

# **TÀI LIỆU ÔN THI**

## **TIẾNG ANH**

### **TRÌNH ĐỘ A**

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I. so/such...that...	21
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**PHẦN 1: TỪ VỰNG**

Các chủ đề

1. Gia đình và bạn bè
2. Hoạt động hàng ngày
3. Thực phẩm
4. Sức khỏe
5. Thể thao
6. Giải trí
7. Giáo dục
8. Công việc
9. Thời trang
10. Nhà cửa

**EXERCISE**

Choose the best answer

1. Bring me a cup of \_\_\_\_\_ and dessert please.  
A. tea                      B. soup                      C. pork                      D. butter
2. We practise this sport in winter, and we need some snow: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bowling                      B. skiing                      C. swimming                      D. dancing
3. My cousin likes to \_\_\_\_\_ boxing to keep fit.  
A. play                      B. do                      C. go                      D. make
4. My father's brother is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. aunt                      B. nephew                      C. son                      D. uncle
5. \_\_\_\_\_ prepares food in a restaurant.  
A. housewife                      B. chef                      C. waiter                      D. nurse
6. Lucas is 8 years old, He usually \_\_\_\_\_ at 10 p.m.  
A. wakes up                      B. goes to bed                      C. eats                      D. plays soccer
7. Jack will go to a \_\_\_\_\_ museum to see an exhibition on local history.  
A. museum                      B. theatre                      C. casino                      D. zoo
8. Mathew \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at 2 o'clock.  
A. takes                      B. has                      C. has                      D. gets
9. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ some kind of exercise – you'd probably quite like it.  
A. put on                      B. take                      C. take up                      D. play
10. Your mother's mother is your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. daughter                      B. grandmother                      C. niece                      D. cousin
11. He runs every day to keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fat                      B. fit                      C. cool                      D. upset
12. In winter I wear a \_\_\_\_\_ on my head.  
A. scarf                      B. trousers                      C. blouse                      D. hat

13. Do you have a medicine for a dry \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. cough                      B. cold                      C. headache                      D. skin
14. Put your dirty cup and plate in the \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
A. bed                      B. sink                      D. table                      D. armchair
15. Rachel always \_\_\_\_\_ her hair before going to school.  
A. takes                      B. cleans                      C. brushes                      D. looks
16. His illness was caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. overwork                      B. health                      C. fitness                      D. vegetables
17. Dad's on the roof trying to repair the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fence                      B. mirror                      D. chimney                      D. bookcase
18. Thomas usually \_\_\_\_\_ horse riding on Saturday mornings.  
A. plays                      B. does                      C. goes                      D. makes
19. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ works at home and takes care of the family.  
A. dentist                      B. housewife                      C. secretary                      D. engineer
20. This attic has a very low \_\_\_\_\_. Mind your head!  
A. floor                      B. wall                      C. hall                      D. ceiling
21. A \_\_\_\_\_ catches people who break the law.  
A. sailor                      B. painter                      C. policeman                      D. lawyer
22. It's fun to \_\_\_\_\_ ping pong. It's also called table tennis.  
A. play                      B. do                      C. go                      D. make
23. My wife likes to wear earrings, bracelets and rings. She really likes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jewelry                      B. buttons                      C. clothes                      D. suit
24. Most people I know go to a \_\_\_\_\_, a club or a bar to have fun.  
A. circus                      B. concert                      C. pub                      D. cinema
25. \_\_\_\_\_ football is an example of a team sport where you play with several people.  
A. golf                      B. fencing                      C. sailing                      D. football

## PHẦN 2: NGỮ PHÁP

### A. CÁC LOẠI TỪ

#### I. DANH TỪ

##### 1. Danh từ đếm được:

- + dùng được với số đếm
- + có 2 hình thái: số ít và số nhiều
- + dùng được với **a/an** hay **the**  
Vd: a flower, three flowers

##### 2. Danh từ không đếm được:

- + không dùng được với số đếm
- + không có hình thái số ít, số nhiều

+ không dùng được với **a/an**

+ có thể dùng được với **the**

Vd: coffee

### EXERCISE

Write C for countable and U for uncountable nouns. For countable nouns, write the plural form of each noun.

1. pencil \_\_\_\_\_
2. meat \_\_\_\_\_
3. tomato \_\_\_\_\_
4. bus \_\_\_\_\_
5. foot \_\_\_\_\_
6. rice \_\_\_\_\_
7. wine \_\_\_\_\_
8. child \_\_\_\_\_
9. knife \_\_\_\_\_
10. honey \_\_\_\_\_

11. church \_\_\_\_\_
12. sugar \_\_\_\_\_
13. man \_\_\_\_\_
14. chair \_\_\_\_\_
15. baby \_\_\_\_\_
16. bread \_\_\_\_\_
17. tooth \_\_\_\_\_
18. monkey \_\_\_\_\_
19. cheese \_\_\_\_\_
20. grape \_\_\_\_\_

## II. MẠO TỪ

### 1. Mạo từ không xác định **a/an**

+ đứng trước một danh từ số ít đếm được

+ nghĩa là “một”

+ dùng trong câu có tính khái quát hoặc đề cập đến một chủ thể chưa được đề cập từ trước

+ **a** đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm (trong cách phát âm, chứ không phải trong cách viết)

+ **an** đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (trong cách phát âm, chứ không phải trong cách viết)

Vd: a boy, a university

an apple, an hour

### 2. Mạo từ xác định **the**

Đứng trước một danh từ đã được xác định cụ thể về mặt tính chất, đặc điểm, vị trí hoặc đã được đề cập đến trước đó, hoặc những khái niệm phổ thông, ai cũng biết, những cái duy nhất

Vd: the earth

I live in a house. **The** house is very nice.

### EXERCISE

Put a, an, the or X (no article) in each gap.

1. Is football \_\_\_\_\_ popular sport in \_\_\_\_\_ world?
2. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ dogs, but I like my brother's dog.

3. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ glass of orange juice please.
4. A: Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ envelope, please?  
B: Certainly. Oh! Where's \_\_\_\_\_ envelope?
5. Where's \_\_\_\_\_ USB drive I lent you last week?
6. Los Angeles has \_\_\_\_\_ ideal climate.
7. I haven't seen him in \_\_\_\_\_ five years.
8. Is your mother working in \_\_\_\_\_ old office building?
9. What do you usually have for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?
10. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ woman over there! She is \_\_\_\_\_ famous actress.

### III. ĐẠI TỪ

Đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ	Đại từ nhân xưng làm tân ngữ	Tính từ sở hữu	Đại từ sở hữu	Đại từ phản thân
I	me	my	mine	myself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourself /yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself

Vd: **He** is a student.  
I don't like **him**.  
This is **his** pen.  
Your book is new, but **mine** is old.  
He looked at **himself** in the mirror.

### EXERCISE

Choose the best answer:

1. She's not his friend, she's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I                                      B. my                                      C. mine                                      D. me
2. His neighborhood is safe, while \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhood isn't.  
A. they                                      B. them                                      C. their                                      D. theirs
3. The books are heavy. \_\_\_\_\_ can't carry them.  
A. She                                      B. Her                                      C. Herself                                      D. Hers
4. Every morning I wash my face and clean my teeth by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I                                      B. mine                                      C. my                                      D. myself
5. I talked to \_\_\_\_\_ grandmother for three hours last night.

- A. he                      B. him                      C. his                      D. himself
6. A: Where are my sunglasses? B: Here \_\_\_\_\_ are.  
A. them                      B. they                      C. their                      D. theirs
7. I send \_\_\_\_\_ a letter every month.  
A. her                      B. she                      C. herself                      D. hers
8. George cooks fish for \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. they                      B. them                      C. their                      D. theirs
9. Jane is a baby. She is too small to eat by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. himself                      B. herself                      C. myself                      D. yourself
10. The teacher explains things to \_\_\_\_\_ very well.  
A. we                      B. us                      C. our                      D. ourselves

#### IV. TÍNH TỪ

+ dùng để chỉ tính chất, màu sắc, trạng thái..

+ dùng để mô tả tính chất hay cung cấp thêm thông tin cho danh từ

+ đứng sau động từ TO BE

Vd: Jane is **beautiful**.

+ đứng sau một số động từ như: become, get, seem, look, appear, sound, smell, taste, feel, remain, keep, make

Vd: You look **tired**.

+ đứng trước danh từ

Vd: Jack is an **intelligent** student.

#### V. TRẠNG TỪ

+ là một thành phần bổ sung ý nghĩa cho động từ hoặc cả câu

+ đứng sau động từ thường

Vd: She dances **beautifully**.

+ đứng trước tính từ

Vd: She is **extremely** rich.

+ đứng trước trạng từ khác

Vd: He fulfilled the work **completely** well.

+ đứng đầu câu, bổ nghĩa cho cả câu

Vd: **Traditionally**, people eat sticky rice cakes at Tet.

#### EXERCISE

Write down the correct form of the word in brackets (adjective or adverb).

- Sue is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl. She climbed up the ladder \_\_\_\_\_.  
(careful)
- The bus driver was \_\_\_\_\_ injured. (serious)



3. They learn English \_\_\_\_\_. They think English is an \_\_\_\_\_ language. (easy)
4. Our basketball team played \_\_\_\_\_ last Friday. (bad)
5. Max is a \_\_\_\_\_ singer. He sings \_\_\_\_\_. (good)
6. Be \_\_\_\_\_ with this glass of milk. It's hot. (careful)
7. Robin looks \_\_\_\_\_. What's the matter with him? (sad)
8. Don't speak so \_\_\_\_\_. I can't understand you. (fast)
9. I find this novel very \_\_\_\_\_. It was \_\_\_\_\_ written. (interesting)
10. Credit cards are \_\_\_\_\_ accepted nowadays. (wide)

## VI. ĐỘNG TỪ

+ dùng để mô tả một hành động, vận động, hoạt động của một người, một vật, hoặc sự vật nào đó nào đó

+ đứng sau chủ ngữ

Vd: She **watched** TV last night.

