

# HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP THI TN THPT NĂM 2025

## MÔN TIẾNG ANH

### TENSES

#### 1. Thì hiện tại đơn (Simple present tense)

Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để nói về thói quen hiện tại, mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động ở hiện tại, sự thật hiển nhiên, trạng thái và sự việc xảy ra trong tương lai (thường nói về thời gian biểu, hoặc kế hoạch đã được cố định theo thời gian biểu).

##### Cách chia động từ:

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	S + V(s/es)	Ví dụ: <i>He speaks Spanish fluently.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	S+ don't/doesn't + V	Ví dụ: <i>She doesn't take the bus to work.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi</b>	Do/does + S + V? Wh- + do / does + S + V?	Ví dụ: <i>Do they have breakfast every morning?</i>
Một số trạng từ/trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất thường được sử dụng để diễn đạt các chức năng của Thì hiện tại đơn (ví dụ như thói quen, mức độ thường xuyên): - always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never - every (Monday, weekend, month, year) - each (Monday, week, month) - once a day/week/month/year - twice a day/week/month/year		

\* Riêng động từ to be thì chia theo cách đặc biệt và không cần trợ động từ ở các câu phủ định và câu hỏi:  
Ví dụ: *I'm a student.*

*She isn't at home now.*

*Are these young boys and girls students?*

#### 2. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present continuous tense)

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để miêu tả hành động đang xảy ra ở thời điểm nói, một tình trạng tạm thời, kế hoạch trong tương lai (chắc chắn xảy ra), hay thói quen gây khó chịu (luôn dùng với always).

Ví dụ: *Mai is doing her homework at the moment.*

*He is attending a course on economics until December.*

*Daniel is always taking my book without permission!*

##### Cách chia động từ:

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	S + be (am/is/are) + V-ing	Ví dụ: <i>He is practicing the guitar in his room.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	S + be (am/is/are) + not + V-ing	Ví dụ: <i>I am not typing a report at the moment.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi</b>	Be + S + V-ing? Wh- + be + S + V-ing?	Ví dụ: <i>Are the children playing in the garden?</i> Ví dụ: <i>What are you doing at the moment?</i>
Một số trạng từ/trạng ngữ thường được sử dụng kèm: now, right now, at the moment, today, this (week/ month), at present, currently these days		

#### 3. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present perfect tense)

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành dùng để diễn tả hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, thường là đã kết thúc ngay trước hoặc tại thời điểm nói và để lại kết quả của hành động lưu lại ở thời điểm nói, hoặc kết quả thời gian hành động đã tiến hành đến thời điểm nói. Nói cách khác, khi người nói muốn nhấn mạnh đến kết quả của hành động đó đang hiện hữu ở hiện tại, hoặc nhấn mạnh tới khoảng thời gian từ lúc hành động bắt đầu đến thời điểm nói.

Ví dụ: *I have lived in Hanoi for 3 years.*

*He has just moved in room number 12.*

*I have sold 3 cars this week.*

#### Cách chia động từ:

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	S + have/has + Vpp	Ví dụ: <i>The team <b>has won</b> the championship.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	S + haven't/ hasn't + Vpp	Ví dụ: <i>They <b>haven't finished</b> the task.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi</b>	Have/has + S + Vpp? (Wh-) + have/has + S + Vpp?	Ví dụ: <i><b>Have</b> you <b>studied</b> English for ten years?</i> Ví dụ: <i>How many countries <b>have</b> you <b>been</b> to?</i>

Một số trạng từ/trạng ngữ hoặc giới từ thường được sử dụng kèm với Thì hiện tại hoàn thành:

for + khoảng thời gian (ví dụ: for 3 minutes, for 10 years, for the whole summer)

since + mốc thời gian (ví dụ: since 2000, since last year, since I was ten)

just/ already/ ever/ never/ yet

#### 4. Thì quá khứ đơn (Simple Past Tense)

Thì quá khứ đơn dùng để miêu tả một hành động đã diễn ra trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc, một thói quen trong quá khứ, hay một chuỗi các hành động diễn ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: *My friend picked me up an hour ago.*

*She woke up, brushed her teeth, and took a shower before going to work.*

#### Cách chia động từ:

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	S + V (2/ed)	Ví dụ: <i>We <b>had</b> a good time in Con Dao island.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	S + didn't + V	Ví dụ: <i>He <b>didn't win</b> the prize.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi</b>	Did + S + V? Wh-word + did + S + V?	Ví dụ: <i><b>Did</b> you <b>get</b> the feedback?</i> Ví dụ: <i>Why <b>were</b> they worried?</i>

Lưu ý: Một số trạng từ/trạng ngữ cấu trúc thường được sử dụng để diễn đạt các chức năng của quá khứ đơn: ago, yesterday, last (day/ week/ month/year), in the past, the day before, today, this morning, this afternoon (thời gian đã diễn ra trong ngày); it's time S + V (past simple) (đã đến lúc ai đó làm gì).

#### 5. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (Past continuous tense)

Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn dùng để miêu tả hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ, hoặc một hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xen ngang, hoặc hai hành động đang diễn ra đồng thời trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: *We were having breakfast at 7:30 a.m yesterday.*

*When he entered the room, they were arguing loudly.*

*While he was cooking dinner, she was setting the table.*

#### Lưu ý:

Có những động từ đặc biệt (động từ giác quan) không dùng quá khứ tiếp diễn (ví dụ "to be", "like", "love", "understand", "arrive", ...).

Ví dụ: *He was not liking (did not like) my idea. (Anh ta không thích ý tưởng của tôi)*

**Cách chia động từ:**

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	S + was/were + V-ing	Ví dụ: <i>They <b>were playing</b> tennis at the park yesterday afternoon.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	S + was/were + not + V-ing	Ví dụ: <i>We <b>weren't having</b> dinner when the power went out.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi</b>	Was/were + S + V-ing?	Ví dụ: <i><b>Were</b> the children <b>playing</b> in the backyard when it started raining?</i>
	Wh-+ was/were+ S + V-ing?	Ví dụ: <i><b>Who were</b> they <b>watching</b> TV with when I arrived at their house?</i>

Lưu ý: Một số trạng từ/trạng ngữ thường được sử dụng để diễn đạt các chức năng của quá khứ tiếp diễn: at + giờ + thời gian trong quá khứ, at this time (in the past); in + năm; in the past; when/while.

**6. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành (Past perfect tense)**

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường để miêu tả một hành động đã diễn ra và hoàn thành trước một hành động khác hoặc trước một thời điểm khác trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: *She had cooked a big dinner by the time her husband got home.*

*He had finished my assignments by midnight.*

**Cách chia động từ:**

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	S + had + Vpp	Ví dụ: <i>She <b>had finished</b> her homework before dinner.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	S + hadn't + Vpp	Ví dụ: <i>They <b>had not visited</b> Paris before they moved to London.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi</b>	Had + S + Vpp?	Ví dụ: <i><b>Had</b> she <b>read</b> that book twice before she lost it?</i>
	(Wh-) + had + S + Vpp?	Ví dụ: <i>What <b>had</b> you <b>done</b> before dad got home?</i>

Lưu ý: Một số trạng từ/trạng ngữ được sử dụng để diễn đạt các chức năng của thì quá khứ hoàn thành: until then, by the time, prior to that time, before/after, for, as soon as, by, by the end + time (in the past)

**7. Các cấu trúc phổ biến khi nói về tương lai (future expressions)**

<b>Will + (not) + V (bare infinitive)</b>	Nói về một quyết định ngay tại thời điểm nói (mà không có kế hoạch từ trước). Ví dụ: <i>I will look at the list of schools and I will decide later.</i> – Nói về một lời dự đoán không có căn cứ. Ví dụ: <i>I guess the Chinese teams will win this match.</i> – Nói về sự sẵn lòng làm điều gì đó. Ví dụ: <i>A: My car is not working.</i> <i>B: I'll give you a lift.</i>
<b>Will (+ not) + be + V-ing</b>	Nói về một hành động/sự việc sẽ đang xảy ra ở một thời điểm xác định tương lai. Ví dụ: <i>I will be talking to my teacher about my study plan at 8 am tomorrow.</i>
<b>Will + (not) + have + Vpp (past participle)</b>	– Nói về một hành động/sự việc hoàn thành trước một thời điểm xác định hay một hành động khác trong tương lai. Ví dụ: <i>I'll have chosen a few schools by the end of March.</i> – Các giới từ và cụm từ thường được sử dụng kèm: by + thời gian trong tương lai; by the end of + thời gian trong tương lai; before + thời gian trong tương lai
<b>Be going to + V (bare infinitive)</b>	– Nói về một kế hoạch/ hoạch định trong tương lai Ví dụ: <i>I am going to apply to University of Chicago this year.</i> – Nói về một dự đoán mô phỏng (điều sẽ diễn ra) bằng một bằng chứng ở hiện tại.

	Ví dụ: <i>She has been the winner for many years. I guess she's going to be a winner this year.</i>
<b>Be + V-ing (present continuous)</b>	– Nói về kế hoạch tương lai (chắc chắn xảy ra). Ví dụ: <i>We're moving to New York in May 2024.</i>

## II. Luyện tập tổng hợp

Choose the correct answer to each question.

- His father \_\_\_\_\_ complete silence when he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wants is working                      B. is wanting is working  
C. had wanted was working              D. has wanted - worked
- Usually, he \_\_\_\_\_ to work by car, but today he \_\_\_\_\_ to work.  
A. goes – walks                              B. is going is walking  
C. is going walks                              D. goes is walking
- My best friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.  
A. know                      B. had known                      C. have known                      D. will know
- Please turn off the stove. The water \_\_\_\_\_ for fifteen minutes.  
A. has been boiling    B. boils                      C. is boiling                      D. was boiling
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the same car for more than ten years.  
A. has                      B. will have                      C. has had                      D. had
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ on the essay for two hours now and she hopes to finish in one more hour.  
A. is working                      B. has worked                      C. will have worked                      D. has been working
- I \_\_\_\_\_ there once a long time ago and \_\_\_\_\_ back since.  
A. went-haven't been                      B. have gone won't be  
C. was going - am not                      D. had gone was not
- Those drivers \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours when a heavy storm suddenly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. were driving – broke                      B. drove - was breaking  
C. had driven - was breaking                      D. had been driving - broke
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit you yesterday, but you \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. had come - were not                      B. was coming - have not been  
C. came were not                      D. have come - are not
- Mike \_\_\_\_\_ to sit down because he \_\_\_\_\_ all day at work.  
A. was wanting - had stood                      B. had wanted - stood  
C. wanted had been standing                      D. had been wanting - was standing
- The motorbike \_\_\_\_\_ to Paul for years before Tom \_\_\_\_\_ it last week.  
A. was belonging - has bought                      B. had belonged - bought  
C. had been belonging – bought                      D. belonged - had bought
- I \_\_\_\_\_ TV when the electricity \_\_\_\_\_ out.  
A. was watching – went                      B. have watched - goes  
C. watched was going                      D. will be watching - is going
- No matter what \_\_\_\_\_ next, I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. happens will support                      B. happened - would have supported  
C. will happen – support                      D. is happening - have supported
- Wait a minute. I \_\_\_\_\_ this box for you.  
A. carry                      B. will carry                      C. am carrying                      D. have carried
- At this time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.  
A. are driving                      B. will drive                      C. have driven                      D. will be driving
- By this time next summer, you \_\_\_\_\_ your studies.  
A. have completed    B. are completing    C. will have completed    D. will complete



- Cấu trúc: **If + S + had + Vpp, S + would/should/could... + have + Vpp**

Ví dụ: *If I hadn't been absent yesterday, I would have met John.*

### 2.5. Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp

Trong câu điều kiện hỗn hợp, thời gian ở mệnh đề điều kiện không giống thời gian trong mệnh đề chính.

Có hai loại câu điều kiện hỗn hợp chính:

- Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp loại 1:

+ Cách dùng: Giả thiết điều kiện trái ngược với thực tế ở quá khứ để suy đoán kết quả ngược với thực tế ở hiện tại.

+ Cấu trúc: **If + S + had + Vpp, S + would + V bare**

Ví dụ: *If he had worked harder at school, he would be a university student now.* – Nếu (trước kia) anh ta học tập chăm chỉ hơn ở trường (thực tế anh ấy đã không chăm chỉ ở quá khứ), thì (giờ đây) anh ta đã là sinh viên đại học (hiện tại anh ta không phải sinh viên đại học).

- Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp loại 2:

+ Cách dùng: Giả thiết điều kiện trái ngược với thực tế ở hiện tại để suy đoán kết quả ngược với thực tế ở quá khứ.

+ Cấu trúc: **If + S + Ved, S + would + have + Vpp**

Ví dụ: *If he **didn't** love her, he **wouldn't** have **married** her.* – Nếu (hiện tại) anh ta không yêu cô ta, thì (trước đây) anh ta đã không cưới cô ta (trên thực tế, hiện tại anh ta yêu cô ta và trước đây anh ta đã kết hôn với cô ta).

### 2.6. Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện

Đảo ngữ là hình thức đảo vị trí của chủ ngữ và động từ nhằm nhấn mạnh một ý nào đó trong câu. Đảo ngữ trong câu điều kiện được áp dụng với cả 3 loại chính:

- Câu điều kiện loại 1:

Cấu trúc: **Should + S + V bare, S + will/can/may + V bare**

Ví dụ: *Should I see her, I will call you as soon as possible.*

- Câu điều kiện loại 2:

Cấu trúc: **Were + S + to + V bare, S + would/could/might + V bare**

Ví dụ: *Were I to know her address, I would write to her.*

- Câu điều kiện loại 3:

Cấu trúc: **Had + S + Vpp, S + would/could/might have Vpp**

Ví dụ: *Had I known you were coming to Hanoi, I wouldn't have gone on holiday.*

### 2.7. Các câu điều kiện đặc biệt

- Cấu trúc: **If it weren't for + N, S + would/could/might + V bare**

= **Were it not for + N, S + would/could/might + V bare** (*Nếu không có thì*)

- Cách dùng: Nhấn mạnh danh từ trong câu điều kiện loại 2.

Ví dụ: *If it weren't for pollution, the city life would be wonderful.*

= *Were it not for pollution, the city life would be wonderful.*

- Cấu trúc: **If it hadn't been for + N, S + would/could/might + have + Vpp**

= **Had it not been for + N, S + would/could/might + have + Vpp**

= **But for/without + N, S + would/could/might + have + Vpp**

- Cách dùng: Để nhấn mạnh danh từ trong câu điều kiện loại 3.

Ví dụ: *If it hadn't been for his father's help, he wouldn't have succeeded.*

= *Had it not been for his father's help, he wouldn't have succeeded.*

= *But for/without his father's help, he wouldn't have succeeded.*

- Cấu trúc: **If = when/in case/ as long as/ so long as/ provided that/ providing that/ only if/ on the condition (that)**

- Cách dùng: Thay thế “if” trong câu điều kiện loại 0 và 1

Ví dụ: *If you promise to return it by lunchtime, you can use my bike.*







	<b>thành tiếp diễn</b>	<i>I had been typing the essay for 3 hours before you came yesterday.</i>	<b>O).</b> <i>The essay had been being typed for 3 hours before you came yesterday.</i>
<b>Hiện tại</b>	<b>Đơn</b>	<b>S + V(s/es) + O.</b> <i>Mary studies English every day.</i>	<b>S+ is/am/are + Vpp + (by + O).</b> <i>English is studied by Mary every day.</i>
	<b>Tiếp diễn</b>	<b>S + is/am/are + V-ing + O.</b> <i>He is planting some trees now.</i>	<b>S + is/am/are + being + Vpp + (by + O).</b> <i>Some trees are being planted (by him) now.</i>
	<b>Hoàn thành</b>	<b>S + have/has + Vpp + O.</b> <i>My parents have given me a new bike on my birthday.</i>	<b>S + have/has + been + Vpp + (by + O).</b> <i>A new bike has been given to me by my parents on my birthday.</i>
	<b>Hoàn thành tiếp diễn</b>	<b>S + have/has + been + V-ing + O.</b> <i>John has been repairing this car for 2 hours.</i>	<b>S + have/has + been + being + Vpp + (by + O).</b> <i>This car has been being repaired by John for 2 hours.</i>
<b>Tương lai</b>	<b>Đơn</b>	<b>S + will + V (bare) + O.</b> <i>She will do a lot of things tomorrow.</i>	<b>S + will + be + Vpp + (by O).</b> <i>A lot of things will be done tomorrow.</i>
	<b>Tiếp diễn</b>	<b>S + will + be + V-ing + O.</b> <i>She will be taking care of her children at this time tomorrow</i>	<b>S + will + be + being + Vpp + (by O).</b> <i>Her children will be being taken care of at this time tomorrow.</i>
	<b>Hoàn thành</b>	<b>S + will + have + Vpp + O.</b> <i>She will have finished her studying by the end of this year.</i>	<b>S + will + have + been + Vpp + (by O).</b> <i>Her studying will have been finished by the end of this year.</i>
	<b>Hoàn thành tiếp diễn</b>	<b>S + will + have + been + V-ing + O.</b> <i>I will have been teaching English for 5 years by next week.</i>	<b>S + will + have + been + being + Vpp + (by O).</b> <i>English will have been being taught by me for 5 years by next week.</i>
<b>Modal verbs</b>	<b>S + modal verb + V + O</b> <i>He should clean his house now.</i>	<b>S + modal verb + be + Vpp + (by O).</b> <i>His house should be cleaned now.</i>	

\* Vpp là dạng quá khứ phân từ của động từ

### 3. Bị động đặc biệt

a. Động từ (V) + Tân ngữ (O) + V(bare infinitive)

– Động từ tri giác quan: feel, see, watch, hear, notice: **S + be Vpp + to V**

Ví dụ: *I see him go out* → *He is seen to go out.*

– Make/Help: **S + be made + to V**

Ví dụ: *They made him tell the truth* → *He was made to tell the truth.*

– Let: **S + be allowed + to V**

Ví dụ: *She lets me know the truth* → *I am allowed to know the truth.*

b. Động từ (V) + Tân ngữ (O) + To V

– Động từ cảm xúc, mong muốn: like, hate, love, want, prefer... O + to V

**S + V + to be Vpp**

Ví dụ: *I like people to call me by my nickname.* → *I like to be called by my nickname.*

– Động từ mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, khuyên, mời: ask, tell, advise, warn, invite, urge... O + to V

**S + be Vpp + (not) to V**

Ví dụ: *He told me to give him money → I was told to give him money.*

c. Động từ (V) + Tân ngữ (O) + V-ing

– see, hear, find, stop, keep + O + V-ing:

**S + be Vpp + V-ing**

Ví dụ: *She stops me entering the room → I am stopped entering the room.*

– like, love, remember... + V-ing

**S+V+ being Vpp**

Ví dụ: *He likes people smiling at him → He likes being smiled at.*

d. Động từ tường thuật + mệnh đề với “that”

– Động từ tường thuật thường gặp: assume, think, consider, know, believe, say, suppose, suspect, rumour, declare, feel, find, know, report,...

– Chủ động: **S + V tường thuật + that + clause**

– Bị động:

**Cách 1:**

+ 2 mệnh đề cùng thì: **S + be Vpp + to V**

Ví dụ: *People say that Henry loves Claire. → Henry is said to love Claire.*

+ 2 mệnh đề khác thì: **S + be Vpp + to have Vpp**

Ví dụ: *People say that Henry loved Claire. → Henry is said to have loved Claire.*

**Cách 2: It + be Vpp + that + clause**

Ví dụ: *People say that Henry loves Claire. → It is said that Henry loves Claire.*

e. Câu mệnh lệnh

– Làm điều gì: **Let + O + be Vpp**

Ví dụ: *Open the door. → Let the door be opened.*

– Đừng làm: **Let + O + not + be Vpp**

Ví dụ: *Don't open the door. → Let the door not be opened.*

f. Thử sai khiến, nhờ vả với HAVE/GET

**S + have + somebody + V-bare**

Ví dụ: *I had my dad wash my motorbike yesterday.*

**S + get + somebody + to V**

Ví dụ: *I got my dad to wash my motorbike yesterday.*

**S + have/ get + something + Vpp + (by + O)**

Ví dụ: *I had / got my motorbike washed by my dad yesterday.*

Lưu ý: "Have" và "Get" phải chia động từ theo chủ ngữ và thì của câu.

g. Câu bị động với NEED

Chủ động: **Somebody + need + to V**

- Bị động: **Something + need + V-ing hoặc Something + need to be + Vpp**

Lưu ý: "need" phải chia động từ theo chủ ngữ và thì của câu.

