

## ĐỀ CƯƠNG GIỮA HỌC KÌ 1 – MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8

### A. Lý thuyết

#### Unit 1:

Các cụm từ đi kèm với giới từ để chỉ sự yêu thích: **be fond of, be keen on, be crazy about, be interested in, be into.**

**Example:** He **is fond of** playing sport. (*Anh ấy thích chơi thể thao.*)

She **is keen on** cooking. (*Cô ấy mê nấu ăn.*)

I **'m into** doing DIY. (*Tôi thích tự mình làm.*)

Khi muốn dùng các cụm từ trên để diễn tả sự không thích, chúng ta thêm ***not*** vào sau động từ ***be***.

**Example:** I **'m not crazy about** surfing the net. (*Tôi không mê lướt net.*)

He **is not interested in** messaging friends. (*Anh ấy không thích nhắn tin cho bạn bè.*)

My sister **is not into** drawing. (*Em gái tôi không mê vẽ.*)

#### 1. Verbs of liking/ disliking (Các động từ chỉ sự yêu ghét)

Các động từ chỉ sự yêu ghét phổ biến

<b>adore</b>	rất thích, mê	<b>fancy</b>	mến, thích
<b>enjoy</b>	thưởng thức	<b>prefer</b>	thích hơn
<b>love</b>	yêu	<b>dislike</b>	không thích
<b>like</b>	thích	<b>hate</b>	ghét
<b>detest</b>	rất ghét		

#### 2. Cách dùng động từ theo sau động từ chỉ sự yêu ghét

Khi có một động từ chỉ hành động khác theo sau động từ chỉ sự yêu ghét, ta phải dùng động từ đó ở dạng danh động từ (*V-ing*) hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu có *to* (*to V*).

- Các động từ chỉ sự yêu ghét chỉ có thể được theo sau bởi danh động từ: <i>adore, enjoy, fancy, dislike, detest</i> .	Thomas adores snowboarding. Linda detests doing puzzles.
- Các động từ chỉ sự yêu ghét được theo sau bởi cả danh động từ và động từ nguyên mẫu có <i>to</i> : <i>like, love, hate, prefer</i> .	We love going/ to go to the cinema. He hates getting up/ to get up early.

### PRONUNCIATION

## Sound /u:/ and /ʊ/

### Unit 2:

#### 1. Comparative adverbs (So sánh hơn của trạng từ)

##### a. Phân biệt trạng từ ngắn và trạng từ dài

- Trạng từ ngắn là những trạng từ chỉ có một âm tiết.

**Example:**

fast: nhanh

hard: vất vả

high: cao

late: muộn

near: gần

far: xa

- Trạng từ dài là những trạng từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên, thường kết thúc bằng -ly.

**Example:**

slowly: chậm, chậm chạp

quickly: nhanh

efficiently: hiệu quả

carefully: cẩn thận

popularly: phổ biến

frequently: thường xuyên

→ Các trạng từ dài thường được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -ly vào sau tính từ.

fluent → fluently

sad → sadly

recent → recently

strange → strangely

##### b. Cấu trúc so sánh hơn của trạng từ (mở rộng tính từ)

<b>Adj/ ngắn</b>	<b>Adv</b>	S + V + <b>Adj/ Adv ngắn</b> + <b>-er</b> + <b>than</b> + O/ N/ Pro/ Clause <b>Example:</b> Cars move faster than motorbikes. She studies harder than she used to do in the past.
<b>Adj/ Adv dài</b>		S + V + <b>more</b> + <b>Adj/ Adv dài</b> + <b>than</b> + O/ N/ Pro/ Clause <b>Example:</b> He runs more slowly than I do. Susan speaks French more fluently than her sister.

