

**TRƯỜNG THPT PHẠM PHÚ THỨ**  
**TỔ TIẾNG ANH**

**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ 1 – LỚP 10 – NĂM HỌC: 2022-2023**

**A. NỘI DUNG KIẾN THỨC:** Ôn tập từ Unit 1 đến Unit 5

**I. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

❖ **Pronunciation**

- Unit 1: consonant blends /br/, /kr/, /tr/
- Unit 2: consonant blends /kl/, /pl/, /gr/, pr/
- Unit 3: stress in two-syllable words
- Unit 4: stress in two-syllable words with the same spelling
- Unit 5: stress in three-syllable nouns

❖ **Vocabulary**

Topic	Vocabulary – Vietnamese equivalent	
Family life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- household chores:</li> <li>- breadwinner:</li> <li>- housework:</li> <li>- groceries:</li> <li>- homemaker:</li> <li>- heavy lifting:</li> <li>- laundry:</li> <li>- washing-up:</li> <li>- responsibility:</li> <li>- gratitude:</li> <li>- experiences:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strengthen:</li> <li>- bond:</li> <li>- character:</li> <li>- achievement:</li> <li>- support:</li> <li>- encourage:</li> <li>- routine:</li> <li>- value:</li> <li>- respect:</li> <li>- table manners:</li> </ul>
Humans and the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- household appliances:</li> <li>- energy:</li> <li>- carbon footprint:</li> <li>- litter:</li> <li>- eco-friendly</li> <li>- sustainable:</li> <li>- green lifestyle:</li> <li>- organic:</li> <li>- cut down on = reduce:</li> <li>- natural resources:</li> <li>- set up:</li> <li>- raise awareness of:</li> <li>- emission:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- adopt:</li> <li>- clean-up:</li> <li>- throw away:</li> <li>- environmental issue:</li> <li>- chemical:</li> <li>- refillable:</li> <li>- reusable:</li> <li>- sort:</li> <li>- raw material:</li> <li>- plastic waste:</li> <li>- pollution:</li> <li>- leave sth on:</li> <li>- greenhouse gas:</li> </ul>
Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- perform:</li> <li>performance:</li> <li>performer:</li> <li>- judge (n):</li> <li>- audience:</li> <li>- talented:</li> <li>- single (n):</li> <li>- series:</li> <li>- identify with:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- participant:</li> <li>- stage:</li> <li>- semi-final:</li> <li>final (n):</li> <li>- vote for:</li> <li>- guest:</li> <li>- atmosphere:</li> <li>- performance art:</li> <li>- combine:</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in search of:</li> <li>- eliminate = remove:</li> <li>- musical instrument:</li> <li>- award:</li> <li>- trumpet:</li> <li>- upload = post:</li> <li>- reality competition:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chanting:</li> <li>- moon-shaped lute:</li> <li>- bamboo clapper:</li> <li>- drum:</li> <li>- gong:</li> <li>- costume:</li> <li>- traditional:</li> </ul>
For a better community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- donate:</li> <li>donation:</li> <li>donor:</li> <li>- volunteer:</li> <li>- generous:</li> <li>- remote:</li> <li>- benefit:</li> <li>- various:</li> <li>- participate in:</li> <li>- item:</li> <li>- raise money/fund:</li> <li>- non-governmental:</li> <li>- provide sb with sth:</li> <li>- by chance:</li> <li>- get involved:</li> <li>- advertisement:</li> <li>- improve:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- deliver:</li> <li>- job advert:</li> <li>- announcement:</li> <li>- volunteer position:</li> <li>- apply for:</li> <li>- be interested in:</li> <li>- community development:</li> <li>- application letter:</li> <li>- fill in a form:</li> <li>- experienced (adj):</li> <li>- non-profit (adj):</li> <li>- organize:</li> <li>- reliable:</li> <li>- boost confidence:</li> <li>- endless opportunities:</li> <li>- orphanage:</li> <li>- essential:</li> </ul>
Inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- invention:</li> <li>invent:</li> <li>inventor:</li> <li>- suitable:</li> <li>- educational apps:</li> <li>- valuable:</li> <li>- equipment:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- communicate:</li> <li>- experiment:</li> <li>- device:</li> <li>- laboratory:</li> <li>- hardware:</li> <li>- software:</li> <li>- artificial intelligence (AI):</li> </ul>

