

TRÚC LINH

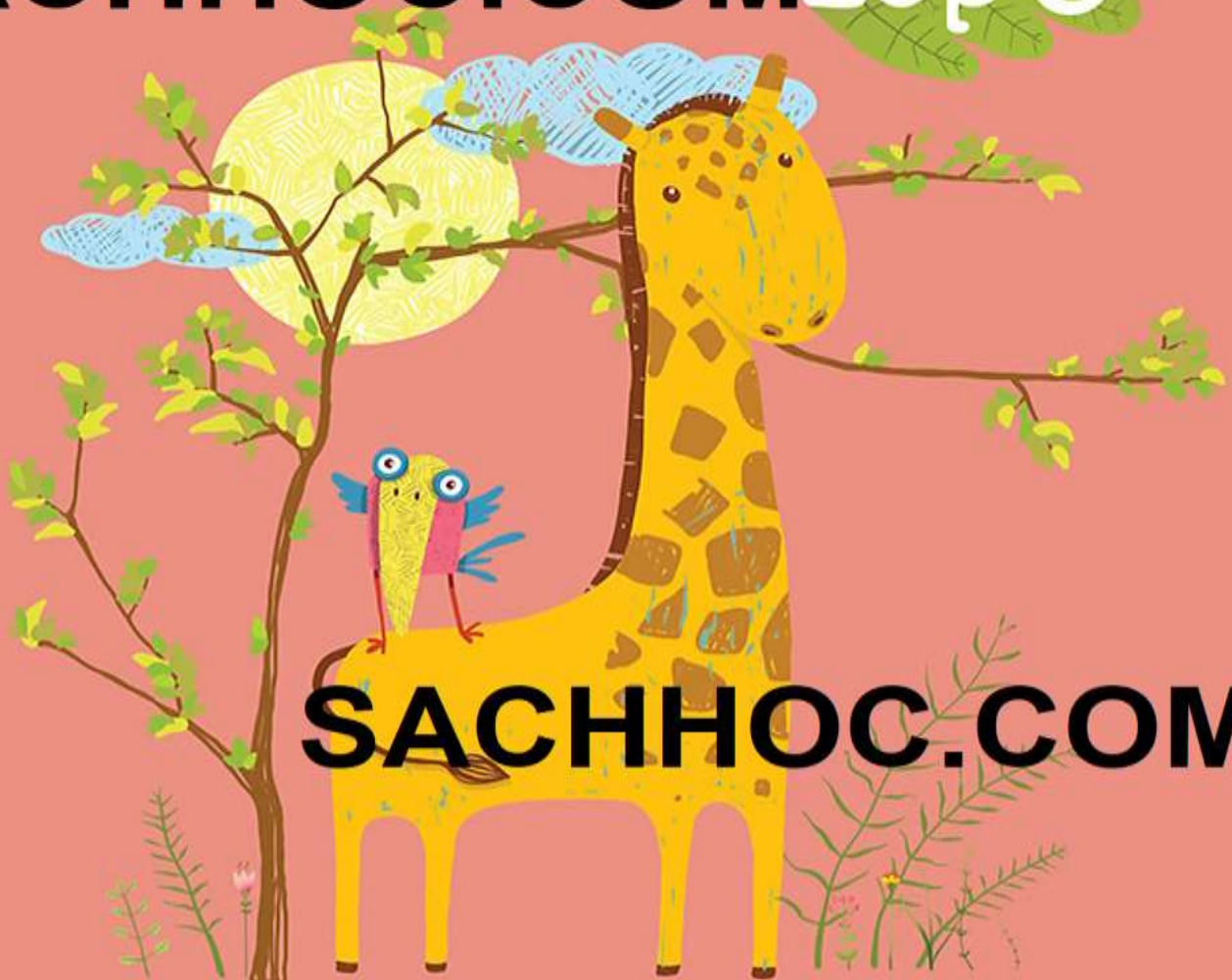
CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ NGỮ PHÁP
VÀ BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH BỒI DƯỠNG

học sinh giỏi

TIẾNG ANH

- Mở rộng kiến thức và kỹ năng làm các dạng bài nâng cao.
- Tự tin chinh phục mọi đề học sinh giỏi.

SACHHOC.COM Lớp 6



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PHẦN 1 – CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ VỀ NGỮ PHÁP

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1- TO BE VERBS

To be => am, is, are

I. Công thức Thì Hiện Tại Đơn của động từ TO BE:

a. Form: Positive	(+)	I	+	am (Tôi là....)
		She, He, It, (DTs/it)		+ is
		You, We, They,(DTsn)	+	are
Negative	(-)	I	+	am not/ 'm not ...(Tôi không phải là...)
		She, He, It, (DTs/it)		+ is not / isn't
		You, We, They,(DTsn)	+	are not / aren't
Interrogative	(?)	Am	+	I ? (Có phải tôi là...?)
		Is	+	She, He, It, (DTs/it)..... ?
		Are	+	You, We, They,(DTsn)?

II.Exercises

Ex1: Supply the correct form of the Verbs.

1. This (be) my friend , Lan .
2. She (be)..... nice ?
3. They (not be) students.
4. He (be).....fine today.
5. My brother (not be)a doctor.
6. You (be)Nga ? Yes, I (be).....
7. The children (be)in their class now.
8. They (be)..... workers ? – No, They (not be).....
9. Her name (be).....Linh.
10. How you (be) ? – We (be) fine, thanks.
11. How old you (be) ?
12. You (be)..... fine
13. This (be)..... Phong ?
14. He (not be)..... a doctor
15. They (not be)teachers.

Ex-2.

VD: I (be) am a teacher.

1. I (be) _____ fine. Thank you.
2. How old (be) _____ you? I (be) _____ eleven years old.
3. _____ (be) you a teacher? No, I(not be) _____. I'm a doctor.
4. Hoa (be) _____ a student . She (be) _____ in grade six.
5. Hoa and Tam (not be) _____ in class 6A . They (be) _____ in class 6C.
6. My father (be) _____ an engineer. He (be) _____ forty years old.
7. My sister (not be) _____ a nurse . She (be) _____ a student.
8. My brother (be) _____ ten years old . He is a student.
9. _____ (be) she a nurse? No, she (not be) _____. She is a doctor.
10. Lan's brothers (be) _____ doctors. They live in Ha Noi.

Ex-3.

VD: What (be) is your name? My name (be) is Nam

1. What (be) this? It (be) an eraser.
2. What (be) that? That is a desk.
3. Who (be) this? It's Miss Nhung.
4. Where (be) your classroom? – It's on the first floor.
5. How many students (be) there in your school? There (be) 500.
6. Which grade (be) you in? I (be) in grade 6.
7. You and I (be) in grade 7. We (be) in class 7A1.
8. Which class (be) Lan in? She (be) in 6A2.
9. How old (be) your father? He (be) eleven years old.
10. The students in my class (be) small.

Ex-3. Em hãy chuyển những câu sau sang câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn.

VD: (+) Nam is a student in my class.

(-) Nam is not/ isn't a student in my class.

(?) Is Nam a student in your class?

1. He is eleven years old.
.....//
2. She is a doctor.
.....//
3. They are students in Dong Thinh school.
.....//
4. Nam is my brother.
.....//
5. Hoa is my sister.
.....//
6. There is one door in my class.
.....//
7. There are twenty seven students in my class.
.....//
8. Her name is Linh.
.....//
9. I'm an engineer.
.....//
10. Those are his pens.
.....//

Ex4: Chuyển các câu sau sang câu phủ định và nghi vấn rồi trả lời YES hoặc NO.

1. That is a pen.

VD: That is not (isn't) a pen. // Is that a pen? – Yes, it is/ No, it isn't.

2. The book is on the table.
.....//
3. Nam and Ba are very well.
.....//
4. He is a doctor.
.....//
5. The children are good students.
.....//
6. Thu is pretty.
.....//
7. She is in her classroom.
.....//
8. They are tall.

-//
9. It is hot.
.....//
10. My name is Lan.
.....//

Ex5: Dùng từ gợi ý sau để đặt câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. My mother / be / tall.
2. What / be / his name /?
3. The children / be / fine.
4. The children / be / good students.
5. Her name / not be / Hung.
6. Where / he / be / from / ?
7. Nga / be / a new student / ?
8. This / be / my father.
9. You / be / Hoa / ?
10. How / you / be / today / ?

Ex6: Correct mistakes. Em hãy sửa lỗi trong câu sau

1. How old you are?
.....
2. I'm fiveteen years old.
.....
3. My name are Linh.
.....
4. We am fine , thank you.
.....
5. I'm Hanh and I am is fine.
.....

**CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2 - PERSONAL PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
ĐẠI TỪ NHÂN XUNG- TÍNH TỪ SỞ HỮU**

A. Grammar: (Ngữ pháp)

NGÔI		ĐTNX		TTSH
1	I	tôi	My	Của tôi
	We	chúng tôi	Our	Của chúng tôi
2.	You	bạn/ các bạn	Your	Của bạn/ các bạn
	They	họ , chúng nó	Their	Của họ/ chúng nó
3	She	cô/chi/bà ấy	Her	Của chi/cô/bà ấy
	He	anh /ông ấy	His	Của anh/ông ấy
	It	nó	Its	Của nó

1. Vị trí và chức năng của ĐTNX và TTSH

a/ ĐTNX đứng đầu câu làm Chủ Ngữ trong câu, thay thế cho D Từ riêng trong giao tiếp.

- DV : -I am a student in class 6A 1.
- **Nga** is a student in my class. **She** is twelve years old.
 - **Lan** is a student. **She** is eleven years old.
 - **Nam** is in my class. **He** is eleven years old.
 - My **mother** and **father** are inn the living room. **They** are teachers.
 - **Hoa and I** are in class 6A1. **We** live in Dong Thinh.
 - This is my **sister**. **She** is twelve ears old.

- This is **my school**. It is new.

b/ TTSH luôn đứng trước danh từ.

VD: -**My name** is Ba , I'm eleven years old.

Ttsh dt

- This is **my teacher**. **Her name** is Lan.

B. Practice

Ex1. Em hãy dùng các ĐTNX để thay thế cho tên riêng hoặc D từ trong những câu sau bằng cách tron 1 ĐTNX thích hợp trong ngoặc và điền vào ô trống.

- 1/ My name is Ba. _____ am eleven years old. (I, You, She, He)
- 2/ This is Miss Hoa . _____ is a teacher. (I, You, She, He)
- 3/ That is Mr. Hung . _____ is an engineer. (I, You, She, He)
- 4/ Mai is my classmate. _____ lives in a house in Dong Thinh. (I, You, She, He)
- 5/ This is my brother, Tuan. _____ is a student in class 6A3. (I, You, She, He)
- 6/ My sister is eight years old. _____ is a student , too. (I, You, She, He)
- 7/ My mother and father are farmers. _____ are forty. (We, You, She, They)
- 8/ My sister and I are students. _____ are in class 6A 4. (It , You, She, He)
- 9/ This is his pencil. _____ is on the table. (It , You, She, He)
- 10/ What is your name? Where do _____ live? (They, You, She, He)

Ex2. Em hãy điền vào ô trống bằng một TTSH thích hợp bằng cách tron 1 trong những phương án tron ngoặc.

- 1/ **I** am Nam and this is _____ school. (your, my, her, his)
- 2/ **Hoa** is a student and this is _____ desk. (your, my, her, his)
- 3/ Nam and Nga eleven years old . **They** live in Song Lo . This is _____ school. (your, my, their, our)
- 4/ **My sister** is fifteen. _____ name is Mai. (your, my, her, its)
- 4/ What is **her** name? _____ name is Hoa. (your, my, her, his)
- 5/ What is **your** name? _____ name is Nam. (your, my, her, his)
- 6/ **My brother** is nineteen years old. _____ name is Long. (your, my, her, his)
- 7/ **My father** is an engineer. This is _____ pen. (your, my, her, his)
- 8/ **We** are in _____ living room. (your, my, their, our)
- 9/ There four people in my family : my father is Tuan , my mother is Lien and these are my two **brothers** . _____ manes are Tung and Ba. (Their, Our, His, Your)
- 10/ How do **you** spell _____ mane? N-A- M, Nam. (your, my, her, his)

Ex3. Em hãy hoàn thành đoạn văn sau đây bằng cách dùng ĐTNX và TTSH thích hợp.

I am Na and this is _____ family: my father, my mother, my brother and me. My father is forty years old. _____ is a teacher . _____ name is Minh. My mother is thirty- five years old. _____ is a teacher, too. _____ name is Hoa. This is my brother. _____ name is Long. _____ is twelve. _____ is a student in class 7A1. Now we are _____ in our living room.

Ex4. Em hãy điền (I, we, you, she, he, it, they, my, our, your, her, his, its, their) vào ô trống thích hợp trong mỗi câu sau.

1. I'm Tom. This is _____ sister. _____ name is Maria. _____ is a doctor.
2. This is Mr. Tan and this is _____ classroom.
3. Mr. and Mrs Ha are in my house. _____ are teachers.
4. My name is Thuy, there are four people in _____ family.
5. What is this? _____ is a couch.
6. How old are _____, Linh and Lan? _____ are thirteen years old.
7. What are those? _____ are rulers.
8. Where do _____ live ? I live in Viet Nam.
9. Are you a teacher? Yes, _____ am
10. They are Nam and Tuan . _____ houses are **big**.(to/lớn)

EX5. Put a suitable personal pronoun / possessive pronouns into the blanks.

- 1..... am Thu. This is brother..... name is Hai.....is a teacher.
2. Mr. and Mrs Brown are in livingroom. are teachers. There are three 4 people in family.
3. What's this?..... is a pen.
- 4..... name is Nga. is sister. What is..... name , Lan?
- 5..... friends and I are students. are good students. And these are teachers.
6. What's ... telephone number, Lan?.....telephone number is 0398572000

Ex6: Put a suitable possessive pronouns into the blanks

1. What's your mother's name ? -name is Xuan.
2. Is.....name Mai? Yes, it's Mai.
3. He is a student and.....name is Binh.
4. They are engineers and.....names are Tuan and Hoang
5. Are those my sister's erasers? Yes. They are..... erasers.
6. Nam is here. And that'sbook.
7. Is this Hoa's pen? Yes. It is..... pen.
8. I'm a doctor..... name is Minh.
9. Lan is here and those arebags.
10. How old is Ba's father?father is forty years old.

Ex7. Complete the open dialogue.

Minh:, Hoa.

Hoa: Hi, Minh..... you?

Minh: fine, thank..... ?

Hoa: Fine.

Minh How.....you?

Hoa: eleven

Minh: What's..... ?

Hoa: It's

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3- ARTICLES – MẠO TỪ (A / AN / THE)

A. GRAMMAR

I. Mạo từ a/ an: Mạo từ được đặt trước danh từ để nói về danh từ đó.

Có 2 loại mạo từ : mạo từ bất định và mạo từ xác định. Trong bài này ta nghiên cứu mạo từ bất định A/ AN.

- a/ an được dùng trước danh từ đếm được số ít với nghĩa chung. hoặc có nghĩa là một -1
- “A” được dùng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm.

Vd: a door a doctor
a window a nurse
a teacher a student

- “AN” được dùng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm. (A.E.I.O.U= UE OAI)

VD: an apple- (quả táo) an orange (quả cam)
an eraser an umbrella (cái ô)
an ink- pot (lọ mực) an engineer

II. ARTICLE “THE”. Mạo từ xác định “THE”.

Mạo từ xác định “THE” được dùng với:

1. Các DT được nhắc lại.

VD: I have **a** pen and **a** pencil. **The** pen is short but **the** pencil is long.

2. Với những DT đã được xác định, cả người nói và người nghe đều biết.

VD: Where is your mother? She is in the kitchen.

3. Các DT chỉ vật duy nhất như:

- The earth – trái đất
- The moon - mặt trăng
- The sun - mặt trời.
- The Red river - Sông Hồng

B. PRACTICE

Ex1. Em hãy điền MỘT mạo từ thích hợp “a/an/the hoặc O ” vào ô trống.

1. Our house has _____ living room and _____ three bad rooms.
2. There is _____ LG television and _____ armchair in my living room.
3. _____ living room is big and beautiful.
4. She lives in _____ house in Ho Chi Minh City.
5. Nam has _____ eraser and two pencils.
6. There is _____ eight o'clock train every morning.
7. She brushes _____ her teeth at 6.00 every morning.
8. There are five _____ windows in my classroom.
9. It is _____ small house.
10. My father is _____ engineer .

Ex2: Put a suitable article(a / an / the or 0) where necessary.

1. This is _____ classroom. We are in _____ classroom.
2. There is _____ board on _____ wall. _____ picture of _____ uncle Ho is on _____ wall.
3. There is _____ old chair at _____ table.
4. Mr Minh is _____ engineer and _____ his friend is _____ doctor.
5. That is _____ eraser and this is _____ pen.
6. These are _____ oranges and that is _____ apple.
7. Is this _____ umbrella ?
8. I live on _____ PDP street. He lives in _____ city.
9. That is _____ Susan. She is _____ student.
10. I live in _____ house, but this isn't my _____ house.

Ex3: Put a suitable article(a / an / the or 0) where necessary.

1. This is _____ eraser and that is _____ ruler.
2. –These are _____ couches. –Are they your _____ couches?
- 3 –Is this _____ book? –No, it's _____ notebook.
- 4 Hello, I'm _____ David Clark. I'm _____ doctor.
- 5 There is _____ armchair in _____ my living room.
- 6 There are _____ three books on _____ desk.
- 7 –Is that _____ your waste basket? –No, it's _____ her waste basket.
- 8 How many _____ chairs are there in _____ the house?
9. This is _____ umbrella. It is new.
10. My sister is studying at _____ university in Ha Noi.

Ex4 : Make questions for underlined words.

1. We're very well, thanks. =>
2. I'm twelve years old. =>
3. My telephone number is 039 857 862 =>
4. My name's Nga. =>
5. We live on Nguyen Du Street.. =>
6. I live in a house. =>
7. I live at 32 Ly Tu Trong Street. =>
8. H-o-a, Hoa . =>
9. That is an eraser. =>

10. This is a book.

=>

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 04

Plural Nouns + Pronunciation DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU VÀ CÁCH PHÁT ÂM.

1. THÊM "S" vào danh từ số ít để chuyển thành số nhiều.

Thí dụ:

DTST.....	DTSN
a bee = con ong	bees (2 con ong trở lên)
a computer = máy vi tính	computers (2 máy vi tính trở lên)
a duck = con vịt	ducks (2 con vịt trở lên)
an apple = trái táo	apples (2 trái táo trở lên)
a table = cái bàn	tables (2 cái bàn trở lên)
a chair = cái ghế	chairs
A house = căn nhà	houses
a street = con đường	streets

2, THÊM "ES" vào những danh từ có tận cùng bằng CH, SH, S, X, Z.

Thí dụ:

Số ít.....	Số nhiều
a couch	couches
a fish	fishes
a class	classes
a box	boxes
a quiz	quizzes

3, Những danh từ tận cùng là Y trước "Y" là một phụ âm : ĐỔI "Y" thành "I" và THÊM "ES". Thí dụ:

A family		two families
a butterfly = 1 con bướm		two butterflies = 2 con bướm
one baby = 1 em bé		two babies = 2 em bé
one lady = 1 người phụ nữ		two ladies = 2 người phụ nữ

Lưu ý: KEY = chìa khóa, tận cùng bằng nguyên âm E và Y nên không áp dụng quy tắc này mà chỉ thêm S vào thành KEYS.

4, Những danh từ tận cùng là "O", trước "O" là một phụ âm : THÊM "ES".

Thí dụ

a potato = củ khoai tây	potatoes
a tomato = trái cà chua	tomatoes

* Lưu ý: quy tắc này có những trường hợp ngoại lệ chỉ có cách phải nhớ , thí dụ như: PIANO ->PIANOS, PHOTO ->PHOTOS...

5, Những danh từ tận cùng bằng F, FE, ĐỔI F hoặc FE thành "V"+ ES.

VD: a bookshelf -> bookshelves
a wife = 1 người vợ -> two wives

NGOÀI NHỮNG DANH TỪ THEO QUY TẮC TRÊN, CÓ NHIỀU DANH TỪ KHÔNG THEO QUY TẮC .

VD. A person = 1 người -> people
A child = đứa trẻ, đứa con -> children
A man = người, người đàn ông -> men
A woman = người đàn bà -> women
A tooth = cái răng -> teeth

A foot	= bàn chân	-> feet
A louse	= con chấy	-> lice
A goose	= con ngỗng	-> geese
A mouse	con chuột	-> mice
A sheep	= con cừu	-> sheep

6. Notice:

Số ít	Số nhiều
a. Am / is	→ Are
b. This	→ These
c. That	→ Those
d. I	→ We
e. He/ She	→ They

7. Cách đọc “S/ES”

- S /ES: - được đọc là /s/ khi từ đó có tận cùng là : **f, p, t, k**
- được đọc là /iz/ khi từ đó có tận cùng là: **ch, sh, s, x, ce, ge, z**
- được đọc là /z / khi từ đó có tận cùng là các chữ cái còn lại.

PRACTICE

Ex1. Em hãy tìm 1 từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A <u>he</u> | B <u>she</u> | C <u>we</u> | D <u>hello</u> |
| 2. A <u>mother</u> | B <u>brother</u> | C <u>morning</u> | D <u>come</u> |
| 3. A <u>their</u> | B <u>these</u> | C <u>there</u> | D <u>chair</u> |
| 4. A <u>stereo</u> | B <u>doctor</u> | C <u>window</u> | D <u>open</u> |
| 5. A <u>school</u> | B <u>bench</u> | C <u>teacher</u> | D <u>couch</u> |
| 6. A <u>stand up</u> | B <u>lamp</u> | C <u>family</u> | D <u>name</u> |
| 7. A <u>television</u> | B <u>good night</u> | C <u>five</u> | D <u>fine</u> |
| 8. A <u>students</u> | B <u>books</u> | C <u>chairs</u> | D <u>lamps</u> |
| 9. A <u>nurses</u> | B <u>tables</u> | C <u>benches</u> | D <u>classes</u> |
| 10. A <u>teachers</u> | B <u>mothers</u> | C <u>fathers</u> | D <u>streets</u> |
| 11. A <u>mother</u> | B <u>father</u> | C <u>thanks</u> | D <u>brother</u> |
| 12. A <u>door</u> | B <u>room</u> | C <u>afternoon</u> | D <u>school</u> |

Ex. Em hãy chuyển những danh từ sau sang hình thức số nhiều rồi sắp xếp chúng vào các cột phát âm thích hợp của đuôi “S/ES”

Ex : book- books, read- reads, watch- watches

books	reads	watches	
a worker.....	a door	a window.....	a clock.....
a book.....	a bag.....	a desk	a school.....
a ruler	an eraser.....	a house.....	a pen
a pencil.....	a desk	a classroom.....	a street.....
a student.....	a teacher.....	an engineer.....	a chair.....
a bookshelf.....	a doctor.....	a nurse.....	a brother.....
a couch.....	a watch.....	a bench.....	a lamp.....
A table.....	A stool.....	a telephone.....	a stereo.....
a television.....	an orange.....	a bus	a plane.....
a family.....	a city.....	a country.....	a baby.....
a car	a motorbike.....	a bike.....	a kite.....

/S/- f, p, t, k	/IZ/- ch, sh, s, x, ce, ge, z	/Z/
books	watches	reads

Ex3: Write the questions from the following answers

1 ?

I live in HCM City.

2.?

My name's David.

3.?

No. That's my classroom.

4.?

Yes. This is my pen

5.?

These are windows.

6.?

I am twelve years old.

7..... ?

H – O – A

8.....?

It is an eraser.

9..... ?

No. That is my teacher.

10.....?

They're couches.

Ex4: Put a suitable preposition

1. Stand

2. Sit

3. Come

4. I livea Street.

5. I live a house .

6. I live VN.

7. I live Le Loi Street.

8. I live 326 Tran Phu Street.

9. I live HCMC.

10. What's this English?

Ex5: Change these sentences into plural sentences

1. This is an armchair.

2. I am a student.....

3. It is a couch.

4. There is a lake near the house.....

5. What is this? It's a stereo.....

6. What is that ? It's a bookshelf.....

7. That is an eraser.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 05
QUESTION WORDS AND SOME STRUCTURES – VẤN TỪ VÀ 1 SỐ CẤU TRÚC

A. Grammar.

Một số câu hỏi thường gặp từ bài 1 đến bài 5.

1. Cách hỏi địa chỉ:

Form: Where + do + you/we/ they + live?

does + she/he/it + live ?

=> **What is + TTSH + (address?: địa chỉ)**

Ex : - Where do you live? => What is your address?

I live on Tran Phu street in Ha Noi.

- Where does she live? => What is her address?

She lives in a house in Tu Yen.

2. Cách hỏi tuổi.

Form: How old + is, are + S => What is + TTSH/SHC + age ?

Ex: -How old are you? => What is your age?

I'm twelve years old./ I'm at the age of twelve.

-How old is Lan? => What is Lan's age?

She *is* eleven years old./ She *is at the age of* eleven.

- How old is your father? => What is your father's age?

He *is* forty. => He *is at the age of* forty.

at the age of : ở độ tuổi

3. Cách hỏi- đáp về nghề nghiệp:

Form: -What + do + you/we/ they/ Lan and Ba + do?

does + she/ he/it/ Ba + do

- What is/ are + TTSH/SHC + job ?

- What is/ are + S(CN) ?

- What is + TTSH/SHC + occupation?

(job = occupation : nghề nghiệp)

Ex: What do you do ? What is your job?

What are you? What is your occupation?

- I'm a worker.

What does she do? What is her job?

What is she? What is her occupation?


- She is a teacher.

4. Hỏi- đáp về số lượng.

Form: How many + N(s) + are there + in?

=> There is/are + N(s) .

Ex: How many people are there in your family?

 There are four people in my family.

5. Cách nói có cái gì ở đâu đó.

Form : There is /are + N(s) +

S + have/ has + N(s) +.....

Ex: *There are four* people in my family . => My family *has four* people.

My classroom *has forty* students. => *There are forty* students in my classroom.

6. Hỏi – đáp về giờ:

Form: -What time is it? = What is the time?

-Could you tell me the time, please?

-Could you tell me what time it is?

• Cách nói giờ chẵn:

It's + số giờ + o'clock.

Ex: What time is it? => It's 10 o'clock.

• **Cách nói giờ hơn.**

It's + số giờ + số phút. = It's + số phút + past + số giờ.

Half : ½ = 30 phút

a quarter. ¼ = 15 phút

What is the time? // What time is it?

- It's ten thirty . = It's half past ten. = It's thirty past ten.(10 giờ 30')

- It's ten fifteen. = It's fifteen past ten. = It's a quarter past ten.(10 giờ 15')

• **Cách nói giờ kém.**

It's + số phút + to + số giờ .

Ex: What time is it?

-It's five to six.(6 giờ kém 5) : It's five fifty-five.

- It's a quarter to five.(5 giờ kém 15'): It's four forty-five

7. Cách hỏi ngày/ thứ trong tuần.

Form : What day is it ? = What day is today? (hôm nay là thứ mấy?)

It's Monday/ Friday.

8. Cách hỏi đáp về phương tiện đi lại.

Form: How + do/ does + S + go/ (travel) + to..... ?

=> S + go/goes + to by + tên phương tiện.

Ex: How do you go to school every day?

- I go to school by bicycle (bike)/ motorbike.
- How does Mr. Minh travel to work?
- He travels to work by bus.

*** Chú ý:**

a - Đi bộ có 2 cách nói:

-Go to..... on foot

-Walk (to).....

Ex: Nam goes to school **on foot** every day. = Nam **walks** to school every day.

a. Đi bằng xe đạp có 3 cách nói.

Go by bike/bicycle.

Cycleto.....

Ride one's biketo.....

Ex: I often **go** to school **by bicycle** .Tôi đi học bằng xe đạp

I often **cycle** to school./ I often **ride** my bike to school.

Tôi đạp xe đi học

c. Đi bằng ô tô có 2 cách nói.

Go by car.

Drive to.....

Ex: My father **goes** to work **by car**. Bố tôi đi làm bằng ô tô.

My father drives to work . Bố tôi lái xe đi làm.

e. Đi lại bằng máy bay có 2 cách nói.

Go/Travel by plane.

Go/ Travel by air.

Ex: How do you travel to Ho Chi Minh City?

I travel to Ho Chi Minh by **air/ plane**.

f. Đi lại bằng xe buýt có 2 cách nói.

-go/travel by bus

- take a bus to.....

Ex: My father goes/ travels to work by bus. = My father takes a bus to work.

9. Hỏi đáp về giá cả.

How much is/ are + S ?

How much do/ does + S + cost ?

What is the price of the + S ?
=> S + is/ are + số tiền + dong/ USD.....

Ex: How much is this book ? It's 3000 dong
How much does this book cost?
What is the price of this book?

10. Hỏi đáp về chiều cao.

How tall is/ are + S ? (hỏi chiều cao của người)
How tall is Lan? She 1.45 meters.
How high + is/ are + S ? => VD : How high is that tree ?
What is the height of + S ? What is the height of that tree?
(hỏi chiều cao của vật) It is 14 meters high.

11. Hỏi cân nặng :

How heavy + is / are + S ? => VD How heavy are you?
How much do/ does + weigh ? How much do you weigh ?
What is + TTS H + weight? What is your weight?
I'm 45 kilos.

12. Hỏi chiều rộng.

How wide is/ are + S ? => VD How wide is this table? It's 1 meter (wide).
What is the width of the + S? What is the width of this table?

13. Hỏi chiều dài.

How long is / are + S ? => VD : How long is the Red River?
What is the length of the + S ? What is the length of the Red River?
It about 2.500 kilometers (long).

14. Hỏi đáp về bề dày.

How thick is/ are + S ? => VD : How thick is this book?
What is the thickness of + S What is the thickness of this book?
It is two centimeters.