🔗 Cách **thêm -er** vào sau trạng từ ngắn

+ Thêm <b>-er</b> vào sau hầu hết trạng từ ngắn.	+ Với trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng <b>e</b> thì chỉ thêm <b>r</b> .	+ Với trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng <b>ly</b> , <b>đổi y</b> thành <b>i</b> rồi thêm <b>er</b> .
fast → faster	late → later	early → earlier
hard → harder		
high → higher		

🔗 Cách **thêm more** vào trước trạng từ dài

Với trạng từ dài, ta giữ nguyên trạng từ và thêm more vào phía trước.

slowly	→ more slowly
quickly	→ more quickly
happily	→ more happily
carefully	→ more carefully
healthily	→ more healthily
intelligently	→ more intelligently

### Một số trạng từ bất quy tắc

Một số' trạng từ không theo quy tắc trên mà có dạng so sánh hơn riêng biệt.

good/well (tốt)	→ better (tốt hơn)
bad/ badly (tệ)	→ worse (tệ hơn)
many/ much (nhiều)	→ more (nhiều hơn)
far (xa)	→ farther/ further (xa hơn)
little (ít)	→ less (ít hơn)

## C. PRONUNCIATION

Sound /ə/ and /ɪ/

Unit 3:

### 1. Simple sentences and compound sentences (Câu đơn và câu ghép)

#### Ký hiệu viết tắt:

DPDC: *dependent clause*

IDPDC: *independent clause*

#### a. Câu đơn (Simple sentences)

#### **SIMPLE SENTENCES**

- Câu đơn là câu chỉ có một mệnh đề độc lập (*independent clause*), có chủ ngữ và có động từ để diễn tả một ý hoàn chỉnh. Tùy theo động từ mà câu có thể có thêm tân ngữ (*object*) hoặc bổ ngữ (*complement*)

**Example:** You look great.

I agree.

They are celebrating Christmas.

- Chủ ngữ trong câu đơn có thể là chủ ngữ ghép.

**Example:** An and Nam are my friends.



C. reading comics

D. singing

3. What about when he attended secondary school? What did he like?

A. watching TV

B. hanging out with his friends.

C. playing tennis

D. swimming

4: What leisure activity did he do when he became a student at university?

A. volunteering

B. socializing with friends

C. reading comics

D. singing

5: Now, he often \_\_\_\_\_.

A. reads books

B. plays tennis

C. plays with toys

D. reads comics

**Exercise 2: Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions:**

1. Where is Nguyen now?

A. countryside

B. large village

C. Ha noi

D. small village

2. When was he able to make new friends?

A. on his 4<sup>th</sup> day

B. on his 3<sup>rd</sup> day

C. on his 2<sup>nd</sup> day

D. on his 1<sup>st</sup> day

3. What is Nguyen's kite like?

A. small

B. big

C. large and colorful

D. short

4. Does Nick want to be there with Nguyen?

A. Yes, he did

B. Yes, he does

C. No, he doesn't

D. No, he don't

**Exercise 3: Listen and complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a normal part of life.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ and school are causes that makes teenagers stress.

3. Teenagers are stressed with their social \_\_\_\_\_ with friends.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ of time or having too much to do often causes stress.

5. Stress that hangs around for a long period of time can be \_\_\_\_\_ to your child's health and well-being.

**EX4: Which activity does each person enjoy doing now? Listen and circle the correct answer.**

1. Zach

A. playing basketball

B. painting

C. hiking

2. Erica

A. collecting baseball cards

B. collecting comic books

C. gardening

**3. Brian**

- A. watching videos      B. hiking      C. playing video games

**4. Evan**

- A. collecting stamps      B. collecting paintings      C. collecting baseball cards