## ❖ Grammar

### 1. Present simple vs. Present continuous (Hiện tại đơn và Hiện tại tiếp diễn)

	<i>Thì hiện tại đơn</i>	<i>Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn</i>
<b>Cấu trúc</b>	(+) <b>S + V(s/es)</b> He plays tennis after school. (Anh ấy chơi quần vợt sau khi tan học.)	(+) <b>S + am/is/are + Ving</b> The children are playing football now. (Hiện tại những đứa trẻ đang chơi đá bóng.)
	(-) <b>S + don't/ doesn't + V</b> She doesn't play tennis. (Cô ấy không chơi quần vợt.)	(-) <b>S + am/is/are + not + Ving</b> The children are not playing football now. (Hiện tại những đứa trẻ không đang chơi đá bóng.)
	(?) <b>Do/Does + S + V?</b> Do you play tennis? (Bạn có chơi quần vợt không?)	(?) <b>Am/Is/Are + S + Ving?</b> Are the children playing football now? (Hiện tại những đứa trẻ đang chơi đá bóng à?)
	- Diễn tả những thói quen hoặc những việc chúng ta làm thường xuyên. My mother cooks every day.	- Diễn tả những việc đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói. My mother isn't cooking now. She's working in

<b>Cách sử dụng</b>	<p>(<i>Mẹ tôi nấu ăn mỗi ngày.</i>)</p> <p>- Diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên. The sun rises in the East. (<i>Mặt trời mọc ở hướng Đông.</i>)</p> <p>- Diễn tả một lịch trình có sẵn, thời khóa biểu, chương trình The plane leaves for London at 12.30pm. (<i>Máy bay sẽ cất cánh đến London lúc 12:30 chiều.</i>)</p>	<p>her office. (<i>Mẹ tôi không đang nấu ăn. Mẹ đang làm việc trong văn phòng.</i>)</p> <p>- Diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra. My parents are planting trees tomorrow. (<i>Ngày mai bố mẹ tôi định trồng cây.</i>)</p>
<b>Dấu hiệu nhận biết</b>	<p>- often (<i>thường</i>), usually (<i>thường xuyên</i>), always (<i>luôn luôn</i>), sometimes (<i>thỉnh thoảng</i>), seldom (<i>hiếm khi</i>), never (<i>không bao giờ</i>), ...</p> <p>- every day/ week/ month... (<i>mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng</i>)</p> <p>- once/ twice/ three times,... a day/ week/ month/ year</p>	<p>- now (<i>bây giờ</i>), right now (<i>ngay bây giờ</i>), at the moment = at present (<i>hiện tại</i>), ...</p> <p>- Câu mệnh lệnh: Look! (<i>Nhìn kìa</i>), Listen! (<i>Lắng nghe kìa!</i>), ...</p>
<b>Chú ý</b>	Chúng ta thường không sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với các động từ tình thái (like, love, need, want, know, agree, ...)	

## 2. The Future with *will* and *be going to* (*Tương lai với will và be going to*)

	<b>Will</b>	<b>Be going to</b>
<b>Cấu trúc</b>	<p>(+) S + will + V (nguyên thể)</p> <p>(-) S + will not (= won't) + V (nguyên thể)</p> <p>(?) Will + S + V (nguyên thể)?</p>	<p>(+) S + am/ is/ are + going to + V (nguyên thể)</p> <p>(-) S + am/ is/ are not + going to + V (nguyên thể)</p> <p>(?) Am/ Is/ Are + S + going to + V (nguyên thể)?</p>
<b>Cách sử dụng</b>	<p>- nói về kế hoạch được đưa ra tại thời điểm nói (quyết định tức thời) This shirt looks beautiful. I will buy it. (<i>Áo sơ mi này trông thật đẹp. Tôi sẽ mua nó.</i>)</p> <p>- những dự đoán dựa trên những gì chúng ta nghĩ hoặc tin về tương lai (không căn cứ) I think our team will win the competition. (<i>Tôi nghĩ đội của chúng tôi sẽ chiến thắng cuộc thi.</i>)</p>	<p>- nói về những kế hoạch được đưa ra trước thời điểm nói I have made a reservation. We are going to have dinner at the Chinese restaurant nearby. (<i>Tôi đã đặt bàn rồi. Chúng ta sẽ ăn tối ở một nhà hàng Trung Quốc gần đây.</i>)</p> <p>- những dự đoán dựa trên những gì chúng ta thấy hoặc biết (có căn cứ) Look at the dark clouds. It is going to rain soon. (<i>Nhìn những đám mây đen kìa. Trời sắp mưa rồi.</i>)</p>