15. Hỏi đáp về chiều sâu.

How deep is/ are + S? => VD : How deep is this well?
What is the depth of + S ? What is the depth of this well?
It is 5 meters (deep).

16. Hỏi đáp về khoảng cách.

How far is it fromto ?
What is the distance between.....and..... ?
VD : How far is it from your house to school ?
What is the distance between your house and school? It's about two kilometers.

17. So sánh hơn với tính từ - trạng từ ngắn.

1- Tính từ ngắn – trạng từ ngắn. (Short adjs/ advs.)

Form : S + to be/ V + Short Adj / Adv - er + than + S

Examples:

Lan is **shorter** than Hoa.
Ba can run **faster** than Tu.

2- Long adjectives/ Adverbs. (Tính từ và trạng từ dài)

Form: S + to be/ V + more + Long Adj / Adv + than

Examples: - Tu is **more studious than** Nam.
- Lan can sing **more beautifully than** Hoa.

18-So sánh hơn nhất (Superlative of Superiority.)

1- Short Adjectives/ Adverbs.

-Form: S + to be/ V + the + Short Adj/ Adv - est

-Examples: - Tu is **the highest** of the three sisters.
- Tom works **the hardest** in our group.

2- Long Adjectives and Adverbs.

Form: S + to be/ V + the most + Long Adj/ Adv

Examples: - Hoa is **the most intelligent** student in our class.
- Peter plays volleyball **the most skillfully** of the group.

*Cách thêm "er and est"

1 Tính từ 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng ER, LE, OW, Y => được dùng như tính từ ngắn bằng cách thêm -ER/EST sau Tính Từ

Ex: clever(intelligent) - cleverer - cleverest
narrow - narrower - narrowest
happy - happier - happiest
pretty - prettier - prettiest

2- Một số tính từ có so sánh bất qui tắc

good	- better	- the best
bad	- worse	- the worst
much/ many	- more	- the most
little	- less	- the least
far	- farther/ further	- the farthest/ the furthest
old	- older/ elder	- the eldest/ the oldest
near	- nearer	- the nearest/ the next
late	- later/ latter	- the last/ the latest

B. Practice.

Ex -1. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi mỗi câu có thể viết theo nhiều cách khác nhau.

VD:

1. What does your father do?
=> **What is your father's job?**
=> **What is your father?**
=> **What is your father's occupation?**
2. What does your father do? =>What.....job?
3. What does she do? =>What.....?
4. What do you do? => What.....?
5. What is your sister? => What.....?
6. What is Nam's job? => What.....?
7. What is Miss Hoa's occupation? => What.....?
8. What does he do? => What is.....?
9. What is brother' occupation?
does?
=> What
10. What do Tuan and Nam do? =>What are
.....?

Ex -2 Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. How old are you? => What.....age?
2. How old is he? => What.....?
3. How old is she? => What.....?
4. How old is Nam? => What.....?
5. How old is Hoa? => What.....?
6. What is your mother's age? => How?
7. What is Mai's age? => HowMai?
8. How old is your father? => What.....?
9. How old is your sister? => What.....?
10. What is your brother's age? => How?

Ex -3. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. He is twelve years old. => He is at.....
2. Lam is fifteen years old. => Lam is fifteen.
3. My father is forty years old. => My father is.....
4. Mr. Tuan is at the age of sixty. => Mr. Tuan is old
5. My mother is thirty-five. => My mother.....
6. Nam is twelve years old. => Nam is.....
7. Mr. Tuan is at the age of 45. => Mr. Tuan.....
8. Miss Nga is at the age of nineteen. => Miss Nga.....
9. Trung is at the age of fourteen. => Trung is.....
10. Nam and Ba are eleven years old. => Nam and Ba.....

Ex-4 Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

VD: *There is* a door in my class room.

- => My classroom **has** a door.
1. There are three windows in my classroom.
=> My classroom.....
 2. There are ten desks and one table in my classroom.
=> My
 3. My classroom has one black board.
=> There
 4. My school has twenty classrooms.
=> There.....
 5. My school has five hundred students.
=> There.....
 6. I have five books in my school bag.
=> There
 7. There are four people in my family.
=> My family
 8. Does your school have twenty classrooms?
=> Are there.....
 9. Does your classroom have ten desks and five windows?
=> Are there?
 10. Are there four people in your family?
=> Does your ?

Ex -5. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. There are thirty students in my class.
=> My class.....
2. I often get up at five thirty in the morning.
=> I often get up at.....
3. Our school has 800 students.
=> There are
4. The house is beautiful.
=> It is a
5. Does Phong's school have forty classrooms?
=> Are..... ?
6. Minh often goes to school at 6.15 in the morning.
=> Minh often goes.....
7. The school is small.
=> It is a
8. Mr. Tuan is Nam's father.
=> Nam is (son: con trai)

9 Hoa is Mrs. Lai's *daughter (con gái)*.

=> Mrs. Lai is.....

10. What is your address?

=> Where do.....

11. Ba is Huong's brother.

=> Hung.....

12. Tung is Mr.Binh's son.

=> Mr.Binh.....

13. It is a school bag. The bag is big.

=> It is a.....

14. Are there five windows in her room?

=> Does

15. Mr. and Mrs. Kien have a daughter , Lan.

=> Mr. and Mrs. Kien are

16. How many students are there in your school?

=> How many students does ?

17. How many rooms are there in your house?

=> How many rooms does ?

18. How many floors does your school have?

=> How many floors ?

Ex -6. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi

1. What time is it? – It's eight o'clock.

=> What is..... ?- It's eight o'clock.

2. What time is it? – It's nine thirty.

=> Could....., please? – It's nine thirty.

3. Could you tell me what time it is?

=> What time..... ?

4. It's four fifteen.

=> It's/

5. It's half past five.

=> It's...../

6. It's four twenty- five.

=> It's

7. It's five forty- five.

=>//

8. It's eight forty.

=>/

9. Tan has lunch at eleven forty.

=> Tan...../

10. Hoa gets up at five twenty..

=> Hoa

Ex-7.Em hãy chọn một từ thích hợp trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. I'm ___ to meet you,too. (old / pleased / long /so).

2. Good morning class!

(Hi ,teacher/Good evening, teacher/Good afternoon teacher/Good morning teacher).

3. What's your name?. (It Peter / Peter /It's is Peter / Is Peter).

4. Goodbye. (Bye/Hi/Good morning/How are you?)

5. How are you?_____(I'm fine, thanks/And you/I'm twelve/And you?/I'm thanks).

6. This ___ Phong.(is/ am/ are/ a).

7. How are you?___'re fine.(I /You /He /We).

8. How ___ are you?(good/fine/old/one).

9. How old ___ Mai?(am /is / are/ be).

10. How old are you? _____(you're ten/I ten/I'm ten years old/I'm ten years)
 11. Hello, Miss Hoa. That _____Nam(am /is /are /'re).
 12. Good morning children. How are you?(I'm fine, thanks/We're fine, thanks/We are nine years old/ We're from Viet Nam).
 13. Hi! _____name is Betty.(You/ I /My/Your).
 14. Good afternoon, Mr. Brown. _____, Miss Lan(Hi /Hello/ Goodbye /Good afternoon).
 15. Hello, Peter. How are you? _____(We're fine/I'm ten/Hello Jim. This is David/I'm fine thanks. And you?)
 16. How is your teacher? She is not fine, _____(thank/ thank you/ thanks you/You thank).
 17. When you go home, you say your classmates _____(Good morning/ Good night/Good bye/ good afternoon).
 18. I am _____grade six.(on / in /at/to).
 19. She is seven _____old.(year/years/yearly/yeares)
 20. Good _____,Miss Hoa. How are you?.(bye/morning/night/hello).
 21. Two plus two equals _____(five/four/three/one).
 22. _____?My name's Hoa.(What your name?/ What is her name?/ Is your name Hoa?/What is your name?)
 23. _____your book.(Come/Sit/Open/Stand)
 24. Sit _____(in/down/on/up).
 25. How do you _____your name?(count/tell/spell/listen).
 26. _____do you live?(Where/What/How old/How).
 27. _____that your teacher? (Is/Am/Are/ Be).
 28. What is that? It's _____clock.(an/ the /a /on).
 29. This is _____eraser.(a/ on / an/ in).
 30. _____is this ? It's my friend.(Where/What/How/Who).
 31. Is this _____friend ?Yes, he's my friend.(his/her/your/my)
 32. Stand _____,please! (down/in/on/up).
 33. Where do you live?(I live on LeLoi street/I lives on LeLoi street/live on LeLoi street/lives on LeLoi street).
 34. Where do you work?(On a hospital/on hospital/in a hospital/in hospital).
 35. Is this your sister? (Yes ,it's/Yes, it is/Yes, she is/Yes, it).
 36. Where does Nam work?(Yes,in a factory/in an office/No,at school/in office).
 37. Please sit down.(Yes /Thank you /Oh,Yes / Please).
 38. What is this? (It a book/Its a book/Is a book/It's a book).
 39. This is my _____. (hello/ hi/ family /fine).
 40. We are in the _____(living room/window/table/door).
 41. There are _____in Lan's family.(dogs/people/windows/chairs).
 42. My father is _____(fouteen/ fourty/ forty /forteen).
 43. My mother is 35 _____old.(year/years/age/ages).
 44. She _____a teacher.(it / is / am/ are).
 45. _____brother is eight. (I/Me/My/He).
 46. He is a _____(doctors / engineer/ teachers/student).
 47. We _____on TranHungDao street.(adress / is/ live /four).
 48. We live _____123 LeLoi street(on/ in/ the/ at).
 49. Is this your desk? _____(This is a desk/that's my desk/yes, it is./that is a desk).
 50. _____is that? It's Nga .(Who/What/Where/ How).
-

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 06
ADJECTIVES & ORDINAL NUMBERS (1st – 30th)
S + am/ is/ are +(a, an) adjective + Noun
A. Grammar

1. Nouns.(Danh từ)

a- Đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ trong câu.

VD: Nam is a student in class 7C. He is eleven years old.

b- Đứng sau động từ TOBE: am, is, are.

VD: This is Nam . He is my friend.

2. Động từ : “Verbs” là từ chỉ hành động

- Đứng sau chủ ngữ.

VD: Nam goes to school at six o'clock in the morning.

3. Tính từ : (Adjectives)

a- Đứng sau TO BE.

VD: My school is big. It has twenty classrooms.

Phong's school is small.

b- Đứng trước danh từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ.

- This is a big school.

- That is a small window.

c. Tính từ sở hữu: my/ our / your / their / her / his/ its

d. Tính từ chỉ số lượng : much/ little/ few/ a lot of / plenty of / each/ every/ another

*** Chức năng :**

a. Bổ nghĩa cho DT: A beautiful girl

b. Đứng sau **look, feel, find, taste, smell...** và bổ nghĩa cho chủ ngữ;

VD: - He **looks** happy.

c. Đứng sau **keep /make let + O + Adj** và bổ nghĩa cho tân ngữ.

VD: - We make our **parents** happy.

B. PRACTICE

Ex1: Make Yes-No questions and answer(Đặt câu hỏi Yes- No và trả lời)

1. Her house / old / Yes. => Is her house old? Yes, it is.

2. our school / small / No

=>.....

3. our city / big / Yes

=>.....

4. The windows / old / No.

=>.....

5. The clocks / small / Yes.

=>.....

6. You / grade 7 / No

=>.....

7. Thu's school / in the city / Yes

=>.....

8. Phong's school/in the country/No

=>.....

9. Hoa's classroom / small / Yes

=>.....

10. Lan's books / old / No

=>.....

Ex2: Make questions with WHERE and WHICH and write the answers (Đặt câu hỏi với Where và Which rồi trả lời.)

1. Your school / city
=>.....
2. her house / Trang Tien Street
=>.....
3. His living room/ 1st floor.
=>.....
4. Your room / 2nd floor
=>.....
5. He / 7
=>.....
6. Lan's room / 4th floor
=>.....
7. Her brother / 12A .
=>.....
8. Nga's house / country
=>.....
9. Nam's class / 3rd floor
=>.....
10. he / class 9d
=>.....

Ex3: Rearrange these sentences (Hãy sắp xếp những từ sau thành câu có nghĩa)

1. is / the / Phong's / in / country / school.
2. classroom / small / is / Nam's .
3. has / Thu's / four floors / school.
4. How / does / floors / have / house / many / your ?
5. many / school / does / How / have / classrooms / your . ?

Ex 4. Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. This house is big. => This is
.....
2. Hoa's school is small. => It is
.....
3. Minh's living is beautiful. => It is
.....
4. Lan has a small handbag. => Lan's handbag
.....
5. They have a big breakfast . => Their breakfast
.....

Ex 5. Rewrite the sentences using TO BE + adjectives.

(Viết lại nhưng câu sau dùng TO BE + tính từ.)

1. This is a big school.
=> This school.....
2. Peter and Kevin are clever boys.
=> Peter and Kevin.....
3. Nina is a hardworking girl.
=> Nina.....
4. These are busy streets.
=> These streets.....
5. They are well-behaved children.

- => The children.....
- 6. He is a poor man.
=> He.....
- 7. They are beautiful girls.
=> They.....
- 8. These people are healthy.
=> They are.....
- 9. The man is elderly.
=> He is
- 10. The woman is young.
=> She

Ex 6. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences. (Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong ngoặc)

1. Miss. Chi is....., but she is not weak. (tall- short- strong- thin)
2. Our house is near the school. We often go to school on. (foot - leg - bike - feet)
3. The sky is..... (blue - green - yellow - pink)
4. What's..... time? - It's seven o'clock. (a - an - the - one)
5. A field is a rice (yard - garden - paddy - park)
6. There is a well Minh's house. (behind - near to - between - in front)
7. How many are there? (bookshelf - bookshels -bookshes - bookshelves)
8. Her lips aren't thin. They're..... (round - full - short - oval)

Ex 7 : Make sentences using the words given

1. children / strong =>
2. we / light =>
3. Lan / short =>
4. she / tall / ? =>
5. you / thin =>
6. he / not weak =>
7. they / fat / ? =>
8. your mother / not heavy. =>

Ex 8. Write complete sentences using opposite adj. (Viết lại câu dùng tính từ trái nghĩa).

1. Nam isn't tall . => He is
2. Thuy isn't strong . => She's
3. Lan isn't thin . => She is
4. Her nose isn't big. => It's
5. Chi's school isn't small. => It's
6. His lips aren't full. => They are.....
7. Mr. Ha isn't old . => He's
8. Her face isn't round . => It's
9. This book isn't old . => It's
10. These couches aren't new. => They are.....

Ex 9: Make questions and answers using : What color?

1. Chi's hair / black. =>
2. Hoa's eyes / brown. =>
3. Thu's shirt / blue. =>
4. Phong's pen's / yellow =>
5. Tam's shoes / white. =>

Ex 10: Rewrite these sentences , note the position of adj.

1. The woman is tall and thin. -> She is a tall and thin woman.
2. The weight lifter is strong. -> He's
3. The gymnast is light. -> She's
4. The pencil is short. -> It's

5. His eyes are brown. -> He has.....
 6. Her hair is long . -> She has
 7. Her lips are thin. -> She has
 8. His face is round. -> He has
 9. Lan's face is oval. -> Lan has
 10. The table is heavy. -> It's

Ex11. Rearrange these words into meaning full sentences.

1. planting / are / flowers / the / garden / the / in / and / school / children / trees.

 2. car / her / washing / she / is .

 3. color / your / what / hair / is ?

 4. Mai / face / oval / has / an / and / nose / small / a

 5. Thu's / long / short / hair / is / or ?

 6. in / live / house / near / park / a / a / we.

 7. travels / hue / to / he / train / by.

 8. Miss Lan / lips / full / has / white / teeth / small / and .

 9. long / is / or / short / her / hair ?

 10. like / bananas / would / they / some .

Ex- 12. Write the following numbers in English. Em hãy viết những số sau bằng chữ.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1 st | => First | 8 th | =>..... | 19 th | =>..... |
| 2 nd | =>..... | 9 th | =>..... | 21 st | =>..... |
| 3 rd | =>..... | 10 th | =>..... | 22 nd | =>..... |
| 4 th | =>..... | 11 th | =>..... | 23 rd | =>..... |
| 5 th | =>..... | 12 th | =>..... | 24 th | =>..... |
| 6 th | =>..... | 13 th | =>..... | 25 th | =>..... |
| 7 th | =>..... | 14 th | =>..... | 26 th | =>..... |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 07

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE - THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN GIẢN

A- GRAMMAR

1. Thì HTĐG với động từ TO BE(am, is, are)

Form: **I + am**...../ I am not.....
She/He/ It (DTs/it) + is / is not = isn't.....
You/We/They (DTsn) + are...../ are not = aren't.....

- Ex1: (+) **I am** twelve years old.
 (-)**I'm not** twelve years old.
 (?)**Are you** twelve years old?
 -Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

Ex2: (+) His father **is** a doctor.

(-) His father **is not/ isn't** a doctor.

(?) **Is** his father a doctor?

Yes, he is. // No, he isn't.

Ex3: (+) My mother and father **are** teachers.

(+) My mother and father **are not/ aren't** teachers.

(?) **Are** your father and mother teachers?

- Yes, they are. // No, they aren't.

2. Present Simple Tense. (Thì HTĐG với động từ thường)

a. Form: (+) **I, You, We, They, (DT sn)** + V + O
She, He, It, (DT s/ít) + V-s/es + O

(-) **I, You, We, They (DT sn)** + Do not/ Don't + V + O
She, He, It, (DTs/ít) + Does not/ Doesn't V + O

(?) **Do + I, You, We, They** + V + O ?
Does + She, He, It + V + O ?

Ex1: (+) Tom often **goes** to school at six o'clock **every morning**.

(-) Tom **doesn't** often **go** to school at six o'clock **every morning**.

(?) **Does** Tom often **go** to school at six o'clock **every morning**.

Ex2: (+) I **get** up at six o'clock every morning.

(-) I **do not /don't get** up at six o'clock every morning.

(?) **Do** you **get** up at six o'clock every morning?

Yes, I do. // No, I don't.

Ex 3: (+) They **play** games after school.

(-) They **don't play** games after school.

(?) **Do** they **play** games after school?

Yes, they do // No, they don't

b. Usage: - Diễn tả thói quen ở hiện tại.
- Diễn tả quy luật hoặc những điều luôn luôn đúng.
Ex: The sun always **rises** in the East and **sets** in the West.

c. Dấu hiệu:

- Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never...
- Everyday, every week/month/year..., on Mondays, Tuesdays,.....Sundays.
- Once/twice / three times... a week/month/year ...

d. Lưu ý:

* Quy tắc chia động từ ngôi 3 số ít :

- Tất cả các động từ đều thêm "s" ở thể (+), trừ những động từ sau thêm "ES":

+ Động từ tận cùng - O; - S; -SH; -CH; -X; -Z;

- Phụ âm + Y: Y  ies (try- tries)

❖ Cách phát âm: Với các ngôi thứ ba (3) số ít, đuôi "S" được đọc như sau:

Cách đọc	Các <u>động từ</u> có kết thúc với đuôi
/s/	F, K, P, T
/iz/	S, X, Z, CH, SH, CE, GE + ES
/z/	Không thuộc hai loại trên

B. EXERCISES.

I. Em hãy cho hình thức đúng của động từ “to be” trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau.

Ex-1.

VD: I (be) am a teacher.

11. I (be) _____ fine. Thank you.
12. How old (be) _____ you? I (be) _____ eleven years old.
13. _____ (be) you a teacher? No, I (not be) _____. I'm a doctor.
14. Hoa (be) _____ a student . She (be) _____ in grade six.
15. Hoa and Tam (not be) _____ in class 6A . They (be) _____ in class 6C.
16. My father (be) _____ an engineer. He (be) _____ forty years old.
17. My sister (not be) _____ a nurse . She (be) _____ a student.
18. My brother (be) _____ ten years old . He is a student.
19. _____ (be) she a nurse? No, she (not be) _____. She is a doctor.
20. Lan's brothers (be) _____ doctors. They live in Ha Noi.

Ex-2.

VD: What (be) is your name? My name (be) is Nam

11. What (be) _____ this? It (be) _____ an eraser.
12. What (be) _____ that? That is a desk.
13. Who (be) _____ this? It's Miss Nhung.
14. Where (be) _____ your classroom? – It's on the first floor.
15. How many students (be) _____ there in your school? There (be) _____ 500.
16. Which grade (be) _____ you in? I (be) _____ in grade 6.
17. You and I (be) _____ in grade 7. We (be) _____ in class 7A1.
18. Which class (be) _____ Lan in? She (be) _____ in 6A2.
19. How old (be) _____ your father? He (be) _____ eleven years old.
20. The students in my class (be) _____ small.

Ex-3. Em hãy cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau.

VD: Every morning Lan and Mai (get) get up at six.

1. I (go) _____ school at six-thirty every morning.
2. They (listen) _____ to music after school.
3. You (brush) _____ your teeth at five thirty.
4. My two sisters (play) _____ soccer every afternoon.
5. My mother and father (get) _____ up at five in the morning.
6. _____ you (get) _____ dressed at six five? No, I don't.
7. We (live) _____ in a house in Lap Thach.
8. Where _____ you (live) _____? I (live) _____ on Tran Phu Street.
9. I (not live) _____ in the country. I live in the city.
10. We (have) _____ breakfast at six thirty.

Ex-4. Em hãy cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau.

VD: Every morning Lan (get) gets up at six.

1. Every morning Lan (get) _____ up at six. She (have) _____ breakfast at six ten.
2. After breakfast, she (brush) _____ her teeth. She (go) _____ to school at 6.30.
3. She (have) _____ lunch at 11.30. In the afternoon , she (listen) _____ to music.
4. My brother (wash) _____ his face at 6.15. He (brush) _____ his teeth at 6.20.
5. In the evening she (watch) _____ television or (listen) _____ to music.
6. My father (go) _____ to school at 6.30. He (have) _____ 4 lessons everyday.
7. My mother (not watch) _____ TV in the evening. She (read) _____ book.
8. Lien (listen) _____ to stereo every night.
9. Ba (play) _____ games every afternoon. He (not do) _____ his homework.
10. _____ your mother (go) _____ to work at 6.00 . No, she (do not) _____.

Ex-5. Em hãy cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau.

VD: Every morning Lan and Mai (get) get up at six.

1. Nam (not have) _____ English on Monday.
2. What time _____ you (get) _____ up every morning?
3. What time _____ she (go) _____ to school? She goes to school at 6.30.
4. Every evening my father (watch) _____ television.
5. We (read) _____ every evening . We (not watch) _____ television.
6. Tom is my friend. He (play) _____ sports every afternoon.
7. We (start) _____ our lessons at 7.00 and (finish) _____ at 11.30.
8. _____ your friend (play) _____ volleyball after school ? No, he doesn't.
9. When _____ we (have) _____ Math? We (have) _____ it on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
10. What time _____ your sister (play) _____ in the afternoon?

Ex-6 Em hãy chọn đáp đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. Do you play games? No, I (do/don't).
2. Jack's brother (watch/ watches) TV everyday.
3. We have geography (on/at) Wednesday.
4. What time does Linh (finish/ finishes) her class every Friday?
5. Tuan and Hung (listen/ listens) to music after school.
6. Our children (have/ has) dinner at half past five.
7. He (don't/ doesn't) have a big breakfast every morning.
8. She goes (home/house) at a quarter past four in the afternoon.
9. (Do/Does) your father read newspaper before breakfast?
10. What do your students (do/does) after school?

Ex-7 Em hãy chuyển những câu sau sang câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn.

VD:

(+) I get up at six every morning.

=> I **don't get up** at six every morning. // **Do you get** at six every morning?

1. I brush my teeth at 6.05.
.....//.....
2. I washed my face at 6. 10.
.....//.....
3. I have breakfast at 6.15.
.....//.....
4. I go to school at six thirty.
.....//.....
5. I play game after school.
.....//.....
6. I watch television every morning.
.....//.....
7. I listen to music at every evening after school.
.....//.....
8. I go to bed at ten o'clock every night.
.....//.....
9. I have classes from seven to a quarter past eleven.
.....//.....

Ex-8. Em hãy chuyển những câu sau sang câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn.

- VD:** (+) My sister has breakfast at six thirty every morning.
(-) My sister **does not/ doesn't have** breakfast at six thirty every morning.
(?) **Does your** sister **have** breakfast at six thirty every morning ?

1. Lan eats a big breakfast .
.....//.....
2. Hoa goes to school at half past six.
.....//.....
3. Ba has lunch at half past eleven.
.....//.....
4. My brother plays volleyball in the afternoon.
.....//.....
5. My sister does her homework at half past seven in the evening.
.....
.....
6. My mother goes to bed at ten thirty.
.....//.....
7. She has Math on Friday.
.....//.....
8. Ba has English on Monday.
.....//.....
9. Tuan has classes from 7.00 to 11.15 in the morning.
.....
.....
10. My classroom has ten desks .
.....//.....

Ex-9. Em hãy chuyển những câu sau sang câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn.

- VD:** (+) My mother and father **read** book in the every evening.
(-) My mother and father **don't read** book in the every evening.
(?) **Do your** mother and father **read** book in the every evening?

1. They go to Dong Thinh secondary school.
.....//.....
2. We watch television in the evening.
.....//.....
3. Nam and Hoa listen to music after school.
.....//.....
4. You go to bed at 11.00 o'clock every night.
.....//.....
5. My students do their homework after school.
.....//.....
6. Hoa's brothers play soccer every afternoon.
.....//.....
7. They do the housework after school.
.....//.....
8. They have classes on Saturdays.
.....//.....
9. My father and mother live in a house in Dong Thinh.
.....//.....
10. They have five children.
.....//.....

Ex-10. Em hãy chuyển những câu sau sang câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn.

VD: (+) *Nam is* a student in my class.

(-) *Nam is not/ isn't* a student in *my* class.

(?) *Is Nam* a student in *your* class?

1. He is eleven years old.

.....//.....

2. She is a doctor.

.....//.....

3. They are students in Tu Yen secondary school.

.....//.....

4. Nam is my brother.

.....//.....

5. Hoa is my sister.

.....//.....

6. There s one door in my class.

.....//.....

7. There are twenty seven students in my class.

.....//.....

8. Her name is Linh.

.....//.....

9. I'm an engineer.

.....//.....

10. Those are his pens.

.....//.....

11. My father is doctor.

.....//.....

12. This is Lan's pen.

.....//.....

Ex11: Correct form of the verbs

1. Their mother (have)lunch at 11.30

2. They (go)..... to bed at 11 o'clock.

3. He (watch) television

4. Lan (not, play) sports.

5. What time you (do).....your homework?

6. We (not , go)home at 10.00

7. She (listen) to music ?

8. You (do).....the hosework?

9. How old he (be) ?

10. What your telephone number (be)..... ?

11. We (live).....in a house.

12. Their house (have)..... a big yard.

13. Nhung (live) in the country.

14. Nam's father (work)in a factory.

15. I (play) soccer in the afternoon.

6. She (eat)..... her lunch in the factory.

17. They (go) to bed at ten?

18. Nam and Ba (watch) television every Sunday.

19. My sister (listen)..... to music everyday.

20. He (brush)..... his teeth in the morning.

Ex12: Answer the questions

1. What time does your mother go home?
.....
2. What do you do in the afternoon?
.....
3. What time does your sister go to bed?
.....
4. What does your father do every morning?
.....
5. What time do classes finish?
.....
6. What time do classes start?
.....

Ex13: Put in : do / does / don't / doesn't into the blanks.

1. they play soccer after school? Yes, they
2. Nam play volleyball every afternoon? No, he
3. she go to school every morning? Yes, she
4. Nam and Ba the housework every day? No, they
5. What your mother every day? She the housework.
6. What time Hoa her homework? She her homework at 7.30 in the evening.
7. girls eat breakfast at 6 o'clock? No, they
8. Hai take a shower in the afternoon? Yes, he
9. you have classes at 7.15 ? Yes, we
10. he go to bed at 12 o'clock? No, he

Ex14: Write the third singular forms of the verbs

- take ->, finish ->, go ->
- watch ->, do ->, play ->
- brush ->, listen ->, have ->
- get ->, wash ->, start ->

Ex-15. Em hãy chọn một từ thích hợp trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. Where is your ____? It's in the country. (name/ teacher/student/ school?).
2. What's ____ name? (my/ your/ you/ I).
3. This is an _____. (ruler/ bag/ pencil/ eraser).
4. This is my dog. ____ is lovely. (he / she / it / I).
5. You and Lan ____ good friends. (am / is / are / be).
6. Is that ____ friend? (he/you/your/she).
7. Are those his books? _____ (Yes, they are my books/ Yes, they are/No, they are books/No, they aren't books)
8. Is that her ruler? _____ (It's your ruler/ No, it's her ruler/ No, it isn't/ it's hers ruler)
9. I live ____ a house. (on / in / at / to).
10. Where ____ Nam live? (do/does/ is/ are).
11. What's this? _____ (It's an eraser/It's a eraser/ It's eraser/It's an erasers).
12. Thuy lives ____ the country (on / at / in /from).
13. ____ are books. (This/That/These/It).
14. Those are _____ (bookshelves/bookshelf/ bookshelfves/ bookshelves).
15. This is my _____. (living room/living rooms/ room living/ rooms living).
16. What ____ these? They're armchairs. (is /am / are /be).
17. How old is your father? He's ____ (four/ fourty/forty/fourteen).

II. Preposition of place .Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn.

1.- At (tại) Chỉ 1 vị trí, địa điểm xác định. Địa chỉ có số nhà.

VD: - at home/ at work/ at the station/ at the air port/ at the restaurant.

- at 12 Nguyen Du Street. / at 278 Oxford Street.

2. On (ở trên) - Trên bề mặt của vật/ trên các tầng nhà./ trên cách đồng trên đường.

VD: - on the table/ on the ceiling / on the wall/

- on the first floor/ on the farm/ on the road/ on the street/ ...

