**PHÒNG GD & ĐT HUYỆN GIA LÂM**

**TRƯỜNG THCS PHÚ THỊ**

**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP CUỐI KỲ I**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 6**

**NĂM HỌC: 2024- 2025**

**REVISION FOR THE FIRST TEMR TEST-GRADE 6**

 **PART A: USE OF LANGUAGE**

 **I. Topics:** Units: 1 - 6 **II. Vocabulary:**

* Unit 1: My new school
* Unit 2: My house
* Unit 3: My friends
* Unit 4: My neighbourhood
* Unit 5: Natural wonders of Viet Nam
* Unit 6: Our Tet holiday

**III. Grammar:**

1. **Present simple – Hiện tại đơn**

|  |
| --- |
| **Form**  |
| **To be** (+) S + am/is/are + O (-) S + am/is/are + not + O (?) Am/Is/Are + S + O + …?**Verbs** (+) S + V(-s/es) + O (-) S + don’t/ doesn’t + V(nguyên thể) + O (?) Do/Does + S + V(nguyên thể) + O + …?  |  She is a teacher. She isn’t a teacher.Is she a teacher?  John goes to school everyday. John doesn’t go to school everyday. Does John go to school everyday?  |
| **Usage**  |
| * Sự việc diễn ra lặp đi lặp lại hay một thói quen
* Sự thật hiển nhiên, chân lý luôn đúng
* Lịch trình có sẵn, cố định
 | They drive to the office every day. The Earth moves around the Sun. Christmas Day falls on a Monday this year.  |
| **Signal words**  |
| * Trạng từ tần suất: Always, Usually, Sometimes, Often, Never, ….
* Every + day/ week/ month/ year/
* Once, twice, three times, four times, ….
 |

1. **Adverbs of frequency – Trạng từ chỉ tần suất.**
* Trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất được dùng khi muốn biểu đạt hay mô tả về mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động nào đó.
* Always (luôn luôn), usually (thường xuyên), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), never (không bao giờ), rarely(hiếm khi), seldom(hiếm khi), frequently(thường xuyên), often(thường xuyên),….
* Vị trí của trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất:

+ Trước động từ thường: My boyfriend sometimes writes email to me.

+ Sau động từ “to be”: She is always very happy.

+ Sau trợ động từ: He doesn’t usually play football.

1. **Possessive case – Sở hữu cách.**
	1. **Định nghĩa:**

Sở hữu cách (possessive case) là một hình thức chỉ quyền sở hữu của một người đối với một người hay một vật khác để từ đó làm rõ thêm cho đối tượng đang được nhắc đến.

* 1. **Công thức: Người làm chủ+ `s + vật/ người thuộc quyền sở hữu**

 Eg: Lan’s house: Nhà của Lan.

* 1. **Cách viết sở hữu cách:**
* Ta thêm 's vào sau danh từ số ít, danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều nhưng không kết thúc bằng s.

 E.g: Jack’s shoes, Their children's room

* Ta chỉ thêm ‘ vào sau danh từ số nhiều hoặc từ tận cùng là s.

 E.g: The parents’ room

**4. Prepositions of place – Giới từ chỉ vị trí.**

* Giới từ chỉ vị trí mô tả vị trí của người hoặc vật.
* Một vài giới từ chỉ vị trí: In (bên trong), on (bên trên), behind (phía sau), under (phía dưới), next to (bên cạnh), in front of (đằng trước), between (ở giữa), opposite (đối diện), …
* Vị trí của giới từ: Giới từ chỉ vị trí thường đứng sau động từ tobe và đứng trước danh từ.

Eg: The lamp is opposite the sofa.

1. **Present continuous – Hiện tại tiếp diễn.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Form**  |
| (+) S + am/is/are + V-ing + … . (-) S + am/is/are + not + V-ing + … . (?) Am/Is/Are + S + V-ing + …?  | He is reading a book now. He isn’t reading a book now.Is he reading a book now?  |
| **Usage**  |
| * Diễn đạt một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói. - Diễn tả một hành động, sự việc đang diễn ra nhưng không

nhất thiết phải diễn ra ngay lúc nói. * Diễn đạt một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai gần.

