**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ II TIẾNG ANH 9**

**NĂM HỌC 2019– 2020**

**A. LÝ THUYẾT**

**I. Trạng từ thể cách ( adverds of manner)**

* Tính từ bổ nghĩa cho **danh từ**

Ex: An interesting book

* Trạng từ : - bổ nghĩa cho **động từ thường hoặc bổ nghĩa cho tính từ** Ex: She sings beautifully. - Cách thành lập trạng từ :

+ Hầu hết các trạng từ chỉ thể cách được thành lập bằng cách thêm đuôi LY vào tính từ:(tính từ tận cùng là

“y” đổi thành “i” rồi thêm “ly”

**Adjective + ly adverb Ex:** slow + ly slowly

Tính từ có “y” đổi y thành “i” sau đó mới thêm ly **Ex:** noisy noisily

+ Chú ý : Một số trạng từ đặc biệt như ***good => well*** và một số từ không đổi ở cả hình thức tinmhs từ và trạng từ như ***fast, fair, early, late, fast, hard***

**II. Adjective + that clause**

**S +be +Adj +**that **+ Clause**

*Ex : I am happy that you had a new car.*

Note: Mệnh đề “ that clause” được dùng với một số tính từ như :

“***Afraid,glad,sorry, sure,eager,anxious,happy,pleased,annoyed, proud, delighted, disappointed,…”* III. Connectives (từ nối – liên từ)**

* **And** (và): dùng để nối hai từ hoặc hai mệnh đề có cùng giá trị . Ex: Lan likes cats and dogs.
* **But** (nhưng) : dùng để nối hai câu có nghĩa trái ngược nhau.

Ex: They have a lot of money, but they’re not very happy.

* **So** (vì thế, vì vậy):dùng trong mệnh đề chỉ kết quả. Nó đứng trước mệnh đề mà nó giới thiệu Ex: He’s ill so he stays at home.
* **Therefore** (vì thế) : dùng thay cho SO trong tiếng Anh trang trọng Ex: The weather was too bad. Therefore, our plan had been changed.
* **However** ( tuy nhiên) đứng trước hoặc theo sau mệnh đề mà nó giới thiệu hoặc nó đi sau từ hoặc cụm từ đầu tiên.

Ex: I will offer my cat to Hoa. However, he may not like it. \* **Because, as, since** (bởi vì ) dùng để chỉ lý do Ex: She didn’t go to the zoo because she was ill.

* **Or** ( hay là, hoặc là) Ex: Is your girl tall or short ?

**(cách dùng *therefore , however* sau dấu chấm và trứơc dấu phẩy)**

**V. Adverb clauses of cocession ( Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ)**

***Although / Though / Even though*** + S + V …. +**,**  **Clause(chính)**

**Or**

**Clause(chính) + *although/even though/though* +** S + V ….

Ex: Although he had a bad cold , he went to class.

He went to class although he had a bad cold **VI. Relative clause ( Mệnh đề quan hệ )**

\* **Relative pronoun**: (Đại từ quan hệ ) : Dùng để nối hai câu riêng biệt thành một câu.Nó thay thế cho một trong hai cụm từ giống nhau

* **WHO:** Dùng thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ người , nó thay thế cho cụm từ ở vị trí chủ ngữ.
* I need to meet the boy. The boy is my friend’s son.

I need to meet the boy **who** is my friend’s son.

* The woman is standing over there. She is my sister.

The woman **who** is standing over there is my sister.

* **WHOM:** Dùng thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ người , ở vị trí bổû ngư ( Complement) Ex: - I know the girl. I spoke to this girl.

I know the girl **whom** I spoke to.

* The man is my teacher. Your father is talking to him.

The man **whom** your father is talking to is my teacher.

* **WHOSE:**  Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sự sở hữu . Nó thay thế cho sở hữu của người, vật (his-, her-, its-, their-). - This is the student. I borrowed his book.

this is the student **whose** book I borrowed.

* John found the cat. Its leg was broken.

John found the cat **whose** leg was broken.

* **WHICH:** Dùng thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ đồ vật ,ở vị trí chủ ngữ và bổ ngữ.
* She works for a company. It makes cars

She works for a company **which** makes cars.

* The Passover is very exciting. People hold it in late March or early April.

The Passover **which** people hold in late March or early April is very exciting.

* **THAT :**  Dùng thay thế cho WHO/WHICH

\* **Relative adverb** ( Trạng từ quan hệ )

* **WHEN:**  Có thể dùng để thay thế “on which” hoặc “in which” (dùng để chỉ thời gian) Ex: The month **when** (in which) I was born.
* **WHERE:** Có thể thay thế cho “at which” hoặc “in which” (dùng để chỉ nơi chốn) Ex: The resort **where** I enjoyed.

**Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses:** MĐQH giới hạn và MĐQH không giới hạn

**1. Defining Relative Clauses:** MĐQH giới hạn

Dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước **chưa được xác định rõ**. Nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính sẽ không rõ nghĩa.

Ex: I saw ***the girl***. ***She*** helped us last week.

 I saw the girl who/that helped us last week.

**2. Non-defining Relative Clauses:** MĐQH không giới hạn

Dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước đã **được xác định rõ**, là phần giải thích thêm. Nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính vẫn rõ nghĩa. Mệnh đề này thường được tách khỏi mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy “**,**”.

Ta dùng mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định khi:

* Trước danh từ quan hệ có: this/that/these/those/my/her/his/… Ex: ***My father*** is a doctor. ***He*** is fifty years old  My father, who is fifty years old, is a doctor.
* Từ quan hệ là tên riêng hoặc danh từ riêng.

Ex: ***Mr Brown*** is a very nice teacher. We studied English with ***him***.  Mr Brown, who we studied English with, is a very nice teacher.

\* **LƯU Ý: KHÔNG** dùng **that** thay cho **who, which, whom** trong MĐQH không hạn định.

**VII.Câu điều kiện loại 1(có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại & tương lai):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If Clause*(mệnh đề If )*** | **Main Clause*( m.đề chính )*** |
| **HTĐ am/is/are**  **V1/Vs-es**  **(don’t/doesn’t-V1)**  ***(Chủ ngữ : He,She,It + Vs,es)*** | **will/can/may +V1** |

*Ex* : I **will stay** at home if it **rains**

If you **leave** before 10 o’clock, you **will catch** the train easily

**Câu điều kiện loại 2:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If Clause*(mệnh đề If )*** | **Main Clause*( m.đề chính )*** |
| **QKBT were/ weren’t**  **V2/V-ed**  **(didn’t+V1)** | **Would/Could/Might + V1** |

**B. BÀI TẬP**

**I. Choose the best option A,B,C or D to complete the following sentences.** 1. On Easter Day people crowd the street to watch colorful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. picnics B. parades C. paradises  2. Neil Armstrong,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walked on the moon, lived in the USA | D. contests |
| A. who B. that C. which  3. Mary’s eyes are weak; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she has to wear glasses | D. whom |
| A. but B. therefore C. however  4. My father never misses the weather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on TV | D. so |
| A. talk B. prediction C. spread  5. I turned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the TV to see the weather forecast | D. forecast |
| A. on B. down C.off  6. You should get a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to check the water pipes | D. up |
| A. worker B. farmer C. teacher  7. We are dissapointed that people have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_this area | D. plumber |
| A. broken B.changed C.protected  8. In north and south America, the stropical storm is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | D. spoiled |
| A. cyclone B. hurricane C. big wind  9. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the trees in the forest, there will be big floods | D. typhoon |
| A. cut B. are cutting C. will cut | D.can cut |

1. Judy really likes the full-moon festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_happens in mid- Fall

A. which B. who C.whose D.whom

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_are funnel-shaped storms which pass overland below thunderstorms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. Earthquakes B. Tidal waves C.Tonadoes  12. Family members\_\_\_\_\_\_\_live apart try to be together at Tet. | D. Typhoons |
| A. who B. whom C.which  13. If it rains this evening, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | D.whose |
| A. go out B. will go out C. won’t go out  14. The country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_won the 1998 Tiger Cup is Singapore. | D. goes out |
| A. who B. whose C. which  15. Mai is talking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because she has done her test perfectly. | D. where |
| A. happy B. happily C. unhappy  16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was tired, she helped him with his homework. | D. unhappily |
| A.Although B.If C.When  17. She forgot to turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the faucet when she left for work. | D.So |
| A. on B. down C. up  18. Passover is in late March \_\_\_\_\_\_\_early April. | D. off |
| A.in B.or C.at  19 .I suggest\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some money for poor children. | D.on |
| A. to raise B. raising C. raised  20. It’s very nice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you to say so! | D. raise |
| A. in B. on C. of | D. for |

1. Kobe in Japan was completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1995 by a huge earthquake.
   1. to destroy B. Destroy C. destroyed D. destroying
2. The men and animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you saw on TV last night are in Africa.
   1. who B. that C. which D. none is correct
3. Neil Armstrong, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first walked on the moon, lived in the USA.

A. whom B. which C. who D. that

1. A tropical storm which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_120 kilometers per hour is called a cyclone in Australia.

A. reaches B. shines C. strikes D. behaves

1. Qui Nhon will be sunny tomorrow and the temperature will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 25 0C and 30 0C.