- on a bus/ on a train/ on a plane/

3. In (ở trong) - Dùng để chỉ người hoặc ở trong 1 nơi nào đó như :1 ngôi nhà, xã, huyện, tỉnh, thành phố, thị trấn, đất nước, thế giới.

VD: - in the box-(trong hộp)/ in the room (trong phòng) – in the kitchen/ the garden..

- in bed (trên giường)/ in hospital (trong bệnh viện)....

- in a house/ in a town/ in a city/ in the country/ in the world.

- in the book/ in the newspaper/ in the lesson.....

4. Các giới từ chỉ Vị trí khác.

- inside bên trong

- outside bên ngoài

- near gần

- next to= by = beside bên cạnh

- above ở phía trên

- under ở dưới

- opposite đối diện

- in front of ở đằng trước

- behind ở đằng sau

- betweenand ở giữa 2 người hoặc vật

- among ở giữa nhiều người hoặc vật

- fromto từ.....đến.....

With IN: the morning, august, summer, 2006, uniform, hospital, bed, the world, debt, prison, English, the center of, the middle of, some ways, addition, Vietnam, London, ink, the past/ future, case

With ON: Monday, Saturday morning, holiday, radio, subject, foot, a farm, a chair, the beach, the phone, Christmas Day, the occasion, the south coast of, a picnic, the way to, time, a street, a floor, the right/ left, sale, the corner

With AT: 5 o'clock, first, last, present, the moment, 16 years old, the age of (15), home, school, the bus stop, the same time, a party, Mary's house, the end of, the beginning of, night, least, once, times, work

With others: for a week/ fun/ reading/ a walk - from Paris to London, from nine to five- By Nguyen Du, by shooting, by then, by the way, by far, by accident by car/ bus/ taxi/ plane - with smoke, with hands, out of date/ work/ order

ADJ+ Prep: amazed, amused, delighted at – afraid of, angry with, bad at, good at, different from, fond to, familiar with, famous for, proud of, interested in, kind to/ of, pleased with, useful for, worried about, similar to, accustomed to

VERBS + Prep: borrow from, compare with, crowd into, laugh at, look at/ after/ for/up, prepare for, participate, think of ,prefer...to, succeed.. in, take part in, take care of, tell about, take.. to about, tune into, keep in touch, consist of

NOUN + Prep: love for, habit of/ aspect of, sight of, means of, reason for, method of, pair of

B. PRACTICE

Ex1. Fill in prepositions of time “AT / IN / ON” as in the example:

... on ... Saturday	..... Friday	..... midnight
..... 9 o'clock	..... August 29 th	..... noon
..... autumn	..... 10 o'clock	..... Saturday night
..... July	..... summer	..... 1982
..... Christmas	..... winter	..... 1964
..... half past two	..... Thursday afternoon	..... Friday evening
..... 1984	..... the morning	..... April
..... September 28 th	..... the evening	..... spring
..... Monday morning	..... noon	..... Monday
..... March 25 th	..... December	..... April 2 nd
..... 1991	..... February 8 th	..... night
..... Easter	..... a quarter past six	..... June 26 th

Ex2. Fill in the blanks with “AT / IN / ON” as in the example:

1. We always go on holiday in summer.
2. My mother usually goes shopping Friday morning.
3. I always do my homework the evening.
4. The circus usually comes to our town..... spring.
5. Sophia's birthday is May 16th .
6. I usually get up seven o'clock.
7. My favorite television program begins 6:30..... the evening.
8. Sometimes it snowswinter.
9. My friend's birthday isJune.
10. Some birds and animals come out..... night.

Ex3. Fill the blanks with correct prepositions.

1. summer I play tennis..... the evening.
2. We always go the city center..... our own car.
3. I'd like to stay home tonight. Is there any thing interestingT.V?
4. John is often late school. But I never.
5. Let's listen music.....the radio.
6. I'm going New York my vacation next week. I'm going to stay..... the Park Plaza Hotel for 2 days.
7. What..... going.....the zoo this Sunday.
8. What breakfast?
9. I don't think it's much cheaper to go bus.
10. I'm looking.....chocolates.
11. She wants a sandwich and a glass lemon juic

Ex4. Fill in the blank with a preposition:

1. My house isthe bookstore and the school.
2. The market in front of the bank.
3. The post office is.....the movies theater.
4. Minh lives a beautiful housethe city.
5. Magazines and newspapers are the rack..... the middle.
6. The English books are the right.
7. A nurse takes caresick people.
8. Nam lives nextmy house.
9. Hoa's father works the farm..... the countryside.
10. The meeting will be last 7.am 5p.m

Ex5: Put a suitable preposition : in , on , at, near, behind, in front of , to the left of , to the right of ,from – to.

1. There is a hotel..... the bookstore.
- 2the house, there is a yard.
3. There are tall trees the house.
4. My house is.....the temple.
5. Our classes start 7 o'clock..... 10.15
6. We have EnglishMonday mornings.
7. He plays gamesthe afternoon.
8. I live 32 TP Street.
9. They live the village.
10. We get up.....5.30.

Ex6. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions “In - On - At”

1. Ba eats lunch school. He isthe lunch room now.
2. Which grade are you..... ?
3. The children are playing.....the park the moment.
4. Do you live the countryside orthe city? Does Chi live.....town?
5. Nam gets upseven o'clock. He does not any classes Sunday.

Ex7: Rewrite the sentences using the words given in the brackets.

1. She goes to Nguyen Du school. => What / Which school.....
2. I have a brother and a sister. => How many brothers and
3. His father works in the factory. => Where.....
4. He lives in the village. => Where.....
5. The restaurant is to the right of the hotel. => What.....
6. The museum is in front of the park. => Where.....
7. He does his homework after school. => What.....
8. She is fifteen yearsold. => How).....
9. They play soccer every afternoon. => What.....
- 10.I am in class 6A. => Which

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9 PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE- THÌ HTTD

I. Formation:

1. Affirmative.- Câu khẳng định.

S + am, is, are + V-ing

- VD: - I (read) am reading a book now.
 - Lan (listen)...is listening....to music.
 - My mother and father (watch)...are watching... TV in the living room.

2. Negative.- Câu phủ định.

S + am, is, are + not + V-ing

- VD: - I (not read) am not reading a book now.
 - Lan (not listen)...isn't listening....to music.
 - My mother and father (not watch)...aren't watching... TV in the living room.

3. Questions.- Câu hỏi.

a. Yes- No question. (Câu hỏi Yes- No) – Ta đảo TO BE lên đầu câu.

Am, Is, Are + S + V-ing ? Yes, S + am, is, are. No, S + amnot/isn't/aren't

VD: - Are you watching TV?
- Yes, I am. // No, I'm not.

b. Wh- question – Câu hỏi có vấn từ.(what, where, why, how, which, who, whose, ...)

Wh-word (vấn từ) + am, is, are + S + V-ing
--

VD: - What are you doing? => I'm playing the guitar.
- What is Ba doing? => He is listening to music.

4. Cách thêm ING vào sau động từ.

a. Hầu hết động từ ở thì HTTD ta chỉ thêm “ing”

VD: - sing -> singing
- read -> reading
- play -> playing

b. Động từ có tận cùng là 1 phụ âm, trước phụ âm là 1 nguyên âm thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm rồi thêm ING.

VD: - run -> running
- skip -> skipping

c. Động từ có tận cùng là E , trước E là phụ âm -> bỏ E + ing

VD: - skate -> skating
- take -> taking
- write -> writing
- drive -> driving
- ride -> riding

d. Động từ 2 âm tiết có tận cùng là 1 phụ âm mà có trọng âm nhấn vào âm tiết thứ 2 thì gấp đôi phụ âm + ing.

VD: - begin -> beginning bắt đầu
- refer -> referring đề cập
- prefer -> preferring thích

II . Sử dụng và cách nhận biết:

- Diễn tả 1 hành động đang diễn ra ngay tại thời điểm nói. Dùng với:

+ At the moment; At present; Now; Right now.=> bây giờ

+ Today : hôm nay

+ Look! Trông kìa!

+ Be quiet! Hãy yên lặng.

+ Listen! Lắng nghe

+ Be careful! Hãy cẩn thận.

+ Don't make noise: Đừng làm ồn

+ Hurry up ! : nhanh lên

+ Do you hear Bạn có nghe thấy không?

+ Still: vẫn

+ Keep silent Hãy yên lặng.

+ Don't talk in class ! Không nói chuyện trong lớp

+ Pay attention to ! : chú ý

+ Where + be + S ? : ai đó ở đâu....?

- VD: - Where is your mother? She(cook) **is cooking** in the kitchen.
- He is **still** doing his home work.
- Hurry up the train(come). **is coming**...

- Ex: - We (read) are reading books in the library at the moment.
- Be careful! The bus (come) is coming.

PRACTICE

I/ Give the verb in the brackets in the present continuous tense.

- 1 Be quiet ! The baby (sleep).....
2. Look ,a man (run) after a train.
3. I (do).....an exercise on the present tenses at the moment .
4. Daisy (cook).....some food in the kitchen at the moment.
5. They..... (have)in the cafeteria now .
6. He (write) a long novel at the present.
7. Look ! the bus (come).....
8. I (cook)..... dinner in the kitchen now.
9. I'm busy at the moment. I (do)..... an English course.
10. What you (eat) ? It looks awful.
11. Let's go. Everyone (wait) for us.
12. Hi, Peter. What you(watch).....? I(watch)..... a cartoon.
13. It's a lovely day. The sun (shine).....and the birds(sing).....
15. Look! The boys (not do).....their work. They (play).....

II/ Give the verb in the brackets in the present continuous OR present simple tense.

(Em hãy chiaa động từ trong ngoặc ở thì THĐG hoặc HTTD)

1. Where(be) your father now?- He (read) a newspaper.
2. What you (do) ? - I (be)a student.
3. Where ... you now? - I (go)..... to the market.
4. She is cooking and we (do)..... the housework.
5. He isn't in the room. He (play) in the garden.
6. Look! The birds (fly)
7. Listen! Mai (sing)
8. I (go)to school by bus every day, but today I (go)to school by bike.
9. Mai (brush) her teeth every morning. She (brush) her teeth now.
10. They (play) volleyball every afternoon. They (play) volleyball now.

III. Make question for the underlined part.

1. Our friends are playing in the garden.
=>.....
2. Mr. Tan is working in his room.
=>.....
3. Linh and Quang are studying in the classroom.
=>.....
4. It's ten to ten.
=>.....
5. My sister is doing her homework.
=>.....
6. He is reading in his room.
=>.....
7. The train is going to Nha Trang.
=>.....
8. Her mother is cleaning the table.
=>.....
9. His sister is a nurse.

=>.....

10. My mother works in a hospital.

=>.....

IV. Put the given words in the correct order to make a complete sentence.

1. doing / is / mother / what / your?

=>.....

2. Nam / Ba / are / what / doing / now / and?

=>.....

3. that / Ha Noi / to / going / businessman / is / now.

=>.....

4. must / you / drive / carefully / car / your

=>.....

5. roads / accidents / many / are / there / our / on.

=>.....

6. truck / is / he / driving / his.

=>.....

7. street / can't / you / into / go / that.

=>.....

8. waiting / is / who / he / for?

=>.....

9. driving / to / Quang / is / Hue.

=>.....

10. vegetables / the / market / to / taking / is / he / the.

=>.....

V. Change these sentences into progressive tense.

1. She goes to school.

=>.....

2. They watch television.

=>.....

3. I don't play soccer.

=>.....

4. You and I listen to music.

=>.....

5. He washes his face.

=>.....

6. He doesn't do the housework.

=>.....

7. Do you do your homework?

=>.....

8. Does your father travel to work by car?

=>.....

9. What do they do?

=>.....

10. Where do you go?

=>.....

VI : Correct form of the verbs in present progressive tense

1. I (watch) television now.

2. He (listen)..... to music .

3. We (not play) volley ball.

4. Nga and Hoa (not do) the housework.

5. You (read) the book?

6. Your brother (wash)..... his face?

7. What the children (do) in the yard?

8. Where Mr Minh (work) ?

9. How your father (travel) to work?

10. Hoa (not drive).....a car

11. The boys(swim)in the river at the moment.

12. It(get)..... hotter and hotter now.

13. Minh (write).....a letter to his grandmother now.

14. David (get) married next month.

15. What Peter(do).....? He (sing)an English song.

VII : Complete the questions.

1. He goes to Quang Trung school. -> What school.....
2. She goes to school by bike. -> How
3. Lan listens to music in the evening. -> When.....
4. They travel to HaNoi by train. -> How.....
5. Hai has English on Monday afternoon. -> What
6. They do their homework after school. -> What
7. I have one sister and one brother. -> How many
8. Mr. Hoang goes to work by motorbike. -> How.....
9. His father works in the factory. -> Where
10. They eat in a restaurant. -> Where.....
11. Those are rice paddies . -> What
12. She gets up at 6 o'clock. -> What time.....
13. They are playing soccer. -> What
14. She is watching television. -> What
15. We are going to school by bus. -> How.....

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10

THE PRESENT SIMPLE & THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

I. The Present Simple Tense:

1. Form:

- Affirmative: S + V(s/es).... ..
- Negative: S + do/does + not + V.....
- Interrogative: Do/Does + S + V....?

To be

- S + am/is/are.....
- S + am/is/are + not.....
- Am/Is/Are + S?

II. The Present Progressive Tense:

1. Form:

- Affirmative: S + am/is/are + V-ing.....
- Negative: S + am/is/are + not + V-ing.....
- Interrogative: Am/Is/Are + S + V-ing?

- Ex: - I am looking for the latest newspaper now.
- They are watching a sport game show at the moment.

2. Note: - Chú ý:

Một số ĐT không dùng với thì THPTD Present Progressive, mà chỉ dùng với thì HTĐG Present Simple:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. (to) know | : biết | 16. (to) notice | : chú ý |
| 2. (to) understand | : hiểu | 17. (to) look | : trông như |
| 3. (to) keep | : giữ/ tiếp tục | 18. (to) start | : bắt đầu |
| 4. (to) be | : thì, là, ở | 19. (to) begin | : bắt đầu |
| 5. (to) see | : nhìn | 20. (to) finish | : kết thúc |
| 6. (to) hear | : nghe | 21. (to) stop | : dừng |
| 7. (to) hope | : hy vọng | 22. (to) taste | : nếm |
| 8. (to) wish | : ước | 23. (to) enjoy | : thích thú |
| 9. (to) smell | : ngửi | 24. (to) love / like | : thích/ yêu |
| 10. (to) seem | : dường như | 25. (to) want | : muốn |
| 11. (to) need | : cần | 26. (to) prefer | : thích hơn |
| 12. (to) consider | : coi như là | 27. (to) fall | : ngã |
| 13. (to) expect | : trông mong | 28. (to) wonder | : phân vân |
| 14. (to) sound | : : có vẻ như | 29. (to) have to | : phải |
| 15. (to) agree | : đồng ý | 30. (to) feel | : cảm thấy |

- Ex: - We are tenth-grade students now.
- I understand the lesson at the moment.

PRACTICE

Ex1: Change these sentences into present progressive tense.

1. I wait for the train. =>.....
2. He travels to Ha Noi by train. =>.....
3. Miss Hoa walks to school. =>.....
4. They watch television. =>.....
5. Does She listen to music? =>.....
6. Do they travel to work by car? =>.....
7. Where does she go? =>.....
8. What do you do? =>.....
9. Lien doesn't play volleyball =>.....
10. They don't go to the post office by bus. =>.....

Ex2: Put the words into the right order

1. I / to school / am / by / traveling / bus.
=>.....
2. waiting for / she / her friends / is.
=>.....
3. you / what / doing / are / now.?
=>.....
4. school / are / bus / they / to / traveling / by.
=>.....
5. goes / six / work / Mr.Ha / at / to / half past.
=>.....
6. have / the / Hoa / in / breakfast / doesn't / morning
=>.....
7. do / travel / Ha Noi / How / they / to / ?
=>.....
8. are / near / and / trees / there / house / flowers / many / my .
=>.....
9. here / is / noisy / very / it .
=>.....
10. town / she / an / in / lives / apartment / in .
=>.....
11. waiting / now / train / are / a / for / we .
=>.....
12. are / car / they / driving / their / work / to .
=>.....
13. watch/ everyday / he / television / does / ?
=>.....
14. is / what / doing / she / now?
=>.....
15. do / travel / they / how / work / to / ?
=>.....

Ex3: Write the correct form tense of the verbs

1. Every morning , Linda (get).....up at 6 . She (have) breakfast at 6:10 . After breakfast , she (brush)her teeth . She (go).....to school at 6:30 . She (have)..... lunch at 11:30 at school .
- 2 . We (watch).....T.V every morning .
3. I (do)..... my homework every afternoon .
- 4 . Mai and Lan (play) games after school .
- 5 . Vy (listen)to music every night .

- 6 . Where (be)your father now ?He (read)a newspaper
- 7 . Whatyou (do)? I (be)a student .
- 8 . Whereyou (go)..... now ?
I (go).....to the market .
- 9 . She is cooking and we (do)the housework .
- 10 . He isn` t in the room . He (play).....in the garden .
- 11 . Look ! The birds (fly)
- 12 . I (go)to school by bus every day , but today I (go)..... to school by bike .
- 13 . Listen ! Mai (sing)
- 14 . They (play)volleyball every afternoon .They (play) volleyball now .
- 15 . Mai (brush)her teeth every morning . She (brush)her teeth now .
- 16 . Listen ! Lan (play)the piano .
- 17 . Mai (be)..... tired now .
- 18 . It is 6:00 p.m . Mary is at home . She (have)dinner with her family around six o` clock .
- 19 . Where is your father ? He is upstairs . He (watch)..... T.V
He always (watch) T.V at night .
- 20 . Our teacher (live)on Quang Trung street .
- 21 . Bao and Mai (do)..... the housework now .
- 22 . Whatyour mother (do).....? - She is cooking .
- 23 . Howyou (go) to school every day ?
- 24 . Nam (go)to work by car every day but today he (take) a bus .
- 25 . Whereyour father (work) ? In the hospital .
- 26 . Look ! The teacher (come)
- 27 . She is very clever . She (speak)..... 4 languages.
- 28 . Steve (smoke) 10 cigarettes a day .
- 29 . We usually (have) dinner at 7: 00
- 30 . Anne (wash).....her hair twice a week .
- 31 . Jane (teach) English to children .
- 32 . You (meet)a lot of people .
- 33 . He often (go)..... to the cinema .
- 34 . Food (cost)a lot of money .
- 35 . Listen ! Somebody (sing)
- 36 . She is tired . She (want)..... to go home now .
- 37 . How oftenyou (read) a newspaper ?
- 38 . “ Excuse me , but you (sit)in my place “- “ Oh , I am sorry “
- 39 . “ I am sorry “ I (not understand)- Please speak slowly.
- 40 . What timeshe (finish)work every day ?
- 41 . He (not usually drive)to work . He usually (walk)
- 47 . Teenagers like (listen)..... to the latest pop music .
- Good for their health .
- 50 . My family (watch)T.V every night . But now we (listen)..... to pop music .
- 51 . Yesterday Nga father (start)his new job .
- 54 . My mother (make) a dress now .
- 68 . My hair is dirty . I (wash)..... it .
- 70 . They usually (paint)..... their house blue .
- 72 . Nam (help) his father repair the radio at this time .
- 74 . Mr Robinson (watch)..... T.V every night .
- 75 . Mrs Mai (make)all her own clothes . At the moment she (make)
.....a dress for her daughter .
- 77 . Every body (wait) for the president in the hall now .

78. What time your father (go)home from work?
79. He (do) his homework every evening?
80. They (not play)..... sports from 2 o'clock to four o'clock.
81. What time classes (start).....? - They (start) at seven o'clock.
82. I (not have).....lunch at 12 o'clock.
83. My mother (take) a shower every afternoon.
84. We (read)..... books now.
85. You (brush)your teeth in the morning?
86. Listen! She (talk)..... to him.
87. Where they (go)..... now?- They (go)to the movies.
88. Don't make a noise. The baby(sleep).....
89. It (rain) so much in summer in Viet Nam.
90. The Earth (move) around the Sun.

Ex 4. Make questions for the underlined

1.? I have two brothers
2.? She goes to Nguyen Du school.
3.? He travels to work by motorbike.
4.? They play soccer in the school yard.
5.? Nam and Ba go to school at 6.30.
6.? My sister listens to music every evening.
7.? There are four books on the desk.
8.? There is one ruler on the table.
9.? Our school is in the city.
10.? We have Math and history on Monday.
11.? Nam goes to bed at 10 o'clock.
12.? He has Literature on Monday and Thursday.
13.? They play volley ball every afternoon.
14.? Nga and Lan are doing the homework now.
15.? It's six forty.
16.? Hoa watches television in the evening.
17.? There is a lake near my school.
18.? My sister is listening to music at the moment.
19.? He is fifty years old.
20.? She lives on Quang Trung Street.

Ex5: Answer the questions

1. What time/ do/ you /get up?
2. What time /do/ you/ leave /the house?
3. How/ do /you/ travel / school?
4. How /do/ your father/ go /work?
5. What/ be/ you do/ now?
6. Do/ you/ go /school / motorbike?
7. How many/ people/ be/ there / your family?
8. How many/ sisters/ do/ you/ have?
9. How many/ floors/ do/ your school/ have?
10. Does your mother work in a hospital?
.....

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11
MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS- ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIỂU.
Can , Must...

1, Các động từ khuyết thiếu :

- **Can :** Xin phép/ cho phép
- **Can not = can't** - không thể
- VD: - You can turn left. You can't turn right.
- **Must:** - phải (có tính bắt buộc)
- **Must not = mustn't** - không được
- VD: - You must stop. You mustn't go.

PRACTICE

Ex1. Complete the sentences with “can - can't - must - mustn't”:

1. This sign says: No right turn. You turn right. But you turn left or go straight ahead.
2. There is an intersection ahead. You slow down. Yougo fast.
3. There is a stop sign. I..... stop there.
4. I.....swim. I go swimming every week.
5. The traffic - lights are red. Youstop.
6. The cars go very fast. We be careful.
7. Youplay football in the street.
8. My brother.....drive a car. He's very young.
9. The students do their homework.
10. There is “No parking” sign here. You park your car here.
11. This sign says “Stop!”. We stop.
12. Our roads are dangerous places. Wehave discipline.
13. Wenot go fast.

Ex2: Make sentences using “can or must”

Eg: Ha / play games in the afternoon / do his homework in the evening.

Ha can play games in the afternoon, but he must do his homework in the evening

1. Loan / play badminton on Sundays/ do the housework first
.....
2. Ba watch television in the evening / go to bed early.
.....
3. Lan / go out in the afternoon / do her homework in the evening.
.....
4. They / go to school at 6.30 / have breakfast at six o'clock
.....
5. He / go to work at 6 o'clock / get up at 5.30
.....

Ex3: Using can /can't or must / mustn't to rewrite these sentences.

1. He watches television . =>.....
2. We do our homework =>.....
3. They don't ride their motorbike. =>.....
4. She doesn't play video games. =>.....
5. You don't go ahead. =>.....
6. You turn right. =>.....
7. Do you swim? =>.....
8. I don't drive a car. =>.....

9. Birds fly in the sky. =>.....
 10. Does Nam get up at 6.15 ? =>.....

Ex 4: Correct form of the verbs

1. He (can play)..... games.
 2. They (can drive)..... a car/
 3. We (must not park) here.
 4. She (can work) at the factory?
 5. I (can not do)..... this exercise.

Ex 5. Complete the sentences using “ Can, can’t ,must, mustn’t”

1. I..... swim, I go swimming every day.
 2. The traffic lights are red. Youstop.
 3. The car goes very fast. We be careful.
 4. You play football in the street.
 5. My brother.....drive a car because he very young.
 6. The studentsdo their homework at home.
 7. There is a “ No parking” sign here. You park your car here.
 8. This sign says “Stop”! We..... stop.
 9. Our roads are very dangerous places. We have discipline.
 10. Wenot go fast because there is an intersection ahead.
 11. This sign says “No left turn” .Weleft. We..... straight ahead or turn right.
 12. My parents aren’t at home now so I..... cook lunch.
 13. My hair is dirty I..... wash it now.
 14. Tomhelp you with your homework. Youdo it yourself.
 15. Yougo fast because there is a speed limit here.
 16. Wetalk to other students during the exam.
 18.....you help me with this work? It is very difficult.
 19. Farmers..... get up early, at four or five o’clock in the morning.
 20. Youdo all your homework before going out with your friends.

Ex 6. Write the negative sentences with MUSTN’T.

1. We / young/so/not ride a motorbike.
 => We are.....
 2. traffic light/ green/ not cross the street.
 => When the traffic.....
 3. it/ “Stop sign”/ not go straight on.
 => It.....
 4. roads/ dangerous /not ignore the road signs.
 => The roads.....
 5. intersection ahead/ not go fast.
 => There.....
 6. it “No parking” sign/ not park here.
 => It.....
 7. it /Monday/ you /not get up late.
 => It.....
 8. you/ not/talk to any one in the class when the teacher is speaking.
 => You.....
 9. you/not/walk/on the grass / the park.
 => You.....
 10. You can not go into that street because it is an one way road.

☞ You.....

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

A. Comparative: So sánh hơn.

1. Short adj/ adv : S1 + V + short adj/adv + ER + than + S2.

fast, cold, thick, lucky, happy

Ex: - John is stronger than his brother.

- This athlete runs faster than that one.

2. Long adj/ adv: S1 + V + more + long adj/adv + than + S2.

modern, patient, difficult, fluently, beautifully, ...

Ex: - This problem is more difficult than we thought.

- He speaks English more fluently than his friend.

B. Superlative: So sánh hơn nhất

1. Short adj/ adv: S + V + the + adj/adv + EST + N

Ex: Hoa is the tallest in my class.

2. Long adj/ adv: S + V + the + MOST + adj/adv + N

Ex: She is the most beautiful girl in the class.

C. So sánh ngang bằng.

Ex: Ba is as tall as Nam.

S + to be (not) + as + Adj + as + S

D – So sánh giống nhau. Comparison of similarity.

1 - The same.

a. S + to be + the same + n

EX: * My book is 2 cm thick. Lan's book is 2 cm thick, too.

- Our books are the same thickness.

* I'm 1.50 meter tall. Ba's 1.50 meter tall, too.

- I and Ba are the same height.

* I like going fishing. Ba likes going fishing ,too.

Ex: - Ba and I have the same hobbies.

c. -The same as.

Ex: - My house is the same as yours.

- Lan's hand bag is the same as mine.

d. - The same + Noun + as + O

Ex : - My house is red your house is red too.

=> My house is the same color as yours.

- You are 14 and I am 14 too.

=> You are the same age as I am/ me.

E. IRREGULAR COMPARISON

1. Tính từ / trạng từ có hình thức so sánh bất quy tắc

Adj/ Adv	Comparative	Superlative
good/well (<i>tốt</i>)	better	the best
bad/badly (<i>tồi</i>)	worse	the worst
far (<i>xa</i>)	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
little (<i>ít</i>)	less	the least
many/much (<i>hiều</i>)	more	the most

2. Tính từ/ trạng từ tận cùng là “e”+ r/ st

Ex: large larger largest
wide wider widest
nice nicer nicest

3. Tính từ tận cùng là “y”-> i +er/est

Ex:	easy	easier	easiest
	happy	happier	happiest
	pretty	prettier	prettiest

4. Tính từ/ trạng từ tận cùng là phụ âm mà trước nó là 1 nguyên âm -> gấp đôi phụ âm + er/est

Ex:	hot	hotter	hottest
	big	bigger	biggest
	thin	thinner	thinnest

B. PRACTICE 1

Ex 1: Write comparative and superlative of adjectives

- tall taller tallest
- short
- big
- small
- long
- thick
- high
- old
- good
- bad
- hot
- fat
- many
- much
- far

Ex 2: Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ đúng trong ngoặc.

- John is (*tall/ taller/the tallest*) than Bill.
- Henry is a (*good/ better/best*) footballer than Tom.
- He has bought the (*fast/faster/fastest*) car in our city.
- He is (*fat/ fatter/ the fattest*) than Mr. Brown.
- Lesson one is (*easy/ easier/ the easiest*) than lesson two.
- This is the (*difficult/ more difficult/ most difficult*) in this book.
- Mary is (*pretty/ prettier/ prettiest*) girl, but Susan is (*pretty/ prettier/ prettiest*).
- July is the (*hot/ hotter/ hottest*) month of the year.
- Bob is a (*fast/ faster/ fastest*) runner than David.
- Tom is (good-looking/ more good-looking / the most good-looking) than Peter.

Ex 3: Em hãy hoàn thành những câu sau dùng hình thức so sánh hơn của Tính Từ/ Trạng từ trong ngoặc.

Vd : This exercise on this page is(easy)...easier than ... the last one.

- His garden is (large).....ours.
- Her new hat is (pretty)..... the new one.
- He is (clever)his brother.
- This book is (heavy)..... that one.
- We have lived here (long)..... you have.
- He goes to the theater(often)..... I do.
- He works (hard)..... we do.
- They finished (quickly)..... we did.
- My sister gets to work (early)I do.
- He has (many books)..... I have.

Ex 4. Em hãy hoàn thành những câu sau dùng hình thức so sánh ngang bằng của Tính Từ/ Trạng từ trong ngoặc.

Vd : This exercise on this page is(easy)...as easy as... the last one.

1. His garden is (large)..... ours.
2. Her new hat is (pretty)the new one.
3. He is (clever)his brother.
4. This book is (heavy)..... that one.
5. We have lived here (long)..... you have.
6. He goes to the theater(often)..... I do.
7. He works (hard)we do.
8. They finished (quickly)..... we did.
9. My sister gets to work (early)..... I do.
10. My house is (beautiful) her house.

