

TRƯỜNG THCS CHÁNH HƯNG

NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8

Thực hiện từ 17/2 đến 20/2

A/ VOCABULARY

UNIT 9

- victim /'vɪktɪm/ (n): nạn nhân
- nose bleed / nəʊz - bli:d/(n): chảy máu mũi
- revive /rɪ'vaɪv/(v): xem lại, xét lại, đọc lại
- bee sting (n): vết ong đốt
- shock /ʃɒk/(n): cơn sốc
- emergency /i'mɜ:dʒənsi/(n): cấp cứu, tình trạng khẩn cấp
- overheat /,əʊvə'hi:t/(v): quá nóng
- ambulance /'æmbjələns/(n): xe cứu thương
- blanket /'blæŋkɪt/(n): cái chăn
- calm down: bình tĩnh
- fall off (v): ngã xuống
- alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/(n): rượu
- hit /hɪt/(v): đụng, đánh
- minimize /'mɪnɪmaɪz/(v): giảm đến mức tối thiểu
- conscious /'kɒnʃəs/(a): tỉnh táo
- tissue /'tɪʃu:/(n): mô
- bleed /bli:d/(v): chảy máu
- tap /tæp/(n): vòi nước
- handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/(n): khăn tay
- pack /pæk/(n): túi
- wound /wu:nd/(n): vết thương
- sterile /'steraɪl/(a): vô trùng
- tight /taɪt/(a): chặt

- cheer up (v): làm cho vui
- lane /leɪn/(n): đường
- first aid (n): sơ cứu
- ease /i:z/(v): làm giảm
- fall asleep (v): ngủ
- anxiety /æŋ'zaiəti/(v): mối lo lắng
- awake /ə'weɪk/(a): thức
- inform /ɪn'fɔ:m/(v): thông báo
- condition /kən'dɪʃn/(n): điều kiện
- schedule /'skedʒu:l/(n): kế hoạch
- injured /'ɪndʒəd/(a): bị thương
- burn /bɜ:n/ (n): chỗ bỏng, vết bỏng
- bandage /'bændɪdʒ/(n): băng cá nhân
- injection/ɪn'dʒekʃn/(n): mũi tiêm
- stretcher /'stretʃə(r)/(n): cái cáng
- crutch /krʌtʃ/(n): cái nạng
- wheelchair /'wi:lʃeə(r)/(n): xe đẩy
- scale /skeɪl/(n): cái cân
- eye chart (n): bảng đo thị lực
- faint /feɪnt/(a): ngất (xỉu)
- elevate /'elɪveɪt/(v): nâng lên

UNIT 10

- dry /draɪ/(v): sấy khô
- reuse /,ri:'ju:s/(v): sử dụng lại, tái sử dụng
- press /pres/v): nhấn, đẩy
- representative /,reprɪ'zentətɪv/ (n): đại diện
- bucket /'bʌkɪt/(n): xô, gàu
- natural resources /'nætʃrəl - rɪ'sɔ:s/(n): tài nguyên thiên nhiên
- wooden /'wʊdn/(a): bằng gỗ, giống như gỗ

- reduce /rɪ'dju:s/(v): làm giảm
- mash /mæʃ/(v): nghiền, ép
- explain /ɪk'spleɪn/(v): giải thích
- mixture /'mɪkstʃə(r)/ (n): sự pha trộn, hỗn hợp
- pull out (v): đi khỏi, rời đi
- look for (v): tìm kiếm
- sunlight /'sʌnlɑ:t/ (n): ánh nắng mặt trời
- metal /'metl/(n): kim loại
- scatter /'skætə(r)/(v): rải, rắc, phân tán
- fabric /'fæbrɪk/(n): sợi (vải)
- detergent liquid /dɪ'tɜ:dʒənt - 'lɪkwɪd/ (n): dung dịch giặt tẩy
- leather /'leðə(r)/(n): da
- dip /dɪp/(v): nhúng, nhện chìm vào
- belong to (v): thuộc về
- intended shape /ɪn'tendɪd - ʃeɪp/(n): hình dạng định sẵn
- compost /'kɒmpɒst/(n): phân xanh
- mankind /mæn'kaɪnd/(n): nhân loại
- grain product /greɪn/(n): sản phẩm từ ngũ cốc
- delighted /dɪ'laɪtɪd/(a): vui sướng, vui mừng
- heap /hi:p/(n): một đống
- congratulation /kən'grætʃu'leɪʃn/(n): lời chúc mừng
- car tire (n): lốp xe
- confirm /kən'fɜ:m/(v): xác định
- pipe /paɪp/(n): ống nước
- glassware /'glɑ:sweə(r)/(n): đồ dùng bằng thủy tinh
- sandal /'sændl/(n): dép xăng đan
- milkman /'mɪlkmən/(n): người đưa sữa
- refill /,ri:'fɪl/(v): làm đầy lại
- industry /'ɪndəstri/(n): công nghiệp

