentence)

- Câu đơn là cấu trúc câu đơn giản nhất trong tiếng Anh, bao gồm chỉ một chủ ngữ (subject) và chỉ một vị ngữ (predicate). (Câu chỉ có duy nhất một mệnh đề (Clause))

Eg: Minh has some problems with his schoolwork.

S V

- Câu đơn có thể có nhiều hơn một chủ từ hoặc nhiều hơn một động từ, nhưng chỉ diễn đạt một ý chính duy nhất.

Example:

- **My friends and I** joined a sports competition last year.

2. Câu ghép – Compound Sentences

- Câu ghép, hay còn gọi là câu tập hợp, là câu gồm hai hay nhiều mệnh đề độc lập có liên quan về mặt ý nghĩa, được kết nối với nhau bằng một liên từ (conjunction) hoặc bằng một dấu chấm phẩy (**semicolon**).

- Câu ghép là câu được hình thành bởi hai hay nhiều mệnh đề độc lập. Các mệnh đề này được nối với nhau bằng liên từ (FOR, AND, SO, BUT, OR, YET)

Mệnh đề 1 + (,) + liên từ + mệnh đề 2.

Dùng trạng từ nối (conjunctive adverb): However; therefore, otherwise...

UNIT 4: ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIETNAM

1. ÔN TẬP CÂU HỎI. (QUESTION)

a. Câu hỏi Yes/No (Yes/No Questions)

Câu hỏi dạng Yes/No Questions là dạng câu hỏi đòi hỏi câu trả lời là Yes (có) hoặc No (không).

Trợ động từ (be/ do/ does) + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ +? Yes, S + trợ động từ / tobe.

No, S + trợ động từ / tobe + not

b. Wh-question

a. Các từ dùng để hỏi trong tiếng Anh

Who (Ai) (chức năng chủ ngữ)	Whom (Ai) (chức năng tân ngữ)	What (Cái gì)	Whose (Của ai)
Where (Ở đâu)	Which (cái nào) (để hỏi về sự lựa chọn)	When (Khi nào)	Why (Tại sao)
How (như thế nào)	How much (Bao nhiêu)	How many (Bao nhiêu, số lượng)	How long (Bao lâu)
How far (Bao xa)	How old (Bao nhiêu tuổi)	How often (Bao nhiêu lần)	What time (Mấy giờ)

Dạng	Cấu trúc
Dạng 1: Câu hỏi tân ngữ	Wh-word + auxiliary + S + V + object? Where do you live?
Dạng 2: Câu hỏi bổ ngữ	Wh-word + tobe + S + complement? Where is John?
Dạng 3: Câu hỏi chủ ngữ	Wh-word + V + object? Who lives in London with Daisy?

CÁC TỪ ĐỊNH LƯỢNG

TỪ	NGHĨA	DT ĐẾM ĐƯỢC	DT KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC	LOẠI CÂU
many	nhiều	✓		mọi loại câu
much	nhiều		✓	mọi loại câu
a lot of/lots of	nhiều	✓	✓	mọi loại câu
some	một vài	✓	✓	(+) Câu hỏi mời
any	một vài	✓	✓	(-) (?)
a little	một ít (đủ dùng)		✓	mọi loại câu
little	một ít (không đủ)		✓	mọi loại câu
a few	một ít (đủ dùng)	✓		mọi loại câu
few	một ít (không đủ)	✓		mọi loại câu

CÂU HỎI VỚI HOW MANY – HOW MUCH

C1: How many + Ns/es + are there? There are + từ chỉ lượng + Ns/es

How much + N + is there? There is + N

C2: How many + Ns/es + do/does + S + V? How much + N + do/does + S + V?

UNIT 5: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

I. MẠO TỪ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH: A/AN

- Mạo từ không xác định **a/an** (một) đứng trước danh từ đếm được ở số ít.

