

NỘI DUNG ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN THI HỌC KỲ II

A. REVISION

I. VOCABULARY

Unit 7: Traffic Unit 8: Films Unit 9: Festivals around the world Unit 10. Energy sources
Unit 11. Travelling in the future, Unit 12: English speaking countries

II. PHONETICS

- Sounds: /ai/ and /ei/, /iə/ and /eə/. Stress in 2- syllable words, 3- syllable words.
- Sentence stress, Rising and falling intonation for questions.

III. GRAMMAR

1. It indicating distance, Should/ shouldn't, Connectors: *although/ though* and *however*
Yes- No questions, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Possessive Pronouns, Articles

B. PRACTICE

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
What/ How about + **V-ing**?
Shall we + **Vo**...?

2. Asking about distance (Cấu trúc hỏi về khoảng cách)

*It indicating distance (Dùng "It" để chỉ khoảng cách)

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

It's (about) + khoảng cách. (from địa điểm A + **to** + địa điểm B).

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

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

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

4. Connectors (Từ nối)

A. Although/ though (dù, mặc dù)

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

Although/ Even though/ Though + mệnh đề 1, mệnh đề 2

Mệnh đề 1 + **even though/although/ though** + mệnh đề 2

*Note: - **Although/ Even though/ 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** thì không dùng **but** (dù được hiểu ngầm).

Despite/ + being + adj / V-ing/: mặc dù

In spite of + N (danh từ) : mặc dù

+ N phrase (cụm danh từ) - (a/an/ the + tính từ + danh từ

- my/ his/ her ...+ N (danh từ)

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

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

Câu 1. However/ Nevertheless, câu 2.
Câu 1; however/ nevertheless, câu 2.

5. Possessive pronoun and Possessive adjective

a. Possessive adjective : (Tính từ sở hữu)

- Sau nó có một danh từ

Eg. This is my house and that is her house.

ttsh N ttsh N

b. Possessive pronoun (Đại từ sở hữu)

- Sau nó **không có 1 danh từ**. (Thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu và một danh từ đã nói phía trước.)

Eg. This is my house and that is hers. (hers = her book)

ttsh dt đtsh

Đại từ nhân xưng (Personal pronoun)	Tính từ sở hữu (Possessive adjective)	Đại từ sở hữu (Possessive pronoun)	Nghĩa
I	My	mine	của tôi
you	Your	yours	của bạn
we	Our	ours	của chúng tôi, của chúng ta
they	Their	theirs	của họ
he	His	his	của anh ấy
she	Her	hers	của cô ấy
it	Its	its	của nó

6. The present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

(+) S + is/am/are + Ving + 0
(-) S + is/am/are not + Ving + 0
(?) Is/Am/ Are + S + Ving + 0?

* Dấu hiệu nhận biết

(now, at the moment, at present, at this time, right now, today, nowadays
Look! Listen! Today, this week,.. immediately...)

- Dùng với "always" để diễn tả lời phàn nàn.

Ex: My son **is always messing** up the kitchen!

7. The future simple (Thì tương lai đơn)

- Để nói về một hành động hoặc một sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

- Để đưa ra một dự đoán

Eg. They **will probably/certainly** create solar-energy car in the future.

(+) S + will + Vo/be.	(Will not = won't)
(-) S + will + not / (won't) + V/be.	I will = I'll *I/ We: shall
(?) Will + S + Vo/be?	(next, tomorrow, tonight, this evening, soon , in the future, I think, I hope..., in + thời gian...)