- melt /melt/(v): tan ra, chảy ra
- deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ (n): tiền đặt cọc
- dung /dʌŋ/(n): phân bón
- soak /səʊk/(n): nhúng nước, ngâm
- wrap /ræp/ (v): gói, bọc

UNIT 11

- recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/(v): nhận ra
- harbour /'hɑ:bə(r)/ (n): cảng
- UNESCO: tổ chức UNESCO
- heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/(n): di sản
- sugar cane /'ʃʊɡə(r) 'keɪn/(n): cây mía
- magnificent /mæɡ'nɪfɪsnt/(n): lộng lẫy, đầy ấn tượng
- luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/(n): hành lý
- cave /keɪv/(n): cái hang
- tourist /'tuərɪst/(n): khách du lịch
- limestone /'laɪmstəʊn/(n): đá vôi
- expression /ɪk'spreʃn/(n): sự diễn tả
- sand /sænd/(n): cát
- sunbathe /'sʌnbæɪð/(v): tắm nắng
- suggest /sə'dʒest/(v): gợi ý
- + suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/(n): sự gợi ý
- florist /'flɒrɪst/(n): người bán hoa
- import /ɪm'pɔ:t/(v): nhập khẩu
- revolutionary /,revə'lʊ:ʃənəri/(n): cách mạng
- adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/(n): cuộc phiêu lưu
- seaside /'si:saɪd/(n): bờ biển
- canoe /kə'nu:/(n): ca nô, xuồng
- resort /rɪ'zɔ:t/(n): vùng, khu nghỉ mát
- hire /'haɪə(r)/(v): thuê

- oceanic / ,əʊʃi' æni:k/(a): thuộc về đại dương
- rescue / 'reskjʊ:/(v): cứu hộ
- institute / 'ɪnstɪtju:t/(n): học viện, viện nghiên cứu
- giant / 'dʒaɪənt/(a): to lớn, khổng lồ
- buddha / 'bʊdə/(n): phật
- lean/li:n/(v): nghiêng đi, dựa, tựa
- offshore / ,ɒf'ʃɔ:(r)/(n): ngoài khơi
- overturn/ ,əʊvə'tɜ:n/ (v): lật đổ, lật úp
- island / 'aɪlənd/(n): hòn đảo
- accommodation / ə ,kɒmə'deɪʃn/(n): chỗ ở
- stumble / 'stʌmbl/(v): vấp, ngã
- realize / 'ri:əlaɪz/(v): nhận ra
- make in (v): sản xuất tại
- eternal /ɪ'tɜ:nl/(n): vĩnh cửu
- keep in (v): giữ
- wrap in (v): gói, bọc, quấn
- tribe /traɪb/(n): bộ tộc, bộ lạc
- cigarette / ,sɪgə'ret/(n): thuốc lá
- slope /sləʊp/(n): sườn, dốc
- jungle stream / 'dʒʌŋgl - stri:m/(n): suối trong rừng

B/GRAMMAR POINTS

UNIT 9

1/Thì tương lai đơn - The simple future tense

+ Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra tại một thời điểm nào đó ở tương* cấu tạo:

shall/ will + bare-infinitive

*** Cách dùng:**

+ Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra tại một thời điểm nào đó ở tương lai.

Ví dụ:

- He will finish his work tomorrow.

Ngày mai anh ấy sẽ làm xong công việc của mình.

- Manchester United will win the cup.

Đội Manchester United sẽ đoạt cúp vô địch.

+ Chúng ta dùng thì tương lai đơn để dự đoán điều có thể xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ví dụ:

- According to the weather report, it will be cloudy tomorrow.

Theo dự báo thời tiết, ngày mai trời sẽ nhiều mây.

- Be careful! You'll hurt yourself! Coi chừng, bạn sẽ bị thương đấy!

<i>Khẳng định</i>	<i>Phủ định</i>	<i>Nghi vấn</i>
S + will/ shall + bare-infinitive.	S + will/ shall + not + bare-infinitive.	Will/ Shall + S + bare-infinitive?

won't = will not

shan't = shall not

2/Cum từ chỉ mục đích - Phrases of purpose

Chúng ta dùng “to - infinitive”, “so as to - infinitive” hoặc “in order to - infinitive” để diễn tả mục đích của một hành động.

Chúng ta dùng “to - infinitive”, “so as to - infinitive” hoặc “in order to - infinitive” để diễn tả mục đích của một hành động.

