

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA CUỐI KÌ I NĂM HỌC 2023 - 2024

Môn: Tiếng Anh Khối: 10

Giới hạn chương trình: Từ Unit 1 đến Unit 5

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. TENSES:

TENSES	FORM	ADVERBS
1. Simple Present	(+) S(I/We/ You/ They) + V or S (He/ She/ It) + V-s/es (-) S+ don't/doesn't + V (?) Do/ Does + S + V....? * To Be : S + Am/ Is /Are + (not)	<i>Always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never, every day, once/twice a week...</i> E.g. She always <u>walks</u> to school. They often <u>go</u> to work by bus.
2. Present Continuous	(+) S + am/is/are + V-ing (-) S + am/is/are + not+ V-ing (?) Am/ Is / Are + S + V-ing....?	<i>Now, right now, at the moment, at present, these days, ...Look!, Listen! Be careful!...</i> E.g. We <u>are studying</u> English at the moment.
3. Simple Past	(+) S + V-ed/ V2 (-) S + didn't + V (?) Did + S + V...?	Last, ago, yesterday, in 1990,
4. Past Continuous	(+) S + was/ were + V-ing (-) S + was/ were + not + V-ing (?) Was/ Were + S + V-ing?	At 6p.m yesterday, at this time yesterday, at that time, while, from 3p.m to 6p.m yesterday,...
5. Present Perfect	(+) S +have/has + P.P (-) S + have/has + not + P.P (?) Have / Has + S + P.P?	<i>Just, recently, lately, ever, never, already, not...yet, since, for, several times, so far, until now, up to now, up to the present, in the last/past two years ...</i> E.g. We <u>have learnt</u> English for 10 years.

II. WILL AND BE GOING TO :

	Will	Be going to
1. Form:	(+) Subject + will + V (-) Subject + will not/ won't + V (?) Will + subject + V?	(+) Subject + am/is/ are going to + V (-) Subject am/is/ are + not ('m not/ isn't/ aren't) + going to + V (?) Am/ Is/ Are + subject + going to+ V?
2. Uses	We use will to talk about: - plans which are made at the moment of speaking. (on-the-spot decisions) Ex: This shirt looks beautiful. I will buy it. - Predictions based on what we think or believe about the future. Ex: I think your team will win the competition.	We use be going to talk about: - plans and intentions which are made before the moment of speaking. Ex: I have made a reservation. We are going to have dinner at the Chinese restaurant nearby. - Predictions based on what we see or know. Ex: Look at the dark clouds. It is going to rain soon.
3. Time expressions	tomorrow, next week/month/year..., in a week/month... think, believe, hope, expect, suppose, know, probably...	tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, ...

III. THE PASSIVE VOICE:

Thì	Chủ động	Bị động
Hiện tại đơn	S + V(s/es) + O	S + am/is/are + P2 (V-ed/V3)
Hiện tại tiếp diễn	S + am/is/are + V-ing + O	S + am/is/are + being + P2
Hiện tại hoàn thành	S + have/has + P2 + O	S + have/has + been + P2
Quá khứ đơn	S + V(ed/Ps) + O	S + was/were + P2
Quá khứ tiếp diễn	S + was/were + V-ing + O	S + was/were + being + P2
Quá khứ hoàn thành	S + had + P2 + O	S + had + been + P2
Tương lai đơn	S + will + V-infi + O	S + will + be + P2
Tương lai hoàn thành	S + will + have + P2 + O	S + will + have + been + P2
Tương lai gần	S + am/is/are going to + V-infi + O	S + am/is/are going to + be + P2
Động từ khiếm khuyết	S + ĐTKT + V-infi + O	S + ĐTKT + be + P2

IV. COMPOUND SENTENCES: (Câu ghép)

Câu ghép là câu được hình thành bởi 2 mệnh đề độc lập. Các mệnh đề này được nối với nhau bởi các liên từ (Conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet)

