



A. KIẾN THỨC TRỌNG TÂM

I. Phonetics

- Sounds: /əʊ/, /ʌ/, /z/, /s/, /iz/, /b/, /p/, /ɪ/, /i:/, /t/, st/.

II. Vocabulary

- School things, activities; types of house, rooms, furniture; body parts, appearance, personality; words to name places in a neighbourhood, travel items, things in nature.

III. Tenses

- Present simple of “to be”, present simple of normal verbs; present continuous, present continuous for future.

IV. Structures and Grammar

1. There is/ There are/ There isn't/ There aren't/ Is there...?/ Are there....?

+ There is + a/ an + danh từ đếm được, số ít.

+ There are + danh từ đếm được, số nhiều.

2. Request (Câu yêu cầu): + Could/ Can you/I + Vinf ..., please?

3. Suggestion (câu đề nghị): + Would you like to + Vinf ...?

+ Shall we + Vinf ... ?/ Let's + Vinf ...

4. Asking for and giving directions (Câu hỏi đường đi tới đâu và cách trả lời): Can/ Could you tell/ show me/us the way to...? - Keep straight/ Take the first turning on the left/ ...

5. “be” and “have” to talk about appearance description (Miêu tả hình dáng, tính cách với “be” và “have”)

6. “must” and “mustn't” to give orders (must và mustn't được dùng để đưa ra mệnh lệnh):

S + must/ mustn't + V ...

7. Prepositions of place (Các giới từ chỉ vị trí): in, on, under, next to, in front of, behind, between.

8. The comparative form of the short and long adjectives; the superlative form of the short adjectives (Cấp so sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn và dài; cấp so sánh hơn nhất của tính từ ngắn).

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết. Tuy nhiên, các tính từ có 2 âm tiết mà tận cùng là 5 đuôi sau vẫn được coi là tính từ ngắn: -ow, -er, -le, -et, -y. Ex: narrow, clever, gentle, quiet, happy.

a. Cấp so sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn: S1 + am/ is/ are/ was/ were + adj-er + than + S2.

b. Cấp so sánh hơn của tính từ dài: S1 + am/ is/ are/ was/ were + more + adj + than + S2.

c. Cấp so sánh hơn nhất của tính từ ngắn: S + am/ is/ are/ was/ were + the + adj-est + ...

*Notes (Chú ý):

- Các tính từ ngắn tận cùng là e thì ta chỉ thêm “r” hoặc “st”: wide – wider – widest.

- Các tính từ ngắn tận cùng là 1 phụ âm, trước phụ âm này là 1 nguyên âm, ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi mới thêm đuôi “-er” hoặc “-est”. Ex: hot - hotter - hottest.

- Các tính từ ngắn tận cùng là -y, ta chuyển y □ i +er, y □ i + est

- Các trường hợp đặc biệt:

Adj	Comparative	Superlative	Nghĩa
good	better	the best	tốt, giỏi
bad	worse	the worst	tồi, xấu
many/ much	more	the most	nhiều
little	less	the least	ít
far	farther	the farthest	xa (khoảng cách cụ thể)
far	further	the furthest	xa (khoảng cách trừu tượng)

B. BÀI TẬP

I. PHONETICS

Ex.1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others in the same group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. desks <u>s</u> | B. maps <u>s</u> | C. plants <u>s</u> | D. chairs <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. pens <u>s</u> | B. books <u>s</u> | C. phones <u>s</u> | D. tables <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. walks <u>s</u> | B. steps <u>s</u> | C. shuts <u>s</u> | D. plays <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. ch <u>i</u> cken | B. t <u>i</u> red | C. r <u>i</u> ce | D. wh <u>i</u> te |
| 5. A. b <u>a</u> ll | B. sm <u>a</u> ll | C. g <u>a</u> me | D. w <u>a</u> tch |
| 6. A. s <u>u</u> burb | B. land <u>s</u> c <u>a</u> pe | C. s <u>u</u> gar | D. s <u>u</u> ncream |
| 7. A. h <u>o</u> me | B. h <u>o</u> w | C. g <u>o</u> | D. o <u>l</u> d |
| 8. A. nat <u>u</u> re | B. desert <u>t</u> | C. mount <u>a</u> in | D. t <u>e</u> mple |
| 9. A. s <u>i</u> t | B. eng <u>i</u> neer | C. th <u>i</u> rty | D. w <u>i</u> ndow |
| 10. A. bl <u>a</u> ck | B. f <u>a</u> t | C. h <u>a</u> nd | D. t <u>a</u> ll |