Ví dụ: *She needs to type the report.* (chủ động)

*The report needs typing.* (bị động)

*The report needs to be typed.* (bị động)

## II. Luyện tập tổng hợp

**Choose the correct answer to each question.**

1. The flood victims \_\_\_\_\_ with food and clean water by the volunteers. (Đề minh họa Bộ GD&ĐT năm 2021)

A. provide

B. were provided

C. were providing

D. provided

2. Jane would never forget \_\_\_\_\_ first prize in such a prestigious competition. (Đề minh họa Bộ

GD&ĐT năm 2019)

- A. to be awarded      B. being awarded      C. to have awarded      D. having awarded
3. The headmaster has decided that three lecture halls \_\_\_\_\_ in our school next semester. (Đề chính thức Bộ GD&ĐT năm 2015)
- A. will build      B. will be built      C. are being built      D. will be building
4. Harry Potter books, which \_\_\_\_\_ by J.K. Rowling, are very popular with children around the world. (Đề chính thức Bộ GD&ĐT năm 2014)
- A. were written      B. will write      C. will be written      D. wrote
5. She was overjoyed because her article \_\_\_\_\_. (Đề chính thức Bộ GD&ĐT năm 2013)
- A. had published      B. had been published      C. has been published      D. has published
6. The room \_\_\_\_\_ when I arrived. (Đề chính thức Bộ GD&ĐT năm 2012)
- A. is cleaned      B. is being cleaned      C. was being cleaned      D. has been cleaned
7. Today, most of the work on the farm \_\_\_\_\_ by machines. (Đề chính thức Bộ GD&ĐT năm 2011)
- A. did      B. is done      C. do      D. is doing
8. The application form \_\_\_\_\_ to the university before May 30th.
- A. must send      B. sent      C. must be sending      D. must be sent
9. Most forests in other climatic areas \_\_\_\_\_ by human beings.
- A. have already been affecting      B. have already been affected  
C. have already affected      D. had already been affected
10. The injured \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital in an ambulance.
- A. have taken      B. were taken      C. was taken      D. has taken
11. There's somebody behind us. I think we are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. being followed      B. followed      C. being following      D. following
12. It's sunny today. I think plants in the garden need \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. watering      B. to be watered      C. being watered      D. Both A and B
13. Some film stars \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to work with.
- A. are said to be      B. say to be      C. said to be      D. are said that
14. Why did Tom keep making jokes of me? I don't really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ at.
- A. that I was laughed      B. that he laughed      C. being laughed      D. to be laughed
15. This is the fifth time I \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call for a hairdresser's. I wonder if our number \_\_\_\_\_ by mistake in a hairdresser's advertisement.
- A. am receiving - is printing      B. have received - has been printed  
C. had received - were printing      D. was received - was printed
16. Every year, more than 200,000 acres of forest \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA by fires in a single summer.
- A. were destroying      B. have been destroying      C. will have destroyed      D. are destroyed
17. Serving as the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Carrie Chapman Catt \_\_\_\_\_ success in 1920 when women \_\_\_\_\_ equal rights to vote in the US.
- A. has achieved would be given      B. had achieved - were giving  
C. achieved were given      D. could achieve - have been given
18. When she \_\_\_\_\_ her husband, Silvia \_\_\_\_\_ herself to weave rush seats, and now she repairs them for her livelihood.
- A. divorced-taught      B. has divorced - was teaching  
C. is divorced-will be taught      D. was divorced - has taught
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ able to calculate quotations for customers since the company procedure \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

A. will be has explained

B. have been - was explained

C. was had explained

D. am will have explained

20. The disease of cattle, Texas Fever, \_\_\_\_\_ in the Western Hemisphere during the Spanish colonisation of Mexico, but by 1980, it \_\_\_\_\_ completely from the US.

A. had introduced - was eradicated

B. must be introduced - could be eradicated

C. has been introduced - had eradicated

D. was introduced - had been eradicated

## CÂU GIÁN TIẾP (REPORTED SPEECH)

### I. Trọng tâm kiến thức

#### 1. Phân biệt câu trực tiếp (direct speech) và câu gián tiếp (reported speech)

	Direct speech	Reported speech
Định nghĩa	Là lời nói được thuật lại đúng nguyên văn của người nói.	Là lời nói được thuật lại theo ý và từ vựng của người thuật, nhưng vẫn giữ nguyên ý nghĩa của câu trực tiếp.
Hình thức	Được viết giữa dấu trích hay ngoặc kép và ngăn cách với mệnh đề tường thuật bởi dấu phẩy	Không bị ngăn cách bởi dấu phẩy hay dấu ngoặc kép, luôn tận cùng bằng dấu chấm câu.
Ví dụ	John said, "I like reading science books."	John said (that) he liked reading science books.

#### 2. Các thay đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

##### 2.1. Thay đổi động từ tường thuật

Động từ tường thuật của lời nói trực tiếp phải được đổi phù hợp với nghĩa hoặc cấu trúc câu của lời nói gián tiếp (căn cứ vào hình thức, ý nghĩa của câu trực tiếp để lựa chọn động từ trần thuật ở trong câu gián tiếp).

Ví dụ: He said, "Do you like coffee?"

→ He asked me if I liked coffee.

"If I were you, I'd not buy that coat," said Mary.

→ Mary advised me not to buy the coat.

##### 2.2. Thay đổi các ngôi (đại từ, tính từ, đại từ sở hữu)

	Direct speech	Reported speech
Chủ ngữ	We	We/ They
	I	She/He
	You	I/We/They
Tân ngữ	Us	Us/Them
	Me	Her/Him
	You	Me/Us/Them
Tính từ sở hữu	Our	Our/Their
	My	Her/His
	Yours	My/Our/Their
Đại từ sở hữu	Ours	Ours/Theirs
	Mine	Hers/His
	Yours	Mine/Ours/Theirs

##### 2.3. Thay đổi trạng từ ngữ chỉ thời gian, địa điểm, các từ chỉ định

– Trạng từ ngữ chỉ thời gian:

Direct speech	Reported speech
- now	→ then, at that time, at once, immediately
- an hour ago	→ an hour before/ an hour earlier

- today	→ that day
- tonight	→ that night
- yesterday	→ the day before/ the previous day
- tomorrow	→ the next day/ the following day
- yesterday morning/afternoon	→ the previous morning/ afternoon
- tomorrow morning	→ the next/ following morning
- the day before yesterday	→ two days before
- the day after tomorrow	→ (in) two days" time
- last year	→ the year before/ the previous year
- next month	→ the month after/ the following month

– Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn, địa điểm:

+ **HERE** → **THERE**: Khi chỉ một địa điểm xác định

Ví dụ: "Do you put the pen here?" he said He asked me if I put the pen there.

+ **HERE** → cụm từ thích hợp tùy theo nghĩa

Ví dụ: She said to me, "You sit here" → She told me to sit next to her.

"Come here, John," he said He told John to come over to him.

– Đại từ tính từ chỉ định:

+ **THIS/THESE** + từ chỉ thời gian → **THAT/ THOSE** + từ chỉ thời gian

+ **THIS/THESE** + danh từ → **THE** + danh từ

**THIS/THESE** chỉ thị đại từ → **IT/THEM**

Ví dụ: He said, "I like this."

→ He said (that) he liked it.

Ann said to Tom: "Please take these into my room."

→ Ann asked Tom to take them into her room.

#### 2.4. Thay đổi thì của động từ

– **Các trường hợp thay đổi thì**: Khi các động từ tường thuật (say, tell, ask...) ở thì quá khứ, động từ trong câu gián tiếp phải lùi về quá khứ một thì so với câu trực tiếp.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Hiện tại đơn (Present simple tense)	Quá khứ đơn (Past simple tense)
Hiện tại tiếp diễn	Quá khứ tiếp diễn
Hiện tại hoàn thành	Quá khứ hoàn thành
Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn
Quá khứ đơn	Quá khứ hoàn thành
Quá khứ tiếp diễn	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn
Quá khứ hoàn thành	Quá khứ hoàn thành
Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn
Tương lai đơn	Tương lai đơn trong quá khứ (would + V)
Tương lai gần (am/is/are + going to + V)	were/was going to + V
Tương lai tiếp diễn	would be Ving
Tương lai hoàn thành	would have + VpII
Tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn	would have been Ving
<b>Modal verb</b> : Can → Could; May → Might Must/ Have to → Must/ Had to	

#### Các trường hợp không thay đổi thì:

– Khi động từ tường thuật (say, tell, ask...) ở thì hiện tại đơn, tương lai đơn hay hiện tại hoàn thành.

Ví dụ: He says, "I don't know the answer to your question"

→ He says to me that he doesn't know the answer to my question.

– Khi động từ tường thuật (say, tell, ask...) ở thì quá khứ, động từ trong câu gián

tiếp không đổi thì khi thuật lại một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý, định luật khoa học.

Ví dụ: *My teacher said, "Russia is the biggest country in the world" → My teacher said that Russia is the biggest country in the world.*

- Được tường thuật ngay sau khi nói

Ví dụ: (In class) A: *What did the teacher say?*

B: *He said (that) he wants us to do our homework.*

- Khi động từ trong câu trực tiếp là các động từ như: **USED TO**, hay các động từ khuyết thiếu: **COULD, WOULD, SHOULD, MIGHT, OUGHT TO, HAD TO, HAD BETTER**

Ví dụ: *He said, "They might win the game."*

→ *He said to me that they might win the game.*

- Với **MUST** diễn tả lời khuyên

Ví dụ: *"This book is very useful. You must read it," Tom said to me. → Tom told me (that) the book was very useful and I must read it.*

Khi tường thuật mệnh đề ước muốn theo sau động từ **WISH, WOULD RATHER, IF ONLY**

Ví dụ: *He said, "I wish I were richer." → He told me he wished he were richer.*

*She said, "I wish I had a good memory." → She said she wished she had a good memory.*

- Các câu điều kiện loại 2, 3

Ví dụ: *He said, "If I had time, I would help you." → He said to me if he had time, he would help me.*

### 3. Các loại câu gián tiếp

#### 3.1. Câu gián tiếp trần thuật

- Dùng **say** hoặc **tell** để tường thuật

Thường bắt đầu bằng: *He said that.../ she said to me that.../ they told me that...*

Ví dụ: *She said, "I'm happy to see you again." → She said that she was happy to see me again.*

#### 3.2. Tường thuật câu hỏi Wh-

Thường bắt đầu bằng: *He asked (me) .../ He wanted to know.../ She wondered....*

Ví dụ: *She asked, "What is his job?" → She asked what his job was.*

- Không đặt trợ động từ trước chủ ngữ như trong câu hỏi trực tiếp.

- Không đặt dấu chấm hỏi cuối câu.

#### 3.3. Tường thuật câu hỏi "Yes-No" hoặc câu hỏi lựa chọn

- Phải thêm từ "if/whether" để mở đầu câu tường thuật

Ví dụ: *She asked, "Are you a teacher?" → She asked him if/ whether he was a teacher.*

- Câu hỏi đuôi được tường thuật giống câu hỏi Yes/No nhưng bỏ phần đuôi phía sau

Ví dụ: *She asked, "You will stay here, won't you?" → She asked me if/whether I would stay there.*

#### 3.4. Tường thuật câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, dùng cấu trúc: **tell/ask/request/ order somebody (not) to do something.**

Ví dụ: *"Read carefully before signing the contract," he said.*

→ *He told me to read carefully before signing the contract.*

#### 3.5. Dùng cấu trúc: **advise somebody (not) to do something để thuật lại lời khuyên ở lời nói trực tiếp có dạng: – Why don't you + V?**

- Had better, ought to, should, must

- If I were you, I'd (not) + V...

Ví dụ: *"Why don't you take a course in computer?" my teacher said to me.*

→ *My teacher advised me to take a course in computer.*

#### 3.6. Tường thuật lời mời, dùng cấu trúc: **invite somebody to do something**

Ví dụ: *"Would you like to have breakfast with me?" Tom said to me.*

→ *Tom invited me to have breakfast with him.*

#### 3.7. Tường thuật lời cảnh báo, dùng cấu trúc: **warn somebody (not) to do something**

Ví dụ: *"Don't touch the red buttons," said the mom to the child.*

→ *The mom warned the child not to touch the red buttons.*

– Tường thuật lời nhắc nhở, dùng cấu trúc: *remind somebody to do something*

Ví dụ: *"Don't forget to turn off the lights before leaving," Sue told me.*

→ *Sue reminded me to turn off the lights before leaving.*

**3.8. Tường thuật lời động viên, dùng cấu trúc: *encourage/urge somebody to do something***

Ví dụ: *"Go on, take part in the competition," said my father.*

→ *My father encouraged me to take part in the competition.*

**3.9. Tường thuật lời cầu khẩn, dùng cấu trúc: *beg/implore somebody to do something***

Ví dụ: *"Do me a favor, please," said the servant to his master*

→ *The servant begged/implored his master to do him a favor.*

**3.10. Dùng cấu trúc: *offer to do something để thuật lại lời đề nghị có dạng:***

Shall I + V; Would you like me + to V; Let me + V

Ví dụ: *Mary said to Ann, "Shall I get you a glass of orange juice?"*

→ *Mary offered to get Anna a glass of orange juice.*

**3.11. Tường thuật lời hứa, dùng cấu trúc: *promise (not) to do something***

Ví dụ: *"I'll give the book back to you tomorrow," he said*

→ *He promised to give the book back to me the next day.*

**3.12. Tường thuật lời đe dọa, dùng cấu trúc: *threaten to do something***

Ví dụ: *"I'll shoot if you move," said the robber.*

→ *The robber threatened to shoot if I moved.*

**3.13. Câu tường thuật với Gerund:**

Các cấu trúc của câu tường thuật với danh động từ:

<b>S + V + V-ing</b>	admit, deny, suggest...
<i>"Shall we meet at the theater?" he asked → He suggested meeting at the theater.</i>	
<b>S + V + preposition + V-ing</b>	apologize for, complain about, confess to, insist on, object to, dream of, think of...
<i>"I'm sorry, I'm late," Tom said to the teacher. → Tom apologized to the teacher for being late.</i>	
<b>S+V+O+ preposition + V-ing</b>	accuse.. of, blame...for, congratulate... on, criticize...for, warn...about/against, praise...for, thank...for, prevent...from...
<i>"It's nice of you to give me some fruit. Thanks," Ann said to Mary → Ann thanked Mary for giving her some fruit.</i>	

## II. Chiến lược làm bài

Dạng trắc nghiệm về câu gián tiếp thường đòi hỏi sự chú ý đến thì của câu và sự chuyển đổi của các thành phần trong câu.

1. Đọc câu hỏi một cách cẩn thận để hiểu ý nghĩa của câu, xác định thì của câu và các thành phần trong câu.

2. Kiểm tra xem câu gián tiếp có thuộc dạng đặc biệt hay không.

3. Áp dụng những quy tắc biến đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu trần thuật: Lùi thì (chú ý những trường hợp không lùi thì), thay đổi đại từ nhân xưng, trạng từ chỉ thời gian, địa điểm, đại từ chỉ định.

4. Loại trừ những đáp án không hợp lý khi nghĩa của các lựa chọn không phù hợp với cấu trúc của câu.

## III. Luyện tập tổng hợp

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

1. Jack asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

A. where do you come from?

B. where I come from

C. where I came from

D. where did I come from?

2. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ him to take more exercise.

- A. told                      B. tell                      C. said                      D. say
3. Claire told me that her father \_\_\_\_\_ a race horse.  
A. owns                      B. owned                      C. owning                      D. A and B
4. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it \_\_\_\_\_ raining there.  
A. is                      B. were                      C. has been                      D. was
5. When he was at Oliver's flat yesterday, Martin asked if he \_\_\_\_\_ use the phone.  
A. can                      B. could                      C. may                      D. must
6. When I rang Tessa some time last week, she said she was busy \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
A. that                      B. the                      C. then                      D. this
7. Hello, Jim. I didn't expect to see you today. Sophie said you \_\_\_\_\_ ill.  
A. are                      B. were                      C. was                      D. should be
8. I told you \_\_\_\_\_ switch off the computer, didn't I?  
A. don't                      B. not                      C. not to                      D. to not
9. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ me there's been an accident on the motorway.  
A. asked                      B. said                      C. spoke                      D. told
10. Tom said that New York \_\_\_\_\_ more lively than London.  
A. is                      B. be                      C. was                      D. were
11. Ole said, "If I catch the train, I'll be home by ten."  
Ole said that if he \_\_\_\_\_ the train, he \_\_\_\_\_ home by ten.  
A. caught-will be                      B. catch will be  
C. caught - would be                      D. catch would be
12. My girlfriend said, "If you loved her, we would break up."  
→ My girlfriend said that if I \_\_\_\_\_ her, we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. loved would broke up                      B. love - break up  
C. loved would break up                      D. loved will break up
13. Billie said: "If my parents had known about it, they wouldn't have allowed me to lead an independent life."  
→ Billie said that if her parents \_\_\_\_\_ about it, they allowed her to lead an independent life.  
A. had known – would                      B. had known – X  
C. knew – X                      D. had known would not have
14. "Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.", my teacher said.  
→ My teacher said that water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 degrees Celsius.  
A. boils                      B. boiled                      C. had boiled                      D. would boil
15. Lampard said: "I wish I didn't sign the contract with you."  
→ Lampard said that he \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ the contract with me.  
A. wishes didn't sign                      B. wished didn't sign  
C. wished - hadn't signed                      D. wishes - wouldn't sign
16. He said: "She spends money as if she always had plenty of it."  
→ He said that she \_\_\_\_\_ money as if she always \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of it.  
A. spends – has                      B. spent - had had                      C. spent – had                      D. spent - has
17. My mother asked me \_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish.  
A. what does this word mean                      B. what that word means  
C. what did this word mean                      D. what that word meant
18. They said, "We might come early."  
→ They said that they \_\_\_\_\_ come early.  
A. might                      B. may                      C. must                      D. had to
19. He asked, "Why didn't she take the final exam?"  
→ He asked why \_\_\_\_\_ the final exam.



- A. she took                      B. did she take                      C. she hadn't taken                      D. she had taken
20. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ and left.
- A. said goodbye to me                      B. says goodbye to me
- C. tell me goodbye                      D. told me goodbye

## CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ (CLAUSES)

### I. Trọng tâm kiến thức

#### 1. Định nghĩa

Mệnh đề là một nhóm các từ chứa chủ từ và một động từ đã chia nhưng có thể chưa là một câu hoàn chỉnh về ngữ pháp hoặc nghĩa.

#### 2. Các loại mệnh đề

##### 2.1. Mệnh đề độc lập – Mệnh đề chính (Independent clauses)

Định nghĩa: Mệnh đề độc lập là một cụm từ chứa cả chủ ngữ và động từ, có thể đứng tách riêng như một câu đơn hoặc là một phần của câu nhiều mệnh đề.

- Các liên từ như **and, but, for, nor, or, so** hoặc **yet** thường đứng sau dấu phẩy được sử dụng để nối các vế bằng nhau như hai mệnh đề độc lập.

Ví dụ: *They visited Ha Long Bay in December, and then they visited Paris in January.*

##### 2.2. Mệnh đề phụ thuộc - Mệnh đề phụ (Dependent clauses)

– Định nghĩa: Mệnh đề phụ thuộc chứa cả chủ ngữ và động từ nhưng không thể đứng một mình như một câu và bị phụ thuộc về ngữ nghĩa.

Ví dụ: *After I had finished my homework, I went to bed early.*

##### 2.3. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ

Định nghĩa: Mệnh đề trạng ngữ là một mệnh đề được dùng với chức năng như một trạng ngữ, nhằm bổ nghĩa cho mệnh đề chính.

- Các loại mệnh đề trạng ngữ thường gặp:

<b>Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (Clause of time)</b>		
<b>Once</b>	<b>Một khi</b>	We didn't know how we would cope once the money had gone.
<b>When = As</b>	<b>Khi</b>	Can you spare five minutes when it's convenient?
<b>As soon as = Just as</b>	<b>Ngay khi</b>	We'll deliver the goods as soon as we can.
<b>While</b>	<b>Trong khi</b>	We must have been burgled while we were asleep.
<b>By the time = Till/Until</b>	<b>Cho tới khi</b>	By the time you get there, the meeting will have been over.
<b>Since</b>	<b>Từ khi</b>	He's been working in a bank since leaving school.
<b>Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn (Clause of place)</b>		
<b>Where</b>	<b>Nơi mà</b>	It's one of the few countries where people drive on the left.
<b>Anywhere = Wherever</b>	<b>Bất cứ nơi nào</b>	Wherever she goes, there are crowds of people waiting to see her. I was wondering if there was anywhere I could go to get this repaired
<b>Everywhere</b>	<b>Tất cả mọi nơi</b>	I can remember everywhere they visited during their holiday.
<b>Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân (Clause of reason)</b>		
<b>Because = As = Since</b>	<b>Bởi vì</b>	Just because I don't complain, people think I'm satisfied.
<b>Now that = In that = Seeing</b>	<b>Vì rằng</b>	Now that I live only a few blocks from work, I walk to work and enjoy it.

<b>that</b>		
<b>Because of = On account of = due to the fact that</b>	<b>Vì sự thật là, thực tế là</b>	On account of the fact that we don't have enough time, we can't complete my project in time.
<b>Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích (Clause of purpose)</b>		
<b>So that = In order that</b>	<b>Để mà</b>	All those concerned must work together in order that agreement can be reached on this issue.
<b>In case For fear that</b>	<b>Phòng khi, trong trường hợp</b>	You should go early in case you are late for the final flight.
<b>Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (Clause of concession)</b>		
<b>Although = Even though = Though = In spite of despite the fact that</b>	<b>Mặc dù</b>	Although the sun was shining, it wasn't very warm. In spite of the fact that the sun was shining, it wasn't very warm.
<b>Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả (Clause of result)</b>		
<b>So + adj/adv + that clause</b>	<b>Quá... đến nỗi...</b>	The programme has been so organized that none of the talks overlap.
<b>Such + (a/an) + adj + N + that clause</b>	<b>Quá... đến nỗi...</b>	It was such cold weather that we couldn't go swimming as planned.