Ví dụ:

- I study English to in order to/ so as to communicate with foreigners.

Tôi học tiếng anh để giao tiếp với người nước ngoài.

- She has to get up early so as to jog.

Cô ấy dậy sớm để chạy bộ.

3/Các trường hợp dùng ' will '

Chúng ta dùng will trong các tình huống sau: Ngỏ ý sẵn lòng muốn giúp ai làm gì:

Chúng ta dùng will trong các tình huống sau:

- * **Ngỏ ý sẵn lòng muốn giúp ai làm gì:**

Ví dụ:

- That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it.

Cái túi kia trông có vẻ nặng. Tôi sẽ giúp chị xách nó.

- I need some money. - Don't worry! I'll lend you some.

Tôi cần ít tiền. Đừng lo. Tôi sẽ cho bạn mượn một ít.

* **Hứa hẹn làm điều gì đó:**

Ví dụ:

- I promise I won't tell any what you said.

Mình hứa sẽ không nói cho ai biết điều bạn đã nói.

- Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back soon.

Cám ơn bạn đã cho mình mượn tiền. Mình sẽ trả lại bạn sớm.

* **Yêu cầu ai làm gì: (will you...?)**

Ví dụ:

- Will you shut the door, please?

Bạn làm ơn đóng cửa lại nhé?

- Will you please wait for me here?

Vui lòng đợi mình ở đây nhé?

UNIT 10

Thể bị động - Passive forms

Quy tắc chuyển đổi: Tân ngữ của câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động. BE được chia theo thì của động từ ở câu chủ động. Thể bị động với thì hiện tại đơn và tương lai đơn

* **Công thức chung:**

be + past participle

* **Quy tắc chuyển đổi:**

- Tân ngữ của câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.

- BE được chia theo thì của động từ ở câu chủ động.

s + V + o.

-----> S+ BE + pp + by Agent.

Ví dụ:

- Active: Jack opens the door.

Jack mở cửa.

- Passive: The door is opened by Jack.

Cửa được mở bởi Jack.

*** Thể bị động với thì hiện tại đơn và tương lai đơn**

s + am/ is/ are + past participle + (by agent).

s + will/ shall be + past participle + (by agent).

Ví dụ:

- Active: A French architect designs our house.

- Passive: Our house is designed by a French architect.

Active: A French architect will design our house.

Passive: Our house will be designed by a French architect.

*** Một số lưu ý:**

+ Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và trạng từ chỉ thể cách trong câu thụ động

S+[be] + pp + (adv. of place) + by agent + {adv. of time}.

s + [be] + (adv. of manner) + pp + by agent

Ví dụ:

- Active: Mary bought this hat in Mexico last month.

Mary mua chiếc mũ này ở Mê-hi-cô tháng trước.

- Passive: This hat was bought in Mexico by Mary last month.

Chiếc mũ này được Mary mua ở Mê-hi-cô tháng trước.

- Active: Nam treats his dog badly.

Nam đối xử tệ với chú chó của mình.

- Passive: His dog was badly treated by Nam.

Con chó bị Nam đối xử tệ.

+ By + them, people, everyone/someone/everything/..., me, you, him, her, us có thể được lược bỏ trong câu thụ động

Ví dụ:

- Active: People speak English in many parts of the world.

Người ta nói tiếng Anh ở nhiều nơi trên thế giới.

- Passive: English is spoken in many parts of the worlds.

Tiếng Anh được nói ở nhiều nơi trên thế giới

UNIT 11

1/Phân từ hiện tại và phân từ quá khứ được dùng như tính từ - Tiếng Anh 8

Trong tiếng Anh. có nhiều cặp tính từ tận cùng bằng -ing và -ed, hay còn gọi là phân từ hiện tại và phân từ quá khứ được dùng như tính từ.

Phân từ hiện tại và phân từ quá khứ được dùng như tính từ

*** Trong tiếng Anh. có nhiều cặp tính từ tận cùng bằng -ing và -ed, hay còn gọi là phân từ hiện tại và phân từ quá khứ được dùng như tính từ.**

Chẳng hạn như: boring và bored. Nếu một vật hoặc một người gây ra ảnh hưởng đối với một vật hay một người khác thì phân từ hiện tại (ing) được sử dụng như là một tính từ. Nếu một vật hoặc một người chịu ảnh hưởng bởi một vật hoặc một người khác thì phân từ quá khứ (-ed) được sử dụng như là một tính từ.

Ví dụ:

- Jane is bored because her job is boring.

Jane chán bởi vì công việc của cô ấy nhàm chán.

- Tom is interested in politics. Tom tỏ ra say mê chính trị.