Thường diễn tả một kế hoạch đã lên lịch sẵn. * Hành động thường xuyên lặp lại gây sự bực mình, khó chịu cho người nói.Cách dùng này được dùng với trạng từ “always”.
 | I am eating my lunch right now. I’m quite busy these days. I’m learning for my final exam. I am flying to London tomorrow.  He is always losing his keys.  |
| **Signal words**  |
| * Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian: now (bây giờ), right now (ngay bây giờ), at the moment (lúc này), at present (hiện tại), at this time (bây giờ).
* At + giờ cụ thể (at 12 o’clock)
* Trong câu có các từ như: Look! (nhìn kìa), Listen (hãy nghe này), Keep silent! (Trật tự), Be careful! (Cẩn thận), Hurry up! (Hãy nhanh lên)…
 |

1. **Comparative adjectives – So sánh hơn của tính từ.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Form**  |
| S1 + be + adj-er + than + S2 (noun/pronoun). S1 + be + more + adj + than S2 (noun/pronoun).  | Ha Noi is bigger than Hung Yen. Binh is more clever than Long.  |
| **How to form comparative adjectives**  |
| * Đối với tính từ ngắn (1 âm tiết), không kết thúc bằng đuôi “ ly”.
	+ Kết thúc bằng “e” thêm r.
	+ Kết thúc là một phụ âm, trước phụ âm là nguyên âm

(u,e,o,a,i) thì gấp đôi phụ âm + er * + Còn lại + er.
* Đối với tính từ có kết thúc bằng “ly” => Đổi thành “i” + er - Đối với tính từ dài (từ 2 âm tiết trở lên): Thêm “more” trước tính từ.
 |  large larger tall taller  short shorter noisy noisier  beautiful more beautiful  |
|  | **Notes - Những tính từ đặc biệt**  |
| Good => Better Bad => Worse Far => Farther /Further  |  | Old => Older/ Elder Little => Less Many => More (Danh từ đếm được) Much => More (Danh từ không đếm được)  |

1. **Countable and uncountable nouns. (Danh từ đếm được và không đếm được)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Countable nouns**  | **Uncountable nouns** |
| Là những sự vật có thể đếm được số lượng cụ thể Eg: a school, a phone, … | Là những sự vật không đếm được bằng số lượng cụ thể. Eg: rice, sugar, water, … |
| Đi cùng với mạo từ a/an/the. Eg: A ruler, an apple, … | Đi kèm với mạo từ “the” hoặc danh từ khác. Eg: the music, the information, … |
| Đi cùng với các số đếm. Eg: Two apples, three candles, ten pens, … | Đi cùng với các đơn vị đo lường. Eg: a glass of water, two bottles of juice, …  |
| Đứng sau a few, many, some. Eg: many tables, a few carrots, … | Đứng sau a little, much, some. Eg: much rain, some sugar, … |

1. **Modal verb: must/mustn’t – Động từ khuyết thiếu “Must”**

**-** Must là động từ hình thái được dùng để diễn tả **sự bắt buộc**.

Dạng phủ định của must là mustn’t mang ý nghĩa ngược lại là **không được phép**.

* 1. **Must** Dùng để điễn tả sự bắt buộc, mệnh lệnh.

S + must + V(nguyên thể) + … .

Eg: You must wear swimsuit in the pool. (Bạn phải mặc đồ bơi trong hồ bơi)

 **8.2. Mustn’t**: Dùng mustn’t khi muốn ngăn cản ai đó làm điều gì không được phép.

S + mustn’t + V(nguyên thể) + … .

Eg: You mustn’t step on grass. (Bạn không được phép giẫm lên cỏ)

1. **Should/shouldn’t for advice**

|  |
| --- |
| **Form**  |
| S + should + V (nguyên thể)+ … .  |  You should go to bed early.  |
| S + should not + V(nguyên thể)+ … . (shouldn’t)  |  You shouldn't buy fireworks.   |
| Should + S + V(nguyên thể)+ … ?   |  Should we buy a new car?  |

1. **Some/any for amount**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Some**  | - Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được. E.g: There are some bananas on the table. He needs some time to relax. - Dùng trong câu khẳng định. E.g: My brother drank some beer last night. - Dùng trong câu yêu cầu hoặc đề nghị. E.g: Would you like some coffee?  |
| **Any**  | - Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được. E.g: There aren't any students in the class.  - Dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi. E.g: She doesn't buy any milk. Does he give you any oranges? - Dùng trong câu khẳng định nhưng mang nghĩa là "bất kì”. E.g: Any day at school is fun.  |

