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TRẦN THỊ KHÁNH (Chủ biên) – NGUYỄN THẾ HẢI
NGUYỄN THANH LAN – NGUYỄN THU PHƯƠNG

ÔN LUYỆN THI VÀO LỚP 10
MÔN TIẾNG ANH

(Tái bản lần thứ nhất)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

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Lời nói đầu

Ôn luyện thi vào lớp 10 – Môn tiếng Anh được biên soạn nhằm phục vụ đối tượng là học sinh lớp 9 Trung học Cơ sở.

Nội dung của sách bám sát chương trình và sách giáo khoa, tóm tắt kiến thức tiếng Anh cơ bản về ngữ pháp và từ vựng với các bài tập ứng dụng nhằm giúp người học củng cố và luyện tập các vấn đề ngữ pháp liên quan. Ngoài ra sách còn có các bài kiểm tra trắc nghiệm khách quan và tự luận với mức độ khó tăng dần và bao quát các kĩ năng ngôn ngữ khác nhau. Thông qua việc làm các bài kiểm tra, các em học sinh có thể xác định mức độ hiểu bài của mình.

Ôn luyện thi vào lớp 10 - Môn tiếng Anh gồm có các phần:

Phần I: Tóm tắt kiến thức cơ bản (ôn tập ngữ pháp và từ vựng)

Phần II: Bài tập thực hành

Phần III: Một số đề kiểm tra

Phần IV: Một số đề thi tham khảo

Phần V: Đáp án

Tác giả hi vọng các em học sinh sẽ có một tài liệu tham khảo hữu ích để ôn tập, tự đánh giá kết quả học tập của mình đồng thời làm quen với loại hình bài kiểm tra tiếng Anh theo hình thức trắc nghiệm đang được áp dụng ngày càng rộng rãi hiện nay để chuẩn bị cho kì thi vào 10 đạt kết quả tốt.

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

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Phần I TÓM TẮT KIẾN THỨC CƠ BẢN
(Ôn tập ngữ pháp và từ vựng)

I. Simple present (Thì hiện tại đơn)

A. Cách dùng

1. Diễn tả một hành động lặp lại hay một sự việc thường hay xảy ra.
   My father *does* his morning exercise every day.
   We *go* to school five days a week.
2. Diễn tả một sự việc có thực trong một khoảng thời gian dài.
   He *lives* in Ho Chi Minh City.
   My father *works* for a construction company.
3. Diễn tả một chân lí hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.
   The earth *goes* round the sun.
   Water *boils* at 100°C.
4. Nói về một hành động trong tương lai đã được lập kế hoạch trước.
   Our new school year *starts* on September 5th.
   The last train *leaves* at 9 p.m.
5. Nói về một hành động tương lai trong mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng ***if*** hoặc ***when***.
   If the weather *is* fine tomorrow, we'll go to the seaside.
   When I *get* home, I'll phone you.

Ghi nhớ:

Các trạng từ sau đây thường được dùng với thì hiện tại: *always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, never*

I *always go* to school on foot.
My mother *usually gets* up at 5 o'clock in the morning.
My brother *often plays* volleyball in the afternoon.
My father *sometimes helps* my mother with the housework.
My grandfather *occasionally goes* to the theatre.
My grandmother *seldom eats* meat. She *often eats* fish.
She *rarely eats* bread.
She *never goes* to the beach.

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B. Bài tập ứng dụng

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Lan (not/drink) _____ coffee often.
2. What time (the shops/close) _____ here?
3. I've got a computer, but I (not/use) _____ it every day.
4. What you (do) _____? – I am a teacher of English.
5. Where Hoa (come) _____ from? – She comes from Hue.
6. It usually (take) _____ me 20 minutes to go to work.
7. The Olympic Games (take) _____ place every four years.
8. My brother (speak) _____ English very well.
9. How often you (play) _____ tennis?
10. The swimming pool near my house (open) _____ at 6 o'clock every morning.

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative.

translate	eat	flow	go	grow	make	rise	tell	believe	cause

1. The sun _____ in the east.
2. Bees _____ honey.
3. Vegeterians _____ meat.
4. My father is an interpreter. He _____ from English into Vietnamese.
5. This river _____ into the Atlantic Ocean.
6. I always _____ in his honesty.
7. The earth _____ round the sun.
8. Please _____ me where you live.
9. Bad driving usually _____ accidents.
10. My grandmother _____ a lot of rose trees in her garden.

II. Present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

A. Cách dùng

1. Diễn tả một hành động hay một sự việc đang xảy ra lúc nói đến.
   Please don't talk loudly. The baby *is sleeping*.
   Sorry. He can't answer the phone. He *is having* a bath now.

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2. Diễn tả một hành động hoặc một sự việc xảy ra quanh thời điểm hiện tại.
   A: What *are* you *doing* at the moment?
   B: Oh, I *'m revising* all the old lessons.
3. Diễn tả một hành động mang tính tạm thời.
   He often goes to work by motorbike. Today it *is raining* heavily so he *is going* to work by bus.
4. Diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong một tương lai gần.
   A: What *are* you *doing* tomorrow?
   B: I *am going* to the zoo with my close friend.

Ghi nhớ:

a) Các động từ sau đây không được dùng ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn: *love, like, prefer, dislike, hate, want, wish, please, satisfy, surprise, guess, doubt, imagine, know, mean, realize, understand, believe, remember, belong, depend, fit, seem v.v ...*
   I *love* this country. (Không dùng: I am loving this country.)
   I *need* a bicycle. (Không dùng: I am needing a bicycle.)

b) Các động từ sau đây dùng được ở hai hình thức: hiện tại và hiện tại tiếp diễn nhưng nghĩa khác nhau.
   I *see* what you mean. (Tôi hiểu ý anh muốn gì.)
   I *am seeing* him tomorrow. (Mai tôi sẽ gặp anh ấy.)
   We *think* you are right. (Chúng tôi nghĩ rằng anh đúng.)
   What *are* you *thinking* about? (Cậu đang nghĩ gì thế?)
   The food *smells* delicious. (Thức ăn có mùi thơm quá.)
   Why *is* she *smelling* the fish? (Tại sao cô ấy lại ngửi cá?)
   I *feel* we shouldn't go there. (Tôi cảm thấy chúng ta không nên đi đến đấy.)
   I *am feeling* better today. (Hôm nay tôi cảm thấy khá hơn.)

B. Bài tập ứng dụng

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. The population of the world (increase) _____ very fast.
2. The cost of living (rise) _____. Things are more expensive every year.
3. "You (work) _____ hard today." – "Yes. I have a lot to do."
4. Have you got an umbrella? It (start) _____ to rain.
5. You (make) _____ so much noise. Can you be quieter?
6. It (get) _____ dark. Shall I turn on the light?

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7. I (look) _____ for Linh. Do you know where she is?
8. The world (change) _____. Things never stay the same.
9. Mary wants to work in France, so she (learn) _____ French now.
10. "Where's Anna?" – "She (cook) _____ in the kitchen."

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

get	watch	do	have	decorate	prepare	work	build	write	come

1. You can't turn off the TV. I _____ it.
2. His English _____ better?
3. We _____ a new house. We hope to finish it next spring.
4. Hi, Bob. What you _____ these days?
5. Now I am in Nha Trang. I _____ a wonderful time here.
6. We _____ for a picnic with some old friends at the moment.
7. "Where's Mum, Tim?" – "She _____ in the garden."
8. Hurry up. The bus _____.
9. They _____ their house with fresh flowers and pictures now.
10. I _____ a letter to tell you that we shall have 9 days off at Tet.

III. Simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn)

A. Cách dùng

1. Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và đã chấm dứt ở một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

   Hoa *lived* in Hue when she was a little girl.

   My brother *went* to Ho Chi Minh City last month.

2. Kể lại một chuỗi hành động xảy ra liên tục trong quá khứ.

   Yesterday I *came* home late, I *had* a bath, *ate* noodle soup, *watched* TV, and then *went* to bed.

   There *was* a poor girl who *lived* in a small house in a village. One day she *left* the house and *went* to the forest. She *met* a fairy. The fairy *gave* her a lot of jewelry, and from then on she *became* rich.

3. Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì có một hành động khác xen vào.

   Yesterday when I was going home, I *saw* an accident.

   I was watching TV when my mother *came* home.

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4. Được dùng trong các cấu trúc *It's time ..., wish, would rather ...* để diễn đạt sự mong muốn của người nói.
   I wish I *had* a lot of money.
   It's time we *went* home. It's very late now.
   I would rather you *did* the washing. I am full and feel tired now.
5. Dùng để chỉ một thói quen trong quá khứ với cấu trúc: *used to*
   I *used to* get up late when I was a little boy.
   She *used to* cry all day and all night when she was small.

B. Bài tập ứng dụng

I. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. I knew Hoa was very busy, so I (disturb) _____ her.
2. The window was open and a bird (fly) _____ into the room this morning.
3. It was warm, so we (take) _____ off our coats.
4. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It (cost) _____ much.
5. I was in a hurry, so I (have) _____ time to phone you.
6. He couldn't carry the bag. It (be) _____ very heavy.
7. The bed was uncomfortable. I (sleep) _____ very well last night.
8. I was very tired, so I (leave) _____ the party early.
9. The play wasn't very good. I (enjoy) _____ it very much.
10. Where you (be) _____ yesterday?

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

go	cut	come	buy	help	spend	occur	write	teach	kill

1. "How did you learn to drive?" – "My father _____ me."
2. My mother got a pay rise so she _____ me a nice dress last month.
3. He _____ his finger when he was peeling an apple.
4. Last year I _____ my summer holiday in Da Lat.
5. Shakespeare _____ many plays but I like Romeo and Juliet the best.
6. Nam couldn't see the main part of the show because he _____ to the show late.
7. Although Lien was tired, she _____ Tuan with his homework.
8. Last week, we _____ to Ha Noi to watch the parade on the National Day.
9. The most dangerous earthquake in Japan _____ in 1923.
10. Hurricane Andrew _____ 41 people and made more than 200,000 homeless.

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IV. Past continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

A. Cách dùng

1. Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra vào thời điểm được xác định trong quá khứ.
   I *was having* dinner at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
   What *were* you *doing* at 9 a.m. this morning?
2. Diễn tả hai hành động cùng xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ.
   While my mother *was cooking*, my father and I *were cleaning* the floor.
   I *was reading* a short story while she *was drawing* a picture.
3. Diễn tả nhiều sự việc xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ.
   It was break time. All the students were in the schoolyard. The boys *were playing* football or volleyball. The girls *were playing* badminton or hide-and-seek. Some students *were talking*. They seemed very happy.

B. Bài tập ứng dụng

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning I (go) _____ to my grandmother's house.
2. Thanh phoned while I (have) _____ a shower.
3. At 8 o'clock yesterday evening I (listen) _____ to music at home.
4. We saw an accident while we (wait) _____ for the bus.
5. Nam fell asleep while he (read) _____ a book.
6. The television was on, but nobody (watch) _____ it.
7. The doorbell rang while we (have) _____ dinner.
8. It (rain) _____ when I got up this morning.
9. At this time last year I (not live) _____ here. I was living in New York.
10. What you (do) _____ at 9 o'clock last night?

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative.

try	cycle	walk	do (x2)	drive	wait	look	work	sit

1. When I arrived, Nick _____ for me.
2. Lan took a photograph of me while I _____.
3. How fast you _____ when the accident happened?
4. "What you _____ at this time yesterday?" – "I was sleeping."
5. I _____ along the street when suddenly I heard a footstep behind me.

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6. Yesterday evening I dropped a plate while I _____ the washing-up.
7. My father hurt his back while he _____ in the garden.
8. I saw you in the park yesterday. You _____ on the grass and reading a book.
9. I haven't seen Tom for ages. When I last met him, he _____ to find a job.
10. I _____ home when I met Lam, my close friend.

V. Simple future (Thì tương lai đơn)

A. Cách dùng

1. Diễn tả một quyết định được đưa ra vào lúc nói.
   There is a knock at the door. I *will answer* it.
   It's going to rain. I *will take* the raincoat.
2. Diễn tả một quyết tâm.
   I *will go* swimming tomorrow though it is cold.
   They *will go* on a picnic whether it rains or not.
3. Diễn tả một đề nghị muốn giúp ai hoặc cần ai giúp.
   Shall I *open* the door for you?
   Will you *type* this letter for me, please?
4. Diễn tả một đề nghị hoặc lời hứa.
   He promises he *won't do* that again.
   Don't worry. I *will tell* her about the news.
5. Diễn tả sự đe doạ.
   If you do it again once more, I *will tell* your teacher.
   I *will beat* you if you tell her the truth.

B. Bài tập ứng dụng

Complete the sentences with* I'll + *a suitable verb.

1. A: Shall I do the washing-up?
   B: No, it's all right. _____ it later.
2. I'm too tired to walk home. I think _____ a taxi.
3. A: We haven't got any rice.
   B: Oh, I forgot to buy some. _____ and get some now.
4. A: Goodbye! Have a nice holiday.
   B: Thanks. _____ you a postcard.
5. A: I don't know how to use this computer.
   B: OK, _____ you.

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6. A: Would you like tea or coffee?
   B: _____ tea, please.
7. It's a bit cold outside. I think _____ the window.
8. Thanks for letting me borrow your camera. _____ it back to you tomorrow.
9. A: Are you coming with us?
   B: No, I think _____ here.
10. _____ you in front of the school in 5 minutes.

VI. Present perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

A. Cách dùng

1. Diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và còn có thể tiếp tục đến tương lai.
   I *have learned* English for 4 years.
   We *have lived* in this town since 2000.
2. Diễn tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra mà kết quả vẫn còn lưu đến hiện tại.
   She *has* just *turned* on the air-conditioning so the room is very cool now.
   I can't phone her because I *have lost* my mobile phone.
3. Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ nhưng không xác định rõ thời gian.
   I *have eaten* snakes.
   She *has had* an accident.

B. Bài tập ứng dụng

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. A: You ever (ride) _____ a horse?
   B: No. Never.
2. It's good to see you again. We (not/see) _____ each other for a long time.
3. I (meet) _____ a lot of people in the last few days.
4. I'm very hungry now. I (not/eat) _____ anything since breakfast.
5. I never (be) _____ to China but my father has been there for three times.
6. What a boring film! It's the most boring film I ever (see) _____.
7. Peter is having a driving lesson. It's the first time he (drive) _____ a car.

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8. Bill is phoning his girlfriend again. This is the fifth time he (phone) _____ in the evening.
9. Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. He (lose) _____ it.
10. A: Is Linh here?
    B: No. She (go) _____ out.

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative.

apply	wait	meet	be	sleep	wear	speak	live	have	snow

1. My sister _____ for jobs since she left school last year.
2. I _____ time to do any typing since Monday.
3. It _____ here for ages. So my sister never sees snow.
4. They _____ in that house since it was built.
5. My brother _____ to me for more than a week. We had a quarrel last week.
6. The boy _____ the same old clothes for a week.
7. Your mother _____ for you for half an hour.
8. How long you and Mary _____ married?
9. I _____ Lan for ages. How is she now?
10. I _____ well lately because of the noisy traffic.

VII. Prepositions (Giới từ)

1. Prepositions of place (Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn)

***a)* In:**

+ được dùng để nói một người hoặc một vật ở một chỗ nào hoặc nơi nào đó.
  in the kitchen/ bathroom/ garden/ pub/ town/ city/ country/ cinema/ restaurant/ book/ lesson/ picture/ newspaper/ pocket/ bottle/ sky/ row/ world
  Today is the Mother's Day so my father is cooking *in the kitchen* now.
  There are a lot of flowers *in my garden.*
  I like the food *in this restaurant.* It's really delicious.
+ được dùng với phương tiện xe hơi hoặc taxi.
  I saw her sitting *in a taxi* with a friend.
  He drives here *in a car.*
+ được dùng cho đường phố (Anh - Anh).
  He lives *in Hang Bong Street.*

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+ được dùng với một số danh từ không có mạo từ để cho biết ai đang ở một địa điểm nào đó.

in bed/ in hospital/ prison

He had an accident. He is *in hospital* now.

Don't stay *in bed*. Get up and play football with me.

b) **On**:

+ được dùng cho bề mặt của một vật, một nơi chốn.

on the wall/ floor/ ceiling/ table/ chair/ map/ ground/ pavement/ farm/ road/ platform

There is a very nice picture *on the wall*.

He lives *on the third floor* of that building.

I like sitting *on this chair*. It's very comfortable.

+ được dùng để tạo thành một cụm giới từ chỉ nơi chốn.

on the right/ left/ back of something

In my country, people drive *on the right* of the street.

She writes her name *on the back of* the book.

+ Dùng cho đường phố (Anh - Mĩ).

I live *on* Tran Hung Dao Street.

He met his teacher *on* Regant Road.

+ Dùng cho các phương tiện giao thông đi lại.

on a bus/ train/ ship/ plane/ bicycle/ motorbike

I met him *on the last bus* yesterday.

Minh passed me *on his new bicycle*.

c) **At**:

+ được dùng cho một vị trí, một địa điểm.

at school/ home/ college/ university/ work

at the traffic lights/ the station/ the door/ the window/ the office/ the bus stop/ the meeting/ the party/ the concert/ the airport/ the seaside/

My mother is not *at work* today. She is *at home*.

"Where is Mr. Nam?" – "Oh, he is *at the meeting* now".

I live *at 144 Pham Van Dong Street*.

+ được dùng để tạo thành một cụm giới từ chỉ nơi chốn.

at the corner of the room/back of the queue/bottom of the page/end of the road/top of the tower.

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I found this pen *at the corner of the room.*
Her house is *at the end of the street.*

Ngoài các giới từ IN, ON, AT, chúng ta còn có những giới từ chỉ nơi chốn sau:

near (gần):	There is a river *near* my house.
above (phía trên):	The ceiling is *above* us.
opposite (đối diện):	His house is *opposite* a bookstore.
next to (bên cạnh):	A tall handsome man sat *next to* me on the plane to Hue.
over (ở trên):	Long Bien Bridge is *over* the Red River.
under (ở dưới):	Look. The cat is *under* the bed.
inside (phía trong):	Go *inside* the garden, you will see a very big tree.
outside (phía ngoài):	I am not inside the house. I *am outside* it now.
between (ở giữa):	My house is *between* the drugstore and the restaurant.
among (trong đám):	She is standing *among* the boys.
against (tựa vào):	She put the ladder *against* the tree.

