

**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ 1- NĂM HỌC: 2024-2025**  
**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 7**

**I. Vocabulary**

From Unit 1 to Unit 6 (A closer look 2)

**II. Pronunciation:**

All the sounds from Unit 1 to Unit 6

**III. Grammar**

- Verb Tenses: Simple Present, Simple future, “will” to express intentions, Present Continuous for Future, Past Simple
- Simple sentences
- Nouns (countable/uncountable) – How much/ How many – A/ An/ Some/ Any, A lot of/ Lots of
- Comparisons: (not) as.....as, like, the same as, different from, comparatives & superlatives
- Prepositions of time and place
- Verbs of liking/disliking

**U1: HOBBIES**

**PRONUNCIATION**

<b>Nguyên âm đơn dài</b> /ɜ:/	<b>e</b> (prefer), <b>ea</b> (learn), <b>i</b> (first), <b>u</b> (nurse), <b>o</b> (word), <b>ou</b> (journey)
<b>Nguyên âm đơn ngắn</b> /ə/	<b>a</b> (about), <b>e</b> (open), <b>o</b> (compare), <b>u</b> (future), <b>ou</b> (famous)

**GRAMMAR**

**I. The present simple (Thì hiện tại đơn)**

**1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

	<b>Động từ thường</b>	<b>Động từ “to be”</b>
<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	S + V <sub>s/es</sub> <i>E.g: He watches TV every day.</i>	S + am/ is/ are + N/ adj/ prep <i>E.g: My mother is a teacher</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	S + do/ does not + V <sub>-inf</sub> <i>E.g: I don 't like cakes.</i>	S + am/ is/ are not + N/ adj/ prep <i>E.g: I 'm not a student.</i>
<b>Câu nghi vấn</b>	Do/ Does + S + V <sub>-inf</sub> ? (+) Yes, S + do / does. (-) No, s + don 't / doesn 't. <i>E.g: Do you like playing chess?</i> - No, I don 't.	Am/ Is/ Are + S + N/adj/prep? (+) Yes, S + is / am / are. (-) No, S + is / am / are + not. <i>E.g: Are you sure?</i> - Yes, I am.

**2. Use (Cách dùng)**

Diễn tả sự thật, chân lý hiển nhiên	<i>E.g: The sun rises in the East.</i>
Diễn tả sở thích, thói quen	<i>E.g: I often get up at six o 'clock.</i>
Diễn tả cảm xúc, cảm giác	<i>E.g: She likes singing.</i>
Diễn tả sự di chuyển có lịch trình	<i>E.g: The plane takes off in 5 minutes.</i>

**3. Add s/es to the verbs (Quy tắc thêm đuôi s/es vào sau động từ)**

Động từ tận cùng là <b>o, s, x, z, ch, sh, ss</b> → thêm <b>-es</b>	<i>E.g: wash → washes</i>
Động từ tận cùng là <b>phụ âm + y</b> , bỏ <b>-y</b> → thêm <b>-ies</b>	<i>E.g: carry → carries</i>
Các động từ còn lại → thêm <b>s</b>	<i>E.g: learn → learns</i>
Các động từ đặc biệt	<i>E.g: have → has</i>

**4. Spelling rules (Quy tắc phát âm đuôi s/es)**

Phát âm là /s/	Từ có tận cùng là các phụ âm /f/, /t/, /k/, /p/, /θ/ (thường có tận cùng là các chữ cái <b>gh, th, ph, k, f, t, p</b> )	<i>E.g: walks /wɔ:ks/</i>
Phát âm là /iz/	Từ có tận cùng là các âm /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/ (thường có tận cùng là các chữ cái <b>x, z, s, ss, sh, ch, ce, ges</b> )	<i>E.g: boxes /'bɒksɪz/</i>
Phát âm là	Các trường hợp còn lại ( <b>b, d, g, l, m, n, ng, r, v, y, ...</b> )	<i>E.g: chickens /'tʃɪkɪnz/</i>

/z/		
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\* **Lưu ý:** cách phát âm phải dựa vào phiên âm quốc tế, không dựa vào cách viết.

## 5. Time expressions (Dấu hiệu trạng ngữ thời gian)

- ◆ Every + khoảng thời gian (every day/ week/ month/ year, ...)
- ◆ Once/ twice/ three times/ four times + a/per + khoảng thời gian (once a day/ week/ month/ year, ...)
- ◆ In the + buổi trong ngày (in the morning, ...)
- ◆ Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: + Đứng trước động từ chính

**E.g:** *I often play soccer. (Tôi thường chơi bóng đá.)*

+ Ngoại lệ: Đứng sau to be (am/ is/ are) trong thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

**E.g:** *She is always late. (Cô ta cứ đến muộn mãi.)*

## II. Expressing liking & disliking (Diễn đạt sự yêu thích / không yêu thích)

	Liking	Disliking
<b>Adjectives</b>	be fond of be keen on be interested in be into be addicted to be fascinated by be crazy about be mad about	be disgusted with
<b>Nouns</b>	big fan of passion for	hate for hatred for
<b>Verbs</b>	adore enjoy fancy like (V <sub>ing</sub> / to V) love (V <sub>ing</sub> / to V) prefer (V <sub>ing</sub> / to V) * prefer V <sub>ing</sub> to V <sub>ing</sub>	detest dislike hate (V <sub>ing</sub> / to V)

## U2: HEALTHY LIVING

### A. Grammar - Simple sentences (Câu đơn)

Câu đơn là câu chỉ chứa một mệnh đề, hay cụ thể hơn là một mệnh đề độc lập, có chủ ngữ (subject) và vị ngữ (predicate).

#### PREDICATE

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT

**Chúng ta có thể gặp các kiểu câu đơn sau**

- Câu đơn gồm một chủ ngữ và một động từ (S V).

**Eg 1:** The price rises.

S V

**Eg 2:** Jessica ate dinner.

S V O

**Eg 3:** Jessie ate a very large dinner at Sushi restaurant.

A B C D

**Eg 4:** She lives in a house on the top of the mountain.

S V A

### B. Pronunciation of /f/ and /v/

/f/: floor, life, enough, phonetics, Stephen

/v/: knives, leaves, arrive, of

### U3: COMMUNITY SERVICES

#### THE PAST SIMPLE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

##### 1. Forms (Cấu trúc)

	Động từ thường	Động từ to be
<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	* S + V <sub>ed</sub> /P <sub>I</sub> <b>E.g:</b> <i>She went shopping yesterday.</i>	* S + was/were + danh từ/ tính từ/ giới từ <b>E.g:</b> <i>You were honest with me.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	* S + didn't + V <b>E.g:</b> <i>I didn't come to school last week.</i>	* S + was/were + not + danh từ/ tính từ/ giới từ. <b>E.g:</b> <i>She wasn't at home yesterday.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi nghi vấn</b>	* Did + S + V? (+) Yes, S + did. (-) No, S + didn't. <b>E.g:</b> - Did you do the housework? - Yes, I did.	* Was/ Were + A + danh từ/ tính từ/ giới từ? (+) Yes, s + was/were. (-) No, s + was/were + not. <b>E.g:</b> - Was she in Tom's house yesterday? - No, she wasn't.