**5. Danielle**

- A. painting      B. writing children's books      C. reading

**II. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?**

- |                        |                      |                      |                             |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>k</u> ind     | B. <u>s</u> ick      | C. <u>th</u> ink     | D. <u>c</u> ity             |
| 2. A. <u>m</u> ouse    | B. <u>h</u> ouse     | C. <u>w</u> ould     | D. <u>o</u> utdoors         |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> ouse    | B. <u>h</u> ouse     | C. <u>w</u> ould     | D. <u>o</u> utdoors         |
| 4. A. <u>l</u> ose     | B. <u>i</u> mprove   | C. <u>m</u> ovie     | D. <u>d</u> ove             |
| 5. A. <u>cl</u> ub     | B. <u>u</u> pload    | C. <u>d</u> iscuss   | D. <u>f</u> ocus            |
| 6. A. <u>m</u> edia    | B. <u>s</u> tressful | C. <u>p</u> ressure  | D. <u>w</u> eb <u>s</u> ite |
| 7. A. <u>n</u> ormal   | B. <u>v</u> isitors  | C. <u>t</u> ransport | D. <u>ch</u> ore            |
| 8. A. <u>b</u> asic    | B. <u>m</u> ajor     | C. <u>c</u> raft     | D. <u>r</u> acing           |
| 9. A. <u>c</u> eremony | B. <u>c</u> ultural  | C. <u>c</u> attle    | D. <u>c</u> ostume          |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> ountry | B. <u>cl</u> oud     | C. <u>l</u> oudly    | D. <u>m</u> ouse            |

**III. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?**

- |                   |                |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. countryside | B. activity    | C. farmer      | D. teenager    |
| 2. A. dislike     | B. detest      | C. fancy       | D. prefer      |
| 3. A. library     | B. museum      | C. melody      | D. favourite   |
| 4. A. protection  | B. addicted    | C. computer    | D. goldfish    |
| 5. A. teenager    | B. enjoyment   | C. concentrate | D. countryside |
| 6. A. connect     | B. advise      | C. focus       | D. discuss     |
| 7. A. activity    | B. traditional | C. majority    | D. population  |
| 8. A. nomadic     | B. generous    | C. colourful   | D. countryside |
| 9. A. enjoy       | B. fancy       | C. detest      | D. prefer      |
| 10. Absolutely    | A. especially  | B. community   | C. activity D. |

**IV. Vocabulary**

1. I used to go \_\_\_\_\_ buffaloes when I was small.
- A. herding      B. swimming      C. hiking      D. cooking

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ the boxes into the trucks.

- A. harvested      B. loaded      C. caught      D. observed

3. My friends and I go to the gym at least three times a week in order to stay in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shape      B. bed      C. fit      D. health

4. I like to \_\_\_\_\_ Tik Tok to watch short clips whenever I have free time.

- A. knit      B. surf      C. message      D. relax

5. I bought a knitting \_\_\_\_\_ and asked my grandmother to teach me how to knit.

- A. fold      B. kit      C. improve      D. relax

6. Origami is the timeless Japanese art of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. paper folding      B. car making      C. train spotting      D. bird watching

7. A busy time when people collect their crops is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buffalo drawn cart      B. harvest time      C. paddy field      D. cattle

8. She wants to \_\_\_\_\_ the club to connect with new friends.

- A. cook      B. browse      C. join      D. log

10. We \_\_\_\_\_ the school website to find the school activities.

- A. focus      B. thank      C. deny      D. browse

11. I log \_\_\_\_\_ to my Facebook account to post my photos and chat with everyone.

- A. on      B. about      C. with      D. at

12. It's \_\_\_\_\_ time, so the villagers are busy cutting and gathering their crops.

- A. festival      B. growing      C. harvest      D. planting

13. Minh: "Would you like to go for a walk?"      Nam: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Yes, I do.      B. Yes, please.      C. No, I don't.      D. I'd love to. Thanks.

14. Tom's father is very \_\_\_\_\_, so he can control the combine harvester very well.

- A. hospitable      B. relaxed      C. interested      D. well – trained

15. On the side of the road, a boy was herding \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kites      B. hay      C. buffaloes      D. fruits

16. Parents always have high \_\_\_\_\_ about their children on exams.

- A. expectation      B. hope      C. thinking      D. tradition

17. Louise are very fond \_\_\_\_\_ going camping with friends at weekends.

- A. about      B. of      C. in      D. with

18. People in my village are really \_\_\_\_\_; they are always generous and friendly to visitors.

- A. well-trained      B. funny      C. hospitable      D. creative

19. Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

20. Nga: "Would you like to hang out with me?" - Hoa: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. No, I don't like