- Tom finds politics interesting. Tom thấy chính trị thật thú vị.

- Is there anything exciting to watch? Có gì lí thú để xem không?

*** Một số cặp tính từ tận cùng bằng -ing và -ed thường gặp:**

interesting - interested, exciting - excited, amuse — amused, amazing - amazed, astonishing - astonished, surprising — surprised, satisfying - satisfied, embarrassing - embarrassed, confusing - confused, frightening — frightened, worrying - worried, v.v...

*** Lưu ý:**

Các tính từ tận cùng bằng -ing và -ed có chức năng như các tính từ khác. Chúng có thể bổ nghĩa cho danh từ, bổ nghĩa cho đại từ bất định, v.v...

2/ “Do you mind if I..?/ Would you mind if I...?/ Would you mind + V-ing?”

“Do you mind if I..?/ Would you mind if I...?/ Would you mind + V-ing?” * Chúng ta dùng cấu trúc: Do you mind if I + V (simple present)...? Would you mind if I + V (simple past)...? để xin phép khi chúng ta muốn làm việc gì một cách lịch sự. cấu trúc này có nghĩa là: “Tôi (làm gì có được không?/Nếu tôi (làm gì) có phiền anh (chị/ bạn không? ” Nếu không cảm thấy phiền, chúng ta có thể nói: - Please do. (Bạn cứ làm đi.)

“Do you mind if I..?/ Would you mind if I...?/ Would you mind + V-ing?”

*** Chúng ta dùng cấu trúc:**

Do you mind if I + V (simple present)...?

Would you mind if I + V (simple past)...?

để xin phép khi chúng ta muốn làm việc gì một cách lịch sự. cấu trúc này có nghĩa là: “Tôi (làm gì có được không?/Nếu tôi (làm gì) có phiền anh (chị/ bạn không? ” **Nếu không cảm thấy phiền, chúng ta có thể nói:**

- Please do. (Bạn cứ làm đi.)
- No. Not at all. (Không sao cả.)
- Never mind/ You're welcome. (Không sao)
- No, of course not. (Ồ dĩ nhiên là không phiền gì cả.)
- No, that would be fine. (Ồ không, bạn cứ làm đi.)

Nếu cảm thấy phiền, chúng ta có thể nói:

- I'd rather/ prefer you didn't. (Bạn không làm thì tốt hơn.)

*** Ví dụ:**

- Would you mind if I closed the window?
- + No, that would be fine.
- Would you mind if I used your phone?
- + No. of course not.

- Do you mind if I used your motorbike?
- I'd rather you didn't.

*** Khi yêu cầu/ đề nghị ai làm điều gì một cách lịch sự, chúng ta dùng cấu trúc:**

Do/ Would you mind + V-ing...? [bạn làm ơn (làm) giúp tôi (điều gì) được không?]

Ngoài cách đáp lại như đã nêu trên, chúng ta có thể dùng một số cách nói sau đây:

- No. I'd be happy to do.
- Not at all. I'd be glad to.

(Không có gì. Tôi lấy làm sung sướng/ vui khi được giúp bạn.)

Ví dụ:

+ I want to visit the Imperial Citadel. Would you mind showing me the way to get there?

- No. I'd be happy to do.

C/ ĐỀ THAM KHẢO

1/ TRƯỜNG THCS DƯƠNG BÁ TRẠC

I Multiple choice (3pts):

1. My sister had a bad cut _____ her foot when she jumped on a knife.
a. on b. in c. at d. for
2. My grandmother usually has a pain _____ her back.
a. on b. in c. at d. for
3. The little girl has a nose _____.
a. blood b. bleed c. bleeding d. bleeding
4. Can you lend me some money . I promised to return you soon
a. Yes, please. b. No, thanks c. Don't forget d. All right
5. _____ helps us to save money and natural resources
a. Recycle b. Recycling c. Recycles d. Recycled
6. We are _____ to protect the environment
a. please b. pleasant c. pleasing d. pleased
7. People usually use compost to _____ their fields.
a. fertilize b. melt c. recycle d. reduce
8. The tourists can find some _____ guest house in Nha Trang.
a. low- price b. low- pricing c. low- priced d. lowly - priced
9. Mai: I suggest going to the Zoo at weekends
a. Thanks a lot b. Of course not c. Great. I'd love to d. Really?
10. Would you mind if I _____ TV a little.
a. use b. uses c. using d. used

II Cloze test (1,5 pts):

Reduce means not __ (11) __ products which are __ - (12) __ . We can ____ (13) ____ things like envelopes, glass and plastic bags. But instead ____ (14) ____ reusing plastic bags, we shouldn't use them at all.

So is that what you mean by ____ (15) ____ ?