- For :** Bởi vì → Dùng để chỉ nguyên nhân
Ex: My son wants to have a puppy for his birthday, **for** he likes young dogs.
- And:** Và → Dùng để thêm ý
Ex: My father is a doctor and my mother is a nurse
- Nor:** Cũng không → Dùng để bổ sung một ý kiến phủ định
Ex: We don't go out nor we don't want to do anything at the weekend
- But:** nhưng → Dùng để chỉ sự tương phản
Ex: Her family planned to travel this summer, **but** the father was sick.
- Or:** Hoặc → Dùng để chỉ sự lựa chọn
Ex: You should hurry up or you will be late
- Yet:** Nhưng → Dùng để chỉ ý kiến trái ngược
Ex: My children don't like vegetables, yet they eat them anyway.
- So:** Vậy, nên → Dùng để nói về kết quả
Nam's house is very old, **so** he is going to move to an apartment.

V. TO-INFINITIVES / BARE INFINITIVES AND GERUND

1. Những động từ theo sau là to infinitive: V + to + V

afford	deserve	intend	prepare	refuse
agree	expect	learn	pretend	seem
appear	fail	manage	promise	threaten
arrange	happen	mean	refuse	want
decide	hesitate	offer	seem	wish
demand	hope	plan	tend	would like/love

- Ex:
- She decided to continue her education after a gap year.
 - He managed to fix his daughter's bicycle
 - I'm planning to take my children to the water park next Sunday.

2. Những động từ theo sau là tân ngữ và to infinitive : V + O + to V

Advise	Dare	invite	Teach
Allow	Encourage	Permit	Tell
Ask	Expect	Persuade	Urge
Challenge	Force	Remind	warn
Convince	Hire	Require	Want

Ex: She asked me to stay at home and do homework.

3. Những động từ theo sau là Bare infinitive: V +(O) +V

- **Modal verbs: can, may, must, would, should, could, may, might ...**
E.g. I **can** dance gracefully.
He **should** stop smoking
- **Would rather/ would sooner, had better**
E.g. I **would rather** stay at home than go out on such a rainy night.
You **had better** tell him the truth.
- **make, let, help, see, hear, feel, watch, notice + Object**
E.g. I saw her get off the bus.
The police made the thief raise his hands.
In the passive voice, these verbs are followed by a to-infinitive except "let".
E.g. The thief was made to raise his hands.
- **have sb do st**
E.g. I am going to have someone repaint my house.

4. Những động từ theo sau là Gerund: V+ V-ing

Anticipate: Tham gia	Avoid: Tránh	Delay: Trì hoãn	Postpone: Trì hoãn
Quit: Bỏ	Admit: chấp nhận	Discuss: thảo luận	Mention: đề cập
Suggest: gợi ý	Urge: thúc giục	Keep: giữ	Urge: thúc giục
Continue: tiếp tục	Involve : bao gồm	Enjoy: thích	Practice: thực hành
Dislike: ko thích	Mind: quan tâm	Tolerate: cho phép	Love: yêu
Hate: ghét	Resent: gửi lại	Understand: hiểu	Resist: chống cự
Recall: nhắc	Consider: cân nhắc	Deny: từ chối	Imagine: tưởng

B. HỆ THỐNG BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM, TỰ LUẬN :

I. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

1. LISTENING:

Listen to a radio programme about World Music Day and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). You will hear the recording twice.

Statements	T	F
Question 1: World Music Day is a French festival .		
Question 2: World Music Day is only for professional musicians.		
Question 3: World Music is a day for everybody to perform music in the street.		
Question 4: On World Music Day you can enjoy music in many different places.		
Question 5: On World Music Day you don't always pay to go to a concert.		

*(Phần này học sinh chọn **True** thì tô đáp án A, chọn **False** tô đáp án B)*

Listen and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following questions. You will hear the recording twice.

