

- VOCABULARY AND PHONETICS : REVISE FROM U7 – U9
- GRAMMAR

**PART A: USE OF LANGUAGE**

**I. PRONUNCIATION:** Sounds /b/, /k/, /s/, /st/, stress in words ending in –al and -ous

**Period 76: Revision**

**Ex 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently**

- |                     |                       |  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. A. <u>b</u> lock | B. <u>b</u> lack      | C. <u>c</u> lean                                 |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> pend | B. wa <u>s</u> te     | C. hon <u>e</u> st                               |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> ale  | B. comp <u>a</u> int  | C. shop <u>a</u> holic                           |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> rice | B. <u>d</u> isplay    | C. <u>d</u> iscount                              |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> lasp | B. <u>s</u> tall      | C. <u>r</u> espect                               |
| 6. A. <u>s</u> ale  | B. home- <u>m</u> ade | C. compl <u>a</u> in      D. shop <u>a</u> holic |

**II. STRESS:**

\*Stress in words ending in –al, -ous (Trọng âm các từ kết thúc đuôi –al, -ous )

**1. Các tính từ/ danh từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -al**

- Trọng âm thường rơi vào **âm tiết thứ 3 từ phải sang trái**:

Một số tính từ và danh từ được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi **-al** vào sau danh từ hoặc động từ. Thông thường việc thêm đuôi **-al** không làm thay đổi trọng âm của danh từ hoặc động từ gốc

N/ V gốc		Adj/ N đuôi -al	
nation	/'neɪʃn/	→ national	/'næʃnəl/
nature	/'neɪtʃər/	→ natural	/'nætʃrəl/
propose	/prə'pəʊz/	→ proposal (sự đề nghị)	/prə'pəʊzəl/

**2. Tính từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ous**

Một số danh từ khi thêm đuôi -ous sẽ biến thành tính từ.

- Thường thì trọng âm của từ đó nằm ở âm tiết trước đuôi -ous.

- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| famous   | /'feɪməs/    |
| enormous | /'i'nɔ:rməs/ |

- Tuy nhiên, có một số từ có trọng âm khác nhau.

<b>poisonous</b>	/'pɔɪzənəs/	<b>humorous</b>	/'hju:mərəs/
<b>dangerous</b>	/'deɪndʒərəs/	<b>marvelous</b>	/'mɑ:rvələs/

**Ex 2. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress.**

- |                 |                      |                    |               |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. poisonous | <b>B. extinction</b> | C. practical       | D. dangerous  |
| 2. A. personal  | B. humorous          | <b>C. volcanic</b> | D. dangerous  |
| 3. A. national  | B. tropical          | C. typical         | D. provincial |
| 4. A. release   | B. arrive            | C. damage          | D. predict    |
| 5. A. chemical  | B. specific          | C. national        | D. logical    |