Yes, don't just throw things away. Try and find another use ____ (16) ____ them.

11. a. buying b. to buy c. buy d. buys

12. a. overpackage b. packaging c. overpackaged d. overpackaging

13. a. reused b. reusing c. reuse d. use

14. a. in b. on c. of d. for

15. a. Recycling b. recycle c. to recycle d. recycles

16. a. for b. on c. in d. at

III Reading Comprehension (1,5pts) :

Hoa meets Tim at the airport.

Hoa : How do you do ? Welcome to VietNam.

Mr. Jones : Thank you.

Hoa : Can I help you with your bags , Mrs. Jones?

Mrs Jones : Thank you.

Hoa : Would you mind sitting in the front seat of the taxi , Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones : No problem.

Shannon : Wow! This is very exciting. Are those rice paddies, Hoa ?

Hoa : Yes.....

A. Choose the correct answer :

17. This is the _____ time Hoa has met Tim's family.

a. first b. second c. third d. fourth

18. The Jones family is traveling from the airport in a _____

a. bus b. car c. taxi d. plane

B. Check the following sentences True or False :

19. This is the first time Hoa has met Tim's family.

20. Hoa helps Mrs. Jones with her luggage

21. They is traveling from the airport in a bus.

22. Shannon has never seen rice paddies before.

IV. Word-form (1,5pts):

23. She has cut herself and it's _____ quite badly. (blood)

24. I' m looking forward to _____ you again. (see)

25. Do you often read a _____ newspaper? ((day)

26. These products are _____ friendly. (environment)

27. She is a _____ from Friends of the Earth(represent).

28. SaPa is recognized as a _____ resort. (mountain)

V Rearrangement (0,5):

29. let fresh air in / keep the window / in order to / always open / I .

30. small pieces / the / is / glass / broken/ into .

VI Sentence Transformation (2pts):

31. I study hard this year. I can get a scholarship. (using so as to / in order to }
I study hard _____.

32. People can use old car tyres to make shoes and sandals.
Old car tyres _____.

33. I would like to sit here.

Would you mind _____.

34. He keeps forgetting his homework.

He is _____

2/TRƯỜNG THCS KHÁNH BÌNH

I/ Multiple choice (3pts)

1. They moved to the big city _____ well-paying jobs.
2. A. in order to get B. for getting C. in order not to get D. so that getting
3. _____ is a type of bed used for carrying the sick or injured people.
A. Stretcher B. Ambulance C. Bandage D. Crutch
4. I forgot thanking them _____ helping me.
A. about B. for C. of D. on
5. She covered her knees _____ a handkerchief.
A. in B. under C. with D. of
5. We should use _____ bags instead of plastic bags.
A. cloth B. clothe C. clothed D. clothing
6. It's important _____ wildlife in the area.
A. to conserve B. conserving C. conservation D. conserve
7. Milk bottles can be _____ after being cleaned.
A. collect B. thrown away C. broken D. reused
8. Glass is broken up, melted and made into new _____.
A. silverware B. hardware C. ironware D. glassware
9. "Do you mind if I sit here?" - "_____."
A. Yes, I do. B. No, I don't. C. Yes, please. D. You're welcome
10. Would you mind _____ the window. It's so hot here.
A. open B. opening C. to open D. opened
11. _____
12. _____



- A. No fish here.
- B. You can fish in this zone.
- C. You should fish here.
- D. You can fish and swim here.



- A. Gas station.
- B. You can use phone.
- C. This is a toy.
- D. Camera allowed.

II/ Cloze tests

Dear Peter,

We are (13) _____ a wonderful time in Ha Noi. Life in Ha Noi is very exciting. Ha Noi is a large (14) _____ and it's also very interesting! Vietnamese (15) _____ are very friendly and hospitable. They give us a warm (16) _____. Yesterday we saw a street musician (17) _____ the guitar on the pavement. He played quite beautifully. The busy street and the noise around didn't bother him at (18) _____! I'm sending a photo of our hotel. It looks very nice, doesn't it? I hope you're all well. Please send my regards to your parents.

Yours truly, Tim

13. A. have B. having C. do D. go

14. A. city B. country C. trip D. want
 15. A. person B. people C. is D. do
 16. A. believe B. he C. welcome D. she
 17. A. doing B. going C. playing D. sitting
 18. A. is B. all C. are D. was

III/ Reading comprehension

DRINK CANS

People throw away billions of cans every year all over the world. In Oregon, the government made a new law several years ago. They said that there must be a deposit on all drink cans. The deposit is returned when people bring the cans back for recycling.

COMPOST

Farmers have recycled their waste for thousands of years. They grow food for their animals and use the dung for fertilizing their fields. They also collect household and garden waste to make compost. Compost is a wonderful natural fertilizer. It helps plants grow.