## 3. Past simple vs. Past continuous with *when* and *while* (*Quá khứ đơn và quá khứ tiếp diễn với when và while*)

	<b>Past Continuous</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>
<b>Cấu trúc</b>	<p>(+) S + was/were + V-ing</p> <p>(-) S + wasn't/weren't + V-ing</p> <p>(?) Was/Were + S + V-ing?</p>	<p>(+) S + V2/Ved</p> <p>(-) S + didn't + V (nguyên thể)</p> <p>(?) Did + S + V (nguyên thể)?</p>

<b>Cách sử dụng</b>	- dùng quá khứ tiếp diễn cho một hành động <i>đang diễn ra</i> trong quá khứ (hành động dài hơn).	- dùng thì quá khứ đơn cho hành động <i>chẹn ngang làm gián đoạn</i> hành động đang diễn ra đó (hành động ngắn hơn).
<b>Ví dụ</b>	I <u>was reading</u> an article <i>when</i> she <u>called</u> . (Tôi đang đọc bài báo thì cô ấy gọi.)	=> <i>While</i> I <u>was reading</u> an article, she <u>called</u> . (Trong khi tôi đang đọc bài báo thì cô ấy gọi.)

**Lưu ý:**

Mệnh đề có chứa WHILE, chúng ta thường chia động từ ở dạng tiếp diễn.

Khi đó thì hành động đang diễn ra sẽ dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn và hành động cắt ngang sẽ dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

- While + S1 + was/ were V-ing (quá khứ tiếp diễn), S2 + Ved/V2 (quá khứ đơn)

Ví dụ: **While** she was talking to us, his baby slept.

(Khi mà cô ấy đang nói chuyện với chúng ta thì con cô ấy ngủ rồi.)

- S1 + Ved/V2 (quá khứ đơn) while + S2 + was/ were V-ing (quá khứ tiếp diễn)

Ví dụ: His baby slept **while** she was talking to us.

(Con cô ấy ngủ trong khi cô ấy đang nói chuyện với chúng tôi.)

**4. The Present perfect tense (Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành)**

<b>Cấu trúc</b>	(+) S + have/has + V3/Ved (-) S + haven't/hasn't + V3/Ved (?) Have/Has + S + V3/ed?
<b>Cách sử dụng</b>	- sự việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng hiện tại vẫn đúng hoặc còn quan trọng. <b>Ví dụ:</b> I <u>have lost</u> my key. Now, I can't open the door. (Tôi đã mất chìa khóa của mình. Bây giờ tôi không thể mở cửa được.) - sự việc đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ nhưng vẫn tiếp diễn đến hiện tại (thường dùng với <i>since</i> hoặc <i>for</i> ). <b>Ví dụ:</b> They <u>have lived</u> here for a year. (Họ sống ở đây khoảng một năm.) - sự việc vừa mới hoàn thành ở thời điểm quá khứ rất gần (thường dùng với <i>just</i> hoặc <i>recently</i> ). <b>Ví dụ:</b> He <u>has just finished</u> his homework. (Anh ấy vừa làm xong bài tập về nhà.)
<b>Dấu hiệu nhận biết</b>	- so far (đạo gần đây), already (đã rồi), recently = lately (gần đây), in recent years (những năm gần đây) - up to now = up to the present = up to this moment = until now = until this time: đến tận bây giờ - since + mốc thời gian: từ khi - for + khoảng thời gian: khoảng - several times (vài lần), many times (nhiều lần), once/ twice/ three times (một, hai, ba lần) - ever (đã từng), never (chưa bao giờ) - just: vừa mới (dùng trong câu khẳng định) - not...yet: chưa (trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn) - in/ over/ during/ for + the + past/last + time: trong thời gian qua

- It's the first/second/third... times ( <i>Đây là lần đầu/lần thứ hai/thứ ba...</i> )
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## 5. Compound sentences (Câu ghép)

- **Định nghĩa:** Câu ghép là câu hai hoặc nhiều mệnh đề độc lập (independent clauses) được kết hợp với nhau bằng các liên từ *and, or, but, so*.

Ví dụ: It was raining, *but* they still went to the outdoor show.

(Trời đang mưa, nhưng họ vẫn đi đến chương trình biểu diễn ngoài trời.)

- **Trong đó:**

+ Mệnh đề (clauses) là một nhóm từ chứa cả chủ ngữ và động từ. Nó có thể là một phần của câu hoặc một câu hoàn chỉnh.

