

## HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP TIẾNG ANH 6 – HỌC KÌ I

### Năm học 2022 – 2023



#### A. VOCABULARY:

- Học thuộc từ vựng từ UNIT 1 → 4 (Hết Language Focus, Page 51)

#### B. GRAMMAR:

##### 1. Subject pronouns – Object pronouns – Possessive adjectives – Possessive pronouns:

Subject pronouns (Chủ ngữ) Đứng đầu câu, trước động từ	Object pronouns (Tân ngữ) Đứng sau động từ	Possessive adjectives (Tính từ sở hữu) Đứng trước danh từ	Possessive pronouns (Đại từ sở hữu)
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	theirs
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its

##### 2. Possessive 's:

###### Rules:

- We use 's for possessive with **singular** (số ít) words.
- We use s' for possessive with **plural** (số nhiều) words.

Eg: Nam's book



Singular

the teacher's mobile



Singular

the students' chairs



Plural

##### 3. this/that – these/those – have got

###### • this/ that

- We use “this” to introduce something/someone that is **singular** and **near** us.
- We use “that” to introduce something/someone that is **singular** and **far** from us.

Eg: this pen, that desk

###### • these/ those

- We use “these” to introduce something/someone that is **plural** and **near** us.
- We use “those” to introduce something/someone that is **plural** and **far** from us.

Eg: these books, those students

###### • Have got: (have/has + got)

- is used to talk mainly about possessions. (Have got được sử dụng để chủ yếu nói về sự sở hữu)
- Have got and have mean the same. (Have got và have được sử dụng như nhau)

**Eg:** I **have got** a new computer = I **have** a new computer.

<b>Affirmative – Thể khẳng định</b>	
I/ You/ We/ They	have got ('ve got)
He/ She/ It	has got ('s got)
<b>Negative – Thể phủ định</b>	
I/ You/ We/ They	haven't got
He/ She/ It	hasn't got
<b>Questions – Câu hỏi</b>	
Have I/ you/ we/ they got ... ?	Yes, I/ you/ we/ they have. No, I/ you/ we/ they haven't.
Has he/ she/ it got ... ?	Yes, he/ she/ it has. No, he/ she/ it hasn't.

#### 4. QUESTION WORDS – CONJUNCTIONS:

- **QUESTION WORDS: Where...?/ Who...?/ What...?**

- We use "**Where**" to ask about places or locations.

<p><b>Where + be + S?</b> → <b>S + be + adverb of place + ...</b></p>
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**Eg:** Where are students? – They are in the classroom.  
Where is cat? – It is behind the sofa.

- We use "**Who**" to ask about a person.

<p><b>Who + be + S?</b> → <b>S + be + ...</b></p>
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**Eg:** Who is she? – She is my older sister.

- We use "**What**" to ask about specific information.

<p><b>What + be + S?</b> → <b>S + be + ...</b></p>
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**Eg:** What is the capital of Vietnam? – It is Ha Noi.

- **CONJUNCTIONS (TỪ NỐI): or/ but/ and**

- Conjunctions are used to connect two sentences into one long sentence or connect ideas) ( Từ nối dùng để kết nối 2 câu trong 1 câu dài hoặc nối ý)

- "**and**" (và): is used to add items to a list.

**Eg:** I am from Vietnam **and** I am a student.

- "**or**": is used to talk about options (lựa chọn).

**Eg:** You can have the blue pen **or** the red pen.

- "**but**": is used to show contrast (tương phản).

**Eg:** I can speak English, **but** I am not very good at it.

## 5. There is/ There are:

- **There is/ There are**

- We use "There is" to say something exists and is **singular noun** (danh từ số ít) or **uncountable noun** (danh từ không đếm được)

**Eg:** There is a book.

There is some milk.

↓  
**singular noun**

↓  
**uncountable noun**

- We use "There are" to say something exists and is **plural noun** (danh từ số nhiều)

**Eg:** There are three apples.

↓  
**plural noun**

### Forms:

#### ➤ AFFIRMATIVE FORM (THỂ KHẲNG ĐỊNH)

There is... = There's...

There are... = There're...

**Eg:** There is a book on the desk.

There are some books on the desk.