Ex-5: Em hãy hoàn thành những câu sau dùng hình thức só sánh hơn nhất của Tính Từ/ Trạng từ trong ngoặc.

VD: My house is the most beautiful in my town.

Phanxipang is the highest mountain in Viet Nam.

1. August is (cool).....in the year.
2. What is (happy).....day in your life?
3. This is (expensive) car I have ever seen.
4. What is (high) mountain in Viet Nam?
5. Who is (young) teacher in your school?
6. Mary is one of the(beautiful) girls in my class.
7. He works(hard) in my family.
8. Minh is (clever).....student in my class.
9. Nhung is (pretty)..... of the three sisters.
10. He plays (bad).....in the group.
11. His garden is (large)..... in our village.

PRACTICE 2

Ex 1: Dùng hình thức đúng của tính từ/ trạng từ trong ngoặc.

1. Mary is (pretty)..... as her sister.
2. A new house is (expensive) than an old one.
3. His job is(important)than mine.
4. Of the four ties, I like the red one(well).....
5. Nobody is (happy)..... than Miss Snow.
6. Today English is the (international)..... of languages.
7. John is much(strong).....than I thought.
8. Benches are (comfortable) than arm- chairs.
9. Bill is (good)..... than you thought.
10. Mr. Bush is the (delightful)..... person I have ever known.

Ex 2: Dùng hình thức đúng của tính từ/ trạng từ trong ngoặc.

1. The country is (quite) than the city.
2. Minh's house is.....(near) to the town center.
3. Which is (large) city in your country?
4. The math book is (thick)than history book.
5. London is (safe) than New York.
6. Who is (old) person in your family?
7. The country is(clean) than the city.
8. Who is (rich) person in the world?
9. His garden is (large) than ours.
10. Her new hat (pretty) the old one.
11. He is (clever) his brother.
12. This box is(heavy)than that one.
13. This lesson is (difficult) the last one.

14. The weather here is (cold) at home.
15. It is (happy) day of my life.
16. This is(strong) student in my class.
17. It is wonderful) place in the world.
18. It's(boring) program on TV.
19. I think New York is.....(safe) London.
20. Lan is (tall) as Nga.
21. I am not.....(tall) as Nga.
22. Orange juice is.....than coffee. (good)
23. Hanh is.....Students in the class (clever)
24. Cars are.....than motorbikes (expensive)
25. Mai is..... girl of the three sisters. (beautiful)
26. Watching TV is than reading books. (interesting)
27. Lan does her homework (well).....than Tuan does.
28. Farmer have (little) time off than workers do.
29. They produce (much).....milk this year.
30. Tuan writes his essay(badly) than Ba does.
31. His writing is (good).....in his class.
32. She is lady. She works (little).....among her friends.

Ex3: Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi sử dụng các hình thức so sánh thích hợp.

VD : My house *is bigger than* your house. => Your house *is smaller than* my house.

1. The black car is cheaper than the red car.
=> The red car is.....
2. No one in the group is taller than Trung.
=> Trung is.....
3. Do you have a cheaper refrigerator than this?
=>Is this
4. My house is the oldest house in the street.
=> No hous.....
5. Ba is shorter than Nam.
=> Nam is.....
6. Trung is the most intelligent student in our class.
=> No one in our class.....
7. This book is 5000 dong and that book is 8000 dong.
=> That book is.....
8. Hoa is 1.30 meter high, Lan is 1.35 meter high and Linh is 1. 50 meter high
=> Linh is of the three girls.
9. I have 3 books and Lan has 5 books.
=> Lan has more.....
10. Nam is taller than any students in his class.
=> Nam is

PRACTICE 3

Ex1: Em hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi sử dụng các hình thức so sánh thích hợp.

1. My homework is worse than yours.
=>Your homework is.....
2. He does the test more easily than Nga.
=>Nga.....
3. An dictionary is more expensive than an English book.
=>An English book.....

4. He behaves now worse than he used to.
=>He used to.....
5. My uncle is fatter than my father.
=>My father.....
6. Viet Nam isn't as large as the USA
=>Viet Nam.....
7. My friend cooks better than I do.
=>I
8. Hue to Ha Noi is nearer than HCM City to Ha Noi.
=> HCM City to Ha Noi

Ex 2: Em hãy hoàn thành những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi sử dụng các hình thức so sánh thích hợp.

1. Mekong river / long / Red river.
2. Eiffel Tower / tall / statue liberty
3. Nam / small / Thanh.
4. Our school / big / your school.
5. I / thirsty / you.
6. Mekong river / long / river / VN.
7. This building / tall / Ha Tinh
8. Nam / thin / his family
9. My school / big / these three schools.
10. you / short / girl / class.

Ex 3: Em hãy hoàn thành những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi sử dụng các hình thức so sánh thích hợp.

Ex: John weighs 70 kilos, so does Tom.

- => John is the same weight as Tom.
1. The book costs 20 dollars . The cassette costs 20 dollars, too.
=> The book
 - 2 My office building is three meters high. So is yours.
=>
 - 3 This paper is 8 inches wide. So is that one.
=>
 - 4 The pool is 12 feet deep. So is the lake.
=>
 - 5 This book is 400 pages thick. So is mine.
=>
 - 6 Hoa and Tim are both 13 years old.
=> Tim
 - 7 She speaks English very well, and her sister speaks well too.(as....as)
=>
 8. Hoang is 1.75 meters tall. Vinh is 1.75 meters tall, too.
=> Vinh and Hoang are.....
 - 9 He is wearing a red cap, and she wearing a red cap too.(like)
=> He is
 - 10 My birthday is 12 August. Tom's birthday is 12 August. (the same as)
=>

Ex 4. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. My sister walks to the supermarket.
-> My sister goes.....
2. There are many flowers in our garden.
-> Our garden.....

3. Does your father cycle to work?
 ->Does your father get.....
4. The garden is behind Nam's classroom.
 ->Nam's classroom.....
5. Tom drives to work every morning.
 ->Tom travels.....
6. There are four people in her family.
 ->Her family.....
7. My house is behind the hotel.
 ->The hotel.....
8. Does your class have twenty-five students ?
 ->Are.....
9. He goes to work at seven fifteen.
 ->He goes to work at a.....
 The drug store is to the right of the bakery

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13
SUGGESTIONS- CÂU ĐỀ NGHỊ
Let's .../ What about...?/Why don't we...?
GRAMMAR.

A.

Suggestions:

1. Let's + V(bare) = Let us + V(bare)..... Chúng ta hãy.....

Respond: Yes, let's . – No, let's not.....

Eg: S1: Let's go to school. Let's play soccer.

S2: Yes, let's.

2. What / How about + V-ing? Thế còn.....

Respond: Yes, (that's a) good idea.

Eg: What about going swimming in the lake? - Yes, (that's a) good idea.

How about listening to music tonight? - Yes, (that's a) good idea.

3. Why don't we + V(bare)? **Tại sao không.....?**

Respond: Yes, (that's a) good idea.

E g: Why don't we play basket ball? - Yes, (that's a) good idea.

4. I suggest + V-ing..... **Tôi đề nghị.....**

I suggest that + S + should + V.....

- > Respond: Yes, let's.

Ex: I suggest going fishing this afternoon. } Yes, let's.

= I suggest that we should go fishing this afternoon.

(Tôi đề nghị chúng ta đi câu cá vào chiều nay.)

5. Would you like to + V....? **Mời bạn.....**

Ex: Would you like to go fishing this afternoon? - Yes, I'd love to.

- I'd love to but I can't.

6. Shall we + V....?

Ex: Shall we go fishing this afternoon? - Yes, let's.

a. Các câu trúc câu này có thể được dùng để thay thế cho nhau khi viết lại câu.

Ex: Let's go swimming this afternoon.

= What about going swimming this afternoon?

= How about going swimming this afternoon?

= Why don't we go swimming this afternoon?

Yes, let's.

- = I suggest going swimming this afternoon.
- = I suggest that we should go swimming this afternoon.
- = Would you like to go swimming this afternoon?
- = Shall we go swimming this afternoon?

B. PRACTICE

Ex 1: Match the suggestions to the right situations.

Situations	Suggestions
1. I feel hungry now.	a. Let's go to the beach and have a good time there
2. I can not study It's too noisy outside.	b. What about joining the sports club?
3. We'll have three days off this weekend	c. Why don't you take some milk?
4. I like tennis. But I don't know how to play.	d. Why don't you go to the library?

Key: 1...../ 2...../ 3...../ 4.....

Ex 2: Make suggestions: Use Let's ; What about or Why don't you and the idea in the box.

**Go and see a doctor; buy her some hair clippers;
Go to the movies ; go and buy some at the store**

1. We want to make a cake. But there is no sugar left.
->
2. Minh has a toothache and he cannot eat.
->
3. We have no homework today. What should we do?
->
4. I'm going to Han's birthday party this weekend.
->

Ex 3: Em hãy viết lại những lời đề nghị sau theo 4 cách. Dùng Let's ;

What about ,Why don't you , I suggest.....,
Would you like to.....? Shall we..... ?

1. Why don't we go for a picnic on the weekend?
=> Let's?
=> What/ How about.....?
=> Would you like to?
=> Shall we..... ?
2. Let's go to work by bus.
=> Let's?
=> What/ How about..... ?
=> Would you like to ?
=> Shall we..... ?
3. I suggest collecting unused clothes.
=> Let's?
=> What/ How about..... ?
=> Would you like to ?
=> Shall we..... ?

4. Let's sing an English song together.

- => Let's
- => What/ How about..... ?
- => Would you like to
- => I suggest

5. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

- => Let's
- => What/ How about..... ?
- => Would you like to
- => Shall we..... ?

6. Why don't we go to Lan's to play video games.

- => Let's
- => What/ How about..... ?
- => Would you like to
- => I suggest

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 14
THE FUTURE TENSE
(WILL/ BE GOING TO...)
A. GRAMMAR.

I. Future Simple:

1. Form:

Khẳng định	S + will + V + (O)
Phủ định	S + will not/won't + V + (O)
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V + (O)?

2. Usage:

Diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai

3. Dấu hiệu:

- Tomorrow, soon, next week/month/year, ... next Monday, Tuesday,....., Sunday,
- Next June, July,, next December, next weekend

II. Future with “be going to”:

1. Form:

Khẳng định	S + (be) going to + V + (O)
Phủ định	S + (isn't/aren't/am not) going to + V + (O)
Nghi vấn	Are/ Is/ Am + S + going to V + (O)?

2. Usage:

Diễn đạt hành động, sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai mà có kế hoạch từ trước.

3. Dấu hiệu:

- Tomorrow, soon, next week/month/year, ... next Monday, Tuesday,....., Sunday,
- Next June, July,, next December, next weekend

*** Quyết định và dự định (Decisions and intentions)**

WILL	BE GOING TO
Ta dùng will để miêu tả một quyết định hoặc đồng ý sẽ làm chuyện gì đó ngay lúc nói.	Be going to nghĩa là ta đã quyết định rồi.
There's a postbox over there. I'll post these letters. You still haven't put those shelves up, Trevor. - OK, I'll do it tomorrow.	I'm going out. I'm going to post these letters. You still haven't put those shelves up, Trevor. - I know. I'm going to do it tomorrow.
Trevor quyết định lúc đang nói.	Trevor đã quyết định trước đó rồi.

B. PRACTICE

I. Chia động từ với will hoặc be going to

Ví dụ 1:

Vicky: Have you got a ticket for the play?
Daniel: Yes, I'm **going to see** (see) it on Thursday.

Ví dụ 2:

Harriet: The alarm's going. It's making an awful noise.
Mike: OK, I'll **switch** (switch) it off.

- Daniel: Did you buy this book?
Matthew: No, Emma did. She _____ (read) it on holiday.
- Laura: Would you like tea or coffee?
Sarah: Oh, I _____ (have) coffee, please.
- Trevor: I'm going to miss a good film on TV because I'll be out tonight.
Laura: I _____ (video) it for you, if you like.
- Rachel: I'm just going out to get a paper.
Emma: What newspaper _____ (you /buy)?

II. Hoàn tất bản tin về ngôi làng Brickfield bằng will hoặc be going to cho phù hợp

We have learned this week that the local council has plans for Westside Park in Brickfield.

The council **is going to sell** (sell) the land to a builder, Forbes and Son. The plans are all ready. (1) _____ (we / build) fifty houses,' said Mr. Forbes. In two years' time everything (2) _____ (be) finished. I'm sure people (3) _____ (like) the houses. Most of them (4) _____ (be) for young families. And we intend to take care of the environment. (5) _____ (we / not / cut) down all the trees, only a few of them. But people living near the park are angry. 'This is a terrible idea. We're all against it,' said Mrs. Mary Brent. (6) _____ (we /have) a protest march on Saturday. I expect everyone in Brickfield (7) _____ (be) there. We've reached our decision. (8) _____ (we / stop) this plan.

III. Hoàn thành các câu sau:

- A: "There's someone at the door."
B: "I(get) will get it.
- Joan thinks the Conservatives _____ (win) the next election.
- A: "I'm moving house tomorrow."
B: "I _____ (come) and help you."
- If she passes the exam, she _____ (be) very happy.
- I _____ (be) there at four o'clock, I promise.

6. A: "I'm cold."

B: "I _____ (turn) on the fire."

7. A: "She's late."

B: "Don't worry she _____ (come)."

8. The meeting _____ (take) place at 6 p.m.

9. If you eat all of that cake, you _____ (feel) sick.

10. They _____ (be) at home at 10 o'clock.

IV. Hoàn thành các câu sau:

1. I'm afraid I _____ (not / be) able to come tomorrow.

2. Because of the train strike, the meeting _____ (not / take) place at 9 o'clock.

3. A: "Go and tidy your room."

B: "I _____ (not / do) it!"

4. If it rains, we _____ (not / go) to the beach.

5. In my opinion, she _____ (not / pass) the exam.

6. A: "I'm driving to the party, would you like a lift?"

B: "Okay, I _____ (not / take) the bus, I'll come with you."

7. He _____ (not / buy) the car, if he can't afford it.

8. I've tried everything, but he _____ (not / eat).

9. According to the weather forecast, it _____ (not / snow) tomorrow.

10. A: "I'm really hungry."

B: "In that case we _____ (not / wait) for John."

V. Hoàn thành các câu sau:

1. _____ (they / come) tomorrow?

2. When _____ (you / get) back?

3. If you lose your job, what _____ (you / do)?

4. In your opinion, _____ (she / be) a good teacher?

5. What time _____ (the sun / set) today?

6. _____ (she / get) the job, do you think?

7. _____ (David / be) at home this evening?

8. What _____ (the weather / be) like tomorrow?

9. There's someone at the door, _____ (you / get) it?

10. How _____ (he / get) here?

VI. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense: present simple, present continuous or future tense with "be going to". (Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn, hoặc thì tương lai)

1. Every morning, Linda (have) _____ breakfast at 6:10. After breakfast, she (brush) _____ her teeth. She (go) _____ to school at 6:30. She (have) _____ lunch at 11:30 at school.

2. We (watch) _____ T.V every morning.

3. Where _____ you (go) _____ now? I (go) _____ to the market.

4. She is cooking and we (do) _____ the housework.

5. He isn't in the room. He (play) _____ in the garden.

6. I (go) _____ to school by bus every day, but today I (go) _____ to school by bike.

7. What _____ you (do) _____ tomorrow morning? I (help) _____ my mother.

8. Mai (brush) _____ her teeth every morning. She (brush) _____ her teeth now.

9. Listen! Lan (play) _____ the piano.

10. Let's help mom. She (clean) _____ the floor.

11. Bao and Mai (do) _____ the housework tomorrow.

12. Mrs. May (visit) _____ Nha Trang next week.

How long _____ she (stay) _____ in Nha Trang?

PHẦN 2 - CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ VỀ BÀI TẬP

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1 – NGŨ ÂM:

Mét sè mẾu tù c- b¶n:

* 'C' cã thÓ ph, t ©m b»ng nhiÒu c, ch kh, c nhau /s/ /k/ /t/ / /t/ /

1. Khi @-íc theo sau bëi e, i hoÆc y c thườg @-íc @ác lự /s/ giềng nh- trong tã sing

Cent race face city recycle cell
rice center

2. Khi C theo sau ngoai c, c tã tr^{an} th^x @-íc ph, t ©m lự /k/ nh- trong tã cook

Coat cat come came computer

3. MẾu tù C c¶n @-íc ph, t ©m lự /t/ / nh- trong tã she

Ocean special social
official delicious musician

Ex:

- a. space b. musician c. center d. importance
- a. cartoon b. carry c. face d. coin
- a. decision b. conservation c. replace d. concert
- a. receive b. certain c. guidance d. expectt
- a. coming b. ocean c. contrary d. obstacles
- a. course b. special c. facial d. social
- a. satisfactory b. prospectt c. encounter d. voice
- a. choice b. recent c. company d. conceal
- a. principal b. colorful c. collection d. collect
- a. clean b. once c. communicate d. commerce

* 'g' cã thÓ ph, t ©m b»ng nhiÒu c, ch kh, c nhau

1. Khi @-íc theo sau bëi e, i hoÆc y G th-êng @-íc @ác lự /d/ giềng nh- trong tã jump

Ngoai le : get tiger gear gift hamburger

2. Khi G theo sau ngoai c, c tã tr^{an} th^x @-íc ph, t ©m lự /g/ nh- trong tã go

Game good guest
figure drug gone

3. G trong ng @-íc ph, t ©m la // cã nghĩa lự g c©m

Sing running song singer

Ex:

- a. general b. dangerous c. game c. engineer
- a. original b. hungry c. guide d. grocery
- a. energy b. gift c. biology d. agency
- a. glacier b. glad c. given d. average
- a. goal b. god c. grow d. language
- a. collage b. gray c. greeting d. grape
- a. change b. geography c. again d. age
- a. generater b. grandparents c. greeting d. gravity
- a. gyroscope b. safeguard c. engine d. gesture
- a. carriage b. drug c. ginger d. edge

* 'T' được phát âm theo các cách dưới đây :

1. th-êng @-íc ph, t ©m lự /t/ nh- trong tã

Teacher ten tell tone
take computer untill

2. T tr-íc u th-êng @-íc ph, t ©m la /t/ /

Picture - mixture - adventure - future - statue

3. T cβn @-îc ph₂ t @m lμ /j/

Notion	information	option
calculation	essential	potential

Ex:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. t echnology | t eam | equa t ion |
| 2. t able | pic t ure | punct t ual |
| 3. t emperature | t est | nat t ural |
| 4. mix t ure | litera t ure | t our |
| 5. advent t ure | fort t unate | applica t ion |

* 'TH' th-êng @-îc ph₂ t @m lμ /ð/ /θ/

1. /θ/ cã thÓ @ong @Çu tã gi-à tã hay cuèi tã

2. /θ/ chð d'ng danh tã cãa mét tnh tã

wide (adj)	width
long (adj)	length
strong (adj)	strength

3. /θ/ chð sè thø tù: fouth thirteen fortith

4. /ð/ cã thÓ @ong @Çu tã gi-à tã hay cuèi tã that; then; although; mother

Ex:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. a. theme | b. then | c. three | d. tenth |
| 2. a. death | b. bath | c. thus | d. truth |
| 3. a. mouth | b. northern | c. south | d. north |
| 4. a. toothache | b. another | c. feather | d. clothing |
| 5. a. that | b. they | c. then | d. throw |
| 6. a. sixth | b. three | c. the | d. wealth |
| 7. a. smooth | b. think | c. thick | d. Thursday |

* 'CH' thường được phát âm theo các cách dưới đây

1. th-êng @-îc @ác b»ng nhiều @m kh₂ c nhau nh-ng phæ biÕn nhËt vËn lμ @m /t/ /nh- trong tã chair

Cheep	choose	chicken	chat
change	children	watch catch	teach much

2. Ch cβn @-îc ph₂ t @m lμ /k/ nh- trong tã key

Christmas	school	chemistry	chorus	monarch
echo	mechanic	chaos	orchestra	

3. Ch cβn @-îc ph₂ t @m lμ /j/ giềng nh- tã she

Machine	chef	chute
mustache	parachute	

Ex:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. ch in | b. stomach ch ache | c. ach ing | d. ch rome |
| 2. a. approach | b. broch ch ure | c. purch ch ase | d. ach ch ieve |
| 3. a. ch o | b. ch ange | c. ch eck | d. catch ch |
| 4. a. porch | b. ch imney | c. ditch ch | d. parach ch ute |
| 5. a. ch ocolate | b. ch emistry | c. speech ch | d. lunch ch |
| 6. a. ch eque | b. sch eme | c. ch ina | d. ch ess |
| 7. a. ch ristmas | b. monarch ch | c. ch emical | d. mach ch ine |
| 8. a. ch aracter | b. ch allenge | c. ch in | d. ch ease |
| 9. a. wat ch | b. catch ch | c. ch ief | d. ch aos |
| 10. a. ch arity | b. ch arming | c. ch rist | d. church ch |

* 'DO' 1. cã thÓ ph₂ t @m lμ /v/.

Good	wood	wool	book
Took	foot	look	cook

2. cβn @-îc ph₂ t @m lư /u:/

Pool mood noon school
Too boot moon choose

3. Cβn @-îc ph₂ t @m lư /ʌ/

Blood flood

4. Cβn @-îc ph₂ t @m lư /o:/

Door floor

Ex:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>f</u> loor | B. <u>d</u> oor | C. <u>m</u> ore | D. <u>t</u> oo |
| 2. A. <u>p</u> oor | B. <u>d</u> oor | C. <u>m</u> ore | D. <u>s</u> aw |
| 3. A. <u>d</u> oor | B. <u>f</u> loor | C. <u>m</u> ore | D. <u>d</u> og |
| 4. A. <u>g</u> ood | B. <u>f</u> ood | C. <u>t</u> ook | D. <u>f</u> oot |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> ood | B. <u>b</u> ook | C. <u>b</u> oot | D. <u>f</u> oot |
| 6. A. <u>m</u> oon | B. <u>t</u> ooth | C. <u>s</u> oon | D. <u>g</u> ood |
| 7. A. bamb <u>oo</u> | B. aftern <u>oo</u> n | C. <u>s</u> oon | D. <u>t</u> ook |
| 8. A. <u>p</u> oor | B. <u>f</u> ootball | C. <u>p</u> ool | D. neighbor <u>oo</u> d |

* Quy t³/4c ph₂ t @m @u<i>s vu ed

1. Quy t³/4c ph₂ t @m @u<i>'S'

a. n^hu t^h c^h t^h c^h i^hng lư : **k,p,t,gh,ph,ft**x s @-îc ph₂ t @m la /s/

b. n^hu t^h c^h t^h c^h i^hng lư : **sh,ch,x,ss,ce,ge,z** th^x S @-îc ph₂ t @m lư /iz/

c. n^hu @éng t^h lư c₂ c @m cβn l¹i th^x S @-îc ph₂ t @m lư /z/

Chú ý: **say/sei; says/sez; said/sed/**

2. Quy t³/4c ph₂ t @m @u<i>'ed'

a. n^hu t^h c^h t^h c^h i^hng lư : **k,p,gh,ph,ce,ge,ss,ch,sh,x,z** th^x ed -> /t/

b. n^hu t^h c^h t^h c^h i^hng lư : **t,d** th^x ed -> /id/

c. n^hu t^h c^h t^h c^h i^hng lư @m cβn l¹i th^x ed -> /d/

Chú ý: **các từ sau có đuôi ED được phát âm là /id/** : naked(trần truồng); crooked (cong); ragged(nhàu,cũ); wretched(khôn khổ); rugged(ghồ ghề); learned(uyên bác); deservedly(xúng đáng); supposedly; allededly(cho là); markedly(một cách rõ ràng)

Ex:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>need</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>work</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>stop</u> <u>ped</u> | d. <u>book</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 2. a. <u>need</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>afford</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>advanc</u> <u>ed</u> | d. <u>invent</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 3. a. <u>astonish</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>tour</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>rub</u> <u>bed</u> | d. <u>er</u> <u>as</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 4. a. <u>dispos</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>satisf</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>miss</u> <u>ed</u> | d. <u>tim</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 5. a. <u>ask</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>advise</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>work</u> <u>ed</u> | d. <u>promis</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 6. a. <u>moan</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>presid</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>view</u> <u>ed</u> | d. <u>rob</u> <u>bed</u> |
| 7. a. <u>wash</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>match</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>intend</u> <u>ed</u> | d. <u>walk</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 8. a. <u>lik</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>wrapp</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>travel</u> <u>ed</u> | d. <u>work</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 9. a. <u>stop</u> <u>ped</u> | b. <u>add</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>produc</u> <u>ed</u> | d. <u>work</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 10. a. <u>hop</u> <u>ed</u> | b. <u>annoy</u> <u>ed</u> | c. <u>prefer</u> <u>ed</u> | d. <u>play</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 11. a. <u>map</u> <u>s</u> | b. <u>cat</u> <u>s</u> | c. <u>ook</u> <u>s</u> | d. <u>day</u> <u>s</u> |
| 12. a. <u>wish</u> <u>es</u> | b. <u>calculat</u> <u>es</u> | c. <u>match</u> <u>es</u> | d. <u>miss</u> <u>es</u> |
| 13. a. <u>box</u> <u>es</u> | b. <u>com</u> <u>es</u> | c. <u>go</u> <u>es</u> | d. <u>live</u> <u>s</u> |
| 14. a. <u>room</u> <u>s</u> | b. <u>pen</u> <u>s</u> | c. <u>claug</u> <u>h</u> <u>s</u> | d. <u>hair</u> <u>s</u> |
| 15. a. <u>massag</u> <u>es</u> | b. <u>wash</u> <u>es</u> | c. <u>mix</u> <u>es</u> | d. <u>bathe</u> <u>s</u> |
| 16. A. <u>danc</u> <u>ed</u> | B. <u>explai</u> <u>ned</u> | C. <u>gain</u> <u>ed</u> | D. <u>iron</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 17. A. <u>ask</u> <u>ed</u> | B. <u>ach</u> <u>ed</u> | C. <u>depend</u> <u>ed</u> | D. <u>stamp</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 18. A. <u>hand</u> <u>ed</u> | B. <u>hop</u> <u>ed</u> | C. <u>lik</u> <u>ed</u> | D. <u>shopp</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 19. A. <u>live</u> <u>d</u> | B. <u>love</u> <u>d</u> | C. <u>join</u> <u>ed</u> | D. <u>look</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 20. A. <u>measur</u> <u>ed</u> | B. <u>offer</u> <u>ed</u> | C. <u>miss</u> <u>ed</u> | D. <u>manag</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 21. A. <u>mind</u> <u>ed</u> | B. <u>post</u> <u>ed</u> | C. <u>paint</u> <u>ed</u> | D. <u>pass</u> <u>ed</u> |

22. A. phoned B. planned C. played D. practiced
 23. A. pulled B. pushed C. preferred D. raised
 24. A. wanted B. practiced C. naked D. needed

*** SỰ THAY ĐỔI NGUYÊN ÂM PHỤ THUỘC VÀO TỪ LOẠI:**

/ ei /	/ æ /
- <u>N</u> ation (n) - <u>N</u> ature (n) - <u>H</u> umane (adj) - <u>bat</u> he (v)	- <u>n</u> ational (adj) - <u>n</u> atural (adj) - <u>h</u> umanity (n) - <u>bat</u> h (n)
/ ai /	/ I /
- <u>dec</u> ide - <u>sign</u> - <u>res</u> ign - <u>rev</u> ise - <u>ch</u> ild - <u>cr</u> ime - <u>l</u> ively	- <u>dec</u> ision (n) - <u>sign</u> ature (n) - <u>res</u> ignation (n) - <u>rev</u> ision (n) - <u>ch</u> ildren (n) - <u>cr</u> iminal (adj) - <u>live</u>
/ i: /	/ e /
- <u>plea</u> se (v) - <u>mea</u> n (v) - <u>rea</u> d (v) - <u>breath</u> e (v) - <u>clea</u> n (v)	- <u>plea</u> sure (n) - <u>mea</u> nt (p.p) - <u>rea</u> d (p.p) - <u>breath</u> (n) - <u>clea</u> nse (n)
/ ju: /	/ ʌ /
- <u>intro</u> duce (v) - <u>red</u> uce (v) - <u>pro</u> duce (v) - <u>cons</u> ume (v) - <u>res</u> ume (v)	- <u>intro</u> duction (n) - <u>red</u> uction (n) - <u>pro</u> duction (n) - <u>cons</u> umption (n) - <u>res</u> umption (n)

***MỘT SỐ PHỤ ÂM CÂM:**

B 1. âm sau m : **lamb climb dumb numb tomb**

2. âm trước t : **debt (nợ) doubt (sự nghi ngờ)**

C 1. âm trước k : **black duck**

2. âm sau s : **science scissors**

D âm ở các từ sau : **handsome handkerchief Wednesday grandmother**

G âm trước n : **sign design signature**

H 1. âm với những từ bắt đầu bằng “WH” **What, Wham, Whip, Whiz, When, Where, Whether, Why**

2. âm với những từ được dùng với mạo từ “an” **Hour, Honest (lương thiện), Honour (danh dự, danh giá), Heir (người thừa kế)**

K âm trước n : **Knife, Knee, Know, Knock, Knowledge**

W âm ở những từ trước “r” : **Wrap, Wreck, Wrench, Write, Wrong** và những từ **Who, Whose, Whom**

Ex:

- 1 a. hour b. half c. home d. high
 2 a. bomb b. climb c. table d. comb
 3 a. honest b. honey c. homeless d. hilarious
 4. a. lamb b. doubt c. both d. debt
 5 a. hour b. hear c. hit d. hat

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 6 a. h old | b. lam b | c. h urn | d. h ite |
| 7 a. h onor | b. h imself | c. h ear | d. h oney |
| 8 a. w in | b. w ind | c. w rong | d. w et |
| 9 a. design | b. g oose | c. g oal | d. g ain |
| 10 a. k nife | b. k nit | c. k now | d. k ey |
| 11 a. s ays | b. s aviour | c. f ade | d. w ave |

* **Cách phát âm một số âm tiết**

I. Phân biệt /ɜ:/ và /ə/

Phát âm là /ə/ trong các nhóm từ sau:

1. **ar** : particular
2. **er**: teacher , worker
3. **or**: doctor, sailor
4. **ure**: temperature, literature
5. **e,a,o**: silent, open, balance, national, compare, control

Phát âm là /ɜ:/ trong các nhóm từ sau

1. **ir** : shirt, girl, bird, skirt
2. **er**(đứng trước phụ âm): err, serve
3. **or**(đi sau w): world
4. **ur**: nurse, burn, surgery, Thursday
5. **ear**: learn, earth, heard

II. Phân biệt /æ/ và /e/

Phát âm là /æ/ trong các nhóm từ sau:

6. với những từ có một âm tiết có tận cùng bằng một hay nhiều phụ âm: bad, hang, fan, map
7. với các từ đặc biệt: have, laugh. Aunt

Phát âm là /e/ với những từ có ANY: many, any, anything và những từ có e: send, met, let..