+ đứng sau trạng từ chỉ tần suất nếu là động từ thường

Vd: He never **plays** badminton on Sunday.

+ đứng trước trạng từ chỉ tần suất nếu là động từ TO BE

Vd: It is usually cold in winter.

### ❖ V-ing và to-inf

V-ing	To-inf
1. Dùng như danh từ Vd: <b>Dancing</b> is his hobby.	1. Dùng chỉ mục đích Vd: I have some letters <b>to write</b> .
2. Sau 1 số động từ: enjoy, avoid, admit, mind, finish, suggest, postpone, deny, keep, imagine, delay consider ... Vd: I enjoy <b>playing</b> football with my friends.	2. Sau 1 số động từ: agree, appear, decide, hope, promise, refuse, plan, expect... Vd: Did you agree <b>to meet</b> him yesterday?
3. Sau giới từ Vd: I'm not very good at <b>learning</b> mathematics.	3. Sau 1 số tính từ: happy, sorry, glad, proud... Vd: I'm happy <b>to receive</b> your letter.

## EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. She doesn't mind (help) \_\_\_\_\_ us with the party.
2. I hope (become) \_\_\_\_\_ an excellent lawyer one day.

3. It isn't safe for children (play) \_\_\_\_\_ on ladders.
4. After (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ for a while, we could sit in a terrace and have a snack.
5. She suggested (have) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at her house.
6. I would like (come) \_\_\_\_\_ to the party with you.
7. Thanks for (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to James. He really needs his friends now.
8. I enjoyed the play. The (act) \_\_\_\_\_ was very good.
9. It's quite healthy (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ coconut juice.
10. There is no point in (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a car if you never use it.

## VII. GIỚI TỪ

- + là từ loại chỉ sự liên quan giữa các từ loại trong cụm từ, trong câu
- + thường đi sau giới từ là tân ngữ, V- ing, cụm danh từ ...

### ❖ Một số giới từ thường gặp

- Giới từ chỉ thời gian:
  - ✓ At : vào lúc ( thường đi với giờ )  
Vd: at three o'clock
  - ✓ On : vào ( thường đi với ngày )  
Vd: on Tuesday
  - ✓ In : vào ( thường đi với tháng, năm, mùa, thế kỷ )  
Vd: in July
  - ✓ Before: trước
  - ✓ After : sau
  - ✓ During : ( trong khoảng ) ( đi với danh từ chỉ thời gian )
- Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn:
  - ✓ At : tại ( dùng cho nơi chốn nhỏ như trường học, sân bay...)
  - ✓ In : trong ( chỉ ở bên trong ) , ở ( nơi chốn lớn thành phố, tỉnh, quốc gia, châu lục...)
  - ✓ On : ở trên nhưng chỉ tiếp xúc bề mặt.  
Vd: on the table
  - ✓ Above: ở trên nhưng không tiếp xúc  
Vd: The ceiling fans are above the pupils.

## EXERCISE

Fill in the correct prepositions (*on, in, at, for, since, across, above*)

1. My brother's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ the 5th of November.
2. My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ May.
3. My friend has been living in Canada \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
4. We are going to see my parents \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
5. There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

6. Santa is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ a chair.
7. In 1666, a great fire broke out \_\_\_\_\_ London.
8. I don't like walking alone in the streets \_\_\_\_\_ night.
9. I have been waiting for you \_\_\_\_\_ seven o'clock.
10. What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon?
11. We are going \_\_\_\_\_ holiday next week.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ my wall, there are many picture postcards.
13. Who is the person \_\_\_\_\_ this picture?
14. Munich lies 530 meters \_\_\_\_\_ sea level.
15. Santa's big bag is lying \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.

### VIII. LIÊN TỪ

Là từ dùng để nối hai phần, hai mệnh đề trong một câu.

❖ Một số liên từ thường gặp

- Liên từ đẳng lập: and, but, for, or, nor, yet, so  
Vd: We have to study hard, **or** we will fail the exam.
- Liên từ phụ thuộc:
  - ✓ Diễn tả thời gian: while, when, since, before, after, as soon as...  
Vd: **While** his wife was talking on the phone, Martin was cooking dinner.
  - ✓ Diễn tả lý do: since, because, as  
Vd: **Because** it rained heavily, we didn't play football.

### EXERCISE

Choose the best answer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ she was very tired, she helped her brother with his homework.  
A. Because                      B. whether                      C. Although                      D. so
2. It's raining hard, \_\_\_\_\_ we can't go to the beach.  
A. or                              B. but                              C. so                              D. though
3. Nam was absent from class yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ he felt sick.  
A. so                              B. because                      C. although                      D. but
4. Tom has a computer, \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't use it.  
A. or                              B. as                              C. because                      D. but
5. I want a new TV \_\_\_\_\_ the one I have now is broken.  
A. and                              B. but                              C. so                              D. because
6. \_\_\_\_\_ he finished his homework he played his guitar and sang.  
A. although                      B. after                              C. so that                      D. unless
7. Don't forget to check the electricity and gas \_\_\_\_\_ you leave for your cruise holiday.  
A. after                              B. although                      C. unless                              D. before

8. Last week Jack bought shirts, \_\_\_\_\_ this week he bought shoes.  
A. but                                      B. and                                      C. as soon as                                      D. so
9. I have loved reading books \_\_\_\_\_ I first went to the library.  
A. when                                      B. since                                      C. because                                      D. so
10. I can't use my cell phone \_\_\_\_\_ I am learning.  
A. although                                      B. after                                      C. or                                      D. while

## B. CÁC THÌ

### I. HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN VÀ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN

#### 1. Công thức

	Hiện tại đơn	Hiện tại tiếp diễn
Khẳng định	<p>S + is/am/are + Adj/ Noun. Vd: She is beautiful. You are students.</p> <p>S + V/-s/-es + C. Vd: Jack and Mary go to school every day. He plays tennis on Sunday.</p>	<p>S + is/am/are + V-ing + C. Vd: They are watching TV.</p>
Phủ định	<p>S + is/am/are + not + Adj/ Noun. Vd: She is not beautiful. You are not students.</p> <p>S + do/does + not + V (inf) + C. Vd: Jack and Mary don't go to school every day. He does not play tennis on Sunday.</p>	<p>S + is/am/are + V-ing + C. Vd: They are not watching TV.</p>
Nghi vấn	<p>Is/Am/Are + S + Adj/ Noun? Vd: Is she beautiful? Are you students?</p> <p>Do/Does + S + V (inf) + C? Vd: Do Jack and Mary go to school every day?</p>	<p>Is/Am/Are + V-ing + C? Vd: Are they watching TV?</p>

	Does he play tennis on Sunday?	
--	--------------------------------	--

## 2. Cách dùng:

Hiện tại đơn	Hiện tại tiếp diễn
1. Diễn tả một thói quen Vd: My mother always gets up early	1. Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói Vd: A: What are you watching? B: I am watching <i>Titanic</i> .
2. Diễn tả 1 sự thật hiển nhiên Vd: The earth moves around the sun.	2. Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra quanh thời điểm hiện tại Vd: (At a party) A: Hi Jack. How are you? B: Fine. Thank you. And you? A: I'm fine. Where are you working? B: I'm working in ABC shop.
3. Diễn tả lịch trình của tàu, xe, máy bay... Vd: The train leaves at 8 a.m. tomorrow.	3. Diễn tả một hành động đã được lên kế hoạch sẽ thực hiện trong tương lai Vd: My sister is getting married next month.

## 3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Hiện tại đơn	Hiện tại tiếp diễn
every (day, month...) always / often / normally / usually / sometimes / seldom / rarely / never	now / right now / at this (the) moment currently Listen! Look!

## 4. Chú ý: Một số động từ không có dạng V-ing

- sở hữu: belong, have...
- trạng thái: be, remain...
- tri giác: hear, smell, see,...
- nhận thức: understand, know, think, realize, remember...
- cảm xúc: like, love, hate, dislike, want, wish...

Vd: They have 3 houses now.

## EXERCISES

Put the verbs in the brackets in the simple present or the present continuous tense:

1. "Slow down! You \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) very fast."
2. "Please be quiet! I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for an exam for tomorrow."
3. How much \_\_\_\_\_ (you/smoke) every day?
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time on holiday here in Brazil at present.
5. We can't play tennis - it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
6. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach on holiday.
7. "Can you see John?" – "He \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) over there next to the window."
8. "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?" "I'm a receptionist. I work in an office."
9. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (have) long hair.
10. Look! The man \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) up the tree.

## II. HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

### 1. Công thức

#### a. Khẳng định:

S + have/has + V3/-ed

Vd: He has worked in this company for 4 years.

#### b. Phủ định

S + have/has + not + V3/-ed

Vd: He has not worked in this company for 4 years.

#### c. Nghi vấn

Have/Has + S + V3/-ed...?

Vd: Has he worked in this company for 4 years?

### 2. Cách dùng

- a. Diễn tả 1 hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể xảy ra trong tương lai, nhấn mạnh đến kết quả

Vd: I have read this book three times.

- b. Diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra nhưng không rõ thời gian

Vd: He has won the race.