A . Choose the correct answer:

19. According to the passage, which of the following is a wonderful natural fertilizer?
 A. waste B. food C. dung D. compost
 20. What is compost made from?
 A. Drink cans B. Household and garden waste
 C. Animals D. Chemical fertilizers.

B. Check the following statements True or False:

21. Billions of cans are discarded every year all over the world. _____
 22. Drink cans are brought back for recycling. _____
 23. The Oregon government made a new law that there must be a deposit on drink cans _____
 24. Household and chemical waste is made into compost. _____

IV. Word form

25. The nurse is giving Long some first - aid _____.
 (instruct)
 26. You must cool the burns _____ in order to minimize damage to the skin.
 (immediate)
 27. Compost is a wonderful _____ fertilizer. (nature)
 28. Reduce means not buying products which are _____. (package)
 29. I've just visited an _____ institute in this city. (ocean)
 30. Nam made _____ about what time to start the meeting. (suggest)

V. Rearrangement

31. Will / please / you / empty / for / the / me / garbage ?

>> **Will you** _____

32. open / the / for / door / Shall / you / I ?

>> **Shall** _____

VI/ Rewrite

33. He studies very hard so that he can pass the exam.

>> **He studies very hard so** _____

34. We must pay the bill at once.

>> **The bill must** _____

35. Shall I carry your luggage ?

>> **Would you mind if**

I _____

36. I think we should go by train.



>> **I suggest** _____

3/ CHÁNH HƯNG

I / Choose the best answer. (3.0 pts)

1. She was _____ with the plays. She had expected it to be better.
A. disappointing B. disappoints C. dissappointed D. disappointed
2. This project _____ next month.
A. is carried out B. will carry out C. carries out D. will be carried out
3. Do you mind _____ I use your computer?
A. that B. if C. so D. when
4. Would you mind if I took a photo? - _____.
A. I can't. B. I'm sorry. It's great. C. Not at all. D. Yes, I don't mind.
5. Thanks _____ me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday.
A. for lending B. lending C. to lend D. about lending
6. Sam was trying hard _____.
A. so as not to laugh B. in order to not laugh C. not laughing D. to not laughing
7. An astronaut would be killed if he or she _____ by a piece of rubbish.
A. was hit B. were hit C. was hitted D. were hitted
8. There is a big, well-known _____ institute in Nha Trang.
A. sea B. marine C. ocean D. oceanic
9. The lane is _____ Nguyen Trai Street and Tran Hung Dao Street.
A. far B. between C. beside D. on
10. "I promise I won't play ball in the house." - " _____"
A. Don't forget B. Sure C. Yes, please D. All right

* **Look at the signs and choose the best answer:**

	<p>11. A. One way only. B. Vehicles prohibited. C. This road is not dangerous. D. Stop at one side of the street.</p>
	<p>12. A. No parking here. B. Run quickly. C. You can park here. D. No cars parking here</p>

Answers: 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____
 9 _____ 10 _____ 11 _____ 12 _____

II / Choose the suitable word to fill in each blank. (1,5pts)

Dear Scott,

Thank you very much (13) _____ the magazines and comics. I read all of them last night. I have never seen American comics (14) _____. They are really good - (15) _____ better than (16) _____ comics.

I (17) _____ some good news last night - we are going to Florida (18) _____ the summer! I have never been to the States before, so I'm really excited. I've already bought a guidebook - Disney World looks amazing. Have you ever been there?

Write soon,

Helen.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 13. | A. about | B. of | C. for | D. to |
| 14. | A. ago | B. after | C. before | D. since |
| 15. | A. more | B. much | C. many | D. little |
| 16. | A. China | B. America | C. Vietnam | D. English |
| 17. | A. hear | B. am hearing | C. heard | D. heard |
| 18. | A. in | B. at | C. on | D. when |

Answers :

13 _____ 14 _____ 15 _____ 16 _____ 17 _____ 18 _____

III/ Read the text and do as directed. (1.5pts)

DRINK CANS

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COMPOST

Farmers have recycled their waste for thousands of years. They grow food for their animals and use the dung for fertilizing their fields. They also collect household and garden waste to make compost. Compost is a wonderful natural fertilizer. It helps plants grow.

A . Choose the correct answer:

19. According to the passage, which of the following is a wonderful natural fertilizer?

- A. waste B. food C. dung D. compost

20. What is compost made from?

- A. Drink cans B. Household and garden waste
C. Animals D. Chemical fertilizers.