III. Phân biệt /v/ và /u:/

Phát âm là /v/ trong các nhóm từ sau:

1. **oo** (có phụ âm): good, book, look, cook, foot, wood
2. **u** (với 1 hay 2 phụ âm): bush, full, put
3. **ould**: could, should, would

Phát âm là /u:/ trong các nhóm từ sau:

1. tận cùng bằng **EW** : crew, screw, flew
2. **ui** : bruise, fruit, juice, bruit

IV. Phân biệt /i/ và /i:/

Phát âm là /i/ trong các nhóm từ sau

1. I + phụ âm: big, thick, thin
2. trong các tiếp đầu ngữ: (**be-de-re-ex-pre**): become, behave, decide, return, exchange, predict, report
3. các tiếp vị ngữ: (**age-ate-y-ly-ive**): passage, temperate, happy, expensive, carefully

Phát âm là /i:/ trong các nhóm từ sau

1. **ea**: sea, seat, teach(ngoại lệ: great, break, pleasure)
2. **ee**: bee, beat, tree, green
3. **e**: be, she, we
4. **e-e**: evening, complete, ese: VietNameese..
5. **ie-ei**: believe, receive, relieve

V. Phân biệt /o/ và /o:/

Phát âm là /o/ trong các nhóm từ sau

1. với những từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một phụ âm: dog, pot, hot
2. Trong âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của từ nhiều âm tiết: doctor, modern, voluntary

Phát âm là /o:/ trong các nhóm từ sau

1. với từ một âm tiết có tận cùng là (**all**): call, tall, ball, small

2. với từ có **au**: author, august, audience, daughter
3. với từ có **aw**: law, draw, awful, lawn
4. với từ có **wa**: wall, water, warm
5. với nhóm từ có(**os-or-oar-our**): cross, cost, loss, for, port, report, short, board, four, course

VI. Phân biệt /a:/ và /ʌ/:

Phát âm là / a: / trong các nhóm từ sau

1. nhóm **AR** trong những từ một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng R hay R+phụ âm: car, cart, bark, lark, charm
2. từ đặc biệt: calm, father, heart, clerk

Phát âm là /ʌ/ trong các nhóm từ sau:

1. nhóm (**o-e**): love, come, glove, dove, above
2. những từ đặc biệt : blood, flood, nothing
3. những từ có chữ (**u**) trong (**ug-uck-ust-un-um-ung**): rug, drug, duck, must, dust, unhappy, uneasy, unable, umbrella, lungs

PRACTICE

1. A. <u>few</u>	B. <u>new</u>	C. <u>sew</u>	D. <u>nephew</u>
2. A. <u>closed</u>	B. <u>practised</u>	C. <u>asked</u>	D. <u>stopped</u>
3. A. <u>gift</u>	B. <u>my</u>	C. <u>arrive</u>	D. <u>tired</u>
4. A. <u>tables</u>	B. <u>noses</u>	C. <u>boxes</u>	D. <u>changes</u>
5. A. <u>son</u>	B. <u>sugar</u>	C. <u>soup</u>	D. <u>sing</u>
6. A. <u>brushed</u>	B. <u>touched</u>	C. <u>laughed</u>	D. <u>needed</u>
7. A. <u>waste</u>	B. <u>wash</u>	C. <u>wall</u>	D. <u>walk</u>
8. A. <u>bread</u>	B. <u>meat</u>	C. <u>head</u>	D. <u>ready</u>
9. A. <u>rulers</u>	B. <u>tents</u>	C. <u>stamps</u>	D. <u>books</u>
10. A. <u>watches</u>	B. <u>dishes</u>	C. <u>clothes</u>	D. <u>classes</u>
11. A. <u>house</u>	B. <u>home</u>	C. <u>hour</u>	D. <u>hotel</u>
12. A. <u>christmas</u>	B. <u>architect</u>	C. <u>lunch</u>	D. <u>school</u>
13. A. <u>thought</u>	B. <u>think</u>	C. <u>with</u>	D. <u>tooth</u>
14. A. <u>money</u>	B. <u>love</u>	C. <u>brother</u>	D. <u>move</u>
15. A. <u>chopstick</u>	B. <u>touch</u>	C. <u>catch</u>	D. <u>stomach</u>
16. A. <u>weight</u>	B. <u>height</u>	C. <u>weigh</u>	D. <u>eight</u>
17. A. <u>so</u>	B. <u>show</u>	C. <u>who</u>	D. <u>though</u>
18. A. <u>feet</u>	B. <u>meet</u>	C. <u>knee</u>	D. <u>deer</u>
19. A. <u>door</u>	B. <u>zoo</u>	C. <u>fool</u>	D. <u>soon</u>
20. A. <u>find</u>	B. <u>bite</u>	C. <u>since</u>	D. <u>drive</u>
21. A. <u>this</u>	B. <u>that</u>	C. <u>think</u>	D. <u>them</u>
22. A. <u>worked</u>	B. <u>cleaned</u>	C. <u>watched</u>	D. <u>stopped</u>
23. A. <u>what</u>	B. <u>who</u>	C. <u>where</u>	D. <u>when</u>
24. A. <u>study</u>	B. <u>stupid</u>	C. <u>student</u>	D. <u>studio</u>
25. A. <u>make</u>	B. <u>late</u>	C. <u>ate</u>	D. <u>map</u>
26. A. <u>improved</u>	B. <u>returned</u>	C. <u>arrived</u>	D. <u>stopped</u>
27. A. <u>nervous</u>	B. <u>scout</u>	C. <u>household</u>	D. <u>mouse</u>
28. A. <u>favorite</u>	B. <u>find</u>	C. <u>outside</u>	D. <u>library</u>
29. A. <u>last</u>	B. <u>taste</u>	C. <u>fast</u>	D. <u>task</u>
30. A. <u>future</u>	B. <u>summer</u>	C. <u>number</u>	D. <u>drummer</u>

31. A. <u>time</u>	B. <u>kind</u>	C. <u>bid</u>	D. <u>nice</u>
32. A. <u>hard</u>	B. <u>carry</u>	C. <u>card</u>	D. <u>yard</u>
33. A. <u>my</u>	B. <u>baby</u>	C. <u>spy</u>	D. <u>cry</u>
34. A. <u>well</u>	B. <u>get</u>	C. <u>send</u>	D. <u>pretty</u>
35. A. <u>weather</u>	B. <u>ready</u>	C. <u>mean</u>	D. <u>head</u>
36. A. <u>early</u>	B. <u>beat</u>	C. <u>realize</u>	D. <u>reader</u>
37. A. <u>holiday</u>	B. <u>lazy</u>	C. <u>take</u>	D. <u>vacation</u>
38. A. <u>coop</u>	B. <u>door</u>	C. <u>food</u>	D. <u>boot</u>
39. A. <u>nervous</u>	B. <u>scout</u>	C. <u>household</u>	D. <u>mouse</u>
40. A. <u>buffalo</u>	B. <u>public</u>	C. <u>volunteer</u>	D. <u>fun</u>
41. A. <u>album</u>	B. <u>used</u>	C. <u>amusement</u>	D. <u>scuba-diving</u>
42. A. <u>minority</u>	B. <u>gramophone</u>	C. <u>robbery</u>	D. <u>monument</u>
43. A. <u>ancient</u>	B. <u>arcade</u>	C. <u>contest</u>	D. <u>coral</u>
44. A. <u>invention</u>	B. <u>depend</u>	C. <u>resort</u>	D. <u>defeat</u>
45. A. <u>attraction</u>	B. <u>battle</u>	C. <u>veteran</u>	D. <u>character</u>
46. A. <u>when</u>	B. <u>where</u>	C. <u>who</u>	D. <u>why</u>
47. A. <u>celebration</u>	B. <u>collection</u>	C. <u>education</u>	D. <u>question</u>
48. A. <u>fly</u>	B. <u>busy</u>	C. <u>history</u>	D. <u>family</u>
49. A. <u>everything</u>	B. <u>pretty</u>	C. <u>rest</u>	D. <u>fresh</u>
50. A. <u>math</u>	B. <u>language</u>	C. <u>any</u>	D. <u>can</u>
51. A. <u>heard</u>	B. <u>early</u>	C. <u>learn</u>	D. <u>near</u>
52. A. <u>loved</u>	B. <u>listened</u>	C. <u>decided</u>	D. <u>enjoyed</u>
53. A. <u>languages</u>	B. <u>goes</u>	C. <u>watches</u>	D. <u>dresses</u>
54. A. <u>architect</u>	B. <u>chicken</u>	C. <u>change</u>	D. <u>kitchen</u>
55. A. <u>face</u>	B. <u>sad</u>	C. <u>bad</u>	D. <u>has</u>
56. A. <u>means</u>	B. <u>novels</u>	C. <u>physics</u>	D. <u>friends</u>
57. A. <u>bus</u>	B. <u>busy</u>	C. <u>unhappy</u>	D. <u>cut</u>
58. A. <u>pretty</u>	B. <u>everything</u>	C. <u>rest</u>	D. <u>friend</u>
59. A. <u>party</u>	B. <u>apartment</u>	C. <u>far</u>	D. <u>practice</u>
60. A. <u>stay</u>	B. <u>late</u>	C. <u>back</u>	D. <u>date</u>
61. A. <u>parents</u>	B. <u>means</u>	C. <u>classmates</u>	D. <u>streets</u>
62. A. <u>looked</u>	B. <u>stopped</u>	C. <u>coughed</u>	D. <u>moved</u>
63. A. <u>sea</u>	B. <u>shore</u>	C. <u>sand</u>	D. <u>sun</u>
64. A. <u>warm</u>	B. <u>care</u>	C. <u>share</u>	D. <u>prepare</u>
65. A. <u>window</u>	B. <u>mind</u>	C. <u>find</u>	D. <u>tiely</u>
66. A. <u>foot</u>	B. <u>food</u>	C. <u>good</u>	D. <u>took</u>
67. A. <u>talked</u>	B. <u>visited</u>	C. <u>rented</u>	D. <u>fitted</u>
68. A. <u>help</u>	B. <u>friend</u>	C. <u>send</u>	D. <u>fewer</u>
69. A. <u>stamp</u>	B. <u>sew</u>	C. <u>opposite</u>	D. <u>bookstore</u>
70. A. <u>milk</u>	B. <u>library</u>	C. <u>dinner</u>	D. <u>polish</u>
71. A. <u>pork</u>	B. <u>go</u>	C. <u>hold</u>	D. <u>cold</u>
72. A. <u>family</u>	B. <u>can</u>	C. <u>party</u>	D. <u>graduate</u>
73. A. <u>high</u>	B. <u>advice</u>	C. <u>guide</u>	D. <u>river</u>
74. A. <u>pleasure</u>	B. <u>please</u>	C. <u>easy</u>	D. <u>leave</u>

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2 – TRỌNG ÂM

Stress - Qui tắc ®, nh dấu trăng ®m

1- §éng tã 2 ®m tiã trãng ®m r-i vuo ®m tiã thã 2 khi ®m tiã thã 2 lụ:

- 1 n/®m dui .

Ex: refer ; begin

- 1 n/®m ®«i.

Ex: arrive, correct

*Khi ®m tiã thã 2 có chứa âm /æv/ thã trãng ®m r-i vuo ®m tiã 1.

Ex: borrow , follow

2- Danh tã 2 ®m tiã.

a. trãng ®m r-i vuo ®m tiã thã 1 (ngoại trừ từ “hotel”)

Ex: carrot

people

cabbage

onion

b. trãng ®m r-i vuo ®m tiã thã 2 khi ®m tiã thã 2 lụ:

- 1 nguyⁿ ®m dui.

Ex: between

- 1 nguyⁿ ®m ®«i.

Ex: armchair , behind

3- Danh tã 3 ®m tiã.

a- Trãng ®m r-i vuo ®m tiã thã 2 khi:

- ®m tiã thã 3 lụ nguyⁿ ®m ng^{3/4}n hoÆc

Ex: tomato

patato

pagoda(chùa)

b- Trãng r-i vuo ®m tiã 1 khi:

- ®m tiã 3 lụ mét nguyⁿ ®m ng^{3/4}n. Ex: cinema ; character

c- Trãng ®m r-i vuo ®m tiã 1 khi ®m tiã 3 lụ:

- 1 n/®m dui .

Ex: photograph

- 1 n/®m ®«i.

Ex: buffalo.

4- Týnh tã 2 ®m tiã giềng quy luËt cã DT 2 ®m tiã.

5- Týnh tã 3 ®m tiã giềng quy luËt cã DT 3 ®m tiã.

6 - Danh tã ghÐp.

a- N + N (Danh tã + Danh tã) Trãng ®m thêng r-i vuo DT ®øng tric.

Ex : - handbag

- classroom

- weight lifter

- schoolboy

-schoolyard

-taxi driver

- homework

- housework

- drugstore

Ngoⁱ trã : Classmate, bookstore

7- Nh÷ng t cã hËu tã lụ nh÷ng tã sau ®y cã trãng ®m r-i vuo chnh nã.

..... ain

Ex: entertainment sự giải trí

.....eer

Ex: engineer

.....ese

Ex: Vietnamese/ Chinese/ Japanese.

.....self

Ex myself/ himself

.....oo

Ex: afternoon

8- C, c tã cã hËu tã lụ nh÷ng tã sau ®y cã trãng ®m r-i vuo ®m tiã trũc nã 1 ®m tiã.

.....graphy

Ex: geography / biology

.....ial

Ex: commercial / financial

.....ic

Ex: picnic

.....tion

Ex: intersection / station

.....ious

Ex: delicious

.....ous

Ex: famous/ dangerous

.....ity

Ex: activity / ability

.....tive/ ative

Ex: talkative(noi nhieu)

.....ive

Ex: expensive

.....ent-----environment

.....ian -----librarian

.....ical-----practical

.....cial-----special

.....ular -----regular/ particular

.....sion -----discussion

B. PRACTICE

Choose one word whose stress syllable is different from the others. Chọn từ có trọng âm được nhấn khác với các từ còn lại.

EX -1

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A children | B afternoon | C morning | D evening |
| 2. A morning | B greeting | C evening | D armchair |
| 3. A afternoon | B engineer | C intersection | D eraser |
| 4. A brother | B sister | C father | D behind |
| 5. A correct | B apartment | C windows | D bookstore |
| 6. A family | B bookshelf | C eraser | D student |
| 7. A ruler | B classroom | C people | D museum |
| 8. A. banana | B. lemonade | C. potato | D. tomato |
| 9. A. lemonade | B. engineer | C. vacation | D. destination |
| 10. A. orange | B. activity | C. pagoda | D. potato |

EX -2

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. gymnast | B. heavy | C. purple | D. unload |
| 2. A. ahead | B. armchair | C. banana | D. traffic |
| 3. A. timetable | B. intersection | C beautiful | D. volleyball |
| 4. A. hotel | B. factory | C. hospital | D. flower |
| 5. A. mountain | B. opposite | C bookstore | D. literature |
| 6. A routine | B. museum | C. behind | D. restaurant |
| 7. A. businessman | B. geography | C. family | D. doctor |
| 8. A. motorbike | B. bicycle | C. difficult | D. apartment |
| 9. A. orange | B. food stall | C. arrive | D. vegetable |
| 10. A. travel | B. ahead | C arrive | D. routine |

EX -3

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. opposite | B. around | C. behind | D. ahead |
| 2. A. between | B. arrive | C. quiet | D. correct |
| 3. A. yellow | B. orange | C. chocolate | D. vacation |
| 4. A. vacation | B. intersection | C. pollution | D. environment |
| 5. A. population | B. intersection | C. pollution | D. environment |
| 6. A. nationality | B. vacation | C. pollution | D. environment |
| 7. A. animal | B. buffalo | C. damage | D. pollute |
| 8. A. recycle | B. pollute | C. correct | D. natural |
| 9. A. destroy | B. collect | C. damage | D. pollute |
| 10. A. desert | B. forest | C. language | D. hotel |

EX -4

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. recycle | B. uncle | C. capital | D. visit |
| 2. A. produce | B. pollute | C. activity | D. finally |
| 3. A. summer | B. soccer | C. fishing | D. weather |
| 4. A. destination | B. intersection | C. information | D. environment |
| 5. A. pagoda | B. tomato | C. potato | D. buffalo |
| 6. A. nationality | B. activities | C. ability | D. geography |
| 7. A. country | B. usually | C. finally | D. ability |
| 8. A. telephone | B. television | C. museum | D. beautiful |
| 9. A. village | B. bookstore | C. hotel | D. museum |
| 10. A. literature | B. neighborhood | C. apartment | D. restaurant |

EX -5

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Vietnamese | B. Japanese | C. Canadian | D. Lemonade |
| 2. A. London | B. Japan | C. Malaysia | D. Chinese |
| 3. A. afternoon | B. evening | C. morning | D. greeting |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 4. A. pencil | B. recycle | C. football | D. volleyball |
| 5. A. movie theater | B. neighborhood | C. motorbike | D. pagoda |
| 6. A. dangerous | B. beautiful | C. international | D. toothpaste |
| 7. A. winter | B. camera | C. banana | D. picture |
| 8. A. matter | B. meter | C. between | D. opposite |
| 9. A. routine | B. noisy | C. behind | D. museum |
| 10 A. traffic | B. travel | C. unload | D. food stall |

EX -6

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. number | B. classroom | C. classmate | D. open |
| 2. A. eraser | B. ruler | C. teacher | D. farmer |
| 3. A. student | B. window | C. worker | D. armchair |
| 4. A. bookshelf | B. eraser | C. banana | D. classmate |
| 5. A. engineer | B. telephone | C. homework | D. businessman |
| 6. A. Japanese | B. engineer | C. international | D. television |
| 7. A. geography | B. history | C. literature | D. family |
| 8. A. housework | B. listen | C. museum | D. music |
| 9. A. shower | B. bakery | C. beautiful | D. photography |
| 10 A. between | B. children | C. hospital | D. toy store |

EX -7

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. hotel | B. museum | C. stadium | D. behind |
| 2. A. police | B. mountain | C. timetable | D. post office |
| 3. A. clinic | B. village | C. bookstore | D. garden |
| 4. A. photo | B. motorbike | C. supermarket | D. routine |
| 5. A. quiet | B. arrive | C. vegetable | D. accident |
| 6. A. ahead | B. travel | C. difficult | D. dangerous |
| 7. A. food stall | B. correct | C. gymnast | D. farmer |
| 8. A. ahead | B unload | C. heavy | D. armchair |
| 9. A. hungry | B. tomato | C. shoulder | D. favorite |
| 10 A. correct | B carrot | C. cabbage | D. thirsty |

EX -8

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. banana | B. potato | C. tomato | D lemonade |
| 2. A. coffee | B. destroy | C. dozen | D. cooking oil |
| 3. A. sausage | B. activity | C. aerobics | D. picnic |
| 4. A. pastime | B. badminton | C. basketball | D. destination |
| 5. A. citadel | B. minibus | C. vacation | D. finally |
| 6. A. environment | B. librarian | C. discussion | D. restaurant |
| 7. A. ability | B. capital | C. activity | D. expensive |
| 8. A. correct | B. collect | C. damage | D. recycle |
| 9. A. pollute | B. buffalo | C. danger | D. language |
| 10 A. correct | B destroy | C. feature | D. vacation |

Exercise

Exercise 1 : Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. attract | B. advance | C. adventure | D. battle |
| 2. A. borrow | B. canal | C. camera | D. button |
| 3. A. design | B. cancer | C. cattle | D. dairy |
| 4. A. favourite | B. effective | C. Egyptian | D. electricity |
| 5. A. gather | B. environment | C. exist | D. export |
| 6. A. government | B. experiment | C. expensive | D. explain |
| 7. A. extinction | B. explorer | C. failure | D. creation |
| 8. A. demonstration | B. disappear | C. distribution | D. discover |
| 9. A. prevention | B. function | C. predict | D. protect |
| 10. A. separate | B. protect | C. provide | D. release |

Exercise 2 : Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>g</u> ood | B. <u>f</u> ood | C. <u>s</u> oon | D. <u>t</u> oo |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> bout | B. <u>w</u> ould | C. <u>r</u> ound | D. <u>o</u> ut |
| 3. A. <u>e</u> nough | B. <u>c</u> ough | C. <u>r</u> ough | D. <u>th</u> rough |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> ooses | B. <u>h</u> ouses | C. <u>h</u> orses | D. <u>r</u> ise |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> air | B. <u>m</u> achine | C. <u>ch</u> eck | D. <u>ch</u> ild |
| 6. A. <u>s</u> it | B. <u>s</u> ound | C. <u>s</u> un | D. <u>s</u> ugar |
| 7. A. <u>g</u> one | B. <u>d</u> one | C. <u>s</u> ong | D. <u>sh</u> op |
| 8. A. <u>m</u> ud | B. <u>sh</u> ut | C. <u>p</u> ush | D. <u>b</u> ut |
| 9. A. <u>s</u> weat | B. <u>h</u> eat | C. <u>th</u> reat | D. <u>th</u> read |
| 10. <u>st</u> one | B. <u>z</u> one | C. <u>n</u> one | D. <u>ph</u> one |

Exercise 3 : Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. sensitive | B. strangely | C. surgery | D. surprise |
| 2. A. wonder | B. wealthy | C. vanish | D. variety |
| 3. A. position | B. professor | C. population | D. possession |
| 4. A. abandon | B. ancient | C. apply | D. attraction |
| 5. A. annual | B. average | C. mother | D. bacteria |
| 6. A. benefit | B. biology | C. chemical | D. cricket |
| 7. A. function | B. demand | C. complain | D. request |
| 8. A. inhabit | B. invent | C. material | D. opera |
| 9. A. parachute | B. period | C. particular | D. solar |
| 10. A. remedy | B. satellite | C. refusal | D. satisfy |

Exercise 4 : Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. extensive | B. applicant | C. create | D. artistic |
| 2. A. infectious | B. poisonous | C. disastrous | D. religious |
| 3. A. accurate | B. reduce | C. internal | D. transport |
| 4. A. mature | B. machine | C. majesty | D. majority |
| 5. A. redundant | B. descendant | C. relevant | D. consultant |
| 6. A. mountain | B. maintain | C. fountain | D. certain |
| 7. A. reply | B. appeal | C. offer | D. support |
| 8. A. answer | B. allow | C. agree | D. deny |
| 9. A. compare | B. approve | C. enter | D. pollute |
| 10. A. mother | B. relax | C. father | D. garden |
| 11. A. decide | B. combine | C. apply | D. happen |
| 12. A. promise | B. picture | C. listen | D. accept |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 13. A .apple | B. England | C. shampoo | D. grammar |
| 14. A open | B. provide | C. complete | D. prefer |
| 15. A become | B. promise | C. suggest | D. disorder |
| 16. A flower | B. exclude | C. husband | D. farmer |
| 17. A. doctor | B. simple | C. castle | D. enlarge |
| 18. A. decide | B. behave | C. offer | D. occur |
| 19. A. exciting | B. telephone | C. tomorrow | D. November |
| 20. A. policeman | B. cinema | C. yesterday | D. politics |

Exercise 5 : Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

different	beautiful	unhappy	difficult
brother	because	kilometer	student
intelligent	successful	different	unbeautiful
student	schedule	schoolroom	routine
busy	pretty	unhappy	ugly
again	today	tomorrow	Sunday
activity	quickly	many	easy
invite	happy	finish	lovely
October	January	September	December
birthday	Party	August	Color
appear	answer	listen	travel
convenient	apartment	expensive	Compliment
delicious	horrible	terrible	Awful
exclamation	dictation	tradition	Occasion
hospital	factory	complain	Newspaper
favorite	physics	economics	Newspaper
cafeteria	reference	literature	Dictionary
interesting	difficult	saturday	education
activities	several	bodies	schedule
contain	follow	popular	capital
largest	about	under	Middle
reference	bookshelf	important	Wonderful
quarter	magazine	reading	history
household	drawings	famous	Computer
question	bananas	problem	Easy
geography	history	English	Calculator
temperature	guitar	music	piano
heaven	shopping	office	replay
humid	public	expensive	city
someone	decide	common	banker
another	relative	beautiful	factory
exchange	invite	economic	tomorrow
alien	creature	charity	deposite
vision	psychology	soccer	scholar
nineteen	depend	compare	whisky
deliver	relation	disorder	Bracelet
digital	sensitive	quality	Include
salary	employee	uniform	Beggar
wealthy	stupid	finally	Destruction

surprise	exercise	disagree	Formal
accident	confidence	forward	Official
summer	christmas	letter	important
finish	during	afternoon	working
July	suppose	important	busier
exam	pastime	hungry	lazy
office	special	normal	guitar
airline	retire	prefer	discuss
wealthy	stupid	finally	communicate
foreign	prison	unsuitable	necessary
altogether	distance	different	period
expensive	parents	campaign	collection
science	comic	receive	famous
essay	entertainment	marble	definitely
teacher	pretty	classroom	anniversary
rehearse	thirty	comfortable	famous
amazing	biology	campaign	teenagers
receive	appliance	direction	definitely
typical	collection	regularly	horrible
complain	engineer	altogether	education
police	mother	student	money
career	shampoo	balloon	problem
cinema	Saturday	umbrella	manager
potato	paragraph	computer	professor
affect	amount	cucumber	selection
spinach	lifestyle	chopstick	disease
durian	energy	lemonade	moderate
cucumber	temperature	appointment	lifestyle
neglect	disease	rehearse	entertainment
amount	minor	absent	measure
harvest	absent	hotel	balanced
spinach	moderate	important	sensible
athletics	explore	vessel	improve
competition	selection	population	oceanic.
skillful	carelessly	important	helpful
allow	roller-blading	skateboarding	vassell
adventure	cartoon	character	complete
contestant	detective	perform	satellite
import	complete	mixture	gather
viewer	satellite	perform	series
affect	chopstick	cucumber	satellite
balanced	moderate	adventer	skillful
adventure	amusement	addictive	difficult
arcade	private	dizzy	image
science	cousin	inventor	borrow
million	arcade	outdoor	lazy
teacher	children	social	develop
attraction	depend	invention	destination
destination	album	ancient	image
postcard	pilot	inventor	Bangkok

million	occasionally	special	lazy
pilot	Beijing	history	attraction
attaction	defeat	invention	temple
destianation	battle	ancient	coral
region	pilot	depend	monument
temple	occasionally	veteran	lazy
pilot	gramophone	history	resort
brilliant	biology	novel	difficult
expensive	private	physics	institute
science	cousin	receive	borrow
teacher	concert	classroom	lemonnade
brilliant	mature	harbour	difficult
develop	private	following	institute
country	cousin	polite	borrow
different	behavior	memory	capital
repair	thirty	fellow	quarter

Exercise 6 : Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a. number | b. morning | c. greeting | d. repeat |
| 2. a. afternoon | b. exercise | c. children | d. evening |
| 3. a. English | b. hello | c. thirteen | d. nineteen |
| 4. a. sixteen | b. seventeen | c. eighteen | d. twenty |
| 5. a. goodbye | b. listen | c. today | d. fourteen |
| 6. a. teacher | b. student | c. repeat | d. ruler |
| 7. a. open | b. practice | c. answer | d. remember |
| 8. a. number | b. dialogue | c. exercise | d. goodbye |
| 9. a. window | b. eraser | c. classroom | d. pencil |
| 10. a. listen | b. partner | c. basket | d. hello |
| 11. a. brother | b. doctor | c. sister | d. sixteen |
| 12. a. armchair | b. eraser | c. hello | d. bookshelf |
| 13. a. living | b. fifteen | c. mother | d. people |
| 14. a. stereo | b. engineer | c. window | d. telephone |
| 15. a. family | b. number | c. thirteen | d. open |
| 16. a. seven | b. twenty | c. seventh | d. seventeen |
| 17. a. engineer | b. hundred | c. student | d. people |
| 18. a. window | b. bookshelf | c. armchair | d. television |
| 19. a. thirteen | b. fourteen | c. eighteen | d. thirty |
| 20. a. breakfast | b. nineteen | c. country | d. every |
| 21. a. literature | b. history | c. English | d. geography |
| 22. a. routine | b. homework | c. housework | d. music |
| 23. a. quarter | b. soccer | c. afternoon | d. breakfast |
| 24. a. table | b. armchair | c. television | d. telephone |
| 25. a. finish | b. shower | c. eraser | d. after |
| 26. a. behind | b. bakery | c. beautiful | d. children |
| 27. a. drugstore | b. bookstore | c. toystore | d. temple |
| 28. a. factory | b. flower | c. between | d. paddy |
| 29. a. station | b. stadium | c. restaurant | d. museum |
| 30. a. hotel | b. hospital | c. village | d. mountain |
| 31. a. noisy | b. city | c. behind | d. office |
| 32. a. apartment | b. vegetable | c. breakfast | d. supermarket |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 33. a. between | b. museum | c. hotel | d. letter |
| 34. a. quiet | b. clinic | c. among | d. garden |
| 35. a. bookstore | b. photo | c. flower | d. travel |
| 36. a. accident | b. ahead | c. arrive | d. apartment |
| 37. a. doctor | b. farmer | c. driver | d. intersection |
| 38. a. correct | b. difficult | c. careful | d. dangerous |
| 39. a. traffic | b. discipline | c. policeman | d. businessman |
| 40. a. market | b. unload | c. foodstall | d. vegetable |
| 41. a. shoulder | b. intersection | c. gymnast | d. vegetable |
| 42. a. purple | b. museum | c. routine | d. bookstore |
| 43. a. picture | b. exercise | c. finger | d. armchair |
| 44. a. color | b. oval | c. hotel | d. orange |
| 45. a. yellow | b. correct | c. arrive | d. ahead |
| 46. a. coffee | b. hungry | c. menu | d. tomato |
| 47. a. carrot | b. cabbage | c. lemonade | d. water |
| 48. a. favorite | b. banana | c. soda | d. thirsty |
| 49. a. potato | b. noodles | c. onion | d. lettuce |
| 50. a. hungry | b. unload | c. orange | d. matter |
| 51. a. packet | b. sandwich | c. sausage | d. banana |
| 52. a. lemonade | b. kilo | c. dozen | d. chocolate |
| 53. a. apple | b. tomato | c. cooking | d. bottle |
| 54. a. toothpaste | b. hundred | c. canteen | d. breakfast |
| 55. a. thousand | b. dinner | c. lemon | d. potato |
| 56. a. aerobics | b. badminton | c. banana | d. weekend |
| 57. a. homework | b. overnight | c. lemonade | d. intersection |
| 58. a. movies | b. sometimes | c. picnic | d. because |
| 59. a. listen | b. correct | c. video | d. usually |
| 60. a. fishing | b. never | c. often | d. arrive |
| 61. a. activity | b. weekend | c. winter | d. summer |
| 62. a. season | b. basketball | c. begin | d. pastime |
| 63. a. volleyball | b. lemonade | c. sometimes | d. badminton |
| 64. a. never | b. ahead | c. swimming | d. fishing |
| 65. a. soccer | b. often | c. behind | d. cabbage |
| 66. camera | b. citadel | c. sometimes | d. destination |
| 67. a. winter | b. idea | c. picnic | d. sausage |
| 68. a. vacation | b. uncle | c. visit | d. minibus |
| 69. a. fishing | b. packet | c. pagoda | d. purple |
| 70. a. activity | b. finally | c. sandwich | d. aerobics |
| 71. a. natural | b. building | c. nationality | d. structure |
| 72. a. population | b. summer | c. pastime | d. picnic |
| 73. a. capital | b. desert | c. ocean | d. vacation |
| 74. a. meter | b. destination | c. tower | d. feature |
| 75. a. language | b. forest | c. uncle | d. pagoda |
| 76. a. animal | b. collect | c. destroy | d. population |
| 77. a. recycle | b. produce | c. pollute | d. damage |
| 78. a. tomato | b. buffalo | c. idea | d. environment |
| 79. a. lemonade | b. destination | c. structure | d. nationality |
| 80. a. danger | b. vacation | c. pagoda | d. activity |
-

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3:
VIẾT LẠI CÂU SAO CHO NGHĨA KHÔNG ĐỔI

I. MỘT SỐ MẪU CÂU SỬ DỤNG TRONG BÀI TẬP VIẾT LẠI CÂU

1. Cách hỏi địa chỉ:

Form: Where + do + you/we/ they + live?
 does + she/he/it + live ?
=> What is + TTSH + (address?: địa chỉ)

2. Cách hỏi tuổi.

Form: How old + is, are + S => What is + TTSH/SHC + age ?