1. **Pronunciation:**

- **Sounds**: /ɑː/ and /ʌ/; /b/ and /p/; /I/ and /i:/; /t/ and /d/; /s/ and /ʃ/ - **Final sounds**: /s/ and /z/

**PART B: PRACTICE**

**PERIOD 47: REVISION 1**

**Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the others in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. compass  |   | B. parking lot  | C. classroom  | D. garden  |
| 2. A. large  |   | B. sharpener  | C. hat  |   | D. star  |
| 3. A. actor  |   | B. hard  | C. map  |   | D. maths  |
| 4. A. maps  |   | B. hats  | C. knocks  |   | D. bees  |
| 5. A. pairs  |   | B. groups  | C. learners  |   | D.kitchens  |
| 6. A. cookers  |   | B. notebooks  | C. posters  |   | D. tables  |
| 7. A. meat  |   | B. bean  | C. peach  |   | D. great  |
| 8. A. peaceful  |   | B. sleepy  | C. pleasure  |   | D. cheap  |
| 9. A. heavy  |   | B. cheap  | C. tea  |   | D. sea  |
| 10. A. kite  |   | B. image  | C. bridge  |   | D. hill  |
| 11. A. vision  |   | B. minute  | C. polite  |   | D. kitten  |
| 12. A. boat  |   | B. desert  | C. question  |   | D. mountain  |
| 13. A. decorate  |   | B. holiday  | C. reading  |   | D.Wednesday  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. A. sorry  |   | B. shopping  | C. sure  |   | D. sugar  |
| 15. A. sound  |   | B. sand  | C. second  |   | D. shirt  |

**Ex2. Find the odd one out**

1. A. pencil sharpener B. math C. compass D. rubber

2. A. school bag B. calculator C. compass D. English

3. A. student B. math C. history D. geography

4. A. subject B. pen C. compass D. book

5. A. dishwasher B. air-conditioner C. sofa D. kitchen

6. A. garage B. cooker C. microwave D. lamp

7. A. living room B. sink C. garden D kitchen

8. A. head B. eyes C. kind D. nose

9. A. clever B. creative C. foot D. hard-working

10. A. hand B. shoulder C. lazy D. mouth

11. A. theatre B. cinema C. restaurant D. neighborhood

12. A. peaceful B. exciting C. crowded D. square

13. A. backpack B. towel C. desert D. torch

14. A. sun cream B. mountain C. forest D. cave

 **VOCABULARY**

**\* Unit 1: MY NEW SCHOOL**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Jane have science? ~ On Monday and Friday.

A. Where B. What C. When D. What time

2. Nowadays, students often use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in mathematics lessons.

A. rubbers B. calculators C. pencils D. dictionaries

3. In many schools in Vietnam students have to wear a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. clothing B. suit C. uniform D. coat

4. How many windows are there in your house? - \_\_\_\_ six.

A. There is B. There are C. There has D. There have

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is Phong ? - He’s in the living room.

A. When B. Where C. Who D. What

6. We are moving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city centre soon.

A. to - in B. at - at C. to - from D. from – in

7. In the afternoon, we learn to draw, swim, or do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. football B. science C. judo D. lunch

**\* Unit 2: MY HOUSE**

1. There is an electric \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a stove and a fridge in our kitchen.

A. cooking B. cooker C. cook D. cooked

2. They are having lunch in their beautiful big \_\_\_\_\_\_room.

A. dined B. dinner C. dine D. dining

3. My father is watching TV in the\_\_\_\_\_while my mother is cooking inthe\_\_\_\_\_.

A. living room/ bedroom B. bedroom/ bathroom

C. living room/ kitchen D. kitchen/ hall

4. It's so hot in my living room because the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was broken.

A. fridge B. air-conditioner C. dishwasher D. cooker

5. You should tidy up your clothes in the\_\_\_\_\_. They seem so messy.

A. sofa B. cupboard C. sink D. wardrobe

6. The Tay and Nung people mostly live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made of wood and bamboo.

A. apartments B. stilt houses C. town houses D. villas

7. In our dining room, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ four chairs and a table. We have breakfast there every morning.