##### 2. Use (Cách dùng)

* Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt ở một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.	<b>E.g:</b> <i>I went to the zoo yesterday.</i>
* Diễn tả một chuỗi hành động xảy ra liên tục trong quá khứ.	<b>E.g:</b> <i>She went home, took a shower and cooked for dinner.</i>
* Diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ (đã từng làm, bây giờ không làm nữa).	<b>E.g:</b> <i>I used to play guitar.</i>

##### 3. Add "ed" to the verbs (Quy tắc thêm đuôi ed vào sau động từ')

* Từ kết thúc bằng đuôi <b>e/ee</b> → thêm <b>d</b>	<b>E.g:</b> <i>smile -&gt; smiled</i>
* Động từ tận cùng là nguyên âm ( <b>u, e, o, a, i</b> ) + <b>y</b> → thêm <b>ed</b>	<b>E.g:</b> <i>stay -&gt; stayed</i>
* Động từ kết thúc bằng <b>phụ âm + y</b> → đổi <b>y</b> thành <b>ied</b>	<b>E.g:</b> <i>try tried</i>
* Động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng <b>phụ âm + nguyên âm + phụ âm</b> (trừ <b>h, w, x, y, z</b> ) → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối + <b>ed</b>	<b>E.g:</b> <i>travel -&gt; travelled</i>
* Động từ có nhiều hơn 1 âm tiết, âm tiết cuối cùng kết thúc bằng <b>phụ âm + nguyên âm + phụ âm</b> và là âm tiết <b>nhận trọng âm</b> → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối + <b>ed</b>	<b>E.g:</b> <i>prefer preferred</i>
* Các trường hợp còn lại + <b>ed</b>	<b>E.g:</b> <i>listen -&gt; listened</i>

##### 4. Spelling rules (Quy tắc phát âm đuôi ed)

<b>Phát âm là /t/</b>	* động từ có tận cùng là các âm /tʃ/, /s/, /k/, /f/, /p/, /θ/, /ʃ/	<b>E.g:</b> kissed /kɪst/, fixed /fɪkst/, coughed /kɒft/, watched /wɒtʃt/, ...
<b>Phát âm là /ɪd/</b>	* Từ có tận cùng là các âm /t/ hay /d/ * động từ <b>được sử dụng như tính từ</b> , bất kể phụ âm kết thúc được phát âm như thế nào	<b>E.g:</b> decided /dɪ'saɪdɪd/, wanted /wɒntɪd/, added /ædɪd/, ... <b>E.g.</b> naked /'neɪkɪd/, aged /'eɪdʒɪd/, beloved /bɪ'ləvɪd/, ...
<b>Phát âm là /d/</b>	* Các trường hợp còn lại	<b>E.g:</b> used /ju:zɪd/, played /pleɪd/, listened /'lɪsɪnd/, ...

##### 5. Time expressions (Dấu hiệu trạng ngữ thời gian)

- Yesterday: hôm qua
- Last + thời gian (last week, last month, last Monday)
- Thời gian + ago (two days ago)
- In + năm quá khứ (in 1999)
- In the past (trong quá khứ)
- When + S + V<sub>ed</sub>/P<sub>I</sub>

## U4: MUSIC AND ARTS

### PRONUNCIATION

<b>Phụ âm /f/</b>	<b>c</b> (special), <b>s</b> (ensure), <b>t</b> (nation), <b>ch</b> (machine), <b>sh</b> (shop)
<b>Phụ âm /z/</b>	<b>g</b> (mirage), <b>s</b> (pleasure), <b>t</b> (equation)

### GRAMMAR

#### ✳ Comparisons (So sánh)

#### ✳ Comparison with “AS ... AS” (So sánh bằng)

<b>Adjective (Tính từ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>S + be + as adj as + [O / S + aux]</b> (Phủ định có thể dùng so...as)</li> </ul>
<b>Adverb (Trạng từ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>S + V + as adv as + [O / S + aux]</b> (Phủ định có thể dùng so...as)</li> </ul>
<b>Quantity (Số lượng)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Số lượng <u>nhiều</u> với danh từ <u>đếm được số nhiều</u> <b>S + V + as + MANY + N<sub>s</sub> + as + [O / S + aux]</b></li> <li>• Số lượng <u>nhiều</u> với danh từ <u>không đếm được</u> <b>S + V + as + MUCH + N<sub>kdd</sub> + as + [O / S + aux]</b></li> <li>• Số lượng <u>ít</u> với danh từ <u>đếm được số nhiều</u> <b>S + V + as + FEW + N<sub>s</sub> + as + [O / S + aux]</b></li> <li>• Số lượng <u>ít</u> với danh từ <u>không đếm được</u> <b>S + V + as + LITTLE + N<sub>kdd</sub> + as + [O / S + aux]</b></li> </ul>
<b>Multiple Numbers (Bội số)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muốn hình thành so sánh chứa bội số, ta thêm bội số vào trước cụm "AS...AS"</li> <li>• Một số bội số hay gặp: half (một nửa), twice (gấp đôi), three times (gấp ba) ... <b>S + V + (half, twice...) + as + many/ much + (N) + as + 0</b></li> </ul>

#### Examples:

- ✓ Jane is as beautiful as her sister.
- ✓ Bill didn't run so quickly as Ben did.
- ✓ I have as many friends as John.
- ✓ I don't have as much experience as Lan.
- ✓ This pen costs twice as much as this book.

#### ✳ Comparison with “The same as”

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>S + V + the same + N + as + O / pronoun</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b> ✓ <i>Linh has the same hair as mine.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>N<sub>1</sub> + be + the same as + N<sub>2</sub> / pronoun</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b> ✓ <i>Linh's hair is the same as mine.</i></p>
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#### ✳ Like / Similar to / Different from

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>N<sub>1</sub> + be + similar to + N<sub>2</sub> / pronoun: giống như/ giống với</b></li> <li>• <b>S + V + O + like + O: giống như/ giống với</b></li> </ul> <p>Like = similar to / the same as: mang hàm nghĩa là "giống như" (thường diễn đạt ngoại hình hay thói quen), và thường đi với các động từ chỉ cảm giác (look, sound, feel, taste, seem ...)</p> <p><b>Example:</b> ✓ <i>His shirt is similar to mine.</i> ✓ <i>She looks like her father.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>N<sub>1</sub> + be + different from + N<sub>2</sub> / pronoun: khác với</b></li> <li>• <b>S + V + (a) different + N + from + O: ... cái gì khác với ...</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p>
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- ✓ My dress is different from yours.
- ✓ I have a different dress from you.