### 3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- a. ever / never / just / already / recently

- b. since / for
- c. twice / several times

### **EXERCISES**

Write sentences in present perfect simple:

1. Bob/ visit / his grandma  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Tim and Tom / wash / their car  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My parents / be / to a restaurant  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Lucy / not / do / her homework  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We / not / find / the book yet  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She / not / see / The Lord of the Rings  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mary / not / leave / her phone in a taxi  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. She / be / late for the meeting? – No  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. You / meet / her family yet? – Yes  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. They / work / in this company for 15 years? – No  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. How long / she / live / in London? – 10 years  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. How much coffee / you / drink / today? – 5 cups of coffee  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. What / you / do / these days? – take care of my sick daughter  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Where / your parents / go? – go to London  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. Why / it / rain / so much in this winter? – because there / be / changes in climate  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **III. QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN**

1. Công thức

	Quá khứ đơn	Quá khứ tiếp diễn
Khẳng định	<p>S + was/were + Adj/ Noun. Vd: She was beautiful. You were students.</p> <p>S + V2/-ed + C. Vd: Jack and Mary went to school yesterday. He played tennis last week.</p>	<p>S + was/were + V-ing + C. Vd: They were watching TV.</p>
Phủ định	<p>S + was/were + not+ Adj/ Noun. Vd: She was not beautiful. You were not students.</p> <p>S + did + not + V (inf) + C. Vd: Jack and Mary didn't go to school yesterday. He did not play tennis last week.</p>	<p>S + was/were + V-ing + C. Vd: They were not watching TV.</p>
Nghi vấn	<p>Was/Were + S + Adj/ Noun? Vd: Was she beautiful? Were you students?</p> <p>Did + S + V (inf) + C? Vd: Did Jack and Mary go to school yesterday? Does he play tennis last week?</p>	<p>Was/Were + V-ing + C? Vd: Were they watching TV?</p>

## 2. Cách dùng:

Quá khứ đơn	Quá khứ tiếp diễn
1. Diễn tả 1 hành động đã diễn ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ, không liên quan đến hiện tại. Vd: He played football with his friends yesterday.	1. Diễn tả 1 hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ tại thời điểm xác định: Vd: He was watching TV at 9 p.m. yesterday.
2. Diễn tả 1 hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ: Vd: They went to France every year until 1995.	2. Diễn tả 1 hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì có 1 hành động khác xen vào: Vd: When I came yesterday, he was sleeping. 3. Diễn tả 2 hành động đang diễn ra song song



	trong quá khứ: Vd: Last night I was doing my homework while my brother was playing games.
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**3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

Quá khứ đơn	Quá khứ tiếp diễn
- last (week, month, year ...) - yesterday, ago - in + thời điểm trong quá khứ (in 1998)	- at this (that) time + thời điểm trong quá khứ (at this time yesterday) - at + thời điểm trong quá khứ (at 3 p.m last Thursday)

**EXERCISE**

Fill in the correct form of the verb in Past Continuous or Past Simple.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (the manager / do) at 7:00 pm yesterday?
2. Tina and Shelly \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to the hotel when it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain.
3. When Donny \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the room, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (talk).
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the sales department when I first \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Sofie.
5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the computer while I \_\_\_\_\_ (pack) for my trip.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / pay) attention when the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (call) your name?
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when the lighting \_\_\_\_\_ (strike).
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (the client / walk out) while Troy \_\_\_\_\_ (present) the proposal? (walk / present)
9. This morning, while I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) breakfast, someone \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) on the door.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / write) the report when the electricity \_\_\_\_\_ (go off)?

**IV. QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH****1. Công thức:****a. Khẳng định:**

S + had + V-ed / V3

b. Phủ định:

S + had + not + V-ed / V3

c. Nghi vấn:

Had + S + V-ed / V3?

2. Cách dùng:

Diễn tả 1 hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ, hoặc trước 1 thời điểm trong quá khứ:

Vd: Before you came here, I had met her.

By 11 p.m yesterday, I had done all my homework.

3. Các dấu hiệu nhận biết:

a. After + S + quá khứ hoàn thành, S + quá khứ đơn

b. Before + S + quá khứ đơn, S + quá khứ hoàn thành

c. By + thời điểm trong quá khứ

## EXERCISE

Fill in the correct form of the verb in Past Perfect.

1. She told me she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) a lot before the exam.
2. The lights went off because we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / pay) the electricity bill.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat), so we went to the restaurant.
4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (he / forget) about the meeting?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (it / be) cold all week?
6. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) dinner, we went out.
7. She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / visit) the UK before.
8. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (know) about it for a while.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (Jenny / speak) to the CEO before the meeting?
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) at that restaurant before today.

## V. TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN VÀ TƯƠNG LAI TIẾP DIỄN

1. Công thức

	Tương lai đơn	Tương lai tiếp diễn
Khẳng định	S + will/shall + V (inf)	S + will/shall + be + V-ing
Phủ định	S + will/shall + not + V (inf)	S + will/shall + not + be + V-ing
Nghi vấn	Will / Shall + S + V (inf) ?	Will/Shall + S + be + V-ing?

2. Cách dùng:

Tương lai đơn	Tương lai tiếp diễn
1. Diễn tả 1 hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai: Vd: I shall be rich one day. Tomorrow it will be sunny.	Diễn tả 1 hành động đang diễn ra tại 1 thời điểm xác định trong tương lai Vd: This time next week we shall be sitting at the beach.
2. Diễn tả 1 lời hứa: Vd: I won't tell anyone about your secret.	

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Tương lai đơn	Tương lai tiếp diễn
- tomorrow - next (week, month, year...) - in + thời điểm trong tương lai	- at + thời gian + tomorrow / next week (month, year ...) (at 5 p.m tomorrow / at 5 p.m next week) - at present (this time/this moment ...) + next + thời gian

### EXERCISE

Put the verbs in the future simple or future continuous tense

- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around the world.
- My neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a barbecue party at 6 p.m. tomorrow.
- Remember, tomorrow at noon Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) an examination.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ (everybody / adore) you?
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (return) as soon as possible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (it / be) very hot this summer?
- This time next week, \_\_\_\_\_ (you / work)?
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / help) you with your homework.
- There is a great show on TV tomorrow between 5-7 p.m. Don't disturb me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) it then.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ (she / meet) at 8 o'clock tomorrow?

### VI. TƯƠNG LAI GẦN: BE GOING TO

1. Công thức:

a. Khẳng định:

S + am/is/are + going to + V

b. Phủ định:

S + am/is/are + not + going to + V

c. Nghi vấn:

Am/Is/Are + S + going to + V?

2. Cách dùng:

a. Diễn tả 1 hành động được sắp xếp trước:

Vd: Jack is learning to drive. He is going to be a driver.

b. Diễn tả 1 sự việc sắp xảy ra dựa trên tình huống hiện tại:

Vd: Look at the black clouds. It is going to rain.

### C. SỰ HÒA HỢP GIỮA CHỦ NGỮ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ

Động từ phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ. Chủ ngữ số ít thì động từ số ít, chủ ngữ số nhiều thì động từ số nhiều

Vd: My friend is/was/has/does...

My friends are/were/have/do...

❖ Chú ý:

1. Khi chủ ngữ và động từ bị chia tách thì động từ vẫn phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ

Vd: The teacher, along with his students, wants to play soccer.

The institute that helps them is financially supported by the government.

2. Khi chủ ngữ là từ chỉ thời gian, khoảng cách, giá cả, trọng lượng... thì động từ số ít

Vd: Ten dollars is too much for a drink.

Twenty miles is too long a way to walk in a day.

3. Chủ ngữ là một cụm từ bắt đầu bằng 1 phân số thì động từ phụ thuộc vào danh từ đi theo sau "of"

Vd: Two-thirds of the land has been sold.

Two-thirds of them are students.

4. Khi chủ ngữ bắt đầu bằng either A or B, neither A nor B, not only A but also B thì động từ phụ thuộc vào B.

Vd: Either he or his pupils are going to help us.

Not only they but also John wants to help us.

5. Khi chủ ngữ là 1 danh từ riêng hoặc 1 ngành học, căn bệnh tận cùng bằng s thì động từ là số ít.

Vd: The United States has a population of over 265 million people.

Mathematics is my favorite subject.

6. Khi chủ ngữ có từ every, each, more than one, many a... thì động từ số ít.

Vd: More than one person has applied for that position.

Every girl and boy was upset because of the outcome.

7. Khi chủ ngữ có từ many of, a number of, a couple of, a group of, a few, several, both... thì động từ số nhiều.

Vd: A number of my friends are from China.

## EXERCISE

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Everyone at the supermarket (be) \_\_\_\_\_ looking for the missing girl.
2. Physics (not interest) \_\_\_\_\_ me at all.
3. Either my uncle or my grandparents (be) \_\_\_\_\_ going to buy me a laptop.
4. Fifty miles (be) a long distance.
5. It's not the teachers but the director of the school who (decide) \_\_\_\_\_ on the course schedule.
6. The books borrowed from the library (be) \_\_\_\_\_ on my desk.
7. Each of the pictures (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a star's autograph on it.
8. My mom or dad (be) \_\_\_\_\_ coming to the play.
9. The Philippines (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to get a larger share of the European market.
10. The mayor as well as his brothers (be) \_\_\_\_\_ going to prison.

## D. SO SÁNH

### I. SO SÁNH BẰNG

noun

S + V + as + adj/adv + as + pronoun

S + be/auxiliary verb

Vd: The book is as good as the movie.

Mary doesn't write her lessons as (so) carefully as she did last year.

### II. SO SÁNH HƠN

1. Tính từ/phó từ ngắn (có 1 vần)

noun

S + V + adj/adv + -er than + pronoun

S + be/auxiliary verb

Vd: Today is hotter than yesterday.

2. Tính từ dài (2 vần trở lên)

noun

S + V + more + adj/adv + than + pronoun

S + be/auxiliary verb

Vd: Alice is more careful than her brother.