A. there is B. there are C. there isn’t D. there aren’t

8. My room is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Dirty clothes, toys, books are all over the floor!

A. messy B. crazy C. tidy D. cozy

9. Please turn \_\_\_\_the lights. The room is so dark.

A. with B. at C. in D. on

**PERIOD 48 - REVISION 2**

  **VOCABULARY**

 **Unit 3: MY FRIENDS**

 1. My close friend, Mai, has a\_\_\_\_face and \_\_\_\_ hair.

 A. big - black B. small - short C. round - black D. short - long

 2. My best friend is kind and\_\_\_\_\_. He often makes me laugh.

 A. funny B. nice C.shy D. boring

 3. My brother has\_\_\_\_short \_\_\_\_ hair.

 A. a - straight B.$∅$ - long C.$∅$ - curly D. a - black

4. Linda has \_\_\_\_hair an big \_\_\_\_eyes.

A. blonde – small B.a black - blue C. blonde - blue D. black – long

5. Mai is a\_\_\_\_\_girl. She can chat with her friends all day without feeling bored.

A. talk B. talking C. talkative D. talked

 6. Tom's friends laugh a lot when he tells them some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stories.

A. funny B. hard-working C. easy D. boring

7. He looks so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His face turns red when he talks with strangers.

 A. friendly B. creative C. clever D. shy

8. She's very beautiful. She has long black and brown .

 A. face/ fingers B. hair/eyes C. nose/foots D. arm/ears

9. My younger brother has a round and broad .

 A. shoulder/ hands B. mouth/eyes

 C. face/ shoulders D. elbow/ cheek

10. Could you turn the television \_\_\_\_\_\_? I want to watch the news.

 A. on B. off C. down D. up

**Unit 4: MY NEIGHBORHOOD**

1. The town was nearer\_............\_\_\_we thought it would be.

 A. then B.that C. as D. than

2. A\_\_\_\_\_is a place where we go to buy stamps or send letters.

A. library B.post office C. cinema D. school

3. The air in this area is\_\_\_\_\_\_with smoke from factories.

A. polluted B. fresh C. noisy D. clean

4. There are many shops near here, so the streets are very busy and\_\_\_\_\_during the day.

A. noise B. narrow C. quiet D. noisy

5. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_to live far from the market and the supermarket.

A.easy B. inconvenient C. convenient D. comfortable

6. Going by taxi is more\_............than going by bus.

A. cheaper B. faster C. easier D. expensive

7. David's exam results are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than Nick's.

A. good B. well C. better D. important

8. Janet is not happy because her results in the competition are\_\_\_\_\_than her sister's.

A. bad B. good C. better D. worse

9. When you ride your bike on the streets, you should follow the directions of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bus stop B. traffic lights C. railway station D. palace

10. I want to see famous paintings, so I'm going to visit a(n)\_\_\_\_at the weekend.

A. art gallery B. temple C. cathedral D. square

11. Ho Chi Minh City has ……………… streets than Da Lat City.

A. crowded B. much crowded C. more crowded D. crowdedly

**Unit 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF VIET NAM**

1. Ha Long Bay is famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its scenic rock formations.

A. to B. with C. for D. by

2. The Sahara is the third largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

A. island B. desert C. valley D. mountain

3.When hiking overnight, don’t forget to bring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It will keep you warm at night.

A. sleeping bag B. hiking boots C. sun cream D. painkillers

4. Bring some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in case you have a headache or so.

 A. backpack B. map C. compass D. painkillers.

5. Peter must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this essay today. He’s going out tomorrow.

A. finish B. finishes C. finishing D. to finish

6. Sam Son\_\_\_\_\_\_in Thanh Hoa Province attracts many tourists to visit each year.

 A. Island B. Waterfall C. Beach D. Forest

7. Bring your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so that you can call me when you get there.

 A. waterproof coat B. tent C. mobile phone D. compass.

8. I don't know where to go now. Pass me the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please.

 A. map B. backpack C. sleeping bag D. sun hat

9. I need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs for the cake.

 A. an B. some C. any D. a lot

10. There isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.

 A. some B. every C. a D. any

 **POSSESSIVE CASE**

**Ex1: Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive form.**

1, Nam is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brother. (Nga)

2. Where is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house? (Nick)

3. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hair is black. (mother)

4. Thu and Hoa are my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children. (aunt)

5. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room is on the second floor. (parents)

6. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apartment is in the city center. (sister)

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parents are doctors. (Hoa)

8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ball are on the tree. (children)

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pencil case is ion the table. (Mildred)

10. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_magazine. (David)

**PERIOD 49: REVISION 3**

 **PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**

1. I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.

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

2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ football every weekend.