1. Cách sử dụng “a/ an”

A	an
- a đứng trước một phụ âm hoặc một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) có âm là phụ âm. + a game a boat + a university, a year + a European; a one-legged man	- an đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc một âm h câm. + an egg, an ant + an honour; an hour - an cũng đứng trước các mẫu tự đặc biệt có phát âm bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm.
	+ an SOS (một tín hiệu cấp cứu) + an MSc (một thạc sĩ khoa học)

2. Vị trí của “a/ an”

Vị trí của “a/ an”	Ví dụ
- Trước một danh từ số ít đếm được.	They need a laptop./ She eats an ice-cream.
- Trước một danh từ làm bổ túc từ (kể cả danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp)	It was a tempest. / She'll be a teacher. / Harry is an actor.
- Trong các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng nhất định	a lot (nhiều); a couple (một đôi); a third (một phần ba); a dozen (một tá); a hundred (một trăm); a quarter (một phần tư)
- Trong các thành ngữ chỉ giá cả, tốc độ, tỉ lệ ...	90 kilometers an hour (chín mươi km/giờ) 2 dollars a litre (hai đô la một lít) (a/an = per (mỗi))
- Trong các thành ngữ chỉ sự cảm thán	What a pity! (Thật đáng tiếc!) What a beautiful painting! (Một bức tranh tuyệt vời!)

II. MẠO TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH: THE

➤ **The** dùng cho cả danh từ đếm được (số ít lẫn số nhiều) và danh từ không đếm được.

➤ **Cách sử dụng**

- Dùng “the” khi nói về một vật/ sự vật riêng hoặc một người mà cả người nghe và người nói đều biết.
- “The” cũng được dùng để nói về một vật thể hoặc địa điểm đặc biệt, duy nhất
- “The” đứng trước danh từ, xác định bằng một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề.
- “The” đứng trước danh từ, xác định bằng một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề.
- Mạo từ “the” đứng trước từ chỉ thứ tự của sự việc như “first”, “second”, “only”.
- “The” + danh từ số ít tượng trưng cho một nhóm động vật, một loài hoặc đồ vật.
- Mạo từ the đứng trước tính từ chỉ một nhóm người, một tầng lớp trong xã hội
- Dùng trước những danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, quần đảo, dãy núi, tên gọi số nhiều của các nước, sa mạc, miền.
- “The” + tên họ (dạng số nhiều) chỉ gia tộc...

III. CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP KHÔNG DÙNG MẠO TỪ

- Mạo từ không được sử dụng khi nói về sự vật, sự việc nói chung.
- Một số tên quốc gia, thành phố, các bang không dùng mạo từ đứng trước.
Trừ trường hợp của *The Philippines, The United Kingdom, The United States of America*.
- Trước các môn học không sử dụng mạo từ.
- Trước tên quốc gia, châu lục, núi, hồ, đường.
- Sau tính từ sở hữu hoặc sau danh từ ở sở hữu cách.
- Trước tên gọi các bữa ăn.
- Trước các tước hiệu.
- Trong một số trường hợp đặc biệt.

E.g. in spring/ in autumn (vào mùa xuân/ mùa thu), last night (đêm qua), next year (năm tới), from beginning to end (từ đầu tới cuối), from left to right (từ trái sang phải)

UNIT 6: LIFE STYLES

The future simple and First conditional sentences

A. The future simple: Will (Thì tương lai đơn: Will)

I. Công thức thì tương lai đơn: [S + will + Vo]

II. Use: (Cách dùng)

- Dùng để chỉ những điều mà chúng ta quyết định làm ngay bây giờ. (Quyết định nhanh chóng)
- Ngay lúc bạn đưa ra quyết định tại thời điểm đó, một cách tự phát
- Khi chúng ta nghĩ hoặc tin vào điều gì đó về tương lai. (Sự dự đoán)
- Để đưa ra một lời đề nghị, một lời hứa hoặc một lời đe dọa.)

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai đơn

4.1. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian:

- Tomorrow.
- Next day/ next week/ next month/ next year; Soon:
- In + (thời gian): trong bao lâu (in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút)

4.2. Trong câu có những động từ chỉ quan điểm

Think/ believe/ suppose/ assume...: nghĩ/ tin/ cho là ; promise: hứa ; hope, expect: hi vọng/ mong đợi

* Lưu ý : Ta dùng **Shall** cho 2 ngôi **I** và **We** trong Câu đề nghị yêu cầu:

+ **Shall I help you?** Yes, please/ No, thanks. I can manage it.

+ **Shall we go out for a walk ?** Yes, let's/ No, let's not.

B. First conditional sentences (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

+ Diễn tả về tình huống có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + will/ won't + V

Example: If it rains, we will stay at home

+ Dùng để đưa ra lời chỉ dẫn, yêu cầu hoặc mệnh lệnh :

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), V/don't V+ ...

+ Dùng để diễn tả những khả năng, sự bắt buộc hoặc sự cần thiết...

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + can/may/should/ought to/have to/must+ V

+ Diễn tả sự thật hiển nhiên, một quy luật tự nhiên hoặc một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên.

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (hiện tại đơn)

Trong mệnh đề điều kiện, ta có thể thay liên từ **IF** bằng **UNLESS** (nếu.không, trừ phi).

+ **Unless** tương đương với '**If..... not**'.

+ **Unless** you study hard, you'll fail in the exam.

+ **Unless** she waters these trees, they will die.

* Khi đổi câu điều kiện **IF** sang **UNLESS**, nhớ lưu ý không được đổi mệnh đề **IF** ở thể khẳng định sang thể phủ định mà phải đổi mệnh đề chính theo thể ngược lại.

Ex: If I have time, I'll help you.

+ Unless I have time, I won't help you.

PERIOD 47: REVISION 1

Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. lantern | B. invader | C. nation | D. race |
| 2. A. carnival | B. command | C. ceremony | D. encourage |
| 3. A. tradition | B. question | C. procession | D. preservation |
| 4. A. performed | B. worshipped | C. prayed | D. offered |
| 5. A. pictures | B. watches | C. buses | D. brushes |
| 6. A. rest | B. different | C. ethnic | D. question |
| 7. A. crafts | B. stops | C. opens | D. months |
| 8. A. remote | B. explore | C. relax | D. diverse |
| 9. A. southern | B. south | C. synthetic | D. fourth |
| 10. A. equipment | B. upset | C. end | D. help |

Exercise 2. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. music | B. sing | C. smart | D. science |
| 2. A. giant | B. witch | C. knight | D. kind |
| 3. A. unload | B. cruel | C. puzzle | D. hut |
| 4. A. detest | B. resort | C. prefer | D. message |
| 5. A. knit | B. speciality | C. ability | D. during |
| 6. A. join | B. noisy | C. point | D. tortoise |
| 7. A. good | B. book | C. cook | D. cool |
| 8. A. sticky | B. fairy | C. story | D. reply |
| 9. A. enjoy | B. harvest | C. revive | D. celebrate |
| 10. A. area | B. weave | C. feature | D. release |

Exercise 3. Choose the word that doesn't belong to the group.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. interact | B. focus | C. harmful | D. concentrate |
| 2. A. revive | B. custom | C. habit | D. tradition |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 3. A. break | B. conserve | C. maintain | D. preserve |
| 4. A. pizza | B. pasta | C. cuisine | D. curry |
| 5. A. dogsled | B. tourist | C. musher | D. festival goer |
| 6. A. knit | B. weave | C. craft | D. carve |
| 7. A. tribal | B. festival | C. local | D. native |
| 8. A. detest | B. interested | C. keen | D. fond |
| 9. A. create | B. website | C. upload | D. browse |
| 10. A. stressful | B. comfortable | C. Hospitable | D. bully |

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answers.

- The Tay is the second largest _____ group in Viet Nam.
A. minority B. majority C. ethnic D. national
- We used to stay in a stilt house, which _____ terraced fields.
A. overlooks B. sees C. near D. enjoys
- Five-colour sticky rice is a _____ in Ha Giang, so you must try it when you travel there.
A. cuisine B. food C. destination D. speciality
- You can see a lot of children in the highlands help raise their family's _____.
A. castle B. livestock C. crop D. pasture
- The Jrai live mainly on growing crops, weaving, planting industrial trees, _____ buffaloes, and elephants.
A. herding B. feeding C. raising D. rising
- I am really fond of _____ the flowers, so I would like to visit Sa Dec Flower Village.
A. arranging B. admiring C. watching D. picking
- In Viet Nam, we usually use plants and flowers for decorations and for _____.
A. offerings B. entertainment C. praying D. ceremony
- People hang decorative items like small bells and lanterns on a _____ in order to chase away bad luck and pray for a lucky new year.
A. communal house B. bamboo pole C. kumquat tree D. peach blossom
- Giving and receiving lucky money are Vietnamese _____ at Tet.
A. culture B. costumes C. features D. traditions
- The village festival helps us maintain our traditions, connect with other people, and strengthen our family _____.
A. relation B. reunion C. bonds D. activity
- Many adults are in the _____ of having breakfast outside of their homes.
A. habit B. leisure C. time D. custom
- In the USA, people _____ each other by saying "Hello" or "Hi".
A. meet B. greet C. communicate with D. get to know
- Italy is _____ for spaghetti, pasta and many types of cheese.
A. enjoyable B. native C. famous D. unique
- Various native groups have their own special _____ of carving and weaving.
A. habits B. customs C. cuisines D. styles
- It is difficult for some villages to _____ their traditional lifestyle.
A. maintain B. protect C. adopt D. have

Exercise 4. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. The majority of people in our community celebrate the Lunar New Year, and it plays an important role in our cultural traditions.