B. Never mind

C. Yes, I'd love to

D. Yes, I'd like

21. Our class has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, and we often post questions there to discuss.

A. office

B. forum

C. club

D. page

22. What is the sign about?

A. You can eat and drink in the library.

B. You must not eat or drink in the library.

C. You should bring food to the library.

D. You must buy drinks in the library.



23. What is the notice about?

A. Children under 12 can go alone.

B. Only adults can enter.

C. Children under 12 must go with an adult.

D. Adults are not allowed.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 MUST  
BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN  
ADULT

(A)



(B)



24. What does the sign (A) say?

A. Maximum 40 vehicles are allowed on this road.

B. You shouldn't exceed this maximum speed.

C. Minimum 40 vehicles are allowed on this road.

D. You shouldn't move below this speed.

25. What does the sign (B) say?

A. You can turn left ahead only.

B. Only vehicles turning left should move.

C. You are not allowed to turn left.

D. No vehicles turning left ahead.



26. What does the sign say?

- A. Turn your mobile phone off when not in use.
- B. Turn your mobile phone into silent mode.
- C. Turn up the volume so that it can be heard more clearly.
- D. Turn down the music when you are alone.



27. What is the notice about?

- A. You can eat and drink in the library.
- B. The library sells food and drinks.
- C. You should bring your own food to the library.
- D. You mustn't eat or drink in the library.

**NO FOOD OR DRINK  
ALLOWED IN THE  
LIBRARY.**

28. *What is the notice about?*

- A. Playing games on the grass.
- B. Not walking on the grass.
- C. Cutting the grass.
- D. Sitting on the grass.

**KEEP OFF THE  
GRASS**

29.

👉 *What is the notice about?*

- A. How to use mobile phones.
- B. Borrowing mobile phones.
- C. Not using mobile phones here.
- D. Charging mobile phones.

**PLEASE TURN OFF YOUR  
MOBILE PHONES.**

30.

👉 *What is the notice about?*

- A. Smoking is allowed here.
- B. People shouldn't smoke here.
- C. You can buy cigarettes here.
- D. This is a smoking area.

**NO SMOKING IN  
THIS AREA.**

31.

👉 *What is the notice about?*

- A. Giving food to animals.
- B. Feeding animals is not allowed.
- C. Buying food for animals.
- D. Bringing animals to the zoo.

**DO NOT FEED THE  
ANIMALS.**

32.

👉 *What is the notice about?*

- A. Asking people to be quiet.
- B. Inviting people to the meeting.
- C. Talking in the meeting.
- D. Starting a discussion.

**SILENCE, PLEASE. THE  
MEETING IS IN  
PROGRESS.**

## V.GRAMMAR.

1. Mai enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ to music, especially pop music in her free time.  
A. hearing                      B. playing                      C. listening                      D. talking
2. My grandparents love \_\_\_\_\_ very much. There are a lot of beautiful    flowers and fresh vegetables in their garden.  
A. doing garden    B. doing gardening    C. do gardening                      D. to do garden
3. People in the countryside work \_\_\_\_\_ than those in the city.  
A. more hard                      B. harder                      C. more harder                      D. hard
4. It seems to move more \_\_\_\_\_ here than in the city.  
A. slow                      B. slower                      C. slowly                      D. slowest
5. He wasn't interested \_\_\_\_\_ growing flowers in the garden.  
A. at                      B. for                      C. with                      D. in
6. Many people are fond \_\_\_\_\_ French cheese.  
A. without    B. of    C. at    D. in
7. We are interested \_\_\_\_\_ gardening.  
A. from                      B. in                      C. at                      D. to
8. Do you fancy \_\_\_\_\_ around the West Lake with me this Sunday morning?  
A. going                      B. having                      C. staying                      D. moving
9. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ up early in the winter days. I love \_\_\_\_\_ in bed late.  
A. getting / stay    B. get / stay                      C. getting / staying                      D. get / staying
10. Mai's dad likes \_\_\_\_\_ spring rolls when her family has parties.  
A. doing    B. making    C. cooking    D. trying
11. There are many excellent team ; \_\_\_\_\_, each team has to try harder.  
A. and                      B. Therefore                      C. so                      D. but
12. City drivers have to drive \_\_\_\_\_ than country ones.  
A. more careful    B. more careless    C. more carefully    D. more carelessly
13. Nam enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ puzzles, especially Sudoku.  
A. doing                      B. do                      C. to do                      D. does
14. He did the test \_\_\_\_\_ I did.  
A. as bad as                      B. badder than                      C. more badly than                      D. worse than
15. He drives \_\_\_\_\_ his brother.  
A. more careful than                      B. more carefully