**III. VOCABULARY: Review words of units 7, 8, 9**

1. Vocabulary of the topic: **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

2. Vocabulary of the topic: **SHOPPING**

3. Vocabulary of the topic: **NATURAL DISASTERS**

**Ex 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. The volcanic \_\_\_\_\_ sent plumes of ash and smoke high into the sky.  
A. outbreak                      B. burst                              C. discharge                      D. eruption
2. She should call the shipping company to complain \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
A. to                              B. about                              C. on                              D. with
3. \_\_\_\_\_ often happen in rainy season especially in the center of Vietnam.  
A. Droughts                      B. Storms                              C. Floods                              D. Sandstorms
4. The heavy rains caused a \_\_\_\_\_ with huge rocks that blocked the mountain road.  
A. hurricane                      B. landslide                              C. eruption                              D. earthquake
5. When a volcanic eruption occurs, the hot \_\_\_\_\_ pours downhill.  
A. ash                              B. smoke                              C. dirt                              D. lava
6. The family sells their \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables at the local market.  
A. home-grown                      B. outdoor                              C. home-made                      D. offline
7. We should \_\_\_\_\_ our carbon footprint to protect the environment.  
A. pollute                              B. protect                              C. reduce                              D. endanger
8. We should be mindful of our carbon \_\_\_\_\_ and seek ways to reduce it.  
A. handprint                              B. printer                              C. fingerprint                              D. footprint
9. She spends too much time and money shopping. She is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shopaholic                              B. dollar store                              C. overshopping                              D. price tag
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ shop is a shop that sells unusual or special products.  
A. speciality                              B. costumer                              C. price tag                              D. market
11. All our fruit comes from the farmers' \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clothes                              B. buyer                              C. dollar store                              D. market
12. Most \_\_\_\_\_ stores are located on busy street corners or at gas stations.  
A. goods                              B. difference                              C. convenience                              D. range
13. You shouldn't dump the rubbish into the river to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ pollution  
A. air                              B. water                              C. carbon                              D. campfire
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ shook the region, leaving buildings damaged and roads cracked.  
A. thunderstorm                              B. shock                              C. earthquake                              D. tornado
15. Farmers' markets are a traditional way of selling home-grown fruits and \_\_\_\_\_ products effectively.  
A. home-grown                              B. homeless                              C. home-made                              D. homesick
16. These \_\_\_\_\_ prices give farmers a good life.  
A. wandered                              B. discounted                              C. fixed                              D. attracted
17. Let's go to \_\_\_\_\_ shops to buy something as presents for our relatives after the trip.  
A. specialise                              B. speciality                              C. special                              D. specially
18. Look! These cups of milktea are (A. on sale/ B. in sale/ C. at sale/ D. to sale). They are 50% off.

#### **IV. Grammar**

##### **1. Complex Sentences (Câu phức)**

Câu phức là câu có một mệnh đề độc lập (**independent clause**) và ít nhất một mệnh đề phụ thuộc (**dependent clause**).

**E.g.** She went to work **although** she was very tired.

**Although** she was very tired, he went to work

→ "She went to work" là mệnh đề độc lập (**independent clause**) và "although she was very tired" là mệnh đề phụ thuộc (**dependent clause**)

**\*Mệnh đề phụ thuộc trong câu phức có thể bắt đầu bằng các liên từ sau đây:**

- as, since, because: bởi vì
- although, even though, though: mặc dù
- if, unless: nếu, trừ khi

**\* Nó thường bắt đầu với các liên từ chỉ thời gian như**

+ before : trước khi	+ while : trong khi
+ after : sau khi	+ till/ until : cho đến khi
+ when : khi	+ as soon as : ngay khi
	+ ...

**E.g.** We will start the party **as soon as** they arrive.

You can swim **while** I'm cooking.

**Ex 4: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.**

1. You should drive carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the road is slippery (trơn).  
A. because                      B. while                      C. although                      D. after
2. I sleep with the window open \_\_\_\_\_ it's really cold.  
A. if                              B. unless                      C. as                              D. before
3. She went to the gym \_\_\_\_\_ she had finished her work.  
A. before                      B. unless                      C. after                              D. while
4. We will clean up the beach \_\_\_\_\_ it stops raining.  
A. while                      B. though                      C. since                              D. as soon as
5. Mary plays with the boy \_\_\_\_\_ he is naughty.  
A. although                      B. until                              C. when                              D. because
6. He won't get paid for time off \_\_\_\_\_ he hasn't got a doctor's note.  
A. unless                      B. till                              C. because                              D. if
7. She went to the gym \_\_\_\_\_ she had finished her work.  
A. after                              B. before                              C. unless                              D. while
8. Don't forget to turn off the lights \_\_\_\_\_ you go out.  
A. though                      B. because                              C. after                              D. before
9. I don't know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't go to school.  
A. what                              B. whose                              C. why                              D. where
10. Noise pollution occurs \_\_\_\_\_ there are too many loud sounds in the environment.  
A. while                              B. and                              C. because                              D. so

**Ex 5. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one (1m)**

1. I arrive at the station. I will call you right after.  
→ *As soon as* \_\_\_\_\_
2. My uncle goes to the grocery store five times a week.  
→ My mother usually \_\_\_\_\_
3. Before they left the campsite, they cleaned up everything.  
→ They left the campsite \_\_\_\_\_
4. It was raining heavily but Kathy still decided to go to school.  
→ Although it \_\_\_\_\_
5. I arrive at the station. I will call you right after. (*as soon as* )  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We were planting trees. Our friends were collecting rubbish, (*while*)  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. We have to follow the steps. We make a conical hat. (*when*)