2. Prepositions of time (Giới từ chỉ thời gian)

a) **In:**

+ Được dùng cho một buổi trong ngày nói chung, một kì nghỉ hoặc một học kì.
  in the morning/ afternoon/ evening
  in the summer holiday, in the winter term
  My mother usually gets up early *in the morning.*
  In the winter term, we often go skiing after school.
+ Được dùng cho tháng, mùa, năm, thế kỉ.
  in September, in summer, in 2009, in the 21st century
  I was born *in September.*
  We often go swimming *in summer.*
  My brother won a gold medal in English Contest *in 2009.*
  We made a lot of achievements *in the 21st century.*
+ Được dùng trong một số cụm từ chỉ một khoảng thời gian trong tương lai.
  in a few minutes, in a moment, in an hour, in 2 months...
  Hurry up. The bus is arriving *in a few minutes.*
  She will be here *in a moment.*

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I go jogging 5 kilometers *in a day*.

She will graduate from the Junior high school *in 2 months*.

b) **On:**

+ Được dùng để chỉ các thứ, ngày.

on Monday, on 2nd September

I was born *on 2nd September*.

She has English lessons *on Monday and Thursday*.

+ Được dùng để chỉ buổi trong ngày hoặc một ngày cụ thể.

on Sunday morning, on New Year's Day, on Christmas Day, on one's birthday ...

My father will be home *on Saturday afternoon*.

On New Year's Day, we always wear new clothes.

I invited some friends to my house to have party *on my birthday*.

c) **At:**

+ Được dùng để chỉ thời gian trong ngày.

at 2 o'clock/ midnight/ noon/ lunchtime

Yesterday he went to school *at 8 o'clock*.

I woke up *at midnight* yesterday.

+ Được dùng để chỉ một thời khắc nào đó.

at present/the moment/the same time/this (that) time

She is revising for her exam *at the moment*.

We arrived here *at the same time*.

+ Được dùng để tạo thành một cụm giới từ.

at the beginning/end of, at the age of

He entered the university *at the age of 16*.

He will be here *at the end of this month*.

VIII. Adjectives and adverbs (Tính từ và trạng từ)

1. Adjectives

a) Tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ và đi trước danh từ, có chức năng định ngữ.

She is a *nice* girl.

This is a *long* river.

b) Tính từ có chức năng bổ ngữ đi sau một số động từ như: *be, become, seem, look, sound, feel, get, appear, stay, taste, smell.*

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She *looks* tired. (Cô ấy trông có vẻ mệt mỏi.)

It's *getting* cold. (Trời trở lạnh.)

c) Hầu hết các tính từ có thể vừa có chức năng định ngữ và bổ ngữ.

She is a *beautiful* girl. The girl is *beautiful*.

It is a *large* garden. The garden is *large*.

• ***Order of Adjectives (Trật tự của tính từ)***

a) Có thể có nhiều tính từ bổ nghĩa cho một danh từ và thường không dùng liên từ ***and*** giữa các tính từ.

I have a *big, brown, leather* handbag.

He has a *big, white* hat.

b) Liên từ ***and*** được dùng khi các tính từ mô tả danh từ cùng chất liệu, màu sắc, tính chất.

She has a *black and white* cat.

c) Trong trường hợp có nhiều tính từ hoặc danh từ bổ nghĩa cho một danh từ, trật tự của các từ bổ nghĩa như sau.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
opinion	size	quality	age	colour	origin	material	type	purpose	Noun

2. Adverbs

a) Trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ.

She dances *beautifully*.

He runs *fast*.

b) Trạng từ tận cùng bằng *-ly* thường được dùng để diễn tả sự việc xảy ra như thế nào.

My sister does her homework *carefully*.

She speaks English *quickly*.

• ***Order of Adverbs (Trật tự của trạng từ)***

a) Trạng từ thường đi trước các động từ thường.

He *often* gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning.

She *rarely* eats fish.

b) Trạng từ thường đi sau các động từ *to be* và các động từ khuyết thiếu.

She is *always* on time.

He can *never* get up early in the morning.

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c) Trạng từ được đặt ở cuối câu khi diễn tả ý như thế nào, ở đâu và khi nào.
He played the guitar *very well*.
He works *in the lab on Sundays*.

d) Trạng từ không được đặt ở giữa động từ và tân ngữ của nó.
He speaks Chinese *very quickly*. (không dùng: He speaks very quickly Chinese)
Can you do your exercises *now*? (không dùng: Can you do now your exercises?)

IX. Passive voice (Thể bị động)

Động từ trong tiếng Anh có 2 dạng:
+ Chủ động: Chủ ngữ thực hiện hành động
+ Bị động: Chủ ngữ chịu tác động của hành động
Hình thức của câu bị động có dạng:

to be + past participle (P2)

Tóm tắt:

Passive (Bị động)	Examples
a. Simple present (Thì hiện tại đơn) **am/is/are + past participle (P2)**	a. He reads the newspaper carefully. → The newspaper is read carefully.
b. Simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn) **was/were + past participle (P2)**	b. I saw him at the cinema yesterday. → He was seen at the cinema yesterday.
c. Present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn) **am/is/are + being + past participle (P2)**	c. My mother is making a cake. → A cake is being made by my mother.
d. Past continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn) **was/were + being + past participle (P2)**	d. My brother was writing a letter. → A letter was being written by my brother.
e. Present perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành) **has/have + been + past participle (P2)**	e. They have produced a lot of computers. → A lot of computers have been produced.
f. Simple future (Thì tương lai đơn) **will + be + past participle (P2)** **am/is/are going to + be + past participle (P2)**	f. I will finish my homework in an hour. → My homework will be finished in an hour. They are going to build a new bridge here. → A new bridge is going to be built here.
g. Model verbs: **can/could/should/must/may/ might/ ought to... + be + past participle (P2)**	g. She can do it right now. → It can be done right now.

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X. Reported speech (Câu gián tiếp)

Lưu ý khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp (Direct speech) sang câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech) ta lùi về một thì.

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
a. Simple present (Thì hiện tại đơn) "I write a letter to my friend once a month," he said.	a. Simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn) He said he wrote a letter to his friend once a month.
b. Present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn) "Peter is having breakfast now," she said.	b. Past continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn) She said Peter was having breakfast then.
c. Present perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành) "My family has moved to London since 2009," my friend told me.	c. Past perfect (Quá khứ hoàn thành) My friend told me that his family had moved to London since 2009.
d. Simple future: (Thì tương lai đơn) "I'll give him some money," she said.	d. Future in the past (Tương lai trong quá khứ) She said she would give him some money.
e. Simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn) "Where did you go yesterday, Nam?" I asked.	e. Past perfect (Quá khứ hoàn thành) I wanted to know where Nam had gone the day before.
f) Past continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn) "I was reading a book at 3 p.m. yesterday," Lan said.	f) Past perfect continuous (Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn) Lan said she had been reading a book at 3 p.m. the previous day/ the day before.

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Thay đổi trạng ngữ trong câu gián tiếp: Nếu động từ tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ, chúng ta phải áp dụng một số quy tắc nhất định về đổi trạng ngữ. Một số biến đổi thường gặp:

Câu trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Câu gián tiếp (Indirect speech)
Tomorrow	The following day/the next day
Next Sunday	The next Sunday
Today	The same day/that day
Yesterday	The day before/the previous day
Yesterday evening	The previous evening
The day before yesterday	Two days before/earlier
Next week	The following week/the next week
Last week	The previous week
Now	Then
Here	There
This morning	That morning
This	That
These	Those

Câu hỏi trong câu gián tiếp:

Câu hỏi WH- questions: Đảo vị trí chủ ngữ lên trước động từ chính, bỏ trợ động từ.

"How far is it from the hotel to the bank?"	He wondered how far it was from the hotel to the bank.
"How much money do you need?"	She asked how much money I needed.

Câu hỏi Yes/No questions: Dùng *whether* hoặc *if*

"Are they happy?"	He asked if they were happy.
"Will you come back at 6 p.m. tomorrow?"	She wondered whether I would come back at 6 p.m. the next day.

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Phần II BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I - A. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. If water (boil) _____, steam will rise.
2. I sometimes (go) _____ with my mother to pagodas to pray for health.
3. Take an umbrella! It (rain) _____ outside.
4. My sister (write) _____ almost everything in her notebook.
5. A: Where are your parents?
   B: They (work) _____ in their farm now.
6. My brother usually (swim) _____ in the swimming-pool in summer.
7. I live in Bat Trang Village. There (be/not) _____ many trees in my village.
8. The man who (stand) _____ next to the door is my English teacher.
9. What you often (do) _____ at weekends?
10. The children (sing) _____ a folk song at the moment.
11. My pen pal (write) _____ to me once a month.
12. What (be) _____ your favourite type of clothing?
13. My brother (like) _____ wearing uniforms when he goes to school.
14. My classmates (be) _____ fond of wearing shorts and T-shirts when they go camping.
15. My parents always (buy) _____ me a present on Christmas Day.

B. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

I (1. write) _____ to let you know that I've arrived and that everything's fine. At the moment I (2. stay) _____ at a hotel in Athens and I (3. do) _____ a lot of sightseeing. Next week, I (4. move) _____ to the island of Crete, which is where most people in my company live. I (5. rent) _____ a villa there for the summer.

The weather's not nice. It (6. rain) _____ at the moment. Still, it (7. get) _____ better slowly, and I'm sure it'll be fine when you (8. come) _____ in the summer. I (9. look) _____ forward to it. The job (10. not seem) _____ to be too demanding. Most of the time I (11. deal) _____with bookings and (12. answer) _____ inquiries. But I (13. suppose) _____ it'll be

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different when the tourist season (14. start) _____ next month. Even now the restaurants (15. begin) _____ to get busier.

II – A. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc quá khứ đơn để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. I (learn) _____ until 12 o'clock yesterday evening.
2. My brother (read) _____ that novel written by Shakespeare several times.
3. She (drive) _____ to the office by car last week.
4. He (live) _____ in Paris when he was a little boy.
5. I wish I (have) _____ a better memory.
6. What you (do) _____ last Sunday?
7. "How long you (be) _____ here?" – "For about a week."
8. Mai (never/ be) _____ in Ho Chi Minh City before.
9. We (learn) _____ English for 10 years.
10. She (break) _____ her leg, so she can't play tennis.
11. I wish I (can) _____ speak English fluently.
12. My brother (catch) _____ cold because he went in the rain without a raincoat.
13. His car (break) _____ down on the way, so he was late for the interview.
14. He (wear) _____ the same old jacket since he moved here.
15. I spent all money my mother gave me yesterday. Look! I (buy) _____ a new skirt and a pair of jeans.

B. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc quá khứ đơn để hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau.

Mary: Hello, Bill.

Bill: Hello, Mary. I (1. not see) _____ you for a long time.

Mary: I (2. see) _____ you in town two or three weeks ago, but you (3. not see) _____ me. I (4. be) _____ on a bus.

Bill: Well, how are things? Are you still living in Wall Street?

Mary: No, I (5. move) _____. I (6. find) _____ a flat just before I went on holiday. I (7. be) _____ there for three months.

Bill: _____ you (8. pass) _____ your driving test yet?

Mary: Yes. I (9. pass) _____ in September. I (10. not buy) _____ a car yet. What about you? ____ anything exciting (11. happen) _____ to you lately?

Bill: Not really. My mother (12. not be) _____ well for a few months.

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Mary: Oh. I am sorry to hear that.

Bill: And my brother's out of work.

Mary: Did he leave school in the summer, then?

Bill: Yes. He (13. not do) _____ well in his exams, and he (14. not find) _____ a job yet.

Mary: Are you still working at the bank?

Bill: Yes. They (15. give) _____ me a pay rise.

Mary: Well, that's one piece of good news.

III – A. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ đơn hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. I (get) _____ up at five o'clock this morning.
2. When I was in Ha Noi, I (write) _____ to my mother once a week.
3. He (start) _____ to study English last year.
4. "What you (do) _____ at 7 o'clock last night?" – "I (prepare) _____ for my dinner."
5. "You (visit) _____ your grandparents yesterday?" – "Yes, I did."
6. We (have) _____ dinner when the phone _____ (ring).
7. Mai (not/ cook) _____ last Sunday, she (go) _____ out for dinner with some of her friends.
8. When I was a boy, I often (make) _____ toys myself.
9. When I got home, my father (watch) _____ TV.
10. I (do) _____ my homework while my sister (play) ____ games on the computer.
11. It was a nice day, so we (decide) _____ to go out for a walk.
12. Many years ago, the villagers (must) _____ work hard in the fields all the day, but their lives were still hard.
13. On his birthday, his friends (give) _____ him a cake with sixteen candles on it.
14. Da Nang is the place where I (grow) _____ up between the age of three and eight.
15. Although I didn't like Jack, I (agree) _____ to work with him on the project.

B. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ đơn hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn để hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau.

Laura: What you (1. do) _____ at 8 o'clock yesterday evening?

Angela: I (2. watch) _____ TV at that time. The programme (3. get) _____ interesting. But the electricity (4. cut off) _____. It (5. come) _____

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on again after about 10 minutes. I (6. not miss) _____ very much of it. My sister (7. come) _____ down the stairs when the lights went out. She almost (8. fall) _____ over.

Laura: Oh. It's terrible. I (9. work) _____ at the computer at that time. When it happened, I (10. stop) _____ working and went to bed.

IV – A. Dùng động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp trong những câu sau.

1. Peter and Laura _____ (marry) since 2005.
2. My father (have) _____ a meeting this afternoon. He is having his suit ironed now.
3. The last time she (go) _____ to London was in October 2009.
4. If I find a comfortable house, I (buy) _____ it.
5. She (play) _____ the piano when the guests (arrive) _____ last night.
6. Up to present, I (never see) _____ such a fat man.
7. I think he (leave) _____ as soon as he (know)_____ the news.
8. My father (just fix) _____ my bike.
9. My mother (come) _____ to stay with us next week.
10. Jim (drive) _____ that car since I (know) _____ him.
11. The new shopping mall (open) _____ at 7.30 tomorrow morning.
12. The dog (wave) _____ his tail whenever he (see) _____ me.
13. I wish I (know) _____ the answer to this question.
14. (Watch) _____ too much TV is not good for our eyes.
15. "That (be) _____ your father?" – "Yes, he (wait) _____ for me."
16. Last month I (be) _____ in the hospital for ten days.
17. If I saw a tiger walking on the street, I (climb)_____ up a tree.
18. Bi Rain (know) _____ as one of the best artists in Korea at the moment.
19. Birds (build) _____ their nests in the summer and (fly) _____ to the south in the winter.
20. Common cold (be) _____ a popular disease worldwide.

B. Dùng động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp trong đoạn văn sau.

Dear Hoa,

I'm sorry I (1. not write) _____ to you for a long time, but I (2. be) _____ very busy lately. All last month I (3. have) _____ exams, and I (4. not do) _____ anything else but study for ages. Anyway, I (5. stop) _____ studying now, and I (6. wait) _____ for my exam results.

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As you can see from the letter I (7. change) _____ my address and (8. live) _____ in Croydon now. I (9. decide) _____ that I wanted a change from central London because it (10. become) _____ so expensive. A friend of mine (11. tell) _____ me about this flat, and I (12. move) _____ here about two months ago.

When you (13. come) _____ to London this summer, please visit me. I (14. stay) _____ here until the middle of October. Then I (15. go) _____ on holiday to Scotland.

Please write soon.

Mary

V. Chuyển những câu sau sang dạng bị động.

1. She plays the piano very well.

_____

2. Many people learn Chinese nowadays.

_____

3. They grow a lot of rice in tropical countries.

_____

4. I took my younger sister to the park last Sunday.

_____

5. He can do this exercise quickly.

_____

6. Nobody can do such a thing.

_____

7. They are building a new supermarket here.

_____

8. My teacher told us to be here at 6 o'clock.

_____

9. I will leave the notebook on the bookshelf.

_____

10. We must solve the problem before we leave.

_____

11. When did they last paint the house?

_____

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12. Columbus discovered America more than 400 years ago.

_____

13. They were painting the car when I arrived.

_____

14. They publish many books every year.

_____

15. They will advertise the product on television.

_____

16. Careless driving causes many accidents each year.

_____

17. They didn't give me the information I needed.

_____

18. Has anybody told you what to do?

_____

19. They will announce the news tomorrow.

_____

20. You ought to do it as soon as possible.

_____

VI. Viết lại những câu sau dùng dạng bị động của động từ.

1. People speak English all over the world.
   English _____
2. They look after the children properly at this school.
   The children _____
3. People are upgrading the streets in his town.
   The streets _____
4. When did Alexander Graham Bell invent the telephone?
   When _____
5. Somebody hit the man with an iron stick.
   The man _____
6. Quang didn't break the window.
   The window _____

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7. We were watering our vegetables when it rained.
   Our _____
8. An earthquake has destroyed the whole town.
   The whole _____
9. The students of class 9A have cleaned all the windows.
   All the windows _____
10. We can buy many things through the Internet.
    Many _____
11. The principal will punish that stubborn student.
    That _____
12. They will complete the highway in two months.
    The highway _____
13. I am going to sell my old bike.
    My _____
14. We must stop experiments on animals.
    Experiments _____
15. Our factory doesn't produce this kind of paper.
    This kind _____
16. You should prepare your speech carefully.
    Your _____
17. People think he is an excellent teacher.
    He is _____
18. People believe paper was invented in China.
    Paper is _____
19. Somebody said that he was in prison for many years.
    He was _____
20. Hoa is going to invite her friends to her birthday party next week.
    Hoa's friends _____

VII. Chuyển những câu sau sang cách nói gián tiếp.

1. "I often go to school before 7 o'clock," Nam said.
   Nam said _____

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2. "All the students will have a meeting next week," Thu said.
   Thu said _____.
3. "My parents are very proud of my good marks," Phong said.
   Phong said _____.
4. "You should stay at home and do your homework," Lan said to Tam.
   Lan _____.
5. "You ought to clean your room," Lien said to her brother.
   Lien _____.
6. "All the homework must be done at home," the teacher said.
   The teacher said _____.
7. "I can swim across the river," Tam said.
   Tam said _____.
8. "You can go to the movies with your friend," her father said to her.
   Her father said _____.
9. "I may visit my parents this summer," Hoa said.
   Hoa said _____
10. "We should finish our homework before going out for lunch," the students said.
    The students _____
11. "Where does your father work?" the teacher asked me.
    _____
12. "How far is it from Da Lat to Vung Tau?" a tourist asked Minh.
    _____
13. "How many people are there in your family?" she asked Lan.
    _____
14. "How long will you stay in England?" Tam's friend asked him.
    _____
15. "What's your hobby?" the teacher asked Lien.
    _____
16. "Why do you collect waste paper?" she asked Ba.
    _____
17. "When will you visit Ha Noi?" Hoa asked her parents.
    _____

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18. "What language do you speak?" Mrs. Brown asked Thu.