C. more carefully than

D. as careful as

16. My father is an engineer, \_\_\_\_\_ he often has to work away from home.

A. and

B. or

C. but

D. so

17. This year the Mid-Autumn Festival falls on the next Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_ I can go home and reunite with my family.

A. and

B. or

C. but

D. so

18. Would you like to drink milk tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?

A. or

B. otherwise

C. so

D. therefore

19. I have never joined in a carnival, \_\_\_\_\_ I am very curious about it.

A. and

B. or

C. but

D. so

20. My mother is occupied in her job, \_\_\_\_\_ she tries to make time for me.

A. and

B. or

C. but

D. so

21. We don't cheat on exams, \_\_\_\_\_ it is a wrong thing to do.

A. or

B. and

C. for

D. but

22. My brother loves \_\_\_\_\_ foreign coins.

A. collecting

B. collect

C. to collect

D. collects

**VI. Find a MISTAKE in one of the four underlined parts of the following sentence.**

1. She hates use Facebook Messenger to discuss schoolwork.

A. use

B. to

C. discuss

D. schoolwork

2. What he detests to do is going to work at weekends.

A

B

C

D

3. Going fishing alone is one of my Dad's favorite leisure activity.

A

B

C

D

4. She sings that song much more better than I do.

A

B

C

D

5. A camel runs much more slowly as a horse.

A. A

B. runs

C. much

D. as

6. City people seem to react quickly to changes than in the countryside.

A. seem

B. quickly

C. than

D. the

7. What he detests to do is going to work at weekends.

A. detest

B. weekends

C. going

D. to do

**VII. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.**

1. You should go to the picturesque village this summer.  
A. meat                      B. slowly                      C. ugly                      D. beautiful
2. She hates talking with him about what he likes.  
A. likes                      B. detests                      C. enjoys                      D. love
3. You do leisure activities in your free time and they make you feel satisfied.  
A. pleased                      B. dissatisfied                      C. tired                      D. bored
4. You can enjoy great Vietnamese seafood in Ha Long Bay.  
A. dislike                      B. like                      C. hate                      D. detest
5. Nam enjoys going to the cinema in his free time.  
A. leisure time                      B. favorite activity                      C. summer holiday                      D. this weekend
6. We can concentrate on lesson when you are chatting on facebook.  
A. focus                      B. expect                      C. browse                      D. survey

**VIII. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.**

1. The life in the countryside is very quiet and relaxing.  
A. noisy                      B. exciting                      C. modern                      D. hard
2. Too much texting can be harmful to our health.  
A. harmless                      B. dangerous                      C. unsafe                      D. poisonous
3. I fancy hanging out with my friends.  
A. love                      B. hate                      C. like                      D. adore
4. We have pressure from our exams, peer and parents.  
A. interest                      B. advise                      C. advice                      D. relaxation
5. When I log on to my computer, the first thing I do is open my Facebook account to catch up on the latest updates from my friends and family.  
A. log out                      B. cross over                      C. focus on                      D. keep up with
6. Instagram is enjoyable. I feel very happy when someone likes my photos that I uploaded.  
A. bored                      B. happy                      C. peaceful                      D. quiet

**IX. READING COMPREHENSION**

**1: Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) that best fills each gap.**

forums	talking	watching
posting	receiving	same

Lan used to be very active at school. She loved reading books and taking part in outdoor activities. But after she got her first smartphone, she began spending hours (1) \_\_\_\_ short videos online. She liked visiting different (2) \_\_\_\_ where teenagers shared memes and stories. She kept (3) \_\_\_\_ photos on her account every day and waited for likes. Gradually, she stopped (4) \_\_\_\_ with her old friends. Instead, she was always (5) \_\_\_\_ messages from strangers. One day, she read an article about a girl who became sick because she was addicted to her phone. Lan suddenly realized she had the same problem.