A. study B. have C. play D. do

3. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cards with me?

A. play B. come C. have D. learn

4. Williams always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast with bread, egg and milk before coming to school.

A. has B. plays C. studies D. does

5. Nick and Rosy usually help their mom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the chores at the weekend.

A. study B. do C. playing D. have

6. He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English vocabulary every morning.

A. doing B. having C. studies D. plays

7. Phong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball with his younger brother three times a week.

A. does B. has C. plays D. study

8. We do ………….. in the gym every afternoon.

A. table tennis B. football C. judo D. homework

 9. Our class is going to\_\_\_\_a picnic at the zoo on Saturday. Would you like to come with us?

 A. have B. take C. pass D. go

 10. On Sunday Nam\_\_\_\_\_his parents in the field as usual.

 A. helps B. help C. is helping D. helping

 **PRESENT CONTINOUS TENSE**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English at the moment.

A. study B. is studying C. studies D. studying

2. James is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ judo in the playground with his friends.

A. studying B. doing C. playing D. have

3. My dad is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee with his colleague in the living room now.

A. plays B. study C. doing D. having

4. Jane is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ History at the moment to prepare for the final exam.

A. studying B. doing C. playing D. has

5. Megan is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ badminton with her friends in the schoolyard.

A. having B. studying C. playing D. doing

6. Look! The girls are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rope in the playground.

A. are skipping B. skips C. skipping D. to skip

7. Nam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football now. He’s tired.

A. are playing B. isn’t playing C. is playing D. aren’t playing

8. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our bicycles to school now.

A. are riding B. is riding C. ride D. rides

9. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a video clip on YouTube now.

A. is playing B. is having C. is watching D. is listening

10. Nam and Minh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing badminton in the yard at the moment.

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

 **PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE**

1. There are two lights\_\_\_\_the ceiling.

A. at B. in C. on D. between

2. There is a family photo \_\_\_\_\_the wall.

A. on B. at C. in D. next

3. There\_\_\_\_\_\_four chairs and a table \_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the room.

A. is - on B. is - in C. are - at D. are - in

4. There are some dirty dishes \_\_\_\_\_the floor.

A. in B. with C. on D. for

5. Don’t stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the TV I’m trying to watch this programme.

A. behind B. next to C. under D. in front of

6. We need some chairs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.

A. with B. on C. in D. at

7. There is a family photo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wall.

A. in B. with C. at D. on

 **COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE**

1. No one in this class is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jimmy.

A. so tall as B. tall than C. the tallest D. more tall than

2. Apples are usually\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oranges.

A. cheap than B. more cheap C. the cheapest D. cheaper than

3. The Sears Tower is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ building in Chicago.

A. taller B. the more tall C. the tallest D. taller and taller

4. Their house is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful than mine.

A. as B. more C. much D. so

5. Max is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Mike.

A. more careful B. careful C. more care D. carefuler

6. The road is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the motorway.

A. narrow B. narrower C. more narrow D. more narrower

7. New York’s population is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than San Francisco’s.

A. large B. more large C. larger D. more larger

8. This building is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

A. beautifuler B. beautiful C. more beautiful D. much beautifuler

69. John is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today than he was yesterday.

A. happier B. more happier C. more happy D. hapier

 **MODAL VERB (Must / mustn’t ; should / shouldn’t)**

1. You\_\_\_\_\_\_throw the rubbish into the West Lake.

A. may B. must C. mustn't D. may not

2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tidy up your room.

A. A. must B. musn’t C. shouldn’t D. don’t must

3. The baby is sleeping. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turn the music too loud.

A. must B. should C. mustn’t D. can

4. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be home by 9.00 o’clock. The film starts at 9.15

A. should B. shouldn’t C. must D. mustn’t

5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use mobile phone on the airplane.

A. shouldn’t B. must C. mustn’t D. should

6. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a dark room like this.

