

ÔN THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10

I. TỪ VỰNG (VOCABULARY)

Học từ vựng theo từng chủ đề, tập trung vào:

+ cách phát âm: âm và dấu trọng âm (sounds, stresses);

+ các final sounds: các phụ âm cuối, các ending sounds 's' / 'ed'

+ nghĩa của từ: đồng/gần nghĩa, trái nghĩa, sử dụng theo ngữ cảnh

+ từ loại

UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

- foreign (a)	thuộc về nước ngoài	- foreigner (n)	người nước ngoài
- activity (n)	hoạt động	- correspond (v)	trao đổi thư từ
- at least	ít nhất	- modern (a)	hiện đại
- ancient (a)	cổ, xưa	- impress (v)	gây ấn tượng
- impression (n)	sự gây ấn tượng	- impressive (a)	gây ấn tượng
- beauty (n)	vẻ đẹp	- beautiful (a)	đẹp
- beautify (v)	làm đẹp	- friendliness (n)	sự thân thiện
- friend (n)	bạn bè	- friendly (a)	thân thiện
- friendship (n)	tình bạn		
- mausoleum (n)	lăng	- mosque (n)	nhà thờ Hồi giáo
- primary school	trường tiểu học	- secondary school	trường trung học
- peaceful (a)	thanh bình, yên tĩnh	- peace (n)	hòa bình, sự thanh bình
- atmosphere (n)	bầu không khí	- pray (v)	cầu nguyện
- abroad (a)	(ở, đi) nước ngoài		
- depend on = rely on	tùy thuộc vào, dựa vào	- keep in touch with	giữ liên lạc
- anyway (adv)	dù sao đi nữa	- similar to (a)	tương tự
- worship (v)	thờ phượng	- industry (n)	ngành công nghiệp
- industrial (a)	thuộc về công nghiệp	- association (n)	hiệp hội
- temple (n)	đền, đình	- divide into	chia ra
- Asian (a)	thuộc Châu Á	- regional (a)	thuộc vùng, miền
- region (n)	vùng, miền		
- comprise (v)	bao gồm		
- tropical (a)	thuộc về nhiệt đới		
- climate (n)	khí hậu		
- unit of currency	đơn vị tiền tệ		
- consist of = include	bao gồm, gồm có	- population (n)	dân số
- Islam	Hồi giáo	- official (a)	chính thức
- religion (n)	tôn giáo	- religious (a)	thuộc về tôn giáo
- in addition	ngoài ra		
- Buddhism (n)	Phật giáo	- Hinduism (n)	Ấn giáo
- widely (adv)	một cách rộng rãi		
- education (n)	nền giáo dục	- educate (v)	giáo dục
- educational (a)	thuộc về giáo dục		
- instruction (n)	việc giáo dục	- instruct (v)	hướng dẫn, chỉ dạy
- instructor (n)	người hướng dẫn		
- compulsory (a)	bắt buộc	- area (n)	diện tích
- member country	quốc gia thành viên	- relative (n)	nhân thân, bà con
- farewell party	tiệc chia tay	- hang – hung – hung	treo, máng

UNIT 2: CLOTHING

- century (n)	thế kỷ	- poet (n)	nhà thơ
- poetry (n)	thơ ca	- poem (n)	bài thơ
- traditional (a)	truyền thống	- silk (n)	lụa

- tradition (n)	truyền thống		
- tunic (n)	tà áo	- slit (v)	xẻ
- loose (a)	lỏng, rộng	- pants (n): trousers	quần (dài)
- design (n, v)	bản thiết kế, thiết kế	- designer (n)	nhà thiết kế
- fashion designer	nhà thiết kế thời trang		
- material (n)	vật liệu	- convenient (a)	thuận tiện
- convenience (n)	sự thuận tiện	- lines of poetry	những câu thơ
- fashionable (a)	hợp thời trang	- fashion (n)	thời trang
- inspire (v)	gây cảm hứng	- inspiration (n)	nguồn cảm hứng
- ethnic minority	dân tộc thiểu số	- symbol (n)	ký hiệu, biểu tượng
- symbolize (v)	tượng trưng	- cross (n)	chữ thập
- stripe (n)	sọc	- striped (a)	có sọc
- unique (a)	độc đáo	- subject (n)	chủ đề, đề tài
- modernize (v)	hiện đại hóa	- modern (a):	hiện đại
- plaid (a)	có ca-rô, kẻ ô vuông	- suit (a)	trơn
- sleeve (n)	tay áo	- sleeveless (a)	không có tay
- short-sleeved (a)	tay ngắn	- sweater (n)	áo len
- baggy (a)	rộng thùng thình	- faded (a)	phai màu
- shorts (n)	quần đùi		
- casual clothes (n)	quần áo thông thường		
- sailor (n)	thủy thủ	- cloth (n)	vải
- wear out	mòn, rách	- embroider (v)	thêu
- label (n)	nhãn hiệu	- sale (n)	doanh thu
- go up = increase	tăng lên	- economic (a)	thuộc về kinh tế
- economy (n)	nền kinh tế	- economical (a)	tiết kiệm
- worldwide (a)	rộng khắp thế giới		
- out of fashion	lỗi thời	- generation (n)	thế hệ
- (be) fond of = like	thích	- hardly (adv)	hầu như không
- put on = wear	mặc vào	- point of view	quan điểm
- (be) proud of	tự hào về		

UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

- buffalo (n)	con trâu	- plough (n, v)	cái cày, cày
- gather (v)	gặt, thu hoạch	- crop (n)	vụ mùa
- home village	làng quê	- rest (n, v)	(sự) nghỉ ngơi
- journey (n)	chuyến đi, hành trình	- chance (n)	dịp
- cross (v)	đi ngang qua	- paddy field	cánh đồng lúa
- bamboo (n)	tre	- forest (n)	rừng
- snack (n)	thức ăn nhanh	- highway (n)	xa lộ
- banyan tree	cây đa	- entrance (n)	cổng vào, lối vào
- shrine (n)	cái miếu	- hero (n)	anh hùng
- go boating	đi chèo thuyền	- riverbank (n)	bờ sông
- enjoy (v) – enjoyable (a)	thú vị	- enjoyment (n)	sự thú vị, sự yêu thích
- take a photo	chụp ảnh		
- reply (v) = answer	trả lời	- play a role	đóng vai trò
- flow	chảy	- raise (v)	nuôi
- cattle (n)	gia súc	- pond (n)	cái ao
- parking lot	chỗ đậu xe	- gas station	cây xăng
- exchange (v, n)	(sự) trao đổi	- maize (n) = corn	bắp / ngô
- nearby (a)	gần bên	- complete (v)	hoàn thành
- feed – fed – fed	cho ăn		

UNIT 4: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

- **as + adj / adv + as possible**

Ex: You come as soon as possible.