+ Mệnh đề độc lập (independent clauses) là một nhóm từ chứa cả chủ ngữ và động từ và đã diễn đạt một ý nghĩa hoàn chỉnh. Điều này có nghĩa là nó đã có thể tự đứng một mình.

Ví dụ: It was raining. (Trời đang mưa.)

## 6. To-infinitives and bare-infinitives (Nguyên thể có To và Nguyên thể không To)

✓ Một số động từ được theo sau bởi to V như:

expect (mong chờ)	appear (xuất hiện)
plan (lên kế hoạch)	arrange (sắp xếp)
want (muốn)	attempt (nỗ lực)
promise (hứa)	decide (quyết định)
agree (đồng ý)	fail (trượt/ thất bại)
hope (hi vọng)	happen (xảy ra/ tình cờ)
hesitate (do dự)	hope (hi vọng)
ask (hỏi/ bảo/ yêu cầu)	learn (học)
refuse (từ chối)	manage (kiểm soát)
seem (có vẻ như)	tend (dự định)

Ví dụ:

- She agreed to pay \$50.

(*Cô ấy đã đồng ý trả 50 đô la.*)

- Two men failed to return from the expedition.

(*Hai người đàn ông đã không thể trở về từ cuộc thám hiểm.*)

- The remnants refused to leave.

(*Những người còn sót lại từ chối rời đi.*)

- She volunteered to help the disabled.

(*Cô ấy tình nguyện giúp đỡ người tàn tật.*)

- He learnt to look after himself.

(*Anh ấy học cách tự chăm sóc mình.*)

✓ Một số động từ được theo sau bởi động từ nguyên thể (không To) như:

**S + help/ make/ let + O + V**

Ví dụ: Her parents won't let her watch such TV shows.

(*Bố mẹ cô ấy sẽ không để cô ấy xem những chương trình truyền hình như thế này.*)

- Động từ nguyên mẫu không to đứng sau động từ chỉ cảm giác, giác quan:

**S + hear, sound, smell, taste, feel, watch, notice, see, listen, find ... + O + V**

=> chỉ sự hoàn tất của hành động - nghe hoặc thấy toàn bộ sự việc diễn ra

Ví dụ: I saw her get on the bus.

(*Tôi thấy cô ấy đi lên xe.*)

**7. Gerunds and To-infinitives (Danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có to)**

Gerunds	To-infinitives
<p>Chúng ta sử dụng V-ing</p> <p>- sau một số động từ như: avoid (<i>tránh</i>), enjoy (<i>tận hưởng</i>), finish (<i>kết thúc</i>).</p> <p><b>Ví dụ:</b> I <u>enjoy cooking</u>. (<i>Tôi thích nấu ăn.</i>)</p> <p>- như chủ ngữ trong câu</p> <p><b>Ví dụ:</b> <u>Learning</u> English is fun. (<i>Học tiếng Anh rất vui.</i>)</p>	<p>Chúng ta sử dụng to V</p> <p>- sau những động từ như: want (<i>muốn</i>), decide (<i>quyết định</i>), allow (<i>cho phép</i>).</p> <p><b>Ví dụ:</b> My parents <u>don't allow me to use</u> a smartphone. (<i>Bố mẹ tôi không cho phép tôi sử dụng điện thoại thông minh.</i>)</p> <p>- sau các tính từ nêu ý kiến bắt đầu với "It's":</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It's + adj + to V</p> <p><b>Ví dụ:</b> It's fun <u>to learn</u> English. (<i>Thật vui khi học tiếng Anh.</i>)</p> <p>- như chủ ngữ trong câu.</p> <p><b>Ví dụ:</b> <u>To learn</u> English is fun. (<i>Học tiếng Anh thật vui.</i>)</p>
<p><b>Chú ý:</b>            Một số động từ như like (<i>thích</i>), love (<i>yêu</i>) và hate (<i>ghét</i>) có thể được theo sau bởi V-ing hoặc to V.  <b>Ví dụ:</b> I like <u>playing/ to play</u> computer games. (<i>Tôi thích chơi trò chơi điện tử trên máy tính.</i>)</p>	

**8. Passive voice (Thể bị động)**

Chúng ta sử dụng câu bị động khi người hay chủ thể thực hiện hành động không quan trọng hoặc không được biết đến hoặc chúng ta không muốn nói đến người thực hiện hành động là ai. Chúng ta chỉ tập trung vào chính hành động mà thôi.

Ví dụ: The school playground is cleaned up every day (by students).