**2. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

There are many reasons why it (1) \_\_\_\_\_ important to have a hobby. It will give you a pleasure (2) \_\_\_\_\_ help you relax. Many old people enjoy gardening. They (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trees and vegetables, so they can sell them for some money. In addition, a hobby can help you connect with other people. If you like (4) \_\_\_\_\_ stamps, you can join a stamp club to share your albums with other collectors. If your hobby is carving eggshells, you can give your products to your friends (5) \_\_\_\_\_ gifts.

- |                 |            |            |               |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. have      | B. do      | C. are     | D. is         |
| 2. A. and       | B. but     | C. or      | D. so         |
| 3. A. grows     | B. to grow | C. growing | D. grow       |
| 4. A. gardening | B. playing | C. selling | D. collecting |
| 5. A. as        | B. for     | C. in      | D. with       |

**3: Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) that best fills each gap. (1pt)**

Last summer, Long went (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday for two weeks to the island of Cat Ba. He (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel which had a wonderful swimming pool and beautiful views of the sea. It was in a village where the local people went fishing in the winter, and foreign visitors came in the summer.

Long spent his first day on the beach, but on the second day he felt very ill. First, he was too hot, then he was too cold. He couldn't understand why he felt (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that. So he went to see the local doctor, who was a very nice man, and whose voice was so sweet.

"Summer is a time when people often feel ill," the doctor said. "It's too hot for most of us! (4) \_\_\_\_\_ this medicine, and stay out of the sun." Long took the doctor's (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and stayed in his room for the rest of his holiday. He soon felt better. "What a cheap holiday!" he thought happily.

- |              |           |                |           |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. to     | B. for    | C. on          | D. in     |
| 2. A. lived  | B. rented | C. hired       | D. stayed |
| 3. A. like   | B. as     | C. so          | D. Ø      |
| 4. A. Eat    | B. Drink  | C. Take        | D. Have   |
| 5. A. chance | B. advice | C. opportunity | D. advise |

**4: Read the following text and decide whether the following statements from 1 and 2 are True or False. Read the text again and choose the best answers (A, B, C, or D) for each question from 3 to 5.**

Besides its beauty, the countryside of Britain is well known for many contrasts: its bare mountains and moorland, its lakes, rivers and woods, and its long, often wild coastline. National parks which are protected from development by the government have the most beautiful and picturesque scenery. British people often associate the countryside with farmland, open spaces like fields of wheat and barley, green fields enclosed by hedges or stone walls in which cows or sheep are raised. Most farmland is now owned by individual people or independent companies. However, the government has built a network of public footpaths across the farmland.

Many British people enjoy the peace and relaxation of life in the countryside where they can spend their free time walking, cycling, or going for a picnic or a pub lunch. In summer they can pick strawberries and other fruit in fruit farms. Nowadays, few rural people work on farms. Many of them commute to work in towns. Many others wish to live in the countryside so that they would have a better and healthier lifestyle.

**1. The countryside of Britain has both mountains and coastline.**

**2. All farmland in Britain belongs to the government.**

**3. The countryside of Britain is NOT famous for its \_\_\_\_\_.**

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. farmland       | B. moorland                 |
| C. bare mountains | D. lakes, rivers, and woods |

**4. Many British people think the countryside goes with \_\_\_\_\_.**

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A. work in towns        | B. work on farms   |
| C. peace and relaxation | D. public farmland |

**5. In the countryside, people can pick strawberries in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. winter | B. summer | C. autumn | D. spring |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

**5: Read the following text and choose the best answers (A, B, C, or D) for each question from 27 to 30.**

Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

There are certainly many advantages to living in the country. First, you can enjoy peace and quietness. Moreover, people tend to be friendlier. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer for young children.