- quite (adv) = very, completely

- examiner (n)

- examination (n)

- aspect (n)

- exactly (adv)

- attend (v)

- attendant (n)

- written examination

- candidate (n)

- scholarship (n)

- campus (n)

- experience (n, v)

- cultural (a)

- close to

- national (a)

- national bank

- improvement (n)

- **well-qualified** (a)

- academy (n)

- advertise (v)

- **look forward to + V-ing**

càng ... càng tốt

rất

giám khảo

kỳ thi

khía cạnh

chính xác

theo học, tham dự

người tham dự

kỳ thi viết

thí sinh, ứng cử viên

học bổng

khuôn viên trường

kinh nghiệm, trải qua

thuộc về văn hóa

gần

thuộc về quốc gia

ngân hàng nhà nước

sự cải tiến, sự cải thiện

có trình độ cao

học viện

quảng cáo

mong đợi

- examine (v)

- **go on**

- **in the end** = finally, at last cuối cùng

- passage(n)

- attendance (n)

- course (n)

- oral examination

- award (v, n)

- dormitory (n)

- reputation (n)

- culture (n)

- scenery (n)

- nation (n)

- improve (v)

- intermediate (a)

- tuition (n) = fee

- advertisement (n) = ad

- edition (n)

tra hỏi, xem xét

tiếp tục

cuối cùng

đoạn văn

sự tham dự

khóa học

kỳ thi nói

thưởng, phần thưởng

ký túc xá

danh tiếng

văn hóa

phong cảnh, cảnh vật

quốc gia, đất nước

cải tiến

trung cấp

học phí

bài quảng cáo

lần xuất bản

UNIT 5: THE MEDIA

- media (n)

- invent (v)

- inventor (n)

- latest news

- popularity (n)

- teenager (n)

- **thanks to**

- channel (n)

- stage (n)

- develop (v)

- viewer (n)

- remote (a) = far

- interact (v)

- benefit (n)

- violence (n)

- informative (a)

- inform (v)

- battle (n)

- communicative (a)

- communication (n)

- means (n)

- entertain (v)

- commerce (n)

- limit (v)

- time-consuming (a)

- spam (n)

- response (n, v)

- alert (a)

phương tiện truyền thông

phát minh

nhà phát minh

tin giờ chót

tính phổ biến

thanh thiếu niên

nhờ vào

kênh truyền hình

giai đoạn

phát triển

người xem

xa

ảnh hưởng

ích lợi

bạo lực

có nhiều tin tức

thông tin, cho hay

trận chiến

giao tiếp

sự giao tiếp

phương tiện

giải trí

thương mại

giới hạn

tốn nhiều thời gian

thư rác

trả lời, phản hồi

cảnh giác

- invention (n)

- crier (n)

- popular (n)

- widely (adv)

- adult (n)

- variety (n)

- control (v)

- development (n)

- interactive (a)

- show (n)

- event (n)

- interaction (n)

- violent (a)

- documentary (n)

- information (n)

- folk music

- communicate (v)

- relative (n)

- **useful for sb**

- entertainment (n)

- limitation (n)

- suffer (v)

- leak (v)

- costly (adv)

- surf (v)

sự phát minh

người rao bán hàng

được ưa chuộng, phổ biến

một cách rộng rãi

người lớn

sự khác nhau, sự đa dạng

điều khiển, kiểm soát

sự phát triển

tương tác

buổi trình diễn

sự kiện

sự tương tác

bạo lực

phim tài liệu

thông tin

nhạc dân ca

giao tiếp

bà con, họ hàng

có ích cho ai

sự giải trí

sự hạn chế

chịu đựng

rò rỉ, chảy

tốn tiền

lướt trên mạng

UNIT 6: THE ENVIRONMENT

- environment (n)	môi trường	- environmentalist (n)	nhà môi trường học
- environmental (a)	thuộc về môi trường	- dump (n)	bãi đổ, nơi chứa
- garbage (n)	rác thải	- pollute (v)	ô nhiễm
- pollution (n)	sự ô nhiễm	- deforestation (n)	sự phá rừng
- polluted (a)	bị ô nhiễm	- dynamite (n)	chất nổ
- deforest (v)	phá rừng	- spray (v)	xịt, phun
- dynamite fishing	đánh cá bằng chất nổ	- volunteer (n)	người tình nguyện
- pesticide (n)	thuốc trừ sâu	- once (adv)	một khi
- conservationist (n)	người bảo vệ môi trường	- sand (n)	cát
- shore (n)	bờ biển	- kindly (a)	vui lòng, ân cần
- rock (n)	tảng đá	- disappointed (a)	thất vọng
- provide (v)	cung cấp	- spoil (v)	làm hư hỏng, làm hại
- disappoint (v)	làm ai thất vọng	- persuade (v)	thuyết phục
- achieve (v)	đạt được, làm được	- protection (n)	sự bảo vệ
- achievement (n)	thành tựu	- dissolve (v)	phân hủy, hoàn tan
- protect (v)	bảo vệ	- harm (v)	làm hại
- wrap (v)	gói, bọc	- exhausted fume	hơi, khói thải ra
- natural resources	nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên	- prevention (n)	sự ngăn ngừa
- trash (n) = garbage = rubbish	rác	- recycle (v)	tái chế
- energy (n) ~ power	năng lượng	- pump (v)	bơm, đổ
- prevent (v)	ngăn ngừa, đề phòng	- waste (n)	chất thải
- litter (v, n)	xả rác, rác	- junk-yard (n)	bãi phế thải
- sewage (n)	nước thải	- stream (n)	dòng suối
- oil spill	sự tràn dầu	- hedge (n)	hàng rào
- end up	cạn kiệt	- silly (a)	ngớ ngẩn, khờ dại
- treasure (n)	kho tàng, kho báu	- folk (n)	người
- foam (n)	bọt	- bubble (n)	bong bong
- nonsense (n)	lời nói phi lý	- valuable (a)	quý giá
- right away = immediately (adv)	ngay lập tức	- poet (n)	nhà thơ
- explanation (n)	lời giải thích	- complication (n)	sự phức tạp
- gas (n)	khí	- politeness (n)	sự lịch sự
- keep on = go on = continue	tiếp tục	- transport (v)	vận chuyển
- minimize (v)	giảm đến tối thiểu	- trash (n)	đồ rác rưởi
- complain to s.o (v)	than phiền, phàn nàn	- look forward to	mong đợi
- complicated (a)	phức tạp	- refreshment (n)	sự nghỉ ngơi
- resolution (n)	cách giải quyết	- worried about	lo lắng về
- label (v)	dán nhãn	- surface (n)	bề mặt
- clear up	dọn sạch	- toad (n)	con cóc
- truck (n)	xe tải	- wave (n)	làn sóng
- break (n)	sự ngừng / nghỉ	- prohibition (n)	sự ngăn cấm
- fly (n)	con ruồi		
- float (v)	nổi		
- frog (n)	con ếch		
- electric shock (n)	điện giật		
- local (a)	thuộc về địa phương		
- local authorities	chính quyền địa phương		
- prohibit (v) = ban (v)	ngăn cấm		
- fine (v)	phạt tiền		

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY

- energy (n)	năng lượng	- bill (n)	hóa đơn
- enormous (a)	quá nhiều, to lớn	- reduce (v)	giảm
- reduction (n)	sự giảm lại	- plumber (n)	thợ sửa ống nước
- crack (n)	đường nứt	- pipe (n)	đường ống (nước)
- bath (n)	bồn tắm	- faucet (n) = tap	vòi nước
- drip (v)	chảy thành giọt	- tool (n)	dụng cụ
- fix (v)	lắp đặt, sửa	- waste (v)	lãng phí

- appliance (n)	đồ dùng	- solar energy	năng lượng mặt trời
- nuclear power	năng lượng hạt nhân	- provide (v):	supply cung cấp
- power (n): electricity	điện	- heat (n, v)	sức nóng, làm nóng
- install (v)	lắp đặt	- coal (n)	than
- luxuries (n)	xa xỉ phẩm	- necessities (n)	nhu yếu phẩm
- consumer (n)	người tiêu dùng	- consume (v)	tiêu dùng
- consumption (n)	sự tiêu thụ	- effectively (adv)	có hiệu quả
- household (n)	hộ, gia đình	- lightning (n)	sự chớp sáng
- account for	chiếm		
- replace (v)	thay thế	- bulb (n)	bóng đèn tròn
- energy-saving (a)	tiết kiệm năng lượng	- standard (n)	tiêu chuẩn
- last (v)	kéo dài	- label (v)	dán nhãn
- scheme (n): plan	kế hoạch	- freezer (n)	tủ đông
- tumble dryer	máy sấy		
- model (n)	kiểu	- compared with	so sánh với
- category (n)	loại	- ultimately (adv): finally	cuối cùng, sau hết
- as well as	cũng như	- innovation (n): reform	sự đổi mới
- innovate (v): reform	đổi mới	- conserve (v)	bảo tồn, bảo vệ
- conservation (n)	sự bảo tồn	- purpose (n)	mục đích
- speech (n)	bài diễn văn	- sum up	tóm tắt
- gas (n)	xăng, khí đốt	- public transport	vận chuyển công cộng
- mechanic (n)	thợ máy	- wastebasket (n)	sọt rác
- science (n)	khoa học	- scientific (a)	thuộc khoa học
- scientist (n)	nhà khoa học		

UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS

- celebration (n)	lễ kỷ niệm	- celebrate (v)	làm lễ kỷ niệm
- Easter (n)	lễ Phục Sinh	- Lunar New Year	Tết Nguyên Đán
- wedding (n)	đám cưới	- throughout (prep)	suốt
- occur (v): happen / take place	xảy ra, diễn ra	- decorate (v)	trang trí
- decoration (n)	sự trang trí	- sticky rice cake	bánh tét
- be together: gather	tập trung	- apart (adv)	cách xa
- Passover (n)	Lễ Quá Hải (của người Do thái)	- Jewish (n)	người Do thái
- freedom (n)	sự tự do	- slave (n)	nô lệ
- slavery (n)	sự nô lệ	- as long as	miễn là
- parade (n)	cuộc diễu hành	- colorful (a)	nhều màu, sặc sỡ
- crowd (v)	tụ tập	- crowd (n)	đám đông
- crowded with (a)	đông đúc	- compliment (n)	lời khen
- compliment s.o on sth	khen ai về việc gì	- well done	Giỏi lắm, làm tốt lắm
- congratulate s.o on sth	chúc mừng ai về	- congratulation	lời chúc mừng
- Congratulations!	Xin chúc mừng	- first prize	giải nhất
- contest (n)	cuộc thi	- active (a)	tích cực
- charity (n)	việc từ thiện	- nominate (v)	chọn
- activist (n)	người hoạt động		
- acquaintance (n)	sự quen biết	- kind (a)	tử tế
- kindness (n)	sự tử tế	- trusty (a)	đáng tin cậy
- trust (n)	sự tin cậy	- express (v)	diễn tả
- feeling (n)	tình cảm, cảm xúc		
- memory (n)	trí nhớ	- lose heart	mất hy vọng
- miss (v)	nhớ, bỏ qua, trễ	- tear (n)	nước mắt
- groom (n)	chú rể	- hug (v)	ôm
- considerate (a)	ân cần, chu đáo	- generous (a)	rộng lượng, bao dung
- generosity (n)	tính rộng lượng, sự bao dung		
- priority (n)	sự ưu tiên	- sense of humour	tính hài hước
- humourous (a)	hài hước	- distinguish (v)	phân biệt
- in a word: in brief / in sum	tóm lại	- terrific (a): wonderful	tuyệt vời

- proud of	tự hào, hãnh diện	- alive (a)	còn sống
- image (n)	hình ảnh	- imagine (v)	tưởng tượng
- share (v)	chia sẻ	- support (v)	ủng hộ

UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

- disaster (n)	thảm họa	→ disastrous (a)	-disastrously (adv)
- natural disaster	thiên tai	- snowstorm (n)	bão tuyết
- earthquake (n)	động đất		
- volcano (n)	núi lửa	→ volcanic (a):	thuộc về núi lửa
- typhoon (n)	bão nhiệt đới	- weather forecast	dự báo thời tiết
- turn up	vận lớn	- turn down	vận nhỏ
- volume (n)	âm lượng	- temperature (n)	hiệu độ
- thunderstorm (n)	bão có sấm sét	- south-central (a)	phía nam miền trung
- experience (v)	trải qua	- highland (n)	cao nguyên
- prepare for	chuẩn bị cho	- laugh at	cười nhạo, chế nhạo
- just in case	nếu tình cờ xảy ra	- canned food	thức ăn đóng hộp
- candle (n)	nến	- match (n)	diêm quẹt
- ladder (n)	cái thang	- blanket (n)	chăn mền
- bucket (n)	cái xô	- power cut	cúp điện
- Pacific Rim	vành đai Thái Bình Dương		
- tidal wave / tsunami	song thần	- abrupt (a)	thình lình
- shift (n)	sự chuyển dịch	- underwater (a)	ở dưới nước
- movement (n)	sự chuyển động	- hurricane (n)	bão
- cyclone (n)	cơn lốc	- erupt (v)	phun
- eruption (n)	sự phun trào	- predict (v)	đoán trước
- prediction (n)	sự đoán trước	- tornado (n)	bão xoáy
- funnel-shaped (a)	có hình phễu	- suck up	hút
- path (n)	đường đi	- baby carriage	xe nôi

UNIT 10: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

- UFOs = Unidentified Flying Objects	vật thể bay không xác định		
- in the sky	trên bầu trời	- spacecraft (n)	tàu vũ trụ
- planet (n)	hành tinh	- believe (v)	tin, tin tưởng
- aircraft (n)	máy bay	- balloon (n)	khinh khí cầu
- meteor (n)	sao băng	- evidence (n)	bằng chứng
- exist (v)	tồn tại	- existence (n)	sự tồn tại
- experience (n)	kinh nghiệm	- pilot (n)	phi hành gia
- alien (n)	người lạ	- claim (v)	nhận là, cho là
- egg-shaped (a)	có hình quả trứng	- sample (n)	vật mẫu
- capture (v)	bắt giữ	- take aboard	đưa lên tàu, máy bay
- examine (v)	điều tra	- free (v)	giải thoát
- disappear (v)	biến mất	- disappearance (n)	sự biến mất
- plate-like (a)	giống cái đĩa	- device (n)	thiết bị
- treetop (n)	ngọn cây	- proof / support (n)	bằng chứng
- falling star	sao sa	- shooting star	sao băng
- hole (n)	cái lỗ	- jump (v)	nhảy
- health (n)	sức khỏe	- healthy (a)	khỏe mạnh
- space (n)	không gian	- physical condition	điều kiện thể chất
- perfect (a)	hoàn hảo	- ocean (n)	đại dương
- orbit (v)	bay quanh quỹ đạo		
- circus (n)	đoàn xiếc	- cabin (n)	buồng lái
- experience (v)	trải nghiệm	- marvelous (a)	kỳ diệu

II. PHONETIC

A. SOUNDS

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM -S/-ES

- Có 3 cách phát âm -s hoặc -es tận cùng.

* đọc thành âm /iz/ với những từ có âm cuối là / s, z, ʃ, tʃ, d /

* đọc thành âm /s/ với những từ có âm cuối là / p, t, k, f, θ /

* đọc thành âm /z/ với những trường hợp còn lại

II. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM -ED

- Có 3 cách phát âm -ed tận cùng.

* đọc thành âm /id/ với những từ có âm cuối là / t, d /

* đọc thành âm /t/ với những từ có âm cuối là /p, f, k, s, ʃ, tʃ, θ /

* đọc thành âm /d/ với những trường hợp còn lại

B. STRESS

- Danh từ tận cùng -OO hay -OON: trọng âm đặt trên vần này

Ex: after'noon, bam'boo, bal'loon.....

- Những từ có hậu tố là: -ade, -ee, -ese, -ette, -ique, -eer, -ain thì trọng âm chính rơi vào ngay âm tiết đó

Ex: lemo'nade, ciga'rette, Vietna'mese, ...

