

PART 1: vocabulary and GRAMMAR REVIEW

A. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
adore	(v)	/ə'dɔː/	yêu thích, mê thích
addicted	(adj)	/ə'dɪktɪd/	nghiện (thích) cái gì
beach game	(n)	/bi:tʃ geɪm /	trò thể thao trên bãi biển
bracelet	(n)	/'breɪslət/	vòng đeo tay
communicate	(v)	/kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/	giao tiếp
community centre	(n)	/kə'mjuːnəti 'sentə/	trung tâm văn hoá cộng đồng
craft	(n)	/krɑːft/	đồ thủ công
craft kit	(n)	/krɑːft kɪt/	bộ dụng cụ làm thủ công
cultural event	(n)	/'kʌltʃərəl ɪ'vent/	sự kiện văn hoá
detest	(v)	/dɪ'test/	ghét
DIY	(n)	/diː aɪ 'waɪ/	đồ tự làm, tự sửa
don't mind	(v)	/dəʊnt maɪnd/	không ngại, không ghét lắm
hang out	(v)	/hæŋ aʊt/	đi chơi với bạn bè
be hooked on sth	(phr)	/bi hʊkt ɒn/	đam mê/nghiện cái gì
It's right up my street!	(idiom)	/ɪts raɪt ʌp maɪ stri:t/	Đúng vị của tớ!
join	(v)	/dʒɔɪn/	tham gia
leisure	(n)	/'leɪzə(r)/	sự thư giãn nghỉ ngơi
leisure activity	(n)	/'leɪzə æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động lúc rảnh rỗi

B. GRAMMAR REVIEW

GERUNDS: Danh động từ

I. FORMATION (Cách thành lập)

Danh động từ (**gerund**) được thành lập bằng cách thêm **ING** sau động từ thường.

Ex: *to go - going; to think - thinking; to read - reading; to swim - swimming, etc...*

II. USES (cách dùng)

1. Subject (Danh động từ làm chủ ngữ)

Ex: Going to the cinema is fun.

Reading books is my hobby.

2. Stand after a preposition (Đứng sau giới từ)

Ex: I am thinking about going camping in the mountain.

She is afraid of going there.

Một số động từ và tính từ có giới từ theo sau bởi danh động từ.

To look forward to (trông mong); surprised at (ngạc nhiên); busy (bận rộn); to insist on (khăng khăng, nài nỉ); to be interested in (thích thú).

3. Object (Danh động từ làm tân ngữ sau một số động từ)

Ex: He likes swimming.

I have finished doing my homework.

Một số động từ được theo sau bởi danh động từ:

to finish, to prevent (ngăn cản), to avoid (tránh), to delay (hoãn lại), to enjoy (thích), to deny (chối bỏ), to dislike, to consider (cân nhắc), to imagine (tưởng tượng), to risk (liều lĩnh), to support (ủng hộ), to suggest (đề nghị), to quit (từ bỏ)...

- Chúng ta cũng có thể đặt “not” trước “gerund” để chỉ nghĩa phủ định.
- Một số động từ dùng với cả “to infinitive” và “gerund” (ing -form). Nghĩa của chúng sẽ khác nhau.

Verbs	Examples
remember forget regret	- I don't remember posting the letter. (Tôi không nhớ là đã gửi thư rồi.) - I must remember to post the letter. (Tôi phải nhớ gửi lá thư.) (<=> chưa gửi.)
like hate prefer	- I don't like getting up so early. (Tôi không thích dậy sớm.) - I don't like to wake him up so early. (Tôi không muốn đánh thức anh ấy dậy sớm.)
stop	- She stopped singing. (Cô ấy ngừng hát.) She stopped to sing. (Cô ấy ngừng lại để hát.)