8. My father taught me how to use the computer . Then he bought one for me. (*before* )

9. Nick is reading a novel. Jack is reading a cartoon. (*while* )

10. The tornado hit. There were only a few houses left standing. (*after*)

**Ex 6. Reorder the words to make meaningful sentences:**

1. Nam/ in his free time./ playing/ prefers/ computer games.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. I spent/ browsing /online/ for / two hours / a new laptop.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. he /While / /dinner,/ was cooking / came home./ his mother/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. There/ many/ speciality shops / are/ a shopping centre. / in/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

**Period 77. Revision**

**1. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**

**1. Định nghĩa**

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là các từ diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên hoặc tần suất diễn ra của một hành động.

**Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thông dụng:**

%	Adverb of frequency	Example
100 %	Always (luôn luôn)	I <u>always</u> go to school on time.
90%	Usually (thường)	We <u>usually</u> eat out on Sunday morning.
80%	normally/ generally (thông thường/ như thường lệ)	He <u>normally</u> gets good mark.
70%	often/ frequently (thường xuyên)	I <u>often</u> stay up late.
50%	Sometimes (thỉnh thoảng)	My mother <u>sometimes</u> goes out with her friends.
30%	Occasionally (thỉnh thoảng)	She <u>occasionally</u> goes to bed late.
10%	seldom (ít khi, hiếm khi)	We <u>seldom</u> talk together.
5%	hardly ever/ rarely (hiếm khi)	My mother <u>hardly</u> ever gets angry.
0%	Never (không bao giờ)	I <u>never</u> go to school late.

**2. Cách dùng**

- Diễn tả <u>mức độ thường xuyên</u> của một hành động.	They <u>often</u> have family meal.
- Trả lời câu hỏi với từ hỏi " <u>How often?</u> "	How often does she walk to school? → She <u>rarely</u> walks to school.

**3. Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu**

+ Trước động từ thường

+ Giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính

+ Và sau động từ be.

**Example:** I usually get up early.

Mike is always punctual.

We don't often stay up late.

**Ex 1: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.**

- She \_\_\_\_\_ at home on Sunday.  
A. are always      B. always are      C. always is      D. is always
- The train to NhaTrang \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:30 a.m.  
A. leaves      B. leave      C. is leaving      D. left
- They \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball with Phong and Quan.  
A. play never      B. plays never      C. never plays      D. never play
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket because it's very far from our house.  
A. don't go often      B. often don't go      C. don't often go      D. doesn't often go
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ at the supermarket.  
A. shops often      B. often shops      C. often shop      D. shop often
- We can \_\_\_\_\_ bargain at a supermarket.  
A. always      B. never      C. sometimes      D. rarely

**2. Present simple with future meaning (Thì hiện tại đơn với nghĩa tương lai)**

- Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn với nghĩa tương lai để **nói về thời gian biểu** hay **lich trình** (của các phương tiện giao thông công cộng, rạp chiếu phim, trường học, ...).

**Example:** My music class starts at 9 a.m.

The train to Hanoi leaves at 2:15 from platform two.

**Ex 2: Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets in the present simple for future. 1.**

- Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Monday.
- The film Spiderman \_\_\_\_\_ (start) tonight.
- The first bus \_\_\_\_\_ (depart) at 5:00 a.m.
- The train to NhaTrang \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 8:30 a.m.
- When \_\_\_\_\_ (be) his flight for Ha Noi?
- Final exams \_\_\_\_\_ (start) next week.

**2. The past continuous tense (10')**

**a. Use:** Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng để:

- **chỉ một hành động đang xảy ra ở một thời xác định trong quá khứ**

Ex: (+): They were watching TV at 7p.m last night.

(-): They weren't watching TV at 7p.m last night.

(?): Were they watching TV at 7p.m last night.      Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

- **Chỉ 1 hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ (QKTD) thì 1 hành động khác đan xen vào (QKĐ) làm gián đoạn**

Ex: I **was listening** to music when she **came**.

**S1 + QKTD + when + S2 + QKĐ**

When she **came**, I **was listening** to music

**When + S1 + QKĐ, S2 + QKTD**

- Chỉ hai hay nhiều hành động xảy ra song song trong quá khứ.