#### ➤ NEGATIVE FORM (THỂ PHỦ ĐỊNH)

There is + NOT + ...

There are + NOT + ...

There is not... = There isn't...

There are not... = There aren't...

**Eg:** There isn't a pen on the table.

There aren't any books on the table.

#### ➤ INTERROGATIVE FORM (THỂ NGHI VẤN)

Is/Are there + ...?

→ Yes, there is/ Yes, there are.

→ No, there isn't/ No, there aren't.

**Eg:** Is there a swimming pool on ship?

→ Yes, there is.

## 6. Some/ any (một vài):

- We use "some" with plural noun or uncountable noun in affirmative and interrogative form. (Sử dụng some với danh từ số nhiều hoặc không đếm được trong thể khẳng định và câu hỏi would you like some...?)

**Eg:** There are **some restaurants** near here./ There is **some rice** in the bowl.

Would you like **some** coffee?

- We use "any" with plural noun or uncountable noun in negative form. (Sử dụng any với danh từ số nhiều hoặc không đếm được trong thể phủ định)

**Eg:** There aren't **any restaurants** near here.

There isn't **any rice** in the bowl.

## 7. How many...? (Có bao nhiêu...?):

How many + plural Noun + are there.....?

→ There is.../ There are...

**Eg:** How many students are there in your class?

→ There are 32 students.

## 8. Definite and zero article. (Mạo từ xác định và không dùng mạo từ):

- We use “**the**” to talk about a particular thing. (Sử dụng “the” để nói về vật cụ thể, đã xác định)

**Eg:** I have a book and **the** book is so funny.

- We use **zero article** (không dùng “the”) to talk about things in general. (Không dùng “the” khi nói về những vật chung chung, chưa xác định)

**Eg:** I like books. (I like the books) —

## • 9. Comparative adjectives: (So sánh hơn) - Superlative adjectives: (So sánh nhất)

\* **Short adjectives (Tính từ ngắn):** are 1-syllable adjectives. (Tính từ ngắn là những tính từ phát ra 1 âm tiết)

**Eg:** short, long, big, nice...

**Note:** With 2-syllable adjectives ending in “y”, they are considered as short adjectives. (Với tính từ phát ra 2 âm tiết và tận cùng là “y”, ta xem như đó tính từ ngắn)

**Eg:** happy, pretty...

\* **Long adjectives (Tính từ dài):** are 2 or more syllable adjectives.

(Tính từ dài là những tính từ phát ra từ 2 âm tiết trở lên)

**Eg:** comfortable, modern...

## • Comparative adjectives: (So sánh hơn)

- **Short adjectives (1-syllable adjectives)**

$S_1 + \text{be} + \text{Adj "er"} + \text{than} + S_2$

**Eg:** Bikes are **slower than** cars.

My hair is **longer than** your hair.

- **Long adjectives (2 or more syllable adjectives)**

$S_1 + \text{be} + \text{more} + \text{adj} + \text{than} + S_2$

**Eg:** French is **more difficult than** English.

- **Rules of adding “er” with short adjectives:**

(quy tắc thêm “er” với tính từ ngắn)

RULES	EXAMPLES
- add "-er"	old → older
- If the adjective ends in -e, just add -r (Nếu tính từ tận cùng "e" thì chỉ thêm "r")	late → later
- If the adjective ends in consonant (phụ âm), vowel (nguyên âm), consonant (phụ âm), double the last consonant. (Nếu tính từ tận cùng theo quy tắc phụ - nguyên - phụ thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm "er") * Vowel (Nguyên âm): u, e, o, a, i * Consonant (Phụ âm): các chữ còn lại trong bảng chữ cái.	big → bigger hot → hotter
- If the adjective ends in -y, change the "y" to "i" (Nếu tính từ tận cùng là "y", ta chuyển "y" thành "i", rồi mới thêm "er")	happy → happier

➤ **Some special cases: (Một số trường hợp đặc biệt)**

- Good/ well → better
- bad → worse
- far → farther/further

• **Superlative adjectives: (So sánh nhất)**

➤ **Short adjectives (1-syllable adjectives)**

**S + be + the + adj - est**

Short adjectives	
1-syllable adjectives	old, fast
2-syllable adjectives ending in -y	happy, easy
<b>RULE:</b> add "-est"	old → the oldest
Variation: if the adjective ends in -e, just add -st	large → the largest
Variation: if the adjective ends in consonant, vowel, consonant, double the last consonant	big → the biggest
Variation: if the adjective ends in -y, change the y to i	happy → the happiest

➤ **Some special cases: (Một số trường hợp đặc biệt)**

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

**Eg:** It was **the happiest day** of my life.

That's **the best film** I have seen this year.