8. Stress: Trọng âm

A. Stress in two-syllable words: 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 **rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1**

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

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

- Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ: 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 rơi 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) trọng âm **rơi 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 và tính từ ghép: trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 1.**

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

***Đối với các 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'ɡeɪn/ lần nữa, a'mazed: làm cho ngạc nhiên, - a'bove /ə'bʌv/ ở trên

B. Stress in three-syllable words (Trọng âm các từ có 3 âm tiết)

Quy tắc 1. Những từ có 3 âm tiết thì trọng âm thường nhấn **âm 3 từ cuối lên**

Lưu ý: những từ này không chứa tiền tố và hậu tố

Ex: 'Energy, 'beautiful, 'dangerous

Quy tắc 2. Các từ có tận cùng là: **-ion, -ian, -ic, -ive, -ity, -ance, -ious,...** thì trọng âm rơi vào **âm tiết trước nó.**

Eg: tra'dition

ex'pensive

Quy tắc 3: Khi thêm các tiền tố: **re, un, im** hoặc đuôi: **es, ing, ly** vào từ gốc thì **trọng âm từ gốc không thay đổi:**

Eg. 'Cycle -> **Re'cycle**

Eg. po'**llute** -> po'**lluting** 'distance -> '**distances** 'easy - 'easily

Quy tắc 4: Khi thêm các hậu tố: **-ous, -ful, -ed, -ly, -ment, -ness, -ing, ...** vào từ gốc thì trọng âm từ gốc không thay đổi:

Ex: 'danger -> '**dangerous**

'limit -> '**limited**

'easy -> 'easily

Quy tắc 5. Các từ có hậu tố là: **-al -graphy, -logy,** -> trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ dưới lên: Ex: eco'nomical, 'national, ge'o'graphy, tech'nology

Quy tắc 6: Các từ có hậu tố **-ee, -ese, oo, oon, ain -ique, -esque...**, Trọng âm rơi vào **chính nó**

Eg. Vietn**amese**, bam**boo**, tech**nique**

- Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ: - **coffee** /'kɒfi/ - **committee** /kə'mɪti/ ủy ban

Ex 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | A. dr <u>i</u> ve | B. b <u>i</u> cycle | C. s <u>i</u> de | D. veh <u>i</u> cle |
| 2. | A. <u>i</u> dea | B. h <u>e</u> ar | C. n <u>e</u> ar | D. p <u>e</u> ar |
| 3. | A. <u>th</u> ink | B. <u>th</u> ese | C. <u>th</u> ey | D. <u>th</u> ough |
| 4. | A. m <u>y</u> th | B. c <u>y</u> clist | C. f <u>y</u> | D. t <u>r</u> y |
| 5. | A. <u>E</u> aster | B. f <u>e</u> ast | C. <u>y</u> ear | D. <u>e</u> at |

6. A. hear B. seat C. beach D. peach
 7. A. nuclear B. produce C. reduce D. bulb

Ex 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. enjoy B. country C. happy D. music
 2. A. energy B. solar C. costume D. enjoyable
 3. A. recycle B. bamboo C. available D. decorate
 4. A. water B. poster C. feature D. parade
 5. A. replace B. easily C. government D. travelling
 6. A. polluting B. expensive C. easy D. attraction
 7. A. cartoon B. frightening C. pleasure D. careful
 8. A. panel B. natural C. reduce D. solar

Ex 3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. – “Do you like seeing a film?” – “_____”

- A. No, I don't like it at all B. Sure. What film shall we see?
 C. Who is in it? D. I'm sorry, I can't.

2.A: Let's see “Pororo” at CGV this weekend. B: _____.

- A. Yes, a lot. B. We agree with his ideas.
 C. No, not at all. D. Well, I'd love to, but I'm busy.

3. - Nam : “I promise I will study harder from now on” - Huy: “.....”

- A. Sorry, I can't B. I hope so C. Good idea D. No, thanks

4. How about going to the cinema tonight?

- A. That's a great idea. I'd love to. C. That's an interesting film. I like it.
 B. It's a must-see film. You should watch it. D. Who is in it?

5. - Paul: Thank you for your help, Jane”

- Jane:

- A. Yes, here you are . B. It's my pleasure (rất vui được giúp bạn)
 C. No problem D. Don't say my name .

6.- . - “Would you like to come to dinner next Friday?” - “_____”

- A. Certainly not. B. Unfortunately not. C. I'm afraid, I can't. D. I hope not

7. Ba: How long does it take you to get to Ho Chi Minh City by plane?

Lan: “_____”

- A. That's a good idea B. About 2 hours.
 C. About 50 meters D. About 50 cents.