- Âm tiết **liền trước** các hậu tố **-tion, -ical, -ual, -ian, -ical, -ity, -graphy, -ics, -logy** thường nhận trọng âm

Ex:; trans'lation, eco'nomiC, uni'versity, poli'tician, soci'ology, mathe'matics

- Đặt ở âm **thứ 2** trước các hậu tố **-ize, -ary**

Ex: 'modernize, 'dictionary, i'maginary

EXERCISE

* SOUND

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>hoped</u> | B. <u>laughed</u> | C. <u>marked</u> | D. <u>smiled</u> |
| 2. A. <u>watched</u> | B. <u>washed</u> | C. <u>stopped</u> | D. <u>earned</u> |
| 3. A. <u>books</u> | B. <u>roofs</u> | C. <u>woods</u> | D. <u>boots</u> |
| 4. A. <u>excite</u> | B. <u>wish</u> | C. <u>smile</u> | D. <u>ripe</u> |
| 5. A. <u>bicycle</u> | B. <u>style</u> | C. <u>type</u> | D. <u>cycle</u> |
| 6. A. <u>watched</u> | B. <u>stopped</u> | C. <u>cleaned</u> | D. <u>worked</u> |
| 7. A. <u>their</u> | B. <u>thank</u> | C. <u>that</u> | D. <u>they</u> |
| 8. A. <u>house</u> | B. <u>home</u> | C. <u>holiday</u> | D. <u>hour</u> |
| 9. A. <u>nice</u> | B. <u>drive</u> | C. <u>advise</u> | D. <u>live</u> |
| 10. A. <u>dangerous</u> | B. <u>play</u> | C. <u>paper</u> | D. <u>garden</u> |
| 11. A. <u>shops</u> | B. <u>notes</u> | C. <u>calls</u> | D. <u>walks</u> |
| 12. A. <u>changed</u> | B. <u>learned</u> | C. <u>laughed</u> | D. <u>played</u> |
| 13. A. <u>chair</u> | B. <u>chin</u> | C. <u>chemical</u> | D. <u>check</u> |
| 14. A. <u>too</u> | B. <u>food</u> | C. <u>soon</u> | D. <u>good</u> |
| 15. A. <u>that</u> | B. <u>three</u> | C. <u>thank</u> | D. <u>think</u> |
| 16. A. <u>allows</u> | B. <u>bets</u> | C. <u>pours</u> | D. <u>tells</u> |
| 17. A. <u>cheap</u> | B. <u>lunch</u> | C. <u>machine</u> | D. <u>armchair</u> |
| 18. A. <u>added</u> | B. <u>boasted</u> | C. <u>closed</u> | D. <u>tented</u> |
| 19. A. <u>that</u> | B. <u>this</u> | C. <u>think</u> | D. <u>mother</u> |
| 20. A. <u>would</u> | B. <u>south</u> | C. <u>count</u> | D. <u>mouth</u> |
| 21. A. <u>claimed</u> | B. <u>walked</u> | C. <u>laughed</u> | D. <u>helped</u> |
| 22. A. <u>character</u> | B. <u>Christmas</u> | C. <u>chemistry</u> | D. <u>change</u> |
| 23. A. <u>ghost</u> | B. <u>honest</u> | C. <u>home</u> | D. <u>hour</u> |
| 24. A. <u>stays</u> | B. <u>plays</u> | C. <u>lays</u> | D. <u>says</u> |
| 25. A. <u>boxes</u> | B. <u>washes</u> | C. <u>watches</u> | D. <u>goes</u> |

* STRESS

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 26. A. compulsory | B. casual | C. comprise | D. impress |
| 27. A. charity | B. benefit | C. pesticide | D. computer |
| 28. A. considerate | B. distinguish | C. predict | D. sticky |
| 29. A. economic | B. embroider | C. encourage | D. minority |
| 30. A. family | B. afternoon | C. damage | D. carriage |

III. WORD FORMATION

1. Cách nhận biết từ loại:

a. Cách nhận biết danh từ: danh từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

- tion / ation	invention, information
-ment	development, instrument
- ence / ance	difference, importance
- ness	happiness, business
- er (chỉ người)	teacher, worker, writer, singer
- or (chỉ người)	inventor, actor
- ist (chỉ người)	physicist, biologist

b. Cách nhận biết tính từ: tính từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

- ful	useful, helpful, beautiful
- less (nghĩa phủ định) (noun) - al (thuộc về)	homeless, careless natural, agricultural
- ous	dangerous, famous
- ive	expensive, active
- ic	electric, economic
- able	fashionable, comfortable

c. Cách nhận biết trạng từ: trạng từ thường có hậu tố -LY. Ex: beautifully, carefully, suddenly, carelessly, recently ...

Lưu ý: Một số trạng từ đặc biệt cần ghi nhớ:

- good (a)	well (adv): giỏi, tốt	
- late (a)	late trễ, chậm	lately (adv): mới đây, gần đây
- ill (a)	ill (adv): xấu, tồi, kém	
- fast (a)	fast (adv): nhanh	
- hard (a)	hard (adv): tích cực, vất vả, chăm chỉ	hardly (adv): hầu như không

2. Chức năng của một số từ loại:

a. Danh từ (Noun)

Sau tính từ (adj + N)	They are interesting <u>books</u> .
Sau - mạo từ: a /an / the - từ chỉ định: this, that, these, those, every, each, ... - từ chỉ số lượng: many, some, few, little, several ... - tính từ sở hữu: my, his, her, your, our, their, its...	He is a <u>student</u> . These <u>flowers</u> are beautiful. She needs some <u>water</u> .
Sau ngoại động từ (V cần O)	She buys <u>books</u> . She meets a lot of <u>people</u> .
Sau giới từ (prep. + N)	He talked about <u>the story</u> yesterday. He is interested in <u>music</u> .
Trước V chia thì (N làm chủ từ)	<u>The main</u> has just arrived.
Sau enough (enough + N)	I don't have enough <u>money</u> to buy that house.

b. Tính từ (Adj)

Trước N (Adj + N)	This is an <u>interesting</u> books.
Sau TO BE	I am <u>tired</u> .
Sau: become, get, look, feel, taste, smell, seem ...	It becomes <u>hot</u> . She feels <u>sad</u> .
Sau trạng từ (adv + adj)	It is extremely <u>cold</u> . I'm terribly <u>sorry</u> . She is very <u>beautiful</u> .
Sau too (be + too + adj)	That house is too <u>small</u> .
Trước enough (be + adj + enough)	The house isn't <u>large</u> enough.
Trong cấu trúc: be + so + adj + that	She was so <u>angry</u> that she can't speak.
A, an, the, this, that, his, her, their, my, ... + (Adj) + Noun	My <u>new</u> car is blue.

c. Trạng từ (Adv)

Sau V thường	He drove <u>carefully</u> .
Trước Adj	I meet an <u>extremely</u> handsome man.
Giữa cụm động từ (Have + V3 / be + V3)	She has <u>already</u> finished the job.
Đầu câu hoặc trước dấu phẩy	<u>Unfortunately</u> , I couldn't come the party.
Sau too V + too + adv	They walked too <u>slowly</u> to catch the bus.
Trong cấu trúc V + so + adv + that	Jack drove so <u>fast</u> that he caused an accident.
Trước enough V + adv + enough	You should write <u>clearly</u> enough for every body to read.

