

MAI ANH NGỌC (Chủ biên)

NGUYỄN THỊ Y ANH – NGUYỄN MẠNH CƯỜNG – NGUYỄN THỌ CỬU – ĐINH THỊ CẨM LẠI – PHAN THỊ NGỌC LINH
DƯƠNG THỊ LỖI – NGUYỄN VĂN MINH – LÊ THỊ KIỀU OANH – HOÀNG XUÂN QUỶ – NGUYỄN XUÂN TRƯỜNG

HƯỚNG DẪN
ÔN THI VÀO

10

MÔN

TIẾNG ANH

(Theo Chương trình Giáo dục phổ thông 2018)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các em học sinh và quý vị phụ huynh thân mến,

Kì thi vào lớp 10 là một trong những cột mốc quan trọng, đánh dấu bước ngoặt trong hành trình học tập của mỗi học sinh. Nhằm hỗ trợ các em ôn luyện môn Tiếng Anh một cách hiệu quả, nhóm biên soạn đã ra mắt cuốn sách **Hướng dẫn ôn thi vào 10 môn Tiếng Anh**. Sách được biên soạn gồm:

- 16 Chuyên đề được chọn lọc kỹ lưỡng, sát với Chương trình tiếng Anh THCS hiện hành, đặc biệt là lớp 9 cùng với các bài tập vận dụng để hiểu, để nhớ.
- 16 Đề luyện tập được các giáo viên có nhiều kinh nghiệm trong công tác làm đề tuyển sinh biên soạn, biên tập.

Cuốn sách không chỉ giúp các em củng cố từng điểm kiến thức, kỹ năng mà còn rèn luyện tư duy làm bài qua các đề thi minh họa, từ tự luận đến trắc nghiệm. Nhờ đó, các em sẽ làm quen với cấu trúc đề thi, nâng cao kỹ năng tự học, nắm vững phương pháp, tự tin giải quyết tốt từng dạng câu hỏi của các đề thi.

Hơn cả một tài liệu ôn tập, cuốn sách này như một người bạn, người thầy đồng hành, giúp các em tự tin chuẩn bị và vững vàng hơn trước các kì thi sắp đến. Đồng thời, đây cũng là cơ hội để các em tự đánh giá năng lực bản thân, nhận diện điểm mạnh, điểm hạn chế và có kế hoạch cải thiện phù hợp. Mong rằng, bên cạnh việc ôn tập thi, kiểm tra hiệu quả, cuốn sách còn giúp các em thêm yêu thích môn Tiếng Anh, giúp bản thân có nền tảng ngoại ngữ tốt hơn, làm hành trang vào cuộc sống sau này của các em.

Hãy xem mỗi bài học, mỗi bài tập không chỉ là thử thách, mà còn là cơ hội để các em trưởng thành và tiến gần hơn mục tiêu của mình.

Để giúp các em kiểm tra bài làm của mình trong quá trình ôn tập, phần Gợi ý – Đáp án của sách được đăng tải lên website: <http://iseebooks.vn>.

Chúc các em ôn tập hiệu quả và đạt kết quả thật tốt trong kì thi tuyển sinh lớp 10 sắp tới!

Mặc dù đã có nhiều nỗ lực trong công tác biên soạn, song cuốn sách này sẽ không thể tránh khỏi những thiếu sót. Chúng tôi rất mong muốn nhận được những lời góp ý chân thành của quý độc giả để cuốn sách ngày một hoàn thiện hơn.

Trân trọng!

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CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1:

NGŨ ÂM: NGUYÊN ÂM / PHỤ ÂM / TRỌNG ÂM (PHONETICS: VOWELS / CONSONANTS / STRESS)

LÝ THUYẾT

I. NGŨ ÂM (Phonetics)

1. Quy tắc phát âm tiếng Anh theo chuẩn IPA:

- IPA là từ viết tắt của International Phonetic Alphabet – Bảng kí hiệu ngữ âm quốc tế.
- IPA gồm 44 âm:
 - 20 nguyên âm (vowels):
 - 12 nguyên âm đơn (monophthongs): /ɪ/, /i:/, /æ/, /e/, /ɒ/, /ɔ:/, /ə/, /ʌ/, /ɜ:/, /ɑ:/, /ʊ/, /u:/
 - 8 nguyên âm đôi (diphthongs): /ɪə/, /ʊə/, /eə/, /eɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /aɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/
 - 24 phụ âm (consonants):
 - 9 phụ âm vô thanh: /p/, /k/, /f/, /t/, /s/, /θ/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /h/
 - 15 phụ âm hữu thanh: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /w/, /j/, /b/, /g/, /v/, /d/, /z/, /ð/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/

Bảng kí hiệu ngữ âm quốc tế - International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

| NGUYÊN ÂM (VOWELS) | NGUYÊN ÂM ĐƠN (MONOPHTHONGS) | | | | NGUYÊN ÂM ĐÔI (DIPHTHONGS) | | | International Phonetic Alphabet IPA |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| | i: s <u>ea</u> t | ɪ s <u>i</u> t | ʊ f <u>oo</u> t | u: f <u>oo</u> d | ɪə h <u>ear</u> | eɪ f <u>ace</u> | | |
| | e m <u>e</u> n | ə a <u>bo</u> ut | ɜ: b <u>ir</u> d | ɔ: d <u>oo</u> r | ʊə s <u>ur</u> e | ɔɪ n <u>oi</u> se | əʊ k <u>no</u> w | |
| | æ m <u>a</u> n | ʌ l <u>o</u> ve | ɑ: st <u>a</u> rt | ɒ h <u>o</u> t | eə sh <u>a</u> re | aɪ l <u>i</u> fe | aʊ h <u>ow</u> | |
| PHỤ ÂM (CONSONANTS) | p p <u>e</u> n | b b <u>a</u> n | t t <u>e</u> a | d d <u>a</u> y | tʃ ch <u>a</u> nge | dʒ j <u>e</u> an | k c <u>o</u> at | g g <u>o</u> at |
| | f f <u>a</u> n | v v <u>a</u> n | θ th <u>a</u> nk | ð th <u>i</u> s | s s <u>e</u> a | z z <u>oo</u> m | ʃ sh <u>o</u> e | ʒ v <u>i</u> sion |
| | m m <u>e</u> at | n n <u>e</u> at | ŋ th <u>i</u> nk | h h <u>o</u> use | l l <u>a</u> nd | r r <u>o</u> se | w w <u>e</u> t | j y <u>e</u> s |

2. Quy tắc phát âm -(e)s tận cùng:

-(e)s được phát âm là /s/ sau các phụ âm vô thanh: /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/ và /θ/

Ví dụ:

| /f/ | /k/ | /p/ | /t/ | /θ/ |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| laugh <u>s</u> | work <u>s</u> | stamp <u>s</u> | want <u>s</u> | month <u>s</u> |
| stuff <u>s</u> | book <u>s</u> | hop <u>s</u> | art <u>s</u> | math <u>s</u> |

-es được phát âm là /ɪz/ sau các phụ âm hữu thanh: /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/ và /dʒ/

Ví dụ:

| /s/ | /z/ | /ʃ/ | /tʃ/ | /ʒ/ | /dʒ/ |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| kiss <u>es</u> | los <u>es</u> | wash <u>es</u> | watch <u>es</u> | garag <u>es</u> | bridg <u>es</u> |
| mix <u>es</u> | realiz <u>es</u> | dish <u>es</u> | churc <u>hes</u> | mirag <u>es</u> | chang <u>es</u> |

-(e)s được phát âm là /z/ sau các âm còn lại

Ví dụ:

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| play <u>s</u> | car <u>s</u> | run <u>s</u> | dog <u>s</u> | show <u>s</u> | bring <u>s</u> |
| wiv <u>es</u> | end <u>s</u> | cloth <u>es</u> | tree <u>s</u> | stud <u>ies</u> | driv <u>es</u> |

3. Quy tắc phát âm -ed tận cùng:

-ed được phát âm là /ɪd/ sau 2 âm: /t/ và /d/

Ví dụ:

| /t/ | /d/ |
|-------------------|------------------|
| start <u>ed</u> | end <u>ed</u> |
| want <u>ed</u> | need <u>ed</u> |
| attract <u>ed</u> | provid <u>ed</u> |

-ed được phát âm là /t/ sau các âm: /f/, /k/, /p/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/