➤ **Long adjectives** (2 or more syllable adjectives)

**S + BE + THE MOST + ADJECTIVE**

Long adjectives	
2-syllable adjectives not ending in -y	modern, pleasant
all adjectives of 3 or more syllables	expensive, intelligent
<b>RULE:</b> use " <b>most</b> "	modern → the most modern expensive → the most expensive

Eg: Peter is **the most handsome** (person) in the family.

## 10. The Present Simple tense (Thì hiện tại đơn)

• **Usages:** (Cách dùng)

- We use the present simple to talk about:

✓ **Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên, chân lý.**

Eg: I'm nineteen years old.

The earth goes around the sun

✓ **Diễn tả một thói quen thường xuyên ở hiện tại.**

Eg: I play football every weekend.

Mary gets up at 6 every morning.

✓ **Diễn tả sở thích.**

Eg: They like eating eggs.

She doesn't like coffee.

✓ **Use the simple present with:** (Những dấu hiệu nhận biết của thì hiện tại đơn)

- Every day/ every morning/...

- Day after day/...

- Adverbs of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, never,...

• **Form:** (Công thức)

➤ **TO BE:**

\* **Affirmative form:** (Thể khẳng định)

**(+) S + be + ...**

Eg: I am a student.

They are my friends.

\* **Negative form:** (Thể phủ định)

**(-) S + be + not + ...**

Eg: I am not a student.

They are not (aren't) my friends.

\* **Question form:** (Thể nghi vấn)

Yes – No question	Wh - questions
<b>Be + S + ...?</b>	<b>Wh + be + S + ...?</b>

Eg: Are you a student?

Who are they?

➤ **REGULAR VERBS:**

\* **Affirmative form: (Thể khẳng định)**

**(+) S + Verb / Verb -s/-es**

**Eg:** They live in Ha Noi.  
She lives in Ha Noi.

\* **Negative form: (Thể phủ định)**

**(-) S + don't / doesn't + Verb-bare**

**Eg:** They don't live in Ha Noi.  
She doesn't live in Ha Noi.

\* **Question form: (Thể nghi vấn)**

Yes – No question	Wh - questions
<b>Do/ Does + S + Vbare?</b> - Yes, S + do/does. - No, S + don't/ doesn't.	<b>Wh + do/does + S + Vbare?</b>

**Eg:** Do they live in Ha Noi? – Yes, they do.  
What does he play? – He plays soccer.

✓ **Spelling rules:**

+ **With the verbs for *he, she* and *it*, we have to add “s/es”**

(Với các chủ ngữ He, She, It hoặc chủ ngữ số ít (1 người, 1 vật), động từ phải thêm “s/es”)

- **We add -s to most verbs:** (Chúng ta thêm “s” cho hầu hết các động từ)

**Eg:** Work → works, Live → lives

- **We add -es when a verb ends with: -o, -ch, -s, -sh, -x or -z.**

(Chúng ta thêm “es” nếu động từ tận cùng là: -o, -ch, -s, -sh, -x or -z.)

**Eg:** Watch → watches, Wash → washes, Mix → mixes, Go → goes

- **We remove -y and add -ies when a verb ends with a consonant + y.**

(Với động từ tận cùng là “y” và trước nó là phụ âm, thì ta bỏ “y” và thêm “ies”)

**Eg:** Try → Tries, Fly → flies

\*\*\* **With a vowel + y:** (Tuy nhiên với động từ tận cùng là “y” và trước nó là nguyên âm, thì ta giữ nguyên “y” và thêm “s”)

**Eg:** Play → plays, Stay → stays

**11. Can – Might:**

- **“CAN” FOR ABILITY: dùng để diễn tả khả năng**

Language note:

**1. Can and Can't are the same for all persons: I can / can't, you can / can't, he can / can't, etc.**

(can và can't dùng cho được mọi chủ ngữ)

**2. Can / Can't is always followed by the base form of the verb:**

(Sau can/ can't luôn là động từ nguyên mẫu)

**Form:**

Affirmative form	S + can + V <sub>0</sub> + ...
Negative form	S + can't + V <sub>0</sub> + ....