## U5: FOOD AND DRINK

### PRONUNCIATION

Nguyên âm ngắn /ɒ/	o (dog)
Nguyên âm dài /ɔ:/	a (tall), o (born), au (fault), aw (law), oa (board)

### GRAMMAR

#### ✱ Some, a lot of, lots of

Some	- Dùng trong câu khẳng định	<i>E.g: I have some friends.</i>
	- Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được	<i>E.g: I have bought some apples.</i>
	- Some cũng được dùng trong câu hỏi	<i>E.g: Would you like some cake?</i>
A lot of	- Đứng trước danh từ đếm được và không đếm được	<i>E.g: I went to a lot of concerts.</i>
Lots of	- Dùng trước danh từ đếm được và không đếm được	<i>E.g: We spent lots of money.</i>

## U6: A VISIT TO SCHOOL

### . PRONUNCIATION

Phụ âm/tʃ/	c (cello), t (century), ch (cheap)
Phụ âm/dʒ/	d (soldier), ge (cage), g (gin), j (jug)

### C. GRAMMAR

#### ✱ Prepositions (Giới từ)

- Giới từ là một từ hoặc cụm từ được sử dụng trước danh từ/ đại từ để chỉ nơi chốn, vị trí, thời gian, cách thức.
- Giới từ đứng sau TO BE, trước DANH TỪ; sau ĐỘNG TỪ hoặc sau TÍNH TỪ.

#### ① Prepositions of time (Giới từ chỉ thời gian)

- at (lúc, vào lúc) + thời gian trong ngày và vào những ngày lễ	<i>E.g: at 5 o'clock, at 11:45, at midnight, at Christmas</i>	Không dùng các giới từ <b>in, on, at</b> trước <b>every, last, next, this, tomorrow, yesterday...</b>
- on (vào) + ngày, ngày tháng, ngày tháng năm và các ngày cụ thể	<i>E.g: on Wednesday, on April 15<sup>th</sup>, on 20 July 1992, on Christmas day, on Friday morning, on my birthday</i>	
- in (trong, vào) + tháng năm mùa thế kỷ và các buổi trong ngày (ngoại trừ <b>at night</b> )	<i>E.g: in 1998, in September, in March 1999, in the winter, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century</i>	
- after (sau, sau khi)	<i>E.g: after lunch</i>	
- before (trước, trước khi)	<i>E.g: the day before yesterday</i>	
- between (giữa hai khoảng thời gian)	<i>E.g: between Monday and Friday</i>	
- for (trong khoảng thời gian)	<i>E.g: for 20 minutes</i>	
- since (từ, từ khi)	<i>E.g: since 1982</i>	
- till/ until (đến, cho đến khi)	<i>E.g: He slept from 8 a.m till/ until 3 p.m.</i>	
- up to (đến, cho đến)	<i>E.g: Up to now, she's been quiet.</i>	

#### ② Prepositions of place (Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn)

- Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn là những từ thường đi kèm với những danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, địa điểm, vị trí để miêu tả hoặc xác định vị trí của chủ ngữ trong các hoàn cảnh cụ thể.

- In (trong, ở) + Không gian khái quát	In + vũ trụ, thành phố, thị trấn, quốc gia	<i>E.g: in space; in Ha Noi</i>
	In + khoảng không gian	<i>E.g: in a row; in the room</i>
	In + phương hướng	<i>E.g: in the South/ East/ West/North</i>
	In + ô tô	<i>E.g: in a car; in a taxi</i>
- On (trên) + Không gian cụ thể	On + vị trí trên bề mặt, vị trí	<i>E.g: on the chair, on the left, on the table</i>

	On + tên đường phố, tầng	<i>E.g: on Nguyen Trai Street; on the second floor</i>
	On + phương tiện đi lại (trừ car, taxi, helicopter)	<i>E.g: on the bus</i>
<b>- At (tại) + Địa điểm cụ thể</b>	At + địa chỉ cụ thể	<i>E.g: at 128 Luong The Vinh Street</i>
	At + nơi làm việc/ học tập/ email	<i>E.g: at school</i>
<b>- In front of (phía trước)</b>	<i>E.g: I am standing in front of his school.</i>	
<b>- Behind (phía sau)</b>	<i>E.g: The cat is behind the ball.</i>	
<b>- Between (ở giữa)</b>	<i>E.g: She is standing between Jenny and Kevin.</i>	
<b>- Next to/ beside (bên cạnh)</b>	<i>E.g: Guards stand next to the entrance of the bank.</i>	
<b>- Above/ over (ở trên, cao hơn)</b>	<i>E.g: This mountain is 500m above sea level.</i>	
<b>- Under/ below (ở dưới, thấp hơn)</b>	<i>E.g: Your cat is under the chair.</i>	