_____

19. "What time does the school begin every day?" he asked Mrs. Brown.

_____

20. "What should we do to help the poor children?" the teacher asked the students.

_____

VIII. Điền vào chỗ trống một đại từ quan hệ phù hợp (*who, that, which, whose, whom*).

1. I met the boy _____ helped me last Sunday.
2. She is the girl _____ sits next to me in class.
3. That is the woman _____ daughter won the first prize in the English contest.
4. My sister's computer, _____ is light and modern, costs 1,000 USD.
5. Look at the girl _____ is wearing a pink dress.
6. Linh, _____ I have known for 5 years, is one of my closest friends.
7. The storm, _____ nobody had been expecting, caused a lot of damage.
8. Do you get on well with the person _____ lives next door?
9. Those are the people _____ children get the scholarships for learning abroad.
10. My mother made the big cake _____ was for my brother's birthday.
11. I sit next to a girl _____ name is Minh.
12. She enjoyed the book _____ I told her to read.
13. I still remember the man _____ taught me how to swim.
14. My uncle is the person _____ I admire most.
15. I never forget the man _____ saved my life in the fire.
16. He is the man _____ you met at my birthday party.
17. I watched on TV a man _____ plants many fruit trees in his apartment.
18. He couldn't catch the boy _____ broke his glass window.
19. The cold weather _____ swept from the north damaged the fruit crop.
20. The man _____ wallet was stolen called the police.

IX. Chọn phương án đúng để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. We were _____ by the beauty of this city.

   A. impress B. impressive C. impression D. impressed

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2. Please be _____ when you cross this road.
   A. careless B. carefree C. caring D. careful
3. It took us five hours _____ to Ha Noi.
   A. to drive B. drive C. driving D. drove
4. Someone suggested _____ for a walk.
   A. go B. going C. of going D. to go
5. I'll phone you as soon as I _____ to Ho Chi Minh City.
   A. reach B. arrive C. get D. make
6. I'd like a new bicyle, but I can't _____ one at the moment.
   A. put up B. pay C. make D. afford
7. She agreed _____ me with the task.
   A. help B. to help C. helping D. has helped
8. "What did you think of the play?" – "That was the most ____ performance I've ever seen."
   A. exciting B. excited C. excite D. excitement
9. "_____ I carry that bag for you?" – "Oh, thank you."
   A. Shall B. Do C. Will D. Would
10. Is that my key, or is it _____?
    A. your B. yours C. the your D. the yours
11. I'm busy at the moment. I _____ on the computer.
    A. work B. 'm work C. am working D. working
12. If you_____ your passport, you'll be in trouble.
    A. lost B. will lose C. would lose D. lose
13. My mother often goes _____ bed at nine o'clock.
    A. at B. on C. in D. to
14. They have known each other _____ many years.
    A. in B. for C. with D. since
15. I can't help you. I'm not good _____ English.
    A. at B. in C. about D. from
16. My father always watches the news ____ television at 6 o'clock in the morning.
    A. with B. at C. in D. on
17. What's the weather _____ in spring in Paris?
    A. like B. has C. is D. do

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18. I am bored _____ doing the same job for a long time.
A. to B. with C. of D. about
19. The children are really looking forward _____ Christmas.
A. at B. in C. to D. about
20. My sister always goes to school _____ foot.
A. by B. in C. on D. with
21. _____ he was sick, he still turned up for his guitar lesson.
A. Although B. Because C. Despite D. Since
22. _____ it is getting dark, we will not wait for him any longer.
A. Unless B. Since C. While D. Although
23. "_____ will the play last?" – "About three hours."
A. What B. When C. How much D. How long
24. She didn't understand the problem _____ I explained it to her.
A. as soon as B. before C. until D. at once
25. They will finish it _____ they have more time.
A. unless B. but C. if D. though
26. Hung got wet _____ he forgot his umbrella.
A. so B. because C. and D. therefore
27. The girl _____ is standing near the window is my sister.
A. who B. when C. where D. whom
28. This is the man _____ poems I like reading a lot.
A. whose B.who C. which D. whom
29. Ask the boy _____ wearing a black jacket.
A. whose B. which is C. who he is D. who's
30. The peaceful atmosphere here is _____.
A. enjoy B. enjoying C. enjoyable D. enjoyably

X. Hãy tìm một lỗi sai trong bốn phần được gạch chân ở các câu sau rồi chữa lại cho đúng.

Ví dụ: Mr Ba <u>is</u> a <u>very</u> <u>carefully</u> <u>driver</u>.
A B C D

Trả lời: C: careful

1. He <u>prefers</u> <u>reading</u> books <u>to</u> <u>play</u> video games.
A B C D

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2. Million of foreign visitors come to Viet Nam every year.
   A B C D
3. Would you like going to the cinema with us tonight?
   A B C D
4. My sister likes table tennis but she doesn't play it very good.
   A B C D
5. When I was having dinner, one friend of mine was coming to see me.
   A B C D
6. The book writing by Jack London is very popular in the world.
   A B C D
7. What happens to the grass when it is sending to the factory?
   A B C D
8. If the victim gets shocked, don't give him many food and drink.
   A B C D
9. A new bridge is going to build in the area.
   A B C D
10. Ba wishes he can have a new bicycle.
    A B C D
11. On Monday, he has an appointment for 3 o'clock.
    A B C D
12. Hoa worked hard that she passed her exam.
    A B C D
13. Is there something in the clothes basket?
    A B C D
14. Her parents wouldn't let her to go out at night.
    A B C D
15. I don't know why is she absent.
    A B C D
16. London is famous of its theatres.
    A B C D
17. I have been looking forward to meet you.
    A B C D
18. We were surprising at the result of the test.
    A B C D

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19. I used to watching TV a lot when I was a little boy.
A B C D

20. This exercise is much more easier than the others.
A B C D

XI. Mỗi câu sau đây có một lỗi sai. Tìm lỗi sai đó và chữa lại cho đúng.

Ví dụ: I have lived here for last week.
for → since

1. The new camera didn't work because Mr Robinson took it back to the shop.

_____

2. Nam's hobbies are playing football or collecting stamps.

_____

3. Hoa brings to class a new picture she paints.

_____

4. Auld Lang Syne is a song which sang on New Year's Eve.

_____

5. The teacher which taught us English last year is Mr Smith.

_____

6. Nam suggested practise English in class as much as possible.

_____

7. Children are very exciting about the trip to Ha Long Bay.

_____

8. I wish I can go to the cinema with you tonight.

_____

9. She was watching TV when somebody knocks on the door.

_____

10. The English don't like tea, don't they?

_____

11. I wish my father will take me to Bach Ma Mountain this summer.

_____

12. If I am you, I would ask a lawyer for some advice.

_____

13. The children laughed happy when they played with the toys.

_____

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14. It's very crowded here and I wish there aren't so many people.

_____

15. Do you know Jim's brother, who house is in your neighbourhood?

_____

16. Many people went to that place having a rest after a hard-working week.

_____

17. This is a difficult question for all students, isn't this?

_____

18. Oanh can't go to the movies with us because she has to look at her little sister.

_____

19. The Tuoi Tre is a daily newspaper that is wide read by both teenagers and adults.

_____

20. The solar panels are installed on the roof of the house receive the energy from the sun.

_____

XII. Chọn một từ A, B, C, hoặc D có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1.	A. turned	B. played	C. needed	D. lived
2.	A. name	B. date	C. small	D. face
3.	A. proud	B. shoulder	C. amount	D. sound
4.	A. orchestra	B. match	C. change	D. chance
5.	A. fun	B. upset	C. tutor	D. jump
6.	A. meat	B. great	C. mean	D. teacher
7.	A. get	B. better	C. pretty	D. rest
8.	A. home	B. hour	C. house	D. here
9.	A. lonely	B. sky	C. empty	D. lovely
10.	A. know	B. phone	C. brother	D. close
11.	A. relax	B. match	C. black	D. announce
12.	A. coat	B. score	C. scout	D. receive
13.	A. see	B. symptom	C. sugar	D. sauce
14.	A. healthy	B. thank	C. this	D. thin

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15. A. pub	B. put	C. jump	D. but
16. A. asked	B. forced	C. looked	D. decided
17. A. landed	B. toasted	C. closed	D. tended
18. A. jackets	B. loans	C. mumps	D. tanks
19. A. about	B. ground	C. pound	D. touch
20. A. white	B. who	C. which	D. while
21. A. dolls	B. rewards	C. sticks	D. walls
22. A. mean	B. jealous	C. already	D. instead
23. A. advise	B. hit	C. hire	D. admire
24. A. long	B. problem	C. nobody	D. dollar
25. A. game	B. get	C. go	D. origin
26. A. love	B. go	C. come	D. some
27. A. bite	B. nice	C. nine	D. risen
28. A. need	B. feet	C. meet	D. volunteer
29. A. fairy	B. main	C. fainting	D. railway
30. A. tables	B. desks	C. lamps	D. books

XIII. Cho dạng đúng của từ in hoa để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Linh is very kind, handsome and _____. SOCIAL
2. Mai is pretty with a _____ smile. LOVE
3. _____, I found my car key. LUCK
4. He made an _____ to see me at 9 a.m. ARRANGE
5. Lan is Mr.Quang's _____, isn't she? ASSIST
6. There isn't any _____ in this village nowadays. ELECTRIC
7. My father got _____ when he was 17. MARRY
8. This application form must have the _____ of the applicant. SIGN
9. There is a very _____ programme on TV tonight. INTEREST
10. My parents _____ me to take part in this competition. COURAGE
11. Computers are popular _____ nowadays. WORLD
12. Our teacher is very _____ of the monitor. PRIDE

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13. This hotel looks clean and _____. COMFORT
14. Nowadays more people are concerning about the _____ pollution. ENVIRONMENT
15. You must be _____ when you go across the street. CARE
16. Don't waste water. It is our _____ resources. NATURE
17. Children in mountainous areas have _____ in learning English. DIFFICULT
18. An English language training is a good _____ for any career. PREPARE
19. In my country, it _____ rains heavily in January. OCCASION
20. I have known him since September. He is my new _____. ACQUAINT
21. He is the only _____ in the car crash. SURVIVE
22. Solar energy is not only _____ but also clean and safe. PLENTY
23. We use solar energy for our _____ life. DAY
24. Each of us must take _____ for our own actions. RESPONSE
25. Nowadays more and more women go out to work and they become more _____ than they used to. DEPEND
26. He is the _____ of this machine. INVENT
27. The telephone _____ put me through to the office. OPERATE
28. The _____ asked us not to make noise. LIBRARY
29. We are waiting for the _____ of his plane. ARRIVE
30. In England there is no postal _____ on Sundays. DELIVER

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Phần III MỘT SỐ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA

ĐỀ 1

I. PHONETICS

Pick out the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words.

1.	A. climate	B. depend	C. divide	D. comprise
2.	A. compulsory	B. responsible	C. federation	D. amusement
3.	A. correspond	B. mausoleum	C. disappear	D. religion
4.	A. optional	B. official	C. tropical	D. separate
5.	A. puppet	B. region	C. notice	D. impress

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

6. Where _____ you go last summer holiday?
   A. do B. does C. did D. doing
7. My grandmother lives with my uncle in the country. I visit her _____
   A. one the month C. once a month
   B. one time a month D. once in a month
8. Mary and I _____ pen pals for more than 2 years.
   A. was B. have been C. are D. were
9. My pen pal has never been _____ Ha Noi.
   A. to B. in C. at D. on
10. My father _____ to Singapore for a conference last week.
    A. go B. goes C. going D. went
11. He was really impressed _____ the beauty of the country.
    A. of B. by C. in D. at
12. He enjoyed the peaceful atmosphere and the clean environment when he ____ in Singapore.
    A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
13. He wishes he _____ stay in Singapore longer.
    A. will B. can C. could D. may
14. Would you like _____ somewhere this weekend?
    A. to go B. goes C. going D. went

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15. When I first _____ in Ho Chi Minh City, I didn't know anyone there.
A. arrive B. to arrive C. arriving D. arrived
16. I didn't really _____ the food when I was in London.
A. enjoy B. to enjoy C. enjoying D. enjoyed
17. I felt lonely when I was in London, so I wish I _____ someone to talk to.
A. have B. had C. having D. had had
18. She can't play the piano, so she wishes she could _____ it.
A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
19. It's very cold now and I don't like it, so I wish it _____ sunny and warm.
A. is B. will be C. were D. being
20. Some months ago, I visited my friend in Hue and I was really impressed by the _____ of its people.
A. friendly B. friendliness C. friend D. friendship
21. My mother and I sometimes go to pagodas _____ for health.
A. to pray B. pray C. praying D. prayed
22. This book is very thick. It _____ four chapters.
A. comprise B. comprises C. comprising D. comprised
23. Can you help me _____ this cake into 10 equal parts?
A. to divide B. be divide C. dividing D. divided
24. Do you _____ that she has dyed her hair?
A. to notice B. notice C. noticing D. noticed
25. The students in my class were _____ into small groups for the game.
A. separate B. separating C. separated D. separates
26. We don't know we can go there or not. It completely _____ on the weather.
A. depends B. depend C. depending D. depended
27. My brother _____ go to school on foot but now he goes by bicycle.
A. used to B. might C. ought D. could
28. I used to _____ letters to my friends and sent them by post. But now I send by email.
A. written B. write C. writing D. wrote
29. My sister can speak a little English, so she wishes she _____ speak it well.
A. can B. could C. is able to D. was able
30. In Viet Nam, English is a compulsory subject _____ secondary schools.
A. in B. on C. to D. of

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III. READING

1. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each space.

Betty Chan is my pen pal. She is from Malaysia. We have been pen pals (31) _____ over a year, and we correspond at least once a week.

Last month I went to Malaysia with some other students and teachers of my school. Betty Chan met us at the airport and (32) _____ us to our hotel in Kuala Lumpur. She was really happy to meet me.

On our first day in Malaysia, Betty Chan suggested that we (33) _____ Cherating because it is one of Malaysia's most famous beach resorts. We decided (34) _____ there and when we reached the place, we saw many fishing villages and beautiful beaches stretching for several kilometers. I think very few places in the world can match Cherating's beauty and serenity. We swam and dived in the sea. While at Cherating, we enjoyed the excellent local food.

When we came back to Kuala Lumpur, Betty Chan took us to some other tourist attractions. We really had a good time in Malaysia.

Betty Chan wishes she (35) _____ visit Viet Nam. I promise if she comes to Viet Nam, I will take her to Ha Long Bay and some other beautiful places of my country.

31.	A. in	B. for	C. since	D. of
32.	A. take	B. takes	C. taking	D. took
33.	A. visit	B. shall visit	C. visiting	D. should visit
34.	A. to go	B. go	C. going	D. went
35.	A. can	B. will	C. could	D. is going to

2. Read the letter and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

Dear Betty Chan,

Thank you for your letter. I apologize for not replying sooner, but I've been very busy. I had an English exam this morning. I'm not very good at English, so I had to practise it a lot.

In your letter you said that you would go to Viet Nam for a week and you would like to know something about Viet Nam.

As you know, located on the eastern coast of the south-east Asian Indochinese Peninsula, Viet Nam covers a total area of 329,560 sq km. Viet Nam enjoys tropical monsoon (subtropical in the north). Viet Nam is composed of a lot of cities, towns and provinces stretching from north to south. The capital of Viet Nam is Ha Noi, and it is the largest city in the country. The population in

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2008 is over 80 million. Buddhism is the country's popular religion. The national language is Vietnamese.

If you come next month, the weather is better because it is not so hot, and it doesn't have showers. It is cool and not very sunny.

I look forward to meeting you in Ha Noi, and I will take you to Ha Long Bay as I promised and maybe to Sa Pa if you have time.

Bye for now,

Thu Phuong

36. Thu Phuong apologizes to Betty Chan for _____.
    A. not coming sooner
    C. replying sooner
    B. replying soon
    D. replying late
37. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
    A. Thu Phuong had to take a test of English today.
    B. Thu Phuong's English is not very good.
    C. Thu Phuong hasn't been free.
    D. Thu Phuong didn't have to practise her English.
38. Viet Nam is composed of many _____.
    A. cities
    C. provinces
    B. towns and cities
    D. both B & C
39. If Betty Chan visits Viet Nam next month, the weather will be better because it is _____.
    A. hot
    B. rainy
    C. sunny
    D. cool
40. Thu Phuong looks forward to meeting Betty Chan in _____.
    A. Ho Chi Minh City
    B. Ha Noi Capital
    C. Ha Long Bay
    D. Sa Pa

IV. WRITING

1. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete the second sentence.

41. Linda doesn't have any friends in Ha Noi. She wishes she _____.
    A. had many friends in Ha Noi
    C. will have many friends in Ha Noi
    B. has many friends in Ha Noi
    D. has had many friends in Ha Noi
42. I have a lot of work to do this evening. It seems very difficult for me _____.
    A. go to the cinema with you this evening
    B. to go to the cinema with you this evening
    C. going to the cinema with you this evening
    D. goes to the cinema with you this evening

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43. There aren't any swimming pools in this town. My brother wishes there _____.
    A. will be a swimming pool in this town
    B. be a swimming pool in this town
    C. would be a swimming pool in this town
    D. is a swimming pool in this town

44. My close friend has just moved to Da Nang, so I don't have his phone number. I wish I _____.
    A. have his phone number
    C. will have his phone number
    B. to have his phone number
    D. had his phone number

45. My brother was playing games on the computer. At that time my mother _____.
    A. was cleaning the floor
    C. cleaned the floor
    B. was cleaned the floor
    D. cleaning the floor

2. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to make the correct sentence.

46. you/go/to/the/beach/last/summer/?
    A. Did you go to the beach last summer?
    B. Do you go to the beach last summer?
    C. Had you go to the beach last summer?
    D. Have you gone to the beach last summer?