Ví dụ:

| /f/ | /k/ | /p/ | /s/ | /ʃ/ | /tʃ/ |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| laugh <u>ed</u> | work <u>ed</u> | hop <u>ed</u> | kiss <u>ed</u> | wash <u>ed</u> | watch <u>ed</u> |
| cough <u>ed</u> | look <u>ed</u> | stop <u>ed</u> | danc <u>ed</u> | wish <u>ed</u> | touch <u>ed</u> |

-ed được phát âm là /d/ sau các âm còn lại

Ví dụ:

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| play <u>ed</u> | open <u>ed</u> | live <u>d</u> | fill <u>ed</u> | stud <u>ied</u> |
| show <u>ed</u> | rais <u>ed</u> | agre <u>ed</u> | use <u>d</u> | rememb <u>er</u> ed |

4. Một số trường hợp nguyên âm và phụ âm có cách phát âm đặc biệt:

a. Nguyên âm:

- “i” được phát âm là:

+ /aɪ/: life, light, nice, polite

+ /ɪ/: lift, gift, ship, tip

- “a” được phát âm là:

+ /ɑː/: car, far, father

+ /æ/: land, sand, family

+ /ə/: about, urban, comma

+ /eə/: care, rare, share

+ /eɪ/: day, say, play

- “u” được phát âm là:

+ /juː/: use, duty, tutor

+ /ʌ/: run, funny, study

+ /ɪ/: busy, business

+ /e/: bury

- “o” được phát âm là:

+ /ɒ/: hot, dog, spot

+ /əʊ/: go, know, post

+ /ʌ/: mother, brother

+ /ə/: solution, tomato, potato

- “ow” được phát âm là:

+ /əʊ/: know, show, slow

+ /aʊ/: how, town, down

- “oo” được phát âm là:

+ /ʊ/: good, book, cook, look

+ /uː/: food, tooth, noon, soon

+ /ʌ/: blood, flood

- “ea” được phát âm là:

+ /iː/: bean, mean, meat, seat

+ /e/: head, threat, spread, dead

+ /eə/: bear, swear, pleasure, measure

+ /ɪə/: dear, rear, spear, tear

- “y” được phát âm là:

+ /aɪ/: style, dye, sky

+ /ɪ/: friendly, lovely, dairy

b. Phụ âm:

- “ch” được phát âm là:

+ /tʃ/: change, chance, challenge,
church

+ /k/: chemical, chemistry,
chemistry, chemist, chemist

+ /ʃ/: chef, chine

- “c” được phát âm là:

+ /k/: can, cook, cancer, candle

+ /s/: centre, circle, circus

+ /ʃ/: coast

- “s” được phát âm là:

+ /s/: sand, sea, solution

+ /z/: busy, easy

+ /ʃ/: sure, sugar

- “t” được phát âm là:

+ /t/: table, tennis, talent

+ /tʃ/: culture, nature, future

+ /ʃ/: nation, potential, patient

- “gh” được phát âm là:

+ /f/: laugh, cough, enough

+ âm câm: though, through, plough

II. TRỌNG ÂM (Stress)

1. Định nghĩa trọng âm:

Trong Tiếng Anh, ở những từ có hai âm tiết trở lên, trong đó có một âm tiết được phát âm mạnh hơn và dài hơn những âm tiết còn lại, ta nói âm tiết đó mang trọng âm.

Ví dụ: 'table his'toric volun'teer exami'nation

2. Một số quy tắc tìm trọng âm trong Tiếng Anh:

a. Trọng âm rơi vào chính nó:

- **-ee:** de'gree, refe'ree, refu'gee

Ngoại lệ: com'mittee, 'coffee, em'ployee

- **-ese:** Vietna'mese, Japa'nese, Portu'guese

- **-eer:** engi'neer, pio'neer

- **-oo:** sham'poo, bam'boo

- **-oon:** ba'lloon, mon'soon

- **-ette:** ca'ssette, ciga'rette

- **-esque:** pictu'resque

- **-ique:** u'nique

- **-ain:** main'tain, re'main

b. Trọng âm rơi vào âm ngay trước nó:

- **-ic, -ics:** 'physics, his'toric, e'lectric, mathe'matics, eco'nomi

Ngoại lệ: 'politics

- **-ion:** 'vision, 'mention, po'llution, tra'dition, gene'ration, edu'cation

Ngoại lệ: 'television

- **-ity:** a'bility, ele'ctricity, uni'versity, responsi'bility

- **-ia:** bac'teria

- **-ian:** li'brarian, mu'sician

- **-ial:** e'ssential, in'dustrial, confi'dential

- **-ical:** 'musical, 'physical, eco'nomical

- **-ional:** tra'ditional, organi'sational

c. Trọng âm rơi vào âm cách đó 2 âm (âm thứ 3 kể từ sau tới):

- **-ate:** 'activate, 'concentrate, 'regulate, co'mmunicate, con'siderate, 'passionate

- **-ite, -ute, -ude:** 'satellite, 'institute, 'constitute, 'attitude, 'aptitude, 'solitude

- **-ous:** 'dangerous, 'marvellous

- **-al:** 'personal, 'natural, 'cultural, 'national

- **-ary:** 'primary, 'secondary

- **-cy, -ty, -phy, -gy:** de'mocracy, e'mergency, 'certainty, pho'tography, ge'ography, bi'ography, ge'ology, bi'ology, tech'nology

Ngoại trừ: 'accuracy

d. Đối với từ có 2 âm tiết:

- Động từ: trọng âm thường rơi vào âm thứ hai

Ví dụ: *pro'tect (v), ex'pand (v), per'mit (v), pre'fer (v)*

- Tính từ, danh từ: trọng âm thường rơi vào âm thứ nhất

Ví dụ: '*student (n), 'tiger (n), 'forest (n), 'problem (n)*

'easy (adj), 'handsome (adj), 'friendly (adj), 'funny (adj)

e. Đối với từ có 3 âm tiết: Trọng âm thường rơi vào âm thứ nhất hoặc thứ hai.

- Trọng âm thường rơi vào âm thứ nhất:

Ví dụ: '*Canada, 'cinema, 'government*

- Trọng âm rơi vào âm thứ hai:

+ Nếu âm đầu là một tiền tố (tiếp đầu ngữ)

Ví dụ: *re'cover, re'cycle, il'legal*

+ Khi từ bắt đầu bằng âm ngắn hoặc nhẹ như: /ɪ/ hoặc /ə/

Ví dụ: *e'leven, po'liceman, po'tato*

+ Khi có từ gốc và hậu tố (tiếp vĩ ngữ)

Ví dụ: *em'ployment (từ gốc là employ), po'llution (từ gốc là pollute)*

f. Đối với từ ghép:

- Danh từ: trọng âm rơi vào phần thứ 1.

Ví dụ: '*blackbird, 'greenhouse, 'blackboard*

- Động từ, tính từ: trọng âm rơi vào phần thứ 2.

Ví dụ: *over'come (v), over'flow (v), bad'-tempered (adj), old-'fashioned (adj)*

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>l</u> ife | B. s <u>i</u> te | C. f <u>i</u> sh | D. l <u>i</u> ght |
| 2. A. th <u>r</u> eat | B. p <u>e</u> ak | C. d <u>r</u> eam | D. b <u>e</u> an |
| 3. A. p <u>l</u> ace | B. g <u>a</u> p | C. w <u>a</u> y | D. r <u>a</u> te |
| 4. A. t <u>o</u> wn | B. d <u>o</u> wn | C. s <u>n</u> ow | D. n <u>o</u> w |
| 5. A. p <u>u</u> blic | B. s <u>u</u> rburb | C. s <u>u</u> nnny | D. f <u>l</u> uent |
| 6. A. <u>t</u> his | B. <u>th</u> ough | C. <u>t</u> hink | D. <u>th</u> ose |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 7. A. <u>ch</u> ef | B. <u>ch</u> ance | C. <u>ch</u> ange | D. <u>ch</u> oice |
| 8. A. <u>c</u> ampus | B. <u>c</u> ity | C. <u>c</u> astle | D. <u>c</u> oral |
| 9. A. <u>n</u> oisy | B. <u>b</u> usy | C. <u>e</u> asy | D. <u>d</u> usty |
| 10. A. <u>h</u> ouse | B. <u>h</u> our | C. <u>h</u> orse | D. <u>h</u> and |

II. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. work <u>e</u> d | B. stay <u>e</u> d | C. hop <u>e</u> d | D. watch <u>e</u> d |
| 2. A. hunt <u>e</u> d | B. fix <u>e</u> d | C. wash <u>e</u> d | D. laugh <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. preserv <u>e</u> d | B. shorten <u>e</u> d | C. remind <u>e</u> d | D. explor <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. congest <u>e</u> d | B. extend <u>e</u> d | C. interest <u>e</u> d | D. balanc <u>e</u> d |
| 5. A. decid <u>e</u> d | B. widen <u>e</u> d | C. arriv <u>e</u> d | D. enter <u>e</u> d |
| 6. A. mail <u>s</u> | B. app <u>s</u> | C. craft <u>s</u> | D. brick <u>s</u> |
| 7. A. hour <u>s</u> | B. day <u>s</u> | C. month <u>s</u> | D. year <u>s</u> |
| 8. A. miss <u>e</u> s | B. hop <u>e</u> s | C. chang <u>e</u> s | D. teach <u>e</u> s |
| 9. A. observ <u>e</u> s | B. wand <u>e</u> r <u>s</u> | C. wid <u>e</u> n <u>s</u> | D. protect <u>s</u> |
| 10. A. watch <u>e</u> s | B. wash <u>e</u> s | C. lov <u>e</u> s | D. mix <u>e</u> s |

III. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. suburb | B. downtown | C. metro | D. function |
| 2. A. mental | B. basic | C. stylish | D. polite |
| 3. A. preserve | B. affect | C. wander | D. locate |
| 4. A. attraction | B. handicraft | C. pottery | D. privacy |
| 5. A. essential | B. physical | C. religious | D. majestic |
| 6. A. minimise | B. entertain | C. introduce | D. understand |
| 7. A. electrician | B. generation | C. facility | D. destination |
| 8. A. repetitive | B. sustainable | C. vocational | D. optimistic |
| 9. A. diversity | B. destination | C. community | D. variety |
| 10. A. original | B. embarrassing | C. knowledgeable | D. impossible |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2:

CÁC THÌ TRỌNG TÂM TRONG CHƯƠNG TRÌNH THCS (TENSES)

LÝ THUYẾT

I. THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN (Present simple)

1. Công thức (Form):

a. Khẳng định (Affirmative):

- I / You / We / They + V_{-nguyên mẫu} (I / You / We / They **work** ...)
- She / He / It + V_{+s} / V_{+es} (She / He / It **works** ...)

b. Phủ định (Negative):

- I / You / We / They + **don't** + V_{-nguyên mẫu} (I / You / We / They **don't work** ...)
- She / He / It + **doesn't** + V_{-nguyên mẫu} (She / He / It **doesn't work** ...)

c. Câu hỏi (Questions):

- **Do** I / we / you / they + V_{-nguyên mẫu} ...? (**Do** I / we / you / they **work** ...?)
- **Does** she / he / it + V_{-nguyên mẫu} ...? (**Does** she / he / it **work** ...?)

2. Cách dùng (Use): Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

◦ Thói quen ở hiện tại (Present habits).

Ví dụ: Lan **goes** to music lessons every Sunday.

◦ Sự thật hiển nhiên (General truths).

Ví dụ: The earth **revolves** around the sun.

◦ Thời gian biểu, bảng giờ, lịch trình của các sự kiện ở tương lai.

Ví dụ: 'What time **does** your train **leave** tomorrow?' - 'At 6.30 a.m.'

The music show **starts** at 7.30 p.m. and **finishes** at 9.30 p.m.

3. Các trạng từ thường dùng với thì hiện tại đơn:

- **always** (luôn luôn) **usually** (thường) **often** (thường)
- **sometimes** (thỉnh thoảng) **rarely** (hiếm khi) **never** (không bao giờ)
- **every day/ week/ month/ Monday** ...: **hàng** ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ thứ Hai ...
- **each day/ week/ month/ Monday** ...: **mỗi** ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ thứ Hai ...

4. Lưu ý (Notes):

a. Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ mức độ thường xuyên:

◦ Đứng trước động từ thường

Ví dụ: *I often play volleyball with my friends.*

◦ Đứng sau động từ BE

Ví dụ: *Long is never late for school.*

b. Động từ thường khi đi với các ngôi thứ 3 số ít (he, she, it) thì ta chia như sau:

- Thêm “s” vào sau động từ thường

Ví dụ: *He often gets up at 5 a.m.*

- Thêm “es” khi đứng sau các động từ kết thúc bằng các đuôi: ch, sh, o, s, z, x

Ví dụ: *She usually watches TV at night.*

- Chuyển “y” thành “i” và thêm “es” đối với các động từ có đuôi là “y” mà trước “y” là một phụ âm.

Ví dụ: *He cries a lot.*

II. THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN (Present continuous)

1. Công thức (Form):

a. Khẳng định (Affirmative):

S + am/ is/ are + V-ing ...

b. Phủ định (Negative):

S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing ...

c. Câu hỏi (Questions):

Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing ...?

2. Cách dùng (Use): Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả:

◦ Hành động đang xảy ra ngay lúc nói.

Ví dụ: *Mai is watching a film in her room.*

◦ Hành động đã lên kế hoạch trước.

Ví dụ: *What are you doing tonight?*

– I'm going to the cinema with my friends.

◦ Hành động nhất thời (today, this week, these days...)

Ví dụ: *What is your sister doing these days?*

– She's looking for a new job.

3. Các trạng từ thường dùng với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn:

◦ *now* (bây giờ)

right now (ngay bây giờ)

◦ *at the moment* (vào lúc này)

at present (vào lúc này)

◦ *today* (hôm nay)

these days (những ngày này)

◦ *this week* (tuần này)

this term (học kì này)

4. Lưu ý (Notes):

Với một số trường hợp mô tả quan điểm, lý trí hoặc cảm xúc thì các động từ sau đây ta KHÔNG DÙNG với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

a. Động từ mô tả quan điểm hay lí trí:

- think, believe, know, understand, forget, remember, realise...

Ví dụ: I'm **knowing** what you mean. → I **know** what you mean.

b. Động từ mô tả cảm xúc:

- feel, hate, be, like, want...

Ví dụ: I'm **liking** this music. → I **like** this music.

III. THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH (Present perfect)

1. Công thức (Form):

a. Khẳng định (Affirmative):

S + have / has + V_(pp)...

b. Phủ định (Negative):

S + haven't / hasn't + V_(pp)...

c. Câu hỏi (Questions):

Have / Has + S + V_(pp)...?

➤ Lưu ý: V_(pp): V_(past participle)

2. Cách dùng (Use): Thì hiện tại hoàn thành được dùng để:

◦ Mô tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra.

Ví dụ: They **have just gone** to school.

◦ Mô tả một hành động đã xảy ra và không rõ là từ khi nào.

Ví dụ: I **have already bought** this pen.

◦ Mô tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ mà vẫn còn kéo dài đến hiện tại.

Ví dụ: He **has learnt** English for 7 years.

◦ Mô tả một hành động đã xảy ra và lặp đi lặp lại.

Ví dụ: I **have watched** this film three times.

3. Các trạng từ thường dùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành:

◦ **just** (vừa mới)

already (đã)

◦ **recently** (gần đây)

before (trước đây)

◦ **never** (chưa bao giờ)

so far (cho đến bây giờ)

◦ **since** (từ khi)

for (được, khoảng)

◦ **ever** (đã từng)

yet (chưa)

4. Lưu ý (Notes):

- Trạng từ “yet” thường dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc câu hỏi.

Ví dụ: Have you done your homework **yet**?

- Trạng từ “since” thường đứng trước 1 mốc thời gian quá khứ.

Ví dụ: I have learnt English **since** I was 6 years old.

Hoặc: I have learnt English **since** 2019.

- Trạng từ “for” thường đứng trước 1 khoảng thời gian.

Ví dụ: *I have learnt French for 5 years.*

IV. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN (Past simple)

1. Công thức (Form):

a. Khẳng định (Affirmative):

S + V_(past) ...

b. Phủ định (Negative):

◦ Động từ thường:

S + didn't + V_{-nguyên mẫu} ...

◦ Động từ BE:

S + wasn't / weren't ...

c. Câu hỏi (Questions):

◦ Động từ thường:

Did + S + V_{-nguyên mẫu} ...?

◦ Động từ BE:

Was / Were + S + ...?

➤ Lưu ý: V_(past): có 2 dạng: dạng có quy tắc thêm **-ed**, và dạng bất quy tắc thì học ở cột 2 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

2. Cách dùng (Use): Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

◦ **Hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ, có thời gian xác định.**

Ví dụ: *I saw Titanic yesterday.*

He lived in Ha Noi from 2000 to 2005. Then he moved to Da Nang.