## EXERCISE

### A. PHONETICS

#### I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- |                            |                       |                         |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. b <u>ir</u> d        | B. g <u>ir</u> l      | C. f <u>ir</u> st       | D. s <u>is</u> ter    |
| 2. A. n <u>ur</u> se       | B. p <u>ic</u> ture   | C. s <u>ur</u> f        | D. r <u>e</u> turn    |
| 3. A. head <u>a</u> che    | B. a <u>rch</u> itect | C. <u>ch</u> emical     | D. <u>ch</u> ildren   |
| 4. A. aerob <u>i</u> cs    | B. <u>cal</u> ories   | C. <u>cy</u> cling      | D. d <u>o</u> ctor    |
| 5. A. t <u>u</u> tor       | B. volun <u>t</u> eer | C. compu <u>t</u> er    | D. commu <u>n</u> ity |
| 6. A. <u>ch</u> arity      | B. <u>ch</u> emistry  | C. <u>ch</u> emical     | D. me <u>ch</u> anic  |
| 7. A. discus <u>s</u> ion  | B. dec <u>is</u> ion  | C. treas <u>u</u> re    | D. v <u>i</u> sion    |
| 8. A. s <u>a</u> xophone   | B. m <u>u</u> sic     | C. s <u>o</u>           | D. expens <u>i</u> ve |
| 9. A. simil <u>a</u> rity  | B. tal <u>e</u> nt    | C. h <u>a</u> ppy       | D. h <u>a</u> rd      |
| 10. A. fl <u>o</u> ur      | B. fl <u>o</u> wer    | C. c <u>o</u> w         | D. p <u>o</u> rk      |
| 11. A. tab <u>l</u> et     | B. <u>e</u> mperor    | C. r <u>e</u> cognition | D. t <u>e</u> mple    |
| 12. A. vers <u>i</u> on    | B. pleas <u>u</u> re  | C. <u>u</u> sual        | D. d <u>e</u> sign    |
| 13. A. clos <u>u</u> re    | B. s <u>u</u> re      | C. pleas <u>u</u> re    | D. leis <u>u</u> re   |
| 14. A. o <u>c</u> ean      | B. conc <u>er</u> t   | C. musici <u>a</u> n    | D. offici <u>a</u> l  |
| 15. A. m <u>o</u> rning    | B. w <u>h</u> at      | C. pr <u>o</u> blem     | D. yogu <u>r</u> t    |
| 16. A. t <u>a</u> lk       | B. s <u>a</u> lt      | C. l <u>a</u> w         | D. h <u>o</u> t       |
| 17. A. p <u>o</u> rk       | B. fl <u>o</u> wer    | C. c <u>o</u> w         | D. fl <u>o</u> ur     |
| 18. A. nood <u>l</u> e     | B. foo <u>d</u>       | C. s <u>o</u> on        | D. coo <u>k</u>       |
| 19. A. collect <u>i</u> on | B. tradit <u>i</u> on | C. exhibiti <u>o</u> n  | D. questi <u>o</u> n  |
| 20. A. the <u>a</u> ter    | B. healt <u>h</u>     | C. bath <u>u</u>        | D. fath <u>e</u> r    |
| 21. A. storag <u>e</u>     | B. advantag <u>e</u>  | C. messag <u>e</u>      | D. garag <u>e</u>     |
| 22. A. featur <u>e</u>     | B. chap <u>ter</u>    | C. literat <u>u</u> re  | D. cultur <u>e</u>    |
| 23. A. languag <u>e</u>    | B. passag <u>e</u>    | C. dang <u>e</u> r      | D. ang <u>r</u> y     |
| 24. A. dedicat <u>e</u>    | B. graduat <u>e</u>   | C. gradu <u>a</u> l     | D. soldi <u>e</u> r   |
| 25. A. donat <u>e</u> d    | B. provid <u>e</u> d  | C. tutor <u>e</u> d     | D. collect <u>e</u> d |

#### II. Circle the word that differs from the others in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- |                   |                  |               |              |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. adventure   | B. advertisement | C. buffalo    | D. detective |
| 2. A. cavity      | B. unhealthy     | C. personal   | D. shower    |
| 3. A. music       | B. science       | C. teacher    | D. contain   |
| 4. A. paddle      | B. invent        | C. display    | D. cartoon   |
| 5. A. information | B. direction     | C. activity   | D. potato    |
| 6. A. surprise    | B. sugar         | C. profession | D. success   |
| 7. A. advance     | B. around        | C. industry   | D. imperial  |

- |                    |              |               |              |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 8. A. natural      | B. national  | C. literature | D. agreement |
| 9. A. charming     | B. champagne | C. children   | D. charity   |
| 10. A. recognition | B. temple    | C. tablet     | D. emperor   |

## B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

### I. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. Jim thinks arranging flowers is more boring than ..... stamps.  
A. buying                      B. collecting                      C. swimming                      D. writing
2. What does your mother often do ..... her free time?  
A. for                      B. at                      C. in                      D. on
3. She hates doing the gardening because she thinks it is .....  
A. tired                      B. tiredness                      C. tiring                      D. tiredly
4. Mum, I lost my shoes yesterday. – Don't worry. I ..... you the new ones tomorrow.  
A. will buy                      B. buy                      C. buys                      D. buying
5. I see a ..... doing the gardening over there.  
A. collector                      B. reporter                      C. gardener                      D. teacher
6. Eating ..... drinking healthy things will keep you fit.  
A. or                      B. although                      C. but                      D. and
7. He will take part in an event. In this event, he will run, jump..... swim.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. though                      D. or
8. Don't drink too much milk,..... you will gain your weight.  
A. so                      B. or                      C. and                      D. but
9. The doctor advised him to play more sports and ..... computer games.  
A. more                      B. little                      C. less                      D. least
10. Your eyes will feel dry if you watch TV ..... read comic books a lot.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. though                      D. so
11. They like ..... photos because they take photos in anywhere they have come.  
A. taking                      B. take                      C. took                      D. taken
13. We should help street children because they have bad .....  
A. living conditions                      B. lifestyle                      C. earnings                      D. live
14. My friends and I sometimes ..... blood to cure patients in hospitals.  
A. bring                      B. donate                      C. take                      D. make
15. We ought to ..... the volunteer activities because we can help a lot of poor people.  
A. make                      B. take in                      C. participate in                      D. bring
16. Her hobbies are.....photos and making pottery.  
A. making                      B. taking                      C. doing                      D. drawing
17. A.....is the person who is so funny and makes people laugh happily.  
A. writer                      B. singer                      C. comedian                      D. artist
18. The play will start at the.....time as yesterday.  
A. same                      B. too                      C. either                      D. like
20. He has written so many pieces of music. He is a well-known.....  
A. songwriter                      B. poet                      C. comedian                      D. musician
21. Is there any salt.....in the jar?  
A. leave                      B. to leave                      C. left                      D. leaving
22. To make cakes you need some....., sugar and eggs as well.  
A. flowers                      B. flour                      C. beer                      D. wine
25. My mother taught me..... this food when I was ten.  
A. how cook                      B. how cooking                      C. how to cook                      D. to cooking
30. It's a great idea to take some medicines ..... you have a fever now.  
A. so                      B. because                      C. but                      D. and

### II. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

musician	singer	actress	composer	comedian	artist	pianist	poet
----------	--------	---------	----------	----------	--------	---------	------

1. Truyen Kieu is written by the great \_\_\_\_\_ Nguyen Du.

- Celine Dion is a Canadian \_\_\_\_\_. She sang the song "My heart will go on".
- Mozart was an Austrian classical \_\_\_\_\_. He wrote over 600 pieces of music.
- Every joke the \_\_\_\_\_ made was greeted with gales of laughter.
- Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_ Dang Thai Son studied piano in Moscow.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is playing some sad tune on his saxophone.
- This young \_\_\_\_\_ is currently exhibiting his work at the gallery.
- American \_\_\_\_\_ Selena Gomez starred in the film Another Cinderella Story.

### III. Complete the sentences with the correct tense or form of the verbs in the box.

play	draw	compose	paint
take	perform	exhibit	sing

- Mozart \_\_\_\_\_ his first piece of music when he was five years old.
- She usually \_\_\_\_\_ in watercolor.
- We all \_\_\_\_\_ 'Happy Birthday' to her.
- Most pupils learn \_\_\_\_\_ a musical instrument.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ many of his works at our gallery last year.
- Rosie \_\_\_\_\_ an elephant and coloured it.
- My brother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ photos of the nature and landscape.
- The band \_\_\_\_\_ live at the Central Park tomorrow.

### IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs PLAY, GO, DO, COLLECT.

- He \_\_\_\_\_ tennis with his father every Sunday.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ camping in Dam Sen Park next Saturday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ coins some day in the future?
- Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ a jigsaw puzzle with me?
- I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ cycling at the weekend.
- My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ karate when he was young.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball on the beach at the moment.
- When I'm waiting for the train, I usually \_\_\_\_\_ crosswords.
- She dislikes \_\_\_\_\_ chess because she finds it boring.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ books when I was ten years old.

### V. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable preposition.

Prepositions of time	Prepositions of place, direction, instrument
1. It rains a lot _____ summer.	1. Can we meet _____ the cinema?
2. They will be here _____ five minutes.	2. They went to the museum _____ a bus.
3. Students don't go to school _____ Sundays.	3. There is a new café _____ the end of the street.
4. Barbara was born _____ 2002.	4. What is there _____ TV tonight, mum?
5. Children's Day is _____ June 1st.	5. Ryan arrived _____ London at 9 p.m yesterday.
6. My mother leaves for work _____ 7 o'clock the morning.	6. Go straight ahead! You will see the gas station _____ the right.
7. Will she come _____ Friday evening?	7. Did your family fly _____ Canada last week?
8. Don't call me _____ noon.	8. Joyce is _____ home because she's sick.
9. Is Alan busy _____ the moment?	9. I like swimming _____ the sea.
10. Teenagers shouldn't go out _____ night.	10. We moved _____ Hanoi in 2010.

### VI. Choose the correct option for each of the following sentences.

- What is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year in Vietnam? (cold, colder, coldest)
- Hawaii is \_\_\_\_\_ from Hong Kong than Japan. (far, farther, farthest)
- Mozart is as \_\_\_\_\_ as Beethoven. (well-known, more well-known, most well-known)
- Which is \_\_\_\_\_, Maths or Literature? (challenging, more challenging, most challenging)



5. Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ person in your group? (artistic, more artistic, most artistic)
6. Their house is twice as \_\_\_\_\_ as ours. (enormous, more enormous, the most enormous)
7. Susan is much \_\_\_\_\_ with children than her sister is. (impatient, more impatient, most impatient)
8. Ann does not swim so \_\_\_\_\_ as her coach claims. (fast, faster, more fastly)

### VII. Circle the correct answer.

1. She bought a *loaf* / *bowl* / *bar* of bread so we can make sandwiches.
2. We've already eaten a *tube* / *packet* / *slice* of biscuits!
3. Would you like a *bowl* / *piece* / *glass* of lemonade?
4. There is a *piece* / *carton* / *kilo* of milk in the fridge.
5. Could you cut me a smaller *slice* / *spoon* / *bunch* of ham?
6. You can have a *loaf* / *piece* / *pot* of cake after you've eaten your vegetables!
7. See round the grocer's for a *bottle* / *tin* / *tube* of sardines.
8. She ate a *glass* / *slice* / *bowl* of noodles yesterday morning.
9. Anna always eats a *slice* / *bar* / *loaf* of chocolate on her way to school.
10. He got a *can* / *piece* / *carton* of Coke from the fridge because he was thirsty.

### VIII. Fill in the blanks with *a*, *an*, *some* or *any*.

1. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes?
2. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ bread, and \_\_\_\_\_ piece of cheese, please.
3. For breakfast, I have \_\_\_\_\_ ham sandwich and \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice.
4. Here are \_\_\_\_\_ cereals, but there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
5. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ beer or would you prefer \_\_\_\_\_ bottle of Coke?
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ rice left? ~ I'm afraid there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ rice left, but you can have \_\_\_\_\_ noodles instead.
7. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ bananas, but there is \_\_\_\_\_ apple and \_\_\_\_\_ grapes.
8. I want \_\_\_\_\_ jam and \_\_\_\_\_ butter for my toast.
9. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ sausages and \_\_\_\_\_ omelette with fries on the side, please?
10. My father always has \_\_\_\_\_ biscuit and \_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea at bedtime.

### XI. Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

Lucy: How about making (1) *a* / *an* apple pie?

Alan: Great idea! Have we got (2) *some* / *any* apples?

Lucy: Yes, there are (3) *some* / *any* in the bowl. (4) *How much* / *How many* do we need?

Alan: A lot, about a (5) *kilo* / *litre*.

Lucy: We haven't got enough. We can buy (6) *some* / *any* in the corner shop.

Alan: And we need (7) *some* / *any* flour, too. Look at the recipe. (8) *How much* / *many* flour do we need?

Lucy: About half a pound.

Alan: And (9) *how much* / *how many* eggs do we need?

Sue: Four. And we also need (10) *some* / *any* butter and (11) *some* / *any* sugar. Oh, we haven't got (12) *some* / *any* butter.

Andy: We can buy (13) *a* / *some* bar of butter in the shop, too.

### X. Complete the sentences with *HOW MUCH* or *HOW MANY*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ grams of sugar per day should we consume?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ bread do we need?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ coffee do you drink in a day?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ steaks do you want?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ meat do we need for the barbecue tonight?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of orange juice have you had today?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers did he eat?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ cream would you like in your coffee?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes are there in the basket?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ rice can I put in the soup?

## XI. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. *Avatar* is probably the \_\_\_\_\_ film I've ever seen! (**bad**)
2. A dancer must throw her heart and soul into every \_\_\_\_\_. (**perform**)
3. I think *Men in Black 1* was as \_\_\_\_\_ as *Men in Black 3*. (excite)
4. Although John and Andrew look exactly alike, they act quite \_\_\_\_\_. (**different**)
5. Dong Ho paintings are made with \_\_\_\_\_ colors. (**nature**)
6. His friends are all \_\_\_\_\_ - they're painters, musicians, and writers. (**art**)
7. He later became a famous jazz \_\_\_\_\_ playing saxophone. (**music**)
8. Rossie has a large \_\_\_\_\_ of dolls. (**collect**)
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who enjoys watching birds. (**birdwatch**)
10. My sister's hobby is \_\_\_\_\_. She took a lot of nice photos. (**photo**)

## XII. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. There are any oranges on the table in the kitchen, so I need to go to the supermarket.
2. How much is one kilo of rice cost?
3. There are some apples but there isn't any bananas.
4. The author of this play is the same like that play.
5. My husband likes mangoes, and my brother is, too.
6. She should watch more television because it will harm your eyes.
7. Her hobbies are different to mine.
8. They builded this bridge 2 years ago. It is still very nice.