(*Sân chơi của trường được dọn sạch mỗi ngày (bởi học sinh).*)

Công thức bị động các thì cơ bản:

Các thì	Câu chủ động	Câu bị động
<b>Hiện tại đơn</b>	<b>S + V(s/es) + O</b> Mary studies English every day. ( <i>Mary học tiếng Anh mỗi ngày.</i> )	<b>S + is/am/are + V3/ed + (by O)</b> English is studied by Mary every day. ( <i>Tiếng Anh được học bởi Mary mỗi ngày.</i> )
<b>Hiện tại tiếp diễn</b>	<b>S + is/am/are + V-ing + O</b> He is planting trees now. ( <i>Bây giờ anh ấy đang trồng cây.</i> )	<b>S + is/am/are + being + V3/ed + (by O)</b> Trees are being planted (by him) now. ( <i>Bây giờ cây đang được trồng.</i> )
<b>Quá khứ đơn</b>	<b>S + V2/ed + O</b> She wrote a letter yesterday. ( <i>Hôm qua cô ấy đã viết một bức thư.</i> )	<b>S + was/were + V3/ed + (by O)</b> A letter was written (by her) yesterday. ( <i>Hôm qua một bức thư đã được viết.</i> )
<b>Tương lai đơn</b>	<b>S + will + V (nguyên thể) + O</b> She will do a lot of things tomorrow. ( <i>Ngày mai cô ấy sẽ làm nhiều việc.</i> )	<b>S + will + be + V3/ed + (by O)</b> A lot of things will be done tomorrow. ( <i>Nhiều việc sẽ được thực hiện vào ngày mai.</i> )

<b>Tương lai gần</b>	<b>S + am/ is/ are + going to + V (nguyên thể)</b> She is going buy a new school bag this weekend. <i>(Cô ấy định mua cặp sách mới cuối tuần này.)</i>	<b>S + am/ is/ are + going to + be + V3/ed + (by O)</b> A new school bag is going to be bought this weekend. <i>(Một chiếc cặp sách mới dự định được mua cuối tuần này.)</i>
<b>Hiện tại hoàn thành</b>	<b>S + have/ has + V3/ed + O</b> My parents have given me a new bike on my birthday. <i>(Bố mẹ đã tặng tôi một chiếc xe đạp mới vào ngày sinh nhật.)</i>	<b>S + have/ has + been + V3/ed + (by O)</b> A new bike has been given to me by my parents on my birthday. <i>(Một chiếc xe đạp mới đã được tặng cho tôi bởi bố mẹ vào ngày sinh nhật.)</i>
<b>Quá khứ tiếp diễn</b>	<b>S + was/were + V-ing + O</b> They were buying a car at 9 am yesterday. <i>(Lúc 9 giờ sáng hôm qua họ đang mua một chiếc ô tô.)</i>	<b>S + was/were + being + Ved/ VpII + (by O)</b> A car was being bought at 9 am yesterday. <i>(Lúc 9 giờ sáng hôm qua một chiếc ô tô đang được mua.)</i>

### III. SKILLS FOCUS

#### 1. Reading

Topics: Family Life, Humans and the environment, Music, For a better community, Inventions

#### 2. Speaking

Chọn một trong các chủ đề sau để trình bày trước lớp:

##### **Topic 1: Talk about one of your favourite TV music shows or game shows.**

The following questions may help you:

- *What is the name of the show?*
- *What is the aim of the show?*
- *How often do you watch it? Who do you watch it with?*
- *Why do you like it?*
- *What do you dislike about the show?*

##### **Topic 2: Talk about what you should do to have a green lifestyle.**

The following cues may help you:

- *What is a green lifestyle?*
- *Ways to protect your environment.*
- *Why it is important to protect the invironment*
- *What you should do (as a high shool student) to protect the environment*

##### **Topic 3: Talk about an invention that is useful for your studies.**

The following cues may help you:

- *What is the name of the invention?*
- *When and where was it invented?*
- *Who invented it?*
- *How useful is it for your studies?*

**3. Writing**

Chọn một trong các chủ đề sau và viết một ĐOẠN VĂN ngắn sử dụng các gợi ý được cho.

**Topic 1. Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about one of your family routines.**

1. What is the routine?
2. How often / When do you do it?
3. What are the activities? What does each family member do?
4. How do you feel about the routine?

**Topic 2. Write a short paragraph (100 - 120 words) about doing volunteer work.**

1. Why do people do volunteer work?
2. Which volunteer activities do you like?
3. What situations need volunteer workers?
4. What benefits can you get from doing volunteer work?