A. between B. about C. from D. both

1. The most important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Vietnamese people is Tet.

A. celebrated B. celebration C. celebrating D. celebrate

1. I look \_\_\_\_\_ to seeing the protection of environment from the local authority.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. for B. at C. forward  28. There is too much traffic. \_\_\_\_\_\_, the air is polluted. | D. after. |
| A. Since B. Therefore C. However  29. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that I can go to Dalat this time. | D. But. |
| A. excited B. exciting C. excitement  30. Auld Lang Syne is a song which is sung on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . | D. excite. |
| A. Easter B. New Year's Day C. Christmas  31. Solar energy doesn't cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . | D. New Year's Eve |
| A. pollution B. polluted C. pollute  32. If people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_energy, there will be no shortage of electricity. | D. pollutant |
| A. save B. will save C. saving  33. The children laughed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when they are watching a comic. | D. would save |
| A. happily B. happy C. happiness  34. We are saving money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we want to buy a new house. | D. unhappy |
| A. so B. and C. because  35. He loves his parents very much and wants them to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | D. but |
| A. happy B. happily C. happiness.  36. It was hot, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I turned on the air conditioner. | D. happiest |
| A. because B. so C. although  37. We walked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ half an hour to reach the village. | D. but |
| A. at B. until C. for 38. Trung likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sports. | D. from |
| A.watch B watched C.watches  39. Mrs Yen forgot to turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the faucet when she left for work. | D.watching |
| A. on B, up C. down  40.I like reading books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tell about peoples and their cultures. | D. off |
| A. which B. whom C. whose  41. We should take a shower instead of a bath to save\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | D. who |
| A. electricity B. water C. solar energy 42. Ba ate a lot of food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he wasn’t hungry. | D. gas |
| A. so B. because C. therefore  43. If Ba \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here tomorrow, I will phone you. | D. though |
| A. come B. comes C. came | D. will come |

44. He didn't have much money, \_\_\_\_\_ he bought a lot of things at the shop for Tet.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. and B. but C. or  45. Tom enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strange stamps. | D. so |
| A. collect B. to collect C. collecting  46. The air is polluted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there is too much traffic. | D. collected |
| A. because B. but C. however | D. therefore |

1. We all like the sticky rice cakes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are made by our grandmother.

A. who B. what C. which D. where

1. Linh didn't come to the party because he had to look \_\_\_\_\_her younger sister.
   1. at B. after C. for D. up
2. If anybody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a question, please ask me after class.
   1. has B. have C. had D. will have
3. We haven’t seen Liz\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two months.
   1. since B. for C. until D.before 51. The book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is on the table belongs to my teacher.

A. Who B. where C. whose D. which

1. Can you turn\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the television? I want to watch the news.

A. in B. on C. off D. for

1. Mount Pinatubo, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a volcano in the Philippines, erupted in 1991.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. when B. who C. whom  54. We decided not to go out for a meal\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we were too tired. | D. which |
| A. but B. because C. so  55. You must listen to the tape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before answering the questions. | D. and |
| A. care B. careful C. carefully  56. You should have a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ check your water pipes monthly. | D. careless |
| A. doctor B. plumber C. policeman  57. The word “typhoon” come from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | D. teacher |
| A. Latin B. Chinese C. Arabic  58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it rained very hard, we went to the movies. | D. English |
| A. However B. Therefore C. Even  59. Viet Nam is a country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exports a lot of rice. | D. Although |
| A. who B. where C. when  60. Run\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or you'll not catch the ball. | D. which |
| A. fastly B. fast C. slow  61. The boy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give you my book, is my student | D. slowly |
| A. who B. which C. what  62. Two students are absent to day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are ill. | D. whom |
| A. however B. therefore C. so  63. My father enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV at night. | D. because |
| A. to watch B. watches C. watch  64. Solar energy doesn’t cause much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | D. watching |
| A. pollute B. pollution C. polluted  65. I would buy that house if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you. | D. polluting |
| A. was B. am C. will be | D. were |
| 65. –“What are you looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” –“My picture book. I’ve lót it” |
| A. for B. on B. at  66. It’s raining, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we can’t go to the beach. | D. after |
| A. however B. so C. because | D. or |