◦ **Chuỗi các hành động xảy ra nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.**

Ví dụ: *When the phone rang, he got up and answered it.*

3. Các trạng từ thường dùng với thì quá khứ đơn:

◦ *yesterday, yesterday morning...*

◦ *last night, last week / month / year...*

◦ *ago, a week ago, a month ago, two years ago...*

◦ *in 2024, in 2023, from 1990 to 1995 ...*

V. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN (Past continuous)

1. Công thức (Form):

a. Khẳng định (Affirmative):

S + was / were + V-ing ...

b. Phủ định (Negative):

S + wasn't / weren't + V-ing ...

c. Câu hỏi (Questions):

Was / Were + S + V-ing ...?

2. Cách dùng (Use): Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả:

◦ **Hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.**

Ví dụ: *At 8 o'clock last night I was watching TV.*

- Hai hành động đang xảy ra cùng một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: *John was reading a book while Jane was doing the washing-up.*

- Một hành động đang xảy ra thì có một hành động khác xen ngang vào.

Ví dụ: *Mai was watching TV when the telephone rang.*

3. Các trạng từ thường dùng với thì quá khứ tiếp diễn:

- *at that moment* (vào thời điểm đó)
- *at 8 o'clock last night, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, ...*
(vào 8 giờ tối qua, 9 giờ sáng hôm sau...)
- *this time yesterday, this time last week, ...* (vào giờ này hôm qua / tuần trước)
- *while* (trong khi)

Ví dụ: *The accident happened while we were driving to Da Nang.*

VI. THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN (Future simple)

1. Công thức (Form):

a. Khẳng định (Affirmative):

S + will/ shall + V_{-nguyên mẫu ...}

b. Phủ định (Negative):

S + won't/ shan't + V_{-nguyên mẫu ...}

c. Câu hỏi (Questions):

Will/ Shall + S + V_{-nguyên mẫu ...?}

➤ Lưu ý (Notes):

- *shall*: chỉ dùng được cho chủ ngữ là **I** và **We**
- *will*: dùng được cho tất cả các chủ ngữ

2. Cách dùng (Use): Thì tương lai đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- Dự đoán về tương lai (dựa trên những gì chúng ta nghĩ hoặc chúng ta tin sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai).

Ví dụ: *I think he'll pass the exam easily.*

In the future, robots will do most of the housework.

- Quyết định được đưa ra ngay lúc nói.

Ví dụ: *Nam: 'I haven't got any money.'*

Lan: 'That's OK. I'll lend you some.'

- Lời hứa hoặc lời đề nghị.

Ví dụ: *I won't be late again.*

3. Các trạng từ thường dùng với thì tương lai đơn:

- *tomorrow* (ngày mai), *tonight* (tối nay)
- *next week/ month/ year/ summer, ...* (tuần/ tháng/ năm/ mùa hè ... tới)
- *in 2050* (vào năm 2050), *in the future* (trong tương lai), ...

VII. THÌ TƯƠNG LAI GẦN (The near future tense)

1. Công thức (Form):

a. Khẳng định (Affirmative):

S + am/ is/ are + going to + V_{-nguyên mẫu}

b. Phủ định (Negative):

S + am/ is/ are + not + going to + V_{-nguyên mẫu}

c. Câu hỏi (Questions) :

Am/ Are/ Is + S + going to + V_{-nguyên mẫu}?

2. Cách dùng (Use):

- Mô tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai gần.

Ví dụ: *I am going to buy a car tomorrow.*

- Mô tả một dự đoán hay một hành động sắp sửa xảy ra và căn cứ vào dấu hiệu hiện tại.

Ví dụ: *Look at the dark cloud! It is going to rain.*

- Mô tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai gần và có dự định trước.

Ví dụ: *We are going to marry next month.*

3. Các trạng từ thường dùng với thì tương lai gần:

- *in* + thời (gian trong ... nữa) (*in 2 minutes: trong 2 phút nữa*)
- *tomorrow* (ngày mai)
- *next day* (ngày hôm tới)
- *next week/ month/ year/ summer, ...* (tuần/ tháng/ năm/ mùa hè ... tới)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: *present simple* or *present continuous*.

1. Nam (do) _____ his homework at the moment.
2. Lan often (go) _____ to school by bus.
3. What _____ you (do) _____ on Sunday mornings?
4. What _____ you (do) _____ now?
5. We (not work) _____ today. We're on holiday.
6. Mai _____ usually (not go) _____ out at night.

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: *past simple* or *past continuous*.

1. It started to rain while we (walk) _____ in the park.
2. The bus (arrive) _____ and they got on.
3. Lan (not work) _____ at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
4. When she heard the news of her father's death, she (cry) _____.
5. What _____ you (do) _____ this time last week?
6. What _____ you (do) _____ last night?

7. They (dance) _____ in the hall when there was a power cut.
8. We (not go) _____ to Mai's birthday last Sunday because I was ill.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: *past simple* or *present perfect*.

1. Last summer we (go) _____ to Da Nang on holiday for a week.
2. My brother (work) _____ for a bank since 2015.
3. _____ you (buy) _____ this smartphone yesterday?
4. How long _____ you (live) _____ here?
5. I (not have) _____ English lessons when I was at secondary school.
6. We (go) _____ to Ho Chi Minh City in 2020.
7. Nam (live) _____ in Ha Noi since he left university.
8. They (not finish) _____ their project on green living yet.

IV. Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.

1. They _____ a new stadium in the city centre next year.
A. build B. built C. have built D. will build
2. Our train _____ at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. leaves B. has left C. left D. was leaving
3. My father _____ some trees in the garden at the moment.
A. plants B. is planting C. was planting D. planted
4. I _____ football since I broke my leg last month.
A. don't play B. didn't play C. isn't playing D. haven't played
5. Last night while we _____, the phone rang.
A. slept B. have slept C. were sleeping D. are sleeping
6. We _____ on holiday every summer.
A. go B. are going C. have gone D. were going
7. I _____ Lan in the town two days ago.
A. see B. have seen C. saw D. will see
8. I _____ computer games with my friends in my free time.
A. play often B. often play C. is often playing D. will often play
9. I haven't drunk coffee _____ 2020.
A. in B. for C. from D. since
10. We were having dinner _____ they came.
A. when B. while C. since D. during

PRACTICE TESTS

40 CÂU TRẮC NGHIỆM VÀ TỰ LUẬN

PRACTICE TEST 1

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions from 1 to 2.

Question 1: A. around B. double C. cloud D. counter

Question 2: A. plastic B. trash C. carton D. strap

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions from 3 to 4.

Question 3: A. alone B. normal C. nuclear D. mental

Question 4: A. attention B. habitat C. immigrant D. scientist

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 5 to 13.

Question 5: My dad was _____ upset that I decided it was best to stay out of his way for a while.

A. too B. enough C. such D. so

Question 6: He denied _____ anything about the missing documents.

A. knowing B. to know C. know D. of knowing

Question 7: He once told me he _____ to move abroad, but now he's decided to stay.

A. will plan B. is planning
C. was planning D. has been planning

Question 8: For me, when it comes to food, _____!

A. the hotter, the best B. the hottest, the best
C. hotter, better D. the hotter, the better

Question 9: This café is very _____ with students because of its affordable prices and cozy atmosphere.

A. popular B. famous C. known D. likeable

Question 10: After the accident, she's been _____ poor health and requires constant care.

A. on B. to C. with D. in

Question 11: Taking up yoga has really _____ me good. I feel more relaxed and energised than ever!

- A. made B. taken C. done D. had

Question 12: In my opinion, _____ waste poses a greater threat to natural resources than any other waste.

- A. industrial B. business C. working D. employment

Question 13: Sarah is going to spend the weekend _____ her reading for the book club.

- A. cutting down on B. putting up with
C. taking up with D. catching up on

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful conversation in each of the following questions from 14 to 15.

Question 14:

- a. *Suzy:* Not yet, I'm still working on the analysis part. How about you?
b. *Zoe:* Hey, did you finish the report for the meeting tomorrow?
c. *Suzy:* That would be great! Could you double-check the numbers in the second section?
d. *Zoe:* Yeah, I wrapped mine up earlier. Do you need any help with the data?

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

Question 15:

- a. *Sarah:* Hey Alex! Yes, I'm going to Bali. How about you?
b. *Alex:* Hi Sarah! Do you have any plans for the holiday?
c. *Sarah:* Hiking sounds fun! Hope you'll have a great time!
d. *Alex:* Bali? That's awesome! I'm planning a hiking trip in the mountains.

