

NỘI DUNG ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN THI GIỮA KỲ II

I. VOCABULARY

- Means of transport - Road signs - Road safety	- Types of films - Adjectives describing films	- Types of festivals - Festival activities
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II. PHONETICS

- Sounds /aɪ/ and /eɪ/
- Sounds /ɪə/ and /eə/
- Stress in two-syllable words

III. GRAMMAR

- <i>It</i> indicating distance - <i>Should/Shouldn't</i>	- Connectors: <i>although/ though</i> and <i>however</i> - Yes/No questions
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1. Suggestions (Câu đề nghị, gợi ý)

Eg. Let's + **Vo**?

(+): That's a good idea/ a great idea.

Why don't we + **Vo**?

(-): I'd love to, but I am busy.

What/ How about + **V-ing**?

2. Dùng "should/ shouldn't" để đưa ra lời khuyên

E.g: A: I have a toothache.

B: You **should go** to the dentist. / You **shouldn't eat** a lot of sweets

(+, -): S + should / shouldn't + **Vo/ be**.

(?): Should + S + **Vo/ be**:

3. Ask and answer about the means of transport: (Hỏi và trả lời về phương tiện đi lại)

How + do /does/ did+ S + go to ...?

-> S + go /goes/ went (to) ... **by** bike/ car/ train/ plane.../ on foot.

- go on foot = walk: đi bộ

Eg. How do you go to school every day?

-> I go to school by bike.

4. Hỏi và trả lời về khoảng cách quãng đường

A. How far is it from your house to the bus stop?

- **It's** about 2 kilometres **from** my house **to** the bus stop .

- **It's** about 500 meters **from** my house **to** the bus stop.

B. NÓI VỀ KHOẢNG CÁCH (Dùng "It" để chỉ khoảng cách)

- **It's** not far + **from** + Ha Noi + **to** + Hai Phong.

- **It's** a long distance + **from** + the zoo + **to** + the park. Mất 1 khoảng cách xa từ ... đến...

How far is it from + địa điểm A + **to** + địa điểm B?

It's (about) + ... kilometer(s)/ meter(s) + (**from** + địa điểm A + **to** + địa điểm B)

5. Connectors: (Từ nối)

A. **Although/ though/ even though** + mệnh đề (S + V/ be): (dù, mặc dù)

* “**Although/ though/ even though**” được dùng để chỉ mối quan hệ đối lập hoặc tương phản giữa **hai thông tin** trong cùng **một câu**.

Eg. **Although/ though/ even though/** Susan came to the cinema early, she didn't get a ticket
= Susan didn't get a ticket **although/ though/ even though** she came to the cinema early.

Structure:

Although/ though/ even though/ + clause 1, clause 2

Clause 1 + although/ though/ even though/ + clause 1

*Note: - **Although/ though/ even though** có thể đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa hai mệnh đề. Khi đứng giữa câu thì ta **bỏ dấu phẩy**.

- khi đã dùng **although/ though/ eventhough** thì không dùng **but** (dù được hiểu ngầm).

Despite/	}	+ being + adj / V-ing/: mặc dù	}	- (a/an/ the + tính từ + danh từ - my/ his/ her ...+ N (danh từ)
In spite of		+ N (danh từ) : mặc dù		
	+ N phrase (cụm danh từ)			

Eg: **Although** Huy **was** tired, he went to school. = Huy went to school **although** he was tired.

=> **In spite of / Despite** being tired, Huy went to school.

=> **In spite of/ Despite** Huy's tiredness, he went to school.

***Although** the weather was hot, they went out.

= **In spite of/ Despite** the hot weather, they went out.

B.However/ nevertheless (tuy nhiên, tuy vậy)

- “**However/ nevertheless**” chỉ mối quan hệ **đối lập giữa hai câu**. Hai câu này có thể ngăn cách nhau bởi dấu **chấm** hoặc dấu (;)

Eg. I don't like this film. **However/ Nevertheless**, I love the theme song.

I don't like this film; **however/ nevertheless**, I love the theme song.

(Tôi không thích bộ phim này tuy nhiên tôi thích nhạc phim.)

Sentence 1. However/ Nevertheless, sentence 2.

Sentence 1; however/ nevertheless, sentence 2.