Question 6: World Music Day takes place on

- A. June 1st B. June 21st C. July 1st D. July 23rd
- Question 7:** World Music Day first happened in France in
- A. 1982 B. 1892 C. 1992 D. 1980
- Question 8:** Who can take part in the World Music Day ?
- A. children B. classical orchestra C. street musicians D. anyone who loves music
- Question 9:** On World Music Day you can enjoy music in
- A. A concert B. at home C. in the street and parks D. all is right
- Question 10:** World Music Day takes place in more than cities in countries..
- A. 600/130 B. 600/120 C. 700/120 D. 700/130

2. LANGUAGE:

Choose the word whose stress is different from that of the other words.

1. A. spotlessly B. cinema C. quality D. develop
2. A. donate B. apply C. provide D. study
3. A. ensuring B. providing C. widening D. protecting
4. A. successful B. announcement C. ignorant D. experience
5. A. practical B. charity C. volunteer D. orphanage
6. A. addition B. positive D. various D. different
7. A. environment B. advertisement C. unfortunate D. disadvantaged

Choose the letter A, B, C or D sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

1. Doing housework brings greatto children as it helps them develop necessary life skills
A. benefits B. hardship C. results D. practices
2. I don't like washing the dishes because I often break things when I do the
A. exercise B. ironing C. washing-up D. laundry
3. Kindness and responsibility are twothat many parents want to teach to their children
A. family values B. customs C. cultures D. ideas
4.the rubbish in the early morning is a part of my daily routine.
A. putting out B. coming out C. pulling out D. bringing out
5. is a person who works at home and takes care of the house and family.
A. Breadwinner B. Homemaker C. Servant D. Householder
6. is the member of a family who earns the money that the family needs.
A. Husband B. Breadwinner C. Women D. Homemaker
7. Her **exceptional ability** is known widely as she has won a lot of prizes in many different contests.
A. talent B. passion C. admiration D. appearance
8. Volunteer work is a great way to experience in a broad range of fields.
A. take B. gain C. do D. make
9. Last year, my class to teach the children in a remote area.
A. volunteer B. voluntary C. volunteered D. volunteers
10. Weold clothes and books to poor people last year.
A. interacted B. donated C. balanced D. applied
11. We arrived at the hotel quite early,.....in and had lunch.
A. checking B. checked C. was checking D. to check
12. He is very He is always willing to give a lot of money to charity.
A. honest B. generous C. enthusiastic D. modest
13. If you can do something to help others, you will find your life
A. meaningful B. meaningless C. helpless D. interested
14. The school is difficult to get to because it is located in a area.
A. remote B. cheerful C. confused D. practical
15. They visit a retirement home andtime doing fun activities with the elderly who lack immediate family.
A. spend B. lose C. waste D. consume
16. Don't bother me when I
A. was working B. worked C. am working D. work
17. My brotherout at the weekend.
A. doesn't usually go B. does usually not go C. doesn't usually goes D. usually doesn't go
18. Hethe door andfor a walk.
A. had locked/ went B. locked/ went C. was locking/ was going D. had locked/ was going

19. While Tom and I, someoneat the door.
 A. were talking/ was knocking B. talked/ knocked
 C. were talking/ knocked D. talked/ was knocking
20. When we were on a voluntary tour, we to public places to collect rubbish everyday
 A. were going B. went C. had gone D. have gone
21. I was revising for my civics class when my Dadme about the volunteer job.
 A. tell B. was telling C. told D. had told
22. All the kidstheir homework when the volunteer team
 A. were doing/ arrived B. did/ was arriving C. were doing/ were arriving D. did/arrived
23. When I.....my best friend, she as a volunteer teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.
 A. met/was working B. was meeting/ was working C. met/ worked D. was meeting/worked
24. The boy_____ by the teacher yesterday.
 A. punish B. punished C. punishing D. was punished
25. 58.“Ms Jones, please type those letters before noon”_ “They’ve already _____, sir. They’re on your desk.”
 A. typed B. been being typed C. being typed D. been typed
26. Sarah is wearing a blouse. It_____ of cotton.
 A. be made B. are made C. is made D. made
27. James..... the news as soon as possible.
 A. should tell B. should be told C. should told D. should be telled
28. References in the examination room.
 A. not are used B. is not used C. didn’t used D. are not used
29. There’s somebody behind us. I think we are
 A. being followed B. followed C. follow D. following
30. In case of emergency, electricity and water willfrom other sources.
 A. provide B. be providing C. provided D. be provided
31. I would like Holland.
 A. visit B. to visit C. visiting D. visited
32. Don't forget the door when you go out
 A. locking B. locked C. to lock D. lock
33. I suggest a short cut through the park. It'll take much less time.
 A. take B. to take C. taking D. took
34. It's importantabout anything.
 A. not worrying B. not worry C. to not worry D. not to worry