## C. READING

### I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C. or D to fill each blank in the following passage.

I have a very interesting and (1)\_\_\_\_\_ hobby. I make short video clips with my digital camera. It was my birthday present from my parents last year. Since then, I have (2)\_\_\_\_\_ three short films. It's great fun! I started asking my friends and relatives to take (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in the films. I have tried to write the story for my video clips. When I have finished the script, I make copies for the "actors". Each scene is small and they can look at the words just (4)\_\_\_\_\_ we start filming. We film at the weekend in my neighborhood, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ no one has to travel far. When the video clip is finished, I invite all the "actors" and we watch the film at my house.

- |                 |            |             |             |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. enjoyable | B. enjoyed | C. enjoying | D. enjoy    |
| 2. A. done      | B. made    | C. played   | D. watched  |
| 3. A. scene     | B. role    | C. part     | D. film     |
| 4. A. until     | B. after   | C. only     | D. before   |
| 5. A. so        | B. because | C. but      | D. although |

### II. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.

Do you want to be fitter and healthier? Would you like to look younger? Do you want to feel (1)\_\_\_\_\_ relaxed? Then try a few days at a health farm. Health farms are becoming (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of the most popular places (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a short break. I went to Henley Manor for a weekend. It's (4)\_\_\_\_\_ largest health farm in the country but it isn't the most expensive. After two days of exercise and massage I (5)\_\_\_\_\_ ten times better. But the best thing for me was the food. It was all very healthy of (6)\_\_\_\_\_, but it was expensive too!

If you're looking for something a (7)\_\_\_\_\_ cheaper, try a winter break. Winter is the darkest and the coldest (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of the year, and it can also be the (9)\_\_\_\_\_ time for your body. We all eat too (10)\_\_\_\_\_ and we don't take enough exercise. A lot of health farms offer lower prices from Monday to Friday from November to March.

- |              |           |             |            |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. like   | B. more   | C. less     | D. similar |
| 2. A. once   | B. first  | C. one      | D. none    |
| 3. A. with   | B. of     | C. to       | D. for     |
| 4. A. the    | B. an     | C. a        | D. x       |
| 5. A. feel   | B. felt   | C. fell     | D. fall    |
| 6. A. all    | B. out    | C. course   | D. them    |
| 7. A. little | B. few    | C. a little | D. a few   |
| 8. A. period | B. moment | C. time     | D. part    |
| 9. A. worst  | B. good   | C. best     | D. great   |

10. A. many                      B. a lot                      C. lot of                      D. much

### III. Read the passage and answer the questions.

#### KEEPING OUR TEETH HEALTHY

It's very important to have healthy teeth. Good teeth help us chew our food. They also help us look nice. How does a tooth go bad? The decay begins in a little crack in the enamel covering of the tooth. This happens after germs and bit of food have collected there. Then the decay slowly spreads inside to the tooth. Eventually, poison goes into the blood, and we may feel quite ill.

How can we keep our teeth healthy? First, we ought to visit the dentist twice a year. He can fill the small holes in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. He can examine our teeth to check that they are growing in the right way.

Secondly, we should brush our teeth with a toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste at least twice a day—once after the breakfast and once before we go to bed. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth after a meal.

Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body: milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables, and fresh fruits. Chocolates, sweets, biscuits and cakes are bad, especially when we eat them between meals. They are harmful because they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

1. Good teeth help us ..... our food.  
 A. be nice                                      B. have good eyesight  
 C. chew                                        D. be important
2. When food and germs collect in a small crack, our teeth .....  
 A. become hard                              B. send poison into the blood  
 C. begin to decay                              D. make us feel quite ill
3. A lot of people visit the dentist only when .....  
 A. their teeth grow properly              B. they have holes in their teeth  
 C. they have toothache                    D. they have brush their teeth
4. We ought to clean our teeth .....  
 A. After breakfast                            B. before breakfast  
 C. before bedtime                           D. Both B & C
5. We shouldn't eat a lot of .....  
 A. red rice                      B. fresh fruit                      C. fish                      D. chocolate

### IV. Read the passage and circle T (true) or F (false).

Community service is very important in social life. As you know, our social life has both the rich and the poor people. So it is necessary for us to take part in volunteer activities to help poor people and elderly people. We can help them in various ways. Firstly, it is easy for us to collect old clothes which we don't need. Besides, we can join volunteer activities to raise funds for the poor and the homeless in our country. Finally, we can spend time talking with older people, sharing with poor children. Through these activities, we can develop our leadership skill by organizing fund raising, providing food as well.

1. Community service is not necessary in our life.                      T/ F
2. We take part in volunteer activities to help rich people              T/ F
3. We don't need to collect old clothes for the poor.                      T/ F
4. We shouldn't talk with older people.                      T/ F
5. Community service can develop our leadership skill.              T/ F

### D. WRITING

#### I. Write sentences, using the cues given.

1. I/ enjoy/ play / sports/ because/ it/ good/ health  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. your children/ go/ camp/ every summer holiday?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. I/ think/ photography/ can/ expensive hobby  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. my cousin/ give/ me/ book/ gift/ next birthday  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. he/ find/ mountain climbing/ dangerous/ so/ he/ not take/ it  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Rewrite each of the following sentences using *different from/ the same as or like*.**

1. Their results and our results are different. (FROM)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The price of the scarf and the price of the gloves are the same. (LIKE)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. This house and your last house are different. (FROM)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The child's height and the height of the table are the same. (AS)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Jane and her sister are very different. (SAME)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. This cake and that cake taste the same. (AS)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Food in San Francisco and food in New Orleans are different. (LIKE)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. His shoes and my shoes are not the same. (DIFFERENT)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.**

1. What is your hobby?  
→ What hobby \_\_\_\_\_
2. It's a good idea to do exercise regularly.  
→ You should \_\_\_\_\_
3. His hobby is collecting toy cars.  
→ He collects \_\_\_\_\_
4. It isn't necessary to finish the work today.  
→ You don't \_\_\_\_\_
5. We suggested people recycle glass, cans and paper.  
→ We encouraged \_\_\_\_\_
6. It took me three hours to make this pottery jug.  
→ I spent \_\_\_\_\_
7. My father is interested in gardening at the weekend.  
→ My father enjoys \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why don't we go swimming this afternoon?  
→ How about \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one. Use the word in brackets.**

1. This show is the same as the show we saw last week. (different)  
→ This show \_\_\_\_\_
2. She is the quickest runner at all. (quick)  
→ No other runner \_\_\_\_\_
3. She hasn't made as many mistakes as last time. (fewer)  
→ She \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Eiffel Tower is as high as an 81-storey building. (same)  
→ The Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_
5. This painting isn't so expensive as my favourite painting. (than)  
→ My favourite painting \_\_\_\_\_
6. My English is better than my French. (as)  
→ My French \_\_\_\_\_

**E. SIGNS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Question 1:** What does the sign suggest?



- A. Smoking is allowed anywhere you like without restrictions.
- B. Smoking is not permitted in this area.
- C. Only certain types of smoking are allowed in this area.
- D. Smoking is only permitted in special rooms designed for it.