#### 2.4. Mệnh đề quan hệ

- Định nghĩa: Mệnh đề quan hệ giống như một tính từ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ hoặc đại từ trước nó. Nó bắt đầu với đại từ quan hệ như who, which, that, whom, whoever,... và các trạng từ quan hệ như: where, when,...

a. Các đại từ quan hệ

+ **Who**: Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, đứng sau danh từ chỉ người để làm chủ ngữ (subject) hoặc tân ngữ (object) cho động từ đứng sau nó. Theo sau who là chủ ngữ hoặc là động từ.

Ví dụ: *The man who is waiting for the bus is my English teacher.*

+ **Whom**:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, đứng sau danh từ chỉ người để làm tân ngữ (object) cho động từ đứng sau nó.
- Theo sau whom là chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ: *The man who/whom I met on the bus yesterday is Phuong's father.*

+ **Which**:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, sự vật, sự việc làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó.
- Theo sau which có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ: *I am reading a book which was written by a famous writer.*

+ **Whose**:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu.

*Whose* đứng sau danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật và thay cho tính từ sở hữu trước danh từ.

- *Whose* luôn đi kèm với một danh từ.

Ví dụ: *I am studying with Tom, whose father is a famous doctor.*

+ That:

– Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật, có thể được dùng thay cho Who, Whom, Which trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại mệnh đề xác định (Restricted Clause).

• **Luôn dùng that trong những trường hợp sau**

▶ That thay thế cho những danh từ chỉ cả người lẫn vật

Ví dụ: *I saw her and her dog that were walking in the park.*

- Dùng that sau các đại từ bất định (someone/body, no one/body, everyone body, anyone/body; something, everything, anything, nothing) hoặc sau all/much none, little...

Ví dụ: *My father is the one that I admire most.*

*All that is mine is yours.*

▶ Dùng that sau dạng so sánh nhất

Ví dụ: *My mother is the most beautiful woman that I have ever known.*

▶ Dùng that sau các từ chỉ thứ tự như: first, second, next,... last, only

Ví dụ: *You are the only person that I can believe.*

▶ Dùng that trong cấu trúc câu nhấn mạnh

**It + be + thành phần nhấn mạnh + that + S + V**

Ví dụ: *It was the book that my mother bought me last week.*

**It is/was not until + time/time clause + that + S + V**

(phải mãi tới khi... thì)

Ví dụ: *It was not until he was 40 that he got married.*

• **Không được dùng that trong những trường hợp sau**

▶ Không dùng that sau dấu phẩy

Ví dụ: *She couldn't go to the party, that makes me sad.*

A B C D

Trong câu này sai ở C vì that không được dùng sau dấu phẩy (,) nên ta sửa lại bằng cách đổi that thành which.

▶ Không dùng that sau giới từ

*The music to that I am listening is very sweet and gentle.*

A B C D

Trong câu này sai ở B vì that không được dùng sau giới từ (to) nên ta sửa lại bằng cách đổi that thành which.

– Các trạng từ quan hệ:

+ **When:** Là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ thời gian, đứng sau danh từ chỉ thời gian, dùng thay cho on/at/in + which, then.

Ví dụ: *I still remember the day when my mother took me to school for the first time.*

= *I still remember the day on which my mother took me to school for the first time.*

+ **Where:** Là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn, đứng sau danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, thay cho at/on/in + which, there.

Ví dụ: *That is the house where we used to live.*

= *That is the house in which we used to live.*

+ **Why:** Là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ lí do, đứng sau tiền ngữ "the reason", dùng thay cho "for which".

Ví dụ: *Please tell me the reason why you are telling me a lie.*

= *Please tell me the reason for which you are telling me a lie.*

b. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ

(i) Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (restrictive relative clause)

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là bộ phận quan trọng của câu, nếu bỏ đi thì mệnh đề chính không có nghĩa rõ ràng.

Ví dụ: *The girl who is wearing the blue dress is my sister.*

The book which I borrowed from you is very interesting.

(ii) Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non-restrictive relative clause)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là phần giải thích thêm, nếu bỏ đi thì mệnh đề chính vẫn còn nghĩa rõ ràng.

• Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định thường được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bởi các dấu phẩy. Danh từ đứng trước thường là tên riêng hoặc trước các danh từ thường có các từ như: *this, that, these, those, my, his, her, your, our, their...*

• Không được dùng *that* trong mệnh đề không xác định.

Ví dụ: *Peter, who is my boyfriend, is very handsome and intelligent.*

(iii) **Mệnh đề quan hệ nối tiếp**: Mệnh đề quan hệ nối tiếp dùng để giải thích cả một câu, trường hợp này chỉ dùng đại từ quan hệ *which* và dùng dấu phẩy để tách hai mệnh đề. Mệnh đề này luôn đứng ở cuối câu.

Ví dụ: *He sent me a bunch of flowers, which made me surprised.*

(iv) **Mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn**: Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể rút gọn theo bốn cách

• **Sử dụng hiện tại phân từ – V-ing**

▶ Dùng khi đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ và động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể chủ động.

▶ Ta dùng *present participle phrase* thay cho mệnh đề đó (bỏ đại từ quan hệ và trợ động từ, đưa động từ chính về nguyên mẫu rồi thêm -ing).

Ví dụ: *The man who is sitting next to you is my uncle.*

→ *The man sitting next to you is my uncle.*

• **Sử dụng quá khứ phân từ – Vpp**

▶ Dùng khi đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ và động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể bị động.

▶ Ta dùng *past participle phrase* thay cho mệnh đề đó (bỏ đại từ quan hệ, trợ động từ và bắt đầu cụm từ bằng *past participle*).

Ví dụ: *The students who were punished by the teacher are lazy.*

→ *The students punished by the teacher are lazy.*

• **Sử dụng "to infinitive" or "infinitive phrase" (for sb to do)**

▶ **Khi đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho các từ có chứa số thứ tự như: first, second, next, third... last, only và so sánh nhất**

Ví dụ: *She was the last person that was interviewed this morning.*

→ *She was the last person to be interviewed this morning.*

▶ **Câu bắt đầu bằng: here, there**

Ví dụ: *Here is the form that you must fill in.*

→ *Here is the form for you to fill in.*

• **Sử dụng cụm danh từ**

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định có thể được rút gọn bằng cách dùng cụm danh từ.

Ví dụ: *Mrs. Flora, who is a rich businesswoman, will sponsor our competition.*

→ *Mrs. Flora, a rich businesswoman, will sponsor our competition.*

## 2.6. Mệnh đề danh từ/ngữ

– Định nghĩa: Mệnh đề danh ngữ có chức năng như một danh từ, có nghĩa là nó có thể là một chủ ngữ, đối tượng bổ sung trong một câu. Nó bắt đầu với các từ: *that, who, which, when, where, whether, why, how.*

Ví dụ: *We loved what we saw at Ho Chi Minh museum.* (Chúng tôi yêu những gì chúng tôi thấy tại bảo tàng Hồ Chí Minh).

– Đặc điểm, chức năng và cách thành lập mệnh đề danh ngữ:

<b>Đặc điểm</b>	Thường bắt đầu bằng: – Whether/ if: có hay không Who, whom, when, what, where, whose, how, whatever, whoever,... các từ để hỏi, dùng với nét nghĩa ám chỉ, bổ sung ý nghĩa – That: là, sự thật là, việc, rằng
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<b>Chức năng</b>	– Làm chủ ngữ trong câu. Where/ when/ why/ what/ that... + S + V. <i>Whoever is responsible for this needs to be careful.</i> <i>That she comes late surprises me.</i>
	– Làm tân ngữ sau động từ S + V + what/where/when/why/ that... + S + V. <i>I don't know what she wants.</i> <i>They think that they are wrong.</i>
	– Làm tân ngữ sau giới từ S + V/ be + .... + giới từ + where/what/when/why/that... + S + V. <i>Their decision depends on what they think.</i> <i>He is interested in how we could do that.</i>
	– Làm bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ S + be + what/where/when/why/that + S + V <i>The problem is where you are now.</i>
	– Làm bổ ngữ cho tính từ S + be + adj + that + S + V <i>He is disappointed that he didn't get good marks as he expected.</i> <i>John was surprised that Marry failed the exam.</i>
<b>Cách thành lập</b>	– Chuyển câu trần thuật sang mệnh đề danh ngữ, dùng that. – Chuyển câu hỏi Yes/No dùng if/whether. – Chuyển câu hỏi dùng từ để hỏi bằng cách dùng từ để hỏi và đằng sau là câu trần thuật.
<b>Rút gọn mệnh đề danh ngữ</b>	– Đưa động từ về dạng V-ing (khi động từ chính được theo sau bởi V-ing), thường áp dụng với mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng that. <b>S+V1+ Nominal clause (S + V2 + ...) = S + V1 + V2-ing + ...</b> Ví dụ: <i>Carol likes that she is appreciated in the competition.</i> <i>= Carol likes being appreciated in the competition.</i> – Đưa động từ về dạng to V thường áp dụng với mệnh đề danh từ bắt đầu bằng các từ để hỏi: <b>S+V1+ Nominal clause (S + V2 + ...) = S + V1 + Wh-word + to V2 + ...</b> Ví dụ: <i>He doesn't want to think about what he is responsible for.</i> <i>= He doesn't want to think about what to be responsible for.</i> Lưu ý: Điều kiện để rút gọn một mệnh đề danh ngữ: – Mệnh đề danh ngữ đóng vai trò tân ngữ. – Mệnh đề danh ngữ có chủ ngữ và chủ ngữ trùng với chủ ngữ chính của câu.

## II. Chiến lược làm bài

Dạng trắc nghiệm về các loại mệnh đề thường đòi hỏi sự chú ý đến loại mệnh đề có trong câu.

1. Đọc câu hỏi một cách cẩn thận để hiểu ý của câu, xác định mệnh đề của câu và các thành phần trong câu.
2. Kiểm tra xem mệnh đề thuộc dạng nào.
3. Áp dụng những quy tắc của mệnh đề có trong câu hỏi để chọn đáp án.
4. Loại trừ những đáp án không hợp lý khi nghĩa của các lựa chọn không phù hợp với cấu trúc của câu.

## III. Luyện tập tổng hợp

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

1. The young man \_\_\_\_\_ was released after the court was found innocent of all the charges against him.  
A. whom                      B. whose                      C. which                      D. whom
2. Mary asked me \_\_\_\_\_ the football match on TV the day before.  
A. If would I watch                      B. whether I had watched  
C. whether I watched                      D. whether had I watched
3. Ansel Adams was a landscape photographer \_\_\_\_\_ photographs of the western United States show nature on a grand scale.  
A. whose                      B. of whom                      C. of his                      D. his
4. Kate, with \_\_\_\_\_ I studied in secondary school, is now a famous surgeon.

- A. that                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. whom
5. Bottles of medicine must have childproof caps \_\_\_\_\_ children think medicine is candy and poison themselves.
- A. in case                      B. if so                      C. even though                      D. so that
6. We were walking in silence \_\_\_\_\_ he suddenly asked me to help him.
- A. while                      B. when                      C. as long as                      D. in case
7. \_\_\_\_\_ has been a topic of continual geological research.
- A. The continents formed                      B. If the continents formed  
C. How did the continents form                      D. How the continents were formed
8. I'll give this dictionary to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it.
- A. anyone                      B. whatever                      C. everyone                      D. whoever
9. \_\_\_\_\_ turned out to be true.
- A. Everything she had told us which                      B. Everything where she had told us  
C. Everything she had told us                      D. That everything she told us
10. \_\_\_\_\_ he does sometimes annoys me very much.
- A. When                      B. Why                      C. How                      D. What
11. \_\_\_\_\_ perhaps the most awe inspiring among the great structures of the world.
- A. The Great Wall of China                      B. The Great Wall of China is  
C. That he Great Wall of China is                      D. The Great Wall of China which is
12. Jane never gives her mother a hand in housework \_\_\_\_\_ she has a lot of free time.
- A. in spite of the fact that                      B. since  
C. in spite of                      D. because of
13. \_\_\_\_\_ the French army was defeated at the battle of Dien Bien Phu came as a complete surprise to all over the world.
- A. Why                      B. Which                      C. What                      D. That
14. Daisy's marriage has been arranged by her family. She is marrying a man \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she hardly knows him                      B. who she hardly know  
C. she hardly knows                      D. that she hardly knows him
15. I did not want to believe them, but in fact, \_\_\_\_\_ was true.
- A. what they said                      B. what has said  
C. which they said                      D. that they were said
16. By 1890, there were over 60 steamboats on the Mississippi River, \_\_\_\_\_ were quite luxurious.
- A. many of them                      B. many of which                      C. which many                      D. many of those
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Sir Isaac Newton, described the laws of gravitation.
- A. A seventeenth-century scientist                      B. When was a seventeenth-century scientist  
C. Was a seventeenth-century scientist                      D. Who was a seventeenth-century scientist
18. You have just passed your exam. This makes your parents happy.
- A. You have just passed your exam makes your parents happy.  
B. That you have passed your exam makes your parents happy.  
C. You have just passed your exam which it makes your parents happy.  
D. Having just passed your exam making your parents happy.
19. There are geographic, economic, and cultural reasons why \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.
- A. diets differ                      B. do diets differ                      C. to differ a diet                      D. are diets different
20. Did you apologize to Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. you spilt some coffee on her dress                      B. who you spilt some coffee on her dress  
C. whose dress you spilt some coffee                      D. whose dress you spilt some coffee on

## SỰ HÒA HỢP GIỮA CHỦ NGỮ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ (SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT)

### I. Trọng tâm kiến thức

– Hãy đọc các ví dụ sau đây:

1. *I ride a bicycle to school every day.*
2. *Lisa and her mom live in a small house in the suburb of the city.*
3. *Empathy is important in building trust and confidence between friends.*

– Những ví dụ trên cho thấy chủ ngữ chính là yếu tố quyết định dạng thức phù hợp (về số) của động từ phía sau. Khi chủ ngữ ở dạng số ít, động từ đi kèm được chia theo chủ ngữ số ít. Khi chủ ngữ ở dạng số nhiều, động từ đi kèm được chia theo chủ ngữ số nhiều. Vì vậy, cần chú ý tới thành phần chủ ngữ trong câu để chia động từ đi kèm cho phù hợp. Tuy nhiên, trong nhiều trường hợp không dễ dàng để xác định chủ ngữ trong câu; hoặc có nhiều trường hợp sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ tuân theo một số quy tắc nhất định. Sau đây là một số quy tắc về sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ.

**Quy tắc 1: Chủ ngữ là cụm danh từ có OF:** Động từ được chia theo từ đứng trước cụm từ bắt đầu bằng of.

Ví dụ: *A bouquet of roses makes your room more colorful.*

*A set of 12 dishes is all you need for the dinner party.*

Trong hai ví dụ trên, danh từ chính trong cụm danh từ là *a bouquet* và *a set* ở số ít nên chia động từ ở ngôi thứ ba số ít.

**Quy tắc 2: Chủ ngữ là các từ được nối với nhau bởi: OR; EITHER OR hoặc NEITHER ...NOR:**

Động từ được chia theo chủ ngữ có vị trí gần nhất với động từ.

Ví dụ: *Neither she, I, nor my friends want to go to the festival.* (Trong câu này, động từ WANT được chia theo chủ ngữ *my friends*).

*Neither Juan nor Carmen is available.* (Trong câu này, động từ chia theo chủ ngữ *Carmen*).

**Quy tắc 3: Chủ ngữ và động từ trong câu được tách biệt bởi các từ: along with, as well as, besides, v.v.:** Động từ biến đổi theo chủ ngữ thứ nhất.

Ví dụ: *Oil, as well as gas, is a popular heating choice.*

*Peanut butter combined with bread and jelly is a tasty snack.*

Ở hai ví dụ trên, *oil* và *peanut butter* là danh từ số ít, do đó động từ được chia theo ngôi thứ ba số ít.

**Quy tắc 4: Trong các câu có Here/There + V + Danh từ:** Động từ được chia theo danh từ đứng sau động từ.

Ví dụ: *There is a self-help book about how to start up.*

*There are some students waiting in the lecture hall.*

*Here are your keys.*

*There have been new buildings constructed in the area.*

**Quy tắc 5: Chủ ngữ là các đại từ bất định: Each of N, Every + N, everyone, everybody, everything, somebody, something:** Động từ chia ở số ít.

Ví dụ: *Somebody has broken into the room.*

*Something strange is happening outside.*

**Quy tắc 6: Chủ ngữ là danh từ tập hợp như một chỉnh thể (team, couple, staff, v.v.):** động từ chia ở số ít.

Ví dụ: *The football team is practicing night and day for the V-League.*

*Their school committee disagrees about what to cut from the school budget.*

**Quy tắc 7: None of** với động từ số ít khi nó là chủ ngữ. Tuy nhiên, trong văn phong thân mật, suồng sã, mọi người thường dùng động từ số nhiều

Ví dụ: *None of that amazes me.*

*Indeed, none of the books is well-shaped or well-written.*

*None of the products have been tested. (informal)*

**Quy tắc 8: Một số danh từ luôn có S nhưng thực chất là danh từ số ít, động từ chia theo số ít.**

– Một số danh từ chỉ các loại bệnh như: *measles (bệnh sởi), diabetes (bệnh tiểu đường)*

– Một số danh từ chỉ các môn học như: *Physics, Linguistics, Economics*

– Một số danh từ khác: *politics, news*

**Quy tắc 9: Một số danh từ gốc Latin, không có đuôi “s/es” ở dạng số nhiều.**

Ví dụ: *Criteria là dạng số nhiều của criterion (Tiêu chí)*

*Phenomena là dạng số nhiều của phenomenon (Hiện tượng)*

**Quy tắc 10: Với “a number” và “the number”:**

- *A number of + danh từ số nhiều: Động từ chia ở số nhiều*

- *The number of + danh từ số nhiều: Động từ chia ở số ít*

Ví dụ: *A number of students like learning online.*

*The number of online learners is declining.*

**Quy tắc 11: Với các cụm từ chỉ thời gian, khoảng cách, tiền tệ... như một chỉnh thể thống nhất: động từ chia ở số ít.**

Ví dụ: *Five kilometers is too far to walk.*

*12 months is the maximum probation time.*

*100 dollars is the lowest price that they have offered.*

**Quy tắc 12: Với tỷ lệ (fractions), động từ chia phụ thuộc vào danh từ số ít hay số nhiều.**

Ví dụ: *One-fourth of the books are gone. ("books" là danh từ số nhiều)*

*One-fourth of the sand is white. ("sand" là danh từ số ít)*

## II. Luyện tập tổng hợp

**Choose the correct answer to each question.**

- Neither my cousins nor my niece \_\_\_\_\_ to see that movie.  
A. is going to      B. are going to      C. is not go to      D. are not go to
- Either she or her children \_\_\_\_\_ where to find the keys.  
A. know      B. knows      C. is known      D. are known
- Neither the children nor their parents \_\_\_\_\_ aware of the consequences.  
A. is      B. are      C. be      D. to be
- The picture of the bombed villages \_\_\_\_\_ us of the war every time we look at it.  
A. remind      B. reminds      C. is reminded      D. are reminded
- Anyone who \_\_\_\_\_ listening to Mozart can download this music app.  
A. like      B. likes      C. have liked      D. don't like
- It was announced that neither the passengers nor the driver \_\_\_\_\_ injured in the car crash.  
A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were
- Last year, a great number of trees \_\_\_\_\_ to provide space for building the villa.  
A. is to cut down      B. are cut down  
C. was cutting down      D. were cut down
- Vietnam, as a nation, \_\_\_\_\_ itself on preserving its core cultural ideals, with a profound emphasis on the enduring values of family loyalty and harmony.  
A. pride      B. prides      C. is priding      D. proud
- Here \_\_\_\_\_ the tomb of Albert Einstein.  
A. lies      B. lie      C. lying      D. lied
- The collection of rare stamps \_\_\_\_\_ specimens dating back to the 19th century.  
A. includes      B. is including      C. include      D. are including
- Two-thirds of the residents \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of the new policy, indicating widespread support among the community.  
A. vote      B. has voted      C. voting      D. have voted



12. I'm sorry that none of the candidates \_\_\_\_\_ the qualifications for the position.  
 A. has met                      B. are meeting                      C. meeting                      D. are met
13. Half of the cookies \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate chip, while the other half were oatmeal raisin.  
 A. was                      B. has been                      C. were                      D. have been
14. The regulations requiring regular maintenance of equipment \_\_\_\_\_ prevent accidents and ensure workplace safety.  
 A. helps                      B. has helped                      C. help                      D. helping
15. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ an essential subject that forms the foundation of various fields, including science and engineering.  
 A. are                      B. is                      C. have                      D. has
16. Why he was absent from the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery.  
 A. is remaining                      B. are remaining                      C. remains                      D. remain
17. Neither the students nor the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ present in class today.  
 A. are                      B. was                      C. be                      D. were
18. A significant number of enthusiastic spectators \_\_\_\_\_ loudly for their favorite team.  
 A. are cheering                      B. cheers                      C. is cheering                      D. cheering
19. Not only the books but also the magazine \_\_\_\_\_ last month.  
 A. were published                      B. published                      C. was published                      D. are published
20. The travelers, accompanied by their guide, \_\_\_\_\_ the ruins.  
 A. was exploring                      B. exploring                      C. were exploring                      D. Explores

## MODAL VERBS

### I. Trọng tâm kiến thức

**1. Đặc điểm chung:** Động từ khuyết thiếu (modal verb) là một loại động từ đặc biệt để chỉ khả năng, sự chắc chắn, sự cho phép, nghĩa vụ, v.v.