3. Cách hỏi- đáp về nghề nghiệp:

Form: -What + do + you/we/ they/ Lan and Ba + do?
 does + she/ he/it/ Ba + do
 - What is/ are + TTSH/SHC + job ?
 - What is/ are + S(CN) ?
 - What is + TTSH/SHC + occupation?
 (job = occupation : nghề nghiệp)

4. Hỏi- đáp về số lượng.

Form: How many + N(s) + are there + in?
=> There is/are + N(s) .

5. Cách nói có cái gì ở đâu đó.

Form : There is /are + N(s) +
 S + have/ has + N(s) +.....

6. Hỏi – đáp về giờ:

Form: -What time is it? = What is the time?
 -Could you tell me the time, please?
 -Could you tell me what time it is?

• **Cách nói giờ chẵn:**

It's + số giờ + o'clock.

Ex: What time is it? => It's 10 o'clock.

• **Cách nói giờ hơn.**

It's + số giờ + số phút. = It's + số phút + past + số giờ.

Half : $\frac{1}{2}$ = 30 phút

a quarter. $\frac{1}{4}$ = 15 phút

7. Cách hỏi ngày/ thứ trong tuần.

Form : What day is it ? = What day is today? (hôm nay là thứ mấy?)

8. Cách hỏi đáp về phương tiện đi lại.

Form: How + do/ does + S + go/ (travel) + to..... ?
=> S + go/goes + to by + tên phương tiện.

*** Chú ý:**

a - Đi bộ có 2 cách nói:

-Go to..... on foot

-Walk (to).....

9. Hỏi đáp về giá cả.

How much is/ are + S ?

How much do/ does + S + cost ?

What is the price of the + S ?

10. Hỏi đáp về chiều cao.

How tall is/ are + S ?

(hỏi chiều cao của người)

How tall is Lan? She 1.45 meters.

How high + is/ are + S ? => VD : How high is that tree ?

What is the height of + S ?

What is the height of that tree?

11. Hỏi cân nặng :

How heavy + is / are + S ?

=> VD How heavy are you?

How much do/ does + weigh ?

How much do you weigh ?

What is + TTS H + weight?

What is your weight?

12. Hỏi chiều rộng.

How wide is/ are + S ?

=> VD How wide is this table? It's 1 meter (wide).

What is the width of the + S?

What is the width of this table?

13. Hỏi chiều dài.

How long is / are + S ?

=> VD : How long is the Red River?

What is the length of the + S ?

What is the length of the Red River?

14. Hỏi đáp về bề dày.

How thick is/ are + S ?

=> VD : How thick is this book?

What is the thickness of + S

What is the thickness of this book?

15. Hỏi đáp về chiều sâu.

How deep is/ are + S?

=> VD : How deep is this well?

What is the depth of + S ?

What is the depth of this well?

16. Hỏi đáp về khoảng cách.

How far is it fromto

What is the distance between.....and..... ?

17. So sánh hơn với tính từ - trạng từ ngắn.

1 Tính từ ngắn – trạng từ ngắn. (Short adjs/ advs.)

Form : S + to be/ V + Short Adj / Adv - er + than + S

2 Long adjectives/ Adverbs. (Tính từ và trạng từ dài)

Form: S + to be/ V + more + Long Adj / Adv + than.

18-So sánh hơn nhất (Superlative of Superiority.)

1- Short Adjectives/ Adverbs.

-Form: S + to be/ V + the + Short Adj/ Adv - est

2- Long Adjectives and Adverbs.

Form: S + to be/ V + the most + Long Adj/ Adv

19. S + be + adj + prep = S + V + adv

20. S + remember + to do Sth = S + don't forget + to do Sth

21. S + be + adj = What + a + adj + N!

22. S + V + adv = How + adj + S + be

23. S + V + adv = How + adv + S + V!

24. S + V + Khoảng thời gian = It + take + (sb) + Khoảng thời gian + to + V

25. S + be + too + adj + to + V = S + be + so + adj + that + S + can't + V

26. S + V + too + adv + to + V = S + V + so + adv + that + S + can't + V

27. S + V + so + adv + that + S + V = S + do/does/did + not + V + adv + enough + to + V

28. S + be + too + adj + to + V = S + be + not + adj + enough + to + V

29. S + be + so + adj + that + S + V = S + be + not + adj + enough + to + V

II, EXERCISE

Exercise 1: Rewrite the sentences without change their meanings:

1, My house is bigger than your house.

-> Your house is

2, The black is cheaper than the red car.

-> The red car

3, There is a sink , a tub and a shower in the bathroom.

-> The bathroom

4, No one in the group is taller than Trung.

-> Trung

5, Do you have a better refrigerator than this ?

-> Is this

6, My house is the oldest house on the street.

-> No houses

7, I get to work in half an hour.

-> It takes

8, Do you have a cheaper computer than this ?

-> Is this

9, How much is this dictionary ?

-> How much does

10, It isn't important for you to finish the work today.

-> You don't

11, There are over eight hundred stamps in Tim's collection.

-> Tim's collection.....

12, How old is your father ?

-> What

13, How high is Big Ben Clock Tower ?

-> What

14, What is your son's weight

-> How

15, What is the price of this face mask ?

-> How much does

16, How long is the Me Kong river ?

-> What

17, How wide is the west Lake ?

-> What

18, I don't like beef . My mother doesn't like beef , either.

-> I don't

19, She is a teacher . I am a teacher ,too.

-> She is

20, Mr Thanh couldn't enjoy the meal because of stomachache.

-> The stomachache prevented

21, Lan didn't go to school yesterday because her sickness.

-> Because Lan

22, You shouldn't eat too much meat.

-> You'd

23, How heavy is the chicken?

-> What

24, What is your daughter's age ?

-> How

- 25, He is a careful driver.
-> He.....
- 26, Long is a bad swimmer.
-> Long
- 27, My brother cycles slowly.
-> My brother
- 28, Mr Cuong plays table tennis well.
-> Mr Cuong is
- 29, Mrs Chi is a quick typist.
-> Mrs Chi types
- 30, Thoa sings smoothly.
-> Thoa is.
- 31, Miss Lan is a fast runner.
-> Miss Lan
- 32, Mr Hung is a safe driver.
-> Mr Hung
- 33, Minh's sister dances marvellously.
-> Minh's sister
- 34, Mrs Oanh cooks well.
-> Mrs Oanh.....
- 35, Khanh is a fluent English speaker.
-> Khanh
- 36, My school has thirty classrooms.
-> There
- 37, Literature interests my brother a lot.
-> My brother is
- 38, Nam likes staying at home than going to the zoo.
-> Nam
- 39, Let's visit the beautiful Khmer temples of Angkor Wat this summer.
-> How.....
- 40, Listening to music at home is more interesting than going to the concert.
-> I prefer
- 41, We didn't enjoy the trip because of the heavy rain.
-> The heavy rain prevented
- 42, You shouldn't drink too much coffee.
-> You'd.....
- 43, He is a slower and more careful driver than I am.
-> He drives.....
- 44, The visitor spoke so quickly that I couldn't understand what he said.
-> The visitor spoke too
- 45, How excellent the girl is !
-> What
- 46, It is one- fifty.
-> It is
- 47, What is your address?
-> Where
- 48, Finding an apartment in a big city is not easy.
-> It is
- 49, This library contains over 30 million books.
-> there
- 50, The boy spends 3 hours a day learning the lesson.
-> It takes.....

51,How terrible the weather is !

-> What

52,We enjoy playing football.

-> We are

53, What is your mother's job?

-> What.....

54,Do you enjoy listening to music?

-> Are you

55, He looks after the sick people.

-> He takes.....

56,Lan is more intelligent than her sister.

-> Lan's sister isn't as

57,A year has twelve months.

-> There are.....

58,We have a two –month summer vacation.

-> Our summer vacation lasts

59,Will you please look after the house while we are away.

-> Will you please take

60, Viet Nameese students have fewer vacations than American ones.

-> American students

61,It takes me about two hours each day to do my home work.

-> I spend

62,Hoa is a hard student.

-> Hoa

63,An drives dangerously .

-> An is

64,I like roller skating and my brother does , too.

-> I like

65,How much are these rackets?

->How much do

66,How about eating out tonight ?

-> Why don't

67,It is twenty five to five.

-> It is thirt five

68,Philippa usually works hard.

-> Philippa is usually.....

69,I'm not as good at Math as my brother.

-> My brother is

70,Their father got to London by taxi last Monday.

-> Their father took a

71,What is your date of birth?

-> When.....

72, Let's go to the cinema tonight.

Shall

73, What is your weight?

How

74, What a lovely cat!

How.....

75, Shall I make you a cup of coffee?

Do you

76, When is your birthday?

What is

- 77, Where were you born?
What is
- 78, Hoang will be eighteen next month.
It will be
- 79, It takes me two hours to get to Hanoi by motorbike.
I spend
- 80, My house is smaller than his one.
His house
- 81, She is able to speak English to her teacher.
She can
- 82, The black car is cheaper than the red one
The red car
- 83, There is a sink, a tub and a shower in the bathroom.
The bathroom
- 84, No one in the group is taller than Trung.
Trung
- 85, Do you have a better refrigerator than this?
Is this
- 86, My house is the oldest one on the street.
No houses
- 87, My house has a living room, a bed room and a kitchen.
There is
- 88, No one can sing more beautifully than Madonna.
Madonna
- 89, Why don't we go to the beach for a change?
Peter suggest
- 90, They live at 83 Son Tay Street
Their
- 91, My house is bigger than your house.
Your house
- 92, We should get up early every day.
We shouldn't
- 93, How wide is this room?
What
- 94, Don't forget to lock the front door before you leave.
Be sure
- 95, No one in my class is hard-working than Nam.
Nam is
- 96, What is your date of birth?
When
- 97, Going swimming in the summer is very interesting.
It's
- 98, Math is a more difficult subject than other ones.
No subject is
- 99, I am very glad to see you all again.
It's
- 100, What about going to the sea for a change?
Let's
- 101, It is necessary to learn English well.
Learning

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences without change their meanings

- 1, Nam will be eighteen next month.
It will be
- 2, The house is in front of the park.
The park
- 3, No one in the class is taller than Thanh.
Thanh
- 4, Hoa is better at playing tennis than me.
Hoa plays
I don't
- 5, I don't make friends easily.
I have a lot
- 6, Would you like me to make you some tea?
I will
- 7, We enjoy playing football very much.
We are interested
- 8, James is able to draw much more beautifully than his friend.
James's friends can't
- 9, They are never late for school.
They always go
- 10, Why don't you take a short nap every noon?
I suggest
- 11, I walk to school in fifteen minutes every morning.
It takes
- 12, I have fewer books than he does.
He has
- 13, Do you want me to help you with these cases?
Shall I
- 14, The film is very amusing.
What
- 15, The road is fifty miles long.
It is
- 16, This hamburger costs ten thousand dong.
It is
- 17, They are reading a comic which has one hundred pages.
They are reading
- 18, She is watching a film which lasts three hours.
She is watching
- 19, The students are sitting on a bench which has five seat.
The students are sitting
- 20, They are running a race which is five hundred meters long.
They are running
- 21, I don't have so many storybooks as my sister does.
I have
- 22, My friends have more music CD's than I do.
I don't
- 23, My brother drinks more coffee than my sister does.
My sister drinks
- 24, She eats more chocolate than I do.
I eat
- 25, There isn't as much rice in the bowl as there is on the plate.

There is
26, She has less homework to do than he does.
He has
27, There are more girls in my class than there are in hers.
Her class
28, There isn't as much milk in my glass as there is in yours.
There is
29, There are fewer theaters in a small city than there are in a big one.
There aren't
30, There is less noise in the country than there is in the city.
There isn't
31, I get to work in half an hour.
It takes
32, Do you have a cheaper computer than this?
Is this
33, How much is this dictionary?
How much does
34, It isn't important for you to finish the work today.
You don't have
35, There are over eight hundred stamps in Tom's collection.
Tom's collection
36, We enjoy playing football very much.
We are
37, I have more books than you do.
You don't
38, The boy spends three hours a day learning the lessons.
It takes
39, The library contains over 30 million books.
There
40, How terrible the weather is?
What
41, A year has twelve months.
There are
42, Lan is more intelligent than her sister.
Lan's sister isn't
43, He looks after the sick people in a local hospital.
He takes
44, Do you enjoy listening to music?
Are you interested
45, What is your mother's job?
What
46, The meeting lasts for two hours.
It is
47, They are building a bridge which is two kilometers long.
They are building
48, The trips lasts ten days.
It is
49, The recess lasts thirty minutes.
It is

Exercise 3

- 1, What a beautiful Christmas tree!
How
- 2, My sister couldn't swim last year.
My sister wasn't
- 3, How much did you weigh two years ago?
How heavy
- 4, The road is 10 miles long.
The length
- 5, His height is 5 feet.
He is
- 6, The dictionary is 5 inches thick.
The dictionary
- 7, How broad is the window?
What
- 8, It is not easy to learn English well.
Learning
- 9, What is the matter with you?
What

Exercise 4

- 1, How high is the Big Ben Clock Tower?
What
- 2, What is your son's weight?
How
- 3, What is the price of this face mask?
How much
- 4, How long is the Mekong river?
What
- 5, How wide is the West Lake?
What
- 6, What is the age of your son?
How
- 7, Where do you live?
What
- 8, What is the depth of the Pacific Ocean?
How
- 9, Would you like me to cook dinner tonight?
I will
- 10, Remember to wake me up at 6.30 tomorrow morning.
Don't forget
- 11, How thick is that novel?
What
- 12, It is a lovely dinner.
What
- 13, He lives too far away from the school.
He doesn't

Exercise 5

- 1, I never saw the sharks before.
This is..... sharks.
- 2, I always like pineapples but my mother never likes them.
I alwaysdoesn't.
- 3, Mr. Lam should wear gloves to protect his hand.

Mr. Lam had better
4, He always washes his hands before meals. She always washes her hands before meals.
He always..... she.
5, I didn't have a toothache. They didn't have a toothache.
I didn't..... they.
6, What's the matter with you?
What is
7, You shouldn't eat too much meat.
You had
8, How heavy is the chicken?
What

Exercise 6

1, Long is a very good swimmer.
Long swims
2, My brother cycles slowly.
My brother is
3, Mr. Cuong plays tennis very well.
Mr. Cuong is
4, Mrs. Chi is a quick typist.
Mrs. Chi types
5, Thoa sings smoothly.
Thoa is
6, Miss. An is a fast runner.
Miss. An runs
7, Mr. Hung is a safe driver.
Mr. Hung drives
8, Minh's sister dances marvelously.
Minh's sister is
9, Mrs. Oanh cooks well.
Mrs. Oanh is
10, Khanh is a fluent English speaker.
Khanh speaks
11, It is not necessary for you to finish the work today.
You don't have
12, I like roller skating and my brother does, too.
Both
13, How much are these rackets?
What is
14, Zidane is among the greatest football players in the world.
One of the
15, No fish were more beautiful than the colourful little fish.
The colourful
16, Why were you absent from class last Monday?
Why didn't
17, Lan didn't go to school yesterday because of her sickness.
Because Lan

Exercise 7

- 1, Would you like me to make some coffee?
I will
- 2, Did you go out last night?
You..... ?
- 3, What was Peter's height last year?
How..... ?
- 4, There is usually a lot of sunshine during summer days.
It's
- 5, Work hard or you will fail the exam.
If you don't
- 6, I will get to Hai Phong in two hours by train.
It takes
- 7, How thick is that novel?
What
- 8, The children couldn't go swimming because the water was very cold.
The water
- The cold water
- 9, Remember to wake me up at eight tomorrow morning.
Don't forget
- 10, Were you reading books in the library between 9 and 10 yesterday morning?
You were..... ?
- 11, Did you watch the television last night?
You didn't..... ?
- 12, I fancy going to the cinema with my friends at weekends.
I am

Exercise 8

- 1, Ann drives very dangerously.
→ Ann is a
- 2, It is not necessary for you to finish all your work today.
→ You don't have
- 3, How much are these rackets?
→ How much do..... ?
- 4, What's the matter with your car?
→ What
- 5, My mother can cook very well.
→ My mother is
- 6, We should get up early everyday.
→ He advised

Exercise 9

- 1, It is twenty five to five.
It is
- 2, Can she take care of her self when her mother is away?
Can she look
- 3, They like playing baseball and we do, too.
Both
- 4, How about eating out tonight?
Why don't we

- 5, Han is a better swimmer than Lan.
 Lan can't
- 6, My father doesn't drink tea and neither does my mother.
 Neither my father
 Both
- 7, Let's visit the museum this afternoon?
 What
- 8, Where can I find the station?
 Could you
- 9, Maria plays the piano badly. Her friends play the same as her.
 Not only
 Both
- 10, We took a train to Liverpool last Sunday.
 We went

Exercise 10

- 1, Indonesia is one of the strongest countries in badminton.
 One of
- 2, He is a good soccer player.
 He plays
- 3, Jane found driving on the left difficult.
 Jane wasn't used
- 4, He liked oranges more than durians.
 He preferred
- 5, The exam was easier than we thought.
 The exam was
- 6, Han is a better swimmer than Lan.
 Lan is
 Lan isn't
 Lan swims
- 7, Can she take care of herself while her mother is away?
 Can she look ?
- 8, Where can I find the station?
 Could you
- 9, We took a train to Liverpool last Saturday.
 We went
- 10, The trip to Chicago was cheaper than we expected.
 The trip to Chicago wasn't.....
- 11, It will not be necessary for you to go to the meeting next week.
 You won't
- 12, Roller-skating doesn't interest Sonia.
 Sonia isn't
- 13, You ought to ride the bike more carefully next time.
 You had
- 14, My parents didn't let me stay out late when I was young.
 I wasn't allowed
- 15, How long was your flight from Hanoi to Jakarta?
 How long did
- 16, George can cook very well.
 George is
- 17, Phillip usually works hard.
 Phillip is

- 18, I am not as good at Math as my brother.
My brother
- 19, They won't be able to come on Saturday.
It will be impossible
- 20, Their father got to London by taxi last Monday.
Their father

Exercise 11

- 1, Listening to music is much more interesting than going to the circus.
I prefer
- 2, We didn't enjoy the trip because of the heavy rain.
The heavy rain prevented.....
- 3, You shouldn't eat too many candies.
You had
- 4, He is a slower and more careful driver than Lan.
He drives
- 5, The visitor spoke too quickly that I couldn't understand what he said.
The visitor spoke too.....
- 6. You shouldn't eat too much meat .
→you'd
- 7. How heavy is the chicken?
→What.....?
- 8. Hoa is a hard students .
→Hoa studies.....
- 9. It takes me about two hours each day to do my homework .
→I spend
- 10. He is a slower and more careful driver than I am
→He drives.....

Exercise 12

- 1. It took Mr. Hoang half an hour to walk to work yesterday.
Mr. Hoang spent.....
- 2. What is the price of this cap ?
How much
- 3. You shouldn't eat too much meat.
You'd.....
- 4. Lan is the youngest of the three sisters.
Lan has
- 5. Our house is older than any other house in the living centre
Our house.....
- 6. Mai usually works hard.
Mai is usually a.....
- 7. There are eight hundred stamps in Hoa's collection.
Hoa's collection.....
- 8. How heavy is the chicken ?
What
- 9. How much is this book ?
What is.....?
- 10. Listening to music is more interesting than watching TV.
I prefer.....

Exercise 13

1. A year has twelve months.
-> There are
2. Lan is more intelligent than her sister.
-> Lan's sister isn't
3. He looks after the sick people.
-> He takes
4. Do you enjoy listening to music?
-> Are you interested..... ?
5. What is your mother's job?
-> What does
6. We have a two - month summer vacation.
-> Our summer vacation lasts.....
7. Will you please look after the house while we are away?
-> Will you please take
8. Vietnamese students have fewer vacations than American ones.
-> American students.....
9. It takes me about two hours each day to do my homework.
-> I spend.....
10. Hoa is a hard student.
-> Hoa studies.....

Exercise 14

1. What is Mai's weight?
-> How
2. Why isn't this TV working now?
-> What's.....?
3. Trung didn't go to school last Saturday.
-> Trung was
4. Cristiano Ronaldo is a very good soccer player.
-> Cristiano Ronaldo plays
5. My brother runs faster than me
-> I

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4 – DẠNG TỪ

I. Danh từ (Nouns):

1. **Những nghĩa:** Danh từ là những từ dùng để chỉ sự vật, sự việc hoặc con người.

2. Phân loại danh từ:

- Danh từ đếm được (countable nouns): book, student, table, ...
- Danh từ không đếm được (uncountable nouns): water, grass, information,
- Danh từ đơn (simple nouns): war (*chiến tranh*), bus (*xe buýt*),
- Danh từ kép (Compound nouns): world peace (*hoa bình thế giới*), bus station (*trạm xe buýt*),

3. Chức năng:

- a. Làm chủ ngữ (Subject-): The children go to school every day.
- b. Làm tân ngữ trực tiếp và gián tiếp (Object): The mother gave a cake to her son
- c. Làm bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ (Sau **keep / seem / be / feel / look**) (Complement):
He is my best friend.
- d. Làm bổ ngữ cho tân ngữ (Sau **call / select / name / ...**)
We call him Tom

II. *Nại tở* (Pronouns):

1. *Nhnh nghĩa*: *Nại tở* la nhng tở dung thay cho danh tở.

2. *Phan loai nại tở*:

a. *Nại tở nhan xng* (Personal pronouns): co 2 loai:

- *Nại tở lam chu ng*: I/ We/ You/ They/ She/ He/ It

- *Nại tở lam tan ng*: me/ us/ you/ them/ her/ him/ it

b. *Nại tở ch* *nnh*: This/ that/ these/ those

c. *Nại tở bat nnh*: (Ch *ngoi*) someone, somebody, no one, nobody, anyone, anybody, everyone

(Ch *vat*) something, nothing, anything, everything

3. *Chc nang*: *Giong danh tở*

III. *Tính tở* (Adjectives):

1. *Nhnh nghĩa*: la tở dung ñe miu ta hoac cho biet them chi tiet ve danh tở .

2. *Phan loai*:

a. *Tính tở miu ta*: **SIZE** + **SHAPE** + **AGE** + **COLOR** + **NATIONAL** + **MATERIAL**

(kích thc + hình dng + tuoi + mau + quc tch + chat lieu)

b. *Tính tở sô hũu*: my/ our / your / their / her / his/ its

c. *Tính tở ch sô lng*: much/ little/ few/ a lot of / plenty of / each/ every/ another

3. *Chc nang*:

a. Bo nghĩa cho danh tở: A beautiful girl

b. Bo nghĩa cho nại tở: **Something** new

c. *Nng sau keep / seem/ be/ feel/ look...* vabo nghĩa cho chu ng; He **looks** happy.

d. *Nng sau keep /make let + O + Adj* vabo nghĩa cho tan ng.

Ex: We make our **parents** happy.

IV. *Trang tở* (Adverbs):

1. *Nhnh nghĩa*: la nhng tở dung ñe dien ta tính cach, ñac tính, mhc ño, ... va ñhc dung ñe bo nghĩa cho ñng tở, tính tở, trang tở khac hoac cho ca cau.

2. *Phan loai*:

a. *Trang tở ch the cach*: **well, carefully, quickly, hard, fast**

b. *Trang tở ch thoi gian*: **early/ late / yet/ now, today, yesterday, before, after, tomorrow...**

c. *Trang tở ch mhc ño*: **too much/ too little/ very / extremely/ a lot / nearly**

d. *Trang tở ch ña ñiem*: **here/ there/ upstairs/ at home / in the garden...**

e. *Trang tở ch sô thng xuyen*: **always/ often/ usually/ sometimes/ hardly/seldom/ never/ once a week.....**

3. *Chc nang*:

a. Bo nghĩa cho tính tở: A very beautiful girl

b. Bo nghĩa cho ñng tở: **walk** slowly; **study** hard; **play** well

c. Bo nghĩa cho trang tở: walk very slowly; study so hard; play quite well

WORD FORM CHART:

1.	NOUN	VERB	ADJ	PARTICIPLE	ADV	
	Danh từ	Động từ	Tính từ	Phân từ	Trạng từ	Nghĩa
2.	Anger		Angry		Angrily	Giận
3.	Attraction	Attract	Attractive	Attracted	Attractively	Hấp dẫn
4.	Beauty	Beautify	Beautiful		Beautifully	Đẹp
5.	Business		Busy		Busily	Bận rộn
6.	Care/ ful/ ness	Care	Careful/ less		Carefully/ lessly	Cẩn thận
7.	Center		Central		Centrally	Trung tâm
8.	Collection	Collect	Collective			Thu thập
9.	Curiosity		Curious		Curiously	Tò mò
10.	Danger	Endanger	Dangerous		Dangerously	Nguy hiểm
11.	Death	Die	Dead			Chết
12.	Depth (chiều sâu)	Deepen	Deep		Deeply	Sâu
13.	Difference	Differ	Different		Differently	Khác nhau
14.	Difficulty		Difficult		Difficultly	Khó khăn
15.	Excitement	Excite	exciting	Excited/ ing	Excitingly	Hào hứng
16.	Friend/ - ship		Friendly			Bạn bè
17.	Fluency		Fluent		Fluently	Trôi chảy
18.	Harm	Harm (gây hại)	Harmful/ less		Harmfully/lessly	Hại
19.	Happiness		Happy		Happily	Hạnh phúc
20.	Health		Healthy		Healthily	Mạnh khỏe
21.	Invention	Invent	Inventory			Phát minh
22.	Laziness		Lazy		Lazily	Lười biếng
23.	Length	Lengthen	Long			Dài
24.	Nation/ ality	Nationalize	National			Nước/ quốc tịch
25.	Nature	Naturalize	Natural		Naturally	Tự nhiên
26.	Pollution	Pollute		Polluted		Ô nhiễm
27.	Practice	Practice	Practical		Practically	Thực hành
28.	Prevention	Prevent	Preventable			Ngăn cản
29.	Reason	Reason	Reasonable		Reasonably	Lý do
30.	Science/ Scientist		Scientific		Scientifically	Khoa học
31.	Strength	Strengthen	Strong		Strongly	Mạnh
32.	Success	Succeed	Successful		Successfully	Thành công
33.	Warmth	Warm	Warm		Warmly	ấm áp
34.	Width	Widen	Wide		Widely	Rộng
35.	Wonder	Wonder	Wonderful		Wonderfully	Kì diệu

V/ IDENTIFICATION OF WORD FORMS

(CÁCH XÁC ĐỊNH VÀ LÀM BÀI TẬP TỪ LOẠI)

1. Chọn danh từ : đầu câu, sau động từ và giới từ

- A, AN, THE
 - THIS/ THAT/ THESE/ THOSE
 - MY/ OUR/ YOUR/ THEIR/ HER/ HIS/ ITS
 - EACH/ EVERY, BOTH, NO
 - FEW, A FEW, LITTLE, A LITTLE, ENOUGH
 - SOME/ ANY/ MANY, MUCH, A LOT OF
 - THE MOST /BEST....
- } + NOUN (Danh từ)

2. Chọn tính từ: Trước danh từ, sau linking verbs

- ADJ+ NOUN	A <u>happy</u> girl always smiles. (happiness)
- KEEP / SEEM/ BE/ FEEL/ LOOK +	- Linking verbs: He's <u>heavy</u> . (heaviness)

3. **Chọn trạng từ: Giữa chủ ngữ và động từ // sau động từ thường, sau tân ngữ, đầu câu , ...**

- S + ADV + V(thường):	-I have <u>recently</u> received my friend's letter.
- S + V (+ O) + ADV	-The doctor told me to breathe in <u>slowly</u> .
- ADV, S + V	- <u>Suddenly</u> , he saw an accident.