PART 2: EXERCISE**A. PHONETICS****I. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.**

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. laugh <u>e</u> | B. wash <u>e</u> | C. danc <u>e</u> | D. play <u>e</u> |
| 2. A. bed <u>s</u> | B. dog <u>s</u> | C. port <u>e</u> r <u>s</u> | D. book <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. pictur <u>e</u> s | B. watch <u>e</u> s | C. bus <u>e</u> s | D. brush <u>e</u> s |
| 4. A. hom <u>e</u> work | B. mot <u>h</u> er | C. op <u>e</u> n | D. judo |
| 5. A. le <u>i</u> sure | B. e <u>i</u> ght | C. ce <u>e</u> lebrate | D. pen <u>a</u> lty |
| 6. A. f <u>u</u> n | B. s <u>u</u> n | C. s <u>u</u> rf | D. c <u>u</u> t |
| 7. A. br <u>a</u> celet | B. c <u>a</u> ke | C. m <u>a</u> ke | D. h <u>a</u> t |
| 8. A. alth <u>o</u> ugh | B. laugh | C. par <u>a</u> graph | D. en <u>o</u> ugh |
| 9. A. com <u>e</u> dy | B. lett <u>e</u> r | C. princ <u>e</u> ss | D. cin <u>e</u> ma |
| 10. A. h <u>i</u> gh | B. s <u>i</u> ght | C. th <u>i</u> s | D. f <u>i</u> nd |

II. Choose the words that have the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. satisfied | B. socialize | C. volunteer | D. exercise |
| 2. A. information | B. technology | C. community | D. activity |
| 3. A. library | B. museum | C. melody | D. favourite |
| 4. A. protection | B. addicted | C. computer | D. goldfish |
| 5. A. skateboard | B. sticker | C. adore | D. leisure |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**I. Choose the best answer.**

1. My dad doesn't mind _____ my mom from work every day.

- A. pick up B. picked up C. picking up D. picks up
2. Using computers too much may have harmful effects _____ your minds and bodies.
A. on B. to C. with D. onto
3. I love the people in my village. They are so _____ and hospitable.
A. friendly B. vast C. slow D. inconvenient
4. Among the _____, the Tay people have the largest population.
A. groups B. majorities C. ethnic minorities D. ethnic cultures.
5. People in the countryside live _____ than those in the city.
A. happy B. more happily C. happily D. less happy
6. Viet Nam is _____ multicultural country with 54 ethnic groups.
A. a B. an C. the D. A and C

II. Give the correct form of the following verbs.

1. Mai enjoy _____ crafts, especially bracelets. (**make**)
2. _____ you ever _____ a buffalo? (**ride**)
3. The children used to _____ a long way to school. (**go**)
4. They hate _____ their son texting his friends all day. (**see**)
5. Do you fancy _____ in the park this Sunday? (**skateboard**)

III. Complete the sentences with the verb + -ing.

<i>do</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>ski</i>	<i>swim</i>	<i>watch</i>
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1. Susan hates _____ boxing but she loves football.
2. I don't like _____ in the pool at the sports centre.
3. Does she like _____ shopping in the supermarket?
4. Peter loves _____ judo.
5. They enjoy _____ the Olympics on TV.
6. My brother and I really like _____ in the Alps in February.

C. READING

I. Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements that follow are True (T) or False (F).

In my opinion, using the computer as your hobby can be harmful to both your health and your social life. Firstly, sitting all day in front of the computer can cause health problems such as eye-tiredness and obesity. Secondly you may get irritated easily. Besides, if you use the computer too much, you will not have time for your family and friends. In short, computers should only be used for a limited time.

1. Using the computer too much can make your eyes tired. 1. _____
2. Using the computer too much is not good for you. 2. _____
3. We still can spend a lot of time with our family and friends. 3. _____
4. According to the writer, we can use the computer for a long time. 4. _____
5. Computers should only be used for a limited time. 5. _____

II. Read the passage carefully.

MY VILLAGE

I live in a village by Mekong River. Every day, like most of my friends, I walk to school. It is three kilometers away. After class, I often help my mother to collect water from the river and feed the chickens. At the weekend, the villagers often gather at the community hall where there is a TV. The adults watch TV, but more often they talk about their farm work and exchange news. The children run around playing games and shouting merrily. Laughter is heard everywhere.

My father sometimes takes me to the market town nearby where he sells our home products like vegetables, fruits, eggs... He then buys me an ice cream and lets me take a ride on the electric train in the town square. I love those trips.

On starry nights, we children lie on the grass, looking at the sky and daring each other to find the Milky Way. We dream of faraway places.

Answer the following questions.

1. Does the boy like riding on the electric train in the town square?

-
2. What do the children do on starry nights?
.....
 3. Do you like to live in the countryside or in the city? Why?
.....