8. Jane: Did you like the concert yesterday?

Ken: _____. The music was dull (buồn tẻ), and the singers' costumers were not beautiful.

- Yes, it was interesting. B. Yes, it did.
 C. No, it was disappointing. D. I think it was gripping.

Ex 4. Choose the correct answer

1. _____ scooter is red. His is blue.

- A. Theirs B. Hers C. Mine D. Your

2. The shoes are mine. They are not ____.

- A. hers B. hers shoes C. her shoes D. her

3. Though _____ sources such as **coal, oil and natural gas** are cheap and easy to use, they are limited and will run out soon.

- A. non-renewable B. available C. limited D. renewable

4. **Wind, solar and hydro** are _____ energy sources.

- A. modern B. new C. non-renewable D. renewable

5. It was cold. _____, he put on his swimsuit and went to the swimming pool.

- A. Although B. Though C. However D. So

6. You should look right and left when you go _____ the road.
A. along B. up C. down D. across
7. _____ is a person walking in the street or on the pavement and not travelling in a vehicle.
A. road user B. passenger C. pedestrian D. cyclist
8. I went to the cinema with my friends yesterday _____ feeling very tired.
A. although B. in spite of C. but D. so
9. The road is very _____ during the rush hours.
A. healthy B. crowded C. careful D. bumpy
10. _____ the music festival great last Sunday?
A. Were B. Did C. Was D. Is
11. I'm afraid I _____ able to attend your workshop tomorrow.
A. won't be B. isn't C. wasn't D. weren't
12. One of reasons for the traffic _____ is the increase of the population.
A. jam B. sign C. congestion D. Both A and C are correct
13. - Look! That guy _____ to break the door of your house.
A. try B. tried C. is trying D. has tried
14. _____ the plot was well written, I didn't like that acting.
A. Although B. Because of C. In spite of D. Despite
15. Peter likes to use walk car because it runs _____ electricity.
A. in B. by C. on D. with
16. Tom Cruise, Penelope Cruz, Cameron Diaz _____ in the film Vanilla Sky.
A. direct B. star (đóng vai chính) C. make D. make
17. She didn't really understand the film. It was very _____.
A. enjoyable B. shocking C. confusing D. violent
18. A film that tries to make the audience laugh is a _____.
A. comedy B. documentary C. horror film D. science film
19. The film Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone is wonderful. The acting is excellent and the story is _____.
A. dull B. boring C. disappointing D. gripping
20. _____ does it take him/her to cycle there? About 10 minutes.
A. How old B. How C. How far D. How long
21. _____ she visit Ho Chi Minh city every year?
A. Did B. Do C. Does D. Is
22. On New Year's Eve, we go to Hoan Kiem Lake to watch fireworks _____.
A. exhibition B. floats C. display D. dancing
23. The Twins Day Festival _____ place on the first weekend in August every year.
A. hold B. takes C. holds D. take
24. We call sun, wind or water _____ sources because we cannot run out of them.
A. non-renewable B. plentiful C. limited D. renewable
25. They are putting _____ on the roof (mái nhà) of the building to produce solar energy.
A. breezes B. solar panels
C. low energy light bulb D. electrical appliances
26. Solar-powered ships are _____. They will not cause pollution (ô nhiễm).
A. economical B. eco-friendly C. driverless D. popular
27. _____ is La Tomatina celebrated? – Every August.
A. Where B. Why C. When D. Which
28. A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to _____ the Rio Carnival.
A. play B. take C. attend D. follow
29. The public (công cộng) _____ in this city is quite good, and it's not expensive.
A. journey B. travel C. vehicle D. transport

Ex 5. Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each following sentences:

1. "We must obey the traffic rule for our safety."
A. traffic light B. traffic law C. traffic jam D. traffic problems