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

Look at the signs and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 16 to 17.

Question 16: What does George want Pedro to do?

- A. return the book he borrowed
B. lend him a book
C. look for the borrowed book
D. keep the book for him

To: Pedro From: George
Did I leave a book in your house?
The problem is it's not mine –
I borrowed it and I must give it back.

Question 17: What does the sign say?

- A. Each guided visit to the castle takes less than two hours.
B. It is advised to spend at least two hours visiting the castle.
C. Guests are only permitted to stay inside the castle for two hours.
D. The castle is open to visitors in two hours.

Allow at least two hours
for your visit
to the castle.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 24.

Computer-assisted learning (18) _____ a transformative change in education, offering innovative ways to acquire knowledge. It allows learners to explore (19) _____ scenarios through simulations and interactive tools, making complex topics more accessible. This method provides (20) _____ flexibility, enabling students to study from the (21) _____ of their homes and tailor their learning schedules to their needs.

Online platforms create environments (22) _____ students can collaborate, share ideas, and even get a (23) _____ from virtual tutors or peers through forums with instant feedback. These features make learning more engaging and personalised.

But, computer-assisted learning does have its challenges. It requires self-discipline and focus, as the lack of a structured classroom can lead to distractions. Additionally, access to reliable technology and the Internet is not universal, which can limit its reach. (24) _____ these hurdles, it remains a powerful tool that has broadened opportunities for education globally.

Question 18: A. meant B. has meant C. will mean D. had meant

Question 19: A. imaginary B. fictional C. magical D. artificial

Question 20: A. another B. much C. other D. every

Question 21: A. relief B. comfort C. relaxation D. cheer

Question 22: A. where B. which C. whom D. who

Question 23: A. finger B. head C. hand D. nose

Question 24: A. Because of B. Though C. But D. Despite

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 25 to 30.

History is filled with examples of accidental inventions and discoveries that have shaped the world in remarkable ways. Often, these breakthroughs occur when inventors stumble upon something while pursuing entirely different goals, proving that **curiosity** and open-mindedness can lead to groundbreaking results.

One of the most famous accidental discoveries is penicillin. In 1928, Alexander Fleming was conducting experiments with bacteria when he noticed that a mold had contaminated one of his Petri dishes. Surprisingly, the mold had killed the bacteria around **it**, leading to the discovery of the world's first antibiotic, which revolutionised medicine and saved millions of lives.

Similarly, the microwave oven was invented by accident in the 1940s when Percy Spencer, an engineer, was working on radar technology. While testing a magnetron, he noticed that a chocolate bar in his pocket melted. This observation eventually led to the development of the microwave, a household essential today.

Another notable example is the invention of Post-it Notes. In 1968, Spencer Silver, a chemist at 3M, was trying to develop a strong adhesive but instead created one that was weak and reusable. Although initially dismissed, this adhesive found its purpose years later when a colleague used it to create sticky bookmarks, giving birth to the iconic office product.

Even Coca-Cola, one of the most popular beverages in the world, began as an accident. In 1886, pharmacist John Stith Pemberton was trying to create a medicinal syrup when he ended up with a refreshing, fizzy drink that quickly gained fame.

These examples show that accidents are not merely setbacks but opportunities for discovery. They highlight the importance of flexibility, creativity, and perseverance in innovation. By embracing the unexpected, humanity has been able to turn mistakes into life-changing inventions that have shaped our lives in extraordinary ways.

Question 25: Which title best summarises the main idea of the passage?

- A. The Importance of Scientific Research
- B. Breakthroughs in Medicine and Technology
- C. Accidental Discoveries that Changed the World
- D. The Role of Innovation in Society

Question 26: The word “curiosity” in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. anxiety
- B. confidence
- C. interest
- D. encouragement

Question 27: The word “it” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the antibiotic
- B. the medicine
- C. the bacteria
- D. the mold

Question 28: What was the original goal of Percy Spencer before he invented the microwave oven?

- A. To develop a new form of medicine
- B. To create a new cooking appliance
- C. To improve radar technology
- D. To study mold growth in food

Question 29: Which of the following is TRUE about the invention of Coca-Cola?

- A. It was created as a remedy for a medical condition.
- B. It was invented by a chemist at 3M in the 1940s.
- C. It was intended to be a medicinal syrup but became a popular drink.
- D. It was discovered accidentally while working with radar technology.

Question 30: What does the author suggest about the nature of accidental discoveries?

- A. They are often dismissed and ignored by the public.
- B. They show the value of flexibility and creativity in research.
- C. They rarely lead to groundbreaking innovations.
- D. They are mostly less important than planned discoveries.

Give the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences from 31 to 32.

Question 31: The guidebook was very _____, providing detailed insights of the history and culture of the city. (**INFORM**)

Question 32: The organisation is dedicated to the _____ of endangered species and their natural habitats. (**CONSERVE**)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it from 33 to 36. Using the word given and do not change the word. You must use between THREE and SEVEN words, including the word given.

Question 33: Do you think I should reduce the amount of sugar I eat? (**ON**)

✂ Do you think I should _____ I eat?

Question 34: John found it difficult to stay focused during the long lecture. (**DIFFICULTY**)

✂ John _____ focused during the long lecture.

Question 35: “Are you still moving to Rover next month?” (**MOVING**)

✂ Fiona asked Rod and Jenny _____ to Rover the following month.

Question 36: It’s only her second time performing on stage. (**PERFORMED**)

✂ She _____ on stage once before.

Combine two sentences with the word given in brackets to form the complete compound sentences from 37 to 40.

Question 37: The contract concluded a year-long discussion. It was finalised last week. (**WHICH**)

✂ _____

Question 38: Many people think that skipping breakfast will help them lose weight. It won’t. (**ALTHOUGH**)

✂ _____

Question 39: The designer presented a concept that was outstanding. He was given the project. (**SUCH**)

✂ _____

Question 40: I did not dare to open the window. I was afraid of disturbing the neighbours. (**FEAR**)

✂ _____

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

PRACTICE TEST 2

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions from 1 to 2.

Question 1: A. risksu B. stopso C. youthsu D. wantso

Question 2: A. poet B. coldness C. novel D. rainbow

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions from 3 to 4.

Question 3: A. dangerous B. marvellous C. generous D. enormous

Question 4: A. activity B. secretary C. security D. equality

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 5 to 13.

Question 5: The village is famous for its skilled _____ who create handmade pottery.

A. collectors B. firefighters C. electricians D. artisans

Question 6: The city's traffic _____ has become a major issue, especially during rush hour.

A. congestion B. diversity C. amenities D. population

Question 7: His mother gave him a _____ wallet.

A. brown Korean small leather B. Korean leather small brown
C. small brown Korean leather D. small leather brown Korean

Question 8: His main goal was to _____ all his tasks before the deadline.

A. accomplish B. preserve C. balance D. manage

Question 9: The car stopped in the middle of the road because it _____ fuel.

A. cut down on B. passed down C. got on with D. ran out of

Question 10: While I _____ for my childhood photos, I found an old letter from my best friend.

A. looked B. was looking C. am looking D. look

Question 11: The manual suggests _____ off the device completely before charging it overnight.

A. turn B. turning C. to turn D. should turn

Question 12: There's nothing more important than protecting Earth's natural resources, _____?

A. is there B. isn't there C. is it D. aren't there

Question 13: If you _____ your study habits, you will perform better on exams.

A. improved B. improve C. had improved D. will improve

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful conversation in each of the following questions from 14 to 15.

Question 14: *Emma is shopping at a mall and she needs some warm winter socks.*

- a. *Emma:* Good afternoon, I'd like to buy some warm winter socks.
- b. *Emma:* Do you know where I can buy some winter socks?
- c. *Shop assistant:* Yes. There's an outdoor clothing store located on the third level.
- d. *Shop assistant:* I'm sorry, but we only sell thin dress socks.

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

Question 15: *Mrs Thompson leaves her bag at a cloakroom while visiting a museum. Later, she returns to retrieve it but realises she has lost her tag.*

- a. *Attendant:* Do you remember the number of your tag, Madam?
- b. *Mrs Thompson:* Hello. Can I get my bag back, please?
- c. *Attendant:* Certainly, Madam. Your tag, please?
- d. *Mrs Thompson:* Oh, I can't find it anywhere.

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

Look at the signs and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 16 to 17.

Question 16: What does the sign say?

- A. The road is too narrow for you to drive.
- B. Be careful as there is ice on the street.
- C. There are going to be bumps in the road.
- D. Be careful! The road is very greasy ahead.