4. **Chọn động từ: đứng ngay sau chủ ngữ:**

- S + V:	-My mother <u>bought</u> a new bike yesterday.
-----------------	--

B. PRACTICE 1

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- He feels very..... so he talks Anger
- She looks.....in her new coat. Attraction
- He plays soccer Beauty
- Nam is always He is on his.....this week. Business
- Mr. Han is a.....driver. He drives Care
- I live on highland in Dalak. Center
- Hoa has a fine of stamp. Collect
- His helps him successful. Curious
- AIDS is a.....disease Danger
- Her parents' makes her very sad. Death
- Mai understands me Depth
- There is no between my answer and his. Differ
- We have a lot of in learning English. Difficult
- The is anfootball match this afternoon. Excite
- We are very proud of our..... Friend
- He speaks English Fluency
- If you smoke, it is to you. Harm
- She sent her best wishes for my future..... Happiness
- He does exercise every morning, so he is very..... Health
- Exercisesyour health. Strong
-students don't often succeed in the tests. Laziness
-are trying to find out new stars. Science
- Nam is very..... and heavy. Strength
- I don't like hot weather. I like..... weather Warmth
- Ha Long Bay is a Bay. Wonder
- My mother is a.....of English. (TEACH)
- Her father is a (FARM)
- She sent her best wishes for my future..... (HAPPY)

29. He was punished for his _____ . (LAZY)
 30. We like going in his car as he is a _____ driver. (CARE)
 31. AIDS is a _____ disease. (DANGER)
 32. She looks _____ in her new coat. (ATTRACT)
 33. He turns out to be the _____ student in his class. (GOOD)
 34. Nam is always _____ (BUSINESS)
 35. There are four _____ in my house. (Bookshelf)
 36. The photocopy is between the _____ and the drugstore. (Bake)
 37. Is your brother an _____? (act)
 38. Mai's sister is a _____ (sing)
 39. We must be _____ when we cross the road. (care)
 40. This tree has a lot of green _____ (leaf)
 41. Is your father a _____? (business)
 42. I'm Vietnamese. What's your _____? (nation)
 43. Air is a big problem in many cities in the world. (pollute)
 44. Yoko is from Japan. She is _____ (Japan)
 45. Mary likes attending the English contests. (SPEAK)
 46. My neighborhood is..... for good and cheap restaurants. (FAME)
 47. I like the city life because there are many kinds of(ENTERTAIN)
 48. Lan's classroom is on the floor. (TWO)
 49. These children like weather. (SUN)
 50. Lan speaks English than me. (WELL)

PRACTICE 2

51. The Great Wall of China is the world's structure. (LONG)
 52. What's Mary's? - She's British. (NATION)
 53. We should not waste and water. (ELECTRIC)
 54. Let him do it (HE)
 55. My aunt is a good (TEACH)
 56. Thao is my friend. She is very (BEAUTY)
 57. I want to goin the summer. (SWIM)
 58. My sistergets up early in the morning. (USUAL)
 59. Don't go out at night because it is very (DANGER)
 60. This exercise is very I can't do it. (DIFFICULTY)
 61. He can speak Englishthan his brother. (GOOD)
 62. How do you feel now? - I feel (TIRE)
 63. My uncle lives in the city. He is a (DRIVE)
 64. Where is Tom? - He is in theroom. (LIVE)
 65. Nam is the of the three boys. (TALL)
 66. Vietnam has a lot of beaches. (BEAUTY)
 67. Air is a big problem in many cities in the world. (POLLUTE)
 68. Our school children sometimes goon the weekend. (CAMP)
 69. I'm Vietnamese. What's your? (NATION)
 70. Mount Everest is very high. It is mountain in the world. (HIGH)
 71. Don't make a fire here. It's very (DANGER)
 72. Is your father a? (BUSINESS)
 73. We went to bed early because we had a day. (tire)
 74. There were two yesterday: fire-making and rice-cooking. (make)
 75. "Quynh Coi" is for good and cheap "Canh Ca". (fame)
 76. At school we have a lot of (act)
 77. Mai and her friend sing very (beauty)

78. Both my father and my mother are..... (farm)
79. Ba's house is theto the tow center. (near)
80. The math book is..... than the history book.. (thick)
81. Is the Underground in London..... than the Metro in Paris? (good)
82. It's very in the city. (noise)
83. Ho Chi Minh city is the city in Viet Nam. (big)
84. They have two (child)
85. In myI lived happily with my parents in the country. (child)
86. We live in a.....house in the country. (beauty)
87. He goesat the weekend. (fish)
88. Lan is very tall, but Hoa is even (tall)
89. Lee comes from China. He speaks (China)
90. What's your? - I'm American. (nation)
91. This is the temple in my village. (old)
92. My brother is a of English (teach)
93. Nam is the of the three boys. (TALL)
94. Vietnam has a lot of beaches. (BEAUTY)
95. Air is a big problem in many cities in the world. (POLLUTE)
96. Our school children sometimes goon the weekend. (CAMP)
97. I'm Vietnamese. What's your? (NATION)
98. Mount Everest is very high. It is mountain in the world. (HIGH)
99. Don't make a fire here. It's very (DANGER)
100. Give me yourinformation. (PERSON)
101. There are fourin my family. (PERSON)
102. Lan has small white..... (TOOTH)
103. They are very rich (BUSINESS)
104. Theis to the left of the movie theater. (BAKE)
105. I'm thirsty and I'd like some, please. (LEMON)
106. Miss Hoa is a She is very busy. (STORE)
107. Eating a lot of candy is (HEALTH)
108. Myis chicken, beef and carrots. (FAVOR)
109. I have a lot of in my village. (FRIEND)
110. Ourwill last forever. (FRIEND)
111. Vietnamese people are veryand hospitable. (FRIEND)
112. That dog looksand dangerous. (FRIEND)
113. What is theof Ha Noi? – It has about 6 million. (POPULAR)
114. Mr. Parker is a very successful (ACT)
115. Mr. Huong is an.....She comes from HCM City. (ACT)
116. Students should take a lot of outdoor..... to keep fit.(ACT)
117.can make people sick. (ACT)
118. Mary is so..... She's always breaking things. (CARE)
119. You must be..... when you cross the busy street. (CARE)
120. Cuc Phuong is thepark of Viet Nam. (NATION)
121. English is anlanguage. (NATION)
122. Mr. Hang is a successful..... (BUSINESS)
123. There are manykinds of flowers in the garden, so it looks very beautiful.
(DIFFER)
124. There is not muchbetween the two computers. (DIFFER)
125. Aircan cause a lot of dangerous diseases.(POLLUTE)
126. Miss Dung is an English she teaches us English. (TEACH)
127. My classroom is on the.....floor. (ONE)
128. My classroom is on the.....floor. (TWELVE)

129. I brush my teetha day. (TWO)
 130. Minh goes to the movie theatera week. (TWO)
 131. Tuan isbecause he mustn't go out with his friends tonight.(HAPPY)
 132. Today is theday of my life. (HAPPY)
 133. Ha Noi is the.....center of Viet Nam with many schools and universities. (EDUCATE).
 134. Children nowadays have betterthan their parents.(EDUCATE)
 135. The film was veryso we left before it finished. (BORE)
 136. He is very tall and (GOOD)
 137. Who is theat English in your class? (GOOD)
 116. There is a.....rice paddy near my house. (BEAUTY)
 117. Our.....are in he bookstore. (CHILD)
 118. In the..... there is a museum, a factory and a stadium. (NEIGHBOR)
 119. Hetelevision every evening. (WATCH)
 120. Would you like to go.....with me this afternoon? (FISH)
 121. Driving fast on the road is very..... (DANGER)
 122. My brother is bus..... (DRIVE)
 123. Is Mr. Quang a.....? (BUSINESS)
 124. Do you know what heris? (NATION)

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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5 – ĐỌC HIỂU

I/Read the text and choose the answer that you think fits best according to the text.

My name's Akemi. I'm 25 years old and I come from Tokyo in Japan. I'm a student at Cambridge University, where I study English. My interests are theater, cinema and classical music. In Japan I work in a large department store selling cosmetics. When I go home I hope to get a job using my English, maybe in a travel agency. My ambition is to travel all over Europe and learn another European language.

19. Akemi is_____years old.
 A. twenty-two
 B. twenty-three
 C. twenty-four
 D. twenty-five
20. Which of the following is true?
 A. Akemi is interested in theater, but she doesn't like cinema and classical music.
 B. Her interests are theater and pop music.
 C. She dislikes theater, cinema and classical music.
 D. Theater, cinema and classical music are her interests.
21. In Japan Akemi works_____.
 A. at a university
 B. in a department store
 C. at a travel agency
 D. in advertising
22. Her ambition is_____.
 A. to sell cosmetics
 B. to travel all over Europe
 C. to learn another European language
 D. Both B and C

II/Read the conversation and then decide if the statements are true or false.

Carlos : Excuse me, is this seat free?
Miguel : Yes, it is.
Carlos : Thanks. (*Carlos sits down*) . I'm Carlos.
Miguel : Hi, Carlos. I'm Miguel. Are you a new student here?
Carlos : Yes, I am. This is my first day at school. How is this class?
Miguel : It's great. The students are very nice and the teacher is fantastic.
Carlos : Wow! The teacher is that good?
Miguel : Yes, she is. Mrs. Lee is one of my favorite teachers.
Carlos : Umm...Isn't this Mrs. Kim's class?
Miguel : No it isn't.
Carlos : Isn't this room 401?
Miguel : No, it isn't. This is room 410. Room 401 is across the hall.
Carlos : Oops. I'm in the wrong class.

17. Miguel is a new student.
A. True B. False
18. Miguel is very happy with his class.
A. True B. False
19. Carlos's class is in room 410.
A. True B. False
20. Carlos is in Mrs. Kim's class.
A. True B. False
21. Carlos and Miguel are in the same class.
A. True B. False

III/Read the text and choose the answer that you think fits best according to the text.

We live in a house in a suburb of Manchester. We've got a living room, a dining room, and a kitchen downstairs. Upstairs there are three bedrooms and a bath room. Outside, there's a garage, a front garden, and a back garden. The house isn't very big but we like it. It's convenient for shops and school and things like that, and the neighbors are very friendly.

18. They live_____.
A. in the city center B. in a flat
C. in the countryside D. in a suburb of Manchester
19. The living room is_____.
A. between the dining room and the kitchen
B. opposite the bedroom
C. downstairs
D. upstairs
20. There are_____rooms upstairs.
A. two B. three
C. Four D. five
21. The house is_____.
A. big B. expensive
C. beautiful D. convenient for
22. The neighbors are_____.
A. Noisy B. friendly
C. hard-working D. generous

IV/Read the text and choose the answer that you think fits best according to the text.

My name's Louisa. I'm 19 years old and come from Italy.

I'm a student at the university, where I study French. Most of my lectures are in the afternoon, so I usually get up late and study in the evenings. At weekends, I often go to the cinema with my friends in the winter, or to the seaside in the summer. My family has a house on the Adriatic coast, and we all go there every summer for two months. I'm very interested in environmental issues, and would like to meet students from other countries who share my views.

19. Louisa is a _____.
- A. environmentalist B. student
C. doctor D. engineer
20. She studies _____.
- A. French B. Italian
C. environmental issues D. engineering
21. She usually _____.
- A. studies in the morning
B. Does her homework in the afternoon
C. gets up late
D. goes to bed early
22. In the summer, she _____.
- A. travels to different countries
B. goes to the cinema
C. meets students from other countries
D. goes to the seaside

V/Read the text and then decide if the statements are true or false.

Minika is a chalet girl. She works in the ski resort of Verbier in Switzerland. She looks after groups of skiers.

Her day always starts early. She gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning. At 5.30 she walks to the shop and buys some bread for the guests' breakfast. At 7 o'clock she makes some coffee and takes it to the guests in bed.

After breakfast the guests go skiing. Then Monika washes up, makes the beds, and tidies the chalet. She has a rest at about 11 o'clock. She doesn't make lunch for the guests, so in the afternoon she normally goes skiing for about three hours. At 4.30 the guests come back and have some tea, cakes, and a glass of wine. Then Monika cooks the evening meal.

The guests often go to a café or a club after dinner. Monika sometimes goes with them or meets her friends, but she doesn't usually go out, because she has to get up early the next day. So she washes up and then she usually watches TV for an hour. She goes to bed at about 10.00.

Monika never goes skiing on Saturday, because it's always a very busy day. The guests leave in the morning and then Monika has to lean the chalet. After that she goes to the supermarket and buys food and other things for the week, before the new guests arrive.

Monika likes working as a chalet girl, because she meets a lot of different people." But," she says, "it's a job, not a holiday".

15. Monika goes to the shop at 5 a.m.
- A. True B. False
19. She goes to the shop by car
- A. True B. False
16. The guests have coffee in bed.
- A. True B. False
17. Monika tidies the chalet in the morning.
- A. True B. False
18. She makes lunch for the guests at twelve.
- A. True B. False

20. Which of the following is true?
 A. Marth's shares a bathroom with three other people.
 B. There's no bathroom in the house.
 C. The bathroom is very big.
 D. She has her own bathroom.

21. Martha has _____.
 A. six chairs
 B. a kitchen
 C. a television and a fridge
 D. two brothers

22. Which of the following is true?
 A. Martha's very good at cooking.
 B. She often cooks for her friends.
 C. She doesn't cook a lot.
 D. She cooks very well.

2. It is very important to have healthy teeth. Good teeth help us to chew our food. They also help us to look nice.

How can we keep our teeth healthy? Firstly, we ought to visit our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small cavities in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. He can examine our teeth to check that they are growing in the right way. Secondly, we should brush our teeth with a toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste at least twice a day - once after breakfast and once before we go to bed. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth after a meal. Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body: milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables and fresh fruit. Chocolates, sweets, biscuits and cakes are bad, especially when we eat them between meals.

31. *Why is it very important to have healthy teeth?*

- A. Healthy teeth help us to chew our food
 B. Good teeth help us to look nice
 C. Because clean teeth are healthy teeth
 D. A and B are correct

32. *How often should we visit our dentist?*

- A. once a year
 B. every six months
 C. three times a year
 D. twice a month

33. *We can keep our teeth healthy by*

- A. see our dentist twice a year
 B. brushing our teeth with a toothbrush
 C. eating healthy food
 D. All are correct

34. *Which of the following is good for our teeth?*

- A. Milk, cheese, fish and brown bread
 B. Potatoes and red rice
 C. Raw vegetables and fresh fruit
 D. All are correct

35. *Chocolates, sweets, biscuits and cakes are*

- A. not bad for your teeth
 B. sweet food
 C. good for your teeth
 D. A and B are correct

3. The elephant is the largest animal to walk on Earth. An elephant can carry a load of 1,200 pounds. They eat 300 pounds of food a day. An elephant baby can weigh 200 pounds at birth. Elephants can live up to 70 years. Elephants can be trained to carry logs with their trunks. They also use their trunks for drinking water, bathing, eating and communicating. There are two kinds of elephants: the African elephant and the Indian elephant. African elephant can be characterized as larger ears. The African elephant grows up to 10 feet and weighs as much as 12,000 pounds. The Indian elephant grows up to 9 feet tall, and weighs up to 800 pounds. This elephant is characterized as smaller ears. Another name for the Indian elephant is the Asian elephant.

1. What is the topic of the passage?

- A. African elephant
 B. Indian elephant

- C. Elephants
 - D. Elephants' trunks
2. How much does a baby elephant weigh at birth?
- A. 70 pounds
 - B. 200 pounds
 - C. 300 pounds
 - D. 1,200 pounds
3. According to the passage, elephants can use their trunks for the following activities EXCEPT?
- A. bathing
 - B. fighting
 - C. drinking
 - D. communicating
4. An Indian elephant has _____ than an African elephant.
- A. a longer tail
 - B. a stronger trunk
 - C. smaller ears
 - D. bigger teeth
5. Which kind of elephant is the largest?
- A. the Indian elephant
 - B. the African elephant
 - C. the Asian elephant
 - D. the Indian and Asian elephant

4. Bobbi Brown is a very busy man. He is 60 years old and he has thirteen jobs. He is a postman, a policeman, a fireman, a taxi driver, a school bus driver, a boatman, an ambulance man, an accountant, a petrol attendant, a barman and an undertaker. Also, he and his wife, Margaret, have a shop and a small hotel.

Bobbi lives and works on the island of Gigha in the west of Scotland. Only one hundred and twenty people live on Gigha but in summer this number will be doubled because of tourists who come by boat every day.

Every day Bobbi gets up at 6.00 and makes breakfast for the hotel guests. At 8.00 he drives the island's children to school. At 9.00 he collects the post from the boat and delivers it to all the houses on the island. He also delivers the beer to the island's only pub. Then he helps Margaret in the shop.

He says: "Margaret likes being busy, too. We never have holidays and we don't like watching television. In the evenings Margaret makes supper and I do the accounts. At 10.00 we have a glass of wine and then we go to bed. Perhaps our life isn't very exciting, but we like it".

1. Bobbi Brown is a very busy man because _____.
- A. he is 60 years old
 - B. he has thirteen jobs
 - C. he lives and works on the island
 - D. he is a postman
2. In summer, about _____ tourists come by boat every day.
- A. 120
 - B. 60
 - C. 240
 - D. 150
3. He usually takes the island's children to school by _____.
- A. bus
 - B. taxi
 - C. boat
 - D. ambulance
4. What does Bobbi do in the evenings? ~ _____.
- A. He makes supper
 - B. He watches television
 - C. He goes to bed early
 - D. He does the accounts
5. They don't watch television in the evenings because _____.
- A. They have a glass of wine
 - B. They never have holidays
 - C. They don't like it
 - D. They are always tired in the evening

Cricket

5. Cricket is an English game. People from most other countries think it is very, very slow, but the English think it is exciting.

There are two teams with eleven players on each team in a cricket match. They play outdoors on a field. They play around two wickets. A wicket is three sticks in the ground with two sticks across them at the top. The wickets are twenty meters apart.

One player is a bowler. He stands by one wicket and throws a ball at the other wicket. He tries to hit one of the top sticks and make it fall to the ground.

Another player is a batsman. He holds a stick called a bat. He stands behind the second wicket. He tries to hit the ball before it hits the sticks. If he hits the ball, he runs to the other wicket. Sometimes he can run from one wicket to the other several times until a player in the field catches the ball and throws it back to the wickets.

An important match can continue for 4 or 5 days. The players make hundreds of runs.

Cricket began in England in the 1300s. It became a major sport in the 1700s. Englishmen taught the game to people in their colonies. Today cricket is still popular in most of those countries.

- _____ people play cricket at one time.
A. Two B. Six C. Eleven D. Twenty-two
- A player tries to hit the ball with _____.
A. a bat B. a wicket C. his foot D. his head
- The bowler tries to _____.
A. hit the bat B. hit the wicket C. run to the wicket D. run into the field
- If the batsman hits the ball with his bat, he _____.
A. runs into the field B. runs to the other wicket
C. tries to hit the wicket D. tries to hit the bowler
- Cricket became popular in England in the _____ century.
A. eleventh B. fourteenth C. eighteenth D. twentieth

IX/Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Hi. My name is Mike. I am living with my family in a small house in London. My uncle's farm is not near my house because it is in the country and I must go there by car when I visit my uncle's family. I can eat a lot of fruit there because there are many fruit trees in the farm and they produce a lot of fruit every year. I often swim in a beautiful small river near the farm and I sometimes go fishing with my uncle. I am going to stay there for a month this summer vacation because I like the farm and the river there very much.

- Where is Mike living with his family?.....
.....
- How does he go to his uncle's farm when he visit his uncle's family?.....
.....
- What can he eat in the farm?.....
.....
- What does he do when he stays in the farm?.....
.....
- How long is he going to stay there this summer vacation?.....
.....

2. I am Mai and I am from Vietnam. I speak Vietnamese but I can speak English, too. I am living in a farm. There are a lot of cows in the farm and they produce a lot of milk. My classmates and I are collecting waste paper, scrap metal and old plastic now because people are polluting the environment by throwing trash on the street and in the country. They are also wasting water and power. They shouldn't pollute the environment and should save water and power.

- Where is Mai from?.....
- How many languages can Mai speak?.....
- What are there in the farm?.....
- Who are collecting waste paper, scrap metal and old plastic now?.....
- What shouldn't people do and what should they do?.....

.....
3. Headache is very common disease in the USA. Every year, about fifty million people have to go to the doctor because of headache. The symptoms of a headache very various. People can see black dots or bright spots in front of their eyes. They may also have pains only on one side of the head. Sometimes when the pain goes away, the head is sore. People have headache when they work too hard or they are too nervous about something. Medicine can help cure the disease but people usually have to do more than taking tablets. They can prevent headaches by changing their diets to their lifestyle or simply by going to bed.

Questions:

1. Why is headache a common disease in the USA?
.....

2. What can people see when they have headache?
.....

3. When do people have headache?
.....

4. How can people prevent headache?
.....

5. Can people have pains on only one side of the head?
.....

6. What do you do to prevent headache?
.....

4. Hello, We are Thanh and Hiep. We are from Dong Nai. Many things in Ho Chi Minh City are new and strange to us. We know the way to our school but we must ask the way to other places such as post offices, cinemas, parks...The people here are very nice. They always show us the way to the places we need to come. We live with our aunt in an apartment near the Ben Thanh market. It is about one kilometre from our aunt's apartment to our school and we can get to our school in fifteen minutes on foot. We are very happy to live and learn in this city.

1. Where are Thanh and Hiep from?

2. Are many things in Ho Chi Minh City new and strange to them?

3. Which places do they know to get to?

4. Where do they live?

5. How far is it from their aunt's apartment to their school?

6. How long can they get to their school on foot?

5. Mr and Mrs. Brown lived in a small house near London with their child. Sometimes Mr. Brown came back home very late, when his wife and the child were asleep. Then he open the front door of his house with his key and came in very quietly.

One night, he came home at midnight. He lost his key, so when he arrived home, he rang the doorbell. Nothing happened. He rang it again. Again nothing happened. Nobody moved inside the house. Mr. Brown knocked at the bedroom window, he spoke to his wife, he shouted, but she did not wake up. At last he stopped and thought for a few seconds. Then he began to speak like a small child. "Mummy!" he said, "I want to use the bathroom!" He spoke quietly but at once Mrs Brown woke up. Then he spoke to her, and she opened the door for him.

1. How many children Mr. Brown have?

2. What time did Mr. Brown come home one night?

3. Why didn't he open the door to come in?

4. How many times did he try to ring the doorbell?

5. How did he wake his wife?

6. Marie was born in Poland in 1867. She learnt to read when she was 4 years old. She was intelligent and had an excellent memory. She finished high school when she was only 15 years old.

When she grew up, Marie went to Paris to study Mathematics and Chemistry at the University. She won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903 and 8 years later she received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Marie Curie died in 1934.

16. Marie could read when she was 4 years old.
17. She finished high school when she was 16.
18. She received the Nobel Prize for Mathematics and Chemistry.
19. She died when she was 68 years old.

7. The best way to keep fit and lose weight is by exercising and doing lots of it. For example, swimming is a very good way to lose calories because it works up all your muscles. Don't worry if you are not good at swimming because there are lots of other ways that you can exercise and keep fit in. A very good way to do this is using an exercise machine such as an exercise bike. If you don't have one you can go out for a little jog. That really helps you.

The experts recommend that you do about one or two hours of exercise a day. Having a nice little run is a simple but effective way to exercise and it works for lots of people.

For people who find it difficult to do physical exercise, they can always go on a low fat diet. This stops the build up of fat in your body.

If you are suffering from obesity, my best advice is that you should do at least an hour to do exercise each day and preferably go on a diet until you feel that you have lost one stone or two.

1. What is the best way to keep fit and lose weight?
2. Why is swimming a good way to lose calories?
3. How many hours should you do exercise a day?
4. What do you do when you suffer from obesity?
5. What does a low fat diet help?

IX/Complete the passage with one suitable word.

1. Lee is from China and Mary is from Great Britain. They can speak two Chinese And English. Mary is taller than Lee but Lee is beautiful than Mary. Lee's father has a farm but Mary's father has a bigger farm. In Lee's father's farm, there A lot of chickens and they produce lots of eggs. In Mary's father's farm, there are of cows and they produce a of milk.

2. The streets of Hanoi are very busy. There is of traffic. Most people only have money to spend on transportation. As result, there are only private Cars on the roads. The bike is the cheapest form of transportation, so there are of bikes. There are Of motorbikes, too. There are of taxis. but they are expensive.

3.- The Mekong River is long. The Amazon River is than the Mekong. The Nile is river in the world.

- The Great Wall of China is long. It is structure in th world.

- Sears Tower in Chicago is tall, but it isn't building in the world.

PESTRONAS Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur is than Sears Tower. It is building in the world.

- Hanoi is big, but it is not the city in Vietnam. HCM City is than Hanoi. It is city in Vietnam. But Mexico City is city in the world.

4. The of the world is growing. More people need more More people need more We are cutting down the Farmers are the forests. They need more We are destroying and These Asian animals

Are in

5. Fishing (1)_____my favorite sport . I often fish for hours (2)_____catching anything . But this does not worry me. Some fishermen (3)_____unlucky . Instead of catching (4)_____, they catch old boots and rubbish . I am even less lucky. I never catch anything - not even old boots. After having spent whole mornings (5)_____the river. I always (6)_____home with an empty bag . "You must give up fishing ! " my friends (7)_____: " It's a waste of (8)_____ " . But they (9)_____realize one important thing. I'm (10)_____interested in fishing . I am only interested in sitting on the boat and doing nothing.

6. Americans like sport very much. One of the (1)..... popular kinds of sports in Autumn is football. All the high schools(2)universities have their own teams.

In winter the most popular kind of sports (3)basketball. There is usually a match every evening in one school gymnasium or another. In some parts of the United States there is a lot of (4) and ice. Many people like skiing and skating.

In the other two (5)....., millions of Americans enjoy baseball. The schools have their games in (6)....., but the most important professional games are played during summer. Many people listen to the games (7) the radio, watch them on television or read about them (8) the newspapers.

7. I had a holiday in Vietnam with tet and Bobby. We arrived(1)...Dalat yester day.it is a very beautiful(2).....and is know as the city of Eternal Spring.Da lat is very famous(3) its waterfalls lakes and flower gardens .on the first two days the weather was fine, warm and sunny sowe(4).....some sightseeing I(5)a lot of photographs.on Thursday we went shopping.every thingwas cheap so we bought lots of souverirs and nice sweaters (6).....you .in the evening we had (7).....in a lovely little restaurant and the went to a (8) to enjoy Trung Nguyen coffee.last night we went to the theater and didn't get back (9) 11pm.therefore,we got (10)...late this morning and decided to have a relaxing day at the hotel

8. We are sure you are interested (1) _____ sports. Many of you certainly play (2) _____games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are (3) _____. Players form teams and play matches against (4)_____teams – their opponents. Two people playing with each other are (5).....Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they (6)_____.

There (7)_____so many kinds of sports such as cycling, boxing, swimming, gymnastics, rowing (8)_____many more. You can (9)_____an active part in all of them or you can just be a devoted fan. Everybody may choose the sport he is fond of (10) _____ interested in.

The common cold

9. Your headaches and you sneeze and(1) Your nose is all stuffed up, and it kept running, so you have to blow it every few minutes. You know by these symptoms that you have a (2) You feel very unpleasant. You are not sure if you will live through the day.

Everyone may catch the(3).....cold at some time or other. It isn't (4)..... serious illness, but people spend a billion dollars on different kinds of cold medicine every(5).....This medicine can relieve the (6).....It can make you cough (7)....., make your headache less intense, and stop your (8)running for a while. However, it can't cure your cold. So far, there (9)..... no cure for the common cold. There is no medicine to(10) it .

10. Nowadays, television becomes very (1)_____. Both old and young people enjoy watching it very much. TV programs (2)_____millions of viewers all around the world. In addition to the news, television stations (3)_____broadcast many interesting programs such as sports, music, cartoons, wild life, popular science, reports, contests, movies, etc. At present, people can (4)_____a live program on TV. Live program helps us see events (5)_____the same time as they are happening. In our country, we often watch live TV programs of important events and international soccer matches.