B. Check the following statements True or False:

21. Millions of cans are discarded every year all over the world.

22. Drink cans are brought back for recycling.

23. The Oregon government made a new law that there must be a deposit on drink cans.

24. Household and chemical waste is made into compost.

Answers:

19 _____ 20 _____ 21 _____
22 _____ 23 _____ 24 _____

IV. Word forms. (1.5 pts)

25. Make sure that the needles are.....before the injection. (sterile)

26. Put the affected part under acold tap. (run)

27. We should usebags instead of plastic bags.(clothing)

28. These products arefriendly. (environment)

29. I've just visited aninstitute in this city. (ocean)

30. Would you mindthis letter for me? (post)

Answers:25

_____26_____27_____

28_____29_____30_____

V. Rearrange words to make sentences (0.5pt)

31. your/ would you/ if I/ borrowed/ mind/ dictionary/?

32. to / Quang Trung School / Please /an ambulance / send/.

Answers:31.

Would.

32.

Please

VI. Rewrite sentences (2pts)

33. My sister will celebrate a party next Sunday.

34. We turned off the lights. We didn't want to waste electricity.

35. Shall I carry your luggage?

36. The girl was punished by the teacher. Do you know her?

Answer:

33. A party

34. In order

35. Would you mind?

36. Do you know the.....?

4/SUONG NGUYỆT ANH

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Calm and tell me what happened.

- a. out b. down c. in d. up

2. _____ catch up with his study, he worked through the summer.

- a. In order to b. In order that c. In order not to d. So that

3. You should elevate the patient's feet above the level of the heart.

- a. cut b. press c. raise d. decrease

4. We were delighted _____ your letter yesterday.

- a. get b. got c. getting d. to get

5. Let's play tennis instead of television.

- a. watch b. watching c. watches d. to watch

6. We should use _____ bags instead of plastic bags.

- a. cloth b. clothe c. clothed d. clothing

7. I still can't believe it! My bicycle _____ last night.

- a. was stolen b. was stealing c. stolen d. steal

8. He picked _____ the phone as soon as it rang.

- a. on b. in c. up d. of



9. I can see a boy _____ a water buffalo.

- a. ride b. to ride c. riding d. rode

10. It's _____ to travel around Viet Nam.

- a. interesting b. interested c. interest d. to interest

Caution signs – Warnings

<p>11. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Roundabout B. Waste Reuse C. Recycling D. Safe material</p>
<p>12. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Sorting waste B. Plastic, glass, paper, cans can't be recycled. C. Put garbage into any bin you want. D. All are incorrect</p>

II. CLOZE TEST

Yesterday, when I was riding along a busy street, I saw an _____ (13). A woman was knocked down when she was crossing the street at the zebra crossing. Many people stopped to offer their help. A policeman _____ (14) and asked a young man to telephone for an _____ (15). While waiting _____ (16) the ambulance, the policeman and some people tried to stop the _____ (17). They used a _____ (18) to cover the wound, then put the pressure on it and held it tight. They tried to talk to her to keep her awake. After about ten minutes, the ambulance arrived and the woman was taken to the hospital.

13. a. ambulance b. accident c. action d. occasion
14. a. arrive b. arrived c. arrives d. arriving
15. a. ambulance b. stretcher c. crutches d. eye chart
16. a. at b. with c. for d. in
17. a. blood b. bleeding c. bleed d. bled
18. a. handkerchief b. paper c. chart d. blanket

II. TRUE / FALSE

Vietnam's New Year is celebrated according to the lunar calendar. It is officially known as Tet Nguyên Dan, or Tet. It begins between January twenty-first and February nineteenth. The exact date changes from year to year. Vietnam people usually make preparations for the holiday several weeks beforehand. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offerings on the family altars. On the New Year's Eve, people sit up to midnight to see the New Year in, then they put on new clothes and give one another the greetings of the season. Tet lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year. As a result, they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile as much as possible.

True or False?

- 19. Tet is also called Lunar New Year.
- 20. Vietnamese people make preparations for Tet several months beforehand.
- 21. On New Year Eve people usually stay awake until midnight.
- 22. Vietnamese people believe that the first three days of Tet are the most important.

Questions:

- 23. When does Vietnamese's New Year occur?
a. late January b. early February
c. both a and b d. depends on the Chinese
- 24. What is the special food people preparing for TET?
a. sticky rice square cake b. hamburgers c. noodle d. fried chicken

IV. WORD FORM

- 25. Nha Trang is almost all the year round.(SUN)
- 26. Da Lat is for its waterfalls, lakes and flower gardens.(FAME)
- 27. Could you give me some about the journey?(INFORM)
- 28. I want to visit some villages.(TRIBE)
- 29. It's difficult to find an at busy time in this town.(ACCOMMODATE)
- 30. Tim and Shannon want to visit an institute in Vietnam.(OCEAN)

V.REARRANGEMENT

- 31. you / turning off / the air-conditioner / would / mind / ?
.....
- 32. I / going / the weekends / fishing / like / on / .
.....