Question	Can + S + V <sub>0</sub> + ... ?
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- **MIGHT FOR POSSIBILITY: dùng để diễn đạt khi chúng ta chưa chắc điều mình nói có đúng không.**

**1. Might and Mightn't are the same for all persons: I might / mightn't, you might / mightn't, he might / mightn't, etc.**

(might và mightn't dùng cho được mọi chủ ngữ)

**2. Might / Mightn't is always followed by the base form of the verb:**

(Sau might/ mightn't luôn là động từ nguyên mẫu)

**Form:**

Affirmative form	S + might + V <sub>0</sub> + ...
Negative form	S + mightn't + V <sub>0</sub> + ...
Question	Might + S + V <sub>0</sub> + ... ?

## 12. Present Continuous (Hiện tại tiếp diễn):

- **Usages: (Cách dùng)**

➤ We use present continuous tense to talk about things happening now.

(Chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để nói về việc đang diễn ra ngay hiện tại)

- **Forms:**

(+) : S + am / is / are + V<sub>ing</sub> + ...

**Eg:** They are watching TV now.

(-) : S + am / is / are + not + V<sub>ing</sub> + ...

**Eg:** I am not listening to music at the moment.

(?) : Am/ Is/ Are + S + V<sub>ing</sub> + ...?

**Eg:** Are you doing your homework at the present?

\* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** now, right now, at the moment, at the present, Look! Listen! Be careful!...

\* **Quy tắc thêm "-ing"**

1. Hầu hết các động từ → thêm "-ing"

2. Động từ tận cùng là "e" → bỏ "e" thêm "-ing"

3. Động từ tận cùng là phụ âm – nguyên âm – phụ âm → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "-ing"

## 12. Adverbs of frequency (Trạng từ chỉ mức độ thường xuyên):

→ always, normally / usually, often, sometimes, never.

\* **Rules: Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ mức độ thường xuyên ở trong câu**

**1. after the verb be. (sau động từ động từ To be)**

**Eg:** I am **always** happy.

**2. before other verbs. (trước động từ thường)**

**Eg:** I **usually** go to school by bike.

**C. PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (0,5pt)**

1. A. treesg                      B. plantsg                      C. sportsg                      D. shopsg                      1.  
2. A. washes                      B. makes                      C. wishes                      D. finishes                      2.

**II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others (0,5pt)**

3. A. different                      B. unhappy                      C. students                      D. journalist  
3.  
4. A. comfortable                      B. convenient                      C. apartment                      D. expensive  
4.

**III. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence (4pts)**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ many flats are there in this building?                      | 5.  
A. How                      B. What                      C. Where                      D. When  
6. The TV is \_\_\_\_\_ white board and the speakers.                      | 6.  
A. in                      B. between                      C. under                      D. next to  
7. This five-star hotel is famous for fantastic food and \_\_\_\_\_ rooms.                      | 7.  
A. comfortable                      B. safe                      C. dirty                      D. friendly  
8. My black cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the chair, so I don't see it.                      | 8.  
A. on                      B. under                      C. between                      D. in front of  
9. This is a good place for people interested in basketball. What is it?                      | 9.  
A. theater                      B. sports center                      C. street                      D. school  
10. Mary uses a \_\_\_\_\_ to find meanings of vocabulary.                      | 10.  
A. computers                      B. speaker                      C. bookshelf                      D. dictionary  
11. Jack: \_\_\_\_\_  
Susan: They are factories.                      | 11.  
A. for / at                      B. at / at                      C. on /at                      D. to / at  
12. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ the play with us before the anniversary?                      | 12.  
A. practice                      B. to practice                      C. practicing                      D. practices  
13. He is the same \_\_\_\_\_. We are both 13 years old.                      | 13.  
A. height                      B. size                      C. age                      D. weight  
14. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ person in your family?                      | 14.  
A. taller                      B. the taller                      C. tallest                      D. the tallest  
15. John has a large \_\_\_\_\_ of foreign stamps.                      | 15.  
A. collect                      B. collector                      C. collection                      D.                      collecting  
16. Jane 's sister is out when he calls.                      | 16.  
A. back                      B. not busy                      C. not late                      D. not at  
home  
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ students often play basketball at                      | 17.  
recess.  
A. energy                      B. intersting                      C. exciting                      D. energetic  
18. If you want to find the meaning of the new word,                      | 18.  
you can use \_\_\_\_\_  
A. story                      B. dictionary                      C. picture book                      D. cartoon  
19. This building is very big. Over 50 \_\_\_\_\_ work in                      | 19.  
here.