EXERCISE

Give the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. Na is the most ...BEAUTIFUL... in her class. (*beauty*)
2. She was reallyIMPRESSED..... by the beauty of the city. (*impress*)
3. Hanoi people are veryFRIENDLY..... . (*friend*)
4. Their ..FRIENDSHIP.... made me happy. (*friend*)
5. ManyVISITORS.... come to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum every day. (*visit*)
6. We enjoyed thePEACEFUL..... atmosphere in Hue. (*peace*)
7. Ho Chi Minh City is notDIFFERENT... from Kuala Lumpur. (*difference*)
8. The ..NATIONAL... language in Malaysia is Bahasa Malaysia. (*nation*)
9. In Malaysia, ..EDUCATION is free. (*educate*)
10. What is the main language of ...INSTRUCTION... at that school ? (*instruct*)
11. English is the ...OFFICIAL.. language in Singapore. (*office*)
12. Like Vietnam, Malaysia has .TROPICAL. climate. (*tropic*)
13. The little girl is dancing ...BEAUTIFULLY.... (*beauty*)
14. English people get used to ..DRIVING. (*drive*)
15. Watch the news everyday because it's very INFORMATIC..(*inform*)
16. Many Vietnamese women continue to wear the unique and...FASHIONABLE ... dress. (*fashion*)
17. We had an ENJOYABLE trip last week. (*enjoy*)
18. He is a famous POET .because he has many good POEMS (*poetry*)
19. She is a ...DESIGNER of this company. (*design*)
20. Wearing casual clothes makes students feel ...COMFORTABLE... (*comfort*)

IV. READING

A. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Hướng dẫn một số kỹ năng cơ bản làm bài đọc dạng Comprehension Questions:

- + Đọc kỹ câu hỏi, tìm **key words** trong mỗi câu hỏi. Tìm câu có chứa key words trong bài text. Đáp án của câu hỏi thường nằm ngay sau hoặc trước các key words đó.
- + Đọc kỹ câu hỏi, tìm **key words** trong mỗi câu hỏi. Tìm câu có chứa **từ đồng nghĩa / trái nghĩa với** key words trong bài text.
- + Đọc kỹ câu hỏi, chú ý cấu trúc câu/ thì được sử dụng để tìm đáp án thích hợp.

Ví dụ:

I often hear or read about “natural disaster”- the eruption of Mount St Helen, a volcano the state of Washington, Hurricane Andrew in Florida; the floods in the American Midwest; terrible earthquakes all over the world; huge fires; and so on. But I'll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature – “the London Killer Fog” of 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4th when a high –pressure system (warm air) cover southern England. With the freezing-cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from factories, cars, and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terribly high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic (cars, trains, and boats) stopped. People couldn't see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally on Tuesday, December 9th , the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick, many of them died.

1. Which natural disaster isn't mentioned in the text?
 A. a volcanic eruption B. a flood
 C. a hurricane D. a tornado
2. What is his unforgettable person experience?
 A. the London killer B. the heavy fog in London
 C. the strangeness of nature D. a high-pressure system
3. What didn't happen during the time of the "London Killer Fog"?
 A. pollution B. humidity C. heavy rain D. heavy fog
4. The traffic stopped because of
 A. The rain B. the windy weather C. the humid weather D. the heavy fog

*** Chọn đáp án:**

+ Câu 1: từ khoá là '**natural disaster isn't mentioned**', HS chỉ cần đọc lướt qua dòng 1, 2 là tìm ra đáp án (D. a tornado)

+ Câu 2: từ khoá là '**his unforgettable person experience**', tương tự cụm 'never forget my first personal experience' ở dòng 4 của bài text cuối câu này có cụm "the London Killer Fog", chọn B. là phù hợp.

+ Câu 3: từ khoá là '**What didn't happen...**', từ cuối dòng 4 – dòng 7 diễn tả the "London Killer Fog", chọn C.

+ Câu 4: từ khoá là '**traffic stopped**' ở cuối dòng đầu dòng 8. câu kế đó là 'People couldn't see', suy theo nghĩa của câu này, chọn D.

B. CLOZE TEXT

Một số kỹ năng cơ bản làm bài đọc hiểu dạng điền khuyết với nhiều sự lựa chọn:

+ Đọc lướt các đáp án gợi ý nhận định xem nó thuộc lĩnh vực nào: từ loại (parts of speech), thể/thì của động từ (tenses/forms of verbs), giới từ (prepositions), ngữ nghĩa (lexico), phrasal verbs, single / plural nouns...

+ Chọn đáp án có sự hoà hợp với các từ đứng ngay trước / sau chỗ trống.

Ex: từ trước ngay chỗ trống là **tính từ** thì chọn 1 **danh từ** và ngược lại.

Ngay sau chỗ trống là **giới từ** thì chọn từ thích hợp với giới từ đó: interested in, listen to, famous for, take care of...

Ngay trước chỗ trống là 'be' mà đáp án là **verb form** thì chọn **V-ing** hoặc **V3/ed** (tuỳ theo nghĩa chủ động hay bị động)

.....

+ Các đáp án thuộc về từ vựng (lexico) thì xem ngữ cảnh của câu có chứa chỗ trống với các câu liền kề.

Ví dụ 2:

TET

Although there (25) many celebrations throughout the year, Tet or the Lunar New Year holiday is the most important celebration for (26) people. Tet is a festival which occurs in late January or early February. It is a time for families to clean and decorate their homes, and enjoy special food such as sticky rice cakes. Family members (27) live apart try to be together at Tet.

At Tet, spring fairs are organized and children are given lucky money wrapped in a red tiny envelope. Tet is also time for peace (28) love. During Tet, children often behave well and friends, relatives and neighbors give each other best wishes for the new year."

Question 25: A. are B. is C. was D. were

Question 26: A. English B. Vietnamese C. American D. Malaysian

Question 27: A. when

B. where

C. which

D. who

Question 28: A. with

B. or

C. and

D. but

*** Chọn Đáp án:**

+ *Câu 25:* ngay sau chỗ trống là **danh từ số nhiều**, cả bài sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn nên đáp án A là phù hợp.

+ *Câu 26:* theo **ý nghĩa** (ngữ cảnh) cả bài thì **Tết** là của người Việt Nam nên đáp án B là phù hợp.

+ *Câu 27:* ngay trước chỗ trống là danh từ **chỉ người**, ngay sau chỗ trống là **động từ có chia thì**; ta cần 1 đại từ quan hệ có chức năng **chủ ngữ**, chọn D.

+ *Câu 28:* ngay trước và sau chỗ trống là **2 từ cùng từ loại**, cả 2 từ đều **mang ý nghĩa tương đồng**, chọn C.

PRACTICE

TEXT 1

Children’s education is changing rapidly today. In the past, teachers made children sit still for hours. They made them memorize all sorts of things. In other words, children had to go on repeating things until they knew them by heart. Today, many teachers wonder if it possible to make children learn at all. They say you can only help them learn. They say you must let children learn and discover things for themselves.

1. What did teachers make children do in the past?

A. stand for hours

B. memorize everything

C. repeat their homework

D. sit for days

2. Children in the past were made to learn everything.....

A. by head

B. by hand

C. by hair

D. by heart

3. Nowadays, many teachers say that they only

A. give children more homework

B. make children learn

C. help children

D. teach children at home

4. Today, the modern learning method is

A. Letting children play computer games

B. making children read a lot of books

C. doing homework for children

D. letting children discover things for themselves

KEY:

1	2	3	4
B	D	C	D

TEXT 2

More than two hundreds years ago, the term “environmental pollution” was quite strange to people. They lived healthy, drank pure water, and breathed fresh air. Nowadays, the situation is quite different. People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually it is man that is destroying the surroundings with many kinds of wastes. Everybody knows that motorbikes and cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycle. Manufactures know that wastes from factories make water and soil polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on treating the wastes safely. Scattering rubbish is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

1. More than two hundred years ago _____.

a. the environment was polluted as much as it is today.

b. people knew nothing about environmental pollution.

c. air was polluted badly

d. people was faced with pollution.

2. In former days, people _____.

a. had a healthy life

b. lived in the polluted environment

c. were worried about pollution

d. drank contaminated water

3. Nowadays, many people are concerned about _____.

a. the destruction of the poisonous air.

b. the polluted water

c. the wastes from the factories.

d. the pollution of the environment.

4. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases _____.
- a. so they do not travel by car
 - b. so they prefer travelling by bicycle
 - c. but they still prefer traveling by car
 - d. and they enjoy traveling on foot.
5. Factory owners _____.
- a. know nothing about pollution
 - b. have no awareness of pollution
 - c. treat wastes from their factories safely
 - d. do not want to spend money on treating the wastes safely

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	D	C	D

TEXT 3

It is estimated that about 200 million people who use the Internet computer network around the world. The Internet allows people to work at home instead of traveling to work. The Internet allows businesses to communicate with customers and workers in many part of the world for the cost of a local telephone call. E-mail allows users to send documents, pictures and other data from one part of the world to another in at least 5 minutes. People can use the Internet to do shopping. This saves a lot of time. It is possible to use the Internet for education – students may connect with their teachers from home to send or receive e-mail or talk their problems through “ on line” rather than attend a class.

1. The Internet allows people _____.

 - a. to stay at home and rest
 - b. not to work
 - c. to travel to work
 - d. to work at home

2. To a business, the Internet is _____ to communicate with customers.

 - a. a cheap way
 - b. a very expensive way
 - c. an inconvenient way
 - d. a difficult way

3. E. mail can be use to send _____.

 - a. documents
 - b. information
 - c. data
 - d. all are correct

4. It takes _____ to do the shopping on the Internet.

 - a. a lot of time
 - b. a little time
 - c. less time
 - d. more time

5. To use the Internet for education is _____.

 - a. impossible
 - b. possible
 - c. inconvenient
 - d. difficult

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5
D	A	D	B	B

TEXT 4

The search of alternative resources of energy has resulted in different directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity.

Experimental work is being done to make synthetic fuels from coal, or coal tars. But to date, that process has proved expensive. Some experts are trying to revive hydroelectric power which is derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves into electricity.

1. What are many communities doing to produce electricity?

 - a. burning garbage and other biological waste products.
 - b. changing waste products into power
 - c. searching for alternative resources

2. Has the process of making synthetic fuels proved cheap or expensive?

 - a. It has proved cheap
 - b. It has proved expensive
 - c. It has not proved expensive

3. Where is hydroelectric power derived from?

 - a. rivers and ocean
 - b. lakes and streams
 - c. rivers and streams.

4. What percentage of the electricity used in the United States does hydroelectric power provide today?

 - a. 33%
 - b. 35 %
 - c. 4 %

5. What are scientists studying?

- a. ways to have electricity from the energy of ocean.
- b. ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves into electricity.
- c. a and b are correct.

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	D	C	D

TEXT 5

Education is not an end, but a mean to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of education them; our purpose is to fit them for life. So it is very important to choose a suitable system of education which will really prepare children for life.

When we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work, or to scorn someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

1. Education is a mean _____.
 - a. to reach one's goals
 - b. to earn lots of money
 - c. to make up one's personality
2. According to the writer, the purpose of education is _____.
 - a. simply to provide knowledge for children.
 - b. to fit children for life
 - c. to prepare anything which is suitable for children
3. Each of us must be educated to do _____.
 - a. whatever job that is well-paid
 - b. whatever job that is suitable
 - c. whatever job that is professional
4. All jobs are necessary _____.
 - a. to the employees
 - b. to us
 - c. to society
5. It is very bad _____.
 - a. to look down on someone else's work
 - b. to feel ashamed of someone else's work
 - c. to think one's work as a means to earn money
6. Only a type of education _____ can be called valuable to society.
 - a. that helps people to get good jobs
 - b. that trains people to do whatever they want
 - c. that fit people for life

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	B	B	C	A	C

TEXT 6

Pollution is the process of making air, water, soil etc dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use. For example:

* *Air pollution* is where there are gases in the air that is harmful, these gases come from object or buildings like harmful smoke from factories, vehicles, automobiles. (cars, trucks, planes, boats) and many more.

* *Light pollution* is unwanted light, such as the light of cities, street lights, and others makes it hard to see the stars.

* *Noise pollution* is unwanted noise, such as the sound of cars in a city, loud boats/ship, airplanes, and trains.

* *Water pollution* is where there are things in the water that are harmful such as crude oil spilled from a shipwrecked tanker, smoke, poison, air pollution, and a lot other things that are not human/plant/animal remains.

1. Air pollution comes from harmful.....from factories, vehicles, etc.
 - A. trees
 - B. parks
 - C. smoke
 - D. liquid
2. All of the following things cause light pollution except.....

- A. traffic light B. light of cities C. street lights D. light of the moon
3. Noise pollution issound of cars, trains, planes, etc.
 A. unwanted B. small C. interesting D. useful
4. Which of the following sentences is Not true?
 A. Air pollution comes from harmful gases. B. Light of the stars causes light pollution
 C. Sound from a loud ship cause pollution D. Water pollution can come from the land.

KEY:

1	2	3	4
C	D	A	B

TEXT 7

Every year people in many countries learn English. Some of them are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school. Others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language in film, on television, in the office or among their friends. Most people must work hard to learn English.

Why do these all people learn English? It is not difficult to answer this question.

Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are in English at the college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

1. According to the writer. English is learn by _____.
 a. young children b. adults c. teenagers c. all are correct
2. Most people learn English by _____.
 a. themselves b. hearing the language on television
 c. working hard on the lesson d. speaking English to their friends
3. Where do many boys and girls learn English?
 a. at home b. in the office c. in evening class d. at school
4. Teenagers learn English because _____.
 a. It's useful for their higher studies b. it's one of their subjects.
 c. They want to master it. D. a and c are correct.
5. Why do many adults learn English?
 a. Because they want to see movies in English. b. Because they need it for their job.
 c. Because they are forced to learn. d. Because it's not difficult to learn.

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5
C	C	D	A	B

TEXT 8

In biology and ecology the environment is all of the natural materials and living things on the Earth. This is also called the natural environment. Some people call themselves environmentalists. These people think that harmony with the environment is important. They think we must protect the environment. The important things in the environment that we value are called natural resources. For example fish, sunlight, and forests. These are renewable natural resources because they grow naturally when we use **them**. Non-renewable natural resources are important things in the environment that do not come back naturally. For example coal and natural gas.

1. What does the word "environmentalists" in line 3 mean?
 A. living things B. people who protect the environment
 C. people who destroy the environment D. people who pollute the environment
2. One example of renewable natural resource is.....
 A. sunlight B. coal C. oil D. natural gas
3. One example of non-renewable natural resource is.....
 A. fish B. tree C. water D. coal
4. All of the following things are renewable natural resource except.....

- A. Air B. gas C. silver D. animal

5. What does the word “them” in line 7 refer to?
 A. materials B. environmentalists
 C. renewable natural resources D. non-renewable natural resources

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	D	C	C

TEXT 9: CHRISTMAS .

Two popular traditions at Christmas are: decorating the home and singing the Christmas carols. The home is the center of the Christmas celebration. Inside, an evergreen tree is usually placed in the corner of the Living room. Children and their parents wrap string of colorful lights around the tree, they hang ornaments on the branches . A star or angle often crowns the top. Careful- wrapped gifts are placed beneath. Outside, families often string lights around the windows and wind light around trees and shrubs in the front yard. As the families decorate their homes, they often put on Christmas record. Almost every family has at least one favorite album or compact disc. School children of all ages perform Christmas concerts for their parents and communities. On Christmas’ Eve, family members gather around Christmas tree to sing traditional songs such as *Jingle bells* and *Silent night* and then give presents to each other.