47. my/friend/impressed/because/Ho Chi Minh City/big/beautiful/modern.
    A. My friend is impressed because Ho Chi Minh City was very big, beautiful and modern.
    B. My friend was impressed because Ho Chi Minh City was very big, beautiful and modern.
    C. My friend was impressed because of Ho Chi Minh City was very big, beautiful and modern.
    D. My friend was impressed because Ho Chi Minh City very big, beautiful and modern.

48. my/pen pal/wants/visit/Ha Long Bay/next/summer/.
    A. My pen pal wants to have visited Ha Long Bay next summer.
    B. My pen pal wants to visit Ha Long Bay next summer.
    C. My pen pal wants visit Ha Long Bay next summer.
    D. My pen pal wants visiting Ha Long Bay next summer.

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49. I/wish/I/visit/London/.

A. I wish I could visit London. B. I wish I can visit London.

C. I wish I will visit London. D. I wish I will be able to visit London.

50. I/have/pen pal/Singapore/./we/correspond/at/least/once/month/.

A. I have a pen pal in Singapore. We correspond at least once month.

B. I have a pen pal at Singapore. We correspond at least once a month.

C. I have a pen pal in Singapore. We corresponded at least once a month.

D. I have a pen pal in Singapore. We correspond at least once a month.

ĐỀ 2

I. PHONETICS

Pick out the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words.

1.	A. collection	B. blanket	C. exchange	D. pagoda
2.	A. grocery	B. comment	C. notice	D. relax
3.	A. picnic	B. hamburger	C. champagne	D. novel
4.	A. admire	B. design	C. gather	D. comprise
5.	A. rivalry	B. museum	C. hotel	D. encourage

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. My sister wishes she _____ English fluently.

A. can speak B. could write C. knew D. could speak

7. Now he is studying in London. He wishes he _____ fly home to be with his family at Tet.

A. might B. should C. could D. can

8. Where do you wish you _____ now, Peter?

A. are B. could C. were D. live

9. We have to stay at home because of the rain. We wish it _____ now.

A. isn't raining B. weren't raining C. didn't rain D. doesn't rain

10. He is poor. He wishes he _____ a lot of money to help other poor people.

A. have B. will have C. was D. had

11. My mother is angry _____ I haven't done my homework yet.

A. because B. because of C. so D. and

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12. Lan worked hard at the exams ____ she got good marks.
A. because B. so C. but D. and
13. He went to class late this morning _____ his bicycle broke down on the way to school.
A. because B. so C. but D. and
14. Everyone admires him _____ his cleverness.
A. because B. so C. because of D. but
15. He didn't catch the bus at 7 o'clock _____ he was late for work.
A. because B. so C. because of D. but
16. It is cold so I can't sleep. Can you bring me a _____?
A. blanket B. scarf C. shirt D. pillow
17. He likes collecting coins. He has got a big coin _____.
A. collect B. collection C. collector D. collecting
18. On Tet holidays Vietnamese people often go to pagodas or _____ to pray for a happy new year.
A. tombs B. mosques C. mausoleums D. shrines
19. My parents work hard _____ the year in the fields.
A. in B. throughout C. through D. for
20. I'll be at home _____ 8 and 9 o'clock. So you can come to meet me there at 8:30.
A. at B. from C. between D. until
21. My father worked for that company _____ 2000 to 2007.
A. between B. in C. from D. during
22. My parents always buy me a present _____ Christmas Day.
A. at B. on C. in D. for
23. I often go out with my friends _____ Saturday evenings.
A. on B. in C. during D. at
24. People in my country eat eggs _____ Easter.
A. on B. in C. by D. at
25. We decorate our house with a small pine tree _____ Christmas.
A. on B. in C. by D. at
26. My sister and I often visit our grandmother _____ the weekend.
A. on B. in C. by D. for

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27. We declared our national Independence Day ____ 2nd September, 1945.
A. on B. in C. by D. at
28. In Viet Nam, all students have their summer vacation ____ May.
A. on B. in C. by D. at
29. I went to the cinema with my close friend _____ yesterday evening.
A. on B. in C. Ø D. at
30. I didn't have breakfast _____ this morning.
A. on B. in C. Ø D. at

III. READING

1. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each space.

One day at English history lesson, Dave's teacher said to (31) _____ and his classmates, "Well, boys, on Friday we're going to get on a bus and go to Conway. There's a beautiful castle there, and we're going to visit it." The boys were very happy when they heard this.

"Now, has anybody got (32) _____ questions?" the teacher asked.

"How (33) _____ is the castle, Sir?" Dave asked.

"It's about seven hundred years old, Dave," the teacher answered.

On Friday the boys came to school (34) _____ 9 o'clock and got into the bus. They visited Conway Castle, and then they came back and went home.

"Well," Dave's mother said to him when he got home, "did you like the castle, Dave?"

"Not very much," Dave answered, "The stupid people (35) _____ it too near the railway."

31. A. they B. their C. theirs D. him
32. A. some B. any C. many D. no
33. A. far B. often C. long D. old
34. A. at B. in C. to D. on
35. A. put B. made C. built D. located

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions.

AN EXCITING TRIP

I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim. He is in Australia. He has been there for six months. Tim is an engineer. He is working for a big firm and he has already visited a great number of different places in Australia.

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He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice Springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. He will soon visit Darwin. From there he will fly to Perth. My brother has never been abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.

36. Who was this passage written by?
A. Tim B. Tim's brother or sister
C. an engineer D. Darwin

37. What is the writer's brother's name?
A. Tim B. Alice Springs C. Darwin D. Perth

38. What is Alice Springs?
A. It is a beauty spot in Australia. B. It is a small town in Australia.
C. It is a big firm Tim works for. D. It is Tim's car.

39. Where will Tim fly to Perth from?
A. His hometown B. Alice Springs C. Darwin D. Australia

40. Why is Tim finding the trip very exciting?
A. Because he has visited a great number of different places in Australia.
B. Because he has just bought an Australian car on the trip.
C. Because he can fly to Perth.
D. Because it is the first time he has been abroad.

IV. WRITING

1. Each sentence below has four underlined words or phrases marked A, B, C, and D. Circle one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

41. We are going to make a boat trip round Ha Long Bay in next summer.
A B C D

42. I wish my mother is here with me to share my happiness and success.
A B C D

43. In noon, it was very hot, so they sat down under the shade of a big tree
A B C
to have a rest.
D

44. Because he didn't go to class yesterday so he couldn't understand the lesson.
A B C D

45. She wish she could find a good job in Ha Noi.
A B C D

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2. ***Make up a correct sentence from the words given. You can change or add some words. There are four options for you to choose. Identify your choice by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.***

46. meeting/ hold/ June 2nd/ 8 o'clock/ morning.
   A. The meeting will hold in June 2nd at 8 o'clock morning.
   B. The meeting is held in June 2nd at 8 o'clock in the morning.
   C. The meeting will hold on June 2nd at 8 o'clock in the morning.
   D. The meeting will be held on June 2nd at 8 o'clock in the morning.

47. Last week/ we/ have/ 2-day trip/ Hai Hung Province/ famous/ delicious longans.
   A. Last week we have 2-day trip to Hai Hung Province, where is famous for its delicious longans.
   B. Last week we had 2-days trip to Hai Hung Province, where is famous for its delicious longans.
   C. Last week we had a 2-day trip to Hai Hung Province, which is famous for its delicious longans.
   D. Last week we had a 2-day trip to Hai Hung Province, where is famous for its delicious longans.

48. The Browns/ go/ visit/ us/ end/ month.
   A. The Browns are going to visit us at the end of this month.
   B. The Browns are going to visit us in the end of this month.
   C. The Browns will go visiting us at the end of this month.
   D. The Browns will go to visit us at the end in this month.

49. wish/ come/ her birthday party/ next Sunday.
   A. He wish he could come to her birthday party next Sunday.
   B. He wishes he could come to her birthday party on next Sunday.
   C. He wishes he could come to her birthday party next Sunday.
   D. He wishes he came to her birthday party on next Sunday.

50. They/want/ catch/ first train/ beach/ so/ leave/ station/ early/ morning.
   A. They wanted catch first train to the beach, so they left the station early in the morning.
   B. They wanted to catch the first train to the beach, so they left for the station early in the morning.
   C. They wanted to catch the first train to the beach, so they left to the station early in the morning.
   D. Because they wanted to catch the first train to the beach, so they left for the station early in the morning.

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ĐỀ 3

I. PHONETICS

Pick out the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words.

1.	A. control	B. communicate	C. wander	D. deny
2.	A. benefit	B. opinion	C. income	D. access
3.	A. commercial	B. viable	C. wonderful	D. violent
4.	A. interactive	B. government	C. limitation	D. documentary
5.	A. respond	B. remote	C. consume	D. purpose

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

6. You have to do a lot of homework, _____?
   A. haven't you B. don't you C. have you D. aren't you
7. My mother rarely wears a long dress, _____?
   A. isn't she B. doesn't she C. does she D. hasn't she
8. You don't think I am right, _____?
   A. do you B. don't you C. aren't I D. am I
9. I think she is a good doctor, _____?
   A. don't I B. is she C. isn't she D. do I
10. Let's go out for a walk, _____?
    A. don't we B. shall we C. do we D. shan't we
11. I am responsible for that project, _____?
    A. am not I B. am I C. aren't I D. don't I
12. Nobody knows who she is, _____?
    A. isn't she B. do they C. don't they D. doesn't she
13. You didn't do your homework yesterday evening, _____?
    A. did you B. didn't you C. do you D. were you
14. Everybody has gone to Linda's wedding party, _____?
    A. haven't they B. hasn't she C. have they D. has she
15. Minh can play the piano well, _____?
    A. doesn't he B. isn't he C. can he D. can't he

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16. She suggested _____ to the seaside instead of going to the mountain.
A. going B. to go C. should go D. go
17. He denied _____ the mobile phone from the supermarket.
A. to steal B. steals C. stole D. stealing
18. She is a famous tennis player. She _____ playing tennis since she was 5.
A. has practised B. has learned C. has been taught D. has taught
19. Every day my close friend spends one hour _____ English.
A. to study B. study C. studying D. studies
20. They didn't _____ me take any photographs in the museum.
A. allow B. make C. forbid D. let
21. I am bored with _____ the same work every day.
A. to do B. doing C. do D. have to do
22. _____ a foreign language is interesting but not easy at all.
A. Learn B. Learning C. Practise D. Listening
23. My brother hates _____ what to do by my parents.
A. telling B. to be told C. being told D. be told
24. Would you mind _____ more slowly and clearly so that I can understand, please?
A. speaking B. to speak C. telling D. to tell
25. It's very hot. I'd like _____ swimming.
A. going B. go C. went D. to go
26. She seems _____ what he is planning to do.
A. knowing B. to know C. knows D. know
27. In my _____, we should apply new Japanese technology to our production line.
A. idea B. thought C. view D. opinion
28. The heavy storm prevented the climbers from _____ the top of the mountain.
A. arrive B. arriving C. reach D. reaching
29. He kept _____ round the forest to find a safe place to land.
A. to fly B. flying C. fly D. flew
30. Yesterday I tried _____ with him on the phone but I couldn't. The line was disconnected.
A. to communicate B. communicating
C. contact D. talking

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III. READING

1. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each space.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

A few centuries ago people knew only a few kinds of communication. They could speak to each other, they could send their message from one place to another by smoke signals, they used mail. Later on, they also had some newspapers. The first expansion of media was when the radio and television were (31) _____. The second and the biggest boom started in 1960 when the first communication satellite was launched (32) _____ orbit.

There are four main media: Newspapers, Television, Radio and the Internet. Media are very important for us. They give us big amount of information, so big (33) _____ we can't remember all that things. They help us to understand things, and if you have lots of information, you will be able to make your own decisions. This is connected with education, and media are very good teachers. They highly influence us.

Our world is very huge, and sending a message from America to Asia a hundred years ago was nearly impossible, or it (34) _____ a lot of time. Nowadays you can send the message in a few seconds and it is very simple. The media – particularly the TV and the Internet – make the world much smaller. When you (35) _____ the TV or a computer, you can see the whole world like it would be in the next village. You can learn the culture and habits of other nations, you can see what they are doing right now. The world is also called "the global community village."

There are not only good things about media. Firstly, there is always some information that is not true. Secondly, there is a danger of being influenced in the bad ways (lots of pornography on the Internet, lots of action films with violent scenes on TV). Thirdly, if you are a famous person, the media often take very big piece of your privacy.

31.	A. to invent	B. invention	C. invented	D. inventing
32.	A. to	B. into	C. on	D. at
33.	A. and	B. which	C. that	D. but
34.	A. spent	B. kept	C. had	D. took
35.	A. put on	B. take on	C. turn on	D. go on

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2. ***Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions.***

Mr. Yates was nearly ninety, so it was often difficult for him to remember things, but he still liked travelling very much, so he and his wife went to Spain every year. One summer when they were there, they went to visit some friends. These people had two young daughters.

One afternoon Mr. Yates was talking to one of the girls in the garden after lunch. "You and your sister were ill when my wife and I were here last year, weren't you?", he said to her.

"Yes, we were," answered the girl. "We were very ill."

The old man said nothing for a minute because he was thinking. Then at last he said, "Oh, yes, I remember now! One of you died. Which one of you was it, you or your sister?"

The girl answered, "It was me."

"Oh! I'm very sorry to hear it," said the old man.

36. Why did Mr. Yates not remember things very well?
   A. Because he was an absent-minded man.
   B. Because there was something wrong with his head.
   C. Because he was too old.
   D. Because he didn't want to bother his head about anything.
37. Where did his friends live?
   A. In England. B. In France. C. In Italy. D. In Spain.
38. Who were ill when Mr. and Mrs. Yates visited Spain another time?
   A. Their friends. B. Their friend's daughters.
   C. Their friend's sisters. D. Their friend's parents.
39. Who really died then?
   A. The girl whose sister was talking with Mr. Yates.
   B. The girl who was talking with Mr. Yates.
   C. The two girls who were ill.
   D. Nobody.
40. Was the girl having a joke with Mr. Yates?
   A. Yes, she did. B. Yes, she was.
   C. No, she didn't. D. No, she wasn't.

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IV. WRITING

1. ***Each sentence below has four underlined words or phrases marked A, B, C, and D. Circle one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.***

41. He looks <u>familiar</u>. I remember <u>to meet</u> him <u>but I can't</u> remember <u>exactly</u> where
A B C D
and when.

42. <u>On the</u> way home <u>from work</u> I stopped <u>buying</u> some food <u>for our dinner</u>.
A B C D

43. <u>The film</u> was <u>interesting</u>. <u>We all</u> enjoyed <u>to see</u> it.
A B C D

44. <u>You have</u> never <u>seen</u> a tiger <u>before</u>, <u>haven't you</u>?
A B C D

45. <u>Your mother</u> didn't <u>used to go</u> to work <u>by motorbike</u>, <u>did she</u>?
A B C D

2. ***Choose the sentence which is grammatically correct and means the same or nearly the same as the numbered sentence(s) by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.***

46. They couldn't go out because of the storm.
A. The storm prevented them from going out.
B. The storm stopped them to go out.
C. There is storm so they couldn't go out.
D. They were prevented going out by the storm.

47. "Would you like to go out with us?" she said to me.
A. She said to me if I would like to go out with them.
B. She invited me going out with them.
C. She invited me to go out with them.
D. She asked me to go out with her.

48. I like watching television more than reading newspapers.
A. I enjoy both watching television and reading newspapers.
B. I prefer watching television than reading newspapers.
C. I prefer watching television to reading newspapers.
D. I dislike reading newspapers than watching television.

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49. It took them 2 years to build the hotel.
    A. The time to build the hotel were 2 years.
    B. They need 2 years to build the hotel.
    C. They spent 2 years to build the hotel.
    D. They spent 2 years building the hotel.
50. He is interested in collecting stamps.
    A. He loves collecting stamps.
    B. He would rather collect stamps.
    C. He is forced to collect stamps.
    D. He is keen on collecting stamps.

ĐỀ 4

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1.	A. limit	B. pollution	C. influence	D. dirty
2.	A. exist	B. destroy	C. human	D. result
3.	A. decrease	B. urgent	C. serious	D. national
4.	A. weather	B. rapid	C. action	D. affect
5.	A. rubbish	B. become	C. government	D. nature

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence.

6. Human activities can release substances into the air, some of which can _____ problems for humans, plants, and animals.
   A. effect B. causes C. cause D. give
7. By cutting _____ the trees, people destroy the ecosystem of the rain forest.
   A. on B. down C. up D. off
8. Our environment is being destroyed by people's _____ behaviors now.
   A. worst B. bad C. badly D. worse
9. We _____ our environment and keep it healthy and clean.
   A. should protect B. should be protected
   C. should protected D. should be protect
10. Doctors _____ that air pollution causes lung cancer.
    A. proved B. has proved
    C. have been proved D. have proved

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11. Many people are concerned _____ the pollution of the environment.
A. on B. to C. about D. over
12. Pollution greatly affects the life of _____ animals.
A. wine B. wild C. whilst D. while
13. When wastes are poured into the atmosphere, the air becomes_____.
A. contaminated B. contaminating C. contaminate D. to contaminate
14. Environmental _____ is a big problem in large cities nowadays.
A. dirty B. pollution C. research D. dust
15. Nowadays, city dwellers, who enjoy a lot from the modern material life, have to _____ pollution the most.
A. suffer from B. face C. suffer to D. make
16. We all regard pollution as a _____ matter to human beings.
A. seriously B. seriousness C. seriousful D. serious
17. Human beings are adding more and more pollutants _____ the environment.
A. to B. from C. for D. on
18. Farmers use more and more _____ them to grow better crops but harm the environment.
A. powerful chemicals who help B. which powerful chemicals help
C. powerful chemicals help D. powerful chemicals which help
19. Human beings are changing the environment _____ all respects.
A. at B. in C. for D. upon
20. _____ we don't try to limit the world's population, there won't be enough space to live.
A. If B. Unless C. When D. While
21. If we _____ throwing garbage into the river, it will be polluted.
A. will stop B. won't stop C. don't stop D. stop
22. I will never talk to you again _____ you don't give me back my money.
A. if not B. when C. unless D. if
23. If my sister _____ the exam, she _____ to medical college.
A. passes/ will go B. pass/ would go
C. passed/ will go D. pass/ will go
24. I'm very busy now so I'm afraid that I can't _____ you.
A. helping B. to help C. be helped D. help

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25. I'm _____ to say that I won't be able to finish the job by tomorrow.
A. sorrowful B. sorry C. sorrow D. sorrying

26. I find it _____ that he doesn't want to go there with us.
A. stranger B. strangely C. strange D. stranged

27. It was _____ that she won the gold medal.
A. surprised B. surprise C. surprisingly D. surprising

28. She was very _____ that you didn't come to her birthday party last night.
A. annoy B. annoyed C. annoying D. annoyance

29. _____ it rained hard, we couldn't go on a picnic last Sunday.
A. Since B. Although C. For D. Because of

30. _____ we were thirsty, we stopped to buy some soft drinks.
A. And B. Because of C. If D. As

III. READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

The world's oceans are so vast that they can cope with the present levels of pollution. However, little is known about the long-term (31) _____ of such slow poisoning. The most serious problem of modern time is that man is destroying the earth's natural (32) _____ and transforming huge areas into (33) _____. As a result, it is becoming extremely difficult to grow enough to feed the world's rapidly increasing (34) _____. A way of protecting all the wildlife on the earth must also be found. Many species are in (35) _____ of disappearing completely from the face of the earth. The dangers, however, are not confined solely to the land and the sea. The smoke in the atmosphere, for example, is increasing so much that the amount of sunlight has been reduced in many cities. Man's whole environment is being changed in a serious way.