Ex.2 Choose the word that doesn't belong to group:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. river | B. lake | C. forest | D. sea |
| 2. A. better | B. larger | C. cleverer | D. taller |
| 3. A. skiing | B. football | C. volleyball | D. tennis |
| 4. A. between | B. behind | C. beside | D. before |
| 5. A. nice | B. beautiful | C. good- looking | D. ugly |
| 6. A. forest | B. desert | C. building | D. mountain |
| 7. A. school | B. classroom | C. housework | D. student |
| 8. A. face | B. toe | C. mouth | D. nose |
| 9. A. suncream | B. sleeping bag | C. backpack | D. compass |
| 10. A. Math | B. Literature | C. History | D. English |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Ex.3 Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

- Tung usually _____ to school early because he gets up early.
A. go B. goes C. going D. to go
- Thinh has to work 9 hours every day, but Ha only works 3 hours. Thinh is _____ than Ha.
A. more busy B. busier C. harder D. more time
- We usually _____ skiing in the winter.
A. play B. take C. go D. do
- Kien often _____ his bike to visit his grandparents.
A. drives B. flies C. rides D. goes
- We only stayed for _____ days in Da Nang, then we headed to Hoi An.
A. much B. a little C. a few D. many
- The ice is thin. You _____ ski on the lake. It's really dangerous.
A. must B. mustn't C. have D. are
- Nhi is very good _____ drawing.
A. with B. for C. to D. at
- Playing badminton is _____ than playing chess.
A. exciting B. more exciting C. exciting D. most exciting
- "Look! The girls are _____ rope in the playground"
A. dancing B. playing C. skipping D. doing
- "What are you doing this afternoon?"
- "I don't know, but I'd like to _____ swimming"
A. have B. do C. play D. go
- _____ items of hand luggage can I take on the plane?

- A. How many B. How much C. How far D. How often
12. Could you share us _____ olive oil? We ran out of it.
A. an B. a little C. a few D. any
13. Ha Long Bay is one of the Seven _____ of the world.
A. beauties B. sceneries C. landscapes D. wonders
14. Thu likes baseball, football, and volleyball. He is so _____.
A. confident B. helpful C. careful D. sporty
15. She must _____ here this afternoon.
A. be B. is C. are D. isn't
16. You _____ climb on that wall. It is very dangerous.
A. don't must B. mustn't C. aren't must D. must not to
17. The water-color is \$25, and the oil-painting is \$100. The oil-painting is _____ than the water-color.
A. more cheap B. cheaper C. expensive D. more expensive
18. My grandma is sitting _____ the armchair _____ the fireplace.
A. on/ beside B. in/ next C. at/ on D. behind/ by
19. How can I _____ to the cathedral?
A. visit B. turn C. get D. take
20. You _____ left at the traffic light, then go straight ahead. You will see the restaurant.
A. go B. turn C. get D. take
21. Listen! Someone _____ at the door.
A. knocking B. is knocking C. knock D. knocks
22. It's _____. She is proud to be 8 years old.
A. Alice birthday B. Alice's birthday's C. Alice 's birthday D. birthday of Alice
23. John _____ his mother cook dinner at 6 p.m.
A. help often B. often helps C. often help D. helps often
24. Mai: "It's a nice day. Let's go out and have a picnic."
Amy: "_____."
A. Good luck B. Thank you C. Excuse me D. Great idea
25. I _____ my homework with my friends.
A. play B. have C. do D. All are correct
26. _____ does Mai usually cook dinner? - At 5 p.m.
A. What B. Where C. What time D. Why
27. They are healthy because they _____ every morning.
A. play chess B. do exercises C. study math D. play music
28. Do you keep quiet when your teacher is teaching? - _____
A. Yes, I do. B. Yes, we do. C. Yes, I am D. A & B are correct.
29. Hai _____ in a small house in the center of the city.
A. live B. lives C. don't live D. living
30. My sister _____ TV every night.
A. watch B. watches C. watching D. is watching