Ex: I **was watching** TV while my mother **was cooking**.      **S1 + QKTD + while + S2 + QKTD**

While my mother **was cooking**, I **was watching** TV.

**While + S1 + QKTD, S2 + QKTD**

- **Chỉ 1 việc hoặc 1 hành động tiếp diễn trong quá khứ vào thời gian không xác định**

Ex: They were doing exercises

<p><b>b. Form</b></p> <p>(+) S + was/ were + V-ing + O</p> <p>(-) S + wasn't/weren't + V-ing + O</p> <p>(?) Was/ were + S + V-ing + O?</p>	<p><b>* Key words</b></p> <p>- at <u>9</u> o'clock      last ...</p> <p>- at that time      yesterday...</p> <p>at this moment</p>
--	--

+ I, he , she, it, <u>số</u> it: was: + was not = wasn't	- while ...
+ you , we, they, <u>số</u> nhiều : were: +were not = weren't	
QKTD + when + QKĐ	QKTD + while + QKTD
When + QKĐ, QKTD	While QKTD, QKTD

**Ex 3: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.**

- They \_\_\_\_\_ on the lake when it started to rain so they went home.  
A. fished                      B. fishing                      C. were fishing                      D. are fishing
- Your brother \_\_\_\_\_ in Myanmar when he met his girlfriend.  
A. study                      B. was studying                      C. were study                      D. was study
- His grandma tried cake for the first time while she \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
A. staying                      B. is staying                      C. is stayed                      D. was staying
- Her mom \_\_\_\_\_ in the park when she saw a tree.  
A. was going                      B. was going                      C. were going                      D. were going
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a documentary on TV when suddenly we \_\_\_\_\_ all the power.  
A. watched – lost                      B. was watching – lost  
C. was watching - were losing                      D. watched - were losing
- When he \_\_\_\_\_ a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.  
A. was carrying                      B. carried                      C. had carried                      D. is carrying
- What \_\_\_\_\_ at this time yesterday? - I was asleep.  
C. do you do                      D. would you do                      A. were you doing                      B. did you do
- How fast \_\_\_\_\_ when the accident happened?  
A. were you driving                      B. did you drive                      C. would you drive                      D. were you driven
- What \_\_\_\_\_ when his mother came?  
A. were you doing                      B. was you doing                      C. are you doing                      D. are you doing
- What did you watch on TV while you \_\_\_\_\_ dinner last night?  
A. were having                      B. was having                      C. were having                      D. was having

**Ex 4. 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.**

- One disadvantage of online shopping is the inability to physically inspect or try on the items before purchasing.  
A. cons                      B. demerit                      C. benefit                      D. drawback
- All the items have fixed prices on their price tag.  
A. clothes                      B. drinks                      C. food                      D. goods
- I will go to the convenience store near the company to buy some food.  
A. shop                      B. hotel                      C. villa                      D. restaurant
- Farmers' markets are a traditional way of selling home-made products.  
A. common                      B. convenient                      C. awesome                      D. interesting

**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.**

- It is our responsibility to protect the environment and preserve it for future generations.  
A. destroy                      B. cover                      C. little                      D. contain
- The store decided to reduce the prices of summer clothing to attract more customers.  
A. increase                      B. decrease                      C. diminish                      D. cut down
- Cleaning up polluted water sources is a challenging task that requires collaboration and expertise.  
A. contaminated                      B. forget                      C. pure                      D. non-living
- We should save energy by using energy-efficient appliances and adopting sustainable practices.  
A. store                      B. waste                      C. renew                      D. resident

**Ex 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

1. Tom and Lily are talking in the library.

- **Tom:** "I'm taking my final exam tomorrow." - **Lily:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. Congratulations!      B. That's awful!      C. Oh, poor you!      D. Good luck to you!

2. **Mai:** "How often do you go shopping, Na" -Na " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. That's a good idea      B. No, thanks.      C. Twice a week      D. Do you like it?

3. Alan: - "Thank you so much for helping me!" - Peter: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. It's my pleasure.      B. Sure. I will      C. You don't think that      D. Ok. Thanks.