However, there are certain disadvantages or drawbacks to life outside the city. First, because there are fewer people, you are likely to have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services means that it is hard to find jobs.

In short, it can be seen the country is more suitable for some people than others. On the whole, it is often the best for those who are retired or who have young children. In contrast, young people who have a career are better provided in the city.

1. According to the passage, living in the country has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. only good points
  - B. only bad points
  - C. both good and bad points
  - D. no disadvantages
2. How many advantages does living in the country have?
  - A. two
  - B. three
  - C. four
  - D. no
3. Living in the country is safer for young children because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there is less traffic
  - B. there are few shops
  - C. there are fewer people
  - D. there are few services
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A. People in the country tend to be friendlier than people in the city.
  - B. It's hard to find entertainment in the country.
  - C. There are fewer shops and services in the country.
  - D. The country is only suitable for retired people.

**6: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

## WHAT IS IT LIKE BEING A TEENAGER IN BRITAIN?

## School

British teenagers spend most of their time at school. Students in Britain can leave school at sixteen (grade 11). This is also the age when most students take their first important exams, the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Most teens take between 5-10 subjects, which means a lot of studying. They are spending more time on homework than teenagers ever before. Forget watching TV, teenagers in Britain now spend 2-3 hours on homework after school.

## School uniform

Visit almost any school in Britain and the first thing you'll notice is the school uniform. Although school uniform has its advantages, when they are: 15 or 16 most teenagers are tired of wearing it. When there is more than one school in a town, school uniforms can highlight differences between schools. In London there are many cases of bullying and fighting between pupils from different schools.

## Clothes and looks

In Britain, some teens judge you by the shirt or trainers you are wearing, is 40% of British teenagers believe its important to wear designer labels. If you want to follow the crowd, you

need to wear trendy labels. Teenagers in Britain wear fashionable trainers and the more expensive, the better.

1. Most students in Britain take the GCSE when \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. they are 11 years old  
 B. they are 16 years old  
 C. they finish grade 10  
 D. they begin grade 11
2. What is the first thing you'll notice when you visit almost any school in Britain?  
 A. the school logo  
 B. the school gate  
 C. the school playground  
 D. the school uniform
3. What do most teenagers in Britain prefer to wear?  
 A. trendy labels  
 B. expensive uniforms  
 C. fashionable hats  
 D. economical trainers
4. The word 'highlight' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. confuse  
 B. remark  
 C. emphasize  
 D. decrease
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?  
 A. Students in Britain can take 8 subjects at the GCSE.  
 B. Most British teenagers spend 2-3 hours watching TV after school.  
 C. Most 16-year-old students in Britain don't like school uniforms.  
 D. Many British teenagers judge their friends by their shirt or trainers.

## X. COMMUNICATION

**1. Nga and Linda are talking about their leisure activities. Choose A – E to complete their conversation.**

<p><b>Nga:</b> What do you usually do in your leisure time?</p> <p><b>Linda:</b> (1) _____</p> <p><b>Nga:</b> What sport can you play?</p> <p><b>Linda:</b> (2) _____</p> <p><b>Nga:</b> Really? Are you a member of any sport club?</p> <p><b>Linda:</b> (3) _____</p> <p><b>Nga:</b> How often do the club members meet?</p> <p><b>Linda:</b> (4) _____</p> <p><b>Nga:</b> I like swimming and playing football.</p>	<p>A. We meet twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays. What about you? What do you enjoy doing in your free time?</p> <p>B. I usually play sport. You know I love playing sport more than doing anything else.</p> <p>C. Playing football? Would you like to join us this Sunday? We're having a match against another school.</p> <p>D. Yes. I'm a member of my school's football club.</p> <p>E. I can play football, volleyball and basketball.</p>
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**Linda:** (5)

**Nga:** I'd love to. Thanks.

**2. Complete the conversation, using the sentences (a - e) to fill in the blanks (1-5).**

- a. Good idea! So everybody's happy, then.
- b. I'm not sure ... it depends on the weather. Is it sunny outside?
- c. Yes, that sounds better. Why don't we go there?
- d. I'm sure we can find some ideas in there.
- e. On the shelf.