III. READING:

1. Read the passage and choose one correct answer for each question:

The nuclear family, consisting of a mother, father, and their children may be more an American ideal than an American reality. Of course, the so-called traditional American family was always more varied than we had been led to believe, reflecting the very different racial, ethnic, class, and religious customs among different American groups.

The most recent government statistics reveal that only about one third of all *current* American families fit the traditional mold and another third consists of married couples who either have no children or have none still living at home. Of the final one third, about 20 percent of the total number of American households is single people, usually women over sixty-five years of age. A small percentage, about 3 percent of the total, consists of unmarried people who choose to live together; and the rest, about 7 percent, are single, usually divorced parents, with at least one child.

1/ With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. The traditional American family B. The nuclear family
 C. The ideal family. D. The current American family.

2/ The writer implies that _____ .

- A. there has always been a wide variety of family arrangements in the U.S
 B. racial, ethnic, and religious groups have preserved the traditional family structure.
 C. the ideal American is the best structure.
 D. fewer married couples are having children.

3/ Who generally constitutes a one-person household?

- A. A single man in his twenties
 B. A single woman in her late sixties
 C. An elderly man
 D. A divorced woman.

4/ According to the passage, married couples whose children have grown or who have no children represent

- A. 7 percent of households
B. 20 percent of households
C. 33,3 percent of households
D. 3 percent of households

Read the passage and choose one correct answer for each question:

PARENTS' DREAMS

Parents often have dreams for their children's future. They hope their children will have a better life than they had. They dream that their children will do things that they couldn't do. Parents who come to the U.S from foreign countries hope their children will have better education here. They think their children will have more *career* choices and more successful lives. They make many sacrifices so that their children will have more opportunities. They think their children will remain *close* to them because of this. Some children understand and appreciate these sacrifices and remain close to their parents. However, other children feel ashamed that their parents are so different from other Americans.

- Parents often dream of
A. their children's making a lot of money in the future.
B. one day seeing their children become famous people.
C. one day living on their children's money.
D. a bright future for their children.
- Parents who come home from U.S from foreign countries hope that
A. their children will have a lot of careers.
B. their children become successful directors.
C. their children will have more opportunities for good education.
D. their children will make a lot of sacrifices.
- Parents think their children will remain close to them because.....
A. they give their children a lot of money.
B. of the sacrifices
C. they know their children will be successful in the future.
D. they are living in a foreign country.
- The word *career* in line 5 is closest in meaning to
A. education
B. travel
C. subject
D. profession
- The word *close* in line 7 is closest in meaning to
A. dear
B. friendly
C. helpful
D. kind

2. Reading the following passage then fill in the gaps by circling the letters A, B, C or D.

VOLUNTEERS ABROAD

More and more young people are ... (1) ... voluntary work abroad. The wide variety of jobs and destinations available is making it an increasingly attractive option for those who have just left school and have a year free before university. Many choose to spend these twelve months working in poor countries. There they will earn little ... (2) ... no money. But they will be doing something useful and enjoying the experience.

The work may ... (3) ... of helping the local communities, for example by helping to build new road or provide water supplies to isolated rural villages. Other projects may concentrate more on conservation or environmental protection. Whatever kind of job it is, it is certain to be ... (4) ... and worthwhile, and an experience that will never be forgotten.