- 1- *What are the popular traditions at Christmas?*
 a) Decorating the home. b) Singing Christmas carols.
 c) Eating Christmas pudding. d) a and b are correct.
- 2- *Where is the evergreen put ?*
 a) In the middle of the living room. c) In the middle of the bedroom.
 b) In the corner of the living room. d) In the corner of the bedroom.
- 3- *How do they decorate the Christmas tree?*
 a) They wrap string of colorful lights around the tree. c) They crown a star on the top.
 b) They hang ornaments on branches d) a, b and c are correct.
- 4- *What do the family members often do on Christmas’ Eve ?*
 a) They gather around Christmas tree. b) They sing traditional songs.
 c) They gather around the tree, sing traditional song and get presents
 d) They give presents to each other.
- 5- *What do they do as they decorate their home ?*
 a) They sing traditional songs. c) They eat Christmas pudding.
 b) They put on Christmas record. d) a , b and c are correct.

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5
D	B	D	C	B

TEXT 10

One of the main sources for the spreading of news and events throughout the world is the newspaper.

The purpose of newspapers is to inform the public of political, social economic and entertainment happenings, among other things .Generally, there are three types of newspapers: daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, and special-interest newspapers. Daily newspapers publish at least one edition every weekday. Most dailies also have a weekend edition. Daily newspapers often have sections for news, sports, arts and entertainment, business and classified advertising. Weekly newspapers print once a week and cover news of interest to readers in a smaller area than that of a daily paper. They focus on local happenings rather than national or international events. Special-interest newspapers may publish daily, weekly, monthly, or even less frequently. They generally disseminate news of interest to a particular group of readers or feature news about a specific topic.

Thanks to the development of the Internet, we can now get access to electronic newspapers. To some extent, e-newspapers are cheap, up-to-date, and convenient for most readers in the world.

1. The purpose of newspapers is to inform the public of...

- A. political and social happenings B. economic and entertainment happenings
 C. other different events D. all A, B and C
2. Three types of newspapers are...
 A. daily newspapers, weekly newspapers and special-interest newspapers.
 B. weekly newspapers, monthly newspapers , yearly newspapers .
 C. daily newspapers, weekly newspapers and monthly newspapers.
 D. weekly newspapers, monthly newspapers and special-interest newspapers.
3. Most daily newspapers publish...
 A. only one edition every weekday . B. one edition every weekend .
 C. at least once every weekday and once at weekend.
 D. one different edition for one different section
4. Weekly newspapers usually focus on...
 A. local happenings B. national happenings
 C. international happenings D. local and international happenings .
5. Social-interest newspapers cover news of interest to...
 A. special people B. particular group of readers
 C. feature news about a specific topic D. both B and C
6. We can easily get access to electronic newspapers because they are...
 A. modern, up-to-date but expensive
 B. cheap, up-to-date and convenient worldwide
 C. quick, cheap and convenient D. modern, quick and up-to-date

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	A	C	A	B	B

B. CLOZE TEXT

Một số kỹ năng cơ bản làm bài đọc hiểu dạng điền khuyết với nhiều sự lựa chọn:

+ Đọc lướt các đáp án gợi ý nhận định xem nó thuộc lĩnh vực nào: từ loại (parts of speech), thể/ thì của động từ (tenses/forms of verbs), giới từ (prepositions), ngữ nghĩa (lexico), phrasal verbs, single / plural nouns...

+ Chọn đáp án có sự hoà hợp với các từ đứng ngay trước / sau chỗ trống.

Ex: từ trước chỗ trống là **tính từ** thì chọn 1 **danh từ** và ngược lại.

Ngay sau chỗ trống là **giới từ** thì chọn từ thích hợp với giới từ đó: *interested in, listen to, famous for, take care of...*

Ngay trước chỗ trống là ‘*be*’ mà đáp án là **verb form** thì chọn **V-ing** hoặc **V3/ed** (tuỳ theo nghĩa chủ động hay bị động)

+ Các đáp án thuộc về từ vựng (lexico) thì xem ngữ cảnh của câu có chứa chỗ trống với các câu liền kề.

TEXT 1

Environmental (1).....is one of the most serious problems (2).....mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the survival of all (3).....things. Badly polluted air can (4)illness and even death. Polluted water (5)..... many kinds of wild animals and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land (6) growing food.

- 1.A. pollute B. polluted C. pollution D. polluting
 2.A. face B. faces C. to face D. facing
 3.A. lived B. living C. live D. lives
 4.A. cause B. give C. make D. catch

- 5.A. kills B. kill C. are killing D. doesn't kill
 6.A. of B. to C. from D. for

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	D	B	A	A	D

TEXT 2

Among the festivals (1)..... by some of Asian people is the Moon Cake Festival, also known (2) the Mid August Festival. Large numbers of small round moon cakes are eaten (3)..... this day, and children enjoy carrying colorful (4)..... lanterns come in all shapes; the most popular ones are shaped like fish, rabbits and butterflies. According to (5)....., the moon shines the brightest on the night of the Moon Cake Festival. As the moon rises, tables are placed (6)..... the house and women make offerings of fruit and moon cakes to the Moon Goddess.

1. A. celebrated B. made C. held D. set
 2. A. like B. as C. such as D. P
 3. A. in B. for C. at D. on
 4. A. wood B. metal C. paper D. gold
 5. A. they B. them C. it D. their
 6. A. under B. near C. outside D. around

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	B	D	C	B	C

TEXT 3

Nowadays, people are destroying rain forests of the earth seriously. It is (1)..... that every year 100,000 (2)..... kilometers of rain forests are destroyed for (3)..... of wood paper and fuel as well as for the residence and (4)..... land. Rain forests are very important for the world's climate. They receive the rainfall on the earth and produce a large amount of the world's oxygen. Destroying rain forests,(5)..... , is destroying our environment. Saving rain forests is a(n) (6)..... problem. Nations need cooperation to save rain forests, if not, it will be late.

1. A. exhausted B. pleasure C. interesting D. estimated
 2. A. square B. cross C. round D. heart
 3. A. bring B. supply C. support D. suggest
 4. A. planting B. field C. farming D. rice
 5. A. moreover B. however C. so D. therefore
 6. A. national B. international C. world wide D. world

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	A	B	C	D	B

TEXT 4

Garbage is what someone leaves behind that they do not want to use anymore. It can also be called (1) or rubbish. A definition of garbage is anything left behind at a place (2).....you used to be, but are not anymore. In modern home and businesses, (3)....., garbage is normally separated and put where it can be (4).....and taken to a place designed to hold, burn, or (5)garbage.

Smoke is a cloud of very small, solid parts. It is made when (6).....something. Smoke is can be bad because if it goes into the lungs of a person, it can kill them. Most people think that they are always (7)to see smoke, but it can also can (8).....(a thing that a person is not able to see).

1. A. waste B. save C. safe D. stone
 2. A. it B. that C. which D. where

- 3. A. but B. however C. therefore D. moreover
- 4. A. wrapped B. organized C. collected D. picked
- 5. A. recycle B. rebuild C. reuse D. rearrange
- 6. A. firing B. fighting C. burning D. chopping
- 7. A. could B. possible C. capable D. able
- 8. A. invisible B. unmovable C. unspeakable D. insensible

TEXT 5

Are there intelligent (1) _____ on the other planets in our solar system? Maybe there are. In our (2) _____ galaxy there are millions of stars. Some must have planets with (3) _____ like those on the earth. (4) _____ in space there could be other thinking beings. They would probably look (5) _____ different that we might not (6) _____ them as people. However, (7) _____ their planet is older than our planet, they may know more than (8) _____. They may have more progress (9) _____ some aspects. They may be traveling in space and be (10) _____ human beings.