**Hoa:** Well, everybody ... What shall we do today? Any idea?

**Mary:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_

**Hoa:** Just a minute ... oh, it's raining again.

**Mai:** Oh, no! I don't want another boring day like yesterday. Is there anything interesting we can go and see?

**Mark:** I know what can do. I'll have a look at the guide book. I'm sure we can do. I'll have a look at the guide book. (2) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mary:** All right. Where is the guide book?

**Mark:** It's there. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mary:** Let's see ... well, there's the Museum of Country Life.  
How about that?

**Hoa:** Is there anything more exciting?

**Mary:** Well. There's Aqua World. It's Sea Life centre.

**Hoa:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mai:** Ok then, if you like.

**Mark:** Shall I phone them to see what time it opens?

**Mary:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3: Complete the conversation, using the phrases/sentences (A-H) given.**

- A. It's a real life, I think.
- B. You don't worry about delay or being late any more.
- C. I see.
- D. the fresh air and the open space
- E. to make you fit and happy
- F. It's really interesting
- G. We can't enjoy social activities there, especially in the evening.

**Nick:** Hi, Mai. Have you just come back from your stay in the countryside?

**Mai:** Yes, I stayed on my uncle's farm for the weekend. (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Nick:** Do you really like the life in the countryside? Why?

**Mai:** First, you can enjoy (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Nick:** What do you mean, Mai?

**Mai:** In the countryside, we have the yard or the garden to play in. You can run around, kick a ball or chase butterflies. (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Nick:** In my opinion, the countryside ... it's only nice if people are retired or they get old. (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mai:** But in the country, you are not in a hurry. (5) \_\_\_\_\_. We can say "no" to traffic jams here.

**Nick:** Well, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are becoming much better. Anyway, we can ride a bicycle around (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mai:** (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe we can live in the town and go to the countryside at the weekend or during the summer holiday.

## XI. WRITING

### A. Rearrange words/ phrases to make a meaningful sentence.

1. crazy / are / cooking / They / about / . / and reading /

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. fancy/ you/ do/ children/ with/ working? //

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. keep / My / is / fond / playing / of/ father/ tennis/ to/ fit

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. went/ last night/ He/ bed/ to /, so / late/ this morning /felt/ he / tired

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. people / In the countryside, / are/ and / life / is / more / simpler/welcoming/.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

### **B.Do as directed**

1. My brother is interested in doing puzzles. **(like)**

→ My brother \_\_\_\_\_

2. I am keen on going camping with my close friends.

→ I fancy \_\_\_\_\_

3. I am interested in learning English.

→ I like \_\_\_\_\_

4. Lan likes using the computer best in her free time

→ Lan's favorite \_\_\_\_\_

5. I am interested in going camping with my close friends.

→ I fancy \_\_\_\_\_

6. Her car can run 100km/h while my car run only 80km/h. **(faster)**

→ Her car can run \_\_\_\_\_

6. A horse can run 70 km/h. A cow can run 30 km/h. **(fast)**

→ A horse can run \_\_\_\_\_.

7. I got up at 6:00 a.m. today, but my sister got up at 5:30. **(early)**

→ My sister got up \_\_\_\_\_.

8. I work 8 hours a day. My friend works 10 hours. **(hard)**

→ My friend works \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Ba ran 1 minute 30 seconds, Nam ran 1 minute 10 seconds. **(fast)**

→ Nam ran \_\_\_\_\_

10. Ann is very tired; however, she helps her mother with the housework. **(BUT)**

→ Ann is very \_\_\_\_\_

11. My best friend is studying abroad. It is impossible for us to meet each other now.(so)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

12. I think the festival will be full of fun. Many people will enjoy it.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

13. He was very tired. However, he went on walking. **(but)**

→ He \_\_\_\_\_

14. She first disagreed to join our journey. She changed her mind later. **(however)**

→ \_\_\_\_\_