11. largest / in / made / eating / capital / from / busy / addition / in / is

Tokyo, which is the (1) ... city of Japan, is one of the three (2) ... cities in the world. (3) ... the twelfth century, Japan's capital was an island city named Kyoto. Six hundred years later, many people (4) ... Kyoto moved east to a city called Yedo, renamed it Tokyo, and (5) ... this city the capital of all Japan, which is still is. Today, Tokyo is a (6) ... place. It (7) ... a center for business and education. It is also a center for religion. In (8) ... Tokyo university, the beautiful grounds of the Imperial Palace, the famous Imperial Hotel built (9) ... 1920 by a noted American, Frank Lloyd Wright, and many fine shops, stores, theaters, and (10) ... places can be found in this capital.

12. Many people ... (1)... to live in big cities, but ... (2)... prefer living in the ... (3)... . My uncle and aunt have a small ... (4)... near my home town. They bought it ... (5)... five years ago. At the side of the farm house, there is a ... (6)... garden . In it, apple - trees are ... (7)... The vegetable is at the back ... (8)... the house. My uncle and aunt grow all ... (9)... of vegetables, but they ... (10)... especially fond of potatoes and tomatoes.

13. Football is the most popular game in Britain. You can see that if you go to (31)..... of the important matches. Young and old people shout and cheer (32).....one side of the other. Nearly every school (33)..... its football team and every boy in Britain (34).....much about games. He can tell you the name of the (35) in most important teams. He has a picture of (36).....and knows the results of many matches.

In Britain the football season (37) in the middle of August, usually (38)..... the second saturday in April. At the beginning of the (39)..... all the school teams and the professional teams (40)very hard. They want to win their matches.

14. I have just (1) a letter from my brother, Dave. He is in Australia. He has been there (2) six months. He is an engineer. He is..... (3) for a big farm and he has visited a great (4) of different places in Australia. He has just bought (5) Australian car and he has (6) to Alice Spring, a small town to the center of Australia. He (7) soon visit Darwin. From (8), he'll fly to Perth. My brother has (9) been abroad before, so he (10) this trip very exciting.

15. Brad is forty years old. He is an English (1)_____in Miami, the USA. He teaches grammar and conversation. He (2)_____his job very much because he can meet (3)_of students from different countries (4)_____the world to study there. He usually (5)_____work at 9.30 in the morning and (6)_____at 3.30 in the afternoon. But he is not working at the moment. He is traveling round Paris (7)_____a group of friends. They walk all day in Paris and see the Eiffel Tower. He is going to (8)_____French food and (9)_some photos. He will be back (10)_____America next week.

16. Lan was right – Hoa soon got used (1) _____the busy city traffic. She could cross the road and she wasn't scared. Then her uncle bought her a bike. (2)_____began to go out more often

in the evening. Usually, she visited her (3)_____. They talked and listened to music or helped each other (4)_____their homework.

Hoa rarely went to see movies or ate out (5)_____the evening. Everything was far too expensive. She preferred to socialize (6)_____her friends. She enjoyed it and it cost nothing.

Then one day, Lan (7)_____Hoa went to the public library. Hoa liked to read. There wasn't a library in her village, so she couldn't (8)_____many books. The public library in the city had thousands of (9)_____, and Hoa began to borrow books regularly. She decided that (10)_____city wasn't so bad after all.

17. The battle of Dien Bien Phu (0) *ended* _____the Indochina War. Today Dien Bien Phu is (1)_____tourist destination. Many visitors are battle veterans or members (2)_____their families. As (3)_____as visiting the battle site, tourists can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Muong Thanh (4)_____, visit the neighboring villages, and share the hospitality of the (5)_____people.

Most of the people who live in the area (6)_____members of Thai or H'Mong ethnic minorities. (7)_____, they do not depend on tourism (8)_____to live. As Dien Bien Phu is only 30 kilometers from the Lao's border, (9)_____is an important trading center. Food leaves here for Laos and Thailand and goods arrive (10)_____the northern provinces of Viet Nam.

X/ Fill in each gap with a suitable word below

1. How can we keep our teeth healthy? First, we(1).... to(2) our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small(3) in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. Secondly, we should brush our teeth(4) twice a day – once after breakfast, and once before we go to bed. We can also use(5)toothpicks to clean(6) ...our teeth after a meal. Thirdly, we should eat food(7).... good for our teeth and our body: milk, fish, potatoes, raw vegetables and fresh fruit. Chocolate, sweets, biscuits are bad,(8)when we eat them between meals. They are(9)because they stick to our teeth and (10) decay.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. ought | B. must | C. can | D. may |
| 2. | A. meet | B. visit | C. look | D. find |
| 3. | A. caves | B. meals | C. holes | D. things |
| 4. | A. at least | B. at less | C. at work | D. at much |
| 5. | A. paper | B. leather | C. metal | D. wooden |
| 6. | A. on | B. among | C. between | D. at |
| 7. | A. it is | B. that is | C. this is | D. they are |
| 8. | A. because | B. too | C. enough | D. especially |
| 9. | A. harmful | B. healthy | C. good | D. useful |
| 10. | A. fill | B. cause | C. do | D. make |

2. Dear Hanh,

I'm writing to invite you to a party we.....(1) at the flat next Friday, December 14th. As you know,(2) Lan's 13th birthday next week and my birthday next month,(3) we thought we'd celebrate together and have a joint party.

I can't remember if you know my address or not, but anyway, if you(4) the direction below, you shouldn't get lost. Take the Number 15 bus from the station and(5) at the Star Hotel. Walk down Long Viet Road, past the DanChu Cinema, and then take the first turning on the right. That's LeLoi Road. Turn left(6) the first junction, then go straight past the church as far as the next crossroads. Turn right and our block of flats is the second on the right.

Do try and come. Of course you're (7) to bring someone with you if you want to.

Look forward(8) you then!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. have | B. are having | C. going to have | D. will has |
| 2. A. it's | B. its | C. they're | D. she's |
| 3. A. too | B. but | C. because | D. so |
| 4. A. to follow | B. following | C. follow | D. follows |
| 5. A. get up | B. get by | C. get on | D. get off |
| 6. A. at | B. in | C. of | D. on |
| 7. A. welcomed | B. welcome | C. welcoming | D. to welcome |
| 8. A. to see | B. for seeing | C. of seeing | D. to seeing |

3. Paul and his younger brother enjoy different activities after school hours. Paul wants to be an actor. Acting is his (8) pastime. He is a member of the school theater group. At present, his group (9) a play for the school anniversary (10) He also plays soccer and volleyball (11) his free time. Tim's (12) are different from his elder brother. He is not very sporty. After school, he usually goes home and (13) TV. (14) he reads a library book or comics but most of the time he lies on the couch (15) of the TV

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 8. A. common | B. popular | C. interested | D. favorite |
| 9. A. rehearse | B. rehearses | C. is rehearsing | D. will rehearse |
| 10. A. celebrate | B. celebrating | C. celebrated | D. celebration |
| 11. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. when |
| 12. A. pastime | B. pastimes | C. free time | D. free times |
| 13. A. watch | B. to watch | C. watches | D. watching |
| 14. A. Sometimes | B. Now | C. Many times | D. Never |
| 15. A. next | B. near | C. in front | D. before |

4. How can we(36)our teeth healthy? First, we ought to(37) our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small..... (38) in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. Secondly, we should brush our teeth(39).....twice a day – once after breakfast, and once before we go to bed. We can also use(40)toothpicks to clean(41).... our teeth after a meal. Thirdly, we should eat food(42).....good for our teeth and our body: milk, fish, potatoes, raw vegetables and fresh fruit. Chocolate, sweets, biscuits are bad(43))when we eat them between meals. They are(44).....because they stick to our teeth and(45) decay.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 36. A. keep | B. do | C. clean | D. brush |
| 37. A. meet | B. visit | C. look | D. find |
| 38. A. caves | B. meals | C. holes | D. things |
| 39. A. at least | B. at less | C. at work | D. at much |
| 40. A. paper | B. leather | C. metal | D. wooden |
| 41. A. on | B. among | C. between | D. at |
| 42. A. it is | B. that is | C. this is | D. they are |
| 43. A. because | B. too | C. enough | D. especially |
| 44. A. harmful | B. healthy | C. good | D. useful |
| 45. A. fill | B. cause | C. do | D. make |

5. In the United States of America, the national language is (1)English. Four hundred years ago, some English people came to North America to live and they brought (2)..... language to this country.

Now in the USA, people speak (3).....English . Most of the words are the (4)..... in American and British English, but the American say some English words not as people (5)..... in

England. Canada is (6)..... to the North of the United States of America. It is the larger (7)..... the United States. In Canada, many people (8).....English because they also came from England many years (9)..... But in some parts of Canada, people speak (10)..... because they came from France.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. also. | B. like. | C. as. | D. not. |
| 2. A. French. | B. English. | C. Chinese. | D. Canadian. |
| 3. A. British. | B. American. | C. Russian. | D. Chinese. |
| 4. A. various. | B. similar. | C. same. | D. like. |
| 5. A. do. | B. say. | C. talk. | D. speak. |
| 6. A. lies. | B. situated. | C. at. | D. in. |
| 7. A. than. | B. as. | C. more. | D. less. |
| 8. A. say. | B. tell. | C. talk. | D. speak. |
| 9. A. ago. | B. later. | C. there. | D. here. |
| 10. A. France. | B. French. | C. Russian. | D. Italian. |

6. In the United States of America, the national language is (1)_____English. Four hundred years ago, some English people came to North America to live and they brought (2)_____language to this country.

Now in the USA, people speak (3)_____English. Most of the words are the (4)_____in American and British English, but the American say some English words not as people (5)_____in England. Canada is (6)_____to the North of the United States of America. It is larger (7)_____the United States. In Canada, many people (8)_____English because they also came from England many years (9)_____But in some parts of Canada, people speak (10)_____because they came from France.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. like | B. also | C. as | D. not |
| 2. A. English | B. French | C. Chinese | D. Canadian |
| 3. A. British | B. American | C. Russian | D. Chinese |
| 4. A. various | B. similar | C. same | D. like |
| 5. A. do | B. say | C. talk | D. speak |
| 6. A. lies | B. in | C. near | D. situated |
| 7. A. more | B. as | C. than | D. less |
| 8. A. say | B. tell | C. talk | D. speak |
| 9. A. ago | B. later | C. there | D. here |
| 10. A. France | B. French | C. Russian | D. Italian |

7. I want to tell you about Tom's day. He usually gets (1)_____at 7.30 every morning. He always eats eggs for (2)_____and (3)_____some milk. He sometimes runs to school (4)_____he is late. His classes begin at 8.30 and (5)_____at 2.25. He plays sports (6)_____the afternoon, then he goes home. He (7)_____his homework and then he takes a bath. He (8)_____TV nearly every day. On Saturday afternoon, he goes to his art class. He's very good (9)_____drawing. Every Sunday morning, he goes fishing. His (10)_____pastime is fishing.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. up | D. to |
| 2. A. breakfast | B. lunch | C. dinner | D. morning |
| 3. A. eat | B. drink | C. take | D. give |
| 4. A. where | B. who | C. what | D. when |
| 5. A. stop | B. close | C. start | D. finish |
| 6. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. to |
| 7. A. did | B. do | C. does | D. is doing |
| 8. A. is watching | B. watches | C. watch | D. watched |

9. A. on B. at C. in D. with
 10. A. like B. enjoy C. sports D. favorite

8. One (0)_____the first novels in the history of literature (1)_____written in England in 1719. It was Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe. Daniel Defoe was born (2)_____London in the family of a rich man. When Daniel was a schoolboy, he began to write stories. After (3)_____school he worked in his father's shop and (4)_____articles for newspapers. Defoe visited many countries and met many people. That helped him (5)_____in his writings.

In 1719, when Defoe was sixty years old, he wrote the novel Robinson Crusoe which (6)_____him famous. Defoe used in his book a true story about a sailor who (7)_____on an island for four years. Robinson Crusoe in Defoe's novel lived on an island for twenty- eight years. People liked (8)_____novel in England and in many other countries, Daniel Defoe wrote other books (9)_____his novel Robinson Crusoe is the most famous. Defoe was not a rich man (10)_____he died in 1731.

0. A. to B. *of* C. with D. on
 1. A. have B. has C. were D. was
 2. A. at B. in C. from D. on
 3. A. going B. coming C. leaving D. staying
 4. A. bought B. read C. sold D. wrote
 5. A. many B. much C. plenty D. few
 6. A. did B. let C. brought D. made
 7. A. visited B. came C. went D. lived
 8. A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
 9. A. and B. but C. so D. however
 10. A. when B. where C. because D. so

9. (1)_____for food in the US today is not the same (2)_____it was in the past. Fifty years (3)_____, every neighborhood had a little food market. A good selection of meat, vegetables and fruits (4)_____on display on the stalls.

Now every neighborhood (5)_____a big market. These are very (6)_____places. The old markets were usually small and friendly. (7)_____from the neighborhood often stop there to hear the news or to talk. But this is not true (8)_____supermarkets. Usually, supermarkets are very large. They are not very friendly. They are not good places for meeting friends or talking (9)_____. People in supermarkets always seem to be tired and in (10)_____hurry.

1. A. Shopping B. Buying C. Looking D. Getting
 2. A. as B. like C. when D. while
 3. A. last B. later C. next D. ago
 4. A. are B. were C. was D. have
 5. A. had B. has C. have D. will have
 6. A. same B. different C. old D. similar
 7. A. Farmers B. Workers C. Students D. People
 8. A. at B. on C. in D. for
 9. A. too B. neither C. nor D. either
 10. A. a B. the C. an D. ø

Read Then answer the questions OR choose the best answer

I. Read the following passage carefully. Decide whether each of the statements below it is

T(TRUE), F(FALSE), or N(NOT MENTIONED)

Newburg School had its annual international festival last Saturday. Over 3000 people enjoyed food and activities from all over the world.

The students served food from many different countries. They served curry, tacos, sushi, noodles, and many other international foods.

Several student groups performed at the festival. There was African dancing, Japanese storytelling, a Japanese puppet show. Students modeled clothing from many different countries.

Everyone had a great time at the festival. Mr. Jones, the school principal, said: All of our students did a wonderful job. This year's festival was the best ever."

- 46. Newburg School had its international festival every year. -----
- 47. Over 3000 people enjoyed food and activities from all over the world. -----
- 48. The students served food from many different countries -----
- 49. One of the foods they served was rice. -----
- 50. Only a few student groups performed at the festival. -----
- 51. People could enjoyed watching fashion at the festival -----
- 52. African dancing was very interesting. -----
- 53. People could listen to many Japanese stories at the festival. -----
- 54. Some people didn't enjoy the festival. -----
- 55. Mr. Jones, the school principal, thought the festival was the best so far -----

II. Read the following passage carefully, and then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

London, the capital of Great Britain, is situated on the Thames River. It is the largest city in Europe with a population of over 8 million. It is divided into four parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The city is small in area but it is the commercial heart of London. Many banks and offices are situated there. The Tower and St. Paul's Cathedral is very large and fine. It was built in 1710. The famous English architect Christopher Wren planned and built St. Paul's Cathedral. If the city may be called the commercial heart of London, Westminster is the center of the administration. We can see the Houses of Parliament there. It is a beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Westminster Abbey is opposite the Houses of Parliament.

The West End with the best and most expensive clubs, restaurants and theatres, beautiful houses and parks is the place where rich people live. Working people live in the East End where there are no parks or gardens and no fine houses.

- 1. London is the capital of Great Britain.
- 2. London is the largest city in the world.
- 3. The East End is one of the four parts of London.
- 4. The Tower is a commercial heart of London.
- 5. Westminster is the center of education.
- 6. The Houses of Parliament have a tower and a very big clock called Big Ben.
- 7. You can find the most expensive clubs in the East End.
- 8. Rich people live in the West End.
- 9. You can go to parks in the East End.
- 10. Working people don't live in London.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6 – TÌM LỖI VÀ SỬA

PRACTICE 1

1. I gets up at six.....
2. After breakfast, I leaves my house at half past six.....
3. Our classes start at one p.m and ends at half past five p.m.....
4. Mai lives at the country.....
5. Phuong and Mai has English on Monday and Tuesday.....
6. There are a lake behind my house.....
7. Nam goes to school on bike.....
8. Mai's father work in a factory.....
9. There is a bookstore next my house.....
10. Lan and I am going to school.....
11. The sign says: "Stop" so you can go.....
12. Minh are doing his homework.....
13. There is a intersection ahead and you must go fast.....
14. David and I am playing video games.....
15. The sign says: "No parking" so you can park here.....
16. My classmates is going to the movie theater now.....
17. Hoa can't ride a bike so she mustn't go to school by bus.....
18. I are crossing the road.....
19. The sign says: "No turn left" so you can go to the left.....
20. The Browns is travelling to Hanoi by plane.....
21. The sign says: " No right turn" so you can turn right.....
22. There are a hotel and a restaurant on the right of the movie theater.....
23. My house is between those four houses.....
24. My teacher are going to motorbike.....
25. The sign says : "Go ahead" so you can't go straight ahead.....
26. I is living at Hoang Van Thu street.....
27. Hoa and Mai is on class 7A.....
28. My brother often doing his homework in the evening.....
29. I has dinner at half past six.....
30. Chi lives on 78 Dinh Tien Hoang Street.....
31. A chicken is my favorite drink.....
32. There are fish and vegetables in our dinner.....
33. Is there any apples for their lunch?.....
34. Lan is thisty so she 'd likes some orange juice.....
35. There aren't some apples on the table.....
36. Phuong and Mai likes fish and meat.....
37. There isn't any bananas on the plate.....
38. Hoa favorite food is a lemonade.....
39. Huong and Dung's favorite drink are iced tea and milk.....
40. We need a kilo rice.....
41. I wants a can peas.....
42. Hoa needs two bar of soaps.....
43. How many beef do you want?.....
44. Lan has much chocolates.....
45. I'd like half dozen eggs.....
46. How many is a tube of toothpaste?.....
47. This you are.....
48. Mr Ba is a weightlifter so he is very weak.....
49. I feel hungry so I'd like a cup of tea.....

50. How much bananas do you want?.....
51. I need half a kilo of meat.....
52. I am going to play badminton.....
53. Lan and Hung are going to visit Dalat.....
54. I am going to stay at the Huu Nghi Hotel.....
55. Hoa is going to watch a tennis match on television.....
56. Mai wants to travel to HCM City this summer vacation.....
57. David is going to stay in Vietnam for two weeks.....
58. How long does he want to stay in HaLong Bay?.....
59. What are you going to visit, the museum or the pagoda?.....
60. Who are you going to visit at the Literature Temple?.....
61. Nam likes to swim very much.....
62. How often does Chi go to the movies?.....
63. We are going to Hue Citadel in our summer vacation.....
64. When the weather is cold, I sometimes go swimming.....
65. My name is Bruce and I am from Australia.....
66. What language does she speak?.....
67. My house is as big as Lan's house.....
68. Ho Chi Minh City has a population of 3.5 million.....
69. Hanoi is bigger than Hai Phong.....
70. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.....
71. There is a lot of rain in Vietnam.....
72. Our country has a lot of mountains and rivers.....
73. He is a farmer.....
74. These trees produce much fruit.....
75. How many eggs do the chickens produce?.....
76. We are wasting too much power and water.....
77. The cow produces a lot of milk.....
78. You shouldn't turn off the lights when you don't need them.....
79. Pick flowers in the park, please!
80. Why are the animals in danger?.....
81. The population of the world is growing.....
82. You shouldn't waste water and power.....
83. You should turn off a dripping faucet when you see it.....
84. How many fruits can the trees produce?.....
85. The Da River is shorter than the Mekong River.....
86. There isn't much water in the bottle.....
87. Mai and Hoa are collecting waste paper now.....
88. Nam usually has lunch at half past eleven.....
89. Mount Phanxipang is the highest mountain in Vietnam.....
90. Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, is the tallest building in the world.....

PRACTICE 2

1. Ba practicing playing the guitar in his room at the moment 1.....
A B C D
2. My uncle grows vegetables and cattles on his farm. 2.....
A B C D
3. We always have a three-months summer vacation 3.....
A B C D
4. In Vietnam, one of the most popular activity after school is soccer. 4.....
A B C D
5. The teacher said you shouldn't spend much time to play video games. 5.....
A B C D
6. The library in our school has hundred of interesting books 6.....
A B C D
7. When I saw Mai . I thought She looked very happily. 7.....
A B C D
8. How old will Nga is on her next birthday ? 8.....
A B C D
9. Ba has lots of English books . He will borrow Lan some. 9.....
A B C D
10. How do you go to see the dentist? – Once or twice a monh. 10.....
A B C D
11. My brother often has a three – weeks summer vacation. 11. _____
12. Every day my mother spends one hour to watch television. 12. _____
13. She asks Peter go to the post office with her. 13. _____
14. I'm going to watch a TV tonight to see a movie about America. 14. _____
15. I have to stay all day at home on Sundays, so has she. 15. _____
16. When I was coming home, my mother was cooking dinner. 16. _____
17. My mother bought for me a new schoolbag on the occasion of a new school year. 17. _____
18. Tom looked sadly when I saw him. 18. _____
19. Who will give care of the house while we are away? 19. _____
20. Because we have to be there in a hurry, we better take a taxi. 20. _____
- 21 ,Mr Robinson wasn't take Liz to the zoo yesterday
- 22, we like these flower on the table very much
- 23,it takes Huy three hours doing his home work every day
- 24, Mrs Hoa meet her old friend in Ha Noi last month but he didn't remember her
- 25 ,do you like to watch footballwith us ?-yes,I'd love to
- 26, she is going to give a new bike to her child in his thirteenth birthday
- 27, today I have to do many homework so I am very busy
- 28 ,Mr Thu shouldn't let her child to play soccer in the street
- 29 ,the shelves in the library have million of science books
- 30, his bike is more expensive than my brother
31. From at nine in the morning until four afternoon, Mr. Tuan works in the fields with his father.
32. There is fewer work in the evening than there is in the morning
A B C D
33. My Dad always has a three-weeks vacation

- A B C D
34. Mr. Ba soon got used to travel to work by bicycle
A B C D
35. The doctor says you should spend a little time to play video game.
A B C D
36. The public library in the city has thousand of good books
A B C D
37. What does the new student like? - Oh, she is tall and beautiful
A B C D
38. Ba is in class 7A and he enjoys the school very much
A B C D
39. My father always has a lot of houseworks to do
A B C D
40. There is a ten-floors building in front of my house
A B C D
41. Would you like to have a dinner at my house tonight ?
A B C D
42. It takes Huy three hours doing his homework every day.
A B C D
43. How many does it cost to send this letter to China.
A B C D
44. Does Nam's mother go always to work by bus?
A B C D
45. Nam is having a medical check-up and so I am.
A B C D
46. Hoa playing the piano in her room at the moment.
A B C D
47. My father has less days off than Tim's father.
A B C D
48. Hoa prefers reading books to play video games.
A B C D
49. After each lesson we often have a ten-minutes rest.
A B C D
50. Would you like going to the movies with us tonight?
A B C D
51. Million of foreign visitors come to Vietnam every year.
A B C D
52. My father has less days off than Tim's father.
A B C D
53. I spent the whole afternoon to play football with my classmates .
A B C D
54. Indonesia is one of the strongest country in badm
A B C D
55. My sister likes badminton but she doesn't play it very good.
A B C D
56. My brother doesn't like durians, and I don't like them, too.
A B C D
57. Viet not got up early and do morning exercises yesterday.
A B C D
58. Would you like to have a dinner at my house tonight ?
D

59. It takes Huy three hours doing his homework every day.

A B C D

60. How many does it cost to send this letter to China.

A B C D

61. Does Nam's mother go always to work by bus?

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76. Ba is in class 7A and he enjoys the school very much

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77. My father always has a lot of houseworks to do

A B C D

78. There is a ten-floors building in front of my house

A B C D

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7 – MỘT SỐ BÀI LUẬN MẪU

Topic 1: Write a passage (80 -100 words) about what you often do in four seasons.

Viet Nam, our country, is very beautiful. It has four seasons in a year : spring, summer, fall and winter. I like the spring and summer most.

In the spring, it is warm and there are many kinds of flowers blowing. I live in the countryside so the air is very fresh in the spring. The view looks like a beautiful picture. I and my mother usually go around my village to enjoy this.

In the summer, it is very hot and sunny. I like hot weather because I can do many activities. I and my friends usually go swimming, play soccer and fly our kites. Sometimes we go fishing.

The weather is cool in the fall and in the winter it is often cold and windy. I don't like the winter because the weather is very cold and there is a lot of cold wind. And I can not do activities what I want to play. I like living in the countryside

Topic 2: Write a passage (80 -100 words) about What you do every day or Your daily activities

In the morning, I get up at six o'clock every day. I brush my teeth, wash my face, take a shower and then have breakfast. My breakfast has rice, meat, vegetable and some milk. I go to school at seven o'clock. My classes start at 7:15 and finish at 11:15. I have a short break for about five minutes after each classes.

After morning classes, I have lunch with noodles, an apple and a glass of orange juice. Then I have a short sleep for about an hour.

In the afternoon, I have more three classes. I go home at five o'clock after playing sports with my school friends. I like playing badminton very much. We also do aerobics three times a week. I have dinner with my family at half past six. Then I do my homework. Sometimes, I watch television or listen to music or play video games after finishing homework. I usually go to bed at ten o'clock. I never stay up too late at night.

Topic 3: Write a composition (about 80 words) to tell about your school: (don't show your real name, your school or your village):

Hello, I'm Trung. This is my school. It is small and an old school but it is beautiful. Behind the school, there is a very large yard. After school in the afternoon, we are often play soccer there. The yard is clean and there are many trees and flowers. My friends and I are sit under these trees every in morning to review with our lessons.

My school has two floors and fifteen classrooms. My classroom is on the first floor. My class is very small, but it is very nice. There are twenty-five students in my class. We have many subjects such as: Math, Literature, Geography, and so on. But I like English most.

In my school, there are has forty-three teachers. They are good teachers. I love them and I love with my school very much.

Topic 4: Write a composition (about 80 words) to tell about the library of your school (*don't show your real name, your school or your village*)

Hello, I am Hoa. This is my school. To the left of the school, there is a library where I spend more time most. Our library is on the ground floor. It is a big room. It is about thirty metres long and fifteen metres wide. It has many windows and lights. There is a fan in the library. There is a clock on the wall. There are many kinds of books on the shelves in the library. Some of the books are in English. There are dictionaries, newspapers, magazines and periodicals in the library.

My friend and I usually go to the library in our free time. We can read or borrow some books which we like. We love the library very much because it helps us study hard.

Topic 5: Write a passage in about 100 - 120 words to tell about your house

I live in a small house in the country. But It is a wonderful house in my eyes. From the outside, it looks rather old with brick wall and tile roof, but it's very comfortable and cool house.

There are 4 rooms: a living room, 2 bedrooms and a kitchen.

The living room isn't very small with a long table and six chairs. There's a tea-tray on it for my grandparents to drink tea every day and to welcome guests.

Next, the two bedrooms are near together and next to the living-room. One is my grandparents' and one is mine. My bedroom is small but quite pleasure; it has a bed, a chest and a wardrobe to contain clothes. This is the place I like the most in my house.

The last one is kitchen. There's a gas stove, some saucepans and a shelf to contain bowls and cups. The toilet and bathroom is far away the house.

In short, my house is a beautiful old one, but it's the most peaceful place where every member gathers after a hard work day. I love my house so much.

Topic 6: Write a passage in about 100 - 120 words to tell about What kind of sport you like

There are many different kinds of sport such as: football, volleyball, badminton, swimming, etc. for me, I like swimming the most because of these reasons:

Firstly, it's easy to practice. I often go swimming every Sunday afternoon. Secondly, it makes me healthy. It's so exciting to bath or swim at the pool. Finally, if I can swim well, I won't worry to be drowned and I can help those who are in need.

In short, swimming has lots of benefits. I like to go swimming regularly, every Saturday or Sunday.

Topic 7: Write a passage in about 100 - 120 words to tell about your family

Hello, My name is Linda. I come from a happy family. There are four people in my family : my grandmother, my parents, and me. My grandmother will be 80 next month, but she is still young and fine. She also can look after herself. My father is a doctor, he works in the hospital all day. Sometimes he has to stay there overnight to take care patients. My mother is a teacher in a primary school near my house. To me, my mother is the most beautiful woman in the world and she is the

best cook. She always takes care me carefully and teaches me everything. I am always proud of my family. I love my family very much.

Topic 8: Write a passage in about 100 - 120 words to tell about your next summer vacation.

(Viết một đoạn văn khoảng 100-120 từ nói kỳ nghỉ hè sắp tới của em)

We are having a summer vacation this month. My friends and I are going to camp for four days in SAPA. The distance from my school to there is about 150kms so it took about 3 hours to get there.

First of all, we is going to bring something which need for us. Vui is going to bring a tent and some food. Lan is going to bring a ball to play volleyball. Ly is going to bring her camera to take some photos. Nga and Mai are going to bring some drinks. They take some orange juice. They don't take iced tea because it's cold. They also take some food. Their favorite food is chicken, lettuces and tomatoes. Vui's mother helped them to arrange food and drink for their camping. They are going to stay in a small hotel. They leave their house at 6 o'clock.

When we come there, we are going to visit all scene and took some photos at a pagoda together. We are going to stay there about 2 days and then we will get on the bus then go home.

I hope we will have good time together after hard semester.

Topic 9: Write a passage in about 100 - 120 words to tell about your hobby

Every body has his (her) own hobby such as: playing sports, playing computer games, cooking, going shopping, etc.... For me, I like collecting stamps in my free time.

There are lots of advantages to practice this hobby. Firstly, it's an easy thing to do. I only need to buy stamps or ask for from my friends. The stamps are not very expensive so I can buy them without costing lots of money.

Secondly, by collecting stamps I can know a lot of things in different fields of our life such as: animals, places, famous people, insects, etc. It's a good way to broaden my knowledge effectively.

In short, collecting stamps has lots of advantages to learn as well as helps me to relax after a hard work day.