|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PHÒNG GD – ĐT GIA LÂM****TRƯỜNG THCS PHÚ THỊ** | **ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ I****Môn: Tiếng Anh 8****Năm học: 2024 - 2025** |

# - 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

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

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết: 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: 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 |

**2. 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**

#  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))

**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.

* + **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 VIET NAM**

**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**

# \* 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 + do/does/did/ will/ can + S + V + object?**Where do you live? |
| **Dạng 2:****Câu hỏi bổ ngữ** | **Wh-word + be + S + complement?**Where is John? |
| **Dạng 3:****Câu hỏi chủ ngữ** | **Wh-word + V + object?**Who lives in London with Daisy? |

# 2. CÁC TỪ ĐỊNH LƯỢNG

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TỪ** | **NGHĨA** | **DT ĐỂM 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 |

**3. 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? S + V + từ chỉ lượng + Ns/es

#  How much + N + do/does + S + V? S + V + từ chỉ lượng + Ns/es

# UNIT 5: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

1. **MẠO TỪ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH: A/AN**
* Mạo từ không xác định **a/an** (một) **đứng trước danh từ đếm được ở số ít.**

# 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** đúng 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) |

* 1. **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.

M- ạo từ “the” đúng 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: LIFESTYLES:

# The future simple and First conditional sentences

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

**\* Công thức thì tương lai đơn: S + will + Vo**

**\* 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.)*

# \* Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai đơn

**\*\* 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)

# \*\* 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 khi).

# + 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.

**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.

1. The Tay is the second largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group in Viet Nam.

A. minority B. majority C. ethnic D. national

2. We used to stay in a stilt house, which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terraced fields.

A. overlooks B. sees C. near D. enjoys

3. 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

4. You can see a lot of children in the highlands help raise their family’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. castle B. livestock C. crop D. pasture

5. The Jrai live mainly on growing crops, weaving, planting industrial trees, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buffaloes, and elephants.

A. herding B. feeding C. raising D. rising

6. 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

7. In Viet Nam, we usually use plants and flowers for decorations and for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. offerings B. entertainment C. praying D. ceremony

8. 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

9. Giving and receiving lucky money are Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Tet.

A. culture B. costumes C. features D. traditions

10. The village festival helps us maintain our traditions, connect with other people, and strengthen our family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. relation B. reunion C. bonds D. activity

11. Many adults are in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of having breakfast outside of their homes.

A. habit B. leisure C. time D. custom

12. In the USA, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other by saying “Hello” or “Hi”.

A. meet B. greet C. communicate with D. get to know

13. Italy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for spaghetti, pasta and many types of cheese.

A. enjoyable B. native C. famous D. unique

14. Various native groups have their own special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of carving and weaving.

A. habits B. customs C. cuisines D. styles

15. 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**

**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 .

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.

16. A – a B. The – an C. The – a D. x – a

17. Last year, thousands of festival participated in the Lim Festival in Tien Du District.

A. comers B. goers C. movers D. drivers

18. Look! flowers my mother bought from market yesterday are blooming.

A. A-a B. The-the C. A-x D. The-x

19. 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

23. They \_\_\_\_with tradition by travelling to Da Lat instead of coming back their hometown at Tet.

A. became B. broke C. followed D. maintained

24. John sings than anyone in the choir.

A. beautiful B. more beautiful C. beautifully D. more beautifully

25. Jane writes than her classmates.

A. more careful B. more carefully C. careful D. carefully

26. He is in reading books.

A. interested B. fond C. into D. crazy

27. 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

28. I enjoy walking in the countryside because I can appreciate the scenery more if I were driving.

A. slowly B. slowlier C. more slowly D. more slowlier

29. 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

30. has a healthier lifestyle?

A. Which B. What C. Who D. How far

 31.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 eveyone both helth and **longevity** in the New Year.

A. living standard B. life expectancy C. life skills D. lifeline

5. Oranising the festivals is one way for us to **maintain** our traditions.

A. preserve B. constrain C. break D. destroy

6. We are looking forward to seeing you again at the family **reunion**.

A. gathering B. separation C. break D. farewell

7. The Chinese people worship their **ancestors**

A. fossils B. elders C. forefathers D. heirs

8. People often prepare two or three alive carps and then **release** them into a river or a lake after the worshipping ritual.