**Topic 3. Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about a kind of music you like.**

1. What is it?
2. What is its characteristic?
3. How often do you listen to it?
4. When and where do you often listen to it?
5. Why do you like it?

**4. Listening:** Nghe lại các bài nghe trong sách giáo khoa từ unit 1 đến unit 5 và luyện nghe thêm các bài nghe bên ngoài về các chủ đề đã học.

**B. PRACTICE****LISTENING**

*Listen and decide if the statements are True or False*

Statements	True	False
1. Music is an important part of every culture on Earth.		
2. Some people think our interest in music starts after we are born.		
3. Music changes his feeling and puts him in a bad mood.		
4. The speaker likes all kinds of music		
5. He's always looking for something old.		

*Listen to a man talking about solar energy. Circle the best answer A, B, or C. You will listen TWICE.*

**1. How important is solar energy?**

- |                                      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. It's the key to our future.       | B. It's not important. |
| C. We use it only for some purposes. | D. We don't need it.   |

**2. How are we using this kind of energy?**

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. We are using it very quickly.   | B. We are not using it at all.              |
| C. We are using it more every day. | D. We rarely use it because it's expensive. |

**3. Most places you go in the world today you can see solar panels \_\_\_\_.**

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. on the streets   | B. on people's houses     |
| C. on people's farm | D. inside people's houses |

**4. Research into solar energy is \_\_\_\_.**

- |                |                 |                            |                             |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. very costly | B. ineffective. | C. difficult to carry out. | D. still in its early days. |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|



**5. According to the speaker, where will we be able to buy solar panels?**

- A. in any market  
 B. everywhere we go  
 C. in a grocery store nearby  
 D. from our local DIY stores

**READING**

**Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Mr. Brown and some (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are on a very dirty beach now. Today they are ready (32) \_\_\_\_\_ the beach a clean and beautiful place again. After listening to Mr. Brown's instructions, they are divided into three groups. Group 1 needs to walk along the beach. Group 2 should check the sand, (33) \_\_\_\_\_ group 3 has to check among the rocks. Garbage must be put into plastic bags, and the bags will be collected by Mr. Brown. He will take the bags to the garbage (34) \_\_\_\_\_. They all are eager to work hard to refresh this area.

1. **A.** voluntary                      **B.** volunteers                      **C.** volunteering                      **D.** volunteer  
 2. **A.** to make                              **B.** making                              **C.** make                              **D.** made  
 3. **A.** so                                      **B.** but                                      **C.** although                              **D.** and  
 4. **A.** dump                                  **B.** yard                                  **C.** area                                  **D.** place

**Read the text and answer the questions that follow.**

Parents complain that it is difficult to live with teenagers. Then again, teenagers say exactly the same thing about their parents! According to a recent survey, the most common arguments between parents and teenagers are those regarding untidiness and household chores. On the one hand, parents **go mad** over untidy rooms, clothes dropped on the floor and their children's refusal to help with the housework. On the other hand, teenagers lose their patience continually when parents tell them off for dropping the towel in the bathroom, not cleaning up their room or refusing to do the shopping at the supermarket.

The survey, conducted by St George University, showed that different parents have different approaches to these problems. However, some approaches are much more successful than others. For example, those parents who yell at their teens for their untidiness, but later clear up after them, have fewer chances of changing their teens' behaviour. On the contrary, those who let teenagers experience the consequences of their actions are more successful. For instance, when teenagers who don't help their parents with the shopping don't find their favourite food in the fridge, they are forced to reconsider their actions.

Psychologists say that the most important thing in parent-teen relationships is communication. Parents should talk to their teens, but at the same time **they** should listen to what their children have to say. Parents should tell their teens off when they are untidy, but they should also understand that their room is their own private space. Communication is a two-way process. It is only by listening to and understanding each other that problems between parents and teens can be solved.

1. The phrase "**go mad**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** get bored                      **B.** remain calm                      **C.** feel sad                      **D.** become angry
2. Which is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a cause of arguments between teenagers and parents?  
**A.** Teenagers drop their clothes on the floor.                      **B.** Teenagers do not tidy their rooms.  
**C.** Teenagers refuse to do the housework.                      **D.** Teenagers go shopping a lot.
3. According to paragraph 2, parents have a better chance of changing their children's behaviour by \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** cooking them their favourite food  
**B.** shouting at them whenever they do something wrong

- C. doing the household chores for them  
 D. letting them experience the bad results of their actions

4. The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teens                      B. parents                      C. psychologists                      D. children

### PRONUNCIATION

*Choose the word that has a different sound in the part underlined*

1. A. gratitude                      B. family                      C. character                      D. childcare  
 2. A. benefit                      B. strengthen                      C. generous                      D. encourage

*Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others*

1. A. manner                      B. strengthen                      C. housework                      D. respect  
 2. A. answer (v)                      B. picture (v)                      C. record (v)                      D. visit (v)  
 3. A. invention                      B. computer                      C. donation                      D. internet

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.*

Question 1. Putting \_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish in the early morning is a part of my daily routine.