Các động từ khuyết thiếu thường gặp:

+ can	+ may
+ could	+ might
+ be able to	+ have to
+ had better	+ needn't
+ must	+ mustn't
+ shall	+ should
+ will	+ ought to

\* Chức năng: bổ trợ cho động từ chính trong câu.

### 2. Cấu trúc chung

a. Thể khẳng định : S + modal verb + V nguyên thể + (O)

Ví dụ: *I (S) must (modal verb) do (V nguyên thể) my homework (O).*

b. Thể phủ định: S + modal verb + not + V nguyên thể + (O)

Ví dụ: *I (S) must (modal verb) not do (V nguyên thể) my homework (O).*

c. Thể nghi vấn: Modal verb + S + V nguyên thể + (O) + ?

Ví dụ: *Must (modal verb) I (S) do (V nguyên thể) my homework (O)?*

d. WH-question: Wh\_ + modal verb + S + V nguyên thể?

Ví dụ: *What (Wh-) can (modal verb) I (S) do (V nguyên thể) for you (O)?*

e. Thể hoàn thành: S + modal verb + have + Vpp

Ví dụ: *She (S) should (modal verb) have finished (Vpp) her homework (O).*

### 3. Cách dùng của các động từ khuyết thiếu

a. CAN/BE ABLE TO: khả năng/sự có thể

– **Can:** Có thể làm do khả năng cho phép

Ví dụ: *I can learn English very fast.*

– **Could**: dùng trong quá khứ; sử dụng với động từ tri giác: see, hear, smell, taste, feel.

– **Be able to**: khả năng làm được ở một tình huống cụ thể (do cố gắng, xoay xở mới làm được)

Ví dụ: *In spite of his broken leg, he was able to get out of the burning house.*

b. **MUST/ HAVE TO**: phải, cần phải

– **Must**: chủ quan, tự thấy cần thiết phải làm.

Ví dụ: *I must buy this book.*

– **Have to**: khách quan, nội quy, quy định bắt buộc.

Ví dụ: *Students have to go to school on time.*

c. **MUSTN'T/NEEDN'T/DON'T HAVE TO**

– **Mustn't**: quy định cấm đoán, bắt buộc (không được phép)

Ví dụ: *You mustn't smoke in here.*

– **Needn't/don't have to**: không bắt buộc phải làm.

Ví dụ: *You needn't bring notebook to class today.*

d. **SHOULD/ OUGHT TO/ HAD BETTER**: "nên" trong lời khuyên

– **Should/ought to**: Làm theo lời khuyên sẽ tốt cho người nghe

Ví dụ: *You should/ought to stop smoking.*

– **Had better**: người nói mong chờ người nghe sẽ làm.

Ví dụ: *It's cold today, you had better wear a coat when going out.*

**Lưu ý**: Về mặt ý nghĩa "should", "had better" và "ought to" đều được dùng để trình bày nhận định ai đó nên hoặc không nên làm gì. Tuy có sự khác nhau nhưng không quá rõ ràng mà chỉ thiên về sắc thái nghĩa. Vì vậy, trong các kì thi thường không có bài tập phân biệt cách dùng của các từ thuộc nhóm này.

e. **SHALL/WILL**: sẽ

– **Shall**: xin ý kiến, đưa gợi ý. Cấu trúc "**Shall I + V + (O)?**" dùng để đề nghị làm gì, đề nghị giúp ai.

Ví dụ: *Where shall we eat tonight?*

– **Will**: dự đoán việc xảy ra trong tương lai. Cấu trúc "**Will you + V + (O)?**" dùng để cầu khiến ai làm gì hoặc ai giúp mình.

Ví dụ: *Tomorrow will be windy.*

f. **MAY/MIGHT**: có lẽ

– **May**: Diễn tả điều có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Nếu xin phép, chỉ được sử dụng **may**.

Ví dụ: *It may hurt you.*

*Teacher, may I go out please?*

– **Might**: Nếu cần lùi thì trong câu gián tiếp thì "might" là dạng quá khứ của "may". **Might** cũng hay được dùng ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai để thể hiện sự phỏng đoán, mang tính khẳng định ít hơn **may**.

Ví dụ: *I may go to London next week. (cơ hội xảy ra là 50%)*

*My family might come with me (cơ hội xảy ra là 30%)*

g. Động từ khuyết thiếu ở thể hoàn thành

– **Must have + Vpp**: "hẳn là". Suy đoán dựa trên những hiện tượng, bằng chứng có thật.

Ví dụ: *The garden is very clean now. My mom must have cleaned it yesterday.*

– **Can't have + Vpp/ Couldn't have + Vpp**: "không tài nào". Việc không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ vì có cơ sở căn cứ rõ ràng ở hiện tại.

Ví dụ: *John can't/couldn't have been at the party last night. I am sure that he has gone to London for three days.*

– **Could have + Vpp**: "đã có thể". Việc chủ thể có khả năng để làm nhưng không thực hiện.

Ví dụ: *I could have had the scholarship but I didn't apply for it.*

– **Should have + Vpp**: "lẽ ra nên". Khuyên ai đó nên làm một việc gì ở quá khứ hoặc thể hiện sự tự hối hận.

Ví dụ: *I should have studied harder.*

– **Shouldn't have + Vpp**: “lẽ ra không nên”. Khuyên ai đó lẽ ra không nên làm một việc gì ở quá khứ, nhưng họ vốn đã làm rồi.

Ví dụ: *I shouldn't have believed in him.*

– **Needn't have + Vpp**: “lẽ ra không cần”. Việc không cần phải làm trong quá khứ nhưng trên thực tế là đã làm rồi.

Ví dụ: *You needn't have come so early.*

– **May have + Vpp/ Might have + Vpp**: “có lẽ là”. Có thể đã xảy ra nhưng không chắc chắn.

Ví dụ: *Yesterday she may/might have gone to her friend's house.*

## II. Luyện tập tổng hợp

**Choose the correct answer to each question.**

1. David was deported on account of his expired visa. He \_\_\_\_\_ it renewed.

(Đề minh họa Tiếng Anh Bộ GD&ĐT 2018)

- A. must have had                      B. should have had  
C. needn't have had                    D. mightn't have had

2. Mary is talking to a porter in the hotel lobby.

- Porter: \_\_\_\_\_ I help you with your suitcase?

- Mary: That's very kind of you.

(Đề minh họa Tiếng Anh Bộ GD&ĐT 2017)

- A. Shall                      B. Will                      C. Should                      D. Must

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ wear gloves to keep your hands warm. It's very cold outside.

(Đề thi chính thức năm 2021)

- A. will                      B. had better                      C. can                      D. needn't

4. There is no excuse for your late submission! You \_\_\_\_\_ the report by last Friday.

(Đề thi chính thức năm 2018)

- A. mightn't have finished                      B. should have finished  
C. needn't have finished                      D. must have finished

5. You \_\_\_\_\_ use your mobile phone during the test. It's against the rules. (Đề thi chính thức năm 2017)

- A. mustn't                      B. had better                      C. can                      D. won't

6. Changes have been made in our primary schooling program. As a result, young children \_\_\_\_\_ do homework anymore. (Đề thi chính thức năm 2015)

- A. needn't                      B. oughtn't                      C. couldn't                      D. haven't

7. Thomas received a warning for speeding. He \_\_\_\_\_ so fast.

- A. shouldn't have driven                      B. should have driven  
C. would have driven                      D. might have driven

8. His letter is full of mistakes. He \_\_\_\_\_ the mistakes carefully before sending it.

- A. must have checked                      B. could have checked  
C. should have checked                      D. can have checked

9. Robert arrived without his book. He \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. might have lost                      B. should have lost  
C. would have lost                      D. will have lost

10. If the company's bank account remains blocked, they \_\_\_\_\_ to pay us back next month.

- A. may have been unable                      B. might not be able  
C. can't be able                      D. can be unable

11. On that evening the landlady let us into her kitchen and so we \_\_\_\_\_ the normal gas cooker with four rings. Making so many pancakes on my two-ring electric stove would have taken too long.

- A. could use                      B. could have used



Ví dụ: **in** the afternoon, **in** March, **in** 2000, **in** the summer, **in** the 1990s, **in** the 20th century, **in** the Middle Age, **in** ten minutes

- **At** đứng trước **thời điểm** hoặc **các kì nghỉ**

Ví dụ: **at** 8 o'clock, **at** night, **at** noon, **at** midnight/midday, **at** bedtime, **at** dawn/ dusk (vào lúc bình minh hoàng hôn), **at** the weekend, **at** Easter, **at** Christmas, **at** New Year

- **On** đứng trước **ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng trong năm, ngày trong kì nghỉ** hoặc **các buổi trong ngày cụ thể**. Hiện nay, **on** cũng có thể sử dụng với **weekend**.

Ví dụ: **on** Tuesday, **on** 16th January, **on** Christmas Day, **on** Wednesday morning, **on** one's birthday, **on** the weekend

Ngoài ra, **on** dùng trong một số cụm từ cố định:

+ **on holiday/ vacation**: đi nghỉ

+ **on business**: đi công tác

+ **on duty**: đang làm nhiệm vụ

+ **on an excursion**: trong một chuyến du ngoạn

+ **on purpose**: có chủ định

+ **on time**: đúng giờ

- **For** + khoảng thời gian (trong bao lâu): **for** three months, **for** a long time

- **Since** + mốc thời gian (kể từ khi nào): **since** last month, **since** 2002

- **Until / Till** (đến, cho đến): **until** 8 o'clock, **till** lunchtime

- **Before** (trước, trước khi): **before** lunchtime

- **After** (sau, sau khi): **after** lunchtime

- **During** (trong, suốt): **during** the match

- **By** (vào lúc, tính tới): **by** the end of April

- **From... to... - between... and...** (từ... đến): **from** morning to noon, **between** March and April

## 2. Giới từ chỉ vị trí (Prepositions of place)

- **At** (ở, tại) đứng trước một địa điểm cụ thể

Ví dụ: **at** home, **at** school, **at** the bus stop, **at** the airport, **at** the office, **at** the cinema, **at** the seaside, **at** the grocer's, **at** the top/bottom, **at** the beginning/end, **at** the front/back

- **Lưu ý**:

+ arrive **at** + **địa điểm nhỏ**: arrive **at** the village/the airport/ the railway station

+ arrive **in** + **địa điểm lớn**: arrive **in** Vietnam / Ho Chi Minh City

- **In** (trong, ở trong) chỉ vị trí trong một không gian; dùng trước tên thị trấn, thành phố, quốc gia, miền, phương hướng hoặc dùng với phương tiện đi lại bằng xe hơi (car).

Ví dụ: **in** a box, **in** a room, **in** the countryside, **in** the world, **in** London, **in** Vietnam, **in** the east, **in** a car/taxi, **in** the middle/back/front

- **Lưu ý**: in a car (trong xe hơi), **by** car (bằng xe hơi)

- **On** (trên, ở trên) chỉ vị trí trên bề mặt, số tầng (trong một tòa nhà), trước tên đường (trong tiếng Anh Mỹ) hoặc dùng với một số phương tiện đi lại.

Ví dụ: **on** the desk, **on** the wall, **on** the ground, **on** the first floor, **on** Kim Ma Street, **on** a bus/train/plane/(motor)bike /horse, **on** foot

- **On** còn được dùng trong một số cụm từ: **on** the left/right, **on** the farm (nhưng in the field), **on** the coast/beach, **on** TV/radio, **on** campus

- **Above / over** (bên trên – không tiếp xúc với bề mặt, over có thể chỉ sự chuyển động)

- **Under/below** (ở dưới, dưới)

- **In front of** (ở phía trước), **behind** (ở phía sau), **in the middle of** (ở giữa)

- **Near** (gần)

- **Next to, by, beside** (bên cạnh, kế bên)

- **Between** (ở giữa hai người / vật), **among** (ở giữa nhiều người / vật)

- **Inside** (ở bên trong), **outside** (ở bên ngoài)

- **Opposite** (đối diện)

### 3. Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động (Prepositions of movement)

- **To** (đến): *to the beach, to the cinema*

- **From ...to** (từ... đến): *from home to the gym*

- **Through** (xuyên qua): *through the woods, through the tunnel, through the park*

- **Across** (ngang qua): *across the river, across the street*

- **Round/around** (vòng quanh, bao quanh): *around the Earth, around the corner*

- **Along** (dọc theo): *along the beach, along a narrow path, along the river bank*

- **Up** (lên) / **down** (xuống): *up the hill, up the stairs, down the mountain*

- **Toward(s)** (về phía): *towards me, towards the sea*

- **Over** (qua bên trên): *He jumped over the fence, we flew over the mountain.*

- **Into** (từ ngoài vào trong) / **out of** (từ trong ra ngoài)

- **Off** (hành động từ vị trí cao xuống): *The cat jumped off the table, he fell off his bike.*

### 4. Một số giới từ khác

- **for, to** (chỉ mục đích, chức năng)

- **by, with, without, in** (chỉ nguyên nhân, cách thức)

- **like, as** (tương tự, như thể)

- **between** (giữa 2 người/vật), **among/amongst** (giữa 3 người/vật trở lên)

- **upon** (nghĩa như "on" nhưng "formal" hơn "on")

## II. Luyện tập tổng hợp

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

- The concert is set to commence \_\_\_\_\_ 9 a.m, one hour later than scheduled.  
A. within                      B. at                              C. during                      D. on
- We should plan our discussion for sometime \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon, perhaps around 3 p.m, when everyone is available.  
A. within                      B. in                              C. during                      D. at
- The deadline for submitting the report is \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the week, giving us enough time for thorough revisions.  
A. on                              B. by                              C. within                      D. in
- Upon completing the conference, he will return \_\_\_\_\_ a few days.  
A. after                              B. before                              C. at                              D. on
- The play will be performed \_\_\_\_\_ two days, promising an evening filled with theatrical brilliance.  
A. within                      B. on                              C. back                              D. at
- The painting is displayed \_\_\_\_\_ the wall, catching the attention of every visitor to the gallery.  
A. on                              B. against                              C. among                              D. above
- Nestled \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the quiet street, the cute café feels welcoming for customers.  
A. at                              B. on                              C. within                              D. among
- The fabled treasure is ingeniously hidden \_\_\_\_\_ the ancient castle, challenging treasure hunters to solve its intricate puzzle.  
A. within                      B. inside                              C. between                              D. amongst
- The cat is peacefully napping \_\_\_\_\_ the bed, blissfully unaware of the noise outside.  
A. on                              B. at                              C. between                              D. among
- The event takes place \_\_\_\_\_ the spacious hall in the center of the city.  
A. in                              B. on                              C. at                              D. within
- They strolled \_\_\_\_\_ the busy market, feeling the vibrant energy of the busy surroundings.  
A. through                              B. on                              C. among                              D. over

12. Soaring gracefully \_\_\_\_\_ the city, the airplane provided passengers with panoramic views of the city.  
 A. above                      B. over                      C. upon                      D. around
13. With determined spirits, the athletes sprinted \_\_\_\_\_ the finish line.  
 A. towards                      B. along                      C. against                      D. over
14. The tranquil river flows \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains, meandering through valleys and carving its own unique path in the landscape.  
 A. among                      B. from                      C. between                      D. throughout
15. Gracefully gliding \_\_\_\_\_ the dance floor, she surprised the audience with her skillful movements.  
 A. across                      B. upon                      C. towards                      D. throughout
16. She behaves \_\_\_\_\_ a true leader, always inspiring her team to achieve their best.  
 A. in                      B. like                      C. without                      D. with
17. She solved the complex math problem \_\_\_\_\_ breaking it down into smaller steps.  
 A. without                      B. with                      C. in                      D. by
18. They used the event \_\_\_\_\_ raising awareness for environmental issues.  
 A. to                      B. for                      C. in                      D. out
19. The car broke down \_\_\_\_\_ any warning, leaving them stranded on the highway.  
 A. with                      B. in                      C. without                      D. by
20. The adventurous explorer dove \_\_\_\_\_ the edge of the cliff into the crystal-clear lake below.  
 A. off                      B. by                      C. with                      D. without

## ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ (VERBS AND PHRASAL VERBS)

### I. Trọng tâm kiến thức

#### 1. Khái niệm

Động từ (Verbs) là từ hoặc cụm từ dùng để diễn đạt một hành động hoặc một trạng thái nào đó của chủ thể. Động từ có chức năng rất quan trọng, giúp truyền tải thông tin và nội dung chính trong một câu. Bất cứ một câu đầy đủ nào cũng cần có động từ mới trở thành một câu hoàn chỉnh và đúng ngữ pháp (S-V-O).

Ví dụ:

- Động từ chỉ hành động: work, study, play
- Động từ chỉ trạng thái: be, feel, seem

#### 2. Phân loại động từ

Dựa trên các tiêu chí khác nhau có thể phân loại động từ thành các loại sau:

##### 2.1. Ngoại động từ và nội động từ (Transitive and intransitive verbs)

– Ngoại động từ là động từ chỉ hành động, đòi hỏi phải có một tân ngữ trực tiếp (direct object) theo sau thì mới hoàn chỉnh về mặt ý nghĩa.

Ví dụ: *He read a book last night. (NOT He read)*

*Let's make a new paper plane. (NOT Let's make)*

– Nội động từ là động từ chỉ hành động mà không có tân ngữ theo sau.

Ví dụ: *The baby is sleeping.*

*Stand up!*

– Một số động từ vừa là ngoại động từ vừa là nội động từ phụ thuộc vào nghĩa của động từ đó trong câu.

Ví dụ: *He ran as fast as he could. (Anh ta chạy nhanh hết sức có thể.)* – Nội động từ

*He had difficulty in running a business. (Anh ta gặp khó khăn trong việc điều hành một doanh nghiệp.)* – Ngoại động từ

##### 2.2. Trợ động từ và động từ thường (auxiliary and ordinary verbs)

- Trợ động từ là các động từ đặc biệt (**be, have, do, can, may, must, ...**) được chia thành 2 nhóm:

+ Trợ động từ chính gồm các động từ *be, do, have* được dùng với động từ khác để chỉ thì, thể và để thành lập câu phủ định hoặc câu hỏi.

+ Trợ động từ tình thái gồm các động từ *can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would* được dùng trước hình thức nguyên thể của động từ khác để chỉ khả năng, sự chắc chắn, sự cho phép, nghĩa vụ,...

– Động từ thường là động từ diễn tả hành động thông thường.

Ví dụ: *eat, drink, learn*

### 2.3. Động từ hành động và động từ trạng thái (action and state verbs)

– Động từ hành động có chức năng diễn tả hoạt động của chủ thể (về mặt vật lý hoặc tinh thần). Các động từ chỉ hành động có thể được sử dụng ở các thì tiếp diễn.

Ví dụ: *He's studying now. He will be studying at 8 am tomorrow.*

– Động từ trạng thái có chức năng diễn tả cảm xúc, cảm giác, mong muốn, nhu cầu, ý nghĩ hoặc sự sở hữu của chủ thể. Các động từ chỉ trạng thái thường không sử dụng được với các thì tiếp diễn.

Có 5 nhóm động từ trạng thái, đó là:

Nhóm động từ trạng thái	Ví dụ
Động từ trạng thái chỉ cảm xúc, tình cảm	<i>want, love, like, hate, dislike, need</i>
Động từ trạng thái chỉ quan điểm, suy nghĩ, tư tưởng	<i>understand, agree, know, think, believe, mean, wish, remember, forget, realize</i>
Động từ trạng thái chỉ sự sở hữu	<i>have, own, possess, belong, include, consist</i>
Động từ trạng thái chỉ giác quan	<i>see, hear, taste, smell, touch, seem, look</i>
Các động từ trạng thái khác	<i>fit, depend, weigh</i>

– Một số động từ vừa là động từ hành động vừa là động từ trạng thái tùy thuộc vào nghĩa của động từ đó trong câu. Dưới đây là một số động từ như vậy:

	Động từ hành động	Động từ trạng thái
appear	xuất hiện <i>The actress <b>is appearing</b> in a talk show on TV tonight.</i>	có vẻ <i>She <b>appeared</b> happy after getting the scholarship.</i>
have	ăn, uống, tắm <i>I'm <b>having</b> dinner with Sam tonight.</i>	có <i>They <b>have</b> three children after 10 years of marriage.</i>
look	nhìn <i>He's <b>looking</b> at you.</i>	trông có vẻ <i>Jack <b>looked</b> tired.</i>
see	gặp gỡ <i>Jack <b>will meet</b> Sarah to discuss the project.</i>	hiểu, xem xét <i>Cloe <b>sees</b> what is going on clearly.</i>

smell	ngửi <i>She had to <b>smell</b> the food to check if it was spoiled.</i>	có mùi <i>The flowers <b>smell</b> fragrant.</i>
taste	nếm <i>My mother always <b>tastes</b> the food before adding seasoning.</i>	có vị <i>The cake <b>tasted</b> so good.</i>
think	cân nhắc, suy nghĩ <i>David <b>is thinking</b> of enrolling in a cooking course.</i>	nghĩ rằng, tin rằng <i>He <b>thinks</b> that it's good idea.</i>
weigh	cân <i>You must <b>weigh</b> this bag of fruits before selling it to customers.</i>	có cân nặng <i>The baby <b>weighs</b> 5 kilograms.</i>



### 3. Cụm động từ

Cụm động từ (phrasal verbs) được hiểu là sự kết hợp giữa một động từ (verb) cùng với một hay nhiều hơn một tiểu từ (particles). Tiểu từ có thể là giới từ (preposition) hoặc trạng từ (adverb) để tạo ra cụm động từ có ý nghĩa khác biệt hoàn toàn so với động từ gốc.