6. Stress (Trọng âm)

A. Trọng âm các từ có hai âm tiết

1. Quy tắc 1

Hầu hết **danh từ và tính từ có 2 âm tiết**: Trọng âm thường nhấn vào **âm tiết thứ 1**

Eg: (n): 'father, 'children, 'office, 'mountain...

(adj): 'happy, 'busy, 'careful, 'lucky, 'healthy,...

- Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ **của danh từ**: ad'vice, ma'chine, mis'take, ho'tel....

2. Quy tắc 2

- Hầu hết **động từ và giới từ có 2 âm tiết**: Trọng âm thường nhấn vào **âm tiết thứ 2**

Eg: (v): be'gin, be'come, re'lax, for'get /fə'get/...

(pre): a'mong /ə'mʌŋ/, be'tween /bi'twi:n/

- Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ: (**động từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc đuôi: ER, EN, OW, Y, EL, LE, ISH, AGE**) nhấn **âm 1**

'answer, happen, 'offer, 'open, 'visit, 'copy, 'follow, 'hurry, s'truggle, 'finish...

***Động từ ghép** -> **trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai**

- be'come, under'stand, overflow,...

* **Danh từ ghép: trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.**

- **doorman** /'dɔ:rmən/, **typewriter** /'taɪpraɪtər/, **greenhouse** /'gri:nhaʊs/

3. Quy tắc 3

*Đối với các **tính từ có hai âm** tiết bắt đầu bằng "- a", trọng âm rơi vào **âm tiết thứ hai**.

- a'lone /ə'ləʊn/ cô đơn, - a'gain/ə'geɪn/ lần nữa, a'mazed: làm cho ngạc nhiên, - a'bove /ə'bʌv/ ở trên

Chú ý: Một số từ **2 âm tiết** sẽ có trọng âm khác nhau tùy thuộc vào từ loại. Như *record*, *desert* sẽ có trọng âm rơi vào **âm tiết thứ nhất nếu là danh từ**: record /'rek.ɔ:d/; desert /'dez.ət/; rơi vào **âm tiết thứ 2** khi là động từ: record /rɪ'kɔ:d/; desert /dɪ'zɜ:t/, (rời đi, bỏ)...

7. Yes/ No questions (Câu hỏi có/ không)

- Câu hỏi **Yes/ No** là loại câu hỏi mà câu trả lời có hai sự lựa chọn là **Yes** (có, đúng) hoặc **No** (không, sai) thay vì có sự lựa chọn đa dạng như các loại câu hỏi khác.

Ex: Are you eating moon cakes? – Yes, I am.

Do you like fishing? Yes, I do./ No, I don't

Can you swim? No, I can't

- Nếu **"be"** là động từ chính thì đưa **"be"** ra **trước chủ ngữ**.

Is that your school bag? Yes, it is

* **Form: Be/ Do/ Have/ Modals + S + (V)...?**

Be + S + (Ving) + ...

Do/ does/ did/ + S + Vo...?

Will /shall/can/ could/ should....+ S + Vo ...?

IV. PRACTICE

A. PHONETICS

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others in each of the following question

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> afety | B. <u>v</u> itamin | C. <u>p</u> avement | D. <u>p</u> arade |
| 2. A. <u>v</u> ehicle | B. <u>f</u> ine | C. <u>s</u> ign | D. <u>l</u> ight |
| 3. A. <u>r</u> eplace | B. <u>d</u> ecide | C. <u>p</u> edal | D. <u>p</u> repare |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> air | B. <u>r</u> e <u>p</u> air | C. <u>t</u> rain | D. <u>a</u> irport |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> pp <u>e</u> ar | B. <u>f</u> ea <u>t</u> ured | C. <u>c</u> lea <u>r</u> | D. <u>r</u> e <u>a</u> ll <u>y</u> |
| 6. A. <u>s</u> tation | B. <u>a</u> eropl <u>a</u> ne | C. <u>c</u> inema | D. <u>f</u> av <u>o</u> rite |
| 7. A. <u>n</u> ight <u>m</u> are | B. <u>e</u> ar <u>p</u> hones | C. <u>s</u> h <u>a</u> re | D. <u>p</u> ear |
| 8. A. <u>c</u> ycle | B. <u>b</u> icycle | C. <u>s</u> h <u>y</u> | D. <u>d</u> en <u>y</u> |
| 9. A. <u>i</u> n <u>s</u> t <u>e</u> ad | B. <u>i</u> de <u>a</u> | C. <u>b</u> re <u>a</u> d | D. <u>s</u> pr <u>e</u> ad |
| 10. A. <u>p</u> ar <u>t</u> y | B. <u>f</u> oot <u>p</u> ath | C. <u>p</u> ar <u>k</u> ing | D. <u>w</u> iz <u>a</u> rd |

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following question.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>f</u> iction | B. <u>s</u> eat <u>b</u> elt | C. <u>p</u> er <u>f</u> orm | D. <u>t</u> ra <u>f</u> fic |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> rossing | B. <u>d</u> isplay | C. <u>b</u> icycle | D. <u>m</u> otorist |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> ilent | B. <u>n</u> oisy | C. <u>p</u> retty | D. <u>p</u> olite |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> ransport | B. <u>d</u> ancer | C. <u>b</u> alloon | D. <u>c</u> ycling |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> iscuss | B. <u>v</u> isit | C. <u>c</u> ostume | D. <u>f</u> estival |
| 6. A. <u>t</u> urkey | B. <u>f</u> ireworks | C. <u>C</u> hristmas | D. <u>a</u> tten <u>d</u> |
| 7. A. <u>b</u> elieve | B. <u>h</u> elmet | C. <u>p</u> ublic | D. <u>c</u> yclist |
| 8. A. <u>e</u> njoy | B. <u>b</u> oring | C. <u>e</u> x <u>c</u> ited | D. <u>a</u> rrive |
| 9. A. <u>f</u> eature | B. <u>p</u> eople | C. <u>r</u> eview | D. <u>h</u> orror |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> artoon | B. <u>f</u> rightening | C. <u>p</u> leasure | D. <u>c</u> areful |

B. VOCBUALRY AND GRAMMAR

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

1. My school is close to my house, so I go to school on _____.
A. foot B. bike C. car D. bus
2. I often go to work late because of _____.
A. berry jam B. traffic jam C. jampot D. cherry jam
3. My father goes to work by driving _____.
A. horse B. bicycle C. motorbike D. car
4. How _____ is it from here to the nearest supermarket? - It's about 500meters.
A. far B. long C. difficult D. nice
5. My English teacher, Mr. Nam, often drives his car _____ on the way to school.
A. careful B. caring C. carefully D. Careless
6. I really enjoy adventure films. They're very _____ and exciting.
A. gripping B. boring C. tiring D. shocking
7. It was a _____ scene in the film. People in the film were in a burning building.
A. fantastic B. terrific C. frightening D. fun
8. The end of the film was so _____ that many people cried.
A. shocking B. moving C. exciting D. boring
9. We didn't find it funny _____ it was a comedy.
A. in spite of B. despite C. although D. but
10. I went to the cinema with my friends yesterday _____ feeling very tired.
A. although B. in spite of C. but D. so
11. _____ they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn't a big success.
A. However B. Nevertheless C. When D. Although
12. How _____ is this festival held? - It is held every two years.
A. long B. far C. often D. much
13. The festival _____ every year at the end of August.
A. takes B. takes place C. occur D. held
14. La Tomatina is held _____ the last Wednesday of August every year.
A. in B. at C. on D. X
15. Villagers voluntarily contribute money and other things to _____ the festival.
A. open B. celebrate C. remember D. set
16. A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to _____ the Rio Carnival.
A. play B. take C. attend D. follow
17. In La Tomatina, people get to throw tomatoes at _____.
A. themselves B. once C. together D. each other
18. Which do you think are _____ festivals?
A. season B. harvester C. artistic D. music
19. The city will have a ten-minute long _____ display on New Year's Eve.
A. fireworks B. costumes C. feast D. parade
20. The winners at the Cannes Film Festival were chosen by _____.
A. directors B. a panel of judges (ban giám khảo) C. actors D. actresses

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to choose the underlined part that needs correction in the following question.

1. It usually takes she thirty minutes to drive to work.
A. It B. takes C. she D. to drive
2. Traffic signals for pedestrians shouldn't be standard in every city.
A. Traffic B. pedestrians C. shouldn't D. every city
3. How far does it from Cao Bang to Ca Mau? - More than 2000 km.
A. How B. does C. Ca Mau D. km
4. Do you have a harvest festival on your country?
A. Do B. have C. festival D. on
5. Thanksgiving are traditionally celebrated with a feast among family and me.
A. are B. traditionally C. with a D. among
6. Why is turkey a special animal in some country?

- A. is B. a C. in D. country
7. Did you stayed in a resort during your vacation in Thailand?
A. stayed B. a C. during D. in
8. Is it a traditional in America to eat Turkey on Thanksgiving Day?
A. Is it B. traditional C. Turkey D. on
9. Do she spend a week in Spain participating in the festival last year?
A. Do B. spend C. in D. participating
10. Will you buy a big Christmas tree and has lots of decorations?
A. Will B. a C. and D. has

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. **Nam:** "You would like another cup of tea, Phong?"
Phong: "____."
A. Yes, I'd love to. B. That's a good idea.
C. Not at all. D. You're welcome.
2. **Lan:** "Young people spend too much time online with social networks"
Nam: "____."
A. Not at all. B. That's a good idea.
C. I agree with you. D. You're welcome.
3. **Lan:** "How about having a drink with me?"
Phuong: "____."
A. Yes, I don't. B. That's great. I'll come with you.
C. Not at all. D. Thank you.
4. **Lan:** "I think modern technology has made people become lazier".
Nam: "____."
A. I think so. B. Yes, I hoped.
C. No, I wouldn't mind at all. D. Yes, I do.
5. **Lan:** "Excuse me, which is the way to the post office?"
Hung: "Sorry, I'm new here. _____."
A. Not at all. B. Go straight. Then turn left
C. That's true. D. Thank you all the same.

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following question.

1. **Do you want** to visit Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum first?
A. Can you like B. Could you like
C. Do you like D. Would you like
2. **In spite of** having a happy ending, the film begins with a terrible disaster.
A. Although B. Despite C. Though D. Even though
3. Although the film was **gripping**, Tom slept from beginning to end.
A. attractive B. boring C. moving D. hilarious
4. Why don't you **take up** a new hobby?
A. start B. share C. enjoy D. think
5. In Poland, headlight must be **switched on** at all the time.
A. got off B. get on C. turned on D. turned off
6. Tet often **occurs** around late January or early February
A. end B. enjoy C. happen D. take care of
7. The festival takes place **annually**.
A. every morning B. in the afternoon C. every Monday D. every year
8. Tet Holiday is the most important festival in Vietnam which **takes place** in late January or early February.
A. appears B. held C. brings D. occurs

V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following question.

1. Although they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn't a big **success**.
A. show B. failure C. achieve D. attend
2. Watching the movie with all of my friends from school was fun, but it was too **lengthy**.
A. ordinary B. short C. silly D. funny
3. My mother asks me to **stop** reading comics.
A. continue B. omit C. avoid D. try

4. You should not give your **personal** information such as your full name or your hometown.
 A. private B. public C. individual D. confidential
5. They didn't feel amazed with his **normal** ideas.
 A. usual B. unusual C. same D. different
6. The air is **polluted**. A. dangerous B. clean C. available D. plentiful
7. Reading books at dark is **harmful** to your eyes. A. bad B. nice C. useful D. good

C. READING

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

There are (1) types of films: comedy, romance, science fiction, romance, documentary, horror, action, etc. In those kinds, my favorite one is romantic, such (2) Titanic, The Notebook, Notting Hill, etc. They give us a meaningful lesson about life and love. Sometimes they are moving and make me (3) a lot. I am also keen (4) documentaries. They give me such good (5)

1. A. few B. a few C. one D. various
 2. A. as B. example C. for D. on
 3. A. laugh B. smile C. bore D. cry
 4. A. in B. on C. with D. about
 5. A. games B. knowledge C. song D. meal

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

Always maintain a queue [*kju:*]: *việc xếp hàng* while waiting (1) a bus. Never stand on queue on the middle of the road.

At the time of boarding a bus, do not try to run or chase the bus. Once you are inside the bus, (2)a seat and hold firmly on the handrail if you are standing.

Never try to (3)an overcrowded bus.

Avoid (4)inside of a bus because your high-pitch noise may distract the attention of the driver and it could lead to a major (5) accident.

1. A. for B. to C. on D. in
 2. A. hold B. sit C. take D. find
 3. A. choose B. go C. wait D. board
 4. A. shout B. shouting C. to shout D. shouts
 5. A. road B. way C. path D. street

III. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Visit the Edinburgh Festival

Every year, thousands of people come to Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, to be part of the Edinburgh Festival. For three weeks every August and September, the city is filled with actors and artists from all over the world. They come to Edinburgh for the biggest arts festival in Britain. During this time, the streets of the city are alive with music and dance from early in the morning until late at night. You can even see artists painting pictures on the streets.

Tens of thousands of tourists come to the festival to see new films and plays and to hear music played by famous musicians. This year, you can see over five hundred performances with actors from more than forty countries.

The tickets for these performances are quite cheap, and it is usually easier to see your favourite star in Edinburgh than it is in London. So come to Edinburgh next summer!

1. How many people come to attend the Edinburgh Festival every year?

- A. Thousand people B. Thousands of people C. Some people D. Few people

2. How long does the Edinburgh Festival last?

- A. For two months B. For three months C. For three weeks
 D. For 3 weeks every August and September

3. What can you even see artists doing on the streets?

- A. Playing the guitar on the streets B. Singing songs on the streets
 C. Painting pictures on the streets D. Dancing on the streets

4. How many performances can people see this year?

- A. Tens of thousands B. Thousands C. Some people D. Over five hundreds

5. How much are the tickets for these performances?

- A. Very cheap B. Very expensive C. Not cheap D. Not quite expensive

IV. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Yesterday, on the way home from school, I saw an accident. A boy was run over by a taxi when he was riding his bicycle. The boy's leg was broken and it was bleeding badly. Someone there tried to stop the bleeding. They put pressure on it and held it tight. A man used his mobile phone to call the emergency service. Some minutes later, an ambulance arrived and sent the boy to the hospital. Two policemen came to the scene immediately. Some people told the police that the taxi driver was driving at a very high speed when the accident happened. Some others began talking about the traffic accidents these days and blamed the increasing number of accidents on the roads for careless driving and drunk drivers.

1. *What did the writer see yesterday?* A. A fire B. An accident C. A fighting. D. A crash.
2. *The accident happened between a taxi and _____.*
A. a bus B. a car C. a bicycle D. motorbike
3. *The boy was sent to the hospital by _____.*
A. a police B. a car C. an ambulance D. a passenger
4. *What part of his body was hurt? – His _____.*
A. arm B. leg C. head D. shoulder
5. *How was the driver driving when the accident happened? – Very _____.*
A. slowly B. fast C. carefully D. well

D. WRITING

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. *The weather is bad, but some people decide to travel by air.*
A. Even though the weather is bad, some people decide to travel by air.
B. Because the weather is bad, some people decide to travel by air.
C. Though some people decide to travel by air, the weather is bad.
D. Although the bad weather, some people decide to travel by air.
2. *Although his leg was hurt, he managed to drive a car.*
A. His leg was hurt. However, he managed to drive a car.
B. His leg was hurt. But he managed to drive a car.
C. Because of his hurt leg, he managed to drive a car.
D. Because his hurt leg, he managed to drive a car.
3. *Although he is intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.*
A. Despite being intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.
B. In spite he is intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.
C. Although his intelligence, he does well at school.
D. In spite of intelligent, he doesn't do well at school.
4. *Driving on the left is very dangerous in our country.*
A. It very dangerous to drive on the left in our country.
B. It is very dangerous to drive on the left in our country.
C. It is very dangerous driving on the left in our country.
D. It is very dangerous to driving on the left in our country
5. *It took me 4 hours to read the first chapter of the book.*
A. I spent 4 hours read the first chapter of the book.
B. I spent 4 hours to read the first chapter of the book.
C. I spent 4 hours to reading the first chapter of the book.
D. I spent 4 hours reading the first chapter of the book.

II. Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning, using the clues.

1. Although there was a traffic jam, they still went to the company in time.
→ **In spite of** _____.
2. Although she watched the film twice, she didn't understand it.
→ **Despite** _____.
3. "Titanic" is one of the most romantic films, but I don't like watching it.
→ **Although** _____.
4. It is against the rule to drink alcohol when we are using the road.
→ **We mustn't** _____.
5. Let's go to see *A Nightmare* at Sao Mai Cinema tonight.
→ **How about** _____.

6. A few people say it's a bit silly. Most say it's funny and interesting. (**However**)

7. Most of my classmates walk to class every day because it is near their houses. (**on foot**)

8. They find the film "Transformers" exciting. (**excited**)

III. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. We are going to travel to Phu Quoc island by air.

2. The distance between here and the nearest post office is about 500 metres.

3. It took us 30 minutes to go home yesterday.

4. New Year's Day is celebrated on the first day of the new year.

5. Yes, I am. I am eating moon cakes?

6. Yes, they do. They eat candy apples on Halloween.

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that has a completed meaning by using the words/ phrases given.

1. *It / ten / kilometres / Phan Rang City.*

- A. It about ten kilometres from Phan Rang City.
- B. It is about ten kilometre from Phan Rang City.
- C. It is about ten kilometres from Phan Rang City.
- D. It was about ten kilometre from Phan Rang City.

2. *Phong / walk / fast / it / really / hard / keep up with / him.*

- A. Phong walks fast, and it's really hard to keep up with him.
- B. Phong walks fast, so it was really hard for keeping up with him.
- C. Phong walks fast, so it is really hard to keep up with him.
- D. Phong walks fast, and it's really hard for keep up with him.

3. *Although / he / tired / he / have to / finish / homework /.*

- A. Although he was tired, he has to finish his homework.
- B. Although he is tired, he has to finish his homework.
- C. Although he is tired, he have to finish the homework.
- D. Although he tired, he has to finish the homework.

4. *Would/ you/ like/ drink/ cup/ coffee/ tea?*

- A. Would you like drinking cup of coffee and tea?
- B. Would you like to drink cup of coffee and tea?
- C. Would you like to drink a cup of coffee or tea?
- D. Would you like drinking a cup of coffee or tea?

5. *Hoa/ not/ good/ English. / However/ she/ gets/ good marks/ exams.*

- A. Hoa not good at English. However, she got good marks in exams.
- B. Hoa is not good at English however, she got good marks in exams.
- C. Hoa is not good at English. However she gets good marks in exams.
- D. Hoa is not good at English. However, she gets good marks in exams.

V. Write complete sentences, using these clues.

1. they/ hold/ festival/ every year/ Australia?

2. Why/ not/ we/ go/ picnic/ this Sunday?

_____.

3. They/ go/ Tulip Festival/ their family/ last week?

_____.

4. Because/ the drivers' carelessness,/ a lot/ road accidents/ happen/ each year.

_____.

5. Even though/ I/ having/ difficulties/ these exercises/ I/ finish/ on time.

_____.

6. Mud Festival/ take place/ July/ every year/ Boryeong town, Korea.

_____.

7. She/ join / Boryeong Mud Festival/ three/ years/ ago.

_____.

8. I/ take/ the photos/ Tulip Festival/ Australia/ last September.

_____.

9. In spite/ get/ up/ late/ this morning,/ I not miss/ the bus.

_____.

VI. Signal and notice (Biên báo và thông báo)

*Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for the following picture or sign.

<p>1.You should wear a _____ when you ride a bike. A. mask B. helmet C. scarf D. seatbelt</p>	
<p>2.This road sign shows"_____". A. Maximum speed B. Minimum speed C. Average speed D. Overtaking speed</p>	
<p>3.Mr. Brown sometimes goes sightseeing by _____. A. plane B. bike C. car D. boat</p>	
<p>4.This road sign means"_____". A. Bump B. No traffic C. Danger D. Give way</p>	
<p>5.There are usually _____ on my way to school. A. accidents B. road works C. railways D. traffic jams</p>	
<p>6.This sign says "_____". A. no parking B. no right turn C. no cycling D. children crossing</p>	
<p>7.He usually goes to school _____. A. by bus B. on foot C. by car D. by bike</p>	
<p>8.You must walk across the street at the _____. A. pavement B. zebra crossing C. foot path D. roundabout</p>	
<p>9.This road sign means "_____". A. Cycle route ahead B. No cycling C. Route for pedal cycles D. Give way to bikes</p>	

10: What does the notice say?

**"No cell phones allowed in this area.
Please turn off your phone or put it on silent"**

- A. You must have permission to use the phone in this area.
- B. You may not turn off your phone if you are not using it.
- C. Cell phones are only for emergency use here.
- D. Cell phones must be turned off or silenced in this area.

11: What does the notice say?

**"No food or drink is allowed inside this area.
Please finish your snacks before entering"**

- A. Only food is not allowed; drinks are fine.
- B. You can eat and drink inside this area.
- C. Do not bring food or drinks inside. Finish them first.
- D. You can bring food but no drinks are allowed.

12. The sign says:

- A. You should use more water.
- B. You shouldn't use water.
- C. You should turn off the tap.
- D. You should save water for our children.



13: What does the sign say?



- A. You can walk on the grass and play games there.
- B. The grass should be kept clean and free of trash.
- C. You should not walk on the grass to help keep it healthy.
- D. The grass is for sitting and relaxing only.

14: What does the sign say?



- A. Anyone is allowed to enter without restrictions.
- B. Only authorized personnel are permitted to enter.
- C. No one is allowed to enter the area.
- D. You should keep your dog on a leash while in the area.

15. What does the sign mean ?



- A. You must cut down the trees.
- B. You can cut down the trees.
- C. You mustn't cut down the trees.
- D. You should cut down the trees

16. On the way, you can see this sign and it warns that:

- A. You can't wash your hands before meals.
- B. You want to have some soap to wash hands.
- C. Your hands need some water.
- D. You must wash your hands before meals



17. This sign means:

- A. School zone ahead.
- B. Mall zone ahead.
- C. Hospital ahead.
- D. Movie theater ahead.



Extra exercises

I. Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning, using the clues.

1. The weather is bad, **but** some people decide to travel by air. (Although)

2. **Although** his leg was hurt, he managed to drive a car. (However)

3. **Although** he is intelligent, he doesn't do well at school. (Despite/ In spite of + being + adj)
Despite / In spite of _____

4. Driving on the left is very dangerous in our country. (It's + adj + to V)
- It's _____

5. It took me 4 hours to read the first chapter of the book. (spends/ spent + time + Ving)
I _____

6. **Although** there was a traffic jam, they still went to the company in time.

→ **In spite of** _____

7. Although she watched the film twice, she didn't understand it. (Despite/ In spite of + Ving)

→ **Despite** _____

8. "Titanic" is one of the most romantic films, **but** I don't like watching it.

→ **Although** " _____ .

9. It is against the rule to drink alcohol when we are using the road.

→ **We mustn't** _____ .

10. Let's go to see A Nightmare at Sao Mai Cinema tonight.

→ **How about** _____

11. A few people say it's a bit silly. Most say it's funny and interesting. (**However**)

12. Most of my classmates walk to class every day because it is near their houses. (**on foot**)

13. They find the film "Transformers" exciting. (**excited**)

II. Write questions for the underlined parts.

Wh + is/ are + S + Ving?

Wh + do/ does/ did + S + V?

1. We are going to travel to Phu Quoc island by air.

2. The distance between here and the nearest post office is about 500 metres.

3. It took us 30 minutes to go home yesterday.

4. New Year's Day is celebrated on the first day of the new year.

5. Yes, I am. I am eating moon cakes.

6. Yes, they do. They eat candy apples on Halloween.

III. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences

1. tonight/ Let's / cinema/ go / to /the

2. to the post office / about / is / It / 500m / from / the cinema

3. is / house / The / comfortable / it's / although / small / quite /.

4. should / You / walk / the street / across / the / at / zebra crossing

IV. Read the passage, and then choose the correct answer.

Charlie Chaplin was an English actor, director, producer, and composer. He is known as the most creative person of the silent-film era. Charlie Chaplin's portrayal of the tramp won the hearts of people all over the world.

Chaplin was born in London on the 16th of April, 1889. He spent his childhood in poverty and hardship. In 1910 he began to perform pantomime in the United States. He first appeared on screen in 1914. He created his world-famous character, the Tramp, and he played this classic role in more than 70 films during his career. He also composed background music for most of his films. In 1972 Chaplin received an Honorary Academy Award for 'the incalculable effect he has had in making motion pictures the art form of this century'. Chaplin died on the 25th of December, 1977, at his home in Switzerland.

1. When did he start appearing in films?

A. In 1910

B. In 1914

C. In 1972

D. In 1941

2. In about how many films did he play the Tramp?

A. over seventy

B. Seventeen

C. Twenty-five

D. less Seventy

3. What is Charlie Chaplin's job?

A. actor

B. director

C. producer and compose

D. All are correct

4. When did he die?

A. In 1910

B. In 1889

C. In 1972

D. In 1977

5. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

A. Charlie Chaplin was an English artist.

B. He received an award in 1972.

C. He played classical music.

D. Chaplin died on the 25th of December, 1977.

TỔ TRƯỞNG

BGH XÁC NHẬN

PHÓ HIỆU TRƯỞNG

Vũ Thị Phụng

Tạ Thúy Hà