4. Customer: Hello, I'm calling to \_\_\_\_\_ about the remote control. I have put batteries in it but it doesn't work.

Manager: "Sorry for your inconvenience "

- A. give advice      C. give compliments  
B. make a complaint      D. respond bad news

5. Nga: " What does it mean by "extinction", Mrs Lan?" - Mrs Lan: ""

- A. It means 'completely disappear'      C. That's great.  
B. It is great to see you      D. I'm sorry to hear that

**Ex 6. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

1. My mother were doing the housework when our grandparents came home.

- A. were doing      B. housework      C. when      D. came

2. When I was going to school, I was seeing an old friend.

- A      B      C      D

3. As soon as it rains, I go to school by bus.

- A      B      C

4. What was you doing when the earthquake started?

- A      B      C      D

5. I enjoy going to tradition open-air markets in the countryside.

- A      B      C      D

**Ex 7. Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Online shopping is one (25)\_\_\_\_\_the fastest growing areas of the Net, which offers users many advantages over traditional shopping. Customers don't have (26)\_\_\_\_\_ to the shopping centres, but they have access to a wider range of the best goods than in any shopping centre; there are no queues or parking problems; 'shops are open 24 hours (27)\_\_\_\_\_day and purchases are delivered to your door. What is more, prices are competitive, and online price comparison services enable you to find the most suitable items. (28)\_\_\_\_\_sites search the net for a product and then show you how much different online stores are charging. Once you have decided what you are going to buy, and who you are going to buy it from, simply click on the "add to shopping basket" icon on your smart phone.

1. A. of      B. by      C. for      D. with  
2. A. going      B. to go      C. go      D. went  
3. A. the      B. a      C. an      D. Ø (nothing)  
4. A. Every      B. Each      C. Much      D. Many

**Ex 7. Read the passage and mark A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that the best fits.**

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city in the world. But the first supermarket (1)\_\_\_\_\_opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen. A supermarket is different (2)\_\_\_\_\_other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The (3)\_\_\_\_\_ choose what they want and take them to the checkout counter. This means that fewer shop assistants are needed than in other stores. The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores; (4)\_\_\_\_\_ example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the checkout counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap foods and so on. Most customers (38)\_\_\_\_\_go to a supermarket buy goods from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They do the shopping according to a plan.

- |                 |             |               |            |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. is        | B. has been | C. was        | D. were    |
| 2. A. in        | B. from     | C. of         | D. with    |
| 3. A. customers | B. managers | C. assistants | D. sellers |
| 4. A. in        | B. for      | C. of         | D. by      |
| 5. A. who       | B. what     | C. which      | D. Whom    |

*Ex 8. Read the following passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions*

### **Online shopping**

My name is Sara, and I love shopping online. I prefer mobile phone apps, but sometimes I use my computer. The phone is more convenient for me, and I can even do my shopping from bed.

I love shopping so much that I buy everything I need at home. I get food, electronics, books, and even large pieces of furniture like my sofa and bookshelves all online! But I still prefer getting clothes from a store so I can try them on to be sure they fit me fine.

Yesterday, I bought a birthday present for my mother, and it arrived today! That saves me a lot of time. I am a very busy person, and I am a little forgetful too. If I think of something I need, then it is wonderful that I can buy it that moment.

My friends aren't as comfortable with buying things online as I am because they think that it can be dangerous. Of course, bad things sometimes happen, but I am very careful with all of my personal details. I think the biggest fear that people have with using their credit cards online is that someone will **steal** their number. It is important to be sure that the web page is secure. You can see this if the address has got an "s" in it, like <http://>. That "s" means it is safe.

People should not be afraid of shopping online. I think it will be the only way we will do our shopping in the future!

1. What is Sara's favourite way of shopping?
 

A. On her computer.	B. On her phone
C. In a shop.	D. In an open- air market.
2. What doesn't Sara buy online?
 

A. Books	B. Clothes	C. Furniture	D. Electronics
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3. Why does Sara think online shopping is very convenient?
 

A. It's cheap.	B. It's slow.	C. It's fast	D. It's beautiful.
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4. What does "steal" mean in paragraph 4?
 

A. To shop online.	B. To make pulic.
C. To use something that is not yours.	D. To take without permission.

**TỔ TRƯỞNG**

**BGH XÁC NHẬN  
PHÓ HIỆU TRƯỞNG**

**Vũ Thị Phượng**

**Tạ Thúy Hà**