67. I suggest that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money for the poor people in our neighborhood.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. save B. to save C. saving  68. After coming home, she clean the floor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooked dinner. | D. should save |
| A. therefore B. and C. however  69. Mai is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her birthday party tonight. | D. but |
| A. celebrating B. celebrate C. celebrated  70. Auld Lang Syne is a song \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is sung on New Year’s Eve. | D. to celebrate |
| A. which B. who C. whom  71. All member in her family are aware of saving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | D. when |
| A. energize B. energetic C. energy  72. She studies well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is busy. | D. energetically |
| A. because B. since C. although | D. and |
| 73. We were very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you won’t the first prize. |  | |
| A. amazed B. amaze C. amazement  74. They stayed at home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it rained heavily. | D. amazing | |
| A. and B. so C. but  75. If he leaves now, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ catch the last train to town. | D. because | |
| A. could B. might C. will  76. Hurry up! Don’t walk \_\_\_\_\_\_. we’ll be late for class. | D. all are correct | |
| A. slow B. slowly C. heavy  77. –“What are you doing Lan?” –“ I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my pencil” | D. tired | |
| A. looking for B. looking after C. looking up | D. looking at | |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the TV for me, please? I want to watch the weather forcast.
   1. turn on B. turn off C. turn up D. turn down
2. The house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is painted blue is my uncle’s.
   1. who B. which C. whom D. whose
3. Do you know the driver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took them to town last night?
   1. whose B. which C. who D. whom
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Mai was very busy, she help her children with their homework.
   1. Because B. so C. However D. Although
5. Yesterday we bought potatoes, carrots \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cabbages at the market.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. and B. so C. or  83. If the rice paddies are polluted, the rice plants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | D. but |
| A. will live B. will die C. would die  84. Mrs Ha is worried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her recent water bill. It’s enormous. | D. will grow |
| A. about B. for C. on  85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he gets up early, he won’t be late for school. | D. with |
| A. Because B. If C. Although  86. How about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out for a walk. | D. so |
| A. to go B. go C. went  87. Mrs. Mi suggests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ showers to save water. | D. going |
| A. take B. to take C. taking | D. took |

1. It is raining hard, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can’t go to the beach.
   1. so B. because C. if D. or
2. Would you like a cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee?
   1. and B. or C. so D. although
3. Let me congratulate you on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the final exam.
   1. to pass B. pass C. passing D. passed
4. Environmental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a serious problem facing mankind today.
   1. polluted B. pollute C. pollution D. polluting
5. Lan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you are working hard.
   1. pleasant B. pleased C. pleasure D. pleasing
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather is fine, we will go on a picnic.
   1. If B. However C. Although D. Therefore
7. The teacher suggests that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder on our English pronunciation.
   1. work B. working C. should work D. work
8. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . We have to keep our school yard tidy and clean.
   1. litter B. put trash C. waste D. reduce garbage
9. The weather was very nice, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we decided to go out for a walk.
   1. and B. but C. so D. or
10. Would you like green tea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk tea.
    1. or B. and C. but D. so
11. She cleaned the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooked dinner before her parents came home.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. but B. or C. and  99. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she finds English is difficult, she enjoys learning it. | D. so |
| A. Because B. Although C. However  100. Bill got wet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he forgot his raincoat. | D. As |
| A. so B. but C. because | D. though |

1. **Match the sentences in column A with the suitable one in column B**

**1.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B |  |
| 1. Ba ate a lot of food . 2. Malaysia is the Asian country 3. Though the weather bureau predicted the weather would be fine, 4. Christopher Columbus is the explorer | 1. it rained yesterday. 2. though he wasn’t very hungry. 3. who discovered America. 4. which is divided into two regions by the sea. | 1. ......... 2. ......... 3. ......... 4. ......... |

**2.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B |  |
| 1. We are very tired | a. so we are saving money. | 1. ……. |
| 2. We want to buy a new house, | b. we will lose the job. | 2. ……. |
| 3. If we are late again, | c. Because we were very busy. | 3. ……. |
| 4. We couldn’t meet you | d. but we has to finish our homework” | 4. ……. |

**3.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |  |
| 1. If we keep our environment clean, | a. although they are very good at it. | 1. ....... |
| 2. Nga failed her English test | b. where my aunt is living. | 2. ....... |
| 3. They kept on practicing English | c. I would take a trip to space. | 3. ....... |
| 4. Next Summer, our family will go to Dalat | d. which occurs in the Autumn every year. | 4. ....... |
| 5. If I had five million dollars, | e. so she has to do it again. | 5. ....... |
| 6. Mid-Fall Festival is a celebration | f. and listening to music. | 6. ....... |
| 7. They’ve just visited Ha Long Bay | g. which is one of the World Heritage Site. | 7. ....... |
| 8. My hobbies are playing soccer | h. we will live a healthier and happier life. | 8. ....... |

1. **Join the sentences. Use the words in brackets.**
2. My Aunt Judy is the woman, she is holding Jack. **(who)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I'm hungry. I haven't eaten all day.**(bacause)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Mrs. Nga will join us, she finishes her work early. **(If)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Ha is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet. She has made plenty of cakes. ***(*eventhough)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. It rains this evening, I won’t go out.**(If)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I broke the cup. I was careless.**(since)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. This watch is a gift. The watch was given to me by my aunt on my 14th birthday. **(which)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. My friend Tom can compose songs. Tom sings Western folk songs very well.**(who)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I have a broken leg. I fell over while I was playing basketball.**(as)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I like reading books. Books tell about different peoples and their cultures. **(which)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Ha isn’t careful, he will drop the cup. **(If)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Mrs. Thoa was tired, she helped Tuan with his homework.**(Although)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Mrs. Binh writes a shopping list, she won’t forget what to buy. **(If)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Ba ate a lot of food, he wasn't very hungry. **(though)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I'll go to the airport to meet my friends. My friends come to stay with us this Christmas. **(who)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