### III. SO SÁNH NHẤT

#### 1. Tính từ ngắn

S + be + the + adj/adv+-est + noun

Vd: This street is the longest in this city.

#### 2. Tính từ dài

S + be + the most + adj/adv + noun

Vd: He is the most careless driver I've ever met.

### EXERCISE

Choose the best answer.

1. The blue car is \_\_\_\_\_ than the red car.  
A. more fast                      B. more faster                      C. faster                      D. fast
2. The Mona Lisa is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ paintings in this museum.  
A. more beautifuler                      B. most beautiful  
C. beautifuler                      D. most beauty
3. Some governments are \_\_\_\_\_ than others.  
A. most bad                      B. more worse                      C. more bad                      D. worse
4. Water is \_\_\_\_\_ than tequila.  
A. healthier                      B. more healthier                      C. most healthy                      D. healthiest
5. A desert is \_\_\_\_\_ than a jungle.  
A. more drier                      B. more driest                      C. drier                      D. more dry
6. I was ill yesterday but I am \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. better                      B. gooder                      C. weller                      D. best
7. Some students are more \_\_\_\_\_ than others.  
A. cleverer                      B. successful                      C. braver                      D. slower
8. This examination is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other examination.  
A. more easy                      B. difficult                      C. more difficult                      D. more easier
9. An elephant's brain is \_\_\_\_\_ a whale's brain.  
A. more big than                      B. bigger than                      C. the bigger than                      D. the biggest
10. I do not earn \_\_\_\_\_ as you do.  
A. more money                      B. more  
C. as much money                      D. as more money

### E. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

#### I. LOẠI 1

##### 1. Công thức:

If + S + V (simple present), S + will/can/may + V (inf)



9. You will catch the train if you \_\_\_\_\_ earlier.  
A. left                      B. would leave              C. leave                      D. leaves
10. If he \_\_\_\_\_ thirsty, he would have drunk some water.  
A. was                      B. had been                  C. would drink              D. is

## F. CÁC CẤU TRÚC THƯỜNG GẶP

### I. so/such...that...

S + V + so + adj/adv + that + S + V

Vd: The food was **so** hot **that** we couldn't eat it.  
He drove **so** quickly **that** no one could catch him up.

S + V + such + (a/an) + adj + noun + that + S + V

Vd: She is **such** a beautiful girl **that** everyone likes her.  
This is **such** difficult homework **that** it took me much time to finish it.

### II. too...to...

S + V + too + adj/adv + (for somebody) + to + V

Vd: The food is **too** hot for us **to** eat.  
He drove **too** quickly for anyone **to** catch him up.

### III. enough to

S + V + adj/adv + enough + (for somebody) + to + V

Vd: She is tall **enough to** reach the picture on the wall.  
He runs fast **enough to** get the first prize.

S + V + enough + noun + (for somebody) + to + V

Vd: I don't have **enough** money **to** buy that car.

### IV. because / because of

Because + S + V, S + V

Vd: **Because** the weather was bad, we cancelled our flight.

Because of + noun / noun phrase, S + V

Vd: **Because of** the bad weather, we cancelled our flight.



**V. although / though / even though / despite / in spite of**

Although / Though / Even though + S + V, S + V

Vd: **Although** it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.

In spite of / Despite + noun / noun phrase, S + V

Vd: **Inspiteof** the rain, we enjoyed our holiday.

**VI. unless = if not**

Unless + S + V, S + V

Vd: **If** you do not learn English every day, you will not gain high score in the exam.

= **Unless** you learn English every day, you will not gain high score in the exam.

**EXERCISE**

Choose the best answer.

1. You may have an accident soon \_\_\_\_\_ you are driving so carelessly.  
A. despite                      B. because                      C. because of                      D. unless
2. We can't swim because it is not \_\_\_\_\_ to swim.  
A. hot enough                      B. enough hot                      C. hot too                      D. too hot
3. That restaurant has \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food that you can't stop eating.  
A. such                      B. such a                      C. so                      D. enough
4. She could not eat anything at the meat restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ she is a vegetarian.  
A. So                      B. because                      C. because of                      D. although
5. We couldn't find a taxi \_\_\_\_\_ we walked home.  
A. so                      B. because                      C. although                      D. such
6. This room is \_\_\_\_\_ to study. Please switch on the lights.  
A. enough dark                      B. dark enough                      C. too dark enough                      D. too dark
7. The children slept deeply \_\_\_\_\_ the noise.  
A. in spite                      B. despite                      C. although                      D. A and B are correct.
8. It was \_\_\_\_\_ last night that I couldn't sleep.  
A. such a hot                      B. so a hot                      C. such hot                      D. so hot
9. \_\_\_\_\_ they lower the price, I won't buy that computer.  
A. If                      B. Because                      C. Unless                      D. So
10. They had \_\_\_\_\_ night that they couldn't sleep.  
A. so a bad                      B. such a bad                      C. too bad                      D. enough bad
11. \_\_\_\_\_ his illness, Benny went to school because he had an important exam.

- A. although      B. despite      C. because of      D. unless
12. \_\_\_\_\_ we played well, we couldn't win the game.  
A. In spite of      B. Because      C. Although      D. If
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you practice your English, you can improve it quickly.  
A. In spite of      B. Because of      C. Unless      D. If
14. You sing \_\_\_\_\_ to be a professional!  
A. good enough      B. enough good      C. enough well      D. well enough
15. He got a punishment from school \_\_\_\_\_ being rude towards his friends and teachers.  
A. even though      B. because      C. despite      D. because of
16. She went on working \_\_\_\_\_ she was tired.  
A. though      B. despite  
C. although      D. A and C are correct.
17. He'll get lost \_\_\_\_\_ someone shows him the way.  
A. unless      B. if      C. because      D. despite
18. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge for us to eat during the weekend.  
A. food enough      B. too food      C. enough food      D. such
19. I can't let you go out with him \_\_\_\_\_ I know how kind he is.  
A. because of      B. even though      C. despite      D. thought
20. Maria avoids eating chocolate and chips and she does sports \_\_\_\_\_ her weight.  
A. so      B. if      C. because of      D. because

### G. MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ

+ Mệnh đề quan hệ hay còn gọi là mệnh đề tính từ, là một mệnh đề phụ được dùng để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho một danh từ đứng trước nó.

Vd: The man who lives next door is very handsome.

+ Mệnh đề quan hệ thường được bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ (who, whom, which, that, whose) hoặc trạng từ quan hệ (where, when, why)

Từ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
who	+ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, có chức năng chủ ngữ trong câu + theo sau Who phải là một động từ.	The man who met me at the airport gave me the money.
whom	+ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, có chức năng tân ngữ trong câu + Theo sau Whom phải là một chủ ngữ	The woman whom you saw yesterday is my aunt.
which	+ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, có chức năng chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong	The pencil which is in your pocket belongs to me.

Từ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
	câu + theo sau Which có thể là động từ hoặc chủ ngữ	The car which he bought is very expensive.
that	+ thay thế cho cả người lẫn vật, + có bất cứ chức năng nào + có thể thay thế cho cả who, whom, which	This is the book that I like best. I can see the girl and her dog that are running in the park.
whose	+ thay thế cho một danh từ chỉ sự sở hữu của người hay vật + theo sau Whose phải là một danh từ	That is the man whose wallet was stolen.
where	+ thay thế cho một danh từ chỉ nơi chốn + theo sau Where là một mệnh đề	I went back to the village where I was born.
when	+ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ thời gian. (time, day, year,...) + theo sau When là một mệnh đề	I remember the day when I won the game.
why	+ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ lý do hay nguyên nhân + theo sau Why là một mệnh đề	She didn't tell me the reason why she left me.

### EXERCISE

Choose the best answer.

- The man \_\_\_\_\_ was speaking to us was very tall.  
A. who                      B. which                      C. whose                      D. whom
- The woman \_\_\_\_\_ bought the dress did not speak English.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. why
- The people \_\_\_\_\_ flight was cancelled were upset.  
A. whose                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. that
- Do you know anyone \_\_\_\_\_ speaks Japanese?  
A. which                      B. whom                      C. whose                      D. that
- The guy \_\_\_\_\_ was very friendly.  
A. that I met                      B. which I met                      C. who met                      D. whose met
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ car we bought was from Texas.  
A. which                      B. why                      C. where                      D. whose
- I know a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ the food is excellent.  
A. whose                      B. which                      C. where                      D. that
- That's the cat \_\_\_\_\_ we saw yesterday.  
A. that                      B. which

- C. whose D. A and B are correct.
9. Can you see the man \_\_\_\_\_ is sitting at that table?  
A. whose B. who C. whom D. which
10. Do you know the name of the artist \_\_\_\_\_ painted this portrait?  
A. whose B. which C. that D. whom
11. What's the name of that guy \_\_\_\_\_ party we went to last week?  
A. that B. when C. which D. whose
12. Can you name the city \_\_\_\_\_ Barack Obama was born?  
A. where B. whose C. which D. who
13. Can you name the country \_\_\_\_\_ is well known for the tango dance?  
A. where B. who C. whose D. which
14. The summer \_\_\_\_\_ I graduated from university was long and hot.  
A. where B. when C. whose D. which
15. Do you know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ the shop is closed today?  
A. where B. when C. why D. which

## H. CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

### I. Cách dùng: Được sử dụng khi:

- + muốn nhấn mạnh vào sự kiện chứ không phải vào tác nhân thực hiện sự kiện
- + không biết tác nhân thực hiện hành động

### II. Cấu trúc:

be + p.p

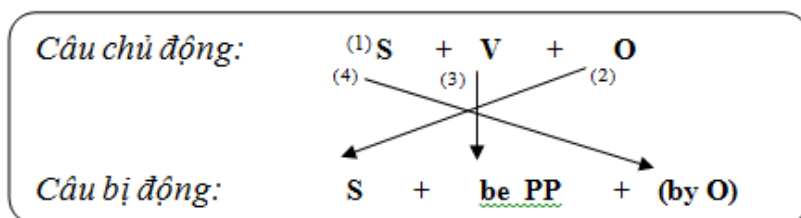
Thì	Thể	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Hiện tại đơn	A	S + V	Elvis eats the chocolate.
	P	S + am/is/are + p.p (+ by + O)	The chocolate is eaten by Elvis.
Hiện tại tiếp diễn	A	S + am/is/are + V-ing	Elvis is eating the chocolate.
	P	S + am/is/are + being + p.p (+ by + O)	The chocolate is being eaten by Elvis.
Hiện tại hoàn thành	A	S + has/have + V <sub>3</sub>	Elvis has eaten the chocolate.
	P	S + has/have + been + p.p (+ by + O)	The chocolate has been eaten by Elvis.