31. A. effect B. effected C. effects D. effective
32. A. resource B. resources C. source D. sources
33. A. wasteland B. land C. wastelands D. water
34. A. peoples B. people C. population D. populations
35. A. danger B. dangerous C. frighten D. frightened

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each question.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example, exhaust from automobiles

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causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But the automobile provides transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of material that pollutes air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be gradually reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that require businesses and traffic to stop, or cut down on certain polluting activities.

36. Why is pollution complicated?
    A. Because it is serious.
    B. Because it causes air pollution.
    C. Because it is caused by things that benefit people.
    D. Because it causes air and water pollution.
37. Which of the following is mentioned as beneficial things to people?
    A. transportation
    B. employment
    C. discharge
    D. A and B
38. What does exhaust from automobiles cause?
    A. Exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution.
    B. Exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of rubbish.
    C. Exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of unemployment.
    D. Exhaust from automobiles causes a small percentage of all air pollution.
39. What would happen if people ended or reduced pollution immediately?
    A. They didn't want to do that.
    B. They would have to stop using many things that benefit them.
    C. They would have to use automobiles.
    D. They would have to employ a large number of people.
40. Who can work to find ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause?
    A. Nobody
    B. Scientists and engineers
    C. Only scientists
    D. Only engineers

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IV. WRITING

1. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

41. The air in the country is fresh because of there is not much traffic.
A B C D

42. Man is constantly being doing harm to the environment.
A B C D

43. The earth is being threaten and the future looks bad.
A B C D

44. If we don't hurry up, we will be late to the concert.
A B C D

45. Pollution is one of the most urgent problem in Viet Nam.
A B C D

2. Choose a sentence A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the original one.

46. We shouldn't throw the bottles away. They can be collected and recycled.
A. We shouldn't throw the bottles away but they can be collected and recycled.
B. We shouldn't throw the bottles away because they can't be collected and recycled.
C. We shouldn't throw the bottles away because they can collect and recycle.
D. We shouldn't throw the bottles away because they can be collected and recycled.

47. We save water. We won't have to suffer from water shortage.
A. Unless we don't save water, we will have to suffer from water shortage.
B. If we save water, we won't have to suffer from water shortage.
C. Unless we save water, we won't have to suffer from water shortage.
D. If we save water, we will have to suffer from water shortage.

48. There won't be enough space to live if we don't try to limit the world's population.
A. Unless we limit the world's population, there won't be enough space to live.
B. There won't be enough space to live unless we don't try to limit the world's population.
C. There will be enough space to live unless we don't try to limit the world's population.
D. Unless we limit the world's population, there will be enough space to live.

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49. She can speak English well. She will apply for the job.
    A. If she can speak English well, she would apply for the job.
    B. If she could speak English well, she will apply for the job.
    C. If she could speak English well, she would apply for the job.
    D. If she can speak English well, she will apply for the job.
50. We shouldn't swim in this lake. Water is highly polluted.
    A. We shouldn't swim in this lake although water is highly polluted.
    B. We should swim in this lake because water is highly polluted.
    C. We shouldn't swim in this lake because water is highly polluted.
    D. We shouldn't swim in this lake because water isn't highly polluted.

ĐỀ 5

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1.	A. endanger	B. disappear	C. destruction	D. environment
2.	A. effort	B. human	C. disaster	D. planet
3.	A. influence	B. forest	C. action	D. condition
4.	A. government	B. decide	C. survive	D. solution
5.	A. homeless	B. animal	C. volcano	D. hurricane

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence.

6. We must protect our forests from danger. If there is a forest fire, it _____ valuable wood, wildlife and good soil.
    A. is destroyed B. being destroyed
    C. destroying D. will destroy
7. If I _____ my teacher tonight, I _____ him my plan.
    A. saw/ told B. see/ will tell
    C. will see/ will tell D. will see/ tell
8. Because of the drought, many people starved to _____.
    A. death B. dead C. deadly D. die
9. The hurricane was _____; it knocked down all the houses on its way.
    A. destructive B. destroy C. destruction D. destroying

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10. During a long drought, farmers had to find ways to _____ their crops.
A. save B. cook C. raise D. set

11. We have to suffer _____ a lot of floods due to our serious destruction of forests.
A. on B. with C. from D. to

12. A heavy storm swept through the village and many people _____.
A. kill B. are killed C. were killed D. killed

13. There was _____ rain yesterday that several roads were flooded.
A. too much B. so much C. too many D. so many

14. The heavy rain _____ floods in the houses by the river.
A. caused B. made C. did D. resulted

15. Areas of Africa were _____ by drought.
A. done B. affected C. suffered D. caused

16. Canada's forest fire season usually starts _____ April.
A. at B. during C. in D. on

17. If we can't prevent it in advance, the hurricane _____ destroy the coastal towns.
A. could B. would C. will D. won't

18. Millions of dollars have been spent on campaigns _____ prevent forest fires.
A. to B. for C. with D. in order

19. Many volcanoes _____ a cloud of gas in the stratosphere containing heavy concentrations of sulphur dioxide.
A. bring B. make C. do D. produce

20. _____ eruptions can also be predicted by measuring changes in heat and in the ground's tilt.
A. Volcanics B. Volcano C. Volcanic D. Volcanoes

21. Why does the destruction of the forests continue at such an _____ speed?
A. alarm B. alarming C. alarmed D. alarmedly

22. Deforestation leads to the _____ of many species.
A. extend B. extinct C. extinctive D. extinction

23. Farmers are worried that the storm and flood _____ again next year.
A. will happen B. happen C. happening D. would happen

24. Our natural_____need conserving for our future generation.
A. forests B. substances C. resources D. trees

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25. Something should be done about _____wastes so that the air is less polluted.
A. industrial B. industry C. industrialize D. industries

26. Conservation is also_____the reclaiming of land.
A. concerned with B. mentioned to C. referred to D. done for

27. Heavy floods _____ swept through central areas have killed fifteen people and left hundreds homeless.
A. which B. it C. what D. whose

28. This is the case in some Asian countries such as Bangladesh and India, _____ the wet season is characterized by monsoons, and heavy rainfall causes major disasters.
A. that B. where C. when D. which

29. The cold weather _____ damaged crops swept from the north.
A. it B. what C. which D. its

30. There is no way to predict _____ lightning will strike.
A. who B. where C. which D. that

III. READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

These days it is impossible to open a newspaper without reading about the damage we are doing to the environment. The earth is being threatened and the future looks bad. (31) _____ can each of us do? We cannot clean (32) _____ our polluted rivers and seas overnight. Nor can we stop the (33) _____ of plants and animals. But we can stop adding the problem while scientists look for answers.

It may not be easy to change your lifestyle completely. But some steps are easy to take: cut down the amount of driving you do, or use as little plastic as possible. It is also easy to save (34) _____, which also (35) _____ household bills. We must all make personal decision to work for the future of our planet if we want to ensure a better world for our grandchildren.

31. A. When B. Where C. What D. Why
32. A. to B. in C. on D. up
33. A. appear B. disappearance C. disappear D. appearance
34. A. water B. money C. energy D. health
35. A. adds B. reduces C. decreases D. supplies

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2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each question.

FLOODING

Floods can be one of nature's most destructive forces. The damage caused by water's "wetness" is secondary to the crushing pressures of its currents. If water from rain, melting snow or flooding doesn't drain quickly enough, rock and soil can become saturated with water.

Mudslides possess enough force and speed to destroy homes, even entire neighborhoods. In May 1971, heavy rains in St-Jean-Vianney, Que., caused the earth to collapse into a sinkhole. The mudslide that resulted killed 31 people and swept away 35 homes, a bus and several cars.

In addition to their destructive physical force, floods bring with them a more menacing chemical threat. If water levels are high enough, water seeps into houses and buildings, washing through laundry rooms, tool sheds, garages, chemical storage closets, septic tanks and garbage receptacles. Runoff carries chemicals, toxins and waste products that can filter through the water table for long periods of time. Flood victims must be extremely cautious about the water they drink, the food they eat, and how they bathe themselves.

36. Floods can be one of nature's most _____ forces.

A. harmless B. harmful C. useless D. destructive

37. Heavy rains in St-Jean-Vianney, Que., happened in _____.

A. May 1917 B. May 1791

C. May 1971 D. March 1971

38. In addition to their destructive physical force, floods bring with them _____.

A. a more menaced chemical threat

B. a more menacing chemical threat

C. a more menacing physical threat

D. a more useful chemical threat

39. Flood victims must be extremely cautious about _____.

A. the food they eat B. how they bathe themselves

C. the water they drink D. A, B & C

40. This passage is about _____.

A. destruction of environment B. harmlessness of floods

C. destruction of floods D. causes of floods

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IV. WRITING

1. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

41. They tried <u>to stop</u> the storm <u>from strike</u> the town <u>and</u> they were <u>successful</u>.
A B C D

42. This is the house <u>when</u> Uncle Ho used <u>to live</u> <u>when</u> he <u>was</u> young.
A B C D

43. Nguyen Du, <u>that</u> wrote Kieu story, <u>was</u> <u>a great</u> Vietnamese <u>poet</u>.
A B C D

44. <u>Bird's flu</u> is <u>a</u> serious <u>epidemic</u> in many <u>country</u> now.
A B C D

45. Professor Lam, <u>who</u> gave a lecture <u>at</u> our university last Monday, <u>is</u> <u>an</u> famous
A B C D
physicist.

2. From the given clues, choose the best answer to make the correct sentence.

46. very/ taught/ grateful/ to/ meet/ I'm/ Mrs Lan,/ me/ who/ English.
A. I'm grateful very to meet Mrs Lan, who taught me English.
B. I'm very grateful to meet Mrs Lan, who taught English me.
C. Mrs Lan very grateful to meet I'm, who taught me English.
D. I'm very grateful to meet Mrs Lan, who taught me English.

47. hear/ what/ do/ us/ to/ can/ you/ teacher/ our/ telling/ is?
A. Can you hear what is our teacher telling us to do?
B. Is our teacher telling to hear what you can do us?
C. Can our teacher hear us what is telling you to do?
D. Can you hear what our teacher is telling us to do?

48. I/ surprised/ nobody/ stop/ those people/ cut down/ trees.
A. I am surprised that nobody stop those people cutting down the trees.
B. I am surprised that nobody stops those people to cut down the trees.
C. I was surprised that nobody stopped those people to cut down the trees.
D. I was surprised that nobody stopped those people cutting down the trees.

49. Do/ know/ the/ girl/ you/ who/ is/ over/ there/ standing?
A. Do you know who the girl is standing there over?
B. Do you know who the girl is standing over there?
C. Do you know the girl who is standing over there?
D. Do you is standing the girl who know over there?

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50. heavy rain/ made/ difficult/ us/ go/ school/ bicycle.
    A. The heavy rain made difficult for us to go to school by bicycle.
    B. The heavy rain made it difficult for us to go to school by bicycle.
    C. The heavy rain made it difficult for us going to school by bicycle.
    D. The heavy rain made it difficult for us to go to school on bicycle.

ĐỀ 6

I. PHONETICS

Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

1.	A. plenty	B. only	C. hydropower	D. energy
2.	A. research	B. such	C. change	D. machine
3.	A. exhausted	B. hundred	C. heat	D. however
4.	A. high	B. enough	C. through	D. thought
5.	A. stop	B. drop	C. solar	D. crop

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Choose from the four options given (marked A, B, C, and D) one best answer to complete each sentence.

6. _____ we find new sources, we will soon run out of energy.
   A. Only B. If C. Unless D. When
7. _____ present, scientists are trying to find out the most suitable energy.
   A. For B. At C. In D. On
8. Gases from factories are extremely _____.
   A. harmful B. harm C. harmlessly D. harming
9. Do you know where this kind of energy comes _____?
   A. up B. on C. from D. in
10. Oil, coal, and natural gas are _____.
    A. solar system B. nuclear power C. hydropower D. fossil fuels
11. Greenhouse gases accumulate in the atmosphere and prevent the sun's heat _____ escaping from the planet.
    A. to B. from C. out D. into

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12. _____ is the power from sources such as electricity and coal that makes machines work or provides heat.
A. Energy B. Chemical C. Machine D. Natural gas

13. Solar energy is a long lasting source of energy which can _____ almost anywhere.
A. use B. used C. be used D. being used

14. The sun releases large amounts _____ energy every day.
A. for B. in C. for D. of

15. The solar energy can change _____ electricity.
A. to B. into C. for D. with

16. We do not have plenty _____ energy as we think.
A. of B. on C. over D. for

17. I think we should use hydroelectric power, _____.
A. to be clean and safe B. that is clean and safe
C. which is clean and safe D. being clean and safe

18. Scientists will find ways _____ our supplies of coal, oil, and gas.
A. increasing B. that is increasing
C. to increase D. increased

19. Finding out a new source _____ energy is the aim of many scientists.
A. from B. for C. with D. of

20. The sun is our main _____ of energy.
A. source B. force C. resource D. cabin

21. _____ energy is one that comes from sun.
A. Nuclear B. Wind C. Wave D. Solar

22. Our building was cut off _____ so we had to stop working.
A. powers B. powerful C. power D. powerfully

23. He lives very far from school _____ he is never late for class.
A. and B. or C. because D. but

24. _____ we came late, we missed the first part of the film.
A. Because B. Although C. Because of D. Therefore

25. It was a nice day, _____ we decided to go out for a walk.
A. because B. so C. or D. but

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26. _____ she was hard working, she hardly earned enough to support her family.
A. In spite of B. Because C. Although D. As

27. Many years ago the villagers had to work hard in the fields all day _____ their lives were still hard.
A. and B. or C. because D. but

28. She is busy with her work, _____ she doesn't have time to go out with her friends.
A. so B. because C. however D. when

29. I have to live on unemployment benefit _____ I am out of work.
A. because of B. so that C. because D. in spite of

30. He knows how to _____ himself.
A. look at B. look after C. look for D. look up

III. READING

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

Plants grow in almost every part of the world. We see such plants as flowers, grass, and trees nearly every day. Plants grow high on mountain-tops, far in the oceans, and in many deserts and (31) _____ regions. Without plants, there could be no life on earth. Man could not live without air or food, and so he couldn't live without plants. The oxygen in the air we breathe comes from plants. The food we eat also comes from plants or from animals that eat plants. We build houses and make many useful products from lumber cut from trees. Much of our clothing is made from the (32) _____ of the cotton plant. Scientists believe there are more than 350,000 species of plants, but no one knows for (33) _____. Some of the smallest plants, called diatoms, can be seen only with a (34) _____. A drop of water may hold as many as 500 diatoms. The largest living things are the giant sequoia trees of California. Some of them stand more than 290 feet high and measure over 30 feet wide. Scientists divide all living things into two main groups – plants and animals. It is usually easy to tell the two apart. Almost all kinds of plants stay in one place, but nearly all species of animals move about under their own power. Most plants make their own food from air, sunlight, and water. Animals cannot make their own food. The basic units of all life, called cells, are also different in plants and animals. Most plants have thick walls that (35) _____ a material called cellulose. Animal cells do not have this material.

31. A. polar B. polarized C. poled D. Pole

32. A. veins B. thread C. yarns D. fibers

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33.	A. certainty	B. guarantee	C. sure	D. certainly
34.	A. telescope	B. periscope	C. stethoscope	D. microscope
35.	A. contain	B. maintain	C. stock	D. incorporate

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the survival of all living things. Man operates machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with disturbing noise. They also dirty the air with gases and smoke. Badly pollution air can cause illness and even death. Man ruins nature beauty by scattering junk and litter on the land and in the water. They poison the water with chemicals and other substances. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. They damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man's naturally beautiful world.

It's time people and governments all over the world did something about the pollution problem. People should stop using many things that are harmful to the environment. Governments would have to pass and enforce laws that require individuals and business to stop or cut down on certain polluting activities.

36. How does man dirty the air?
    A. With machines and motor vehicles
    B. With junk and litter
    C. With gases and smoke
    D. With fertilizers and pesticides
37. What does polluted water kill?
    A. Mankind
    B. Fish and other marine life
    C. Living things
    D. The environment
38. What reduces the amount of land available for growing food?
    A. Air pollution
    B. Water pollution
    C. Soil pollution
    D. Noise pollution
39. What would governments all over the world have to do about the pollution problem?
    A. To pass and enforce laws to stop or cut down on polluting activities
    B. To think about environmental pollution

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C. To stop using things harmful to the environment

D. To do something about environmental problems

40. What is the possible title for the passage?

A. Effects of environmental pollution

B. Environmental pollution

C. Solutions for environmental problems

D. Types of pollution

IV. WRITING

1. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

41. Teaching is a hard work and she enjoys it because she loves working with children.
A B C D

42. I suggest to go to the cinema tonight.
A B C D

43. If we continue to use fuels at the current rate, we would soon have to face a
A B C D
fuel crisis.

44. Energy being the power from sources such as electricity and coal that makes
A B
machines work or provides heat.
C D

45. We all know which the world's energy resources are limited.
A B C D

2. From the given clues, choose the best answer to make the correct sentence.

46. she/ she/ was/ a/ large/ because/ woman/ fit /,/ would/ on/ not/ the/ seatback.