VI.SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

33. Mr. Tam saves money. He can buy a new house. (so as to)

.....

34. Is it all right if I close the door?

Do you mind

35 . My sister will hold a party next Sunday.

A party

36. It's nearly five years since I last saw my best friend.

I have.....

5/ BÌNH AN

I/ Choose the best answer. (3.0pts)

- The hospital will send an.....there in 10 minutes.
A. emergency B. ambulance C. doctor D. aspirin
- Please don't overheat the victim.....blankets or coats..
A. on B. at C. with D. in
- We should.....the pain with ice or cold water packs.
A. arrange B. sting C. hurt D. ease
- A: Shall I do the washing – up? B:
A. I'm afraid not B. I don't think so.
C. No, thanks. I can do it myself. D. I'm sorry, I can't.
- Milk bottles canafter being cleaned.
A. reuse B. is reused C. be reused D. reused
- I can see a boy.....a water buffalo.
A ride B. riding C. to ride D. rode
- Would you mind if I took a photo? B:
A. Not at all. B. I'm sorry, I can't.
C. No, thank you. D. Yes, please.
- Cool the burn immediately.....minimize tissue damage.
A. so that B. so as to C. in order not to D. so as
- It is not easy.....these questions.
A. answer B. to answer C. answering D.

answers

- Vegetable matter is made.....compost
A. in B. to C. into D. from

* **Look at the signs and choose the best answers**



- A. Please put trash in. B. Be a litter-lout. C. Throw trash out. D. Don't stand here



12. A. Go left B. Go right C. Go straight D. Give way

III/ Choose the suitable word to fill in each blank. (1.5pts)

Recycling (13)..... easy. Remember: reduce, reuse and recycle. Reduce means not

buying(14)which are overpackaged. For example, shirts and socks which (15)..... plastic

and paper packaging. We can (16)..... things like envelopes, glass, and plastic bottles and old

plastic bags. Recycle means not throwing things (17)..... Try and find another use

(18)..... them.

13. A. is B. are C. can D. be
 14. A. produce B. production C. product D. products
 15. A. have B. has C. having D. to have
 16. A. throw B. reuse C. empty D. burn
 17. A. away B. off C. down D. again
 18. A. to B. for C. of D. on

IV/ Read the text and do as directed

Dalat is the capital of Lam Dong province in Viet Nam. Its name derives from the language of the local ethnic group Lat and its meaning is “Stream of the Lat”. In Viet Nam, Dalat is a popular tourist destination. It is famous for its temperate climate, beautiful sights such as waterfalls and lakes. It is also famous for vegetables and flowers such as orchids and roses. There is a wine-making industry, too.

The average temperature is 17°C, and does not rise above 19°C in the hottest season. Its temperate climate is ideal for agricultural production.

A . Choose the correct answer : (0.5pt)

19/Dalat is famous for.....

- A. its temperate climate B. beautiful sights C. vegetables and flowers D. all are correct

20. Dalat’s temperature

- A. is rather high B. never rises above 19°C C. sometimes is 20°C D. very low

B. Check the following statements True or False : (1pt)

21. Dalat is in Lam Dong. _____
 22. There are no lakes in Dalat. _____
 23. Dalat is not a popular tourist destination. _____
 24. Dalat’s climate is suitable for agricultural production. _____

Answers : 19. ____ 20. ____ 21. ____ 22. ____ 23. ____ 24. ____

VI/ Supply the correct forms of the words in the brackets. (1.5pt)

25. My family live in a northern.....region. (mountain)
 26. It’s difficult to findat busy time. (accommodate)
 27. Reduce means not buying products which are.....
 (overpackage)
 28. Compost is a wonderful It’s helps plant grow. (fertilize)

29. She was.....for days after the accident. (conscious)

30. The nurse is giving Lan some first – aid..... (instruct)

Answers : 25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____

28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

VI / Rearrange these following words into complete sentences : (0.5pt)

31. I / help / with / you / Can / bags / your?

32. The / about / in / ambulance / will/ there / be / ten / minutes.

Answers :

31. _____

32. _____

VII/ Rewrite the following sentences without changing meaning. (2pts)

33. Hoa is studying very hard because she doesn't want to fail in the exam.

⇒ Hoa is studying very hard in

order.....

34. People throw away millions of old car tires every year.

⇒ Millions of old car tires.....

35. Can I use your handphone?

⇒ Would?

36. We find it difficult to understand this question.

⇒ This

question.....