- A. up                      B. out                      C. down                      D. from

Question 2. My mum usually cooks and shops \_\_\_\_\_ groceries in my family.

- A. for                      B. in                      C. on                      D. at

Question 3. The X-factor is a television singing competition \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom.

- A. originate                      B. originated                      C. originating                      D. origination

Question 4. She wishes she could do some \_\_\_\_\_ work this summer.

- A. voluntarily                      B. volunteerism                      C. volunteer                      D. voluntary

*Choose the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.*

Question 5: The **audience** cheered loudly when the singers came out on the stage.

- A. listeners                      B. performers                      C. TV viewers                      D. safety guards

Question 6. Judges travel all around America **in search of** the best singers.

- A. supporting                      B. looking for                      C. eliminating                      D. going along with

*Choose the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word.*

Question 7: My brother is very **generous**. He usually donates half of his pocket money to charity.

- A. unselfish                      B. mean                      C. kind                      D. angry

Question 8: This charity group raises money to build more schools in the **remote** areas.

- A. faraway                      B. not near                      C. close                      D. mountainous

Question 9: More and more teenagers are getting involved \_\_\_\_ community activities.

- A. on                                      B. in                                      C. at                                      D. with

Question 10: When teenagers do volunteer work, they gain numerous \_\_\_\_ .

- A. benefits                                      B. supports                                      C. friends                                      D. activities

Question 11: She met him \_\_\_\_\_. We both worked as volunteers at the camp.

- A. by heart                                      B. by chance                                      C. by mistake                                      D. by error

Question 12: Besides \_\_\_\_ money, there are other ways you can do to help people in need.

- A. earning                                      B. donating                                      C. doing                                      D. sharing

Question 13: When we visited Mrs Lan this morning, she \_\_\_\_ her lunch.

- A. is preparing                                      B. was preparing                                      C. has prepared                                      D. prepares

Question 14: She told us her life story while we \_\_\_\_ her tidy the house.

- A. are helping                                      B. have helped                                      C. were helping                                      D. help

Question 15: Doing volunteer work gives him a chance to come into contact \_\_\_\_ other teenagers.

- A. on                                      B. in                                      C. at                                      D. with

Question 16: We need more \_\_\_\_ for our community development projects. Are you interested?

- A. volunteer                                      B. voluntarily                                      C. volunteers                                      D. voluntary

Question 17: If you like helping children in need, why don't you apply \_\_\_\_ the job at our community center?

- A. in                                      B. on                                      C. at                                      D. for

Question 18: Our volunteer club received large \_\_\_\_ from the students and their parents.

- A. money                                      B. supports                                      C. donations                                      D. activities

Question 19: Donating food and other essential \_\_\_\_ is practical

- A. items                                      B. clothes                                      C. ways                                      D. computers

Question 20: You made so \_\_\_\_ mistakes. Please check all the details of the donations!

- A. boring                                      B. careless                                      C. useful                                      D. helpless

Question 21: Students can join different \_\_\_\_ groups to help the needy.

- A. various                                      B. local                                      C. study                                      D. charity

Question 22: We also \_\_\_\_ over one hundred million VND to help people in the flooded area.

- A. gave                                      B. raised                                      C. made                                      D. shared

Question 23: While we \_\_\_\_ information for our presentation last month, we discovered that lots of people in our neighbourhood needed help.

- A. were collecting            B. are collecting            C. collect            D. collected

Question 24: We \_\_\_\_ to help old people clean their houses while we were talking to them later that day.

- A. are deciding            B. were deciding            C. decided            D. decide

Question 25: While we \_\_\_\_ at the food bank, we met an old friend.

- A. were helping            B. are helping            C. help            D. helped

Question 26: The poor students \_\_\_\_ donated clothes and books at the community center by the volunteers now.

- A. are giving            B. were given            C. are being giving            D. are being given

Question 27: The river \_\_\_\_ by poisonous chemicals for a long time.

- A. was polluted            B. polluted            C. pollutes            D. has been polluted

Question 28: "The phone's ringing." - "I \_\_\_\_ it."