Ex.4 Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. Get to the railway station early or you won't have enough time to buy tickets.
A. train station B. memorial C. square D. palace
2. Nam is very smart. He learns things quickly and easily.
A. clever B. bad C. lazy D. hard-working
3. Life in the countryside is more peaceful than that in the city.
A. quieter B. cleaner C. more beautiful D. faster
4. The air in the countryside is fresher than the one in the city.
A. more polluted B. cleaner C. better D. more sensitive

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

- Food in this country is getting very expensive.
A. fresh B. rare C. overpriced D. cheap
- My computer is noticeably slower than before.
A. faster B. lower C. shorter D. higher
- The streets in Da Nang are larger than those in Hanoi.
A. narrower B. crazier C. noisier D. stranger
- There is a cat behind the sofa.
A. next to B. between C. under D. in front of

Ex.6 Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

- My Dad often going to work very early every morning.
A B C D
- Please be quiet! The baby will sleep.
A B C D
- My brother gets married next month.
A B C D
- There aren't a park in this village.
A B C D
- Nam often makes judo after school at 5 pm.
A B C D

III. READING

Ex.7 Fill ONE word which is the most suitable into each blank to complete the passage

Ha Long Bay is in Quang Ninh Province. It has many (1) _____ and caves. The islands are named (2) _____ things around us! In the bay, you can find Rooster and Hen Island and even Man's Head Island. You must take a boat ride around the islands - it's essential! Tuan Chau is the biggest island in Ha Long Bay. There you can enjoy great Vietnamese seafood. You can watch traditional dance. You can join exciting activities. Ha Long Bay is Vietnam's most beautiful natural (3) _____.

Hue is the oldest city in Central Viet Nam. It's near Da Nang, but it's more interesting than Da Nang! It also has the most famous river in Central Vietnam- the Perfume River. You should take a trip on the river, and you must visit the Imperial City. It's Hue's greatest (4) _____. There you can find museums, galleries, and temples. But many people (5) _____ here just for the cuisine – the traditional food is really good. It's rainy in Hue, so remember to bring an umbrella!

1. A. lakes B. valleys C. forests D. islands
2. A. before B. after C. at D. up
3. A. cave B. island C. wonder D. beach
4. A. places B. attraction C. temple D. palace
5. A. travel B. move C. leave D. going

Ex.8 Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions:

Do you want to visit a city in Viet Nam? Do you want to discover Vietnamese culture? If so, you can't miss Ha Noi. **It** is a special capital with the Old Quarters and ancient buildings. Firstly, you will be amazed at the picturesque beauty of Ngoc Son Temple and The Huc Bridge. You will have relaxing time walking around Hoan Kiem Lake and taking nice photos there.

Next, you should visit the Temple of Literature. Hanoians are proud of this structure not only because it is the symbol of Ha Noi but also because it is a unique architecture.

Finally, don't forget to take a rickshaw tour to enjoy **fantastic** view of the daily life of the local people. I'm sure you'll have a memorable trip when you visit Ha Noi, the capital of Viet Nam.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The typical Vietnamese culture.
- C. A short introduction of Ha Noi
- 2. What does the word "It" in the passage refer to?
 - A. Ha Noi
 - B. Vietnamese culture
 - C. The Huc Bridge
 - D. Ngoc Son Temple
- 3. People in Ha Noi are proud of _____.
 - A. The Huc Bridge
 - B. the Old Quarters
 - C. rickshaws
 - D. the Temple of Literature
- 4. According to the passage, which statement is NOT TRUE?
 - A. The Huc Bridge is picturesque.
 - B. There are ancient buildings and the Old Quarters in Ha Noi.
 - C. Visitors shouldn't take a rickshaw tour.
 - D. Visitors should visit Hoan Kiem Lake.
- 5. What does the word "fantastic" in this passage mean?
 - A. boring
 - B. excellent
 - C. crowded
 - D. modern