Ví dụ: Động từ **take** có những nghĩa cơ bản là: cầm, nắm, giữ, lấy. Nhưng khi kết hợp với các tiểu từ khác nhau thì mang nghĩa rất khác nhau.

*The plane **took off** an hour late. (take off: cất cánh)*

*Halfway through the chapter I realized I hadn't **taken** anything **in**. (take in: hiểu)*

*Your daughter doesn't **take after** you at all. (take after: giống)*

### II. Luyện tập tổng hợp

**Choose the correct answer to each question.**

- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to do his homework now.  
A. want      B. isn't wanting      C. is wanting      D. doesn't want
- Mark \_\_\_\_\_ the soup to see if it needs salt.  
A. is tasting      B. tastes      C. was tasting      D. tasted
- What \_\_\_\_\_ the kids doing at 10 p.m. yesterday?  
A. was      B. are      C. were      D. did
- Why do you think they \_\_\_\_\_ help you like they said they would?  
A. haven't      B. didn't      C. doesn't      D. weren't
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ they go on their last summer vacation?  
A. did      B. were      C. are      D. will
- Tony \_\_\_\_\_ going to be disappointed when he hears what happened.  
A. doesn't      B. is      C. was      D. will
- Leave early so that you \_\_\_\_\_ miss the bus.  
A. didn't      B. wouldn't      C. shouldn't      D. won't
- This bag isn't as heavy as it looks. You \_\_\_\_\_ help me carry it. Anyway, thank you for offering to help.  
A. don't need      B. must      C. needn't      D. might
- Whatever \_\_\_\_\_ come, we will always stand by you.  
A. may      B. must      C. should      D. ought to
- Bob \_\_\_\_\_ called yet. He's late as usual.  
A. is      B. doesn't      C. has      D. hasn't
- This new dress \_\_\_\_\_ her perfectly.  
A. is fitting      B. fits      C. were fitting      D. fit
- We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when you called last night.  
A. are having      B. have      C. were having      D. had
- These books are overdue. I \_\_\_\_\_ better return them today.  
A. had      B. need to      C. must      D. should
- We \_\_\_\_\_ be able to sleep. play loud music at night. The neighbours won't be able to sleep.  
A. might not      B. needn't      C. don't have to      D. mustn't
- Quick, get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus or you'll have to walk home.  
A. off      B. up      C. on      D. away
- The mechanic said that before he could tell me what the problem with my car was, he would have to \_\_\_\_\_ the engine \_\_\_\_\_ in his workshop.  
A. take – apart      B. tie – down      C. put – off      D. make - up
- Ralph can't continue to live \_\_\_\_\_ his parent's money anymore.  
A. in      B. about      C. with      D. on
- The factory decided to lay \_\_\_\_\_ 500 workers because of the difficult situation.

- A. about                      B. off                      C. in                      D. out
19. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ a moment while I see if Dave is in his office?  
A. hold on                      B. stand on                      C. get on                      D. wait for
20. The film didn't \_\_\_\_\_ all the enthusiastic publicity it received.  
A. turn up to                      B. make up of                      C. live up to                      D. come up with

## TÍNH TỪ (ADJECTIVES)

### I. Trọng tâm kiến thức

#### 1. Khái niệm

Tính từ (Adjectives) là từ chỉ kích thước, hình dáng, màu sắc, tính chất của người, vật hoặc sự việc.

#### 2. Phân loại tính từ

Dựa trên các tiêu chí khác nhau có thể phân loại tính từ thành các loại khác nhau. Tuy nhiên, cuốn sách này chỉ tập trung phân biệt tính từ ở dạng *-ing* và tính từ ở dạng *-ed*.

##### 2.1. Tính từ ở dạng *-ing*

Tính từ dạng *-ing*: miêu tả người, vật hoặc sự việc tạo ra cảm xúc nên mang nghĩa chủ động.

Ví dụ: *He has a boring job.* (Anh ta có công việc buồn chán - Công việc mang lại sự buồn chán cho anh ta, không phải anh ta chán công việc.)

*The film seems interesting.* (Bộ phim dường như rất thú vị → Bộ phim tạo ra sự thú vị cho người xem)

##### 2.2. Tính từ ở dạng *-ed*

Tính từ ở dạng *-ed*: miêu tả trạng thái hoặc cảm xúc của một người, do người khác, vật hoặc sự việc khác mang lại nên mang nghĩa bị động.

Ví dụ: *He feels bored with his job.* (Anh ta chán công việc của mình → Có thể công việc tốt nhưng anh ta vẫn cảm thấy chán)

*We are interested in the film.* (Chúng tôi rất thích bộ phim → Có thể với nhiều người khác phim hay hoặc không, nhưng "chúng tôi" thích bộ phim)

#### 3. Trật tự của tính từ đứng trước danh từ

Khi có hai hoặc nhiều tính từ đứng trước danh từ thì trật tự thường được sắp xếp theo thứ tự sau:

Nhóm tính từ	Ví dụ
Determiners (từ hạn định)	<i>a, an, the, this, my, these, some,</i>
Cardinal (từ chỉ số lượng)	<i>one, two, three,</i>
Opinion (ý kiến)	<i>nice, good, beautiful, awful,</i>
Size (kích thước)	<i>big, small, large, short, tall,</i>
Age (tuổi tác)	<i>new, old, young, modern,</i>
Shape (hình dáng)	<i>round, oval, triangular, circular,</i>
Colour (màu sắc)	<i>black, white, red, pink, green,</i>
Origin (nguồn gốc)	<i>Vietnamese, Korean, German,</i>
Material (chất liệu)	<i>plastic, paper, leather, gold, silver,</i>
Purpose (mục đích)	<i>walking boot, dining table, bath tower,</i>

Ví dụ: *My sister bought two beautiful small square brown Korean wooden picture frames.*

#### \*Lưu ý:

– Tính từ chỉ kích thước và chiều dài (*big, small, tall, short, ...*) thường đứng trước tính từ chỉ hình dáng và chiều rộng (*round, oval, fat, thin, wide, narrow, ...*)

Ví dụ: *a tall thin boy*                      *a long narrow road*

– Tính từ thứ tự (*first, second, third, ...*) đứng trước tính từ số lượng (*one, two, three, ...*)

Ví dụ: *the first three days*                      *the second two months*

– Nếu các tính từ cùng loại thì tính từ ngắn thường được đặt trước tính từ dài.

Ví dụ: *a cold windy day*                      *a tall well-built man*



+ Một số tính từ đặc biệt có thể dùng cả 2 cách.

Ví dụ: *clever* → *the cleverest/ the most clever*      *narrow* → *the narrowest/the most narrow*  
*simple* → *the simplest/ the most simple*      *quiet* → *the quietest/ the most quiet*

– So sánh nhất được nhấn mạnh bằng *by far*.

Ví dụ: *This car is **by far the most expensive** in his collection.*

#### 4.4. So sánh kép (Double comparison)

a. So sánh đồng tiến *the ... the ... (càng ... càng ...)* dùng để diễn đạt sự cùng thay đổi (tăng thêm hoặc giảm bớt về số lượng hoặc mức độ).

Câu trúc:

The + comparative adj + S + V, the comparative adj + S+V

Ví dụ: ***The older** he gets, **the less** he wants to travel.*

***The more challenging** the game is, **the more excited** the boys become.*

b. So sánh lũy tiến (ngày càng) dùng để diễn đạt sự việc đang tăng dần hoặc giảm dần một cách liên tục.

Câu trúc:

comparative adj + **and** + comparative adj

Ví dụ: *The task is **harder and harder**.*

*She is getting **more and more attractive**.*

#### 4.5. Một số lưu ý

– Một số tính từ có hình thức so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất bất quy tắc.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	farther/ further	the farthest/ furthest
old	older/ elder	the oldest/ eldest

+ Cả *farther/ further* và *farthest/ furthest* đều được dùng để chỉ khoảng cách.

Tuy nhiên *further* còn có nghĩa là “thêm nữa, hơn nữa”.

Ví dụ: *Let me know if you need **further information**.* (... thông tin **thêm**)

+ *Elder/ eldest* chủ yếu được dùng để so sánh tuổi các thành viên trong cùng một gia đình.

Ví dụ: *My **elder/ older** sister wants to become a fashion designer.*

*He is the **eldest/ oldest** son in the family.*

Tuy nhiên *elder* không dùng với than trong cấu trúc so sánh hơn mà phải dùng *older*.

Ví dụ: *Her sister is three years **older than** her.*

- So sánh nhất được sử dụng khi so sánh từ ba đối tượng trở lên. Khi so sánh hai đối tượng, thì dùng so sánh hơn.

Ví dụ: *Of the two cars, the black one is more expensive. (NOT the black one is the most expensive)*

– *Less, least* được dùng để diễn đạt sự không bằng nhau ở mức độ ít hơn hoặc ít nhất.

Ví dụ: *He's **less enthusiastic** than he used to be.*

*This is **the least expensive** car in the garage.*

– Tính từ so sánh nhất có thể được dùng mà không cần danh từ theo sau khi danh từ đã hoặc sẽ được đề cập đến.

Ví dụ: *This book is **the most interesting**.*

## II. Luyện tập tổng hợp

*Choose the correct answer to each question.*

1. Their financial situation is very \_\_\_\_\_ They spend more and more, but they are earning less and less.  
A. frightening      B. confused      C. threatened      D. terrified
2. There was a plan to build a canal, but the company \_\_\_\_\_ has gone bankrupt.  
A. interested      B. associated      C. worried      D. related
3. Roger is \_\_\_\_\_ because his job is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bored-bored      B. boring – bored      C. bored-boring      D. boring - boring
4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that she passed the exam. Everyone had thought that she failed.  
A. surprised      B. surprisingly      C. surprisedly      D. surprising
5. The students all went to the circus yesterday. They found it really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. amusingly      B. amused      C. amusing      D. amusedly
6. "You look nervous." - "This thunder makes me \_\_\_\_\_." "  
A. scary      B. scared      C. scaring      D. scarily
7. Steve has just bought \_\_\_\_\_ jacket.  
A. an expensive brown leather      B. a brown expensive brown leather  
C. a leather expensive brown      D. an expensive leather brown
8. Her father spent money on \_\_\_\_\_ paintings.  
A. old Vietnamese interesting oil      B. Vietnamese oil old interesting  
C. interesting old Vietnamese oil      D. old interesting oil Vietnamese
9. In the kitchen, there is a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
A. round large wooden beautiful      B. wooden round beautiful large  
C. large round beautiful wooden      D. beautiful large round wooden
10. My friend lives on a \_\_\_\_\_ street.  
A. shopping new narrow crowded      B. new narrow crowded shopping  
C. crowded narrow new shopping      D. crowded new shopping narrow
11. Jane doesn't look \_\_\_\_\_ Betty.  
A. so tired as      B. as tired like      C. more tired as      D. as tired so
12. It's \_\_\_\_\_ decision I've ever made in years.  
A. difficult      B. more difficult  
C. the most difficult      D. the more difficult
13. Gasoline is twice \_\_\_\_\_ it was a few days ago.  
A. as expensive than      B. as expensive as  
C. more expensive than      D. much expensive as
14. The shopping centre wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ crowded this morning \_\_\_\_\_ it usually is.  
A. so – as      B. more – as      C. so – than      D. as – than
15. She is \_\_\_\_\_ singer I've ever known.  
A. the better      B. the best      C. good      D. well
16. Her illness was \_\_\_\_\_ than we had thought at first  
A. more serious      B. seriouser      C. the most serious      D. seriousest
17. Your English is improving. It is getting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. better and well      B. good and well  
C. more and more good      D. better and better
18. Of all the cars we have tried out so far, I think the black Volvo is the one in \_\_\_\_\_ condition.  
A. such good      B. better      C. the best      D. so well
19. Smoking cigarettes is \_\_\_\_\_ for the heart \_\_\_\_\_ it is for the lungs.  
A. the most dangerous – for      B. as dangerous – as  
C. very dangerous – than      D. so dangerous – that
20. I nearly missed my usual train this morning, but I managed to catch it by running \_\_\_\_\_ I could.

A. as fast as

B. much faster

C. faster than

D. the fastest

## MẠO TỪ (ARTICLES)

### I. Trọng tâm kiến thức

Mạo từ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
A/An (Mạo từ không xác định)	Đứng trước những danh từ số ít đếm được, khi nó được nhắc tới lần đầu tiên. Trong đó: - a dùng trước những danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm. - an dùng trước những danh từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm.	He lives in <b>a</b> small village. - <b>a</b> uniform, <b>a</b> university, <b>a</b> one- way ticket, <b>a</b> useful method, <b>a</b> union, <b>a</b> unit, <b>a</b> European - <b>an</b> hour, <b>an</b> honest man, <b>an</b> SOS, <b>an</b> M.A, <b>an</b> honorable man
	Đứng trước những danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp.	She is <b>a</b> teacher.
	Dùng trong các cụm từ chỉ số lượng	<b>a</b> pair of, <b>a</b> little, <b>a</b> few, <b>a</b> lot of, <b>a</b> number of, <b>an</b> amount of
	Đề chỉ một vật, một người nói chung	<b>A</b> puppy is playful.
The (Mạo từ xác định)	Đứng trước những danh từ khi được nhắc tới từ lần thứ hai trở đi.	<b>The</b> village is by <b>a</b> river.
	Đứng trước danh từ cả người nói và người nghe đều biết	<b>The</b> cake is in <b>the</b> fridge.
	Đứng trước tính từ để chỉ một nhóm người.	<b>The</b> disabled, <b>the</b> elderly, <b>the</b> disadvantage
	Đứng trước những danh từ khi chúng được xác định bằng một cụm từ hoặc mệnh đề quan hệ ở phía sau.	<b>The</b> man who is driving is my best friend.
	Đứng trước số thứ tự.	<b>The</b> first, the second, <b>the</b> 15th, <b>the</b> last, <b>the</b> next
	Đứng trước những danh từ là duy nhất, độc nhất	<b>The</b> Sun, <b>the</b> Moon, <b>the</b> Earth, <b>the</b> Sky, <b>the</b> Internet, <b>the</b> Environment, <b>the</b> World
	Đứng trước một nhạc cụ khi nói về khả năng chơi nhạc của ai	He can play <b>the</b> guitar, <i>the</i> piano, and <b>the</b> drum.
	Đứng trước các danh từ chỉ phương hướng	<b>The</b> north, <b>the</b> west, <b>the</b> south, <b>the</b> east
	Đứng trước tên một số đại dương, biển, sông, vịnh, nhóm hồ, dãy núi, quần đảo, sa mạc	<b>The</b> Pacific Ocean (Thái Bình Dương), <b>the</b> Black Sea (biển Đen), <b>the</b> Volga (sông Volga), <b>the</b> Himalayas (Dãy núi Himalaya), <b>the</b> Gulf of Mexico (Vịnh Mexico), <b>the</b> Rift Valley lakes (nhóm hồ Rilt Valley), <b>the</b> Virgin Islands (quần đảo Virgin), <b>the</b> Sahara (sa mạc Sahara)
Trước tên quốc gia có từ Republic, Kingdom,	<b>The</b> United States, <b>the</b> Philippines	

**II. Luyện tập tổng hợp****Choose the correct answer to each question.**

1. The Nile River is \_\_\_\_\_ major transportation route, with boats and ships traveling along its length.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø (zero article)
2. My son has expressed an interest in learning to play \_\_\_\_\_ saxophone.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø (zero article)
3. Many people are unaware of the struggles faced by \_\_\_\_\_ less fortunate.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø (zero article)
4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ honorable deed to help those in need without expecting anything in return.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø (zero article)
5. During peak tourist season, the city center can be crowded, especially at \_\_\_\_\_ midday.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø (zero article)
6. My father gave \_\_\_\_\_ clarinet to my brother as a Christmas present, and he was thrilled.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø (zero article)
7. The animal sanctuary was a sanctuary for \_\_\_\_\_ animals, from rescued pets to wild animals.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø (zero article)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ number of students attending the university has doubled in the last decade.  
A. A                      B. An                      C. The                      D. Ø (zero article)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ customers prefer to pay with a credit card rather than cash.  
A. Most                      B. Much                      C. A great amount of                      D. A great deal of
10. One of the twins is outgoing and sociable, while \_\_\_\_\_ does not enjoy socializing and prefers to spend time alone.  
A. others                      B. other                      C. another                      D. the other
11. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students completed the assignment on time, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them got the answers right.  
A. Few – none                      B. All – none  
C. Any – all                      D. Several – neither
12. The garden was filled with \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flowers, but I noticed that of them had been picked.  
A. some – a few                      B. several – any  
C. few – none                      D. many – some
13. The new library is open to \_\_\_\_\_ members of the public, not just students.  
A. all                      B. every                      C. each                      D. some
14. We decided to try a new restaurant last night, and \_\_\_\_\_ of us enjoyed the food very much.  
A. lot                      B. little                      C. much                      D. each
15. The new government has proposed \_\_\_\_\_ measures to address the country's economic challenges.  
A. another                      B. a few                      C. little                      D. much
16. The actor was so captivating that \_\_\_\_\_ the audience were on the edge of their seats throughout the entire play.  
A. most                      B. most of                      C. almost                      D. a great deal of
17. She put so \_\_\_\_\_ effort into the project that it turned out to be a great success.  
A. many                      B. little                      C. much                      D. a little
18. The professor provided \_\_\_\_\_ examples to illustrate his point.  
A. a great deal of                      B. a number of  
C. quite a lot                      D. a large amount of
19. Despite the long history of the rights of property ownership, there has been \_\_\_\_\_ disagreement over what such rights entail.





Ví dụ: *You must have done the homework, haven't you?*

11. Câu có dạng *Let's + V* thì đuôi dùng **SHALL WE**; *Let me/Let us* thì đuôi dùng **WILL YOU**.

Ví dụ: *Let's try that food, shall we?*

12. Mệnh đề chính là câu cảm thán thì đuôi là **is, am, are + đại từ nhân xưng** tương ứng với chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ: *What a beautiful woman, isn't she?*

13. Đuôi của câu mệnh lệnh là **WILL YOU**.

Ví dụ: *Close the door, will you?*

14. Mệnh đề chính dùng **IT SEEMS THAT** hoặc **I + think, believe, suppose, figure, assume, fancy, imagine, reckon, expect, seem, feel + clause** thì phần câu hỏi đuôi sẽ áp dụng theo mệnh đề phía sau theo quy tắc thông thường.