16 It rained yesterday, the weather forcaster predicted it was fine **(although)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

17. Auld Lang Syne is a song. Auld Lang Syne is sung on New Year's Eve. **(which)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

18 Jim could see the main part of the show. He came to the show late due to the traffic jam**. (although)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Judy liked the full-moon festival very much. The festival is celebrated in mid-fall. **(which)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I want to go home. I feel sick. **(because)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. On my mum's birthday my dad gave her roses. The roses were very sweet and beautiful. **(which)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Lan will miss the bus, she doesn’t hurry. **(If)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. We will go to Ha Noi to watch the parade on the National Day. We live in Nghe An. ***(*though)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. We often go to the town cultural house. The cultural house often opens on public holidays. **(which)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I am the boy. I am wearing a white T-shirt. **(who)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

26 The keyboard wasn't working well, Mrs lan completed her letter on time. **(Even though)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Ba is tired. he stayed up late watching TV.**(because)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Tet is a festival. Tet occurs in late January or early February.**(which)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I'm going to be late for school. The bus is late.**(since)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Liz has an exam tomorrow, She is still watching TV **(Even though)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Do you understand the word ? The teacher wrote it on the board. **(which)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Ba lives on Trang Tien Street. He likes playing the guitar. **(who)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. It was only the first time they met. They made friends immediately. **(even though)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. The planet is Venus. It is closest to the Earth. **(that)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

35.Nancy is very lovely. She lives next door .**(who)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

36.The traffic was bad. I arrived on time.**(although)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

37.Because the weather was bad. We didn’t go camping. **(so)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. We will have more shade and fresh air. We plant more trees along the street **(If )**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. The man was a famous expert. He was giving a talk on saving energy.**(who)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I am studying very hard. I want to get good marks. **(because)**

=> ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**IV. Fill in the blank with given words in the box or in the brackets.**

***1.******Fill in the blank with given words in the box.***

**happily, slowly, well, extremely, sadly**

1. Hoa was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pleased that she got an A for her assignment.
2. The old man walked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the park.
3. Tuan sighed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he heard that he failed the test.
4. The baby laughed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as she played with her toys.
5. Mrs. Nga speaks English quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***2. Fill in the blank with given words in the brackets***

1. Mrs. Quyen bought corn, potatoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cabbages at the market. ***(and / or)***
2. I'd love to play volleyball \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I have to complete an assignment. ***(and/ but)***
3. Nam got wet\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he forgot his umbrella. ***(so / because)***
4. Hoa failed her math test \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she has to do the test again**.*(However / Therefore),***
5. Do you want Vietnamese tea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_milk tea? ***(and/or)***
6. It's raining, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I can't go to the beach. ***(so / however)***
7. Ba's hobbies are playing football \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_collecting stamps. ***(and/or)***
8. Na is very tired\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she has to finish her homework before she goes to bed. ***(However / Therefore)* *3.******Fill in the blank with given words in the box.* turn on turn off look for look after go on**
9. Hanh can't go to the movies with us tonight. She will have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her little sister.
10. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wasting water, there will be a shortage of fresh water in a few decades.
11. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the TV for me, will you? I want to watch the weather forecast."
12. "I think I've lost my new pen. I've \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it everywhere and I can't find it anywhere."
13. Mrs. Yen forgot to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the faucet when she left for work.

**4. Fill in each blank with one suitable relative pronoun or relative adverb**

# who, whom, whose, which, where, when

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother is talking to is my English teacher.
2. Ha Long Bay is a beautiful spot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thousands of tourists visit every year.
3. The students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are standing in front of the library is my classmates.
4. Hoa’s parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are farmers work very hard to earn their living.
5. The children like to play football \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very popular in our country.
6. These are the latest news \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you might want to know.
7. Ba and his friends are fond of the performing animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have just come to town.
8. The beach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the students are cleaning up the trash is a beautiful one.
9. The parrot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can speak some words belongs to my close friend.
10. This is the best movie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I have seen.
11. He is enjoys reading books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are on computer science.
12. Mother’s Day is the day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. the children show their love to their mother.
13. Tet is a Vietnamese festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes place in late January or early February.
14. The little girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is wearing the red dress sings beautifully.
15. Thu enjoyed her trip to Da Lat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her grandparents lived long ago.
16. Lan’s parents came back to Ha Noi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they visited last year.
17. They like Asian food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is sold in that market.
18. Mary, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sits next to me, is good at maths.
19. My office, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is on the second floor of the building, is not very big.
20. That’s Jack, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lives next door. **V. Read the text then do the tasks.**

**1. Read the text then asnwer the following questions.**

Tet or Lunar New Year is the main holiday for Vietnamese people. It is the most important celebration in the year which falls sometimes beween January 19 and February 20. Tet marks the beginning of spring and it’s a time for family members who live apart try to be together . The preparations and celebrations used to be spread over months but nowadays the holiday is much shorter. However, there is great excitement building up well before Tet. Streets are decorated with colored lights and red banners.