2. Although the film was **gripping**, Tom slept from beginning to end.
 A. attractive B. boring C. moving D. hilarious
3. "The film was so **dull** that we almost fell asleep."
 A. violent B. gripping C. boring D. enjoyable
4. "Mid-Autumn Festival **takes place** in the middle of the eight lunar month every year."
 A. celebrates B. happens C. C. occurs D. B and C are correct
5. "Solar-powered buses are **green**, so it is good for the environment."
 A. economical B. friendly C. eco-friendly D. convenient
6. "Can I **take part in** the festival with you next month?"
 A. join B. participate in C. decline D. Both A and B are correct
7. My little boy Tom never screams though he is **scared**.
 A. in pain B. frightened C. embarrassed D. confused
8. Many people still believe that natural resources will never be **used up** (cạn kiệt).
 A. run out B. continue C. give d. receive
- * Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each following sentence:**
9. She gets up **early** every morning.
 A. difficult B. late C. soon D. safe
10. "The roads in Mumbai are **narrow**, so traffic jam usually happens."
 A. large B. bumpy C. dangerous D. crowded
11. "The film **receives** (nhận) a lot of good reviews from critics, so it is really a must-see this summer."
 A. sends B. arrives C. gives D. gets
12. The doctor advised Peter to **give up** (bỏ) smoking.
 A. stop B. continue C. finish D. consider
13. "Nuclear energy is **dangerous** and expensive."
 A. cheap B. renewable C. polluting D. safe
14. "People will soon use flying cars instead of normal cars because they are not **polluting**."
 A. driverless B. non-renewable C. eco-friendly D. autopilot
15. "Non-renewable sources are very **limited** (có giới hạn) and will run out soon."
 A. plentiful B. expensive C. abundant D. Both A and C are correct

Ex 6. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence.

1. It is about two kilometers from my house at the school.
 A B C D
2. You shouldn't to do physical activities right after meals.
 A B C D
3. How long is it from Tan Son Nhat Airport to Ben Thanh Market?
 A B C D
4. They still went to see that film however it had bad reviews.
 A B C D
5. How about see a comedy in the cinema tonight?
 A B C D
7. Were there fireworks display in your city on New Year's Eve every year?
 A B C D
8. Will our city uses solar-powered buses in the future?
 A B C D
9. At present they don't using solar energy much because it is dangerous.
 A B C D
10. Your bicycle is blue, and my is red.
 A B C D
11. London Eye is one of a most popular tourist attractions.
 A B C D
12. I hope one day I will have an chance to visit River Thames.

Ex 7. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. The distance from her school to the open market is 300 metres. (*It*)
=>.....
2. We played the football well. However, we couldn't win the match. (*Although*)
=>.....
3. What is the distance between Ha Noi city and Ho Chi Minh city? (*How*)
=>.....
4. Let's cycle around the lake this weekend. (*How*)
=>.....
5. It's not a good idea for children to play soccer on the pavement. (*shouldn't*)
=>.....
6. Although I like the new film, my friends don't like it. (*However*)
=>.....
7. The government is finding new sources of energy to replace gas. (*look for*)
=>.....

Ex 8. Choose the sentences which has the same meaning as the original sentence.

1. What is the distance between your school and your house? (How far is it from... to...)

- A. How far it is between your school and your house?
- B. How far is it from your school and your house?
- C. How far is it from your school to your house?
- D. How far it is from your school to your house?

2. They spent a lot of money on the film, but it wasn't a big success

- A. They spent a lot of money on the film but it wasn't a big success although.
- B. They spent a lot of money on the film although it wasn't a big success.
- C. Although they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn't a big success.
- D. Although they spent a lot of money on the film, but it wasn't a big success.

3. This is our school, and that is their school.

- A. This is our school, and that is they.
- B. This is our school, and that is their.
- C. This is our school, and that is ours.
- D. This is our school, and that is theirs.

4. It rained heavily yesterday, but we went shopping.

- A. However it rained heavily yesterday, we went shopping.
- B. It rained heavily yesterday, we went shopping although.
- C. Although it rained heavily yesterday, we went shopping.
- D. It rained heavily yesterday however we went shopping.