Ví dụ: *It seems that she doesn't want to go shopping, does she?*

## II. Luyện tập tổng hợp

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

- Despite his initial reluctance, John eventually admitted that he had underestimated the complexity of the project, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. hadn't he                      B. didn't he                      C. had he                      D. did he
- The teacher was astonished by the students' lack of interest in the subject matter, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. were they                      B. did she                      C. wasn't they                      D. wasn't she
- The government has been criticized for its inadequate response to the recent economic downturn, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. hasn't it                      B. hadn't it                      C. hasn't they                      D. hadn't they
- Living in a big city can be overwhelming, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. can it                      B. can't it                      C. couldn't it                      D. can't they
- No students has ever achieved such remarkable results in the history of the university, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. have they                      B. hasn't he                      C. have he                      D. haven't they
- They had better reconsider their decision before it's too late, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. hadn't they                      B. didn't they                      C. had they                      D. did they
- Despite her fear of heights, she decided to climb to the top of the mountain, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. didn't she                      B. hadn't she                      C. did she                      D. wasn't she
- None of the students had prepared adequately for the exam, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. hadn't they                      B. did they                      C. had they                      D. didn't she
- Given the circumstances, he couldn't possibly have handled the situation better, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. could he                      B. couldn't he                      C. can he                      D. can't he
- The committee is supposed to make a decision by the end of the week, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. aren't they                      B. isn't it                      C. aren't it                      D. isn't she
- It seemed that everyone had forgotten about the upcoming deadline, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. didn't they                      B. hadn't they                      C. hadn't it                      D. didn't it
- The party is going to be held in the backyard, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. is it                      B. isn't it                      C. is he                      D. isn't she
- Most people prefer to travel during the summer months, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't they                      B. doesn't they                      C. isn't it                      D. isn't he
- The team must have missed an important detail in their analysis, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. mustn't they                      B. haven't they                      C. must they                      D. haven't he
- It's such a beautiful day for a picnic, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't she                      B. is she                      C. isn't it                      D. is it
- All of the students were surprised by the sudden cancellation of the class, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. weren't they                      B. weren't she                      C. wasn't it                      D. wasn't she
- He appears to be very confident in his abilities, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. isn't he                      B. doesn't he                      C. is he                      D. does he
18. Let's give it another try, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. shall we                      B. will we                      C. won't we                      D. should we
19. Everyone in the group must contribute their fair share to the project, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. needn't they                      B. didn't they                      C. must they                      D. need he
20. It seems like such a waste of time, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. doesn't it                      B. doesn't she                      C. does it                      D. do they

**I. VOCABULARY AND READING**

**UNIT 1: LIFE STORIES WE ADMIRE**

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

- Question 1.** The travel agency will send you the detailed \_\_\_\_\_ when they receive your money.  
A. genius                      B. achievement                      C. duty                      D. itinerary
- Question 2.** Her interesting \_\_\_\_\_ of her trip to Thailand last year fascinated all of us.  
A. rule                      B. biography                      C. blockbuster                      D. account
- Question 3.** His mother got bent out of \_\_\_\_\_ when he played video games until midnight.  
A. colour                      B. board                      C. shape                      D. eye
- Question 4.** She has been brought up by her grandparents since her \_\_\_\_\_ parents passed away.  
A. cutting-edge                      B. ambitious                      C. biological                      D. creative
- Question 5.** I am extremely \_\_\_\_\_ to all frontline workers who have been trying to save people.  
A. anxious                      B. amazed                      C. investigative                      D. grateful
- Question 6.** Parents who are too busy with their work find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ with their children.  
A. devote                      B. adopt                      C. investigate                      D. bond
- Question 7.** Steve \_\_\_\_\_ himself to helping the needy in his neighbourhood.  
A. diagnosed                      B. attended                      C. admired                      D. devoted
- Question 8.** Even though Susan was \_\_\_\_\_ with breast cancer, she remained positive.  
A. volunteered                      B. diagnosed                      C. dedicated                      D. admired
- Question 9.** As a journalist, her duty is to \_\_\_\_\_ the truth behind illegal activities.  
A. volunteer                      B. expose                      C. attend                      D. admire
- Question 10.** They were so \_\_\_\_\_ when they heard that their son was safe.  
A. relieved                      B. depressed                      C. anxious                      D. embarrassed

*Read the following advertisements and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 16.*

**AN UNFORGETTABLE NIGHT!**

Don't miss Taylor Swift's 2024 concert!

- Sing along (11) \_\_\_\_\_ her top hits
- Dance with the lively crowd
- Create (12) \_\_\_\_\_ lasting memories with friends.

Save the date for 13/7/2024 at Stella Stadium, IngleWood, CA8987 USA.  
(13) \_\_\_\_\_ your tickets now for an evening filled with joy and music. Don't hesitate – secure your spot for an unforgettable night!

- Question 11.** A. at                      B. Of                      C. to                      D. on
- Question 12.** A. an                      B. the                      C. a                      D. Ø (no article)
- Question 13.** A. Book                      B. Admire                      C. Bond                      D. Devote

**VAN GOGH ART DISCOVERY!**

- Get to know famous artworks (14) \_\_\_\_\_ "Starry Night" and "Sunflowers"
- Discover Van Gogh's life through (15) \_\_\_\_\_ displays
- Enjoy clear audio guides



## UNIT 2 : A MULTICULTURAL WORLD

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

- Question 1.** This festival aims to strengthen local people's sense of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. specialty      B. anxiety      C. identity      D. cuisine
- Question 2.** Leaving home for the first time to work in a new country was a big \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
A. lifestyle      B. bamboo dancing      C. tug of war      D. culture shock
- Question 3.** We now can stay \_\_\_\_\_ with family, friends and colleagues via the Internet.  
A. staple      B. extracurricular      C. delicious      D. connected
- Question 4.** This restaurant boasts a wide range of traditional Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cuisines      B. trends      C. mysteries      D. origins
- Question 5.** The most popular theory about our universe's \_\_\_\_\_ revolves around an event known as the big bag.  
A. origin      B. confusion      C. lifestyle      D. identity
- Question 6.** The growing \_\_\_\_\_ of fast food goes hand in hand with several health problems.  
A. trend      B. popularity      C. festivity      D. origin
- Question 7.** The diversity and \_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnamese literature are reflected in these works.  
A. origin      B. language barrier      C. richness      D. costume
- Question 8.** All the food her father had prepared was \_\_\_\_\_ and mouth-watering.  
A. insulting      B. unfamiliar      C. spicy      D. tasty
- Question 9.** *Phở* is \_\_\_\_\_ must-try dish when you travel to Vietnam.  
A. an      B. the      C. Ø (no article)      D. a
- Question 10.** It's not a good idea to walk around at night in \_\_\_\_\_ London.  
A. Ø (no article)      B. an      C. a      D. the

Read the following brochure/school announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 16.

### Welcome to the International Cultural Festival in Hanoi!

**Date:** 5th March 2024

**Location:** Hanoi Cultural Center

Experience a vibrant celebration of global cultures:

- Enjoy traditional dances from around (11) \_\_\_\_\_ world.
- Taste (12) \_\_\_\_\_ cuisines from different countries.
- Engage in interactive cultural workshops.
- Shop for (13) \_\_\_\_\_ crafts and souvenirs.
- Fun activities for the whole family.

Don't miss this exciting event showcasing diversity and unity!

- Question 11.** A. an      B. the      C. Ø (no article)      D. a
- Question 12.** A. disgusting      B. delicious      C. rude      D. stunning
- Question 13.** A. spicy      B. insulting      C. connected      D. Unique

### School Announcement: Cultural Diversity Day

Join us for Cultural Diversity Day on February 15th!

Celebrate our (14) \_\_\_\_\_ community:

- Explore displays of various cultures.
- Enjoy traditional music and dance performances.
- Taste global cuisines at (15) \_\_\_\_\_ food fair.
- Participate (16) \_\_\_\_\_ fun cultural activities.

Let's embrace our differences and learn from one another. See you there!

- Question 14.** A. diverse      B. diversity      C. diversely      D. diversify



**Question 10.** Unless people \_\_\_\_\_ poaching animals, many species will become extinct.

- A. stopped                      B. stop                      C. had stopped                      D. to stop

**Question 11.** We \_\_\_\_\_ an online survey to determine young people's attitudes towards green living.

- A. turned off                      B. carried out                      C. looked after                      D. applied for

**Question 12.** \_\_\_\_\_ plastics do much harm to the environment and should be replaced with reusable alternatives.

- A. Single-use                      B. Breathtaking                      C. Extinct                      D. Sustainable

**Question 13.** You can use fruit peels to make compost instead of \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- A. making use of                      B. cleaning up                      C. rinsing out                      D. getting rid of

**Question 14.** The injured squirrel had been treated before being \_\_\_\_\_ to its natural habitat.

- A. boycotted                      B. reintroduced                      C. recycled                      D. punished

**Question 15.** Oil spills pose a significant danger to the survival of \_\_\_\_\_ communities.

- A. powered                      B. sustainable                      C. conscious                      D. marine

**Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

**Solo Female Travelers Club – Global Greeter Network**

Looking to enhance your travel experience with a local perspective? Join the Global Greeter Network, a service (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to connect travelers with friendly locals eager to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you around. Whether you're (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in a guided tour, a scenic walk, or simply being dropped (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at a spot of interest, this program offering flexible options allows you to explore new destinations without the hassle of finding transportation. Perfect for solo female travelers wanting (5) \_\_\_\_\_ locals and like-minded explorers, the Global Greeter Network provides access to exclusive travel groups. Share experiences, make friends, and discover hidden gems. This service is designed for those eager to experience (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in a safe, comfortable way.

[Adapted from *Solo Female Travelers*]

**Question 1:** A. design                      B. was designed                      C. designed                      D. that designed

**Question 2:** A. go                      B. see                      C. show                      D. look

**Question 3:** A. interested                      B. interesting                      C. interest                      D. interestingly

**Question 4:** A. on                      B. off                      C. to                      D. about

**Question 5:** A. to meet                      B. meeting                      C. meet                      D. meeting

**Question 6:** A. local authentic culture                      B. culture authentic local  
C. authentic culture local                      D. authentic local culture

**Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.**

Here are some ways to help reduce global warming. Which of these do you regularly do?

- **Don't use private cars.** Your willingness (7) \_\_\_\_\_ or cycle to nearby places can help reduce your own carbon footprint.
  - **Make a decision to reduce, recycle, and reuse.** Reduce waste by buying reusable products. Don't forget to recycle plastics, glass, and paper products. You may wish to reuse some of your old items to (8) \_\_\_\_\_, too. Take unneeded items (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a recycling centre.
  - **Plant trees.** Plants and trees are nature's lungs. They produce the oxygen we breathe. They also can shade your home, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ it cooler so you don't need to run your air conditioners as much.
- Buy local goods.** When you buy goods imported from far-away places, it takes a large (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of energy to transport them to your area. This means that if you don't buy local food and products, then more (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of carbon dioxide will happen during the transportation process.

(Adapted from *English Discovery*)

**Question 7.** A. to walk                      B. walking                      C. to walking                      D. walk

**Question 8.** A. make out                      B. turn out                      C. help out                      D. find out

**Question 9.** A. with                      B. for                      C. at                      D. to

**Question 10.** A. which make                      B. made                      C. to make                      D. making

**Question 11.** A. level                      B. amount                      C. degree                      D. number

**Question 12.** A. scales                      B. emissions                      C. portions                      D. purposes

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.**

**Question 13.**

- a. Mai: No, I don't. Shall we do something together?
- b. Ann: Do you have any plans for this Saturday evening?
- c. Ann: Yes, let's. How about going to a music show? Let me check the weekend programme at the Modern Arts Centre.

*(Adapted from Global Success)*

- A. b – c – a                      B. c – b – a                      C. b – a – c                      D. a – b – c

**Question 14.**

- a. Nam: Yes, we should all have these basic life skills to be adults.
- b. Nam: Because doing housework helps them develop life skills.
- c. Anna: It's true. Life skills such as cooking, cleaning, or taking care of others are really necessary for kids when they grow up.
- d. Anna: Thank you for sharing your idea. It's very useful for my project.
- e. Anna: Why do you think children should do housework?

*(Adapted from Global Success)*

- A. e – b – c – a – d                      B. e – b – d – a – c                      C. d – a – e – b – c                      D. d – b – c – e – a

**Question 15:**

**Dear Emily,**

- a. I hope you're doing well! I just got back from an amazing trip to Italy and had to tell you about it.
  - b. If you ever get the chance to visit Italy, you should go! I'd love for us to travel together someday.
  - c. I loved the food, especially the pizza in Naples!
  - d. It was the perfect getaway and a much-needed break from routine.
  - e. The locals were so welcoming, and learning a few Italian phrases helped.
  - f. The views at the Amalfi Coast were breathtaking, and I explored beautiful cities like Venice and Rome.
- Take care,

**Sarah**

- A. a-f-e-d-c-b                      B. a-e-d-c-b-f                      C. a-f-c-d-e-b                      D. a-f-c-e-d-b

**Question 16.**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph for the following question.**

- a. Therefore, we recommend that you put the suggested solutions into practice as soon as possible.
- b. Third, we recommend that we make use of plastic waste in arts and crafts projects, for example, for making plant pots or bird feeders.
- c. Second, the Youth Union should hold regular sessions to teach students how to recycle properly.
- d. This report suggests three main solutions to the problem of single-use products in our school.
- e. First, we suggest that the school should provide more recycling bins.
- f. Reusing and recycling single-use plastics will lead to a greener school environment and help promote a green lifestyle among young people.

- A. d – e – c – f – b – a                      B. d – e – c – b – a – f  
C. d – e – b – c – f – a                      D. d – e – c – b – f – a

**Question 17.**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful blog post for the following question.**

- a. First of all, it's carbon neutral and powered by solar energy, which impressed me.
- b. It's a perfect blend of luxury and eco-consciousness.
- c. Finally, knowing I was staying in a place committed to sustainability added to my enjoyment.
- d. Next, the hospitality was exceptional, making me feel at home.
- e. I recently stayed at an amazing eco-resort located in the South of Vietnam.
- f. I highly recommend this eco-resort to anyone seeking a peaceful retreat with a minimal environmental footprint.
- g. The fresh air and breathtaking views were refreshing.

- A. e – a – b – g – d – f – c                      B. e – a – d – g – c – f – b  
C. e – b – a – g – c – d – f                      D. e – a – c – d – g – f – b

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.**

Using plastic bags poses several disadvantages to (18) \_\_\_\_\_. Firstly, plastic bags often end up in landfills, where they take hundreds of years to decompose, (19) \_\_\_\_\_. Secondly, many plastic bags are not reused or recycled, worsening the waste problem.

Thirdly, plastic bags can contaminate soil and waterways, harming wildlife and ecosystems. Moreover, the production of plastic bags (20) \_\_\_\_\_ and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, (21) \_\_\_\_\_ causes environmental degradation and then increases human health risks. (22) \_\_\_\_\_, it is essential to reduce the use of plastic bags and adopt more sustainable alternatives.

**Question 18.**

- A. either the environment nor human health
- B. neither the environment or human health
- C. both the environment and human health
- D. not only the environment and human health

**Question 19.**

- A. which contributes to pollution and habitat destruction
- B. when it contributes to pollution and habitat destruction
- C. which it contributes to pollution and habitat destruction
- D. contributed to pollution and habitat destruction

**Question 20.**

- A. consumes valuable resources
- B. consumed valuable resources
- C. consuming valuable resources
- D. to consume valuable resources

**Question 21.**

- A. the use of widespread plastic bags
- B. the widespread use of plastic bags
- C. the widespread plastic bags use
- D. the plastic bags of widespread use

**Question 22.**

- A. If we mitigated the issues
- B. Mitigating these issues
- C. Unless we mitigate the issues
- D. To mitigate these issues

**Read the following passage about green living and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.**

Green living refers to a lifestyle that promotes sustainability and environmental consciousness. This way of life encourages individuals to make choices that reduce their carbon footprint and conserve natural resources. Practices such as recycling, using renewable energy sources, and reducing waste are fundamental aspects of green living. By adopting these practices, individuals can contribute to the preservation of the environment and promote a healthier planet for future generations.

One significant component of green living is the use of **renewable** energy sources. Solar, wind, and hydroelectric power are examples of renewable energy that can replace fossil fuels. Using renewable energy reduces greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on non-renewable resources. Additionally, renewable energy sources are often more sustainable and have less impact on the environment.

Another important aspect of green living is sustainable consumption. This involves choosing products that are environmentally friendly and responsibly sourced. For example, buying locally produced food reduces the carbon footprint associated with transportation. Moreover, opting for products made from recycled materials helps **conserve** resources and reduce waste.

Green living also emphasizes the importance of conserving water and energy. Simple actions such as turning off lights when not in use, fixing leaks, and using energy-efficient appliances can significantly reduce energy and water consumption. These practices not only benefit the environment but also save money on utility bills.

Education and awareness play a crucial role in promoting green living. By educating individuals about the benefits of sustainable practices and how to implement them, communities can foster a culture of environmental responsibility. Awareness campaigns, workshops, and educational programs are effective ways to encourage people to adopt green living practices.



**Question 23.** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a practice of green living?

- A. Recycling      B. Using renewable energy      C. Reducing waste      D. Driving more

**Question 24.** The word "**renewable**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A. finite      B. endless      C. temporary      D. limited

**Question 25.** The word "**them**" in paragraph 5 refers to:

- A. sustainable practices      B. non-renewable resources  
C. renewable energy sources      D. greenhouse gas emissions

**Question 26.** The word "**conserve**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by:

- A. save      B. waste      C. deplete      D. increase

**Question 27.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Conserving water and energy is not important.  
B. Simple actions can lead to significant reductions in consumption.  
C. Turning off lights has no impact on energy consumption.  
D. Fixing leaks is the only way to conserve water.

**Question 28.** Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Renewable energy sources are less sustainable than fossil fuels.  
B. Sustainable consumption involves choosing environmentally friendly products.  
C. Green living does not emphasize water conservation.  
D. Education has no role in promoting green living.

**Question 29.** In which paragraph does the writer mention the economic benefits of green living practices?

- A. Paragraph 1      B. Paragraph 2      C. Paragraph 3      D. Paragraph 4

**Question 30.** In which paragraph does the writer explore the role of education in green living?

- A. Paragraph 1      B. Paragraph 2      C. Paragraph 3      D. Paragraph 5

## UNIT 4 : URBANIZATION

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

**Question 1.** An influx of \_\_\_\_\_ move to the capital city in the hope of getting a better job.

- A. migrants                      B. slums                      C. stores                      D. concerns

**Question 2.** The government has been trying to address the problem of youth \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. infrastructure              B. resident                      C. unemployment              D. sanitation

**Question 3.** There is an urgent need to \_\_\_\_\_ the city's leisure and sport facilities.

- A. fluctuate                      B. upgrade                      C. seek                      D. afford

**Question 4.** \_\_\_\_\_ office buildings have mushroomed in recent years as a result of urbanisation.

- A. Urban                      B. Convenient                      C. High-rise                      D. Colonial

**Question 5.** Residents on low incomes struggle to find \_\_\_\_\_ housing in urban areas.

- A. gradual                      B. affordable                      C. crowded                      D. sharp

**Question 6.** City dwellers prefer to travel by bus and train because the public transport system in the city is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. colonial                      B. crowded                      C. urban                      D. reliable

**Question 7.** During the \_\_\_\_\_, the main streets are crowded with commuters trying to get to the office on time.

- A. rush hour                      B. convenience store              C. urbanisation                      D. density

**Question 8.** The population \_\_\_\_\_ of the city is much higher compared to the countryside.

- A. fine                      B. trend                      C. grid                      D. density

**Question 9.** Traffic congestion \_\_\_\_\_ since the city built a new overpass.

- A. is reduced                      B. will be reduced                      C. has been reduced                      D. had been reduced

**Question 10.** This is the most interesting article about urbanisation that she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ever reads                      B. has ever read                      C. ever read                      D. had ever read

Read the following school announcements and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 16.

### DRAWING COMPETITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Theme: Urbanisation and City Life

- Bring your (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to life!
- Express urban challenges and solutions (12) \_\_\_\_\_ drawings.
- Open to all students.
- Prizes for top (13) \_\_\_\_\_!

Register by February 10th at the school

**Question 11.** A. **creativity**                      B. create                      C. creatively                      D. creative

**Question 12.** A. on                      B. through                      C. for                      D. at

**Question 13.** A. trends                      B. entries                      C. migrants                      D. Slums

### School Youth Union Announcement

Attention all classes!

- Each class is to make (14) \_\_\_\_\_ presentation on urbanisation in Vietnam.
- Presentations should be creative and (15) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Use visuals and basic facts to engage the

audience. Deadline for presentations: February 28th, 2024.

Let's learn and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ awareness about urban development together! Contact your class representative for details.



## UNIT 5: THE WORLD OF THE WORK

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

**Question 1.** I realise that a rigid \_\_\_\_\_ schedule isn't suitable for me.

- A. enthusiastic      B. nine-to-five      C. responsible      D. hard-working

**Question 2.** The store owner decided to increase the minimum \_\_\_\_\_ for workers to address concerns about living expenses.

- A. pension      B. fine      C. fare      D. wage

**Question 3.** As a leader, Sam is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ his team's progress and ensuring that project deadlines are met.

- A. attending      B. supervising      C. employing      D. shifting

**Question 4.** Apprentices will be provided with valuable \_\_\_\_\_ training.

- A. tiring      B. stressful      C. nine-to-five      D. on-the-job

**Question 5.** He left school without formal qualifications, \_\_\_\_\_ he couldn't find a good job.

- A. but      B. so      C. yet      D. or

**Question 6.** Teaching young minds, though low-paid, can be a very \_\_\_\_\_ career for some.

- A. rewarding      B. challenging      C. responsible      D. stressful

**Question 7.** Henry tried to hone his business English skills \_\_\_\_\_ he could enhance his employability.

- A. if      B. though      C. moreover      D. so that

**Question 8.** The company hopes to fill a \_\_\_\_\_ for the head of the development team.

- A. review      B. vacancy      C. bonys      D. wage

Read the following advertisements and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 18.

### Join our team as a Mechanic!

- Experience (13) \_\_\_\_\_ automotive repair and maintenance
- Proficiency in diagnosing and repairing various vehicle issues
- (14) \_\_\_\_\_ certifications and a passion for problem-solving are a plus!

Apply now to showcase your skills and grow in (15) \_\_\_\_\_ dynamic work environment.

**Question 9.** A. on      B. for      C. of      D. in

**Question 10.** A. Enthusiastic      B. Relavent      C. Responsible      D. Challenging

**Question 11.** A. an      B. Ø (no article)      C. a      D. a

Heart-to-Heart Organisation is looking for four people to help at (16) \_\_\_\_\_ charity events. You will be greeting and talking to guests, and sorting donations. You need to be (17) \_\_\_\_\_, polite, and willing to work at weekends. This is an unpaid role, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ a great opportunity to develop new skills and make friends.