Thì	Thể	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Quá khứ đơn	A	S + V <sub>2</sub>	Elvis ate the chocolate.
	P	S + was/were + p.p (+ by + O)	The chocolate was eaten by Elvis.
Quá khứ tiếp diễn	A	S + was/were + V-ing	Elvis was eating the chocolate.
	P	S + was/were + being + p.p (+ by + O)	The chocolate was being eaten by Elvis.
Quá khứ hoàn thành	A	S + had + V <sub>3</sub>	Elvis had eaten the chocolate.
	P	S + had + been + p.p + p.p (+ by + O)	The chocolate had been eaten by Elvis.
Tương lai đơn	A	S + will + V (inf)	Elvis will eat the chocolate.
	P	S + will + be + p.p (+ by + O)	The chocolate will be eaten by Elvis.
Động từ khiếm khuyết	A	S + modal verb + V (inf)	I must do this homework.
	P	S + modal verb + be + p.p (+ by + O)	This homework must be done.

### III. Cách đổi câu chủ động sang bị động

Để chuyển một câu chủ động thành bị động, thực hiện 4 bước sau:

- Bước 1: Xác định chủ từ (S), động từ (V), túc từ (O) của câu chủ động.
- Bước 2: Chuyển tân ngữ của câu chủ động thành chủ ngữ của câu bị động.
- Bước 3: Chuyển động từ của câu chủ động thành be + PP của câu bị động.
- Bước 4: Chuyển chủ từ của câu chủ động thành by + tân ngữ của câu bị động.



## EXERCISES

Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

1. They recycle some of the solid wastes every day.

- 
2. The hurricane damaged the houses on the shore.
- 
3. The milkman will deliver two bottles of milk to your door.
- 
4. She has never told lies in her life.
- 
5. Someone stole my watch yesterday.
- 
6. They empty the dustbins on Mondays.
- 
7. Johnny Ball is training our local football team.
- 
8. Anyone can do this activity very easily.
- 
9. They haven't released the exam results yet.
- 
10. I didn't find my wallet yesterday.
- 

### PHẦN 3: ĐOẠN ĐỐI THOẠI

Choose the best answer.

1. Jane: Are you looking forward to your holiday? - Anne: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, I'm really excited about it.                      B. Not to worry  
C. We're going to China.                                      D. Tired.
2. Jack: What time does it finish? - Tom: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. On Thursday    B. I'm not sure  
C. It takes 15 minutes.    D. Next week
3. Ben: Would you like some more dessert? - Thomas: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Enjoy your meal!    B. No thanks, I'm full.  
C. It's delicious!    D. Be yourself.
4. Mary: How often do you go hiking? - Daisy: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Most weekends  
B. I go with three friends.  
C. We stay for a weekend.  
D. I often go hiking with my family.
5. Mary: I'd like to congratulate you on your drawing - Tom: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I think so    C. It's very good.  
B. Thanks, it's O.K    D. It's very nice of you to say so

6. Son: I passed the exam, Mom. – Mom: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Well done.                      B. All right.                      C. Good luck.                      D. Thank you.
7. Danny: Would you like to come to dinner next Friday? - Kate: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I'm afraid, I can't.                      B. Unfortunately not.  
C. Certainly not.                      D. Yes, I like.
8. Martin: Could you tell me the way to the station, please? - Leo: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, I could.                      B. Yes.  
C. Yes, of course.                      D. No, I couldn't.
9. Catherine: May I open the window? - Katy: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I'd rather you didn't.                      B. Not at all.  
C. No.                      D. You can't.
10. Joyce: Happy New Year. – Jack: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. OK.                      B. The same to you.  
C. Yours too.                      D. Yes, thanks.

#### PHẦN 4: ĐỌC HIỂU

I. Read the text and choose the best answer for each gap.

##### Reading text 1

##### Jim Kendrick

(1)\_\_\_\_\_ day, Jim Kendrick leaves home at five o'clock in the morning and drives to work. That's not unusual. (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of people get up early to drive to work. But Jim Kendrick's work is 320 kilometres away from his home. It (3)\_\_\_\_\_ him three and a half hours to get from his home in San Antonio, Texas to his job at the port in Houston. In the evening, he does the journey (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and gets home at nine o'clock (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the evening.

Recently, Jim won a competition – 'America's Longest Commute'. He won \$10,000, enough to pay for his fuel for one year.

Reporters asked Jim why he drives so far to work. He replied, 'I have a lovely house in San Antonio. I (6)\_\_\_\_\_ want to leave it. And I like the drive too. It gives (7) \_\_\_\_\_ energy. I'll probably do (8) \_\_\_\_\_ journey for another five or ten years. Then I'll look for a job nearer home'.

- |             |           |           |          |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A. All   | B. Every  | C. Most   | D. Some  |
| 2. A. A lot | B. Many   | C. Much   | D. Lots  |
| 3. A. gets  | B. makes  | C. takes  | D. does  |
| 4. A. again | B. still  | C. enough | D. soon  |
| 5. A. on    | B. at     | C. in     | D. for   |
| 6. A. won't | B. didn't | C. can't  | D. don't |

- |            |          |          |          |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 7. A. mine | B. my    | C. me    | D. I     |
| 8. A. this | B. those | C. these | D. their |

### Reading text 2

My name's Hannah, and I'm twenty years old. I've got a daughter (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Nicole. She's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ three now. I live in a small flat (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the city centre. It isn't a nice place to live. It's very noisy and dirty and there is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for Nicole to play.

I want to move out of the city and live in the countryside. But it's very expensive to live there. I will need to earn (5) \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy a house. There aren't (6) \_\_\_\_\_ flats for sale in the small villages near here. I will need to buy a car (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

That's why I study at college. I'm studying Business. While I am at college, my mum looks (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Nicole. My mum really likes spending time with her. In the evening, I work as a cleaner. I clean people's houses. Nicole comes with me. She plays quietly with her toys while I work.

- |              |             |              |            |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. calls  | B. called   | C. names     | D. name    |
| 2. A. nearly | B. quite    | C. yet       | D. rarely  |
| 3. A. in     | B. on       | C. at        | D. next    |
| 4. A. where  | B. anywhere | C. somewhere | D. nowhere |
| 5. A. any    | B. this     | C. enough    | D. too     |
| 6. A. much   | B. lot      | C. little    | D. many    |
| 7. A. too    | B. also     | C. then      | D. so      |
| 8. A. for    | B. after    | C. at        | D. up      |

### Reading text 3

The first Elizabeth to be queen (1) \_\_\_\_\_ England lived in the time of William Shakespeare, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ five hundred years ago.

Her father was Henry the (3) \_\_\_\_\_, a king who was famous (4) \_\_\_\_\_ he had six wives. (Not all (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the same time of course!) Elizabeth's mother was Anne Boleyn, a beautiful and intelligent woman. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ she could not give the king a son, so Henry took another wife.

For many years Elizabeth's life was in danger because (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the political and religious problems of the time. However, she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ queen, and was queen of England for over forty years.

- |          |       |        |       |
|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. A. at | B. on | C. for | D. of |
|----------|-------|--------|-------|



- |                |            |            |             |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 2. A. almost   | B. in      | C. quite   | D. since    |
| 3. A. eight    | B. eighth  | C. eighty  | D. eighteen |
| 4. A. why      | B. for     | C. despite | D. because  |
| 5. A. at       | B. during  | C. with    | D. in       |
| 6. A. Although | B. Despite | C. But     | D. because  |
| 7. A. of       | B. were    | C. in      | D. for      |
| 8. A. made     | B. became  | C. did     | D. took     |

**Reading text 4**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ you believe in ghosts? Did you ever see one? Somebody once (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that ghosts are like true love – everyone talks about it, but (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ever sees it.

Many (4) \_\_\_\_\_ believe that if somebody dies in a way that is not natural, their spirit remains at the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ where they died.

It is easy not to believe (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ghosts in the day. But at (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning, many people change their (8) \_\_\_\_\_!

- |                 |               |              |             |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Have      | B. Do         | C. Would     | D. Did      |
| 2. A. said      | B. told       | C. said      | D. asked    |
| 3. A. someone   | B. no-one     | C. anyone    | D. everyone |
| 4. A. persons   | B. person     | C. peoples   | D. people   |
| 5. A. place     | B. post       | C. position  | D. status   |
| 6. A. at        | B. of         | C. in        | D. on       |
| 7. A. 2.30 p.m. | B. 24 o'clock | C. 2.30 a.m. | D. 2.30     |
| 8. A. mental    | B. minds      | C. opinions  | D. thinks   |

**Reading text 5**

Shillong (1) \_\_\_\_\_ north east India (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the world record yesterday for the largest number of people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the drums together. People travelled (4) \_\_\_\_\_ long way, many (5) \_\_\_\_\_ foot, from villages in the state in order (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in.