A. should study B. don’t should study

C. shouldn’t study D. don’t study

7. You shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school late.

A. go B. goes C. going D. are going

 **CORRECTION**

**Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions**

1. My brother play basketball with his friends three times a week.

 A B C D

1. Mike doesn’t likes staying at home alone.

 A B C D

1. I don’t have many homework to do at home.

 A B C D

1. My father is drink coffee in the living room at the moment.

 A B C D

1. John and Kevin is talking with each other now.

 A B C D

1. Linh is very confident. She never says anything.

 A B C D

1. There's a wastepaper basket between her desk.

 A B C D

1. In the cinema we should eat or drink anything.

A B C D

1. A new house is more cheaper than an old one.

 A B C D

1. It is more cold today than it was yesterday.

 A B C D

**Exercise 2: Choose the best response, A, B or C, to complete these short dialogues.**

1. ‘Can you tell me the way to Tan Ky House please?’

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Go straight, then turn right.’ |  |  |
|  A. Certainly B. Let’s go 2. Shall we go to the museum this weekend?  | C. Good idea! D. My pleasure  |  |
|  A. No problem. B. Good idea! 3. ‘Where do you live?’‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ | C. Not at all. D. What a pity!  |  |
|  A. On the floor.  | C. Next to the bookshelf.  |  |
|  B. It’s amazing. 4. Marry, can you please pass me the newspaper?  | D. In a town house.  |  |
|  A. No, thanks.  | C. Sure. Here you are.  |  |
|  B. Yes, I would. 5. “This is Hannah.” “- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” | D. Never mind.  |  |
|  A. Pleased to meet you.  | C. Nice to hear you.  |   |

 B. See you later. D. What about her?

6. “Have you got any other suggestions?” “- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, why not? C. Why don’t we go to the park?

 B. No, that’s not a good idea. D. I’m fine.

**Exercise 3: Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.**

1. Try to be **quick**! We're late already.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  A. slow B. fast C. long 2. You can **enjoy** great Vietnamese seafood in Ha Long Bay.  |   | D. short  |
|  A. hate B. like C. dislike 3. This park is more **beautiful** than that park.  |   | D. love  |
|  A. kind B. nice C. big 4. **Forest** is being cleared to make way for new fanning land.  |   | D. small  |
|  A. Wood B. Animal C. River  |   | D. Plant  |

**Exercise 4: Choose the word of phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to underlined part in each of the following sentences**.

1. It’s too **polluted** for me to live in this area.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  A. interesting B. fresh C. convenient 2. My computer is noticeably **slower** than before.  | D. comfortable  |
|  A. faster B. lower C. shorter 3. Is a house in the city more **expensive** than a house in the countryside?  | D. higher  |
|  A. cheap B. convenient C. beautiful 4. The city is **modern** with a lot of houses , shops, buildings and theatres…  | D. interesting  |
|  A. new B. big C. fantastic  | D. historic  |

 **PERIOD 50: REVISION 4**

**Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that the best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

I live in a small village called Northville. There are about 2000 people here. I love the village

(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is very quiet and life is slow and easy. The village is always clean; people look

(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it with great care. The air is always clean, too. People are much friendlier here than in a city because everyone (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the others, and if someone has a problem, there are always people who can help.

 There are only a few things that I don't like about Northville. One thing is that we have not got many things to do in the evening; we haven't got (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cinemas or theaters. The other thing is that people always talk about one another, and everyone knows what everyone is doing. But I still prefer village life to life in a big city.

1. A. so B. although C. because D. but
2. A. for B. at C. up D. after
3. A. knows B. know C. is knowing D. knew
4. A. little B. some C. any D. few

**Exercise 2: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that the best fits the blank space in the following passage**.

Tra Co Beach in Quang Ninh province is 9 kilometers from Mong Cai. It has the longest and the most romantic beach in Viet Nam. Tourists can enjoy the (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of white sand beaches and green sea water all year (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Visitors can (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoy the sunset or sunrise in Con Mang islet. You can visit Tra Co Communal House, Linh Khanh Pagoda, and Tra Co Church. If tourists want some fresh (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they can find it from fishing boats. They can take part in "Tra Co Festival" from May 30 to June 6.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  1. A. beauty  |   | B. beautiful  |   | C. of beauty  |   |   | D. pretty  |
|  2. A. over  |   | B. long |   | C. round  |   |   | D. longer  |
|  3. A. be  |   | B. be able  |   | C. then  |   |   | D. also  |
|  4. A. menu  |   | B. seafood  |   | C. air  |   |   | D. water  |

**Exercise 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B, C,D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Lunar New Year, or Tet, is the biggest and most important festival in Vietnam. Tet often falls between late January and early February.