**Question 2: What does the sign suggest?**

- A. Loud music can be played at any time during the night.
- B. Only classical music is permitted to be loud after 9 PM.
- C. You are allowed to play loud music only before 9 PM.
- D. Make sure to keep the music quiet after 9 PM.



**Question 3: What does the sign mean?**



- A. Camping is allowed here and you may pitch a tent and stay overnight.
- B. Camping is not allowed here, but you can pay to rent a campsite.
- C. Certain areas in this area are designated for camping, but not this area.
- D. Do not set up tents or stay overnight in this area; camping is not allowed.

**Question 4: What does this sign indicate?**



- A. You are allowed to litter anywhere.
- B. You cannot litter anywhere, put it in the trash.
- C. You can only throw trash in the trash.
- D. If you can't put trash in the bin, leave it where you want.

**Question 5: Look at the signs. Choose the best answer for the question.**



- A. There aren't any numbers on the seats.
- B. You have to choose your seat when you buy tickets.
- C. The tickets don't show bus numbers.
- D. You may sit where you like.

**Question 6: What does the notice say?**

**Please fasten your seatbelt during the entire journey.**

- A. Stay seated at all times.
- B. Use your seatbelt for the entire trip.
- C. Stand up only when necessary.
- D. Do not remove your seatbelt after the journey starts

**Question 7: What does the notice say?**

**Do not use your mobile phone while driving to avoid accidents.**

- A. Use your mobile phone only for navigation while driving.
- B. Avoid using your mobile phone while driving.
- C. Use a hands-free device for phone calls while driving.
- D. Turn off your mobile phone during long drives.

**Question 8: What does the notice say?**

**Do not run red lights. This can lead to serious accidents.**

- A. Wait for the green light before proceeding.
- B. Speed up to pass the intersection before the light changes.
- C. Proceed with caution even if the light is red.
- D. Stop immediately at yellow lights.

## SAMPLE TEST 1

### I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

- |                         |                        |                        |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. music <u>i</u> an | B. exhibi <u>t</u> ion | C. paintbru <u>s</u> h | D. televi <u>s</u> ion |
| 2. A. stati <u>n</u>    | B. occasi <u>o</u> n   | C. anci <u>e</u> nt    | D. fashi <u>o</u> n    |
| 3. A. anx <u>i</u> ous  | B. leis <u>u</u> re    | C. usu <u>a</u> lly    | D. pleas <u>u</u> re   |

Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

- |                |            |           |            |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 4. A. homeless | B. healthy | C. active | D. disease |
| 5. A. water    | B. donate  | C. tutor  | D. hobby   |

### VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

4. The local \_\_\_\_\_ has a great collection of painting by local artist.  
A. theatre                      B. art gallery                      C. cinema                      D. concert
5. *Dan Bau* is a unique \_\_\_\_\_ instrument of Vietnamese people.  
A. musicals                      B. musician                      C. music                      D. musical
6. The children really enjoy going to the \_\_\_\_\_ because they can listen to their idols singing and dancing.  
A. concert                      B. audience                      C. actors                      D. stars
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is not very popular in Vietnam because its equipment's are rather expensive.  
A. Photographer                      B. Photographing                      C. Photography                      D. Photographor
8. It is so noisy in here. I cannot concentrate. Can you turn the music \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. up                      B. on                      C. in                      D. down

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences

9. Going to the zoo is an exciting experience. You have a chance to look at a lot animals.  
A. very boring                      B. very interesting                      C. very uncommon                      D. very cheap

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

10. Photography is not very popular among students in Vietnam.  
A. common                      B. uncommon                      C. exciting                      D. interesting

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

11. Some people think that paste is \_\_\_\_\_ as healthy as chips.  
A. no                      B. isn't                      C. not                      D. so
12. Our school uniform is \_\_\_\_\_ as yours. Both are black and white.  
A. different                      B. the same                      C. as black                      D. more beautiful
13. Tom and his wife are doctors and their son \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor too.  
A. are                      B. so                      C. too                      D. neither

Choose the underlined part that need correcting in each sentence below.

14. When I was small, I can't swim and now I can't either.  
                    A                      B                      C                      D
15. Lan is different to Lien in that she is taller and more well-built.  
                    A                      B                      C                      D

### IV. READING

Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to fill each blank in the following passage.

Hobbies are activities for entertainment. Hobby can cost you almost nothing.

Music is the most popular. For example, many people play the guitar for (16) \_\_\_\_\_ in their free time. Sports provide other (17) \_\_\_\_\_ hobbies. Cycling, running, tennis, table-tennis are the sports that millions of people play during their free time.

Some people's coin collections are wonderful. There are still hundreds of (18) \_\_\_\_\_ collections, such as bottle collections, seashell collections, butterfly collections, and so on.

For some people, a hobby is a favourite (19) \_\_\_\_\_, like chess. In chess, we need two or more people (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |           |              |              |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. fun     | B. funny  | C. funnies   | D. funniest  |
| 17. A. strange | B. normal | C. favourite | D. unusual   |
| 18. A. another | B. other  | C. others    | D. the other |

19. A. exercise                      B. game                      C. interest                      D. sports  
 20. A. play                      B. to play                      C. playing                      D. to playing

**Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.**

### Elvis Presley

Do you love rock and roll music? A man named Elvis Presley helped create this kind of music. Elvis was born in Mississippi, but he was raised in Memphis Tennessee. He liked to sing growing up but never really did much of it. When he graduated from high school, he got a job driving a truck.

One day in 1953, Elvis went to the Sun record Company. He wanted to record a song for his mother. The president of the company hear Elvis sing, and he was impressed. He offered a recording contract to Elvis. Fans across a recording country loved his singing as well. Another company named RCA signed a recording contract with Elvis. By 1959, he had sold 21 million records. He was the world's most famous entertainer of his time.