III. Supply suitable words to complete the following passage.

Our classes take place for three hours every morning _____(1) Monday to Friday. The maximum class size _____(2) twenty and the average is ten. We use modern methods of _____(3) and learning, and the school has a language laboratory, a video camera and recorder. You will only be successful _____(4) improving your English, however, if you work hard and _____(5) speaking English as much as you can. You will take a short _____(6) in English as soon as you arrive. In this way, we can put you in a _____(7) at the most suitable level.

There are two classes _____(8) the elementary level; one is for complete beginners and the _____(9) is for students who know a _____(10) English. In both classes, you will practise simple conversations.

D. WRITING

I. Use the words and phrases to write a passage.

1. In/ 1970s, skateboarding suddenly/ become very popular.
2. At first, skateboarders/ move slowly/ flat, smooth areas.
3. Then they/ begin/ ride quickly. This/ be called “freestyle” skateboarding.
4. Soon they/ be skateboarding skillfully up ramps/ doing tricks in the air.
5. This/ be called “ramp” skateboarding. Then they/ start skateboarding/ doing tricks/ the street.
6. This/ be “street-style” skateboarding - a combination of freestyle/ ramp.
7. For this, the skateboarders/ need protective clothing/ as knee and elbow pads/ helmets. This/ allow them/ skateboard safely.
8. Today skateboarding is still/ very popular sport, and there/ are lots of competitions.

II. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one

1. My house is smaller than your house.
→ Your house
2. I love listening to music.
→ I like
3. The black dress is more expensive than the white one.
→ The white dress
4. No one in my group is more intelligent than Mary.
→ Mary

III. Rearrange the sentences to make a suitable by writing the correct number (1-10) in each blank.

- _____A. One study stated that “sending text messages and using Facebook while doing homework were bad for overall GPA”.
- _____B. According to Facebook, in 2012, there are over 618 million active users per day, and over a billion active users per month.
- _____C. But does too much time on social networking sites harm students’ schoolwork?
- _____D. One small girl said that checking text messages and Facebook on her smartphone was the biggest obstacle to her homework.
- _____E. Several studies have showed opposite results.

_____F. Some students are turning on software such as “Block Facebook” to block certain websites on their computers, and allow them to have only certain amounts of time on Facebook so that they can focus on homework.

_____G. In this study, there was no relation between an excess of social media and a below average grades.

_____H. One 2010 study showed that only 37% of “heavy” media users had grades lower than the average, while 35% of “light” social users had lower in average grades.

_____I. Other studies have found a negative relationship between social medial usage and overall Grade Point Average (GPA).

_____J. Social networking can help connect people with friends, give people the chance to share pictures online, and help people communicate easily.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: “in, at, on, after, under, between, beside, out of, above, beneath”.

1. There is a bus station the end of this road.
2. Keep those medicines the children’s reach.
3. I lost my keys somewhere the car and the house.
4. Come and sit your sister.
5. D comes C in the alphabet.
6. The boat sank the waves.
7. Don’t shelter the trees when it’s raining.
8. Please put these books the bookshelf the desk.

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>stopped</u> | B. <u>agreed</u> | C. <u>listened</u> | D. <u>cleaned</u> |
| 2. A. <u>meat</u> | B. <u>seat</u> | C. <u>great</u> | D. <u>mean</u> |
| 3. A. <u>call</u> | B. <u>land</u> | C. <u>fall</u> | D. <u>ball</u> |
| 4. A. <u>rather</u> | B. <u>them</u> | C. <u>neither</u> | D. <u>think</u> |

II. Match a word in column A with its antonym in column B.

A	B	Answer
1. slim	a. shy	1. _____
2. careful	b. boring	2. _____
3. quiet	c. short	3. _____
4. interesting	d. hard-working	4. _____
5. generous	e. careless	5. _____
6. curly	f. fat	6. _____
7. beautiful	g. noisy	7. _____
8. lazy	h. selfish	8. _____
9. tall	i. straight	9. _____
10. confident	j. ugly	10. _____

III. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. People in my country are very warm and _____. (FRIEND)
2. An _____ is a child whose parents are dead. (ORPHANAGE)
3. L.A Hill is a _____ writer. (HUMOR)
4. I’m _____ sorry for the delay. (EXTREME)
5. She looks more _____ than her sister. (BEAUTY)