 A great deal of excitement still builds up well before Tet. Streets are decorated with coloured lights and red banners. Shops are full of goods. People are busy buying gifts, cleaning and decorating their houses and cooking traditional foods. Homes are often decorated with plants and flowers at this time. Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North while apricot blossom is traditional in the South. One of Tet’s most special foods is Banh chung, which is made of sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork.

 On the days of Tet, people visit other family members or friends and they exchange New Year’s wishes. Children receive their “lucky money” inside red envelopes. Many people go to pagodas to pray for a happy new

year for themselves and their families. Both children and adults take part in games and various forms of entertainment. Tet is really a time of fun and festivals throughout the country.

1. **When does Tet occur?**
	1. between early January and early February.
	2. between late December and early January.
	3. between late January and early February.
	4. between late January and late February.
2. **What do people do to prepare for Tet?**
	1. They buy flowers, clean and decorate their houses and cook traditional foods.
	2. They buy gifts, clean and decorate their houses and cook traditional foods.
	3. They buy gifts, fireworks and cook traditional foods.
	4. They buy flowers, clean and decorate their houses and visit relatives.
3. **Where is apricot blossom the symbol of Tet?**

 A. It is the symbol of Tet in the North.

* 1. It is the symbol of Tet in the Central region.
	2. It is the symbol of Tet in the Highlands.
	3. It is the symbol of Tet in the South.
1. **What is Banh Chung made of?**
	1. It is made of sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork.
	2. It is made of flour, green beans and fatty pork.
	3. It is made of sticky rice, green beans and fatty beef.
	4. It is made of sticky rice, green beans and fatty chicken.
2. **What do children receive during Tet?**

 A. They receive a piggy bank.

* 1. They receive lucky money.
	2. They receive lanterns.
	3. They receive new clothes.

 **II. WRITING**

Ex1: Rearrange the following words and punctuation marks to complete the sentences1. hands/ My mom/ wash/ asks/ my/ me/ usually/ to/ before meals.A. My mom usually wash my hands asks me to before meals.
B. My mom usually asks me to before meals wash my hands.
C. My mom asks me to usually wash my hands before meals.
D. My mom usually asks me to wash my hands before meals.
2. higher/ building/ This/ that/ is/ than/ one.A. This is building higher than that one.
B. This building is higher than that one.
C. This building is one than higher that.
D. This building is that one higher than.
3. mountain/ amazed/ Are/ seeing/ at/ the/ you?A. Are you seeing the amazed at mountain?
B. Are you amazed at seeing the mountain?
C. Are the mountain amazed at seeing you?
D. Are the mountain seeing you amazed at?
4. sweets/ We/ shouldn’t/ because/ eat/ they’re/ too many/ not good.A. We shouldn’t they’re not good because eat too many sweets.
B. We shouldn’t eat because too many sweets they’re not good.
C. We shouldn’t eat too many sweets because they’re not good.
D. We eat shouldn’t too many sweets because they’re not good.
5. to / you / listening / why/ music / loudly/ now/ are/?/A. Why are you listening to music loudly now?
B. Why you are listening to music loudly now?
C. Why now you are listening to music loudly?
D. Why now are you loudly listening to music?

Ex2: Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first1. Hoa is six years old. Lan is seven years old.A. Hoa is younger than Lan.
B. Hoa is older than Lan.
C. Lan is younger than Hoa.
D. Hoa is young than Lan.
2. Let’s go camping in the mountain.A. Don’t go camping in the mountain.
B. People never go camping in the mountain.
C. Why going camping in the mountain?
D. What about going camping in the mountain?
3. I’m interested in learning foreign languages.A. I enjoy learning foreign languages.
B. I hate learning foreign languages.
C. I don’t like learning foreign languages.
D. I am learning foreign languages.
4. The store is to the left of the hotel.A. The hotel is to the right of the store.
B. The hotel is to the opposite of the store.
C. The hotel is to the next of the store.
D. The hotel is to the front of the store.