5. Why don't we listen to the traditional songs?

- A. How about listens to the traditional songs?
- B. How about listening to the traditional songs?
- C. How about listen to the traditional songs?
- D. How about listened to the traditional songs?

6. Although non-renewable sources are cheap, they will run out soon.

- A. They will run out soon however non-renewable sources are cheap.
- B. They will run out soon, non-renewable sources are cheap however.
- C. Non-renewable sources are cheap however they will run out soon.

D. Non-renewable sources are cheap. However, they will run out soon.

7. Pedestrians mustn't cross the road on a red light.

- A. Pedestrians are allowed to not smoke in this room.
- B. Pedestrians are allowed to cross the road on a red light.
- C. Pedestrians aren't allowed to cross the road on a red light.
- D. Pedestrians aren't allowed to not cross the road on a red light.

8. Driving solar-powered cars is eco-friendly. (It's + adj + to V)

- A. It's eco-friendly to drive solar-powered cars.
- B. It's eco-friendly to driving solar-powered cars.
- C. It's eco-friendly to not drive solar-powered cars.
- D. It's not eco-friendly to drive solar-powered cars.

9. I spend 2 hours speaking English with my friends every day.

S +	spend(s)/ + time + Ving. -> If	take(s) + sb + time + to V
spent		took

- A. It take me 2 hours to speak English with my friends every day.
- B. It takes me 2 hours speaking English with my friends every day.
- C. It takes me 2 hours to speak English with my friends every day.
- D. It took me 2 hours speaking English with my friends every day.

10. 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.

11. It's a good idea to visit some English-speaking countries.

- A. You mustn't visit some English-speaking countries.
- B. You shouldn't visit some English-speaking countries.
- C. You can visit some English-speaking countries.
- D. You should visit some English-speaking countries.

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

- 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

Ex 9. Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. to / zoo / the / How about / this Sunday/ going / ? /

-> _____

2. cross / You / at / should / the zebra crossing / the road /.

-> _____

3. go/you/to/cinema/Why/this/ don't /weekend/the/?

=>.....

4. the/should/ reduce/ use/ at/ People/of/ home/electricity/

=>.....

5. about/It/ flat/ is/ 300 metres/bus station/from/my/ to/ the/.

=>.....

6. TV/you/ fireworks display/Are/ on/ right now/ watching/?

=>.....

Ex 10. Make the correct sentences using the cue words.

1. We / have / driverless cars / the future.

-> _____

2. Traffic jam / a problem / big cities / Viet Nam /.

-> _____

3. You/ not/ allowed/ cross/ road/ a red light. (allow + sb + to V: cho phép ai làm gì)

=>.....

4. we/ travel/ driverless cars/ 2050/?

=>.....

5. It/ about two kilometres/ his house/ school.

=>.....

6. At present,/ they/ not use/ nuclear energy/ because/ it/ dangerous.

=>.....

7.How long/ it/ take/ Lan/ go/ playground/ foot/?

=>.....

Ex 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (1pt)

The festival of Diwali is one of the most important religious festival in India. It (1) _____ for five days around the end of October. It is the festival of Lakshimi, the Goddess who is in the Hindu religion, bring peace and prosperity.

Preparations for the festival begin several weeks (2) _____ the festival. People clean and decorate their homes, prepare special food and buy new clothes and jewelry to welcome the Goddess in their (3) _____. All over India, people light up their homes with oil lamps and colourful lights.

The celebrations (4) _____ on the darkest night of the lunar month, Amavasya. In the evening, (5) _____ fill the sky to make Diwali a true "Festival of Light".

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. happens | B. lasted | C. happened | D. lasts |
| 2. A. during | B. in | C. before | D. after |
| 3. A. homes | B. schools | C. villages | D. offices |
| 4. A. hold | B. take place | C. go | D. take part |
| 5. A. Fireworks | B. Stars | C. Lights | D. moon |

Ex 12: Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

SAFETY TIPS FOR BUS PASSENGERS

Always maintain a queue 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 |

Ex 13. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Many people still believe that natural resources will never be used up (cạn kiệt). Actually, the world's energy resources are limited. Nobody knows exactly how much fuel is left. However, we also should use them economically and try to find out alternative sources of power. According to Professor Marvin Burnham of the New England Institute of Technology, we have to start conserving coal, oil and gas before it is too late; and nuclear power is the only alternative.