A. contain B. increase C. give out D. omit

9. 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

# IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Thai cloth is well-known for being **unique**, colourful and strong.

A. rare B. special C. typical D. common

**2. Unluckily,** our flight was cancelled, and we had to spend one night at the airport.

A. Fortunately B. Unfortunately C. Dangerously D. Seriously

3. We have a tradition of holding a family **reunion** on the first day of Tet.

A. Imagination B. convention C. separation D. destination

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

7. The sports team **broke with tradition** and decided to hold their training camp in a new location.

A. went against tradition B. destroyed the tradition

C. followed the tradition D. disobeyed the tradition

8. You can do exercises to **strengthen** your stomach muscles.

A. be strong B. intensify C. weaken D. improve

9. We should show **respect** for the monks and the elders.

A. agreement B. rudeness C. impudence D. obedience

10. I'm just an **amateur** photographer, but I enjoy taking pictures of nature and landscapes.

A. super B. mateur C. nation D. professional

# V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1.Were they have boarding schools for minority students in 1960?

A. Were B. have C. schools D. minority students

 2.It is a custom to have a breakfast at home on Sundays.

A. custom B. a breakfast C. at home D. on

3. If there isn't enough food, we couldn't continue our journey.

A. isn’t B. enough food C. couldn’t D. continue

4. She thinks her sister comes over this weekend for a visit.

A. thinks B. comes C. over D. for

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**

|  |
| --- |
| ***Rewrite the following sentences that still keep the same meaning the root one.*** |
| **1. Mr Long wants to work the young children at school.** A. Mr Long enjoys working the young children at school. B. Mr Long enjoys to working the young children at schoolC. Mr Long enjoy working the young children at schoolD. Mr Long enjoys to work the young children at school**2. Nga and Lan hate playing computer games.** A. Nga and Lan don’t like playing computer games.B. Nga and Lan don’t want playing computer games. C. Nga and Lan don’t detest playing computer games. D. Nga and Lan don’t dislike playing computer games. **3. Ho Chi Minh urban districts are noisier than its suburban areas.** A. Ho Chi Minh urban districts are not as quiet as its suburban areas.B. Ho Chi Minh urban districts are quieter than its suburban areas. C. Ho Chi Minh suburban areas are quieter than its urban districts. D. Ho Chi Minh suburban areas are more quiet than its urban districts. **4. Tam/ French/ speaks/ more/ than/ fluently/ sister./ her**A. Tam speaks French more fluently than her sister.B. Her French speaks more fluently than Tam sister.C. Tam sister speaks more fluently than her French.D. Tam fluently speaks French/more than her sister.**5. Tom/ in his free time./ playing/ prefers/ computer games.****A. Tom prefers playing computer games in his free time.**B. Tom playing computer games prefers in his free time. C Playing computer games in his free time prefers Tom.D. Tom playing prefers computer games in his free time. |
| **6. Hoang spends two hours watching T.V.**A. It takes Hoang two hours to watch T.V.B. It takes Hoang two hours watch T.V.C. It takes Hoang two hours watching T.V.D. It take Hoang two hours to watch T.V.**7. She has a smart phone, but she never logs on his account on Facebook.**A. Although she has a smart phone, she never logs on his account on Facebook.B. Although she never logs on his account on Facebook, she has a smart phone.C. Because she has a smart phone, she never logs on his account on Facebook.D. Although she has a smart phone, but she never logs on his account on Facebook.**8. She likes to hang out with friends on Sunday morning.**A. She dislikes to hang out with friends on Sunday morning.B. She’s interested in hanging out with friends on Sunday morning.C. She hates hanging out with friends on Sunday morning.D. She enjoys hang out with friends on Sunday morning.**9. He hates playing board games.** A. He doesn’t want playing board games. B. He doesn’t like playing board games.C. He doesn’t detest playing board games. D. He doesn’t dislike playing board games.**10. The city is noisier than the country.** A. The country is quieter than the city. B. The city is quieter than the country. C. The city is more quiet than its urban districts. D. The country is not as quiet as the city.**11. Hoa spends an hour watching the movies on T.V.**A. It takes Hoa an hour watching the movies on T.V.B. It take Hoa an hour to watch the movies on T.V.C. It takes Hoa an hour to watch the movies on T.V.D. It takes Hoa an hour watch the movies on T.V.**12. He is a club member; but he never participates in any activities.**A. Although he is a club member, but he never participates in any activities.B. Although he is a club member; he never participates in any activities.C. Although he never participates in any activities, he is a club member.D. Because he is a club member, he never participates in any activities.**13. He/ usually/ go/ herd/ buffaloes/ other boys/ village.** A. He usually goes herding buffaloes with other boys in the village. B. He usually goes herding buffaloes with other boys in village. C. He usually go herding buffaloes with other boys in village. D. He usually go herding buffaloes with other boys in the village. |