A total of 7,951 people played the drums at (7) \_\_\_\_\_ same time, over seven hundred more than the old record.

The state now (8) \_\_\_\_\_ two world records - it is the wettest place in the world as well.

- |              |             |            |           |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. in     | B. on       | C. at      | D. next   |
| 2. A. breaks | B. breaking | C. broke   | D. broken |
| 3. A. play   | B. plays    | C. playing | D. played |

- |            |            |            |           |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 4. A. a    | B. an      | C. as      | D. the    |
| 5. A. by   | B. with    | C. in      | D. on     |
| 6. A. join | B. to join | C. joining | D. joined |
| 7. A. the  | B. a       | C. as      | D. an     |
| 8. A. hold | B. held    | C. holding | D. holds  |

### Reading text 6

John Snow (1) \_\_\_\_\_ born in 1813 in York, England and was the eldest of nine children. When he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ fourteen, he started working for a surgeon and went on to study medicine.

In 1855, a lot of people started dying in an area of London of the illness cholera and John Snow went there to study what was (3) \_\_\_\_\_. He discovered that the people who had died were drinking (4) \_\_\_\_\_ same water.

Before this study, no one (5) \_\_\_\_\_ how people got the illness. The results of his study (6) \_\_\_\_\_ important because they (7) \_\_\_\_\_ how the illness spread and also (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to start the science of public health.

- |                  |                |               |              |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. is         | B. was         | C. had        | D. were      |
| 2. A. has        | B. had         | C. was        | D. is        |
| 3. A. happen     | B. happens     | C. happened   | D. happening |
| 4. A. a          | B. as          | C. any        | D. the       |
| 5. A. knew       | B. was knowing | C. knowing    | D. know      |
| 6. A. is         | B. was         | C. were       | D. are       |
| 7. A. explaining | B. explained   | C. to explain | D. explains  |
| 8. A. help       | B. helping     | C. helps      | D. helped    |

### Reading text 7

#### Jungle girl found

A girl (1) \_\_\_\_\_ disappeared (2) \_\_\_\_\_ she was eight (3) \_\_\_\_\_ old has been found (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Cambodia, according to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ father. Eighteen years after she disappeared, a woman was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in a village in the Ratanakkiri province trying to steal food. The woman who was found looks (7) \_\_\_\_\_ other members of the family.

She can't speak (8) \_\_\_\_\_ language that has been identified and is very frightened, but her family hope that she will adjust and settle down.

- |             |          |          |           |
|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A. which | B. who   | C. she   | D. whom   |
| 2. A. when  | B. since | C. while | D. during |

- |            |           |            |            |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 3. A. year | B. yearly | C. age     | D. years   |
| 4. A. at   | B. next   | C. in      | D. on      |
| 5. A. his  | B. her    | C. their   | D. hers    |
| 6. A. find | B. found  | C. founded | D. finding |
| 7. A. as   | B. as if  | C. similar | D. like    |
| 8. A. any  | B. no     | C. the     | D. some    |

**Reading text 8****Star Wars**

The plain, brown cloak that Sir Alec Guinness (1) \_\_\_\_\_ when he played the character Obi-Wan Kenobi (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the Star Wars films is part (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a collection of film and television costumes that will be sold. Alec Guinness died (4) \_\_\_\_\_ 2000.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ cloak disappeared thirty years ago and was then used in (6) \_\_\_\_\_ films. It was even used by people going (7) \_\_\_\_\_ fancy dress parties. Experts think it will (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for £40,000.

- |             |           |            |            |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. wear  | B. wears  | C. wearing | D. wore    |
| 2. A. in    | B. on     | C. at      | D. for     |
| 3. A. off   | B. for    | C. of      | D. in      |
| 4. A. on    | B. in     | C. for     | D. at      |
| 5. A. A     | B. These  | C. Those   | D. The     |
| 6. A. other | B. others | C. other's | D. another |
| 7. A. to    | B. at     | C. from    | D. in      |
| 8. A. sell  | B. sold   | C. sale    | D. selling |

**Reading text 9**

Jahan Begum was born on a farm in the hills. She lived there with her family (1) \_\_\_\_\_ thirteen years. The family grew their own food and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ animals. But then one year it didn't rain so they decided to move to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ country.

The journey (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains was long and difficult. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ first home in the new country was a tent. Then Jahan's brothers made a house with wood and stones so the family had somewhere better to live.

Now, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ day Jahan makes things like hats and socks out of wool. She sells (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the market to get money for food. She is happy with her home and her work, but she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ hopes to return to her farm in the hills one day.

- |               |            |          |           |
|---------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A. for     | B. after   | C. since | D. before |
| 2. A. keep    | B. keeping | C. keeps | D. kept   |
| 3. A. any     | B. another | C. that  | D. other  |
| 4. A. against | B. through | C. at    | D. above  |
| 5. A. Their   | B. Its     | C. His   | D. Her    |
| 6. A. some    | B. each    | C. this  | D. these  |
| 7. A. they    | B. it      | C. their | D. them   |
| 8. A. yet     | B. ever    | C. still | D. never  |

**Reading text 10**

What do you know about elephants?

There are two kinds of elephant – African elephants and Indian elephants. African elephants, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are taller, also have bigger, rounder ears. An African elephant's ears are almost (2) \_\_\_\_\_ same size as sheets for a single bed! But elephants don't only use (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ears to hear with. They wave them around to make them look much (4) \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous than they really are.

Elephants stay together in groups called 'herds' and can live (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 80 years. They are very big and they never stop (6) \_\_\_\_\_. They often eat for 20 hours each day because they have such big bodies. An African elephant is heavier (7) \_\_\_\_\_ six cars. The only animals that are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ than elephants are whales.

- |             |            |            |             |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. what  | B. which   | C. who     | D. whom     |
| 2. A. any   | B. as      | C. a       | D. the      |
| 3. A. their | B. them    | C. they    | D. theirs   |
| 4. A. more  | B. many    | C. most    | D. least    |
| 5. A. ago   | B. at      | C. since   | D. for      |
| 6. A. grows | B. growing | C. grow    | D. grew     |
| 7. A. than  | B. then    | C. when    | D. that     |
| 8. A. large | B. larger  | C. largest | D. as large |

**II. Read the text and choose the best answer.****Reading text 1**

John liked chocolates very much, but his mother never gave him any, because they were bad for his teeth, she thought. But John had a very nice grandfather. The old man loved his grandson very much, and sometimes he brought John chocolates when he came to visit him. Then his mother let him eat them, because she wanted to make the old man happy. One evening, a few days before John's seventh birthday, he was saying his prayers in his bedroom before he went to bed. "Please, God" he

shouted, "make them give me a big box of chocolates for my birthday on Saturday". His mother was in the kitchen and she heard the small boy shouting and went into his bedroom quickly. "Why are you shouting, John?" she asked her son, "God can hear you when you talk quietly" "I know" answer the clever boy with a smile, "but Grandfather's in the next room, and he can't".

Question 1: Why did his grandfather sometimes give him chocolate?

- A. Because his grandfather loved candy.
- B. Because John was a good boy.
- C. Because it was good for his health.
- D. Because his grandfather loved him.

Question 2: Why did his mother let John eat the chocolate he got from his grandfather?

- A. Because she wanted to please the old man.
- B. Because she wanted to make John happy.
- C. Because she didn't have to pay for it.
- D. Because John liked it a lot.

Question 3: What did he pray to God before his seventh birthday?

- A. He asked for good luck.
- B. He wanted his grandfather to give him chocolate.
- C. He begged God to make him a big box of chocolate.
- D. He wished for some money to buy chocolate.

Question 4: Why did he shout when he was praying?

- A. So that God can hear him.
- B. So that his mother could hear him.
- C. So that his grandfather could hear him.
- D. Because his grandfather was deaf.

Question 5: Which sentence is not true according to the passage?

- A. John was fond of chocolate.
- B. He wanted a big box of chocolate for his birthday.
- C. His mother was too poor to give him a big box of chocolate.
- D. While he was praying that day his grandfather was in the next room.

## Reading text 2

I have two teenage children who love shopping for clothes. They go to the mall with their friends every Saturday.

On school days, my son, Stan, likes to wear blue jeans and T-shirts. He only wears a suit on formal occasions like weddings or funerals. He feels comfortable wearing a jacket but not a tie. My daughter, Lily, likes to wear tight pants. She

wears a dress or a skirt and blouse for parties or dinners. She doesn't feel comfortable in high heeled shoes and loves wearing casual and sporty clothes. When Lily visited her aunt in Texas, she bought cowboy boots, tight blue jeans and a cowboy hat.

In winter, my children wear coats, hats and gloves on cold days. When they go skiing, they put on toques and mittens. Mittens are warmer than gloves. My son doesn't like rainy days because he has to wear a raincoat and carry an umbrella. My daughter loves to wear the scarf that I bought for her birthday.

In the summer, Lily and Stan usually wear shorts, tanktops and sandals to the beach. Sometimes on weekends, we go walking in the mountains so they wear hiking boots and thick woolen socks to protect their feet and toes.

Last Saturday, my children came home with a bag of clothes each. My son bought two sweaters, and a pair of leather shoes. My daughter bought a black belt to wear with her blue dress, a pair of grey pants and a matching jacket. She also bought a green blouse.

My children have no problem spending money. They think money grows on trees!

Question 1: What does Stan like to wear to school?

- A. a suit                      B. shorts                      C. jeans and t-shirts    D. jacket

Question 2: What does Lily like to wear for parties or dinners?