However, many people do not approve of using nuclear power because it is very dangerous. What would happen if there were a serious nuclear accident? Radioactivity causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations.

The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economically as possible.

1. How much fuel is left?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| A. There is a lot of fuel. | B. It will never be used up. |
| C. Let's use it as much as we would like. | D. No one knows exactly. |

2. We should use coal, oil, and gas _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. carefully | B. as economically as possible |
| C. as much as possible | D. all are incorrect |

3. According to Professor Marvin Burnham, _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. we have to conserve coal, oil, and gas | B. nuclear power is the only alternative |
| C. A and B are incorrect | D. A and B are correct |

4. According to the passage, using nuclear power is _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| A. dangerous | B. cheap | C. interesting | D. safe |
|--------------|----------|----------------|---------|

Ex 14. Read the passage and mark A or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is also the highest trash pile in the world. About 400 people try to reach the top every year. This many climbers means a lot of trash. It is very dangerous to climb Mt. Everest. The air is very thin and cold. Most people carry oxygen bottles; they could die without it. When the oxygen bottles are empty, people throw them on the ground. When strong winds rip their tents, *people leave them behind*. They don't have enough energy to go down the mountain safely. Trash is a terrible problem. Since people first began to climb Mt. Everest, they have left 50,000kilos of trash on the mountain. Several groups have climbed the mountain just to pick up the trash. When people plan to climb the mountain, they have to plan to take away their trash.

Question 41. What is the main topic of the passage?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Wind on the mountain | B. A problem with trash | C. A dangerous mountain | D. Climbing safely |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|

Question 42. Where do climbers put their empty oxygen bottles?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. On the ground | B. In trash can | C. On their back | D. In their tent |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|

Question 43. Why do climbers leave their trash on the mountain?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. Special groups will pick it up. | C. They don't have the energy to take it away. |
| B. The wind will blow it away. | D. Other climbers will use it later. |

Question 44. Why do climbers on Mt. Everest carry bottle of oxygen?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. The weather is cold. | B. They are thirsty. | C. The air is very thin. | D. Climbing makes them tired. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|

Question 45. In line 5, *people leave them behind*, what does the word *them* refer to?

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Tents | B. Oxygen bottles | C. Strong winds | D. Other climbers |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

Ex 15. Signal and notice (Biển báo và thông báo)

1: What does the sign say?



- A. Dogs are welcome everywhere and can go anywhere.
- B. Dogs are not allowed to enter or be in this area.
- C. You may bring dogs here if they are on a leash.
- D. Only small dogs are allowed in this area.

2: What does the notice say?

"Please recycle paper and plastic in the bins provided"

- A. Throw paper and plastic in any trash can.
- B. You should recycle paper and plastic in special bins.
- C. Do not recycle paper and plastic.
- D. Use the recycling bins only for glass.

3: 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.

4: 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.

5. 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.**



6: What does the sign say?



- A. You are allowed to eat and drink here without any restrictions.
- B. Eating and drinking are not permitted in this area at all times.
- C. You can bring drinks but not food into this area.
- D. Food is permitted but drinks are not allowed in this area.

7: What does the notice say?

**"The library will be closed on Sunday for cleaning.
It will open again on Monday morning."**

- A. The library will be open on Sunday for cleaning.
- B. The library will be closed on Sunday and open again on Monday.
- C. The library will close early on Sunday for cleaning.

D. The library will be closed all weekend.

8. 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
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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/ V-ing/ cụm danh từ)

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.

→ Why don't we _____

TỔ TRƯỞNG

Vũ Thị Phượng

BGH XÁC NHẬN
PHÓ HIỆU TRƯỞNG

Tạ Thúy Hà