5. I often go to school on foot every day.A. I go by foot to school every day.
B. I often walk to school every day.
C. I often move to school by foot every day.
D. I use my foot to school every day.

**Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences as directed. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one**.

1. The museum is bigger than the art gallery.

=> The art gallery ..............................................................................................................................

1. The food here is worse than my cooking.

=> My cooking ..................................................................................................................................

1. It's a good idea to go to pagoda on New Year’s Eve.

=> We ..........................................................................................................................................

1. The TV is in front of the window.

=> The window ..................................................................................................................................

1. There are three supermarkets in my town.

=> My town........................................................................................................................................

1. We are not allowed to pick flowers in the school garden.

=> We................................................................................................................................................

1. Don’t be late for school.

=> You...............................................................................................................................................

1. Country life is more boring than city life.

=> City life ........................................................................................................................................

**Exercise 4: Make sentences, using the words and phrases below .**

1. Mary/ usually/ drink/ tea/ her friends/ the morning.

........................................................................................................................................................

1. Peter/ have/ lunch/ kitchen/ the moment.

........................................................................................................................................................

1. You/ take/ umbrella/ because/ it/ rain.

........................................................................................................................................................

1. How/ butter/ you/ need/ make/ cake?

........................................................................................................................................................

1. The brown coat/ short/ than/ the black one.

........................................................................................................................................................

1. The sofa/ comfortable/ the chair.

........................................................................................................................................................

1. He/ want/ buy/ some/ new/ furniture/ house.

........................................................................................................................................................

**SIGNS AND NOTICES**

**Question 1: What does the sign say?**

**A.** You mustn’t keep your dog on a leash while in this area.

**B.** Anyone can enter this area
**C.** No one is allowed to enter the area**.**
**D.** You must keep your dog on a leash while in this area.

**Question 2:** What does the sign say?

**A.** Dogs are welcome everywhere and can go anywhere.
**B.** Dogs are not allowed to enter or be in this area**.**
**C.** You may bring dogs here if they are on a leash.
**D.** Only small dogs are allowed in this area**.**

**Question 3:** What does the sign say?

**A.** You are allowed to eat and drink here without any restrictions.
**B.** Eating and drinking are not permitted in this area at all times.
**C.** You can bring drinks but not food into this area**.**
**D.** Food is permitted but drinks are not allowed in this area**.**

**Question 4:** What does the sign say?

**A.** Smoking is allowed inside the building whenever you want.
**B.** Do not smoke inside the building at any time.
**C.** Smoking is only allowed in some places inside the building.
**D.** Smoking is encouraged inside the building.

**Question 5:** What does the notice say?

BOOKSHOP - CLOSED AFTERNOONS

**A.** The bookshop is closed all day. **B.** The bookshop is open in the morning.

**C.** The bookshop is open in the afternoon. **D.** The bookshop is closed in the morning.

**Question 6:** What does the sign say?

**A.** You are allowed to use cell phones everywhere in this area**.**

**B.** Using cell phones is not permitted in this area**.**

**C.** You may use cell phones here only for emergencies.

**D.** Using cell phones is encouraged and allowed here.

**Question 7:** What does the sign say?

**A.** The floor is safe and dry; there is no need to be careful.
**B.** The floor becomes slippery when wet; you should be careful.
**C.** The floor is always slippery and may be dangerous.
**D.** The floor is clean and safe for walking at all times.

**Question 8:** What does the sign say?



**A.** You must take photos in this area**.**
**B.** Photography is not allowed in this area at any time.
**C.** You can take photos.
**D.** Taking photos is encouraged and permitted here.

Question 9: What does the sign say?



**A.** Dogs are always allowed to be in the pool area**.**
**B.** Dogs are not usually allowed in the pool area, but there are exceptions.
**C.** Dogs can swim in the pool whenever they like.
**D.** Dogs cannot be in the pool area at any time.

**Question 10:** Who is this message for?



**A.** Pupils who are feeling not well **B.** Pupils who couldn't go to a lesson

**C.** Pupils who would like to help their friends **D.** The student does not study.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GV PHỤ TRÁCH****Nguyễn Quỳnh Anh**  | **TỔ TRƯỞNG** **Vũ Thị Phượng** | **BGH XÁC NHẬN****PHÓ HIỆU TRƯỞNG** **Tạ Thúy Hà** |