- A. jeans                                      B. a dress  
C. boots                                      D. high heeled shoes

Question 3: What do Stan and Lily usually wear to the beach?

- A. skirt and blouse                      B. shirt and tie  
C. shorts and tanktops                      D. shoes

Question 4: What did Stan buy last Saturday?

- A. two sweaters                              B. a pair of running shoes  
C. a black belt                              D. A and B are correct.

Question 5: How often do Stan and Lily go shopping?

- A. every day                                      B. every Saturday  
C. every Sunday                                      D. every month

### Reading text 3

People usually sing because they like music or because they feel happy.

They express their happiness by singing. When a bird sings, however, its song usually mean much more than that the bird is happy. Birds have many reasons for singing. They sing to give information. Their songs are their languages.

The most beautiful songs are sung by male (cock) birds. They sing well they want to attract a female (hen) bird. It is their way of saying that they are looking for a wife.

Birds also sing to tell other birds to keep away. To a bird, his tree or even a branch of a tree is his home. He does not want strangers coming near him, so he sings to warn them.

If a bird cannot sing well, he usually has some other means of giving important information. Some birds dance, spread out their tails or made other signs. One bird has a most unusual way of finding a wife. It builds a small garden of shells and flowers.

Question 1: Why do people usually sing?

- A. They like birds.
- B. They feel happy.
- C. They want to tell a story.
- D. They like studying music.

Question 2: What is one of the chief reasons why birds sing?

- A. They are happy.
- B. They are in a good temper.
- C. They want to tell something.
- D. They can sing many songs.

Question 3: Which birds sing the most beautiful songs?

- A. Birds in a good temper.
- B. Cock birds.
- C. Hen birds.
- D. Female birds which attract male birds.

Question 4: What warning does a bird sometimes sing?

- A. A warning to keep away.
- B. A warning to come quickly.
- C. A warning about the approach of people.
- D. A warning to stop singing.

Question 5: What do most birds usually do if they cannot sing well?

- A. Warn other birds to go away.
- B. Give their information in another way.
- C. Find a wife.
- D. Fly high in the sky.

#### **Reading text 4**

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was big, black and dark. I did not know the way to my hotel, so asked a porter. I spoke English not only very carefully, but clearly as well. The porter, however, could not understand me. I repeated my questions several times and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly "I am but I could not understand him, a foreigner", I said. Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English like that! The porter and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something and I understood it. "You'll soon learn English!" he said. I wonder in England, each man speaks different language. The English understand each other, but I don't understand them! Do they speak English?

Question 1: The writer asked the porter

- A. how to speak English
- B. where the railway station was
- C. the direction to the hotel
- D. if he could speak English

Question 2: The porter couldn't understand the writer because

- A. the writer didn't speak English very carefully
- B. the writer repeated the questions several times.
- C. the porter didn't know English.
- D. the writer's English was unusual.

Question 3: The writer's teacher of English

- A. spoke English differently from English people.
- B. never spoke English in class.
- C. didn't speak English slowly.
- D. didn't work as a porter.

Question 4: In England,

- A. people understand one another without speaking English.
- B. people speak English, which is not like the one the writer studied at school.
- C. people don't speak English at all.
- D. Each person speaks a different language.

Question 5: Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. The writer expected everyone in England to speak like his teacher.
- B. At last the writer understood what the porter said.
- C. The porter didn't feel angry with the writer.
- D. The porter always spoke English slowly and clearly.

## Reading text 5



An artist went to a beautiful part of the country for a holiday, and stayed with a farmer. Everyday he went out with his paints and his brushes and painted from morning to evening, and then when it got dark, he went back to the farm and had a good dinner before going to bed. At the end of his holiday, he wanted to pay the farmer, but the farmer said: "No, I don't want money, but give me one of your pictures. What is money? In a week it will all be finished, but your painting will still be here". The artist was very pleased and thanked the farmer for saying such kind things about the paintings. The farmer smile and answered: "It is not that. I have a son in London. He wants to become an artist. When he comes here next month I will show him your picture, and then he will not want to be an artist any more, I think".

Question 1: Where did the artist spend his holiday?

- A. In a beautiful country
- B. On a farm
- C. With a farmer
- D. With his paints and brushes

Question 2: What did he do during his holiday?

- A. He went back to the farm.
- B. He made paints and brushes.
- C. He painted all day.
- D. He went out every day.

Question 3: What did the farmer ask the artist for at the end of the holiday?

- A. Money
- B. For his wages
- C. Many pictures
- D. A picture

Question 4: Why was the artist very pleased with the farmer's request?

- A. Because he thought his pictures were so beautiful.
- B. Because he had so many kinds of pictures.
- C. Because he would sell one of his pictures.
- D. Because the farmer had thanked him.

Question 5: The farmer's son didn't want to become an artist any more

- A. because he lived in London.
- B. because he had the artist's picture.
- C. after he had seen the artist's picture.
- D. when he came here.

## Reading text 6

Hummingbirds are amazing little birds. They are the smallest of all birds and weigh less than even a penny. The Bee Hummingbird, at barely more than two inches long, is the smallest bird in the world!

Unlike most birds, hummingbirds have iridescent feathers. Iridescent feathers glitter and shine in the sun. Hummingbirds are often dazzling combinations of greens and reds or greens and blues. Others are violet, orange, golden, silver or

other combinations only Mother Nature could dream up. All hummingbirds have long bills to insert into flowers. Some hummingbirds have special bills to fit in specific flowers. Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards.

Hummingbirds are also unique among bird species in that they drink nectar from flowers. You can attract hummingbirds to your yard with special feeders that are filled with sugar water. These feeders are usually bright red in color because hummingbirds are attracted to red.

Question 1: Hummingbirds are the only birds that \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| A. are green | B. will come to bird feeders |
| C. are small | D. can fly backwards         |

Question 2: Compared to other birds, hummingbirds are \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| A. heavier | B. about the same size |
| C. lighter | D. larger              |

Question 3: Hummingbirds eat \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| A. insects               | B. flower nectar |
| C. the story doesn't say | D. berries       |

Question 4: To attract hummingbirds to your yard, put up feeders with \_\_\_\_\_ in them.

- |          |                |            |            |
|----------|----------------|------------|------------|
| A. seeds | B. sugar water | C. berries | D. flowers |
|----------|----------------|------------|------------|

Question 5: What color are most hummingbird feeders?

- |          |          |           |        |
|----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| A. white | B. green | C. golden | D. red |
|----------|----------|-----------|--------|

### Reading text 7

Rainbows are often seen when the sun comes out after or during a rainstorm. Rainbows are caused when sunlight shines through drops of water in the sky at specific angles. When white sunlight enters a raindrop, it exits the raindrop a different color. When light exits lots of different raindrops at different angles, it produces the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet that you see in a rainbow. Together, these colors are known as the spectrum. These colors can sometimes be seen in waterfalls and fountains as well.

Did you know that there are double rainbows? In a double rainbow, light reflects twice inside water droplets and forms two arcs. In most double rainbows, the colors of the top arc are opposite from those in the bottom arc. In other words, the order of colors starts with purple on top and ends with the red on bottom. In addition, rainbows sometimes appear as white arcs at night. These rainbows are called moonbows and are so rare that very few people will ever see one. Moonbows are caused by moonlight (rather than sunlight) shining through drops of water.

Question 1: Rainbows are often seen \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. after the sun sets at night
- B. before a rainstorm
- C. when it snows
- D. after a rainstorm

Question 2: Rainbows are produced when \_\_\_\_\_

- A. light exits many raindrops at different angles.
- B. the sun comes out after a storm.
- C. the spectrum causes a rainstorm.
- D. the sun causes a rainstorm.

Question 3: Which of the following IS NOT true?

- A. Moonbows are caused by moonlight.
- B. Rainbows are usually seen after or during a storm.
- C. Double rainbows are two rainbows that are exactly the same.
- D. Spectrum colors sometimes appear in fountains and waterfalls.

Question 4: What question is answered in the last paragraph?

- A. What colors appear in a rainbow?
- B. How do double rainbows form?
- C. How long do rainbows last?
- D. Why do waterfalls produce rainbow-like spectrums?

Question 5: What color is a moonbow?

- A. green
- B. the passage doesn't say
- C. white
- D. yellow

### **Reading text 8**

Raisins are dried grapes that have been eaten for thousands of years. Nearly 3,500 years ago, the first raisins were discovered as grapes that were drying in the sun on a vine. In medieval Europe, raisins were used as sweeteners, medicine, and even as a form of money!

In America, raisins were first grown after an 1873 heat wave in California destroyed its valuable grape crop, leaving only dried, wrinkly, but tasty grapes on the vines. Soon, farmers began developing seedless grapes in California that were thin-skinned and sweet. These grapes would be purposely dried in the sun and became the popular dark raisin we eat and enjoy today. Later, a golden variety of raisin was made by treating grapes with a chemical called sulfur dioxide and using special methods to dry them. Today, central California remains the center of the world's raisin industry, producing nearly 95 percent of the world's raisins. Its green valleys, sunny climate, and hot temperatures provide the perfect conditions for grapes that are dried into raisins.

Question 1: Which of the following were raisins NOT used as?

- A. sweetener                      B. money                      C. medicine                      D. weapons

Question 2: Raisins \_\_\_\_\_

- A. were discovered a long time ago.  
B. have never been grown in America.  
C. are made by dropping grapes in water.  
D. were discovered recently

Question 3: What would be the best title for this passage?

- A. A History of Raisins  
B. The Discovery of the Golden Raisin  
C. Healthy Snacks  
D. The Many Different Kinds of Raisins

Question 4: Golden raisins were discovered \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the passage doesn't say.  
B. after dark raisins.  
C. before dark raisins.  
D. at the same time as dark raisins

Question 5: Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the passage?