- A. teachers                      B. person                      C. employees                      D. doctors  
 20. \_\_\_\_\_ come to my house and watch a movie?                      | 20.  
 A. What about                      B. Let's                      C. We should                      D. Why don't we

**IV. Signs (0.5pt)**



21. What does this sign mean?

| 21.

- A. Trucks are allowed                      B. Parking lot for trucks                      C. No parking for trucks                      D. Trucks are not allowed  
 22. What does this sign mean?                      | 22.



- A. Pick up small flowers                      B. Don't bring flower along                      C. Don't pick up flowers                      D. There are some flowers around here

**V. READING COMPREHENSION (2.5 pts)**

**A. Read the following text. Decide if the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False, and choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D) for the questions 27 (1.25 pts)**

After school, Brown usually goes swimming. He goes to the swimming pool five times a week. His swimming pool is very good. The pool is 25 metres long and has six lanes. More than a thousand children have swimming lessons there every month. His swimming instructor is experienced and friendly, but she is also strict. Lessons last 45 minutes, but he usually trains for an hour and a half. During the lesson he swims about two kilometers. His favourite swimming styles are crawl and backstroke. He practices a lot to improve his swimming skills. He wants to achieve good results. Last month he participated in a swimming competition. Ten swimmers from three schools took part in the competition. He won first prize. Swimming is his favourite sport. Swimming is interesting and pleasant, and it helps him to keep fit.

23. Brown goes home after school.                      | 23.  
 24. During his lessons, he usually trains for 45 minutes.                      | 24.  
 25. He practices swimming many times to make his skills better.                      | 25.  
 26. He loves swimming very much.                      | 26.  
 27. According to Brown I, how is swimming?                      | 27.  
 A. boring                      B. Bad for health  
 B. Uninteresting                      D. Good for health

**B. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (1.25 pts)**

In Viet Nam, secondary school students often (28) \_\_\_\_\_ to school six days a week, from Monday to Saturday. (29) \_\_\_\_\_ school, they study about 13 subjects such as: Math, English, Literature, etc. Classes often start at 7 a.m and finish at 11 a.m. They have (30) \_\_\_\_\_ 15-minute breaks each day. One break is in the morning and the other is in the afternoon. At recess, they often (31) \_\_\_\_\_ some traditional games such as: playing marbles, skipping rope, shuttle cock...The yard is very (32) \_\_\_\_\_ until the bell rings and classes begin again.

28. A. go	B. is going	C. are going	D. will go	28.
29. A. In	B. At	C. On	D. Of	29.
30. A. a	B. one	C. two	D. fifteen	30.
31. A. play	B. do	C. listen	D. go	31.
32. A. dark	B. bright	C. quiet	D. noisy	32.

**VI. WRITING : (2.0 pts)**

**A. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences. (0.5pt)**

33. be/ one day/ You/ a/ soccer player / will/ famous/ .

☞

34. in/ people/ We/ their/ countries/ and/ learn about/ different/ Geography/ .

☞

**B. Finish the second sentence. Keep its meaning similar to the above. (0.75pt)**

35. There will be a famous singer in the movie.

☞ The

movie \_\_\_\_\_

36. These books are more expensive than Annie's books.

☞ Annie's books

37. Jack drinks more milk than Tom.

☞ Tom

**C. Write the sentences with the cue words (0.75pt)**

38. Chat/ be/ the most common activity/ beak time.



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39. The library/ open/ at 8.30/ the morning.



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40. What about/ go/ the cafeteria/ and/ get/ a cold drink?