A. Because she was a woman, she would not fit on the large seatback.

B. Because she was a woman large, she would not fit on the seatback.

C. Because she was a large woman, she would not fit on the seatback.

D. Because she would not fit on the seatback, she was a large woman.

47. the/ suggested/ National/ we/ biology/ teacher/ better/ that/ go/ to/ the/ Park/ to/ our.

A. The teacher suggested that we should go to the National Park to better our biology.

B. The biology teacher suggested we should go to the National Park to our that better.

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C. The teacher suggested we that should go to the National Park to better our biology.

D. The teacher suggested that we should better our biology to go to the National Park.

48. be saved/ a lot of/ and/ energy/ by recycling/ resources/ can.

A. Energy can be saved by a lot of resources and recycling.

B. A lot of recycling can be saved by energy and resources.

C. A lot of energy and resources can be saved by recycling.

D. By a lot of recycling, can be saved energy and resources.

49. have/ people/ discovered/ of/ new/ a/ source/ energy.

A. People discovered have a new source of energy.

B. People have discovered a new source of energy.

C. People discovered have a new source of energy.

D. A new source of energy people have discovered.

50. there/ isn't/ if/ enough,/ the/ operate/ hydropower/ rain /station/ can't.

A. If there isn't enough the hydropower station, rain can't operate.

B. If there can't operate enough rain, the hydropower station isn't.

C. If there isn't enough rain, the hydropower station operate can't.

D. If there isn't enough rain, the hydropower station can't operate.

ĐỀ 7

I. Choose the word A, B, C, or D whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in the same line. (1.0 pt)

1.	A. b<u>u</u>lb	B. p<u>u</u>ll	C. j<u>u</u>ngle	D. h<u>u</u>sk
2.	A. typh<u>oo</u>n	B. gr<u>oo</u>m	C. sh<u>oo</u>t	D. fl<u>oo</u>d
3.	A. sourc<u>es</u>	B. styl<u>es</u>	C. knive<u>s</u>	D. tire<u>s</u>
4.	A. <u>ch</u>allenge	B. <u>ch</u>arity	C. <u>ch</u>ampagne	D. <u>ch</u>ange
5.	A. m<u>e</u>ssage	B. sc<u>e</u>nery	C. r<u>e</u>gion	D. m<u>e</u>teor

II. Use the correct form of the verbs given to complete the sentences. (2.0 pts)

1. I (go) _____ to visit you last Sunday, but you (not be) _____ at home.
2. If Carlos goes sailing, he (need) _____ a life-jacket.
3. My friend wishes he (have) _____ a sister.

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4. You ever (taste) _____ Indian food, Mr. Phong?
5. Who you (talk) _____ to when I arrived?
6. She finished (cook) _____ at 8 p.m. and (serve) _____ dinner.
7. My father (work) _____ at the moment, so he can't answer the phone.
8. The earth (evolve) _____ on its axis once every twenty-four hours.

III. Choose the right option A, B, C, or D to finish each of the following sentences. (2.0 pts)

1. Your flight, hotel and meals are all _____ in the price of this holiday.
   A. consisted B. enclosed C. included D. composed
2. I would estimate that this diamond ring is _____ about $5,000.
   A. worth B. precious C. value D. price
3. If you want to learn something, you had better pay _____ in class.
   A. notice B. care C. attention D. ear
4. They have not seen their uncle _____ 2005.
   A. since B. until C. in D. from
5. Many children are afraid _____ the dark.
   A. by B. for C. about D. of
6. All these leaflets must be delivered _____.
   A. by hand B. of hand C. in hand D. at hand
7. The population of Viet Nam is greater than _____ of Cambodia.
   A. those B. whose C. that D. which
8. How many times have I told you _____ football on the main road?
   A. not playing B. not to play C. do not play D. did not play
9. I think those sentences are too hard for you, _____?
   A. aren't I B. don't I C. isn't it D. aren't they
10. – John won't come tomorrow.
    – Did he say he _____ the next week?
    A. will come B. would come C. has come D. is coming

IV. Read the following text carefully and then answer the questions. (1.0 pt)

It was Friday, the last day of the working week. Everyone was in a lively mood. There would be no school the following day. Julia and his brother, Jim, were at the lift lobby. They were going to school.

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Jim held his stomach. He had a painful expression on his face. He told his sister that he needed to go home. Julia trusted him and went to school by herself. Jim went to the playground instead. He was having great fun when his mother spotted him on the way home from the supermarket. She was furious that Jim had played truant.

That evening, Jim was punished by his father. He had to stay in his room. The others watched television programs in the living room together.

1. Why did everyone like Friday?

_____

2. Where were the children going?

_____

3. What did Jim do to show Julia that he was ill?

_____

4. Where did Jim go after his sister left for school?

_____

5. What happened to Jim in the end?

_____

V. Finish the following sentences by using the correct form of the words in capital letters. (1.0 pt)

1. Many people say that UFOs exist only in films for _____. ENTERTAIN
2. _____, the *ao dai* was frequently worn by both men and women. TRADITION
3. Lan has been nominated as the most _____ activist in the school charity program. EFFECT
4. There will be a _____ of fresh water in a few decades. SHORT
5. His brother is one of the most famous _____ in the country. JOURNAL

VI. Read the passage carefully and fill each of the gaps with a suitable word. (2.0 pts)

There are many different kinds of fruit in the world. Some are grown in countries with warm climates (1)_____ others are grown in countries with cold climates. Fruit are also divided (2)_____ seasonal and non-seasonal.

Seasonal fruit like mangos, longans and lychees can only be bought at a certain (3)_____ of the year. Fruit that we can buy every day are

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(4)_____ non-seasonal fruit. These include oranges, pineapples and bananas. We can even (5)_____ the way we want our fruit to be served. They can (6)_____ freshly cut, dried, canned or in juice form.

It is always best to eat fruit in their (7)_____ flavor. Eating the fruit whole or (8)_____ it up is better as the dietary fiber is present rather (9)_____ making it into a juice. Different fruit has different nutrient content. (10)_____, it is good to vary your fruit choices.

1.	A. but	B. though	C. while	D. so
2.	A. into	B. with	C. above	D. of
3.	A. day	B. date	C. week	D. time
4.	A. celebrated	B. considered	C. behaved	D. identified
5.	A. describe	B. install	C. compose	D. select
6.	A. be	B. is	C. was	D. been
7.	A. mineral	B. wonderful	C. natural	D. impressive
8.	A. wrapping	B. cutting	C. cooking	D. dropping
9.	A. as	B. by	C. with	D. than
10.	A. However	B. Moreover	C. Therefore	D. Because

VII. Write full sentences, using the words and phrases given. (1.0 pt)

1. If/ I/ have/ more/ time/ learn/ how/ play/ guitar/.

_____

2. Pompeii/ which/ be/ ancient/ city/ Italy/ completely/ destroy/ A.D. 79/ eruption/ Mount Vesuvius /.

_____

3. Even though/ we/ come/ show/ late/ due/ traffic/ jam/ can/ see/ main/ part/ show /.

_____

4. What/ poet/ want/ us/ learn/ about/ keep/ environment/ unpolluted /?

_____

5. Unfortunately/ company/ not/ produce/ recycled/ paper/ since/ more/ expensive/ make/ regular/ paper/.

_____

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ĐỀ 8

I. Choose the word A, B, C, or D whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in the same line. (1.0 pt)

1.	A. m<u>o</u>sque	B. f<u>o</u>lk	C. p<u>o</u>st	D. enr<u>o</u>ll
2.	A. claim<u>ed</u>	B. order<u>ed</u>	C. label<u>ed</u>	D. visit<u>ed</u>
3.	A. st<u>i</u>ng	B. h<u>i</u>ke	C. l<u>i</u>ft	D. m<u>i</u>ss
4.	A. str<u>ea</u>m	B. m<u>ea</u>ns	C. br<u>ea</u>d	D. p<u>ea</u>ce
5.	A. <u>h</u>eat	B. <u>h</u>edge	C. <u>h</u>ug	D. <u>h</u>our

II. Use the correct form of the verbs given to complete the sentences. (2.0 pts)

1. I (spend) _____ my holidays in Australia if I (have) _____ a lot of money.
2. "Where's Mai?" – "She (watch) _____ TV in the sitting-room."
3. He told me that the sun (rise) _____ with a beautiful display of colors.
4. Most people (not like) _____ to visit a doctor.
5. Trung (want) _____ to be a pilot when he (grow) _____ up.
6. She suggests (take) _____ showers to save water.
7. They (not talk) _____ to each other for some weeks.
8. There are a lot of clouds. It (rain) _____ soon.

III. Choose the right option A, B, C, or D to finish each of the following sentences. (2.0 pts)

1. This is the most expensive car I have _____ driven.
   A. sometimes B. always C. ever D. often
2. Your pens, pencils, and erasers are all _____ in the box.
   A. consisted B. enclosed C. composed D. included
3. I like these shoes, but they don't _____ me very well.
   A. fit B. reach C. meet D. agree
4. I wish it _____ stop raining.
   A. shall B. would C. will D. might
5. _____ you work harder, you are going to fail your exam.
   A. Although B. If C. Unless D. Because
6. – What do you need?
   – My pen is used out, may I _____?
   A. borrow yours B. borrow your C. lend yours D. lend your

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7. I got my shoes _____ two days ago.
   A. to clean B. cleaning C. was cleaned D. cleaned
8. You _____ anything.
   A. needn't to say B. don't need say C. needn't say D. need to say no
9. It rained a lot _____ the spring.
   A. on B. in C. through D. at
10. The girl _____ we met yesterday was my classmate's sister.
    A. which B. whose C. whom D. when

IV. Read the passage carefully and fill each of the gaps with a suitable word. (2.0 pts)

When you tell someone the date of your birthday, you are actually telling him the day that you were born. Usually, children below the (1) _____ of twelve would love to host parties at home or in public areas (2) _____ the zoo, at a fast food restaurant or even a barbecue by the beach.

The guest, (3) _____ have been invited to the party, comes bearing a gift or a red packet of his parents to be (4) _____ to the birthday child. At the party, food and games would have been planned in advance, sometimes with a theme (5) _____ mind. The most commonly played games include passing the parcel and musical chairs. Sometimes, forfeits like (6) _____ a song or dancing would be added as a form of "punishment" (7) _____ the loser.

A birthday cake is a must to (8) _____ at a birthday party. There are cakes of various designs, shapes and even flavors. Younger children prefer cakes designed in the shape of (9) _____ favorite cartoon characters. Cakes in the shape of numbers to represent the age of the birthday child (10) _____ used too.

V. There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistakes (A, B, C, or D). (1.0 pt)

1. Will you <u>look after</u> their dog <u>again</u> if they <u>will go</u> on holiday <u>this year</u>?
   A B C D
2. The law <u>states</u> that smoking is <u>forbidding</u> in <u>most</u> public <u>areas</u>.
   A B C D
3. <u>The</u> weather today <u>is</u> even <u>more badly</u> <u>than</u> yesterday.
   A B C D

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4. Students allow to borrow books, CDs, and tapes from the library.
   A B C D
5. We ate breakfast and then we were leaving the house.
   A B C D

VI. Read the passage below and choose one correct answer for each question. (1.0 pt)

Have you ever wondered how paper is made? It is made from long, thin threads called fibers. These fibers give paper its strength.

Long ago, the Egyptians used the fibers in the stems of the papyrus to make paper. The word "paper" therefore comes from the name of the plant. But the paper they made was not very strong and did not last long. Nowadays, people use trees to make paper because they have long and strong fibers inside them. The most useful kinds of trees are conifers such as spruce or pipe trees.

Conifers are specially grown on big plantations in countries such as Norway, Sweden, America, and Indonesia. The trees are grown in straight lines so they can be easily looked after and cut down.

1. Paper is made from long, thin threads of fibers to _____.
   A. make patterns B. be easily cut
   C. give its strength D. form stems
2. The name "paper" comes from _____.
   A. Norway B. Sweden C. America D. Egypt
3. The most useful trees for making paper are _____.
   A. conifers and papyrus trees B. papyrus and pipe trees
   C. spruce and pipe trees D. papyrus and spruce trees
4. What is "papyrus"?
   A. a plant B. a fruit C. a papaya D. a country
5. Why are conifers grown in straight lines?
   A. They make way for people to walk.
   B. They are easily watered and cut down.
   C. They follow the straight path.
   D. They look neat.

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VII. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words or phrases. (1.0 pt)

1. "Do not write on the walls," said the teacher to the boys.
   The teacher told _____ .
2. We must answer this letter immediately.
   This letter _____ .
3. I last went to London in 2005.
   I haven't _____ .
4. I don't have a bicycle and I need one.
   I wish _____ .
5. Tom doesn't run as fast as he used to.
   Tom used _____ .

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Phần IV MỘT SỐ ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HOÁ

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2014-2015
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

ĐỀ A

PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm)

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

1. A. hobby B. sky C. easy D. city
2. A. stopped B. walked C. wanted D. washed

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

1. A. person B. people C. picture D. enough
2. A. divide B. website C. access D. worker

PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm)

I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. My mother often (get) _____ up early everyday.
2. Listen! The birds (sing) _____ in our garden.
3. We (visit) _____ that city last year.
4. If Peter were rich, he (travel) _____ around the world.
5. Both Vietnamese and English (speak) _____ in our country.
6. He always (interrupt) _____ me when I am speaking.
7. Mrs. Green (be) _____ a doctor since 1999.
8. If it (not rain) _____, I will come to see you tomorrow.

II. Chọn một từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. This is my father. _____ name is Trung. (His/ Him)
2. We often play tennis _____ the afternoon. (on/ in)
3. You do not know how to make this kind of coffee, _____ you? (do/ aren't)
4. _____ about going to the cinema tonight, Lan? (What/ Which)

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5. She is the most _____ girl in our class. (beautiful/ beauty)
6. My mother is a _____ . She teaches History in a school in the town. (teacher/ teaching)
7. What will happen if the _____ goes on? (polluted/ pollution)
8. The Internet has _____ developed and become part of our daily life. (increasing/ increasingly)

PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (2.5 điểm)

I. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

with	than	was	which	to	the

When I (1) _____ a child, I used (2) _____ go to see my grandmother. I thought her house was as beautiful as a palace and the garden seemed bigger (3) _____ a park. When I grew up, the house and everything seemed smaller but I still loved visiting the old lady. There were so many beautiful things in (4) _____ house. Sometimes I played (5) _____ the doll's house. At other times, I looked for the books (6) _____ were more interesting than my children's books at home. She often told us fairy tales in her living room, which made me very creative and more confident in my life.

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

For centuries, poets, writers, and musicians have mentioned the *ao dai* in poems, novels, and songs. The *ao dai* is the traditional dress of Vietnamese women. It consists of a long silk tunic. Traditionally, it was frequently worn by both men and women. Nowadays, women usually wear it, especially on special occasions. However, many Vietnamese women today often prefer to wear modern clothing at work, because it is more convenient.

Now fashion designers want to change the traditional *ao dai*. Some designers have taken inspiration from Vietnam's ethnic minorities. They have visited villages and studied traditional designs and symbols such as suns, stars, crosses, and stripes. They have added these symbols to the *ao dai*, so Vietnamese women can continue to wear the unique dress, which is now both traditional and fashionable.

1. Who have mentioned the *ao dai* in poems, novels, and songs for centuries?

_____

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2. Do many Vietnamese women today often prefer to wear modern clothing at work?

_____

3. When do women usually wear the *ao dai* nowadays?

_____

4. What have the designers added to the *ao dai*?

_____

PHẦN D: VIẾT (2.5 điểm)

I. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ gạch chân (A, B, C, hoặc D) được sử dụng chưa đúng.

1. The cake are too hard for the children to eat.
   A B C D
2. I used to getting up very early in the morning 5 years ago.
   A B C D
3. He starts reading an interesting novel two weeks ago
   A B C D

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.

1. I am not as tall as Mike.
   Mike is _____
2. This boy broke my windows yesterday.
   My windows were _____
3. He was very tired, but he couldn't sleep.
   Although he was _____
4. "I live in Thanh Hoa city now.", she said.
   She said that _____

III. Sắp xếp các từ, cụm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Jack London/ in/ born/ was/1876. /

   _____
2. he/ As long as / English / speaks/well, / job. / that/ can/ he/ get/

   _____
3. we/ let/ Our/ us/ parents/ do/ we/ should. / what/ think/

   _____

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SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HOÁ

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2014-2015
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

ĐỀ B

PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm)

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

1. A. happy B. study C. country D. by
2. A. stayed B. smoked C. stopped D. washed

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

1. A. teacher B. writer C. arrive D. worker
2. A. fashion B. attend C. kitchen D. picture

PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm)

I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. My father often (walk) _____ to work everyday.
2. Be quiet! The baby (sleep) _____ in the bedroom.
3. Nam and Lan (go) _____ to the cinema last night.
4. If he knew the facts, he (tell) _____ us what to do.
5. The classroom (clean) _____ everyday.
6. People always (blame) _____ their circumstances for what they are.
7. He has been writing a novel for two years, but he _____ (not finish) it yet.
8. If you keep my dictionary carefully, I (lend) _____ you in two weeks.

II. Chọn một từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. This is my mother. _____ name is Mai. (Her/ She)
2. We often play tennis _____ Sunday. (on/ in)
3. You know how to make this kind of coffee, _____ you? (are / don't)
4. _____ about going to the cinema tonight, Lan? (What/ Which)
5. My uncle is a _____. He works in a big factory. (worker/ working)

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6. I am very _____ in reading books. (interesting/ interested)
7. Mr. Brown always drives _____ . He never has accidents. (careful/ carefully)
8. What makes us worried most is that people use _____ to catch fish. (electricity/ electric)

PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (2.5 điểm)

I. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

and	first	their	dinner	which	lucky

Tet holiday is celebrated on the (1) _____ day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam. Some weeks before the New Year, the Vietnamese clean (2) _____ houses and paint the walls. New clothes are bought for the occasion. One or two days before the festival, people make *Banh Chung*, (3) _____ is the traditional cake, and kinds of jam. On the New Year's Eve, the whole family get together for a reunion (4) _____ . On the New Year morning, the young members of the family pay their respects to the elders. And the children receive (5) _____ money. Then people go to visit their neighbors, friends, (6) _____ relatives.