21. *Elvis Presley contributed to creating \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. a kind of music                      B. a hairstyle                      C. musical instrument                      D. a means of transport

22. *His first job after finishing school is \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. a singer                      B. truck driver                      C. a guitarist                      D. with a record company

23. *The first record of Elvis is for \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. the president of the Sun Record Company                      B. his fans  
 C. the president of RCA                      D. his mother

24. *After six years since his first song, Elvis could sell \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. more than 20 million records                      B. nearly 20 million records  
 C. hundreds of records                      D. thousands of records

25. *Which of the following is NOT a fact about Elvis Presley?*

- A. He enjoyed singing                      B. He grew up in Tennessee  
 C. He did a lot of singing when he was at high school  
 D. The president of a record company was impressed with his signing

### **Build the sentences using the given words**

26. Da Nang / Nha Trang / peaceful / beautiful.

27. It / rain/ heavily /this morning/Luyen /be/ late for school.

28. Dancing / be/as /healthy /interesting /singing.

29. How much/ sugar/ you/ prepare/ pancakes?

### **Rearrange the words into the sentences**

30. you/ Do/ enjoy/ teddy bears/ collecting/?

### **Complete the second sentence, using the words in brackets.**

31. I think hip hop music is more exciting than jazz music. (as ... as)

I think jazz music is not \_\_\_\_\_.

32. The poster in Jack's room is not different from the poster in the store. (like)

The poster in the store \_\_\_\_\_.

33. Baking cakes is Jane's hobby. (interested)

Jane \_\_\_\_\_.

34. Because of the heavy rain yesterday, they did not go to school on time. (Because)

Because \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

35. Watch out! You \_\_\_\_\_ (put) too much salt into the soup.

36. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of chili sauce in my banh mi. It's too much for me!

37. This weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my dream high school. I can't wait!

38. I'm going to the supermarket now. Do you want me \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) anything for dinner?

39. What does this sign say?



**A. Washing your hands after using public services is extremely necessary.**

**B. Washing your hands is unnecessary**

**C. You shouldn't wash your hands.**

**D. You should turn off the faucet**

**40. What should you do with your ID card?**

**Remember to bring your ID card when you enter the building.  
You will need it to go through security.**

**A. Leave your ID card at home**

**B. No ID card required**

**C. Show your ID card upon entry**

**D. Bring your ID card for security check**

### **SAMPLE TEST 2**

**Choose a word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A. tutor B. sport C. fork D. pork  
2. A. needed B. wanted C. decided D. played

**Choose the word that has a different stressed syllable from the rest.**

3. A. volunteer B. charity C. organize D. decorate  
4. A. spaghetti B. grocery C. vegetable D. tablespoon

**Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to complete the sentences.**

5. There's \_\_\_\_\_ apple and \_\_\_\_\_ honey on the table.  
A. an/ a B. some/ some C. an/ some D. an/ the  
6. I gave Chloe a \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolates to say thank you. She helped me a lot with my assignment.  
A. bottle B. bag C. parcel D. box  
7. Steve puts only a \_\_\_\_\_ of sugar on his coffee. He says too much sugar is not good for his health.  
A. teaspoon B. gram C. tablespoon D. liter  
8. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ food because it has a strong hot taste.  
A. crunchy B. spicy C. sweet D. sour  
9. Student A: "How much butter do we need?" - Student B: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Maybe one or two. B. About 100 g. C. Not many. D. A bunch.  
10. City life is quite different.....life in the country.  
A. on B. from C. at D. about  
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is this shirt?  
A. How many B. How much C. How long D. How often  
12. We has flown to Hanoi several times, ..... last summer we went there by train.  
A. so B. or C. and D. but  
13. She hasn't got any eggs but she has got.....milk.  
A. some B. any C. an D. a  
14. Because I was sitting in the back row of the theater, I could hardly see the.....  
A. painters B. musicians C. composers D. writers

**Give the correct form of the words in brackets**

15. My children like (read) ..... books in the living room every day.  
16. This film is (interesting) ..... than the one we saw last week.

### **III. READING**

**Read the following passage about a common disease and circle A, B, C or D to complete the blank.**

Headache is a very common disease. The symptoms (17) ..... a headache are various. People may (18) ..... pains only one side of the head. Sometimes when the pain goes away, the head is sore. People have a headache (19) ..... they work too hard or they are too nervous about something. Medicine can help cure the disease but people usually have to do more than taking tablets. They can prevent headaches by changing their diets or their (20) ... or simply by going to bed.

17. A. on B. in C. of D. at  
18. A. has B. have C. had D. having  
19. A. when B. but C. so D. and  
20. A. lives B. lifestyles C. hobbies D. works



**Read the following passage about meals and decide the statements are True (T) or False (F).**

Vietnamese people of have three meals a day – breakfast, lunch and dinner. People in the countryside usually have rice with meat or fish and vegetables for breakfast but people in the cities often have light breakfast with a bowl of Pho or instant noodles or sticky rice before going to work for lunch, they often have rice, meat, fish and vegetables. People in the countryside often have lunch at home but people in the cities often have lunch at the canteens or at the food stalls. Most people prepare their dinner at home. They eat many kinds of meat, seafood, fish, fresh vegetables and rice. Many people say dinner is the main and the best meal of the day.

Statements	True	False
21. Vietnamese people often have three meals a day.		
22. People in the cities often have big breakfast before going to work.		
23. People in the countryside often have lunch at the canteens or at the food stalls.		
24. According to many people, the main and the best meal of the day is dinner.		

#### IV. WRITING

**Find a mistake from the underlined parts (A, B, C or D) for sentences.**

25. A film is usually not as long with a play.

A B C D

26. Two days ago, he see a movie on Netflix with his parents.

A B C D

**Part 2: Arrange the words to make complete sentences.**

27. A lot of / have / vitamins. / fruit / vegetables / and/

→ .....

28. Lan and / the Temple of Literature / last week./ visited / her father /

→ .....

**Part 3: Rewrite the sentences using the words given that has the same meaning**

29. I am interested in going to the cinema with my friends at weekends.

→ I fancy .....

30. Walking here is dangerous because this lane is for cycling only.

→We shouldn't.....

31. This song is different from that song

→ That song.....

32. What is the price of the pens in the box?

→ How.....

34.Linh likes collecting stamps of different countries in the world. Linh also likes collecting coins

→Linh likes.....

**Use the following sets of words and phrases to write complete sentences.**

35. It / be /a good idea / eat / different kinds / fruit / vegetable / every day.

→ .....

36. My brother / enjoy / play / piano / when / he be young /.

→ .....

37. He/ not/ have/ same/ hobby/ his classmates

→ .....

38. The children/ her family / different/ their grandparents

→ .....

39. What does the notice say?

**Do not feed the animals. It can be harmful to their health.**

A. Feeding animals is encouraged.

B. Feeding the animals may hurt them, so do not do it.

C. Feed the animals only with certain types of food.

D. Feeding the animals is allowed during specific hours.

40. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer for the question.



- A. Please put on your shoes when entering this place.
- B. You can't buy any shoes in this place.
- C. Please take off your shoes when entering this place.
- D. You don't have to wear shoes in this place.

***-GOOD LUCK!-***