- A. How are golden raisins produced?  
B. Why are raisins healthy for you?  
C. Why did American farmers start producing raisins?  
D. When did farmers start growing raisins in America?

### **Reading text 9**

Lobsters are a kind of ocean creature called crustaceans. Crabs and shrimp are crustaceans too. Lobsters, and most other crustaceans, are found throughout the world's oceans, often under rocks or in cracks on the sea floor.

Lobsters have five pairs of legs, three of which are claws. The front claws, sometimes called pincers, are larger than the others. Scientists believe lobsters can live up to 70 years!

People love to eat lobsters! The state of Maine is famous for the lobsters found along its Atlantic coast. Here, lobsters are often served with melted butter, corn on the cob, and French fries. Did you know that lobsters only turn red after they are cooked? In the wild they can be grayish, yellow, green, blue or multi-colored.

Question 1: Lobsters \_\_\_\_\_

- A. aren't usually eaten by people.                      B. have three pairs of claws.

- C. live only in the Atlantic Ocean. D. are related to fish and sharks.

Question 2: What question is answered in the first paragraph?

- A. Where are lobsters found?  
B. What do people eat with lobsters?  
C. What colors are lobsters in the wild?  
D. How long can a lobster live?

Question 3: What are pincers?

- A. Small claws toward the back of the lobster.  
B. Large claws at the front of the lobster.  
C. Another name for the lobster's shell.  
D. The passage doesn't say.

Question 4: Which is not true about lobsters?

- A. They're related to shrimp.  
B. They're found on the ocean floor.  
C. They are red in the wild.  
D. They can live to be 70 years old

Question 5: In what paragraph does the author ask a question?

- A. 1st B. 2nd  
C. 3rd D. There are no questions

### Reading text 10

Did you know that spiders are not insects? They are actually called arachnids, a group of animals related to insects that have eight legs and that have venom. There are many different kinds of spiders. They live all over the world and can be found in just about every habitat. Most like dark places, which may include your home, closets, or basement!

Spiders are very interesting. Some spin silk webs to catch and eat prey, while others attack their prey. Some spiders, like tarantulas, are large enough to eat lizards and mice! Many people are afraid of spiders because they bite. Most spiders, however, will only bite if they think they are danger and most are harmless. Spiders are actually helpful to people because many eat insect pests like cockroaches and mosquitoes.

Question 1: Spiders have \_\_\_\_\_ legs.

- A. the passage doesn't say B. six  
C. eight D. four

Question 2: Which is NOT true about spiders?

- A. Some spiders attack their prey. B. Spiders like dark places.

C. Spiders are actually helpful to people. D. All spiders are dangerous.

Question 3: Spiders are \_\_\_\_\_

A. tarantulas

B. insects

C. all harmful

D. related to insects

Question 4: Why are spiders helpful to people?

A. Some eat insect pests.

B. They have eight legs.

C. Some eat lizards.

D. They live all over the world.

Question 5: Which question is NOT answered in the passage?

A. How long do spiders live?

B. How many legs do spiders have?

C. What do spiders eat?

D. Where would I find a spider?

## PHẦN 5: VIẾT CÂU

Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. it / in / doesn't / often / rain / the summer / . /

2. read / I / always / slowly / books / . /

3. usually / my father / by bus / goes / to work / . /

4. the beach / at the weekend / always / go to / we / . /

5. at the party / we / early / arrived / . /

6. to / go / last night / did you / the cinema / ? /

7. my umbrella / last night / I think / in the restaurant / I left / . /

8. father / listening / to / the / radio / my / is / . /

9. want / I / don't / any / butter / . /

10. always / dinner / have / do / you / at / half / past / six / ? /

## PHẦN 6: ĐỀ THI THỬ

## QUESTIONS 1-30

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. That teacher always helps you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. quick                      B. quickly                      C. as quickly                      D. as quick
2. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the window? It's rather hot in here.  
A. opening                      B. open                      C. opened                      D. to open
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trees on our block.  
A. are                      B. been                      C. be                      D. is
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ television at 8 o'clock every evening.  
A. watches                      B. watching                      C. watch                      D. watches
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she was very busy, my mother cooked a great meal for us.  
A. Despite                      B. Although                      C. Because                      D. If
6. She was going very fast \_\_\_\_\_ she was in a hurry.  
A. unless                      B. so                      C. because                      D. although
7. My sister as well as two of my brothers \_\_\_\_\_ in Florida.  
A. living                      B. live                      C. lives                      D. to live
8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a minute, I'll come with you.  
A. have waited                      B. waited                      C. wait                      D. waits
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ my English a lot since the last seminar.  
A. improved                      B. improve  
C. have improved                      D. has improved
10. Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire \_\_\_\_\_ by J K Rowling.  
A. was wrote                      B. written                      C. wrote                      D. was written
11. My sister is a \_\_\_\_\_. She works in a hospital and helps doctors.  
A. pilot                      B. farmer                      C. dentist                      D. nurse
12. The movie starts at two \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. until                      D. at
13. My father \_\_\_\_\_ the car every Saturday.  
A. don't clean                      B. didn't clean  
C. doesn't clean                      D. hadn't clean
14. Can you open \_\_\_\_\_ door, please?  
A. a                      B. the  
C. an                      D. No article needed.
15. My mother usually prepares meals in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kitchen                      B. bedroom  
C. stairs                      D. living room
16. \_\_\_\_\_ do you have an English lesson? – Twice a week.  
A. How often                      B. How long                      C. When                      D. How many

17. The oranges are not in the basket. They are \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
A. between                      B. next                      C. on                      D. in
18. If I went anywhere, it \_\_\_\_\_ New Zealand.  
A. would have been      B. were                      C. will be                      D. would be
19. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ shirt in the store.  
A. expensivest                      B. most expensiver  
C. more expensive                      D. most expensive
20. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ milk.  
A. a                      B. the  
C. an                      D. No article needed.
21. Jane: Thank you very much! – Jack: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. That's good!                      B. Don't mention it.  
C. Nothing impossible!                      D. Welcome you!
22. Here's Sarah and \_\_\_\_\_ sister.  
A. she                      B. her  
C. hers                      D. she's
23. She speaks English very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good                      B. fluent                      C. bad                      D. well
24. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ won the two medals is a friend of mine.  
A. which                      B. whom                      C. who                      D. whose
25. While she \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, he was washing the dishes.  
A. was preparing      B. prepared                      C. had prepared                      D. prepares
26. Student: May I go out just for a while? – Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. That's great!                      B. Yes, you could!  
C. It's a nice day!                      D. Go ahead!
27. This is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful piano that I'm sorry I have to sell it.  
A. too                      B. such                      C. so                      D. such a
28. \_\_\_\_\_ photos when you were on holiday?  
A. Have you taken                      B. Did you take  
C. Were you taking                      D. Do you take
29. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting person.  
A. an                      B. a  
C. the                      D. No article needed.
30. The man who I am married to is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. husband                      B. wife                      C. uncle                      D. cousin

### QUESTIONS 31-35

Read the article about Rosa Bonheur. Choose the best word for each space.



## Rosa Bonheur

Rosa Bonheur (31) \_\_\_\_\_ a French painter who was possibly the most famous female artist of the 19th Century. She was born (32) \_\_\_\_\_ 1822 in Bordeaux, France and was the (33) \_\_\_\_\_ child in a family of artists. Her father was a well-known painter and her mother, who died when Rosa was eleven, was a piano teacher. When she was 6 Rosa moved to Paris with her brothers and mother. She was very unhappy at school and her father took her out of school and became her art tutor. Rosa (34) \_\_\_\_\_ some of the great paintings in the Parisian art galleries and became a very popular painter of animals. Her works were shown in French art galleries and her most famous painting is 'The Horse Fair' which is a very large work that measures nearly three meters high by five metres wide. (35) \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

- |             |           |                |            |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 31. A. were | B. was    | C. are         | D. be      |
| 32. A. in   | B. at     | C. on          | D. by      |
| 33. A. old  | B. older  | C. most oldest | D. oldest  |
| 34. A. copy | B. copied | C. copied      | D. copying |
| 35. A. They | B. He     | B. It          | C. She     |

### QUESTIONS 36-40

Read the text and choose the best answer for each statement or question.

### DO YOU DRINK TOO MUCH COFFEE?

How much coffee is too much? Most doctors say one cup a day is more than enough. However, most people who work in offices drink two or more cups a day. Many drink coffee during breaks, at lunch, and on their way to and from work. On the other hand, most people don't drink enough water. This is especially a problem for coffee drinkers. When people drink coffee, they don't drink water. Most doctors agree that everyone should drink at least eight glasses of water a day.

36. What type of reading is this?
- |             |            |               |           |
|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| A. A letter | B. A table | C. An article | D. A memo |
|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
37. How much coffee should people drink a day?
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. One cup or less  | B. More than one cup   |
| C. Two or more cups | D. At least three cups |
38. When do many people drink coffee?
- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. During breaks        | B. At lunch                 |
| C. On their way to work | D. All of them are correct. |

39. Not drinking enough water is a problem for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coffee drinkers      B. doctors      C. officers      D. workers
40. How much water should people drink every day?  
A. Less than four glasses      B. Eight or more glasses  
C. One glass for every cup of coffee      D. No more than two glasses

### QUESTIONS 40-45

Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

41. the / please / not / do / on / grass / step / . /

\_\_\_\_\_

42. brother / a / wants / be / my / teacher / to / . /

\_\_\_\_\_

43. I / exam / hope / pass / will / I / the / . /

\_\_\_\_\_

44. does / go / when / mother / work / your / to / ? /

\_\_\_\_\_

45. week / at / last / not / he / home / was / . /

\_\_\_\_\_