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

The word *jeans* comes from a kind of material made in Europe. The material, called jean was named after sailors, because they wore clothes made from it. In the 1960s, many university and college students wore jeans. In the 1970s, more and more people started wearing jeans because they became cheaper. In the 1980s, jeans finally became high fashion clothing, when famous designers started making their own styles of jeans, with their own labels on them. Sales of jeans went up and up. But in the 1990s the worldwide economic situation got worse, and the sale of jeans stopped growing. However, jeans have never been out of fashion, and today young generation is still fond of wearing them.

1. Where does the word *jeans* come from?

_____

2. Why did more and more people begin wearing jeans in the 1970s?

_____

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3. When did jeans at last become high fashion clothing?

_____

4. Did the sale of jeans stop growing in the 1990s?

_____

PHẦN D: VIẾT (2.5 điểm)

I. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ gạch chân (A, B, C, hoặc D) được sử dụng chưa đúng.

1. He suggested to invite the Browns to the party on Sunday.
   A B C D

2. I will go shopping with you if I had a lot of time tomorrow.
   A B C D

3. She starts learning English four years ago.
   A B C D

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.

1. The blue hat is more expensive than the red one.
   The red hat is not _____

2. They will build a new bridge in our town next year.
   A new bridge will be _____

3. It is raining very hard, but she still goes out without a raincoat.
   Although it is _____

4. "I don't like this chocolate" she said to me.
   She told me that _____

III. Sắp xếp các từ, cụm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Jack London/ born/ was/ San Francisco./ in/

_____

2. using/ They/ suggested/ light bulbs. / energy-saving/

_____

3. No matter/ are /how /much/ faithful /to/ each/ they /quarrel, / they /other.

_____

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SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HOÁ

ĐỀ DỰ BỊ

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2014-2015
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

ĐỀ A

PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm)

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

1.	A. looks	B. stops	C. subjects	D. lives
2.	A. divide	B. pipe	C. mineral	D. despite

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

1.	A. arrive	B. benefit	C. receive	D. provide
2.	A. weapon	B. culture	C. kitchen	D. attend

PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm)

I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. She often (play) _____ tennis after school.
2. While I (watch) _____TV, my sister was listening to music yesterday.
3. He (not go) _____ to school yesterday.
4. If I were you, I (not see) _____ that film.
5. We (see) _____ this film on TV several times.
6. He refused (join) _____ us on the trip to the mountains.
7. The windows (paint) _____ once a year.
8. If the weather (be) _____ cold, we will go to the park tomorrow.

II. Chọn một từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. This is my brother. _____ name is Trung. (His/ Him)
2. They often play tennis _____ the morning. (on/ in)
3. You did not go to school yesterday, _____ you? (did/ do)
4. _____ long does it take you to get to school, Lan? (What/ How)
5. _____, he passed the final exam. (Luck/ Luckily)
6. She isn't a _____ . She has to work until 8 p.m everyday. (manager/ managing)

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7. He speaks more _____ than his brother. (persuasively/ persuasive)
8. English is the _____ language on one-fifth of the land area of the world. (office / official)

PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (2.5 điểm)

I. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

entertainment	way	users	means	time-consuming	use

The Internet has rapidly developed and become part of our daily life. It's a very fast and convenient (1) _____ to get information. People (2) _____ the Internet for many purposes: education, communication, (3) _____ and commerce. The Internet helps people communicate with friends and relatives by (4) _____ of e-mail or chatting. However, the Internet has limitations. It is (5) _____ and costly. It is also dangerous because of viruses and bad programs. On the other hand, the Internet (6) _____ sometimes have to suffer various risks such as spam or electronic junk mail, and personal information leaking. So, while enjoying surfing, be alert.

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

Tet holiday is celebrated on the first day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam. Some weeks before the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses and paint the walls. New clothes are bought for the occasion. One or two days before the festival, people make *Banh Chung*, which is the traditional cake, and kinds of jam.

On the New Year's Eve, the whole family get together for a reunion dinner. Every member of the family should be present during the dinner in which many different kinds of dishes are served. On the New Year morning, the young members of the family pay their respects to the elders. And the children receive lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelops. Then people go to visit their neighbors, friends and relatives.

1. When is Tet holiday celebrated in Viet Nam?

_____

2. Is *Banh Chung* the traditional cake on Tet holiday in Viet Nam?

_____

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3. How many kinds of dishes are served in the reunion dinner?

_____

4. What are the children given on the first day of the New Year Day?

_____

PHẦN D: VIẾT (2.5 điểm)

I. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ gạch chân (A, B, C, hoặc D) được sử dụng chưa đúng.

1. How far it is from your house to your school?
   A B C D

2. Boxing is too dangerous for her playing.
   A B C D

3. She is looking forward to visit her parents again.
   A B C D

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.

1. Why don't you buy them a suit of furniture as a wedding present?
   He suggested that I _____
2. People say that he is an excellent footballer.
   He is _____
3. He has been reading this novel for two weeks.
   He started _____
4. Do they teach English here?
   Is _____

III. Sắp xếp các từ, cụm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. This table / longer/ is / than / that one. /

   _____

2. down. /careful/ or /Be/ will /you/ fall/

   _____

3. hospitals/ During/ First/ War, / the/ soldiers/ many/ because/ died/ have/ medicines. / in/ didn't/ they/ the/ right/ World/

   _____

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SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THANH HOÁ

ĐỀ DỰ BỊ

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2014-2015
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề

ĐỀ B

PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm)

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

1. A. h<u>ea</u>d B. h<u>ea</u>vy C. w<u>ea</u>ther D. m<u>ea</u>t
2. A. run<u>s</u> B. love<u>s</u> C. subject<u>s</u> D. opinion<u>s</u>.

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác so với các từ còn lại.

1. A. provide B. benefit C. receive D. arrive
2. A. novel B. logical C. design D. comic

PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm)

I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. He (leave) _____ his house at 7 a.m. everyday.
2. When the teacher came in, we (talk) _____ happily.
3. She (not watch) _____ TV last night.
4. I (buy) _____ a car if I had a lot of money.
5. They aren't here. They just (go) _____ out.
6. He has tried (give) _____ up smoking since last week.
7. A new school (build) _____ in our village next month.
8. If George studies hard, he (pass) _____ the next exam.

II. Chọn một từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. This is my sister. _____ name is Mai. (Her/ She)
2. They often play football _____ Sundays. (on/ in)
3. You did not do your homework last nght, _____ you? (did / do)
4. _____ long does it take you to get to the station, David? (What/ How)
5. He said good morning in a most _____ way. (friend/ friendly)

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6. Mr. Ba has been a _____ since 2002. (writer/ writing)
7. Are you sure we are going in the right _____? (directed/ direction)
8. All the teachers work on an entirely _____ basis. (voluntarily/ voluntary)

PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (2.5 điểm)

I. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

as	competitive	are	other	gets	team

There (1) _____ two main kinds of sports: team sports and individual sports. Team sports are such sports (2) _____ baseball, basketball, and volleyball. Team sports require two separate teams. The teams play against each other. They compete against each (3) _____ in order to get the best score. For example, in a football game, if (4) _____ A gets six points and team B (5) _____ three points, team A wins the game. Team sports are sometimes called (6) _____ sports.

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

Tet holiday is celebrated on the first day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam. Some weeks before the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses and paint the walls. New clothes are bought for the occasion. One or two days before the festival, people make *Banh Chung*, which is the traditional cake, and kinds of jam.

On the New Year's Eve, the whole family get together for a reunion dinner. Every member of the family should be present during the dinner in which many different kinds of dishes are served. On the New Year morning, the young members of the family pay their respects to the elders. And the children receive lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelops. Then people go to visit their neighbors, friends, and relatives.

1. Is Tet holiday celebrated on the second day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam?

_____

2. What do the Vietnamese often do some weeks before the New Year?

_____

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3. How many kinds of dishes are served in the reunion dinner?

_____

4. Who do people often visit on Tet holiday?

_____

PHẦN D: VIẾT (2.5 điểm)

I. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ gạch chân (A, B, C, hoặc D) được sử dụng chưa đúng.

1. How long it take Tim to get to school everyday?
   A B C D

2. It is difficult to prevent people from park here.
   A B C D

3. My elder brother is used to get up early in the morning.
   A B C D

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.

1. "What about going out for dinner tonight?", he said.
   He suggested _____

2. People say that Mary is a good teacher.
   Mary is _____

3. She has been learning English for ten years.
   She started _____

4. Did they finish the exercises last night?
   Were _____

III. Sắp xếp các từ, cụm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. taller/ Nam/ is /than /Minh. /

_____

2. window/ Close/ a/ or / get/ cold. / the/ will/ you/

_____

3. can/ people/ in/ think/ Many/ that/ we/ a lot/ the/ learn/ that/ of/ a/ country/ foreign/ culture/ by/ living/ simply/ culture. / about/

_____

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Phần V ĐÁP ÁN

PHẦN I. TÓM TẮT KIẾN THỨC CƠ BẢN

I. Simple present (Thì hiện tại đơn)

B. BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. doesn't drink	2. do the shops close	3. don't use	4. do you do
5. does Hoa come	6. takes	7. take	8. speaks
9. do you play	10. opens		

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative.

1. rises	2. make	3. don't eat	4. translates	5. flows
6. believe	7. goes	8. tell	9. causes	10. grows

II. Present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

B. BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. is increasing	2. is rising	3. are working	4. is starting	5. are making
6. is getting	7. am looking	8. is changing	9. is learning	10. is cooking

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

1. am watching	2. Is his English getting	3. are building	4. are you doing
5. am having	6. are preparing	7. is working	8. is coming
9. are decorating	10. am writing		

III. Simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn)

B. BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

I. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. didn't disturb	2. flew	3. took	4. didn't cost	5. didn't have
6. was	7. didn't sleep	8. left	9. didn't enjoy	10. were you

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

1. taught	2. bought	3. cut	4. spent	5. wrote
6. came	7. helped	8. went	9. occured	10. killed

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IV. Past continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

B. BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. was going	2. was having	3. was listening	4. were waiting
5. was reading	6. was watching	7. were having	8. was raining
9. wasn't living	10. were you doing		

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative.

1. was waiting	2. wasn't looking	3. were you driving	4. were you doing
5. was walking	6. was doing	7. was working	8. were sitting
9. was trying	10. was cycling		

V. Simple future (Thì tương lai đơn)

B. BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.

1. I'll do	2. I'll take	3. I'll go	4. I'll send	5. I'll show
6. I'll have	7. I'll close	8. I'll give	9. I'll stay	10. I'll meet

VI. Present perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

B. BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Have you ever ridden	2. haven't seen	3. have met	4. haven't eaten
5. have never been	6. have ever seen	7. has driven	8. has phoned
9. has lost	10. has gone		

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative.

1. has applied	2. haven't had	3. hasn't snowed	4. have lived
5. hasn't spoken	6. has worn	7. has waited	8. have you and Mary been
9. haven't met	10. haven't slept		

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PHẦN II - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. A. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. boils	2. go	3. is raining	4. writes	5. are working
6. swims	7. aren't	8. is standing	9. do...do	10. are singing
11. writes	12. is	13. likes	14. are	15. buy

B. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

1. am writing	2. am staying	3. am doing	4. am moving	5. am renting
6. is raining	7. is getting	8. come	9. am looking	10. doesn't seem
11. deal	12. answer	13. suppose	14. starts	15. are beginning

II. A. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc quá khứ đơn để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. learnt	2. has read	3. drove	4. lived	5. had
6. did...do	7. have...been	8. has never been	9. have learnt	10. has broken
11. could	12. caught	13. broke	14. has worn	15. have bought

B. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc quá khứ đơn để hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau.

1. haven't seen	2. saw	3. didn't see	4. was
5. have moved	6. found	7. have been	8. Have...passed
9. passed	10. haven't bought	11. Has...happened	12. hasn't been
13. didn't do	14. hasn't found	15. have given	

III. A. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ đơn hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. got	2. wrote	3. started
4. were...doing – was preparing	5. Did...visit	6. were having – rang
7. didn't cook – went	8. made	9. was watching
10. was doing – was playing	11. decided	12. had to
13. gave	14. grew	15. agreed

B. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ đơn hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn để hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau.

1. were...doing	2. was watching	3. got	4. cut off	5. came
6. didn't miss	7. came	8. fell	9. was working	10. stopped

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IV. A. Dùng động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp trong những câu sau.

1. have married 2. is having 3. went 4. will buy
5. was playing – arrived 6. have never seen 7. will leave – knows 8. has just fixed
9. is coming 10. has driven – knew 11. will open 12. waves – sees
13. knew 14. Watching 15. Is that ...? – is waiting
16. was 17. would climb 18. is known
19. build – fly 20. is

B. Dùng động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp trong đoạn văn sau.

1. haven't written 2. have been 3. had 4. haven't done
5. have stopped 6. am waiting 7. have changed 8. live
9. decided 10. has become/is becoming 11. told
12. moved 13. come
14. will be staying/ am staying 15. will be going/am going

V. Chuyển những câu sau sang dạng bị động.

1. The piano is played very well.
2. Chinese is learnt by many people nowadays.
3. A lot of rice is grown in tropical countries.
4. My younger sister was taken to the park last Sunday.
5. This exercise can be done quickly.
6. Such a thing can't be done.
7. A new supermarket is being built here.
8. We were told to be here at 6 o'clock.
9. The notebook will be left on the bookshelf.
10. The problem must be solved before we leave.
11. When was the house last painted?
12. America was discovered by Columbus more than 400 years ago.
13. The car was being painted when I arrived.
14. Many books are published every year.
15. The product will be advertised on television.
16. Many accidents are caused by careless driving each year.
17. The information I needed wasn't given to me. /I wasn't given the information I needed.
18. Have you been told what to do?

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19. The news will be announced tomorrow.
20. It ought to be done as soon as possible.

VI. Viết lại những câu sau dùng dạng bị động của động từ.

1. English is spoken (by people) all over the world.
2. The children are looked after properly at this school.
3. The streets in his town are being upgraded.
4. When was the telephone invented (by Alexander Graham Bell)?
5. The man was hit with an iron stick.
6. The window wasn't broken by Quang.
7. Our vegetables were being watered when it rained.
8. The whole town has been destroyed by an earthquake.
9. All the windows have been cleaned by the students of class 9.
10. Many things can be bought through the Internet.
11. That stubborn student will be punished by the principal.
12. The highway will be completed in two months.
13. My old bike is going to be sold.
14. Experiments on animals must be stopped.
15. This kind of paper isn't produced in/by our factory.
16. Your speech should be prepared carefully.
17. He is thought to be an excellent teacher.
18. Paper is believed to have been invented in China.
19. He was said to have been in prison for many years.
20. Hoa's friends are going to be invited to her birthday party next week.

VII. Chuyển những câu sau sang cách nói gián tiếp.

1. Nam said he often went to school before 7 o'clock.
2. Thu said all the students would have a meeting the next week/the following week.
3. Phong said his parents were very proud of his good marks.
4. Lan told Tam that he should stay at home and do his homework.
5. Lien told her brother that he ought to clean his room.
6. The teacher said all the homework had to be done at home.
7. Tam said he could swim across the river.
8. Her father told her that she could go to the movies with her friend.
9. Hoa said she might visit her parents that summer.

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10. The students said they should finish their homework before going out for lunch.
11. The teacher asked me where my father worked.
12. A tourist asked Minh how far it was from Da Lat to Vung Tau.
13. She asked Lan how many many people there were in her family.
14. Tam's friend asked him how long he would stay in England.
15. The teacher asked Lien what her hobby was.
16. She asked Ba why he collected waste paper.
17. Hoa asked her parents when they would visit Ha Noi.
18. Mrs. Brown asked Thu what language she spoke.
19. He asked Mrs. Brown what time the school began every day.
20. The teacher asked the students what they should do to help the poor children.

VIII. Điền vào chỗ trống một đại từ quan hệ (who, that, which, whose, whom).

1. who/that	2. who	3. whose	4. which	5. who
6. whom	7. which	8. who	9. whose	10. which
11. whose	12. which	13. who	14. whom	15. who/that
16. whom	17. who	18. who	19. which	20. whose

IX. Chọn phương án đúng để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1. D. impressed	2. D. careful	3. A. to drive	4. B. going	5. C. get
6. D. afford	7. B. to help	8. A. exciting	9. A. Shall	10. B. yours
11. C. am working	12. D. lose	13. D. to	14. B. for	15. A. at
16. D. on	17. A. like	18. B. with	19. C. to	20. C. on
21. A. Although	22. B. Since	23. D. How long	24. C. until	25. C. if
26. B. because	27. A. who	28. A. whose	29. D. who's	30. C. enjoyable

X. Hãy tìm một lỗi sai trong bốn phần được gạch chân ở các câu sau rồi chữa lại cho đúng.

Ví dụ: Mr Ba <u>is</u> a <u>very</u> <u>carefully</u> <u>driver</u>.
A B C D

Trả lời: C: careful

1. D. playing	2. A. Millions	3. B. to go	4. D. well	5. C. came
6. B. written	7. C. sent	8. D. much	9. C. to be built	10. B. could
11. D. at	12. C. so	13. B. anything	14. C. go	15. C. she is
16. B. for	17. D. meeting	18. B. surprised	19. B. watch	20. B. easier

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XI. Mỗi câu sau đây có một lỗi sai. Tìm lỗi sai đó và chữa lại cho đúng.

Ví dụ: I have lived here since two weeks.