IV. WRITING:

Ex.9 Rewrite each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same

1. It is not good to stay up so late to listen to music.
 - A. You needn't to stay up so late.
 - B. You shouldn't stay up too late.
 - C. You should stay up too late.
 - D. You mustn't listen to music.
2. Is her face round?
 - A. Does she has a round face?
 - B. Do she have a round face?
 - C. Does she have a round face?
 - D. Does she have face round?
3. What about visiting the Imperial City in Hue?
 - A. Let's visit the Imperial City in Hue!
 - B. Why don't we visiting the Imperial City in Hue?
 - C. We shouldn't visit the Imperial City in Hue.
 - D. The Imperial City in Hue is boring.
4. Life in the country is quieter than that in the city.
 - A. Life in the city is more noisy than that in the country.
 - B. Life in the city is more peaceful than that in the country.
 - C. Life in the city is noisier than that in the country.
 - D. Life in the country is peaceful than that in the city.
5. We have a living room, 2 bedrooms, a kitchen and a toilet in our house.
 - A. There isn't a living room, 2 bedrooms, a kitchen and a toilet in our house.
 - B. There is a living room, 2 bedrooms, a kitchen and a toilet in our house.
 - C. There aren't a living room, 2 bedrooms, a kitchen and a toilet in our house.
 - D. There are a living room, 2 bedrooms, a kitchen and a toilet in our house.

Ex.10 Rearrange these words to make meaningful sentences.

1. dangerous / fish/. / more / than / crocodiles / are
 - A. Crocodiles are more dangerous than fish.
 - B. Crocodiles more dangerous are than fish.
 - C. Fish are more dangerous than crocodiles.
 - D. Fish more dangerous than crocodiles are.
2. going/ going/. / by/ by/ car/ bicycle/ than/ is/ faster
 - A. Going is faster by car than going by bicycle.
 - B. Going car by is faster than by bicycle going.
 - C. Going by car is faster than going by bicycle.
 - D. Going by car faster than is going by bicycle.
3. you/ could/ me/ tell/ way/ the/ post office/ to/ the/?/
 - A. You could tell me the way to the post office?
 - B. Could you tell the way me to the post office?
 - C. You tell me the way could to the post office?
 - D. Could you tell me the way to the post office?
4. watch/ stay/ at/ home/ let's/ and/ TV
 - A. Let's stay TV and watch at home.
 - B. Let's stay at home and watch TV.
 - C. Let's stay and watch TV home at.
 - D. Let's watch TV at home and stay.
5. dinner/?/ we/ go/ shall/ to/ the/ after/ cinema

A. Shall we go to dinner after the cinema?

B. We shall go to the cinema after dinner?

C. Shall we go to the cinema after dinner?

D. We shall go to dinner after the dinner?

V. LISTENING:

Ex.11 Listen to a girl talking about a person. Circle the best answer A, B or C. You will listen TWICE.

1. Who is the author talking about?

A. Her friends

B. Her neighbour

C. Her best friend

2. Which of these sentences describes Mai?

A. Mai is short with long straight hair and a round face.

B. Mai is tall with short straight hair and a long face.

C. Mai is tall with long straight hair and a round face.

3. Which clothing does Mai like wearing?

A. T-shirts and skirts

B. T-shirts and jeans

C. Skirts and dresses

4. Which of the signs is Mai's sign?

A. Virgo

B. Libra

C. Pisces

5. Why does the author like Mai?

A. Because she's interesting.

B. Because she's friendly.

C. Because she's talkative.

Ex.12 Listen to a girl talking about her friends at a camp. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). You will listen TWICE.

1. The girl met her friends at Camp Wannabe.

A. True

B. False

2. Ian is from Ireland, but Anne isn't.

A. True

B. False

3. The girl in the second picture is from Poland.

A. True

B. False

4. Tomas' hobby is playing ice hockey.

A. True

B. False

5. Kim lives with her family and her aunt in Australia.

A. True

B. False

.....**The end**.....

Chúc các con ôn tập tốt!

TRƯỜNG THCS
NGUYỄN TRI PHƯƠNG