**PERIOD 50: REVISION 4**

# I. 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 (quần áo, đồ trang điểm) for Hmong women and girls during the New Year festival?**

A. Modern clothing

B. Traditional costumes with silver necklaces and diadems (vương miện, mũ miện, vòng hoa đội đầu)

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 Year festival?**

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

**7. The word** “**traditional**” **in the third passage means**

A. historical B. modern

C. classical D. new

**II. Read the text and choose the correct answers.**

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. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ other 53 ethnic minoritygroups, totaling 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 (5)\_\_\_\_\_ are Brau, Roman, Odu with several hundred people each.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. groups | B. team | C. minorities | D. majorities |
| 2. A. in | B. for | C. of | D. at |
| 3. A The | B. A | C. An | D. No article |
| 4. A. religion | B. inhabitants | C. population | D. people |
| 5. A. smallest | B. smaller | C. the smallest | D. the smaller |
| **III. WRIITING** |  |  |  |

**Ex 1: Read and do the tasks**

**TASK A. Read and rearrange the sentences to make the passage**

|  |
| --- |
| **Travel Experience**1. First, we visited a famous museum in the city.2. After that, we had dinner at a local restaurant.3. Next, we took a walk around the old town. |

A. 1 - 2 - 3 B. 1 - 3 - 2 C. 1 - 2 - 3 D. 2 - 1 - 3

**TASK B. Which is the ending of the passage in Question 1**

A. In addition, we watched the sunset by the beach.

B. Firstly, we watched the sunset by the beach.

C. Finally, we watched the sunset by the beach.

D. However, we watched the sunset by the beach.

**Ex 2. Topic: My Favorite Meal**

***Question 1***:

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

a. I heard about this opportunity in a public announcement last Monday.

b. I am interested in your community development projects because I really care about the life of people in the community and want to offer my services to you.

c. I am writing to apply for a volunteer position at the local center for community development.

1. b-a-c B. c-a-b C. a-b-c D. c-b-a

***Question 2.* Choose the sentence that you can end the text (in Question 01) most appropriately**

A. I go to school every day B. I look forward to hearing from you.

C. I like playing football after school. D. My mother prepare breakfast for me.

**Ex 3. Read and do the task**

**A/ Choose the answer to rearrange the passage**

Students today are already comfortable with online platforms and online learning.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Moreover, online learning makes it easier for students to access courses they can benefit from.

b. This is why these classes are becoming more widely used.

c. First, they can be accessed anytime and anywhere as long as there’s an Internet connection and a gadget to use.

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

**B/ What sentence is the ending sentence of the passage A**

a. However, students also have to deal with disadvantages that can affect the quality of these classes.

b. In conclusion, students also have to deal with disadvantages that can affect the quality of these classes.

c. In addition, students also have to deal with disadvantages that can affect the quality of these classes.