- A. doing
B. making
C. taking
D. getting
- A. with
B. but
C. or
D. and
- A. consist
B. include
C. contain
D. involve
- A. challenging
B. dangerous
C. difficult
D. attracted

Read the following passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits the blanks:

In 1609, Galileo heard about an invention by Hans Lippershey that could make things (1) _____ were far away appear much closer. This (2) _____ was the telescope. Galileo was fascinated and (3) _____ to build his own version of the optical instrument. His improvements were so good (4) _____ he was able to use it to view the Sun and other planets (5) _____ space. This led to major discoveries, including that Jupiter was orbited by four moons and that the moon was covered in craters as opposed to being smooth.

- A. when
B. why
C. which
D. who

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 2. A. invention | B. effect | C. connection | D. discovery |
| 3. A. begins | B. has begun | C. was beginning | D. began |
| 4. A. as | B. that | C. since | D. therefore |
| 5. A. in | B. with | C. of | D. at |

IV. WRITING:

1. Identify the word or phrase that needs correcting.

1. Hellen borrowed my dictionary for look up the spelling of "occurrence".
2. My mother made me to promise to write them once a week.
3. Most students want returning home as soon as possible.
4. I asked my classmate to let me to use his shoes.
5. I am looking forward to go to swim in the ocean.
6. My brother enjoys to go to the park on Summer evenings.
7. The earth circle the Sun once every 365 days.
8. Look at these big black clouds! It is going to raining.
9. Many accidents is caused by careless driving.
10. The children were frightening by the thunder and lightning.
11. Two people got hurt in the accident and were took to the hospital by an ambulance.
12. They were very tired so they went to bed late last night.
13. Because Minh likes sport programs, he watches this animal program with his family.
14. It took them at least two months learning how to pronounce these words.
15. I decided to change jobs because my boss made me working overtime.
16. Most people like watching comedy although it's very entertaining.
17. We decide to go out because it's raining heavily.
18. Nam was absent from class yesterday so he felt sick.
19. She walked home by herself because she knew that it was dangerous.
20. Mai didn't pass the final examination though she didn't study hard.

Change the sentence into Passive Voice

1. The author has written a special edition for children.
→ A special edition
2. Our body cannot make essential fatty acids or vitamins, so we must obtain them through diet.
→ Essential fatty acids or vitamins
3. Low fatty acid levels cause a higher risk of developing Alzheimer's disease and memory loss.
→ A higher risk
4. Nuts supply us with a great source of vitamin E.
→ We
5. The girl can use that camera easily.
→ The camera
6. They are building many new buildings in this town.
→ Many new buildings
7. The students must wear uniforms to school.
→ Uniforms
8. My friend sent me the document yesterday.
→ The document

Rewrite: Infinitive or Gerund:

1. Driving fast is so dangerous.
→ It is.....
2. Can you come with us tomorrow?
→ Would you like.....?
3. She likes going out with her friends at weekends.
→ She enjoys

4. She spent 45 minutes reading that book.
 → It took
5. He bought a new dictionary because he wanted to learn new words.
 → He
6. Let's go for a walk!
 → They suggested
7. They asked me to stay at home.
 → They made
8. Mary danced beautifully.
 → I saw

Make complete sentences from the given words

1. My responsibility/ be/ wash the dishes/ take out/ the rubbish.
 →
2. Stay healthy/ become stronger/ you / should/ exercise/ regularly.
 →
3. The Organization for Educational Development/ cooperate/ Spring School/ set up English classes / 1998.
 →
4. Mother Teresa/ eventually/ give/ Nobel Prize/ her service to the poor.
 →
5. One/ my favorites songs/ be/ "Candle in the Wind" / Elton John.
 →
6. Sisters/ given/ new bike/ last birthday.
 →
7. Peter/ excited/ watch/ football matches.
 →
8. They/ interested/ read/ books/ free time.
 →

V. SPEAKING:

1. Introduction

2. Topic speaking:

- family routines
- why children should do house work
- talk about benefits of volunteering activities
- talk about the ways to live green
- talk about one of well-known artists

3. Questions & answers: