

I. CONTENT:

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① UNIT 1: LOCAL COMMUNITY

I/ QUESTIONS WORDS BEFORE TO-INFINITIVE (Từ để hỏi trước To-Vo)

S + ask/ wonder/ (not) decide/ tell/ know + từ để hỏi + to -Vo
<p>Các từ để hỏi được dùng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + who : ai (người) + where : ở đâu (nơi) + when : khi nào (thời gian) + what : cái gì + how: bằng cách nào (cách thức)
<p>Eg: We don't know what to do to help the community.</p>

BÀI TẬP

DẠNG 1: Trắc nghiệm: (Dịch câu, chọn từ để hỏi)

- 1/ The girl has no idea how (*operated/ to operate/ operating/ operate*) that machine.
- 2/ I don't know (*how/ where/ what*) to deal with this problem.
- 3/ My sister wondered (*how/ where/ what*) to buy the best cakes.
- 4/ Could you tell me (*when/ where/ what*) to do to get on well with my new neighbours?
- 5/ They asked (*when/ what/ who*) to take out the rubbish, at 5 or 6 p.m.
- 6/ He can't decide (*what/ where/ who*) to give his books to.
- 7/ You should decide (*while/ when/ where/ who*) to move to the new house.
- 8/ Do you know (*who/ which/ how/ what*) to sort rubbish?
- 9/ She didn't tell me (*how/ when/ what/ where*) to meet, in the library or in the lab.
- 10/ I wonder (*where/ when/ who/ what*) to ask for my advice, my teacher or my parents.
- 11/ I don't know (*what/ when/ where/ who*) to wear to the fancy dress party.
- 12/ I wondered (*what/ when/ who/ how*) to help with my homework.
- 13/ I can't decide (*whether/ who/ when/ why*) to help Nam with the homework he has been given.

DẠNG 2: VIẾT CÂU:

Đề cho: S + ask/.. + từ để hỏi + S + ~~can/ should/ have to~~ / + Động từ +

Viết lại: S + ask/.. + từ để hỏi + to + động từ +

Ví dụ: She asked how she ~~can~~ **get** to the nearest shopping mall.
→ She asked **how to get** to the nearest shopping mall.

Rewrite the following sentences.

1/ I have no idea when we should leave for the bus.

→ _____

2/ We're not sure where we should hang the painting.

→ _____

3/ I wonder how he could tell this news to his parents.

→

II/ PHRASAL VERBS (CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ)

1/ Định nghĩa:

Động từ + một giới từ/ 2 tiểu từ = cụm động từ
VD: look (v): nhìn – look for : tìm kiếm

STT	Cụm động từ	Nghĩa
1	Go out = leave your house to go to social event = Hang out with somebody	Đi ra ngoài Đi chơi cùng ai...
2	Pass sth down/ pass down sth= hand down = give or teach something to your children	Truyền lại
3	Cut down on sth= reduce the amount or number of something	Cắt giảm lượng...
4	Run out of sth = have no more of = used up	Cạn kiệt
5	Look around sth= to walk around a place to see what is there	Ngắm nghía xung quanh
6	Come back= go back (to) = to return to a place	Trở lại
7	Find out sth = to get information about something or somebody	Tìm thấy/ tìm ra
8	Hand down = to give something to somebody younger than you = Pass down (through generations)	Truyền lại
9	Take care of = look after= care for = to be responsible for sb/sth	Chăm sóc ai/ cái gì
10	Get on (well) with sb= get along with sb = to have a good relationship with somebody	Có mối quan hệ tốt với ai/ hòa thuận

1. Match each phrasal verb with its meaning.

1. look around	a. to be responsible for somebody/something
2. come back	b. to walk around a place to see what is there
3. hand down	c. to get information about somebody or something
4. find out	d. to return to a place
5. take care of	e. to give something to somebody younger than you
6. pass down	f. leave your house to go to a social event
7. cut down on	g. give or teach something to your children
8. go out	h. reduce the amount or number of something.

1+ 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 +

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. They ran _____ of bread when I went to the local bakery yesterday.
A. out B. down C. around D. back

2. How often do your grandparents come _____ to their home town?
A. out B. down C. around D. back
3. Before I visit a place, I usually find _____ about its history.
A. out B. down C. around D. back
4. We are encouraging the people in our community to cut _____ on plastic bags.
A. out B. down C. around D. back

3. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the phrasal verb in brackets. You may have to change the form of the verb.

Cách làm:

- + Tìm cụm từ đồng nghĩa với cụm động từ cho sẵn rồi thay thế vào
- + Nhớ đổi hình thức thì theo câu đề (V1, V2/ED, ...)

Eg: Where did you get the information about Disneyland Resort? (find)

→ *Where did you **find out** about Disneyland Resort?*

1. In some villages, people **reduce** the number of steps to make the handicraft. (**cut down on**)
→ _____
2. My grandparents gave the skills to my parents. (**hand down**)
→ _____
3. In their community, the eldest child is usually responsible for his or her parents. (**take care of**)
→ _____
4. Before we go to a new place, we always get information about it. (**find out**)
→ _____
5. They have a good relationship with all neighbours. (**get on with**)
→ _____
- 6/ In my village, the old artisans teach the younger ones the techniques to make beautiful baskets. (**pass down**)
→ _____
- 7/ His hair and face make me think of his father. (**remind of**)

S + remind sb of sb/sth: gọi nhớ về ai

- _____
- 8/ When we aren't at home, our neighbors are responsible for our cats. (**take care of**)
→ _____

② UNIT 2: CITY LIFE

I/ Double comparatives (So sánh kép)

Tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn	Tính từ/ trạng từ dài
+ 1 âm tiết	+ 2 âm tiết trở lên
+ 2 âm tiết, đuôi : -y, -le, -er, -ow	
+ So sánh hơn:	
*low → lower	*modern → more modern
*happy → happier	*famous → more famous

@ Các tính từ đặc biệt:

Tính từ/trạng từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
Good/ well (tốt)	better	the best
Bad/ badly (tệ)	worse	the worst
Many/ much (nhiều)	more	the most
Little (ít)	less	the least
Far (xa)	farther (xa hơn) / further (nhiều hơn, sâu sắc hơn)	the farthest / the furthest

Old (già, cũ)	older/ elder	the eldest/ the oldest
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Công thức: Càng.....càng (,)

The + comparative + S + V , the + comparative + S+ V (The + so sánh hơn + S V, the + so sánh hơn + SV)
Nếu có danh từ: The more/less + danh từ + SV, The more /less+ danh từ + SV
EG: The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel. The more you study, the more knowledge you gain

1/ Chuyển các từ sau đây về so sánh hơn:

Big →	Modern →
Late →	Much →
Good →	Tired →
Bad →	Famous →
Noisy →	Polluted →
Hot →	Ugly →

2/ Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- Lan isn't home yet. The **later / more late** it gets, the more worried I get about her.
- He wants a new house. The larger the house is, the **comfortable / more comfortable** he feels.
- She thinks the bigger the city is, **higher / the higher** the cost of living gets.
- The **famouser / more famous** the city is, the higher number of tourists it can attract
- The larger population the town has, **more difficult / the more difficult** it is to find a

3/ Find a mistake in the underlined parts in each sentence below and correct it.

- I love spicy food (A) in this city. The hottest (B) the food is, the more (C) I like it.
→ _____
- I got stuck (A) in a traffic jam yesterday. The more congested (B) the road was, the tired (C) I became. → _____
- The modern (A) the library is, the more (B) attractive it is (C) to teenagers.
→ _____
- The streets are getting dirtier (A). The more crowded (B) this city is, more polluted (C) it becomes.
→ _____
- The denser (A) the buildings are, the more ugly (B) the city becomes. It'll soon look like a concrete jungle (C). → _____

4/ Write the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets.

- The (busy) _____ the street is, the less I like it. I hate noisy places.
- The later it gets at night, the (cold) _____ it becomes.
- The (light) _____ the street was, the (safe) _____ I felt.
- The (crowded) _____ the bus got, the (difficult) _____ was for me to breathe.
- _____ (close) it gets to pick-up-time, (difficult) _____ traffic around the school becomes.
- I think that (expensive) _____ a restaurant is, (good) _____ its service is.

VIẾT CÂU SO SÁNH KÉP

So sánh hơn	So sánh kép
Tính từ/tt ngắn+er	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The + so sánh hơn + S + V, the so sánh hơn + S+V. • The + ss hơn + danh từ + SV, the + ss hơn+ danh từ +SV.

More + tính từ/tt dài	
<i>Cách làm:</i>	B1: Gạch dưới S+V, tính từ/ danh từ B2: Chuyển về so sánh hơn của tính từ/ danh từ, SV viết lại
Khi có + danh từ theo sau: MUCH/MANY/ FEW/ LITTLE + DANH TỪ thì: + many + danh từ chuyển thành: → the more + danh từ + S+ V + few + danh từ chuyển thành: → the less + danh từ + S V (ed, ing – tính từ dài)	

Eg: He works **much**./// He feels **tired**. (*chuyển về hình thức so sánh hơn của tính từ in đậm*)
S V S V

→ **The more** he works, **the more tired** he feels.

1. The apartment is **small**. The rent is **low**. (*Use Double comparison*)

→ *The smaller* _____

2. If we leave **early**, we will arrive **soon**.

→ _____

3. The library is modern, so it is attractive to teenagers.

→ _____

4. The city is crowded. It becomes polluted.

→ _____

5. The city is busy. People are unhappy.

→ _____

6. The air get dirty, so it is difficult for people to breathe.

→ _____

7. Because the Internet is slow, the users get angry.

→ _____

II/ PHRASAL VERBS (CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ)

Phrasal verbs	Meaning
1/ get around (<i>the city</i>)	Đi xung quanh, đi dạo thăm nơi nào
2/ carry out (<i>a plan/ a project/ a research/ an idea</i>)	Tiến hành (1 kế hoạch/ dự án/ nghiên cứu/ ý tưởng)
3/ come down with + bệnh (<i>the flu/ a cold</i>)	Bị ốm (vì bệnh gì) (bị ốm vì bị cảm)
4/ hang out with + (<i>friends/ each other</i>)	Đi chơi (cùng với ai)
5/ cut down on sth = reduce something (<i>noise pollution/ sweets/...</i>)	Cắt giảm (ô nhiễm tiếng ồn/ đồ ngọt/...)
6/ throw away (<i>food/ rubbish/..</i>)	Vứt bỏ (thức ăn/ rác/...)

1/ Match a phrasal verb in column A with a suitable word / phrase in column B.

A	B
1. get around	a. noise pollution
2. carry out	b. friends
3. come down with	c. a project
4. hang out with	d. the city
5. cut down on	e. the flu

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

2/Complete each sentence with a phrasal verb in 3. You can change the form of the verb when necessary.

- I'm _____ a cold. I have a runny nose and a sore throat
- We all need to _____ using our cars and ride our bikes more to reduce air pollution.
- When I was in town, I chose to _____ by bus.
- Where do teenagers in your neighbourhood often _____ each other?
- The authority is _____ a plan to solve traffic congestion in the downtown area.

3/ Find a grammar mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- My brother likes to get up the city by bike, but I prefer using public transport.

→ _____

- She came up with a cold after walking in the heavy rain. → _____

4/Complete the sentences with the particles in the box.

- People are **throwing** _____ tons of food each year. This is such a waste!
- The shopping mall is a popular place for teens to **hang** _____ one another these days.
- The city council wants to **cut** _____ construction noise by 20% in the next five years.
- The researchers **carried** _____ a study about people's attitudes towards their cities.
- Many people **come** _____ the flu in winter

③ UNIT 3: HEALTHY LIVING FOR TEENS

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1 (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1)

IF-Clause	Main clause	Usage
S + is/am/are	S + will Vo (sẽ)	
S + V(s/es)	S + can Vo (có thể)	Ability: khả năng
S + don't/doesn't		Permission: cho phép
Vo	S + should Vo (nên)	Advice: khuyên
	S + may/might Vo (có lẽ)	Possibility: khả năng
	S + must Vo (phải)	necessity: cần thiết

- If you do physical exercise regularly, your health will improve.
- If you finish your paper, you can hand in it and leave for home.
- If you want to have good mental health, you should balance your study and life.
- He may/might get a good job if he is good at IT.

-

- Nếu chọn mệnh đề chính (will/can/...) thì dịch nghĩa của câu chọn

1/ Write the correct form of each verb in brackets.

- If Mai (not want) _____ to gain weight, she shouldn't eat much fast food.
- If you stay up too late tonight, you might (feel) _____ tired tomorrow morning.
- You should (sleep) _____ eight hours a night if you want to be awake and fully alert.
- If Tom (complete) _____ his assignment on Friday, he can go out with his friends at the weekend.
- You must (be) _____ careful if you don't want to get burnt.
- If he (continue) _____ making noise, he must leave immediately.
- We can make the air in the city cleaner if we (not use) _____ our cars as much.
- If you (not be) _____ in a hurry, you may have a cup of tea now.
- If you (have) _____ a few hours to spare, you may visit the museum.

10. If you want to get there on time, you should (take) _____ a taxi.

2. Circle the correct modal verbs to complete the following sentences.

1. She **can** / **should** go home early if she finishes her work.
2. If you train hard, you **might** / **shouldn't** win the first prize.
3. If they don't want to be punished, they **must** / **may** follow the rules.
4. If students have an upcoming exam, they **shouldn't** / **can't** wait to study until the day before it.
5. If you're having a bad day, you **should** / **may** do your best to get through it.

PRACTICE TEST

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1.** A. city B. site C. dig D. pill
Question 2. A. find B. blind C. wind D. mind

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 3:** A. flower B. present C. table D. hotel
Question 4: A. adventure B. computer C. remember D. universe

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

- Question 5.** The teacher asked us to list the main ___ of the story.
A. authors B. composers C. events D. writers
- Question 6.** She ___ her homework before going to bed last night.
A. finished B. finishes C. finishing D. was finished
- Question 7.** This book is ___ than the one I read last week.
A. more interesting B. so interesting C. most interesting D. as interesting
- Question 8.** If we ___ more trees, we ___ the environment.
A. plant - will help B. planted – help
C. are planting – helping D. plant - helping
- Question 9.** John: "I just got a promotion at work!"
Mary: "___"
A. That's great! Congratulations! B. No worries. Everything will be alright.
C. My pleasure. D. Thanks for your advice.
- Question 10.** Ho Chi Minh City, _____ is the largest city in Vietnam, is known for its busy streets.
A. which B. where C. that D. what
- Question 11.** They were _____ by the friendliness of the locals when they visited the village.
A. annoyed B. amazed C. worried D. bored
- Question 12.** There are _____ people in the park today than usual.
A. much B. fewer C. no D. little

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

WHAT TO DO IN A FIRE

1. Stay (13) _____ the building until you are told to leave.
2. Remember to use the stairs when leaving.
3. Cover your nose and mouth with a (14) _____ to avoid smoke.
4. Call the emergency services if you are in danger.
5. Avoid using (15) _____ during the evacuation.
6. Do not re-enter the building until it is (16) _____.

- Question 13.** A. inside B. away C. through D. above
Question 14. A. helmet B. bread C. cloth D. bottle
Question 15. A. water B. elevators C. phones D. stairs
Question 16. A. crowded B. beautiful C. destroyed D. safe

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Question 17. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

My family had a fantastic vacation last summer. However, it started out with a few issues. _____.

- a. But we managed to get to the hotel late in the evening.
- b. On the way to the airport, our car broke down, and we had to wait for a tow truck.
- c. The flight was delayed for two hours due to bad weather.

- A.** b - c - a **B.** c - a - b **C.** a - b - c **D.** b - a - c

Question 18. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. We almost missed our flight, but we were lucky enough to make it in time.
- B. Everything went smoothly after we arrived at the hotel.
- C. We were exhausted but glad to finally begin our vacation.
- D. It turned out to be a very stressful trip.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24

Saving energy is crucial for (19) _____ reasons. First, it helps preserve natural resources such as coal, oil, and gas. Second, reducing energy consumption decreases our carbon footprint, (20) _____ is essential for a healthier planet. Third, being environmentally-(21) _____ means making choices that support sustainability and minimize harm to the environment. Using renewable energy sources (22) _____ as solar and wind power can help achieve this goal.

(23) _____, saving energy not only benefits the environment but also saves money on utility bills.

By adopting energy-efficient practices and technologies, individuals and businesses can contribute to a more (24) _____ future, which is vital for the well-being of current and future generations.

- Question 19.** A. much B. another C. every D. several
Question 20. A. where B. whose C. which D. who
Question 21. A. marine B. conscious C. reusable D. recyclable
Question 22. A. such B. so C. regard D. see
Question 23. A. For example B. Though C. Additionally D. However

Question 24. A. neutral B. powered C. single-use D. sustainable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25. "If you save more money, you will be able to travel more," she said.

- A. The more money you save, the more exciting you will travel.
- B. The more you save, the farther you can travel.
- C. The more money you save, the more often you will travel.
- D. The more you travel, the more money you save.

Question 26. Let's meet at the restaurant after work.

- A. What about we meet at the restaurant after work?
- B. Why don't we meet at the restaurant after work?
- C. Why we don't meet at the restaurant after work?
- D. How about to meet at the restaurant after work?

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. In spite/love/ Physics/Nariko/decide/become/Chemistry teacher.

- A. In spite loving Physics, Nariko has deeded to become a Chemistry teacher
- B. In spite of loving Physics, Nariko has decided to become a Chemistry teacher.
- C. In spite of loving Physics, Nariko has decided becoming a Chemistry teacher.
- D. In spite of love Physics, Nariko has decided to become a Chemistry teacher

Question 28. Joan/ get wet/ way/ school/ this morning/ because/ she/ forget/ raincoat.

- A. Joan got wet on the way to school this morning because of she forgot her raincoat.
- B. Joan got wet on the way to school this morning because she forgets her raincoat.
- C. Joan got wet on the way to school this morning because she forgot her raincoat.
- D. Joan getting wet on the way to school this morning because she forgot her raincoat.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29. What does the sign say?



- A. not to start the engine with a cellphone
- B. not to stop and buy a cellphone on the way
- C. not to use cellphones when driving
- D. not to talk with friends when driving

Question 30. What does the sign say?



- A. The area where passengers to check in to board
- B. The area where passengers wait for the flight
- C. The area where passengers will leave
- D. The area where passengers from landing come out

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 36.

If you have decided to be a doctor or an engineer, it's easy to get information about how to become one. It's more difficult if you want to be an actor. Nobody can say, "First you do this, then you do that, and one day you're an actor". But I can tell you some things that will help.

Learning to be an actor usually starts at school. Drama lessons and clubs can teach students many things, including different ways of acting and how to write **their** own plays. Writing helps you to understand a lot about acting. But even more important is learning to work in a group with other actors.

However, school lessons and clubs are only one part of learning about being an actor. Find small theatre groups near where you live - and don't worry about being the star! It doesn't matter if you only have one word to say in a play, it still helps you improve. You need to be on stage as much as possible, in a variety of different types of plays.

When you finish school, you should think about studying at university. Of course, it's possible to be an actor without going to university, but doing a theatre course is a good idea for some people. These courses may improve your acting, and also help you learn about **a variety of** subjects, such as business, history, music and dance.

Question 31. What is the best title for this text?

- A. My Life as an Actor
- B. How to Become an Actor
- C. Different Types of Acting Jobs
- D. Going to university may help

Question 32. According to paragraph 1, if you want to become an actor, it's difficult to.

- A. decide if it's a good job for you
- B. find out what you need to do
- C. tell people why you want it
- D. compare with other jobs

Question 33. The word "**their**" in paragraph 2 refers to.

- A. schools'
- B. lessons'
- C. clubs'
- D. students'

Question 34. What advice does the writer give in paragraph 3?

- A. Practice acting outside school.
- B. Meet theatre stars who live near you.
- C. Learn about all kinds of jobs in theatres.
- D. Remember your words in the plays.

Question 35. The phrases "**a variety of**" in paragraph 4 is closest meaning to.

- A. many
- B. important
- C. unnecessary
- D. difficult

Question 36. Why does the writer suggest doing a theatre course at university?

- A. To become a famous actor quickly
- B. To meet other actors who are studying
- C. To improve both acting and knowledge in other areas
- D. To learn how to write plays

For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

The Internet has transformed the way we communicate and access information. (37) _____, online platforms have become an essential part of our daily lives. Many people now rely on social media to stay connected with friends and family. (38) _____, social media can also be a source of distraction and misinformation. It is important to use these platforms wisely and critically. Educational resources are also widely available online. (39) _____, students can find materials on almost any subject, from history to science. However, with the vast amount of information available, it is crucial to (40) _____ to ensure the information is accurate and trustworthy.

- A. However
- B. This has led to a rise in online learning
- C. Make sure to verify the sources
- D. As a result

Question 37. ____ **Question 38.** ____ **Question 39.** ____ **Question 40.** ____

TTCM

**TM. HỘI ĐỒNG TRƯỜNG
PHÓ HIỆU TRƯỞNG**

Vũ Thị Phượng

Tạ Thúy Hà