**Ex 4. Rewrite these following sentences using the first conditional.**

1. If/ Hung/ help/ Lan/, / she/ be/ grateful.

A. If Hung helps Lan, she will be grateful.

B. If Hung help Lan, she will be grateful.

C. If Hung helps Lan, she will is grateful.

D. If Hung will help Lan, she will be grateful.

**2. If/ it/ rain/ tomorrow/,/we/not have/ picnic.**

A. If it rains tomorrow, we not have a picnic.

B. If it rains tomorrow, we will not have a picnic.

C. If it rains tomorrow, we do not have a picnic.

D. If it will rain tomorrow, we will not have a picnic.

**3. I don't know her phone number. I won’t be able to call her.**

A. Unless I don’t know her phone number, I won’t be able to call her.

B. Unless I know her phone number, I will be able to call her.

C. Unless I know her phone number, I won’t be able to call her.

D. Unless I won’t know her phone number, I will be able to call her.

**4. Hurry up or you will be late for school.**

A. If you hurry up or you will be late for school.

B. If hurry up, you will be late for school.

C. If you hurry up, you will be late for school.

D. If you hurry up, you won’t be late for school.

**5. They weren’t keen on studying Maths.**

A. They don’t like studying Maths.

**B. They didn’t like studying Maths.**

C. They didn’t likes studying Maths.

D. They didn’t like to studying Maths.

**6. Overthink or you will feel more relaxed.**

A. If don’t overthink, you will feel more relaxed.

B. If you don’t overthink, you will feel more relaxed.

C. If you overthink, you will feel more relaxed.

D. If you overthink, you not feel more relaxed.

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

A. We broke with the tradition of decorating the house on Tet holiday.

B. We broke down the tradition of decorating the house on Tet holiday.

C We broke to the tradition of decorating the house on Tet holiday.

D. We broke up the tradition of decorating the house on Tet holiday.

8. **The Tay** **don’t allow guests to sit in the room of their altar.**

A. Who don’t allow guests to sit in the room of their altar?

B. Which ethnic group don’t allow guests to sit in the room of their altar?

C. What don’t allow guests to sit in the room of their altar?

D. When don’t allow guests to sit in the room of their altar?

***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.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 9. What does the sign say?  | A. There is a sign “No stopping or parking” in this area.B. You don’t need to stop or park in this area. C. You must stop or park in this area D. You must not stop or park in this area.  |
| A. Height limit. B. Speed limitC. Length limit. D. With limit | 10. What does this sign mean?  |
| 11. What does the sign mean? | A. School ahead. B. Slippery Road. C. Pedestrian crossing. D. Roundabout. |
| 12. What does the sign mean?Description: C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\trafic signs\don't turn around.png | A. Crossroad ahead. B. Roundabout ahead. C. Narrow Road ahead. D. No U-turn. |
| 13. What does the notice say? | A. You don’t need to smoke here.B. You must not smoke here. C. You must smoke here. D. There is a notice here. |
| 14. What does the notice say?**Turn off the lights when leaving** | A. You don’t need to turn off the lights here.B. You must not turn off the lights here.C. You must turn off the lights here.D. There is a notice here. |
| 15. What does the sign say? | A. Only 15-17 people can enter the place from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.B. The venue is open to all teenagers under the age of 17.C. Teenagers aged 15-17 can visit the venue from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.D. Only teenagers who are over 15 are allowed to enter this place. |
| 16. What does the notice say? | A. There are no more than 5 adults on this ride.B. Children in groups of 5 must have an adult with them.C. Children less than 5 years old cannot go on this ride alone.D. Adults are not allowed on this ride. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Question 17A sign with a camera and text  Description automatically generated | A You must look after your cameras in this area B. Cameras can only be used for security purposes. C. Cameras can be used in this area. D. This area is supervised by camera. |
| Question 18A sign with black text  Description automatically generated | A. All regular activities.  B. Only swimming lessons C. The notice doesn't specify allowed activities D. Building work and swimming lessons. |
| Question 19 | A. Be careful because building work is happening.  B. You have to construct buildings with caution. C. There is careful construction.  D. Construction must be carefully done in progress. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Question 20A white sign with red and green text  Description automatically generated | A. Today you can buy apples at a cheaper price before 6 p.m. B. You can’t buy any apples before 6 p.m. C. You can buy cheaper apples after 6 p.m. D. You can only buy apples today. |
| Question 21A sign with a person holding a banana  Description automatically generated | A. If you want, you can ride the escalator with your dog.B. You don’t have to carry your dog on the escalator.C. When using the escalator, you should carry your dog in your arms.D. If you have a dog, you can't use the escalator. |
| Question 22A circus tent with text and words  Description automatically generated | What does this sign mean?A. Only funny clownsB. Only acrobatC. Only wild animals.D. wild animals and funny clowns. |
| *Question 23:* What does this sign mean?Quiet Please Images – Browse 26,061 Stock Photos, Vectors, and Video |  Adobe StockA. Noise is not allowed.B. Noise is encouraged here.C. Noise is allowed at times.D. Please keep noise low. | *Question 24*: Read the sentences in italics. Then choose the correct meaning.Please try to return books to the correct shelf.Thank you.A Put books back in the correct place.B Bring books back at the correct timeC. Leave the books on the floor after using them.D. Return books to any shelf, as it does not matter where. |

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