Shops are full of goods. People buy gifts, clean and decorate their house and cook traditional foods. On the first days of Tet people try to be nice and polite to others. They visit their relatives or friends and exchange New Year’s wishes. Children receive the “lucky money” inside red envelopes. Many people go to the pagoda to pray for a happy new year for themselves and their family.Tet is really a time of fun and festivals throughout the country.

1. When is the Tet holiday in Vietnam?

……………………………………………………………………………………..……………………………………………………………………

1. What are streets decorated with?

……………………………………………………………………………………..……………………………………………………………………

1. What do Vietnamese people often do to prepare for the Tet?

……………………………………………………………………………………..……………………………………………………………………

1. Why do people go to the pagoda?

……………………………………………………………………………………..……………………………………………………………………

1. **Complete the passage with the words provided in the box.**

countries polluted land are water rivers people garbage sea from

Our oceans are becoming extremely (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most of this pollution comes from the land, which means it comes from (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Firstly, there is raw sewerage, which is pumped directly into the sea. Many (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, both developed and developing, are guilty of doing this.

Secondly, ships drop about 6 million tons of (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in to the sea each year. Thirdly, there are oil spills from ships. A ship has an accident and oil leaks (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vessel. This not only pollutes the (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it also kills marine life. Next, there (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waste materials from factories. Without proper regulations, factory owners let the waste run directly in to the (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which then leads to the (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and finally, oil is washed from (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This can be the result of carelessness or a deliberate dumping of waste.

1. **Read the following passage carefully, then choose the correct answer among A , B , C or D.**  Ninety percent of earthquake occur around the Pacific Rim , which is known as the “ Ring of Fire ”. In 1995 , a huge earthquake struck the city of Kobe in Japan . A large number of people were killed when homes , office blocks and highways collapsed . Tidal waves are the results of an abrupt shift in the underwater movement of the Earth . In the 1960s , a huge tidal wave hit Anchorage , Alaska . The tidal wave traveled from Alaska to California !

When a tropical storm reaches 120 kilometers per hour , it is called a hurricane in North and South

America , a cyclone in Australia , and a typhoon in Asia . The word “ typhoon ” comes from Chinese : tai means “ big ” and feng means “ wind “ , so the word “ typhoon ” means “ big wind ”. We can usually predict when a volcano will erupt . Mount Pinatubo , which is a volcano in the Philippines, erupted in 1991 . It was the world’s largest volcanic eruption in more than 50 years . Hundreds of people died , but thousands were saved because scientists had warned them about the eruption . Tornadoes are funnel-shaped storms which pass overland below a thunderstorm . They can suck up anything that is their path . In Italy in 1981 , a tornado lifted a baby , who was asleep in its baby carriage , into the air and put it down safely 100 meters away!

1. *Which natural disaster is not mentioned ?* 
   1. a snowstorm B. an earthquake C. a volcano D. a tidal wave
2. *Which place was struck by an earthquake ?* 
   1. Anchorage B. Kobe C. North America D. South America
3. *Which disaster struck Anchorage , Alaska in 1960s ?* 
   1. a tornado B. an earthquake C. a cyclone D. a tidal wave
4. *How many people were saved during a volcanic eruption ?* 
   1. tens of people B. hundreds of people C. thousands of people D. millions of people
5. *Which disaster can only occur when there is an abrupt shift in the underwater movement ?* 
   1. an earthquake B. a volcano C. a tornado D. a tidal wave
6. *What do people call a tropical storm , which reaches 120 km per hour , in Australia ?* 
   1. a typhoon B. a hurricane C. a cyclone D. a big wind

*7.Which sentence is not true ?*

* 1. A tornado has the shape of a funnel .
  2. We can never predict when a volcano will erupt
  3. The earthquake in Kobe in 1995 caused severe damage .
  4. Typhoon , hurricane and cyclone are different words for the same disaster .

*8. Which sentence is true ?*

1. The eruption of Mount Pinatubo is the world’s largest ever volcanic eruption .
2. Most of the earthquakes in the world occur in the “ Ring of Fire ”.
3. A hurricane can’t reach the speed of 120 km per hour .
4. Thousands of people died when Mount Pinatubo erupted .

**ĐỀ MINH HỌA**

**I/ Từ nào không cùng loại với từ còn lại :**

1/ headache feel stomachache toothache

2/ good careful badly useful

3/ must should play can 4/ badminton volleyball kateboarding film **II/ Chia động từ trong ngoặc:**

1/ He (receive)………….......................... a letter from her aunt yesterday.

2/ She (play)………...........................volleyball now.