- A. will answer            B. am going to answer  
C. am answering            D. have answered

Question 29: Sue and I have decided to have a party. We \_\_\_\_ lots of people.

- A. will invite            B. are inviting            C. invite            D. are going to invite

Question 30: Nam is very humorous. His joke makes me \_\_\_\_ a lot.

- A. laugh            B. to laugh            C. laughing            D. laughed

Question 31: They saw him \_\_\_\_ the agreement.

- A. sign            B. to sign            C. to signing            D. signed

Question 32: It's necessary for her \_\_\_\_ back home before 10 p.m.

- A. coming            B. come            C. came            D. to come

Question 33: The boss allows \_\_\_\_ home.

- A. us to stay            B. us stay            C. us staying            D. us to staying

Question 34: I didn't want to continue watching the show, \_\_\_\_ it was more and more boring later.

- A. for            B. or            C. but            D. and

Question 35: Smoking is extremely detrimental to health, \_\_\_\_ many people continue to smoke anyway.

- A. nor                                      B. so                                      C. yet                                      D. then

Question 36: He really enjoys \_\_\_\_ to Rock music because it makes him excited.

- A. listening                                      B. listen                                      C. to listen                                      D. to listening

Question 37: I look forward to \_\_\_\_ from you at my earliest convenience.

- A. hear                                      B. hearing                                      C. hearing                                      D. heard

Question 38: \_\_\_\_ English is very interesting.

- A. Learn                                      B. To learn                                      C. learning                                      D. A and B are correct

***Choose the sentence that best rewrites the given one.***

Question 39: It is necessary to learn a foreign language nowadays.

- A. Learning a foreign language is necessary nowadays.  
 B. Learning a foreign language is unnecessary nowadays.  
 C. We don't need to learn a foreign language nowadays.  
 D. Let's learn a foreign language for today use.

Question 40: Smoking is not allowed in this area.

- A. It is against the rule to smoke in this area.                      B. You can smoke in this area.  
 C. It is not allowed to smoke outside this area.                      D. They let people smoke in this area.

***Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in the following questions.***

Question 1. (A) This reduces the use (B) on harmful (C) chemicals (D) in food and other products.

Question 2. The (A) rubbish in the (B) neighbourhood is (C) collect three (D) times a week.

Question 3: (A) Judges (B) travel around America (C) in search (D) about the best singers and musicians.

Question 4: (A) While he (B) worked (C) for Oxfam, he came up (D) with the ideas to help the needy.

## WRITING

***Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it is closest in meaning to the original one or do as directed.***

Question 1: He called during my lunchtime yesterday. (*Rewrite the sentence using "while"*)

⇒ .....

Question 2: During his lunchtime at the orphanage, he talked to many homeless children.

⇒ While .....

Question 3: She began teaching English to poor children three years ago.

⇒ She has .....

Question 4: The students at this school have taken part in many volunteer activities since 2013.

⇒ The students at this school began .....

Question 5: Working with homeless children is very interesting. (*Rewrite the sentence using **To-infinitive***)

⇒ It is very interesting .....

Question 6: It is not eco-friendly to use plastic bags when people go shopping. (*Rewrite the sentence using **Gerund***)

⇒ .....

Good luck to you!

Tape script:

Part 1:

*What would life be like without music? I wonder how music started. It is an important part of every culture on Earth. I wonder when we first became interested in music. I also wonder when we first become interested in music. Is it when we are a baby? Some people think our interest in music starts before we are born. Music is an essential part of my day. It changes my feeling and puts me in a good mood. There's nothing better to do on a train or bus than put on my headphones. I like all kinds of music, from classical and opera to jazz, rock and world music. I'm always looking for something new. Sometimes I hear a song or piece of music on the TV or radio. I have to find out who it is. Do you do that? I'm sure I'll keep collecting CDs or mp3s until I'm a hundred. Perhaps I won't be able to hear it then!*

Part 2:

*Solar energy is the key to our future. If we do not use it, our planet will not survive. We do not have enough resources on Earth to supply our energy needs. We are slowly using solar energy more. Most places you go in the world today you can see solar panels on people's houses. I hope that in the future, all houses will use solar power. It's so simple. In fact, it's free. All you have to do is pay for the solar panels and some other equipment, and then you have free energy. Research into solar energy is still in its early days. I think in the future it will be everywhere. We'll be able to buy solar panels from our local DIY store. I also think we'll be wearing clothes that provide solar power, and we'll be driving cars powered by solar energy.*