To apply, please call 09894653462 or email us at hearttoheart@webmail.com

**Question 12.** A. Ø (no article)      B. the      C. a      D. an

**Question 13.** A. befriend      B. friends      C. friendship      D. friendly

**Question 14.** A. or      B. and      C. but      D. so

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful letter/ paragraph for the following questions.

**Question 15.**

- Just wanted to share some exciting news - I've picked up a part-time job recently.
- Though it's keeping me busy, I'm managing my time well.
- The environment is vibrant, and the team is amazing.
- Take care.
- Dear Mai, I hope you're doing well!
- Plus, it's a great way to earn some extra cash while studying.

g. Let's catch up soon and I'll tell you more about it.

h. It's at a local café, and I'm loving it.

i. I think you'd enjoy working here too.

A. e - a - h - c - f - b - i - g - d

B. e - a - c - h - b - f - i - g - d

C. e - a - f - h - c - b - i - g - d

D. e - a - h - f - c - i - b - g - d

**Question 16.**

a. However, managing classroom dynamics and meeting diverse learning needs require patience and adaptability.

b. Working as a teacher is both challenging and fulfilling.

c. Despite the demanding nature of the job, teachers find joy in witnessing their students' growth and achievements.

d. Ultimately, being a teacher is a noble profession that leaves a lasting impact on individuals and communities alike.

e. Moreover, fostering meaningful connections with students and colleagues creates a supportive and enriching environment.

f. Nevertheless, the sense of purpose derived from shaping the future generation outweighs the challenges.

g. Every day brings new opportunities to inspire and educate young minds.

A. b - a - e - g - f - c - d

B. b - g - c - e - a - f - d

C. b - e - g - f - c - a - d

D. g - b - c - e - a - f - d

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 21 to 25.**

Having a part-time job while studying offers numerous advantages.

Firstly, (21)\_\_\_\_\_while studying, enabling them to apply theoretical knowledge in real-world scenarios. Secondly, working part-time helps students develop time management skills, (22) balance work and academic commitments effectively.

Moreover, part-time jobs provide students with financial independence, allowing them to support (23) and alleviate financial burdens. Additionally, part-time employment enhances interpersonal skillsby (24)\_\_\_\_\_.

Overall, having a part-time job while studying is beneficial because it enables students to gain experience, manage time efficiently, (25)\_\_\_\_\_, and enhance interpersonal skills.

**Question 17.**

A. it allows students to gain practical experience

B. what allows students to gain practical experience

C. this allows students gaining practical experience

D. that allows students gain practical experience

**Question 18.**

A. though they learn to

B. as they learn to

C. if they learn to

D. because they learn

**Question 19.** A. themselves

B. ourselves

C. itself

D. myself

**Question 20.**

A. promote interaction with colleagues and customers

B. promoting colleagues and customers with interaction

C. promoting interaction with colleagues and customers

D. promote colleagues and customers with interaction

**Question 21.**

A. we attain financial independence

B. financial independence is attained

C. attain financial independence

D. attaining financial independence

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 30.**

Around the world, there are some jobs that may seem quite strange and surprising to you.

**A. Train pushers**

In Japan, the railway system is huge and everyone there uses trains. This makes **them** overcrowded most of the time. During rush hour, railway station attendants called 'pushers' or 'oshiya' do the strangest job in the world - they push passengers into trains. They have to do this because of the large number of

commuters who wish to arrive at their desired locations on time. That's why they must endure the pain in squeezing themselves inside the train.

### **B. Cleaners of the world's highest building**

Have you ever wondered how the world's tallest building, Burj Khalifa, in Dubai, is cleaned? It takes a team of 36 window cleaners a total of three months to clean the tower's reflective windows. Working from the height of more than 800 metres, the cleaners face huge challenges especially during bad weather. They must be the **bravest** cleaners in the world.

### **C. Golf balls divers**

Every year in the UK, millions of golf balls get lost in the water around golf courses. This gave rise to the demand for golf ball divers whose job is to dive deep into the lakes and ponds around golf courses to find the lost balls. Most of them are professional scuba divers, but they spend long hours crawling around in mud and carrying heavy buckets. On average, they find 5,000 balls per lake. After cleaning them, they resell or recycle the balls. Sounds dangerous, doesn't it?

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

**Question 22.** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. Unusual Jobs                      B. Low-paid Jobs                      C. Well-paid Jobs                      D. Typical Jobs

**Question 23.** The word **them** in paragraph A refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. commuters                      B. attendants                      C. trains                      D. passengers

**Question 24.** According to paragraph A, what do 'oshiya' do during rush hour?

- A. They push passengers into trains.  
B. They count the number of commuters.  
C. They pay attention to each commuter.  
D. They endure the pain inside the train.

**Question 25.** The word **bravest** in paragraph B is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. happiest                      B. most dangerous                      C. craziest                      D. most courageous

**Question 26.** All of the following are said about golf ball divers EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. They resell or recycle the balls after cleaning them.  
B. They earn a lot of money from their job.  
C. Their job is to find lost golf balls underwater.  
D. The majority of them are professional scuba divers.

----- **THE END** -----

## UNIT 6: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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

**Question 1.** The integration of \_\_\_\_\_ technology into the new smartphone model has helped improve user experience.

- A. self-driving                      B. real-time                      C. advanced                      D. effortless

**Question 2.** The use of virtual reality in history classes \_\_\_\_\_ some interest among students.

- A. provoked                      B. imitated                      C. uploaded                      D. observed

**Question 3.** We provide \_\_\_\_\_ learning programmes based on individual performance.

- A. virtual                      B. personalised                      C. interactive                      D. human-like

**Question 4.** Our online store has been using a \_\_\_\_\_ to assist customers with inquiries about our products.

- A. chatbot                      B. evolution                      C. recognition                      D. command

**Question 5.** The feature that sets this learning app apart is that it can \_\_\_\_\_ learners' language proficiency.

- A. programme                      B. analyse                      C. provoke                      D. upgrade

**Question 6.** Jane got her husband \_\_\_\_\_ the central heating.

- A. to programme                      B. programme                      C. programming                      D. programmed

**Question 7.** He had his robot vacuum cleaner \_\_\_\_\_ by the engineer.

- A. activating                      B. to activate                      C. activate                      D. activated

Read the following school announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 12 to 14.

### Join the Robot Design Contest!

- Design (12) \_\_\_\_\_ robot with innovative features.
- Showcase creativity in functionality and aesthetics.
- Emphasise how your robot will (13) \_\_\_\_\_ with users and its environment.

Submit your designs by March 30. Prizes await (14) \_\_\_\_\_ visionary creations! Don't miss out on this opportunity to shape the future of robotics!

**Question 8.** A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. Ø (no article)

**Question 9.** A. interaction                      B. interactive                      C. interactively                      D. interact

**Question 10.** A. the most                      B. the more                      C. more than                      D. the more than

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph for the following question.

**a. Question 11.** Last but not least, they facilitate remote monitoring and control via smartphone apps, granting users greater flexibility and control over their home environment.

**b.** Firstly, they streamline household chores, allowing individuals to allocate more time to leisure activities or work.

**c.** In conclusion, home robots represent a significant advancement in modern living, promising increased comfort and convenience for users.

**d.** Secondly, they contribute to maintaining a tidy living space by autonomously vacuuming floors and dusting surfaces.

**e.** Moreover, they provide assistance to individuals with limited mobility or disabilities, enabling them to accomplish tasks independently.

**f.** Home robots offer numerous benefits, enhancing convenience and efficiency in daily life.

A. f – b – a – d – e – c                      B. b – d – e – a – f – c

C. f – b – d – e – a – c                      D. b – f – d – e – a – c

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 16 to 20.

Home robots, despite their convenience, present several disadvantages. Firstly, their reliance on complex technology makes them susceptible to malfunctions and breakdowns, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ for users. Secondly, their presence in the household can make individuals overly dependent on automation,

diminishing (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to perform essential tasks manually.

Moreover, their integration into daily life may (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to engage in physical activity, leading to a sedentary lifestyle and associated health risks. Additionally, (15) \_\_\_\_\_ within the home, home robots can make individuals feel uneasy about privacy and surveillance issues.

In conclusion, although home robots provide convenience, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ such as maintenance worries, reliance, sedentary habits, and privacy concerns.

**Question 12.**

- A. which increase maintenance costs and inconvenience
- B. increasing maintenance costs and inconvenience
- C. that increases maintenance costs and inconvenience
- D. and increase maintenance costs and inconvenience

**Question 13.** A. their ability      B. this ability      C. its ability      D. our ability

**Question 14.** A. make people less inclined      B. make people more inclined  
C. to make people more inclined      D. to make people less inclined

**Question 15.**

- A. constantly monitoring activities
- B. though they constantly monitor activities
- C. constantly monitored activities
- D. while it constantly monitors activities

**Question 16.**

- A. carefully considering their disadvantages is essential
- B. we should consider carefully their disadvantages
- C. it is essential to carefully consider their disadvantages
- D. their disadvantages have been considered carefully

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 21 to 25.**

The word "robot" was first used in 1920. It comes from the Czech word 'robota', (17) \_\_\_\_\_ means 'forced labour' used in a play by Karel Čapek to describe artificial people. In 1949, the British inventor William Grey Walter introduced the first machine which could slowly move in (18) \_\_\_\_\_ to light stimulus. The first robot to use Artificial Intelligence was known as Shakey. Twenty years later, a walking robot called Dante, which was (19) \_\_\_\_\_ of climbing steep slopes, was built to go into active volcanoes. The late 1990s marked a (20) \_\_\_\_\_ in the history of robots when Kismet, a robotic head designed to provoke and react to emotions, was created. Since the beginning of the 21st century, more robots have been created to improve our life. The first self-driving car was launched on 8 October 2005. In 2012, the AI expert Geoffrey Hinton and his team created the first accurate visual recognition system. In 2016, Sophia, a human-like robot was introduced. Sophia can (21) \_\_\_\_\_ human gestures and facial expressions and is able to answer certain questions and to make simple conversations.

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

- Question 17.** A. where      B. which      C. whose      D. who  
**Question 18.** A. security      B. platform      C. application      D. response  
**Question 19.** A. intelligent      B. talented      C. capable      D. able  
**Question 20.** A. portfolio      B. recognition      C. milestone      D. command  
**Question 21.** A. upload      B. upgrade      C. imitate      D. provoke

**Read the following article and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 30.**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has had a huge impact on education. Here are some examples from around the world.

**A. Educational chatbots**

AI chatbots are being used in many schools and universities around the world. They can help keep students engaged in their learning by providing a more interactive experience. These virtual tutors can explain concepts clearly, answer specific questions, and give feedback on homework. Students can seek support from AI chatbots during and after classes so that they can understand the lessons better. They can also create groups on chatbots to share ideas about projects and activities. Engaging with each other using



conversational AI can help students create a better and friendlier learning environment.

**B. Virtual reality**

Schools in Hong Kong are bringing fascinating learning to the classroom through the power of virtual reality (VR). This new way of teaching helps students learn valuable skills, provides "**hands-on**" experiences when studying history or geography, and limits potential dangers of chemistry or physics experiments. Guided virtual tours transport students back in time to study the history of Hong Kong or take them to tropical forests to explore endangered species.

**C. Personalised learning**

Experts in Israel have created a technology platform to support personalised learning. It collects data from students about what they know and do not know, analyses performances using AI, then offers them suitable assignments. This app has served as the main distance-learning platform for many Israeli secondary school students who are preparing for advanced examinations in physics. There are also thousands of chemistry and biology students who benefit from this software.

Adapted from *Global Success*)

**Question 22.** What is the topic of the article?

- A. Innovative learning strategies
- B. The negative impacts of AI on education
- C. The integration of AI into daily life
- D. AI applications in education

**Question 23.** The word **they** in paragraph A refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. questions
- B. AI chatbots
- C. students
- D. lessons

**Question 24.** All of the following are the features of AI chatbots EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they help students become more independent
- B. they keep students engaged in their learning
- C. they give feedback on students' homework
- D. they are places for students to share ideas

**Question 25.** The word **hands-on** in paragraph B is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. temporary
- B. practical
- C. affordable
- D. secure

**Question 26.** It can be inferred from the article that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the app designed by experts in Israel benefit various student populations
- B. the use of virtual reality in education does more harm than good
- C. guided virtual tours should only be made use of in history classes
- D. without AI chatbots, students cannot grasp the basics of some subjects

----- **THE END** -----

## UNIT 7: THE WORLD OF MASS MEDIA

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

**Question 1.** Plastic waste accounts \_\_\_\_\_ the majority of waste in big cities.

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

**Question 2.** Television is different from radio in that it broadcasts both audio and \_\_\_\_\_ content.

- A. visual                      B. sound                      C. interactive                      D. digital

**Question 3.** A number of female readers have complained about gender \_\_\_\_\_ in news articles.

- A. equality                      B. differences                      C. bias                      D. roles

**Question 4.** Despite the publisher's efforts, the book didn't get as much \_\_\_\_\_ as expected.

- A. public                      B. publication                      C. publicity                      D. publishing

**Question 5.** Millions of TV \_\_\_\_\_ are tuning in to the special New Year's Eve programme tonight.

- A. viewers                      B. readers                      C. listeners                      D. spectators

**Question 6.** The Internet can provide you with \_\_\_\_\_ access to news and information.

- A. reliable                      B. instant                      C. interactive                      D. profitable

**Question 7.** The cost of \_\_\_\_\_ an advert on the Internet depends on the number of views it can get.

- A. raising                      B. placing                      C. publishing                      D. broadcasting

**Question 8.** Online shopping is more \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays, as customers can ask questions and get responses from sellers quickly,

- A. interactive                      B. economical                      C. profit-making                      D. accessible

**Question 9.** Residents are complaining about the huge \_\_\_\_\_, which is so bright that it keeps them awake at night.

- A. TV                      B. poster                      C. billboard                      D. advert

**Question 10.** Social media is very popular among young adults. \_\_\_\_\_ contrast, many old people dislike using websites and mobile devices.

- A. On                      B. To                      C. By                      D. With

**Question 11.** Printed newspapers can be read anywhere and do not require Internet connection as \_\_\_\_\_ to online newspapers.

- A. different                      B. contrary                      C. contrast                      D. opposed

**Question 12.** \_\_\_\_\_ news stories often come from websites designed to change people's perception of real events and facts.

- A. False                      B. Wrong                      C. Fake                      D. Unreal

**Question 13.** Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ these leaflets to as many people as possible?

- A. contribute                      B. distribute                      C. design                      D. place

**Question 14.** To build a social media \_\_\_\_\_ you should interact with your followers all the time.

- A. public                      B. publicity                      C. presentation                      D. presence

Circle 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 questions.

**Question 15.** The team's victory was widely reported in the national and international press.

- A. newspapers                      B. adverts                      C. movies                      D. leaflets

**Question 16.** The Internet is accessible to every student in the school.

- A. can be assessed by                      B. can be used by  
C. can be understood by                      D. can be accepted by

**Question 17.** Most websites are regularly updated with new information.

- A. improved                      B. brought up-to-date                      C. corrected                      D. brought round to

Circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

**Question 18.** People who spread fake news will be fined by the Vietnamese authorities.

- A. bad                      B. false                      C. accurate                      D. nice

**Question 19.** Please make sure that the data you have used in your presentation comes from a reliable source.

- A. expensive                      B. difficult                      C. boring                      D. unsure

**Question 20.** Some viewers complained about the political biases in the news reporting last night.

- A. fairness                      B. issues                      C. favourites                      D. arguments

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions.

**Question 21.**

- Access our official website on your digital device.
  - Agree to our terms of service and privacy policy by checking the corresponding boxes at the bottom of the registration form.
  - Click on the "Sign Up" or "Register" button on the homepage to open a form.
  - Fill in the required information, such as your name, email address, and date of birth, in the provided fields.
  - To complete, verify your email address by clicking on the confirmation link sent to your inbox.
- A. c - d - b - a - e      B. c - d - b - e - a      C. a - c - d - b - e      D. a - c - b - d - e

**Question 22.**

- Finally, traditional media are more credible and reliable.
  - First, traditional media such as newspapers, television, and radio are still accessible to a wide audience, especially in areas with limited internet access.
  - Moreover, traditional media can generate high earnings from advertising, as opposed to digital platforms.
  - This is because the information there is often fact-checked, whereas digital platforms can be sources of fake news and bias.
  - Traditional mass media won't be replaced by modern ones for several reasons.
- A. e - b - c - a - d      B. e - b - a - d - c      C. e - b - c - d - a      D. b - c - a - d - e

**Question 23.**

- Natasha: Do you speak English?
  - Celine: 2 months.
  - Natasha: Excuse me, are you American?
  - Celine: A little, but not very well.
  - Natasha: How long have you been here?
  - Celine: No. I'm a French.
- A. c-a-b-f-d-e      B. d-f-e-a-c-b      C. c-f-a-d-e-b      D. f-e-d-c-a-b

- Question 24:**
- Doe Supply has been doing business in this area for 15 years, and we have grown with the neighborhood.
  - Let me introduce myself. My name is John Doe. I am the owner of Springfield Hardware, located just down the street.
  - I would like to introduce myself. I am John Doe, owner of Doe Construction.
  - Our real estate offices, Doe Real Estate, are located on the floor just above you.
  - I am the owner Doe's Used Cars, your business neighbor to the north.
- A. e-c-a-b-d      B. e-a-c-b-d      C. c-a-b-d-e      D. c-e-a-b-d

**Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.**

**JOIN OUR CREATIVE WRITING WORKSHOP!**

*Do you have a passion for (25) \_\_\_\_\_? Are you between 16 and 25 years old? Join our (26) \_\_\_\_\_.*

- (27) \_\_\_\_\_ experience required
- Exciting weekly sessions
- Opportunity to publish your work
- Meet and learn from (28) \_\_\_\_\_ authors. Register now (29) \_\_\_\_\_ information.
- Email: writershub@literature.com
- Phone: 555-0234
- Address: 22 Inspiration Drive, Noveltown.

*You'll get to find great literature, meet fellow scribblers and build a writing habit, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ your writing journey to the next level. Why wait? Enroll in our writing workshop today!*

- Question 25.** A. storyteller      B. telling story      C. storytelling      D. teller of a story
- Question 26.** A. Creative Writing Workshop      B. Writing Creative Workshop  
C. Workshop Creative Writing      D. Workshop Writing Creative
- Question 27.** A. Never      B. Not      C. Neither      D. No
- Question 28.** A. renownedly      B. renown      C. renowned      D. renouncing
- Question 29.** A. or more      B. no more      C. for more      D. with more

- Question 30.** A. that take                      B. that takes                      C. which takes                      D. which take

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.*

Social media marketing has increased due to the growing active user rates on social media sites. (31) \_\_\_\_\_, Facebook currently has 2.2 billion users, Twitter has 330 million active users and Instagram has 800 million users. One of the main uses is to (32) \_\_\_\_\_ with audiences to create awareness of the brand or service, with the main idea of creating a two-way communication system where the audience and/or customers can interact back, providing feedback as just one example. Social media can be used to advertise; placing an advert on Facebook’s Newsfeed, for example, can allow a vast number of people to see it or targeting (33) \_\_\_\_\_ audiences from their usage to encourage awareness of the product or brand. Users of social media are then able to like, share and comment on the advert, becoming message senders as they can keep passing the advert’s message on to their friends and onwards. Media marketing has to keep up with (34) \_\_\_\_\_ the different platforms. They also have to keep up with the ongoing trends that are set by big influencers and draw many people’s attention. The type of audience a business is going for will determine the social media site (35) \_\_\_\_\_ they use.

- Question 31.** A. However                      B. Moreover                      C. For example                      D. As a result  
**Question 32.** A. link                      B. interact                      C. expose                      D. contact  
**Question 33.** A. specific                      B. mass                      C. definite                      D. exact  
**Question 34.** A. each                      B. some                      C. every                      D. all  
**Question 35.** A. that                      B. where                      C. who                      D. when

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 34 to 40.*

The first six planets have been known to mankind for all off our recorded history. But the final three planets, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto, are not visible in the night sky without the help of telescope. Their discovery had to wait until the invention of telescopes. Uranus, the seventh planet, was the first to be discovered in 1781 by William Herschel. This proved to be an important **breakthrough**, because by studying unexpected changes in the planet’s orbit, scientists could infer that it was being affected by the gravity of another, unknown planet. That unknown planet proved to be Neptune. It was found in 1846 with the help of calculations based on the **abnormalities** in Uranus’ orbit, which told scientists where in the sky to look for Neptune. The discovery of these two planets proved to be relatively easy because both Uranus and Neptune are gas giants, huge planets. This made them relatively easy to find, even with the telescopes of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Finding the ninth planet, Pluto, proved to be a much harder task because it is not even as large as our moon, and it is over a thousand times more distant. Again, the first clues to the planet’s existence came from the orbits of other planets. After studying Neptune, it did not seem that it could explain all the changes in the orbit of Uranus. Scientists guessed there was another planet out there but they could not find it. **They** labeled the missing planet “Planet X”. The first serious attempt to find Planet X came in 1915, when astronomer Percival Lowell made it his first mission to find the planet. Lowell spent over a year studying the night sky. He discovered many other objects, including over 700 new stars. But he did not find the missing planet and died a disappointed man.

Success came in 1930, when Clyde Tombaugh used a new method to search for the planet. He took thousands of pictures of the night sky. Then he searched for any unknown objects that were moving against the background of the stars, which remain in the same place in the night sky. Using this method, he found a small point of light, which turned out to be Pluto.