Question 17: What does the sign say?

- A. You must put the rubbish in the recycling.
- B. Littering is not good for the environment.
- C. You must not throw trash on the ground.
- D. Waste isn't available in this clean place.



Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 24.

Gadgets are innovative tools or devices created to make specific tasks simpler. They come in a wide (18) _____ of forms, from household appliances to advanced electronic devices. While some gadgets serve practical purposes for daily tasks, (19) _____ are designed for convenience or enjoyment. These devices have transformed modern life by influencing (20) _____ we stay connected, enjoy leisure activities, perform our jobs, and track our well-being.

These (21) _____ smartphones, smartwatches, smart home systems, and wearable (22) _____. As technology continues to advance, more innovative and influential gadgets are likely to emerge, shaping how we live and connect (23) _____ our surroundings. Gadgets are now an integral part of modern life, transforming how tasks are handled and completed. They seamlessly combine practicality with creativity, providing users with fresh ways to (24) _____ with technology and their environment. In short, gadgets touch nearly all areas of life. They save time, provide convenience, and deliver entertainment, improving both productivity and relaxation.

- Question 18:** A. range B. lot C. field D. extent
- Question 19:** A. another B. others C. the other D. other
- Question 20:** A. who B. where C. how D. when
- Question 21:** A. consist B. combine C. enclose D. include
- Question 22:** A. resources B. devices C. means D. methods
- Question 23:** A. around B. over C. with D. in
- Question 24:** A. deal B. share C. stick D. interact

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 25 to 30.

Choosing the right career path is a crucial decision that can impact a person’s entire life. It involves selecting a profession that aligns with one’s interests, abilities, values, and future goals.

Firstly, it impacts a person’s job satisfaction and happiness. Studies have shown that people who are engaged in their work and find it fulfilling have better mental and physical health, improved well-being, and increased job performance. Therefore, selecting a career that aligns with one’s interests and passions can lead to a more fulfilling and enjoyable work life.

Secondly, selecting the right career path can have financial **implications**. Choosing a career that is in high demand or pays well can result in financial stability and security, which can help individuals achieve their long-term goals, such as purchasing a home or saving for retirement. In contrast, choosing a career that is low-paying or has **limited** job prospects can result in financial stress and limitations.

Lastly, selecting the right career path can impact one’s personal growth and development. A career that aligns with one’s values and goals can provide opportunities for continuous learning and skill development, which can lead to career advancement and personal growth.

In conclusion, choosing the right career path is important for job satisfaction, financial stability, and personal growth. By identifying interests, skills, values, personality, goals, and researching career options, individuals can make an informed decision about their career path.

Question 25: What is probably the best title for the passage?

- A. A Practical Guide for Managing a Career
- B. The Importance of Selecting the Right Career
- C. Easy Steps to Achieve Career Goals
- D. A Comprehensive Guide to Career Success

Question 26: According to the passage, what impact can the right career path have?

- A. Satisfaction and happiness at work
- B. Opportunities for personal development
- C. Greater financial rewards and stability
- D. A combination of all these above advantages

Question 27: People who enjoy their work and find it rewarding tend to have _____.

- A. better mental and physical health
- B. personal relationship with friends
- C. a more enjoyable environment
- D. difficulty balancing work and life

Question 28: According to the passage, what happens when people choose a career that pays low?

- A. work-life imbalance
- B. lower job performance
- C. financial strain
- D. job dissatisfaction

Question 29: What is the word “**implications**” in paragraph 3 CLOSEST in meaning to?

- A. consequences
- B. decisions
- C. arguments
- D. suggestions

Question 30: The word “**limited**” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. unclear
- B. available
- C. constrained
- D. abundant

Give the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences from 31 to 32.

Question 31: He always looks so _____ in his tailored suits. (STYLE)

Question 32: She is hoping to achieve a higher level of _____ and accuracy. (FLUENT)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it from 33 to 36.

Question 33: “Are you enjoying your vacation?” the teacher said.

☒ The teacher asked _____.

Question 34: Does Army have a good relationship with her classmates?

☒ Does Army get _____?

Question 35: English is a language connecting people from diverse backgrounds.

✎ English is a language that _____.

Question 36: As more cars enter the road, traffic becomes congested.

✎ The more _____.

Use the words and phrases given below to build up meaningful sentences from 37 to 40.

Question 37: In the past, / people / avoid / travel / far / because / transportation / limited.

✎ _____

Question 38: A good dictionary / tell / how / pronounce / words.

✎ _____

Question 39: She / learn / a lot / volunteer work / lately.

✎ _____

Question 40: We / need / cut down / plastic use / protect / our oceans.

✎ _____

----- THE END -----

PRACTICE TESTS

(50 CÂU TRẮC NGHIỆM)

PRACTICE TEST 1

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions from 1 to 2.

Question 1: A. massage B. passage C. message D. village

Question 2: A. hour B. happy C. honest D. honor

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions from 3 to 4.

Question 3: A. significant B. traditional C. sustainable D. independent

Question 4: A. explore B. propose C. protect D. settle

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 5 to 23.

Question 5: Their argument was _____ a big deal that it completely ruined their friendship.
A. so B. enough C. such D. to

Question 6: If you go out late tonight, you _____ feel too tired to do well on your test in the morning.
A. might B. can't C. should D. wouldn't

Question 7: Last summer, I _____ to the beach with my family for a relaxing vacation.
A. go B. was going C. have gone D. went

Question 8: I _____ all the local newspapers and TV stations to express my concerns.
A. already contact B. already contacted
C. have already contacted D. was already contacting

Question 9: I stopped _____ a photo of the sunset, as it looked like the sky was on fire.
A. take B. taking C. to take D. from taking

Question 10: Sophie asked Stan _____ to check out the latest brochure for new products.
A. whether he wants B. does he want C. did he want D. if he wanted

Question 11: The professor said that the students would not have to hand in that essay until _____.
A. the previous month B. the following Friday
C. this month D. last Friday

Question 12: I would appreciate it if you could tell me what _____ to improve my English.

- A. done B. to do C. doing D. did

Question 13: I met a woman _____ brother works at the same company as me.

- A. which B. who her C. whose D. whose her

Question 14: I paid _____ attention to the discussion and missed what the others were saying.

- A. little B. many C. much D. few

Question 15: She _____ me that she would arrive late because of a meeting at work.

- A. said B. spoke C. told D. claimed

Question 16: This ticket will give you access _____ all the exhibitions in the museum for the entire day.

- A. from B. on C. in D. to

Question 17: You hardly ever see him without his laptop, _____?

- A. don't you B. will you C. do you D. won't you

Question 18: When the project manager was on leave, Sarah _____ the coordination of the team.

- A. took over B. looked into C. went on D. turned off

Question 19: I _____ down with a fever after staying out in the cold for too long.

- A. ran B. came C. got D. cut

Question 20: A good _____ between study and relaxation helps students stay focused and reduce stress.

- A. control B. balance C. equality D. share

Question 21: He felt _____ after hearing the news about the project's failure.

- A. blocked B. satisfied C. depressed D. released

Question 22: The hotel tends to be fully booked during the tourist _____, so it's best to make reservations early.

- A. season B. period C. phase D. stage

Question 23: Do you know who _____ the existence of black holes in space?

- A. invented B. developed C. discovered D. found

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges from 24 to 25.

Question 24: *Peppa and Rebeca are in a library.*

Peppa: Would you mind passing me the book on that shelf?

Rebeca: _____

- A. Yes, sure. Here you are. B. Of course. I can.
C. Not at all! Here you go. D. No, I'm busy.

Question 25: *Joe and Julie are talking about their morning at lunchtime.*

Joe: Where have you been, Julie?

Julie: _____

A. Oh, just shopping in town.

B. Oh, I'd like to go there.

C. Oh, I don't mind.

D. That sounds good.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 26 to 27.

Question 26: What does the sign say?

A. You must stay with your luggage at all times.

B. Do not let someone else look after your luggage.

C. Remember your luggage when you leave.

D. Leave your luggage in the correct place.



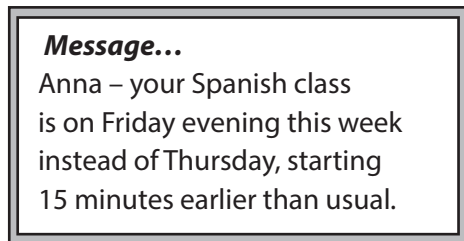
Question 27: Anna's Spanish class _____.

A. will not be in the evening this week

B. will be a day later than normal

C. will no longer be on Thursday

D. will start at the same time as usual



Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 28 to 34.

Learning styles are unique to each individual, and understanding how we learn can greatly enhance our ability to absorb new information. Some people are capable (28) _____ learning through visual aids, while (29) _____ may excel in auditory or kinesthetic environments. Recognising which method works best allows learners to (30) _____ it right more efficiently and reduces unnecessary frustration.

(31) _____, it's important to remember that learning isn't always straightforward. At times, learners must be willing to take risks and step out of their comfort (32) _____. Trying new approaches and making mistakes along the way are essential parts of the learning process. Without taking these risks, learners may become (33) _____, feeling as though they're not progressing. The key is to embrace challenges and adapt learning styles as (34) _____. Through experimentation and persistence, we can find the most effective ways to learn, grow, and ultimately succeed.

Question 28: A. with

B. of

C. about

D. at

Question 29: A. others

B. another

C. other

D. one

Question 30: A. make

B. have

C. see

D. get

Question 31: A. However

B. Because

C. Although

D. So

Question 32: A. stages

B. zones

C. areas

D. sections

Question 33: A. decreased B. delayed C. demotivated D. deactivated

Question 34: A. need B. needing C. needed D. to need

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 40.

Littlerock High School is tackling pollution in a unique way – by planting trees!

As part of an initiative to combat pollution and support the environment, the Littlerock Ecology Club provides free trees to organisations willing to plant them on their grounds. Littlerock High School took advantage of this opportunity. After consulting with teachers about the best locations for planting, Principal Fork Grove reached out to the Ecology Club.

When the seedlings arrived, Mr Grove came up with a new idea. Rather than planting the trees in front of the school, he suggested placing them behind the building, where the afternoon sun is especially **intense**.

“The heat in the afternoons makes it so hot inside the building that students start sweating during their classes,” Mr Grove explained. “The shade from the trees will help cool things down.”

According to Mr Grove, the teachers fully supported the idea. “When I suggested it, everyone said, ‘Why didn’t I think of that!’” he said.

Although it will take time for the trees to grow tall enough to provide shade, the school won’t have to wait too long. **They** selected fast-growing species – eucalyptus and willow trees – from a variety of options, including shrubs and fruit trees.

Mr Grove is also excited about the possibility of attracting wildlife to the schoolyard. “With just a grass lawn and no trees, you can’t expect birds to visit,” he noted. “They have no place to build their nests. But now that’s going to change, and we’ll be able to enjoy watching birds from our classroom windows.”

Question 35: What would be the most appropriate headline for the passage?

- A. Littlerock High School Fights Pollution with Tree Planting
- B. Teachers Suggest Planting Trees for Shade
- C. Wildlife Returns to Littlerock High School
- D. Fast-Growing Trees Solve All Problems at Littlerock High School

Question 36: The word “**intense**” is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. bright B. mild C. strong D. harsh

Question 37: Why did Principal Fork Grove suggest planting trees behind the school building?

- A. To make the schoolyard more attractive
- B. To block the view of the neighbouring buildings
- C. To provide shade and reduce the heat inside the building
- D. To create space for a garden in front of the school

Question 38: The word “**They**” refers to _____.

- A. the Ecology Club
- B. the trees
- C. the school
- D. the teachers

Question 39: What species of trees did the school choose to plant?

- A. Eucalyptus and willow trees
- B. Pine and oak trees
- C. Maple and birch trees
- D. Shrubs and fruit trees

Question 40: What does Principal Grove imply about the school’s previous lack of trees?

- A. It made the school unattractive to visitors.
- B. It discouraged wildlife from visiting the area.
- C. It contributed to the school’s heating problems.
- D. It limited opportunities for outdoor activities.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions from 41 to 45.

Question 41: “I’d talk to the manager about it if I were you,” she said to him.

- A. She said she had talked to the manager about it if she were him.
- B. She advised him talk to the manager about it if she were him.
- C. She suggested that he should talk to the manager about it.
- D. She told him not to talk to the manager about it.

Question 42: Much to our regret, the event has been cancelled.

- A. We regret announcing that the event has been cancelled.
- B. We regret to announce that the event has been cancelled.
- C. We are regretful announce that the event has been cancelled.
- D. We would like to announce that the event has been cancelled.

Question 43: Basketball is the most thrilling sport to play.

- A. No other sport is as thrilling to play as basketball.
- B. Most people like playing basketball than any other sport.
- C. People find it thrilling to play basketball.
- D. People say playing basketball is more thrilling.

Question 44: It is not a good idea to read in the dark.

- A. We cannot read when it is dark.
- B. You’d better not read when it is dark.
- C. It is impossible to read in the dark.
- D. You don’t have to read when it is dark.

Question 45: John decided not to pursue a career in engineering and joined a tech startup.

- A. Beside pursuing a career in engineering, John joined a tech startup.
- B. Instead of pursuing a career in engineering, John joined a tech startup.
- C. John joined a tech startup because he couldn't pursue a career in engineering.
- D. John pursued a career in engineering instead of joining a tech startup.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best COMBINES each pair of sentences in the following questions from 46 to 50.

Question 46: The attendance was poor. They had to cancel the event.

- A. The attendance was poor so that they had to cancel the event.
- B. The attendance was poor, but they had to cancel the event.
- C. They had to cancel the event because of the poor attendance.
- D. They had to cancel the event despite the poor attendance.

Question 47: The trail was rocky and difficult. We hiked it to the top of the hill.

- A. The trail was too rocky and difficult for us to get to the top of the hill.
- B. The top of the hill had a trail which was rocky and difficult.
- C. The hill was so rocky and difficult that we hiked the trail to the top.
- D. The trail that we hiked to the top of the hill was rocky and difficult.

Question 48: Her job is demanding. She always finds time to look after her children.

- A. Her job is so demanding that she cannot find time to look after her children.
- B. If her job is not demanding, she will find time to look after her children.
- C. She always finds time to look after her children but her job is demanding.
- D. Despite her demanding job, she always finds time to look after her children.

Question 49: It was a fascinating movie. I watched it from start to finish without a break.

- A. Although it was a fascinating movie, I didn't watch it from start to finish.
- B. It was a fascinating movie, but I took a break while watching it from start to finish.
- C. The movie was so fascinating that I watched it from start to finish without a break.
- D. The movie was fascinating because I watched it from start to finish without a break.

Question 50: We found the heavy traffic frustrating. We decided to stop and rest for a while.

- A. Being frustrated with the heavy traffic, we stopped to rest for a while.
- B. We decided not to rest even though the heavy traffic was frustrating.
- C. The heavy traffic prevented us from stopping to rest for a while.
- D. Because the traffic was so heavy, we couldn't come home on time.

----- THE END -----

PRACTICE TEST 2

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions from 1 to 2.

Question 1: A. bookeded B. fixeded C. pleaseded D. kisseded

Question 2: A. honest B. healthy C. ahead D. perhaps

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions from 3 to 4.

Question 3: A. remember B. interview C. consider D. encourage

Question 4: A. academic B. scientific C. economic D. historical

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 5 to 23.

Question 5: If you keep going out in the rain without a raincoat, you're likely to _____ a cold.

A. cut down on B. come down with C. hang out with D. carry out

Question 6: In a(n) _____ relationship, both partners have equal say in decision-making and respect each other's opinions.

A. independent B. private C. democratic D. extended

Question 7: Many travellers prefer to stay in a _____ and experience local culture as well as hospitality first-hand.

A. hostel B. homestay C. resort D. campus

Question 8: One of the main causes of species extinction is _____, which occurs when natural environments are destroyed or altered.

A. global warming B. ecological balance

C. climate change D. habitat loss

Question 9: She maintains a sharp _____ focus during exams.

A. mental B. physical C. essential D. natural

Question 10: The cost of the hotel room usually _____ the price of breakfast.

A. includes B. combines C. contains D. takes

Question 11: For an actor, winning an Oscar is one of the greatest _____ you can hope for.

A. memories B. attentions C. existences D. achievements

Question 12: The streets are _____ of people at Christmastime.

A. stuffed B. busy C. full D. crowded

Question 13: These measures have been taken in order to _____ the company's profits.

A. appear B. increase C. become D. practise

Question 14: I have three closest friends, _____ of whom are her.

- A. none B. neither C. either D. any

Question 15: A number of students _____ for advice on their studies since last year.