- 1. a. things b. humans c. beings d. animals
- 2. a. own b. distant c. nearby d. faraway
- 3. a. air b. conditions c. climate d. gemstones
- 4. a. nowhere b. Anywhere c. Somewhere d. Where
- 5. a. much b. many c. such d. so
- 6. a. recognise b. look c. approve d. consider
- 7. a. when b. if c. in case d. unless
- 8. a. our b. us c. we do d. we are
- 9. a. on b. for c .with d. in
- 10. a. examining b. looking c. discovering d. in

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	D	A

TEXT 6

I believe that it is (1)..... to wear uniforms when students are at school. Firstly, (2) encourage the children to take pride in being students of the school they are going to (3) they are wearing uniforms with labels bearing their school's name .

Secondly, wearing uniforms helps students feel (4) in many ways. They all start (5)..... the same place no matter they are rich or poor. They are really friends to one another (6) one school roof.

Last but not least, it is (7) to wear uniforms. It doesn't take you time to think of what to wear every day.

In conclusion ,all students ,from primary to high schools should (8)..... uniforms

- 1. A-importance B-unimportance C-important D-unimportant
- 2. A-uniforms B-clothes C-shirts D-blouses
- 3. A-so B-because C-and D-but
- 4. A-happy B-lucky C-equal D-interesting
- 5. A-in B-on C-at D-from
- 6. A-at B-in C-on D-under
- 7. A-exciting B-practical C-terrible D-fashionable
- 8. A-wear B-wearing C-to wear D-wore

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C	A	B	C	B	D	B	A

TEXT 7

Air pollution is a (23) _____ of ill health in human beings. In a lot of countries there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can (24) _____. Although there isn't enough (25) _____ on the effects of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have (26) _____ that air pollution cause lung diseases. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also (27) _____ air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a (28) _____ gas which often collects in busy streets surrounded by high buildings. Children who (29) _____ in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere can not think as (30) _____ as other children and are clumsy when they use their hands.

- 23. A. reason B. cause C. effect D. effort
- 24. A. reduce B. send C. produce D. give
- 25. A. information B. news C. data D. figures
- 26. A. said B. told C. proclaimed D. proved
- 27. A. increased B. decreased C. minimized D. sent
- 28. A. poison B. poisonous C. poisoned D. poisoning
- 29. A. stay B. live C. come D. work
- 30. A. quick B. slow C. quickly D. slowly

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	C	D	D	A	B	B	C

TEXT 8

New Year is one of the most important (23) _____ in the United States. On New Year's Eve, most people go to the parties. At twelve o'clock (24) _____ night, everyone says "Happy New Year" and they (25) _____ their friends and relatives good luck. New Year's Eve is usually a long night to this holiday children (26) _____ as witches, ghosts or others. Most children go from house to house asking for candy or fruit. (27) _____ the people at the house do not give (28) _____ candy, the children will (29) _____ a trick on them. But this (30) _____ ever happens. Many people give them candy or fruit.

- 23. A. festivals B. meetings C. contests D. courses
- 24. A. on B. at C. in D. for
- 25. A. dream B. greet C. wish D. congratulate
- 26. A. wear B. dress C. put on D. take off
- 27. A. Whether B. So C. Although D. If
- 28. A. they B. them C. their D. theirs
- 29. A. say B. tell C. play D. speak
- 30. A. hardly B. hard C. soon D. always

KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	B	C	B	C	B	C	A

V. WRITING

Topic 1: Write a letter to a pen pal

OUTLINE

First paragraph: when you arrived/ who you met (bus/train station, airport...)

Second paragraph: Talk about:

- + what you have done/
- + places you visited/
- + people you've met/
- + food you've tried/
- + things you've bought...

Third paragraph: + how you feel/

- + what interests you most (people, places, activities, weather...)/

+ when you return

Practice: Write a letter to a pen pal about your trip to somewhere, in the letter you must cover:

- places: Da Lat, Ha Long, Sapa...
- weather: hot, windy, cool, warm, sunny, ...
- where to stay: hotel, guest house, relatives' house...
- places you visited/
- people you've met/
- food you've tried/
- things you've bought
- how you feel about people, places...: friendly, hospitable, beautiful, breathtaking...
- when you return

Topic 2 : Write an argument.

OUTLINE

	Organization	Language
Introduction	Writer's point of view	<i>My opinion is... I think ...</i>
Series of argument	Present arguments in a logical way (one in each paragraph) Give examples	<i>Firstly, ... Secondly, ... Thirdly, ...</i>
Conclusion	Sum up the argument	<i>Therefore, ... In conclusion, ...</i>

* Practice: Write a a paragraph (80-100 words) in which you support the argument that children should take part in outdoor activities

Outline:

Taking part in outdoor activities:

- helps them keep fit / stay healthy
- makes them become more energetic / self-confident
- develops mental and physical condition
- feel more comfortable after a hard working day.

Topic 3: A letter of inquiry

OUTLINE

Introduction: how you come to know about the Institution, school, Language center...(ad on TV/ in newspapers/ from friends...)

Express your interest (want to know more information)

Request: exactly what kind of information you want.

Further information: you are ready to supply more information about you

Conclusion: End with a polite closing

* **Practice:** Write a letter of inquiry to the foreign language institute requesting for information about the course and fees

Topic 4: Write about Advantages / Disadvantages of the Internet.

OUTLINE

Introduction: Advantages or Disadvantages of the Internet

Body:

- + Advantages: - a source of information
- a source of entertainment
- a means of education
- + Disadvantages: - time-consuming and costly
- dangerous because of viruses and bad programs
- spam or junk mail
- personal information leaking

Conclusion:

Topic 5: A complaint letter

OUTLINE

Section	Functions	Language
Situation	state reason for writing	<i>I am writing to you ...</i>
Complication	mention the problem	
Resolution	makes a suggestion	<i>I would suggest that ...</i>
Action	talk about future action	<i>I am looking forward to ...</i>
Politeness	end the letter politely	<i>Yours faithfully/secerely,</i>

Topic 6: A speech

OUTLINE

Parts of a speech	Functions	Language
Introduction	Getting people attention and tell them what you are going to talk about	<i>Good morning/afternoon... I am ...</i>
Body	Giving details in easy-to-understand language	<i>Most of the people ...</i>
Conclusion	Summing up what you have said	<i>If you follow/do ...</i>

Write a speech about «**How to study English well**» to present for your class

The following ideas may help you :

- Speak English with friends
- Watch English TV programs
- Do more grammar exercises
- Read books, newspapers... in English.
- Listen to English music

Topic 7:

In Viet Nam people do not celebrate Mother’s Day or Father’s Day. You think it is necessary to have a day to celebrate for your parents. Write a passage (50 – 70 words) to share your idea about this. The ideas below may help you.

First paragraph: Tell the reason (s) for celebrating this day:

- children express their feelings, memories and loves for their parents
- have an opportunity to enhance family traditions.
- bring family members closer.

Second paragraph: Gives details about:

- When to celebrate: (First Sunday of April)
- Why? (a day off, free from work or study, weather is fine, ...)
- What special gifts to give: (give their parents flowers, send them cards, or bring them a special cake)

Third paragraph:

- Do you think your idea will be supported?
- Do you hope the day will be celebrated nationwide?

You can begin with:

In my opinion, it is important to

.....

* Possible paragraph:

In my opinion, it is important to have a day to celebrate for our parents. Children will have a special day to express their feelings, memories and love for their parents. We have an opportunity to enhance family traditions. Members of families can have a chance to get together, to know one another and to help one another.

First Sunday of April is a day off, so everyone is free at work or study. And April is in late spring or early summer, so the weather is fine, and many activities can happen outdoor. Children should

give their parents flowers, send them cards, or bring them a special cake and serve them the food that they like best.

I believe the idea will be supported and the day will be celebrated nationwide . Everybody loves and wants their parents to be happy.

CHAPTER