- Question 36:** Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?  
A. William Herschel discovered Uranus.                      B. The discovery of Pluto.  
C. The discovery of the first six planets.                      D. The invention of the telescope.
- Question 37:** The word “**breakthrough**” in paragraph 1 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. task                      B. advance                      C. experiment                      D. accident
- Question 38:** The word “**abnormalities**” in paragraph 1 closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. typical characteristics                      B. unusual qualities  
C. important information                      D. known facts
- Question 39:** According to the passage, what can be inferred about telescopes?  
A. They are required to view most of the planets in the night sky.

- B. The telescopes of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were not very powerful.
- C. They are less useful than gravity in finding new planets.
- D. The first telescopes were invented by William Herschel.

**Question 40:** The word “**They**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. planets
- B. changes
- C. orbits
- D. scientists

**Question 41:** Why does the author discuss the Earth’s moon in paragraph 2?

- A. To give an example of an object that is easily visible.
- B. To better illustrate why Pluto was so hard to find.
- C. To suggest there are many similarities between the moon and Pluto.
- D. To better explain the orbit of Pluto.

**Question 42:** According to the passage, all of the following are true of Pluto EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It was discovered deliberately.
- B. It was discovered by tracking its motion.
- C. It was the last planet to be discovered.
- D. It was discovered accidentally.

**KEY**

1D	11D	21C	31C
2A	12C	22A	32B
3C	13B	23C	33A
4C	14D	24B	34D
5A	15A	25C	35A
6B	16B	26A	36B
7B	17B	27D	37B
8A	18A	28C	38B
9C	19D	29A	39B
10C	20A	30C	40D
			41B
			42D

## UNIT 8: WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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

**Question 1.** Without immediate action, many species could go \_\_\_\_\_ within our lifetime.

- A. illegal                      B. extinct                      C. marine                      D. rare

**Question 2.** They \_\_\_\_\_ the health and behaviour of the animals after their release.

- A. degrade                      B. recover                      C. survive                      D. monitor

**Question 3.** Overexploitation can be a big \_\_\_\_\_ to fish populations.

- A. enclosure                      B. deforestation                      C. cage                      D. threat

**Question 4.** Efforts are underway to help the endangered species \_\_\_\_\_ their population numbers.

- A. rescue                      B. recover                      C. poach                      D. degrade

**Question 5.** The sanctuary will \_\_\_\_\_ the rescued animals until they can be safely released back into the wild.

- A. hunt                      B. degrade                      C. house                      D. poach

**Question 6.** The \_\_\_\_\_ serves as a crucial spawning ground for many marine species.

- A. forest clearance                      B. sign language                      C. habitat loss                      D. coral reef

**Question 7.** When their natural habitats are \_\_\_\_\_ by developments, many species will be in danger.

- A. degraded                      B. released                      C. recovered                      D. conserved

**Question 8.** Many \_\_\_\_\_ species are threatened by habitat loss and poaching.

- A. nursery                      B. captivity                      C. wildlife                      D. enclosure

**Question 9.** Soil erosion can be derived from forest \_\_\_\_\_ and other human activities.

- A. mammal                      B. clearance                      C. spawning                      D. primate

**Question 10.** This rainforest is home to \_\_\_\_\_ animal species and exotic plants.

- A. marine                      B. extinct                      C. rare                      D. dangerous

**Question 11.** Animals bred in \_\_\_\_\_ may develop behavioural changes, which can be a hindrance when reintroduced to the wild.

- A. captivity                      B. primate                      C. rescue                      D. threat

**Question 12.** The presence of sounds from large ships and oil rigs can disrupt the reproduction patterns of many \_\_\_\_\_ animals.

- A. extinct                      B. marine                      C. captive                      D. obsolete

**Question 13.** Unless we stop \_\_\_\_\_ wild animals for their body parts, they will go extinct soon.

- A. rescuing                      B. releasing                      C. degrading                      D. poaching

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

**Question 14.** The **illegal** wildlife trade is one of the main reasons for the decline in primate populations here.

- A. allowable                      B. valid                      C. unlawful                      D. extinct

**Question 15.** Wildlife **conservation** is important for the ecological balance of the planet.

- A. destruction                      B. enclosure                      C. deforestation                      D. protection

## II. READING:

**Read the following news items and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.**

Nike, one of the world's largest sportswear companies, has announced that it will no longer use kangaroo leather in the production of its shoes starting in 2023. This decision is a significant step towards wildlife protection, particularly in Australia, where millions of kangaroos are killed every year.

The use of kangaroo skin in athletic shoes has always caused a lot of anger among environmental groups due to the cruel practices involved in the commercial killing of kangaroos. Many have called for a ban on the use of kangaroo leather in products, and Nike's announcement is a step towards that goal.

Nike will instead produce a new version of its popular football boots made from a new synthetic material that provides better performance. The company's decision to replace kangaroo leather with a synthetic material is also in line with the growing trend among luxury brands to ban **it** in their products. Other major brands such as Puma, Versace, and Prada have already taken similar steps.

While Nike's decision has been widely applauded, there are concerns about the impact on the commercial kangaroo industry in Australia. Its **supporters** believe that banning the use of kangaroo leather in products would have negative economic impacts on the industry, despite the environmental benefits. The commercial killing of kangaroos is legal in Australia and kangaroo products are also considered by some to be a sustainable option, as their carbon footprint is believed to be a lot lower than that of cattle and sheep.

Nike's decision to stop using kangaroo leather in its products is a positive step towards wildlife protection. However, it is also important to consider its impact on the commercial kangaroo industry and the need for sustainable and humane management of kangaroo populations.

**Question 1.** The word **supporters** in paragraph 4 is *opposite in meaning* to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. advocates                      B. onlookers                      C. opponents                      D. environmentalists

**Question 2.** According to the passage, Nike's decision brings all of the following benefits, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. increase in kangaroo population                      B. protecting the environment  
C. public approval                      D. keeping up with trends

**Question 3.** The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the company's decision                      B. kangaroo leather  
C. a synthetic material                      D. the growing trend

**Question 4.** Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. If kangaroo meat is not consumed, its population will increase continuously.  
B. The use of synthetic materials for sports shoe products creates greater profits.  
C. The commercial killing of kangaroos has been illegal worldwide since 2023.  
D. Stopping using kangaroo leather as a material is beneficial to wildlife protection.

**Question 5.** Which best serves as the title of the passage?

- A. Stop experimentation on animals                      B. Move towards artificial materials  
C. No more kangaroo skins!                      D. Live in harmony with other species

*Read the following notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.*

**NOTICE: Missing Monkey from Zoo**

Central Zoo would like to inform residents:

- A monkey (6) \_\_\_\_\_ its enclosure at 4 pm on March 13<sup>th</sup> and was last seen heading towards Ocean Street.
- Be cautious if you see the animal; it is dangerous but (7) \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you capture it, call 1938223 immediately, and do not (8) \_\_\_\_\_ it until our rescue staff arrive.

Your help in safely returning the monkey is greatly appreciated.

**Question 6.**      A. escaped                      B. poached                      C. reported                      D. discharged

**Question 7.**      A. accessible                      B. extinct                      C. vulnerable                      D. threatened

**Question 8.**      A. conserve                      B. release                      C. hunt                      D. monitor

*Read the following advertisement/ school message and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answersheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.*

**Join Our Wildlife Conservation Team!**

Make a difference in nature's future! Join us to protect wildlife habitats and species

(9)

- Conduct field surveys to monitor animal populations
- Assist (10) \_\_\_\_\_ habitat restoration and maintenance
- Educate communities about conservation practices

Be part of (11) \_\_\_\_\_ solution! Sign up now to volunteer and help preserve our precious ecosystems. Together, we can make a meaningful impact!

**Question 9.**      A. diversify                      B. diversity                      C. diverse                      D. diversely

**Question 10.**      A. on                      B. of                      C. to                      D. in

**Question 11.**      A. the                      B. an                      C. Ø (no article)                      D. a

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph for the following questions.**

**Question 12.**

- a. This process supports food production for various animals and humans.
- b. For example, bees pollinate plants, which helps in the reproduction of many crops.
- c. However, some argue that human intervention can replace natural roles.
- d. The role of a species in an ecosystem is crucial for maintaining balance.
- e. Nevertheless, each species contributes uniquely to its environment, ensuring diversity and resilience.
- f. Furthermore, predators like wolves keep prey populations in check, preventing overgrazing.
- g. Thus, protecting every species is essential for a healthy ecosystem.

**A.** d – a – c – f – g – b – e

**B.** c – a – g – f – e – f – b

**C.** d – b – a – f – c – e – g

**D.** f – d – a – b – g – c – e



## UNIT 9 : CAREER PATHS

### I. VOCABULARY :

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

**Question 1.** James quit his current job to \_\_\_\_\_ a career in acting.

- A. adapt                      B. automate                      C. pursue                      D. gain

**Question 2.** My best friend changes jobs frequently because she doesn't know which career suits her.

- A. position                      B. tutor                      C. specialty                      D. path

**Question 3.** His \_\_\_\_\_ is marketing. He's practised in the art of marketing.

- A. specialty                      B. position                      C. demand                      D. childminder

**Question 4.** Effective communication and \_\_\_\_\_ skills are desirable qualities for each employee.

- A. obsolete                      B. interpersonal                      C. passionate                      D. automated

**Question 5.** It's hard to understand the \_\_\_\_\_ of people who change jobs frequently.

- A. entrepreneur                      B. role                      C. tutor                      D. mentality

**Question 6.** To learn more about career opportunities, it's advisable to join this conference to \_\_\_\_\_ with professionals in the industry.

- A. automate                      B. adapt                      C. network                      D. narrow

**Question 7.** I will quit this job just because I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ his bossy manner any longer.

- A. put up with                      B. look forward to                      C. live up to                      D. go in for

**Question 8.** I don't \_\_\_\_\_ my co-workers because I am quite a shy and introverted person.

- A. get through to                      B. cut down on                      C. keep up with                      D. get on with

**Question 9.** Developing \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for both personal and professional development.

- A. career path                      B. school-leaver                      C. curriculum vitae                      D. critical thinking

**Question 10.** His parents wanted him to become an architect, but he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ their expectations.

- A. cut down on                      B. get through to                      C. put up with                      D. live up to

**Question 11.** After the phone interview, we have \_\_\_\_\_ down list to only three candidates.

- A. narrowed                      B. automated                      C. contributed                      D. instructed

**Question 12.** The article provides fascinating insights into the best jobs that will be \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

- A. passion                      B. demand                      C. tutor                      D. specialty

**Question 13.** Lucy has decided to pursue a career in teaching because she is \_\_\_\_\_ about working with children.

- A. obsolete                      B. passionate                      C. interpersonal                      D. automated

**Question 14.** High school students should be equipped with some \_\_\_\_\_ such as communication and teamwork skills.

- A. passion                      B. position                      C. soft skills                      D. work experience

**Question 15.** As a sales clerk, Laura has to \_\_\_\_\_ difficult customers on a daily basis.

- A. carry out                      B. deal with                      C. figure out                      D. fill out

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

**Question 16.** It is important to take into account all the benefits and drawbacks of having this job.

- A. let go                      B. take it easy                      C. ignore                      D. consider

**Question 17.** If there are teachers you really love or look up to, you can ask them for some advice

- A. dislike                      B. remember                      C. adapt                      D. respect

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

**Question 15.** She found the field of environmental science fascinating and decided to pursue it.

- A. interesting                      B. passionate                      C. boring                      D. stressful

**Question 16.** Internships are a great way to gain practical experience in your chosen field.

- A. get                      B. lose                      C. acquire                      D. add

### II. SPEAKING :

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the

*sentences to make a meaningful paragraph for the following question.*

**Question 1.**

- a. Tour guides possess excellent communication skills, enabling them to engage diverse audiences effectively.
- b. They lead groups through tours, explaining details and answering questions along the way.
- c. Overall, being a tour guide requires passion for sharing information, enthusiasm for learning, and the ability to create memorable experiences for visitors.
- d. A tour guide introduces visitors to interesting places, offering insight and knowledge about historical sites, landmarks, and local culture.
- e. They also need a deep understanding of the destinations they cover and the ability to adapt to different situations.
- f. Additionally, they ensure the safety and enjoyment of tour participants.

A. a – b – f – d – e – c

B. d – b – f – a – e – c

C. d – a – e – f – b – c

D. a – f – b – d – c – e

**Question 2.**

- a. After graduation, I've decided to pursue a career in teaching.
- b. Additionally, I'm eager to make a positive impact on young minds and contribute to shaping the future.
- c. Best regards.
- d. Dear Henry, I hope this letter finds you well.
- e. Connecting with students and sharing knowledge is something I find deeply fulfilling.
- f. I'm excited about this new journey and can't wait to embark on it.
- g. Teaching has always been my passion, and I believe it's the perfect path for me.

A. d – e – b – a – f – g – c

B. d – a – b – e – g – f – c

C. d – a – g – e – b – f – c

D. d – a – b – g – e – f – c

**Question 3.**

- a. Next, reach out to local schools, community centres, and online platforms to advertise your tutoring services.
- b. If you're considering becoming a home tutor, here are some steps you can take.
- c. With determination and effort, you'll find rewarding opportunities as a home tutor. Best regards.
- d. Stay proactive by attending relevant workshops and training sessions to enhance your skills.
- e. Firstly, identify your areas of expertise and create a detailed résumé highlighting your qualifications.
- f. Lastly, be patient and persistent in your job search.
- g. Dear Michael, I hope this letter finds you well.
- h. Additionally, network with friends, family, and neighbours to spread the word.

A. g – e – a – h – d – f – b – c

B. g – b – e – d – a – h – f – c

C. g – b – e – a – h – f – d – c

D. g – b – e – a – h – d – f – c

**III. READING :**

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 16 to 20.*

As we look for jobs we love, we find many choices. Some are old-fashioned, like teaching or engineering, (1)\_\_\_\_\_, like managing social media or helping the environment. By thinking about what we enjoy, what we're good at, and what we want to do, we can pick the right job for us. This helps us feel more sure about our decisions and (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

For example, starting a business lets us be creative, and teaching (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Doing community work helps us tackle important problems and make a positive impact. (4)\_\_\_\_\_, we can pick from lots of different jobs more easily. The jobs we choose shape our careers and (5)\_\_\_\_\_ as we move forward.

**Question 1.**

A. as others are new

B. while others are new

C. because others are new

D. however others are new

**Question 2.**

A. finds jobs that match our interests.

B. find jobs that matches our interests.

C. finds jobs that matches our interests.

D. find jobs that match our interests.

**Question 3.**

- A. allows us to help kids learn and grow      B. allow us help kids learn and grow  
 C. allows us help kids learn and grow      D. allow us to help kids learn and grow

**Question 4.**

- A. Having used their strengths and interests      B. If they use their strengths and interests  
 C. When we use our strengths and interests      D. That we use our strengths and interests

**Question 5.**

- A. to make us happy and successful      B. make us happy and successful  
 C. make us happily and successfully      D. to make us happily and successfully

*Read the following advertisements and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 9.*

**Join our team as a Teaching Assistant!**

- Are you passionate (1) \_\_\_\_\_ teaching children?
- Are you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ excellent communicator?
- Are you interested in organising engaging activities?

If you're (3) \_\_\_\_\_ about shaping young minds and fostering a positive learning environment, we want to hear from you! Apply now to be part of our dynamic educational community.

- Question 1.** A. of Question      B. on      C. within      D. about  
**Question 2.** A. an      B. the      C. a      D. Ø (no article)  
**Question 3.** A. enthusiast      B. enthusiasm      C. enthusiastic      D. enthusiastically

**We're seeking a Sales Director!**

Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Business Administration or related field
- Proven track record of successful sales leadership
- Dynamic and outgoing (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with exceptional communication skills

If you (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ready to lead our sales team to new heights and drive revenue growth, apply now! Join us in shaping the future of our organisation.

- Question 4.** A. on      B. in      C. to      D. with  
**Question 5.** A. passion      B. personality      C. specialty      D. experience  
**Question 6.** A. were      B. will be      C. had been      D. are

**TEACHING ASSISTANTS NEEDED**

- Do you have a passion for teaching (7) \_\_\_\_\_ children?
- Are you a good (8) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Are you interested in organising learning activities?

We need 10 volunteer teaching assistants to help at a summer camp for primary school students. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ this interests you, please send your CV to [summercamp@webmail.com](mailto:summercamp@webmail.com).

- Question 7.** A. the      B. an      C. Ø (no article)      D. a  
**Question 8.** A. communicate      B. communicator      C. communicative      D. communicatively  
**Question 9.** A. Should      B. Were      C. Had      D. If

## UNIT 10: LIFELONG LEARNING

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

**Question 1.** Having joined the speaking club for one month really \_\_\_\_\_ his confidence.

- A. requires                      B. acquires                      C. boosts                      D. wonders

**Question 2.** I'd better \_\_\_\_\_ my Chinese before going on a business trip to Shanghai.

- A. take up                      B. make up                      C. go up                      D. brush up

**Question 3.** For people who have a tight schedule, \_\_\_\_\_ courses are readily available.

- A. martial arts                      B. distance learning                      C. well-rounded                      D. hardship

**Question 4.** I'd prefer to study in the library rather than study at home because there are fewer.

- A. communities                      B. distractions                      C. hardships                      D. resources

**Question 5.** Having a \_\_\_\_\_ enables individuals to remain persistent in the face of adversity.

- A. distance learning                      B. night school                      C. growth mindset                      D. learning community

**Question 6.** General knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_ from all sorts of sources as we go along.

- A. acquired                      B. wondered                      C. imprisoned                      D. analysed

**Question 7.** A lack of \_\_\_\_\_ proves an obstacle to achieving long-term goals.

- A. resources                      B. promotion                      C. pace                      D. self-discipline

**Question 8.** Students who are encouraged to study at their own \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to excel.

- A. analysis                      B. pace                      C. distraction                      D. governess

**Question 9.** My teacher advised me \_\_\_\_\_ out more about the college I wanted to apply to.

- A. finding                      B. to find                      C. find                      D. found

**Question 10.** My friend \_\_\_\_\_ me to send him some information about the course I was taking.

- A. told                      B. agreed                      C. offered                      D. threatened

Read the following advertisements and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 16.

### Join our Night Classes for Adults!

- Expand your horizons with our (11) \_\_\_\_\_ course offerings.
- Convenient schedules (12) \_\_\_\_\_ for working professionals.
- Expert instructors dedicated (13) \_\_\_\_\_ your success.

Unlock new opportunities and pursue your passions after hours. Enroll now!

- Question 11.** A. Diversely                      B. Diversity                      C. diverse                      D. diversify  
**Question 12.** A. acquired                      B. tailored                      C. broadened                      D. satisfied  
**Question 13.** A. for                      B. at                      C. of                      D. to

### Discover Our English Learning Community!

- Engage with fellow learners in (14) \_\_\_\_\_ supportive environment.
- Access resources designed by language experts.
- Individual progress (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

Transform your language skills while being supported every step of the way. Join our vibrant community (16) \_\_\_\_\_ English learning becomes a rewarding journey for all.

- Question 14.** A. an                      B. Ø (no article)                      C. the                      D. a  
**Question 15.** A. tracks                      B. is tracked                      C. are tracked                      D. has tracked  
**Question 16.** A. which                      B. whose                      C. whom                      D. where

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph for the following question.

**Question 17.**

- a. Also, he was very determined and kept going, even when things were difficult.
- b. Ho Chi Minh's story shows how learning never stops and can make a big difference.
- c. Ho Chi Minh, known for leading Vietnam's fight for independence, showed how important it is to keep learning throughout life.
- d. Lastly, he kept learning all his life, which helped him change his plans when needed and inspire others.
- e. First, even though he didn't have much formal schooling, he studied hard on his own to learn about many different things.
- f. He was smart and learned from many different places, which helped him lead well.

**A.** b – c – e – a – f – d

**B.** c – e – f – a – b – d

**C.** c – e – a – f – d – b

**D.** c – e – a – d – f – b

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.**

Lifelong learning offers numerous benefits to individuals of all ages. Firstly, it allows individuals to acquire new skills and knowledge, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ can enhance their personal and professional lives. (19)

\_\_\_\_\_, it fosters intellectual stimulation and cognitive health, helping individuals stay sharp and engaged.

Lifelong learning also enables individuals to adapt to the ever-changing demands of the modern world, allowing them to keep (20) \_\_\_\_\_ with technological advancements and societal changes. Additionally, it promotes social interaction and connection with (21) \_\_\_\_\_ who share similar interests, creating a sense of community and belonging. Furthermore, lifelong learning encourages personal growth and self-improvement, empowering individuals to (22) \_\_\_\_\_ their passions and explore new horizons throughout their lives.

**Question 18.**

**A.** that

**B.** who

**C.** where

**D.** which

**Question 19.**

**A.** However

**B.** Because

**C.** Moreover

**D.** Though

**Question 20.**

**A.** cost

**B.** pace

**C.** charge

**D.** state

**Question 21.**

**A.** much

**B.** a little

**C.** others

**D.** other

**Question 22.**

**A.** acquire

**B.** broaden

**C.** imprison

**D.** pursue