- A. bulk B. mass C. minority D. best part

2. It is customary to show respect to elders by bowing and addressing them politely in many Asian cultures.

- A. present B. hide C. display D. exhibit

3. Music and dance play an important role in the traditional ceremonies of many cultures and are used to show respect to deities and ancestors.

- A. vital B. essential C. crucial D. minor

Exercise 5. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. My family and I always join the traditional dance during our town's annual festival.

- A. take part in B. leave C. out D. exit

2. My great-grandfather established a family tradition of baking homemade bread every Sunday, and we still continue this tradition to this day.

- A. found B. founded C. close D. go bankrupt

3. There is a vast array of cultural customs around the world that are worth exploring.

- A. small B. finite C. massive D. tiny

4. Playing video games can be a fantastic way to unwind during your leisure time.

- A. normal B. marvellous C. awful D. terrible

Exercise 6. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. Minh: "I'm planning to start a new fitness routine to improve my health." - Lan: "_____"

- A. That's terrible! B. What a shame!
C. Congratulations on your decision! D. I'm sorry to hear that.

2. Hung: "I really enjoyed spending time hiking in the mountains with you." - Thuy: "_____"

- A. I'm glad you had a good time. B. No problem.
C. Maybe next time we can try something different. D. I don't think so.

3. Trang: "I'm planning to volunteer at the local animal shelter this weekend." - Hoa: "_____"

- A. That's a great idea! B. I don't want to listen.
C. What time is it? D. Awful. Do something else.

4. Tuan: "I'm thinking about changing my diet to a plant-based one." - Mai: "_____"

- A. That's a terrible idea! B. Not at all.
C. It might be challenging, but worth it. D. You're welcome.

PERIOD 48: REVISION 2

A. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

1. We spent hours in _____ house to talk with local people.

- A. terraced B. close C. communal D. awesome

2. She wore a _____ costume of bright pink silk.
A. peaceful B. ethnic C. musical D. traditional
3. You can visit Gia Lai to enjoy the gong _____.
A. special B. different C. communal D. festival
4. Viet Nam has 54 ethnic _____.
A. groups B. levels C. turkeys D. fields
5. We can _____ the sea from here.
A. raise B. overlook C. enrich D. weave
6. There are only _____ waterwheels left in this village.
A. much B. some C. a few D. a little
7. You can get _____ information if you go to the museum with me.
A. a lot of B. many C. a D. any
8. _____ stilt houses stand on wood, bamboo, and _____?.
A. Do-leaf B. Does - leaves C. Does – leaf D. Do – leaves
9. _____ your grandmother like folk _____?.
A. Do-music B. Do-musics C. Does – music D. Is – music
10. Among mountainous regions in Viet Nam, _____ one will you want to travel to?
A. what B. when C. how D. which
11. _____ did you go with last year when you participated in the Hoa Ban festival?
A. Whom B. When C. Where D. Whose
12. In many cultures, a _____ represents youth, beauty, and pleasure.
A. blooming flower B. communal house C. bamboo pole D. lucky money
13. _____ such as kumquat trees, peach blossoms, and apricot flowers are popular at Tet.
A. Blooming flower B. Vegetables C. Ornamental trees D. Festival goers
14. Five-coloured sticky rice is _____ important traditional dish.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
15. _____ Thai have _____ population of about 1.500.000 people.
A. A – a B. The – an C. The – a D. x – a
16. Last year, thousands of festival _____ participated in the Lim Festival in Tien Du District.
A. comers B. goers C. movers D. drivers
17. Look! _____ flowers my mother bought from _____ market yesterday are blooming.
A. A-a B. The-the C. A-x D. The-x
18. I _____ my friend in Sicily sometime this year, but I'm not sure when.
A. am visiting B. am going to visit C. visit D. will visit
19. The patient will not recover unless he _____ an operation.
A. had undergone B. would undergo C. undergoes D. was undergoing
20. If we meet at 9:00, we _____ plenty of time to talk.
A. have B. is having C. will have D. had
21. I don't know how they manage to support their expensive _____.
A. lifetime B. lifestyle C. lifespan D. life story
22. They _____ with tradition by travelling to Da Lat instead of coming back their hometown at Tet.
A. became B. broke C. followed D. maintained

23. John sings _____ than anyone in the choir.
 A. beautiful B. more beautiful C. beautifully D. more beautifully
24. Jane writes _____ than her classmates.
 A. more careful B. more carefully C. careful D. carefully
25. He is _____ in reading books.
 A. interested B. fond C. into D. crazy
26. Teenagers now have _____ choices for their leisure time such as shopping, going to parties and using social media.
 A. much B. a little C. a few D. many
27. I enjoy walking in the countryside because I can appreciate the scenery more _____ if I were driving.
 A. slowly B. slower C. more slowly D. more slower
28. _____ we make a conscious effort to understand and appreciate other cultures, we may unintentionally offend those who hold different customs and traditions.
 A. If B. Unless C. In case D. Whether
29. _____ has a healthier lifestyle?
 A. Which B. What C. Who D. How far
30. If you want to live a healthy lifestyle, you should exercise regularly and eat a diet.
 A. balanced B. balance C. balances D. imbalanced

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges

1. A: "Thank you for the enjoyable party tonight!" - B: " _____ "
 A. It's my pleasure. B. I'm sorry. C. I don't mind. D. That's a great idea!
2. A: What gift should I bring to Jane's house-warming party? - B: " _____ "
 A. How about buying her an ornamental tree? B. Sorry, but I'm busy on Friday.
 C. What a nice gift! D. What about not giving her anything?
3. Peter: "Would you like to play badminton with me and Daisy this Sunday afternoon?" Anna: " _____ "
 A. I'd love to. B. No, I don't. C. I'd like to play badminton. D. No, she is.
4. Minh: "Do you want to try my home-made pizza?" Linh: " _____ "
 A. That's great. Thanks. B. Thank you. C. You are welcome. D. No, you don't.

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. Some ethnic peoples in the mountainous regions keep their **traditional** way of farming.
 A. social B. modern C. conventional D. successful
2. On the 13th day of the first lunar month, the visitors come to Lim Hill to watch **shows** of "Quan ho".
 A. performances B. features C. ceremonies D. processions
3. Knowing some local **practices** will make it easier to travel in some countries.
 A. habits B. dislike C. enjoyment D. attraction
4. In Vietnam, we wish everyone both health and **longevity** in the New Year.
 A. living standard B. life expectancy C. life skills D. lifeline
5. Organising the festivals is one way for us to **maintain** our traditions.
 A. preserve B. constrain C. break D. destroy

5. Huong is the Thai ethnic girl, so she can perform the *xoe* dance easily.
 A B C C
6. If it will rain heavily tomorrow, we won't go swimming.
 A B C D

PERIOD 49: REVISION 3

I. Choose the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. choose B. look C. spoon D. food
 2. A. truth B. June C. cushion D. conclusion
 3. A. again B. company C. woman D. villager
 4. A. mixture B. leisure C. lure D. lecture
 5. A. choice B. join C. going D. noise

II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. In his free time, my younger brother is _____ on taking photos and doing puzzles.
 A. fond B. keen C. interested D. crazy
2. What are you interested _____ doing at weekends?
 A. into B. on C. about D. in
3. How often do you _____ notifications on Facebook? - Once a day.
 A. upload B. browse C. connect D. check
4. Be quiet, please! I'm trying to _____ on my homework.
 A. concentrate B. log C. advise D. bully
5. It's time, so the villagers are busy _____ cutting and gathering their crops.
 A. festival B. growing C. harvest D. planting

III. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word / phrase that needs correction- Then correct the mistake.

1. Mi loves playing sport, so his brother hates it.
 A. loves B. sport C. so D. hates
2. Farmers should plough their fields carefully; however, they will not have a bumper crop.
 A. plough B. carefully C. however D. have
3. If you don't do your homework more careful, you won't get good marks.
 A. don't B. careful C. won't D. marks
4. In his free time, my grandpa enjoys to catch fish and feeding pigs.
 A. In B. free time C. to catch D. feeding pigs
5. She hates use Facebook Messenger to discuss schoolwork.
 A. use B. to C. discuss D. schoolwork

IV. Choose the correct answer.

1. My brother studies (*harder / hardly*) *than* my sister.
 2. Ann uploads pictures to social networks more (*frequently/frequent*) *than* her friends.
 3. Phong spends a lot of time doing puzzles; (*therefore / otherwise*), he can solve puzzles more quickly than his other classmates can.
 4. What does your sister dislike (*to do / doing*) in her free time?
 5. It's late now, and I can't stay any (*long / longer*).

V. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the email.

Dear Elena,

Thanks for your email. Now I'll tell you about my summer holiday in my home J town. I live in Ha Noi, (1) _____ my home town is Ninh Binh. My grandparents live there,

in a small house near a paddy field. I went to stay with them in June. It was a wonderful holiday. Every morning, my grandma and I got up early and (2) _____ the pigs and chickens. When we finished, we cooked breakfast. After that, I (3) _____ fishing with my grandpa or helped my grandma with the gardening. In the afternoon, I went to the fields with some other children. They taught me to (4) _____ the buffaloes. Sometimes we flew kites or skipped rope together. In the evening, I drew pictures, read books, or watched TV with my grandparents. I went to bed quite early, at about 9 p.m.

I'm sending you a photo I took (5) _____ my grandparents' house. I hope you'll like it.

Love

Mi

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. A. but | B. so | C. for | D. or |
| 2. A. feed | B. is feeding | C. fed | D. will feed |
| 3. A. could | B. went | C. did | D. played |
| 4. A. run | B. get | C. go | D. herd |
| 5. A. for | B. of | C. on | D. next |

VI. WRITING

I. Make questions for underlined parts.

1. She enjoys trying out new lifestyle habits.

2. Many people choose to adopt a minimalist lifestyle because they want to simplify their lives.

3. Regular exercise and a balanced diet are key components of a healthy lifestyle.

4. Teenagers often face peer pressure.

5. Because of the heavy rain, the school picnic was postponed until the following week.

6. Mary decided to go for a jog in the park before meeting her friends for lunch.

II. Do as directed.

1. It takes 3 hours for me to drive from Ha Noi to Quang Ninh.
(Complete the sentence with the words or phrases given)
→ I _____
2. Let's dance together. (Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning)
→ How about _____?
3. Regular / can / mental / help / physical / improve / and / health / exercise/.
(Put the words in correct order to make a meaningful sentence)

4. Hurry up, or you will miss the train. (Complete the sentence with the given word)
→ If _____
5. We will have an eight-day trip next month. (Complete the sentence with the words or phrases given)
→ Our _____
6. She likes playing the piano. (Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning)
→ She is keen on _____

PERIOD 50: REVISION 4

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently.

1. A. greeting B. dogsled C. longevity D. gallery
2. A. concentrate B. staircase C. costume D. contestant
3. A. nomadic B. column C. ornament D. reunion
4. A. staple B. statue C. lantern D. interact
5. A. gym B. ginger C. giraffe D. gong

II. Fill in each gap with a, an, the, or Ø (zero article) to complete each sentence.

1. The Museum of Ethnology is _____ interesting museum in Ha Noi.
2. Whenever prices go up, _____ customers buy fewer products.
3. His aim is to get a place at _____ university in the United States.
4. It is the custom in this country to put flowers on _____ graves at Easter.
5. When you go there, you should watch how _____ locals do things and follow their examples.

III. READING: Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

The Hmong people are one of the major **ethnic minorities** of Vietnam, with a population of about one million. Like many other ethnic groups, each year, the Hmong celebrates New Year with ritual practices for the gods and celebrations among themselves. The Hmong people celebrate their New Year festival following their own calendar. It usually falls between the eleventh month and the twelfth month of the Lunar calendar and lasts for at least fifteen days. However, it does not have an exact date every year. The date of New Year's Day is revealed some months prior to the celebration, and the festival is organized rather subtly. This is the most important festival of the year for them, symbolizing the start of something new and good harvest for the coming year. People from many villages gather together and share their memories of the last year.

During the festival, there are various traditional musical shows that embody Hmong customs. Women and girls dress up in traditional costumes, wearing silver necklaces and diadems. Some other festive activities include tug-of-war and horse racing. They join with the Vietnamese (Kinh) Lunar New Year about a month later, when all the ethnicities also celebrate together.

1. What is the approximate population of the Hmong people in Vietnam?

- A. 100,000 B. 500,000 C. 1,000,000 D. 5,000,000

2. During which months of the Lunar calendar does the Hmong New Year festival typically occur?

- A. The first and second months B. The fifth and sixth months
C. The eleventh and twelfth months D. The third and fourth months

3. Why is the Hmong New Year festival significant for the Hmong people?

- A. It marks the end of the year.
B. It is a subtle and low-key event.
C. It symbolizes the start of something new and a good harvest.
D. It is solely a religious ceremony.

4. What is a common traditional attire for Hmong women and girls during the New Year festival?

- A. Modern clothing
B. Traditional costumes with silver necklaces and diadems
C. T-shirts and jeans
D. Formal business attire

5. Which of the following is **NOT MENTIONED** as a festive activity during the Hmong

New Yearfestival?

- A. Chess tournaments
- B. Tug-of-war
- C. Horse racing
- D. Sharing memories from the past year

6. The phrase “ethnic minorities” in the first passage means _____

- A. Groups that share distinct national or cultural traditions from the minor population
- B. Groups that share the same national or cultural traditions from the main population
- C. Groups that don't have any national or cultural traditions from the main population
- D. Groups that have different national or cultural traditions from the main population

IV. Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Task 1: Cultural differences occur wherever you go abroad. When visiting another country, you should be aware of those differences and respect them. Here are some (1) _____ on how to fit in. Every traveller to a foreign country feels (2) _____ at some point. How you act may make locals laugh. Your best defense is a sense of humor. If you can laugh off eating with the wrong hand in India, locals will be more accepting of you. Wearing proper clothes is important too (3) _____ locals will judge you by what you wear. In some Middle Eastern countries, exposing your flesh is forbidden, especially if you are a woman. So (4) _____ your torn jeans at home. Also be (5) _____ about expressing emotions. Getting angry in Southeast Asia just makes you look silly. In some countries it is unwise to kiss in public.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. plans | B. tips | C. arguments | D. choices |
| 2. A. unsafe | B. excited | C. satisfied | D. awkward |
| 3. A. but | B. because | C. so | D. or |
| 4. A. leave | B. make | C. bring | D. take |
| 5. A. natural | B. advisable | C. cautious | D. unnecessary |

Task 2: Viet Nam is a multi-nationality country with 54 ethnic (1) _____. The Viet (Kinh) people account (2) _____ 87% of the country's population and mainly inhabit the Red River delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong delta and major cities. The other 53 ethnic (3) _____ groups, totalling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountain areas (covering two-thirds of the country's territory) spreading from the North to the South. Among ethnic minorities, the largest ones are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Nung with a (4) _____ of around 1 million each, while the smallest are Brau, Roman, Odu with (5) _____ hundred people each.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. groups | B. team | C. minorities | D. majorities |
| 2. A. in | B. for | C. of | D. at |
| 3. A. minority | B. majority | C. small | D. large |
| 4. A. religion | B. inhabitants | C. population | D. people |
| 5. A. much | B. many | C. a lot of | D. several |

V. WRITING

A. Rewrite these following sentences using the first conditional.

1. I won't know her phone number. I won't be able to call her.

Unless _____

2. John will be at work. He won't go with US to Chau An Village.

If _____

3. They weren't keen on studying Maths.

They didn't _____

4. He loves watching cartoon with his brother.

He is _____

5. Don't overthink, and you will feel more relaxed.

If you _____

6. My sister doesn't prepare her lesson as carefully as yours.

Your _____

7. We didn't follow the tradition of decorating the house on Tet holiday.

We broke _____ --

B. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. _____

B: We want to present some interesting facts about the ethnic groups of Viet Nam.

2.A: _____

B: The Tay don't allow guests to sit in the room of their altar.

3.A: _____

B: My mother bought a costume of the Bahnar at an open-air market in Kon Turn.

4. : A. _____

B: They dug canals to bring water to their rice fields.

5. : A. _____

B: The Kinh speak Vietnamese language.

C. Reorder words / phrases to make sentences.

2. On / I / weekdays, / hang / out / my friends / with / after / school. / usually

.....

3. She / goes / new / to / to / see / exhibits / learn / and / about / past. / often / museums / the

.....

4. Do / fancy / you / going / the / this / to / weekend? / cinema

.....

5. We / the / helped / farmers / cattle. / herd

.....

TỔ TRƯỞNG

**BGH XÁC NHẬN
PHÓ HIỆU TRƯỞNG**

Vũ Thị Phượng

Tạ Thúy Hà