- A. have asked B. ask C. has asked D. asks

Question 16: I highly recommend _____ the new Italian restaurant in town; the food is amazing!

- A. to try B. trying C. try D. to trying

Question 17: The _____ the quality is, the _____ expensive it will be.

- A. good – much B. better – more C. good – more D. better – much

Question 18: I wish I _____ a career in environmental science instead of marketing.

- A. am pursuing B. to pursue C. pursued D. will pursue

Question 19: _____ the weather is nice, we will have a picnic in the park.

- A. Although B. Unless C. If D. So that

Question 20: After each period, we have a _____ break.

- A. five-minutes B. five-minute C. fifth-minute D. fifth-minutes

Question 21: By the time you _____ to the theatre, the play _____.

- A. got – had finished B. had got – finished
C. got – finished D. had got – had finished

Question 22: I feel sorry for my neighbour. He has _____ friends.

- A. little B. a little C. a few D. few

Question 23: The girl _____ school results you admire is my teacher's daughter.

- A. who B. whom C. whose D. by whom

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges from 24 to 25.

Question 24: *Jack and John are making weekend plans when Jack suggests going for a swim.*

Jack: Let's go for a swim on Sunday afternoon.

John: _____

- A. OK. What time? B. What's up? C. No problem. D. You're kidding.

Question 25: *David is asking Bill whether he plans to buy a new cell phone or keep using his old one.*

David: Are you going to buy a new cell phone or just continue using the old one?

Bill: _____

- A. Neither. I'm going to lease one. B. How wonderful! Let me think of it.
C. Yes, I'd love to. Thank you. D. That's impossible. I can't afford a new one.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 26 to 27.

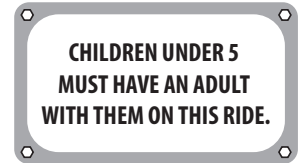
Question 26: What does the sign say?

- A. Children may be playing in the area, please drive slowly.
- B. Be careful to look both ways when playing soccer in the area.
- C. Slow down and play outside with the kids in the playground.
- D. Obey the speed limit, and slow down when the kids are playing.



Question 27: What does the notice say?

- A. There are no more than five adults allowed on this ride.
- B. Children in groups of five must have an adult with them.
- C. Children less than 5 years old cannot go on this ride alone.
- D. Adults are not allowed unless accompanied by 5 children.



Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 28 to 34.

There are many reasons why we should learn English. English is the most widely (28) _____ language in the world and is the language of international communication. It is the language of business and the Internet. English is also the language of education and science. Learning English will help you to (29) _____ with people from all over the world and to understand different cultures.

It is possible to find a variety of jobs with a degree in English. The English language is used in science, aviation, computers, and diplomacy. Learning English (30) _____ individuals and businesses to improve both personally and professionally. It may take some time to learn English, but (31) _____ you stay true to your roots, you will be fluent. English is the (32) _____ language in 53 countries, and approximately 400 million people speak it as their first language. The English language is also the most (33) _____ used as a second language on the planet. English courses can help you improve your professional (34) _____ and communication skills.

In conclusion, mastering English not only enhances career prospects but also fosters collaboration, trust, and engagement in the workplace, making it an essential tool for personal and professional growth.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Question 28: | A. spoken | B. speaking | C. to speak | D. speak |
| Question 29: | A. correspond | B. publicise | C. advertise | D. communicate |
| Question 30: | A. requires | B. allows | C. makes | D. notices |
| Question 31: | A. how | B. if | C. what | D. where |
| Question 32: | A. suitable | B. authorised | C. official | D. rightful |
| Question 33: | A. unusually | B. frequent | C. commonly | D. popular |
| Question 34: | A. acceptance | B. repetition | C. discussion | D. development |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 40.

The Earth

Earth, our home planet, is the third planet from the Sun and ranks as the fifth largest in the solar system. It is the only known place that supports life. The name “Earth” has been used for over one thousand years. Unlike the other planets, which were named after Greek and Roman deities, Earth’s name comes from Old English and Germanic, meaning “the ground”.

As Earth orbits the Sun, it rotates once every 23.9 hours and takes 365.25 days to complete a full orbit. The extra quarter of a day creates a challenge for our calendar, which counts a year as 365 days. To stay aligned with Earth’s orbit, we add an extra day every four years, known as a leap day, to a leap year.

The **hospitable** environment of Earth, along with its **abundant** chemical composition, has enabled life to flourish. Uniquely, much of the planet maintains a hospitable temperature, allowing liquid water to exist for long periods. Its vast oceans have created an ideal and convenient environment for life to emerge around 3.8 billion years ago.

Question 35: Earth is the _____ largest planet in the solar system.

- A. second B. third C. fourth D. fifth

Question 36: What language does the name of Earth come from?

- A. Greek or Roman mythology B. Old English and Germanic
C. The continent of Asia D. The Milky Way Galaxy

Question 37: Why is a leap day added every four years?

- A. To adjust the patterns of the weather
B. To match our calendar with Earth’s orbit
C. To celebrate each changing season
D. To honour our old cultural traditions

Question 38: According to the passage, all of the following have made life on Earth abundant and convenient EXCEPT _____.

- A. hospitable temperature B. Earth’s vast oceans
C. unchanging conditions D. mix of chemicals

Question 39: The word “**hospitable**” in the passage is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. friendly B. welcoming C. harsh D. supportive

Question 40: The word “**abundant**” in the passage is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. scarce B. plentiful C. rare D. limited

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions from 41 to 45.

Question 41: My father spent two days on making this wooden table.

- A. My dad waited to make this wooden table for two days.
- B. It took my father two days to make this wooden table.
- C. My father waited two days to make this wooden table.
- D. It took two days my father to make this wooden table.

Question 42: They were unable to take an eco-tour because of the terrible storm.

- A. The terrible storm kept them from booking an eco-tour.
- B. The terrible storm stopped them from booking an eco-tour.
- C. The terrible storm protected them from taking an eco-tour.
- D. The terrible storm prevented them from taking an eco-tour.

Question 43: John's success depends on his hard work.

- A. The more successful John becomes, the harder he works.
- B. The harder John works, the more successful he becomes.
- C. Unless John is successful, he will not work very hard.
- D. If John becomes successful, he will work much harder.

Question 44: "Why don't you go fishing with the boys next weekend, Jim?" said his sister.

- A. The sister suggested that Jim have to go fishing with the boys the next weekend.
- B. The sister suggested that Jim shouldn't go fishing with the boys the next weekend.
- C. Jim's sister suggested he should go fishing with the boys the following weekend.
- D. Jim's sister suggested that he goes fishing with the boys the following weekend.

Question 45: Despite his age, Mr Thanh rides a jeep to the mountain.

- A. Though Mr Thanh is old, he rides a jeep to the mountain.
- B. Mr Thanh rides a jeep to the mountain because of his age.
- C. Mr Thanh is old, so he has to ride a jeep to the mountain.
- D. Mr Thanh rides a jeep to the mountain because he is old.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best COMBINES each pair of sentences in the following questions from 46 to 50.

Question 46: Smartphones are widely used today. They offer various applications for daily tasks.

- A. Smartphones which are widely used today offer various applications for daily tasks.
- B. Smartphones which are widely used today, it offers many applications for daily tasks.
- C. Smartphones are widely used today; therefore, they offer applications for daily tasks.
- D. Smartphones, being widely used today, they offer various applications for daily tasks.

Question 47: It is a pity. I cannot go back to my grandparents' time.

- A. If I relive my childhood, I would cherish it more.
- B. I wish my grandparents could go back to my time.
- C. I would be happier if I relived my childhood days.
- D. I wish I could go back to my grandparents' time.

Question 48: Mount Everest is majestic. I feel small standing in front of it.

- A. Mount Everest is so majestic that I don't notice how small I am.
- B. It is such a majestic mountain that I feel grand standing there.
- C. Mount Everest is so majestic that I feel small in front of it.
- D. It is such a majestic mountain that I feel grand in front of it.

Question 49: You want to have good mental health. You ought to balance your study and life.

- A. If you want to have good mental health, you should balance your study and life.
- B. You might balance your study and life if you want to have good mental health.
- C. Good mental health doesn't completely depend on balancing your study and life.
- D. Unless you balance your study and life well, you will have good mental health.

Question 50: The climate is changing rapidly. Therefore, we must take action.

- A. We must take action though the climate is changing rapidly.
- B. The climate is changing rapidly, so we must take action.
- C. We must take action before the climate is changing rapidly.
- D. The climate is changing; however, we'll take our time to act.

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