Trả lời: since → for

1. because → so	2. or → and	3. paints → has painted
4. sang → is sung	5. which → who	6. practise → practising
7. exciting → excited	8. can → could	9. knocks→ knocked
10. don't they → do they	11. will → would	12. am → were
13. happy → happily	14. aren't → weren't	15. who → whose
16. having → to have	17. isn't this → isn't it	18. look at → look after
19. wide → widely	20. receive → to receive	

XII. Chọn 1 từ A, B, C hoặc D có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. C. needed	2. C. small	3. B. shoulder	4. A. orchestra	5. C. tutor
6. B. great	7. C. pretty	8. B. hour	9. B. sky	10. C. brother
11. D. announce	12. D. receive	13. C. sugar	14. C. this	15. B. put
16. D. decided	17. C. closed	18. B. loans	19. D. touch	20. B. who
21. C. sticks	22. A. mean	23. B. hit	24. C. nobody	25. D. origin
26. B. go	27. D. risen	28. D. volunteer	29. A. fairy	30. A. tables

XIII. Cho dạng đúng của từ in hoa để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. sociable	2. lovely	3. Luckily	4. arrangement	5. assistant
6. electricity	7. married	8. signature	9. interesting	10. encouraged
11. worldwide	12. proud	13. comfortable	14. environmental	15. careful
16. natural	17. difficulties	18. preparation	19. occasionally	20. acquaintant
21. survivor	22. plentiful	23. daily	24. responsibility	25. independent
26. inventor	27. operator	28. librarian	29. arrival	30. delivery

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PHẦN III - MỘT SỐ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA

ĐỀ 1

I. PHONETICS

1. A. climate 2. C. federation 3. D. religion 4. B. official 5. D. impress

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

6. C. did	7. C. once a month	8. B. have been	9. A. to	10. D. went
11. B. by	12. B. was	13. C. could	14. A. to go	15. D. arrived
16. A. enjoy	17 . D. had had	18. A. play	19. C. were	20. B. friendliness
21. A. to pray	22. B. comprises	23. A. to divide	24. B. notice	25. C. separated
26. A. depends	27. A. used to	28. B. write	29. B. could	30. A. in

III. READING

31. B. for 32. D. took 33. D. should visit
34. A. to go 35. C. could 36. D. replying late
37. D. Thu Phuong didn't have to practise her English.
38. D. both B & C 39. D. cool 40. B. Ha Noi Capital

IV. WRITING

41. A. had many friends in Ha Noi
42. B. to go to the cinema with you this evening
43. C. would be a swimming pool in this town
44. D. had his phone number
45. A. was cleaning the floor
46. A. Did you go to the beach last summer?
47. B. My friend was impressed because Ho Chi Minh City was very big, beautiful and modern.
48. B. My pen pal wants to visit Ha Long Bay next summer.
49. A. I wish I could visit London.
50. D. I have a pen pal in Singapore. We correspond at least once a month.

ĐỀ 2

I. PHONETICS

1. B. blanket 2. D. relax 3. C. champagne 4. C. gather 5. A. rivalry

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

6. D. could speak 7. C. could 8. C. were 9. B. weren't raining

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10. D. had	11. A. because	12. B. so	13. A. because
14. C. because of	15. B. so	16. A. blanket	17. B. collection
18. D. shrines	19. B. throughout	20. C. between	21. C. from
22. B. on	23. A. on	24. D. at	25. D. at
26. A. on	27. A. on	28. B. in	
29. C. Ø	30. C. Ø		

III. READING

31. D. him	32. B. any
33. D. old	34. A. at
35. C. built	36. B. Tim's brother or sister
37. A. Tim	38. B. It is a small town in Australia.
39. C. Darwin	40. D. Because it is the first time he has been abroad.

IV. WRITING

41. D. in next summer → next summer
42. B. is here → were here
43. A. In noon → At noon
44. B. so he → he
45. A. She wish → She wishes
46. D. The meeting will be held on June 2nd at 8 o'clock in the morning.
47. C. Last week we had a 2-day trip to Hai Hung Province, which is famous for its delicious longans.
48. A. The Browns are going to visit us at the end of this month.
49. C. He wishes he could come to her birthday party next Sunday.
50. B. They wanted to catch the first train to the beach, so they left for the station early in the morning.

ĐỀ 3

I. PHONETICS

1. C. wander	2. B. opinion	3. A. commercial
4. B. government	5. D. purpose	

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

6. B. don't you	7. C. does she	8. A. do you	9. C. isn't she
10. B. shall we	11. C. aren't I	12. B. do they	13. A. did you
14. A. haven't they	15. D. can't he	16. A. going	17. D. stealing

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18. A. has practised 19. C. studying 20. D. let 21. B. doing
22. B. Learning 23. C. being told 24. A. speaking 25. D. to go
26. B. to know 27. D. opinion 28. D. reaching 29. B. flying
30. A. to communicate

III. READING

31. C. invented 32. B. into
33. C. that 34. D. took
35. C. turn on 36. C. Because he was too old.
37. D. In Spain 38. B. Their friend's daughters
39. A. The girl whose sister was talking with Mr. Yates
40. B. Yes, she was.

IV. WRITING

41. B. to meet → meeting
42. C. buying → to buy
43. D. to see → seeing
44. D. haven't you → have you
45. B. used to go → use to go
46. A. The storm prevented them from going out.
47. C. She invited me to go out with them.
48. C. I prefer watching television to reading newspapers.
49. D. They spent 2 years building the hotel.
50. A. He loves collecting stamps.

ĐỀ 4

I. PHONETICS

1. B. pollution 2. C. human 3. A. decrease 4. D. affect 5. B. become

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

6. C. cause 7. B. down 8. B. bad 9. A. should protect
10. D. have proved 11. C. about 12. B. wild 13. A. contaminated
14. B. pollution 15. A. suffer from 16. D. serious 17. A. to
18. D. powerful chemicals which help 19. B. in 20. A. If
21. C. don't stop 22. D. if 23. A. passes / will go
24. D. help 25. B. sorry 26. C. strange 27. D. surprising
28. B. annoyed 29. A. Since 30. D. As

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III. READING

31. C. effects
32. B. resources
33. A. wasteland
34. C. population
35. A. danger
36. C. Because it is caused by things that benefit people.
37. D. A and B
38. A. Exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution.
39. B. They would have to stop using many things that benefit them.
40. B. Scientists and engineers

IV. WRITING

41. C. because of → because
42. B. being doing → doing
43. C. threaten → threatened
44. D. to → for
45. D. problem → problems
46. D. We shouldn't throw the bottles away because they can be collected and recycled.
47. B. If we save water, we won't have to suffer from water shortage.
48. A. Unless we limit the world's population, there won't be enough space to live.
49. D. If she can speak English well, she will apply for the job.
50. C. We shouldn't swim in this lake because water is highly polluted.

ĐỀ 5

I. PHONETICS

1. B. disappear
2. C. disaster
3. D. condition
4. A. government
5. C. volcano

II. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR

6. D. will destroy	7. B. see / will tell	8. A. death	9. A. destructive
10. A. save	11. C. from	12. C. were killed	13. B. so much
14. A. caused	15. B. affected	16. C. in	17. C. will
18. A. to	19. D. produce	20. C. Volcanic	21. B. alarming
22. D. extinction	23. A. will happen	24. C. resources	25. A. industrial
26. A. concerned with	27. A. which	28. B. where	
29. C. which	30. B. where		

III. READING

31. C. What
32. D. up
33. B. disappearance
34. C. energy
35. B. reduces
36. D. destructive

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37. C. May 1971
38. B. a more menacing chemical threat
39. D. A, B & C
40. C. destruction of floods

IV. WRITING

41. B. from strike → from striking
42. A. when → where
43. A. that → who
44. D. country → countries
45. D. an → a
46. D. I'm very grateful to meet Mrs Lan, who taught me English.
47. D. Can you hear what our teacher is telling us to do?
48. D. I was surprised that nobody stopped those people cutting down the trees.
49. C. Do you know the girl who is standing over there?
50. B. The heavy rain made it difficult for us to go to school by bicycle.

ĐỀ 6

I. PHONETICS

1. C. hydropower
2. D. machine
3. A. exhausted
4. B. enough
5. C. solar

II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

6. C. Unless	7. B. At	8. A. harmful	9. C. from	10. D. fossil fuels
11. B. from	12. A. Energy	13. C. be used	14. D. of	15. B. into
16. A. of	17. C. which is clean and safe		18. C. to increase	19. D. of
20. A. source	21. D. Solar	22. C. power	23. D. but	24. A. Because
25. B. so	26. C. Although	27. D. but	28. A. so	29. C. because

30. B. look after

III. READING

31. A. polar
32. D. fibers
33. C. sure
34. D. microscope
35. A. contain
36. C. With gases and smoke
37. B. Fish and other marine life
38. C. Soil pollution
39. A. To pass and enforce laws to stop or cut down on polluting activities
40. B. Environmental pollution

IV. WRITING

41. C. and → but
42. B. to go → going
43. C. would → will
44. A. being → is
45. B. which → that

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46. C. Because she was a large woman, she would not fit on the seatback.
47. A. The teacher suggested that we should go to the National Park to better our biology.
48. C. A lot of energy and resources can be saved by recycling.
49. B. People have discovered a new source of energy.
50. D. If there isn't enough rain, the hydropower station can't operate.

ĐỀ 7

I. 5 × 0.2 = 1 point

1. B. pull 2. D. flood 3. A. sources 4. C. champagne 5. A. message

II. 10 × 0.2 = 2 points

1. went – weren't/ were not 2. will need 3. had 4. Have you ever tasted
5. were you talking 6. cooking – served 7. is working 8. evolves

III. 10 × 0.2 = 2 points

1. C. included 2. A. worth 3. C. attention 4. A. since
5. D. of 6. A. by hand 7. C. that 8. B. not to play
9. D. aren't they 10. B. would come

IV. 5 × 0.2 = 1 point

1. Because it was the last day of the working week./ Because there would be no school the following day.
2. They were going to school.
3. He held his stomach and had a painful expression on his face.
4. He went to the playground.
5. He had to stay in his room that evening.

V. 5 × 0.2 = 1 point

1. entertainment 2. Traditionally 3. effective 4. shortage 5. journalists

VI. 10 × 0.2 = 2 points

1. C. while 2. A. into 3. D. time 4. B. considered 5. D. select
6. A. be 7. C. natural 8. B. cutting 9. D. than 10. C. Therefore

VII. 5 × 0.2 = 1 point

1. If I had more time, I would learn how to play the guitar.
2. Pompeii, which is an ancient city of Italy, was completely destroyed in A. D. 79 by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
3. Even though we came to the show late due to the traffic jam, we could see the main part of the show.

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4. What does the poet want us to learn about keeping the environment unpolluted?
5. Unfortunately, my/ the company does not produce recycled paper since it is more expensive to make than regular paper.

ĐỀ 8

I. 5 × 0.2 = 1 point

1. A. mosque 2. D. visited 3. B. hike 4. C. bread 5. D. hour

II. 10 × 0.2 = 2 points

1. would spend – had 2. is watching 3. rose 4. don't like
5. wants – grows 6. taking 7. haven't talked 8. is going to rain

III. 10 × 0.2 = 2 points

1. C. ever 2. D. included 3. A. fit 4. B. would
5. C. Unless 6. A. borrow yours 7. D. cleaned 8. C. needn't say
9. B. in 10. C. whom

IV. 5 × 0.2 = 1 point

1. age 2. like 3. who 4. given 5. in
6. singing 7. for 8. have 9. their 10. are

V. 5 × 0.2 = 1 point (The correction is for further study)

1. C. will go → go 2. B. forbidding → forbidden
3. C. more badly → worse 4. A. allow → are allowed
5. C. are leaving → left

VI. 10 × 0.2 = 2 points

1. C. give its strength 2. D. Egypt
3. C. spruce and pipe trees 4. A. a plant
5. B. They are easily watered and cut down.

VII. 5 × 0.2 = 1 point

1. The teacher told the boys not to write on the walls.
2. This letter must be answered immediately.
3. I haven't been to London since 2005.
4. I wish I had a bicycle.
5. Tom used to run faster than he does now.

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PHẦN IV. MỘT SỐ ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO

ĐÁP ÁN CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ A

PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. B. sky 2. C. wanted

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

1. D. enough 2. A. divide

PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. gets 2. are singing 3. visited
4. would travel 5. are spoken. 6. is always interrupting.
7. has been 8. does not rain/doesn't rain

II. Chọn một từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. His 2. in 3. do 4. What
5. beautiful 6. teacher 7. pollution 8. increasingly

PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (2.5 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

1. was 2. to 3. than 4. the 5. with 6. which

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

1. Poets, writers, and musicians (have).
   hoặc For centuries, poets, writers, and musicians have mentioned the *ao dai* in poems, novels, and songs.
2. Yes, they do.
3. (Nowadays, women/ they usually wear it, especially) on special occasions.
   hoặc (Women/ they usually wear the *ao dai* nowadays) on special occasions
4. They/ The designers have added these/ the symbols such as suns, stars, crosses, and stripes to the *ao dai.*
   hoặc (The symbols such as) suns, stars, crosses, and stripes

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PHẦN D: VIẾT (2.5 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ gạch chân (A, B, C, hoặc D) được sử dụng chưa đúng.

1. B. are → is
2. A. to getting → to get
3. A. starts → started

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.

1. Mike is taller than me/I am.
2. My windows were broken by this boy yesterday.
3. Although he was very tired, he couldn't sleep.
4. She said that she lived in Thanh Hoa city then.

III. Sắp xếp các từ, cụm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Jack London was born in 1876.
2. As long as he speaks English well, he can get that job.
3. Our parents let us do what we think we should.

ĐỀ B

PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. D. by
2. A. stayed

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

1. C. arrive
2. B. attend

PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. walks
2. is sleeping
3. went
4. would tell
5. is cleaned
6. are always blaming
7. has not finished hasn't finished
8. will lend

II. Chọn một từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Her
2. on
3. don't
4. What
5. worker
6. interested
7. carefully
8. electricity

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PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (2.5 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

1. first 2. their 3. which 4. dinner 5. lucky 6. and

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

1. (The word *jeans*/ It comes from) Europe.

   hoặc The word *jeans*/ It comes from a kind of material made in Europe.

2. (In the 1970s more and more people started/ began wearing jeans) because they became cheaper.
3. In the 1980s (jeans/ they finally became high fashion clothing).
4. Yes, it did.

PHẦN D: VIẾT (2.5 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ gạch chân (A, B, C, hoặc D) được sử dụng chưa đúng.

1. B. to invite → inviting
2. A. will go → would go
3. A. starts → started

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.

1. The red hat is not as/so expensive as the blue one.
2. A new bridge will be built in our town next year.
3. Although it is raining very hard, she still goes out without a raincoat.
4. She told me that she did not like that/ the chocolate.

III. Sắp xếp các từ, cụm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Jack London was born in San Francisco.
2. They suggested using energy-saving light bulbs.
3. No matter how much they quarrel, they are faithful to each other.

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ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ DỰ BỊ

ĐỀ A

PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. D. lives 2. C. mineral

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

1. B. benefit 2. D. attend

PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. plays	2. was watching	3. didn't go	4. wouldn't see
5. have seen	6. to join	7. are painted	8. is

II. Chọn một từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. His	2. in	3. did	4. How
5. Luckily	6. manager	7. persuasively	8. official

PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (2.5 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

1. way	2. use	3. entertainment
4. means	5. time-consuming	6. users

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

1. (Tet holiday/ It is celebrated) on the first day of the Lunar New Year (in Viet Nam).
2. Yes, it is.
3. Many different kinds of dishes (are served in the reunion dinner).
4. (The children/ They are given) lucky money (wrapped in red tiny envelops).
   hoặc (The children/ They receive) lucky money (wrapped in red tiny envelops).

PHẦN D: VIẾT (2.5 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ gạch chân (A, B, C, hoặc D) được sử dụng chưa đúng.

1. B. it is → is it
2. D. playing → to play
3. C. to visit → visiting

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.

1. He suggested that I (should) buy them a suit of furniture as a wedding present.

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2. He is said to be an excellent footballer.
3. He started reading this novel two weeks ago.
4. Is English taught here?

III. Sắp xếp các từ, cụm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. This table is longer than that one.
2. Be careful or you will fall down.
3. During the First World War, many soldiers died in hospitals because they didn't have the right medicines.

ĐỀ B

PHẦN A: NGỮ ÂM (1.0 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. D. meat
2. C. subjects

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

1. B. benefit
2. C. design

PHẦN B: NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG (4.0 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc cho phù hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. leaves
2. were talking
3. did not watch/didn't watch
4. would buy
5. have just gone
6. to give
7. will be built
8. will/can pass

II. Chọn một từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. Her	2. on	3. did	4. How
5. friendly	6. writer	7. direction	8. voluntary

PHẦN C: ĐỌC HIỂU (2.5 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Đọc và chọn từ thích hợp trong ô dưới đây điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn.

1. are	2. as	3. other	4. team	5. gets	6. competitive

II. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây.

1. No, it isn't.
2. (Some weeks before the New Year,) the Vietnamese/ they clean their houses and paint the walls.
3. Many different kinds of dishes (are served in the reunion dinner).
4. They/ People often (go to) visit their neighbors, friends, and relatives.

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PHẦN D: VIẾT (2.5 điểm) *Mỗi đáp án đúng được 0,25 điểm*

I. Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ gạch chân (A, B, C, hoặc D) được sử dụng chưa đúng.

1. B. it take → does it take
2. C. park → parking
3. B. get → getting

II. Dùng từ gợi ý để viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi so với câu ban đầu.

1. He suggested going out for dinner that night.
2. Mary is said to be a good teacher.
3. She started learning English ten years ago.
4. Were the exercises finished last night?

III. Sắp xếp các từ, cụm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Nam is taller than Minh.
2. Close the window or you will get a cold.
3. Many people think that we can learn a lot about the culture of a foreign country simply by living in that culture.

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MỤC LỤC

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Thiết kế sách :
NGUYỄN KIM TOÀN – TRẦN THANH HẰNG
Sửa bản in :
LÊ THỊ HUỆ – VŨ THỊ LAI
Trình bày bìa :
LƯU CHÍ ĐỒNG
Chế bản :
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN DỊCH VỤ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC HÀ NỘI

Công ty cổ phần Dịch vụ xuất bản Giáo dục Hà Nội –
Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam giữ quyền công bố tác phẩm.

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Mã số : TXN53h5

Số ĐKXB: 33 - 2015/CXBIPH/220 - 1981/GD
Số QĐXB: 1131/QĐ-GD ngày 8 tháng 4 năm 2015
In 18.500 cuốn, (QĐ in số 07), khổ 17 x 24 cm
In tại: Xí nghiệp Bản đồ 1 - Công ty TNHH MTV Trắc địa Bản đồ
Địa chỉ: số 12, ngõ 108, đường Xuân Đỉnh, P. Xuân Tảo, Q. Bắc Từ Liêm, HN
In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng 4 năm 2015