3/ Lan (not live)…………................in Liên Mạc year.

4/ I (go)………............................... to the movie last night.

5/ Nam and Thu (be)………..................students.

6/ He (drink)…………. ..................a cup of milk every morning.

7/ Liz ( go)………. .........................to Nha Trang 2 years ago. 8/ We (have)……….. .....................a picnic next week.

9/ I (do)………................................ my homework now

10/ Where are you living now? I (be/ live)………….............................in Liên Mạc. 11/ Mai (go)...............................................to the school library tomorrow.

12/ What are you going to do tonight? I (watch)....................................a movie. **III/ Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào chỗ trống của câu:**

1/ Mai is…………..........................her homework now. *(doing/ does/ to do/ do)*

2/ He is a good basketball player, he plays………….............. *(happy / careful / helpful / well )*

3/ Many young people ………………..................video games. (*is/ are/ do / play)*

4/ She likes pineapple . ………..........................does he. *(either / so / too / neither)*

5/ Could you show me the way ………....................the railway station, please? *(from/ next/ at/ to)*

6/ We……………........................to visit their old friends tomorrow. *(are going/ going/ like/ will)*

7/ How………….........................is it from Hanoi to Hue? *(long/ wide/ much/ far)*

8/ Nam………..............................a new shirt yesterday. *(buy/ bought / buys/ get)*

9/ Where………...........................you go last week? I went to Nha Trang. (*did/ does/ is/ was)*

10/ Yesterday, Nam went to the dentist because he had a……….....*(cold/ flu/ toothache/ headache)*

11/ We have math and English ........................................Monday and Friday *(at/ on/ in/ with)*  12/ The Great Wall is the famous place in.............................(*Viet Nam/ Malaysia/ China/ Thailand)* **IV/ Điền vào chỗ trống với *too , so, either hoặc neither*:**

1/ He can’t swim . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can I.

2/ Lan and Han are playing soccer and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is Minh.

3/ Peter ate too much cake last night and I did, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 4/ Mary loves dogs and she loves cats, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5/ Hoa doesn’t like pork and her aunt doesn’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6/ They won’t come to the meeting and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will we. **V/ Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi :** 1/He is hungry . I am hungry ->

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2/ Nam doesn’t like durian. Hoa doesn’t like durian-

>…………………………………………………………………….

3/ My mother likes walking better than cycling -> My mother prefers

…………………………………………………..

4/ Why don’t we go to the movies this weekend ? ->What about……………………………………………………….

5/ They like to travel to Nha Trang on their vacation->They enjoy………………………………………………………..

6/Let’s see a detective film-> How

about…………………………………………………………………………………..

7/Reading is more boring than watching TV-> watching TV is more……………………………………………………..

8/You should not watch TV too late -> You

ought………………………………………………………………………..

9/ we will make a Sapa tour that last four days-> We will make a………………………………………………………..

10/My father is a careful driver->My father

drives……………………………………………………………………….

11/She gave me a note that worths fifty dollars -> She

gave………………………………………………………………

12/ Hoa hates a noise and the busy roads in the city ->Hoa doesn’t

………………………………………………………

13/ I like video games better than computer games-> I

prefers…………………………………………………………..

14/ Children like picture books very much->children are

interested……………………………………………………..

15/ Michael Jordan is a skillful basketball player-> Michael Jordan plays……………………………………………..

**VI/ Chọn từ đúng trong ngoặc để điền vào chỗ trống:**

1/ He is a good football player. He plays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (bad / well )

2/ It is an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_flower. (beautiful/ beautifully)

3/ He never has accidents because he always drives\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (careful / carefully)

4/ It is too dark to see\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (clear / clearly)

5/ The football match was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I enjoy it . (interesting/ interestingly)

6/ He drove\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (careless / carelessly)

**VII/ Sử dụng những từ cho sẵn trong hộp để hoàn thành đoạn văn*: (2điểm)***

**1**/ **Hoàn thành đoạn văn với những từ cho sẵn. sau đó trả lời câu hỏi**

Over many popular can strongest spreads small pair

Today, badminton becomes are very (1)……….. sports activity . It (2)…………quickly from the city to the countryside . People need only a(3)……….of rackets, a shuttlecock, a net and a(4) ……………piece of land to play the games. Two or four players hit the shuttlecock (5)………….the net with the rackets. People(6)…………..play badminton in their free time or in a competition. Now there are (7)…………….badminton competitions and even a World Cup. One of the (8)……….countries in

badminton is Indonesia

1.What do people need to play badminton? 3.What countries are the strongest in badminton ?

…………………………………………..

……………………………………………………..

2.Describe how people play badminton ?

……………………………………….

**2/ Chọn từ thích hợp để hoàn tất đoạn văn**

(1)…... teenagers around the world like TV. Many listen to the radio. In a lot of countries, the most

(2)…..show on TV are series. They (3)……ordinary(4)…….and how they live. Many teenagers like pop music. There are (5)……music programs on TV and one satellite TV(6)…..only shows pop videos. In many countries, people (7)…..watch satellite TV. Often in large cities, cable TV is (8)……with satellite and cable TV, it’s possible to choose from a wide variety of programs

1.All, Most, Any, Some 5. much, any, lot of , lots of

2.popular, interested, important, excited 6. station , set, video, shows

3.perform, have, make, show 7.must , can, should , might

4.people , characters , artists , teenagers 8.fuul , used , available, popular

**3. Đọc đoạn văn trả lời True(T) hoặc False(F)**

Videos can be very useful. Most banks and stores have video cameras. They protect the premises. When there is a robber, the police can study the video. They can often indentify the robber in this way. Videos are very useful in education. Many schools use them as a teaching aid. You can take university courses at home with the heip of a VCR( video cassete recorder). In the future they will be more important in education . Videos are very important in the music industry . You can now buy VDCs ( Video compact discs ) in many countries wordwide

They play music and show video images at the same time

1.All banks and stores have video cameras

2.The police can identify the robbers by studying the video

3.Videos are useful things to have in the classromms

4.You can record and show TV programmes on video tape with the help of a VCR

5.In the future , videos will be less important in education

1. Videos are more important in education than in the music industry
2. VCDs play music and show video images at the same time

VIII. Chọn tù hoặc cụm tù thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống 1.I….. very happy on my last vacation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a.am b.was c.were  2.We like………. Together | d.will be |
| a.to talk b.talking c.talked  3.Did Liz buy any …….. in Nha Trang ? | d. talk |
| a.gifts b.vacations c.stall  4.He ….. come here last night | d.aquarium |
| a.doesn’t b.won’t c.didn’t  5……did you see her? – Yesterday morning | d.isn’t |
| a.When b.Where c.What time  6. Don’t eat too…… candy | d.What |
| a.much b.many c.lots of  Are you scared…… seeing the dentist? | d.more |
| a.of b.in c.bofore  7.Remember ……. Your teeth after meals | d.at |
| a. brush b.to brush c. brushing  8. She looks tired. What’s the…… with her? | d. brushes |
| a. matter b. happen c. wrong  9. I need ……. Your height | d. right |
| a.measuring b.to measure c.measure  10. How …… is Nga ?- She is 36 kilos | d.measured |
| a.high b.weight c.heavy  11. …. you lend me your pen , please? | d.tall |
| a.Would b.Can c. Do | d.Will |

12.The nurse told Hoa …..to the waiting room

a.to return b. returning c. return d.to returning

1. You should ……. Your hands before meals

a.to wash b.washing c. wash d.washed

1. Would you like…………. To the movies tonight?

a. to go b. going c. go d.went

15. She doesn’t like pork, and….does heruncle

a. either b.so c.neither d. too

16. I would like…. Some fruit and vegetables

a. buying b. to buy c. buy d. too buying 17. My mother didn’t wash it but I …..

a. did b.didn’t c. do d.don’t

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 18. Milk is good…. Your health. |  |  |
| a. to b. with c. for  19. My mother always drives…. |  | d. at |
| a. careful b. carefully c. slow 20. You ought …. To the dentist. |  | d. beautifully |
| a. to go b. go c. going |  | d. to going |

21. …. Does your father kike? – He likes tennis

a. What’s sport b. What sport c. What sports d.Which’s sport 22. Walking is a good sports……It make us….

a. game – healthy b. activity – health c.activity – health d.game – health 23. I…stay in bed because I have a bad cold.

a. must b. can c.shouldn’t d.ought

24. I like swimming.-…….

a. so I do b. Yes, I do c. I do, too d. neither do I 25. ……….. – I’d love to.

a. Do you like to go swimming? b. Would you like to go swimming?

c. Shall we go swimming? d. Could you go swimming?

26. They prefer reading…. Watching TV

a.than b. more than c. to d. from

27.What kinds of … do you like? – I n like cartoons

a. books b. films c. pictures d. sports

28. What would you like…? – Pop music

a. to watch b. to play c. to listen to d.to visit

29…..swimming ? – That’s OK

a.How about b. Let’s c. Shallwe d.Why not

30. Teenagers like… the latest pop music.

a. hearing b, hear c. to hear d, for hearing

31…..have dinner at my house? – Yes. I’d love to

a. Do you like b. Would you like to c. What about d. Let’s

32.The doctor thinks all children…take part in outdoor activities with their fiendas.

a. should b. can c. might d.could

33.Hoa…. the busy city traffic now

a. used to b.uses to c.gets used to d.will used to

34.The students have a…break between two periods

a. five-minutes b.five minute c.five-minute d. five minutes

35.She goes to the public library….

a. carefully b. regularly c. suddenly d.fluently