

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7 KÌ 2

Đề cương cực kì chi tiết – biên soạn bởi thầy Đại Lợi

ÔN LÝ THUYẾT

UNIT 7

1. IT INDICATING DISTANCE (SỬ DỤNG IT ĐỂ NÓI VỀ KHOẢNG CÁCH)

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng “it” như một chủ ngữ để chỉ khoảng cách từ địa điểm này tới địa điểm khác.

Ex: What is **the distance** from your house to school?

→ **It** is about 3 km. (*Chúng ta thấy distance ở đây được thay thế bởi “It” trong câu trả lời.*)

*Cấu trúc

It is (about) + khoảng cách + from + địa điểm A + to + địa điểm B.

Nó trả lời cho câu hỏi:

How far is it from place A to place B?

Hoặc **What is the distance from place A to place B?**

Ex 1: How far is it from your house to the nearest bus stop?

(Khoảng cách từ nhà cậu tới điểm dừng xe bus gần nhất là bao xa?)

It is about 2 kilometres from my house to the nearest bus stop.

(Từ nhà tôi tới điểm bus gần nhất khoảng 2 km.)

Ex 2: What is the distance from the zoo to the park?

(Khoảng cách từ sở thú tới công viên là bao xa vậy?)

It's 5 kilometres from the zoo to the park.

(Từ sở thú đến công viên là 5 km.)

Ex 3: How far is it from Ho Chi Minh City to Vung Tau?

(Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh cách Vũng Tàu bao xa?)

It is not very far. (Không xa lắm)

2. SHOULD/ SHOULDN'T (NÊN/ KHÔNG NÊN)

*Cách sử dụng

- *Should/ shouldn't được dùng để khuyên ai nên hay không nên làm gì.*

Ex1:A: I've got a headache. (Tôi bị đau đầu.)

B: You should go to see the doctor. (Bạn nên đi khám bác sĩ.)

- *Dùng trong câu hỏi để diễn tả điều gì là đúng là tốt nhất để làm.*

Ex 1: How should I tell her about the truth?

(Tôi nên nói với cô ấy sự thật như thế nào đây?)

Ex 2: We should go now or wait for her.

(Chúng ta nên đi luôn hay là đợi cô ấy.)

***Cấu trúc**

Câu khẳng định: S + should + V

Câu phủ định: S + shouldn't + V

Câu nghi vấn: Should + S + V?

Ex 1: You should drive more carefully. (Bạn nên lái xe cẩn thận hơn.)

Ex 2: You shouldn't eat too much sugar. (Bạn không nên ăn quá nhiều đường.)

Ex 3: Should he go to bed early? (Anh ấy có nên đi ngủ sớm không?)

Ex 4: We shouldn't talk in the class. (Chúng ta không nên nói chuyện trong giờ học.)

UNIT 8

1. CONNECTORS: ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH AND HOWEVER (CÁC TỪ NỐI: ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH AND HOWEVER)

Chúng ta sử dụng *although/ though/ eventhough* (mặc dù) để nối hai mệnh đề mang ý nghĩa tương phản, trái ngược.

Sau *although/ though/ eventhough* là một mệnh đề.

Although

Though + S + V

Even though

Ex 1: Although the weather was bad, we had a wonderful holiday.

(Mặc dù thời tiết xấu, chúng tôi vẫn có kỳ nghỉ tuyệt vời.)

Ex 2: Even though I don't like her, I try my best to help her.

(Mặc dù tôi không thích cô ấy, tôi cố gắng hết sức để giúp cô ấy.)

Ngoài ra ta có thể sử dụng *However* và *Nevertheless* (tuy nhiên) để nối giữa hai câu thể hiện ý tương phản. Chúng ta thường sử dụng dấu phẩy sau các từ đó.

However, + S + V

Nevertheless, + S + V

Ex 1: Anna is very young. However, she is very talented.

(Lan rất trẻ tuổi. Tuy nhiên, cô ấy rất tài năng.)

Ex 2: It rains very hard. Nevertheless, my children go to school on time.

(Trời mưa rất to. Tuy vậy, các con tôi vẫn tới trường đúng giờ.)

UNIT 9

YES/ NO QUESTIONS (CÂU HỎI DẠNG YES/ NO)

1. Định nghĩa

- Những câu hỏi mà có câu trả lời là “yes” hoặc “no” thì ta gọi đó là câu hỏi dạng đảo hay câu hỏi yes/ no.

Ex 1: Do you like ice cream? (Bạn có thích kem không?)

Yes, I do / No, I don't (Có tôi thích/ không tôi không thích.)

Ex 2: Have you ever seen a ghost? (Bạn đã từng thấy ma chưa?)

Yes, I have / No, I haven't (Có tôi đã thấy/ Không tôi chưa)

2. Cách thành lập câu hỏi Yes/ no

Để thành lập được câu hỏi yes/ no, nguyên tắc chung là chúng ta sẽ đảo trợ động từ, động từ tobe hoặc động từ khuyết thiếu lên trước chủ ngữ. Quá trình này gọi là đảo ngữ.

2.1. Với động từ to be

To be + S + ...?
- **Yes, S + to be**
- **No, S + to be not**

Ex 1: Is she working very hard? (Có phải cô ấy làm việc rất chăm chỉ không?)

Yes, she is (Vâng, đúng vậy)

Ex 2: Were they travelling together? (Có phải họ đang đi cùng với nhau không?)

No, they weren't (Không, không phải)

2.2 Động từ thường (ordinary verbs)

Auxiliary verbs + S + V...?
- **Yes, S + Auxiliary Verb**
- **No, S + Auxiliary Verb + not**

Trong đó Auxiliary verbs là trợ động từ (do, does, did, have, has ...)

Ex 1: Does she good at English? (Có phải cô ấy học giỏi Tiếng Anh không?)

Yes, she does. (Vâng, đúng vậy)

Ex 2: Do you like horror movie? (Bạn có thích xem phim kinh dị không?)

No, I don't (Không, tôi không)

Ex 3: Did you go to the concert last night? (Bạn đã tới buổi hoà nhạc tối qua phải không?)

Yes, I did (Vâng, tôi đã đến)

Ex 4: Have they eaten yet? (Họ đã ăn chưa vậy?)

No, they haven't. (Chưa, họ vẫn chưa)

2.3. Với động từ khuyết thiếu (modal verbs)

Modal verbs + S + V?

- **Yes, S + Modal verbs**
- **No, S + Modal verbs + not**

Ex 1: Should I open the window? (Tớ có nên mở cửa sổ ra không nhỉ?)

No, you shouldn't (Không, cậu không nên)

Ex 2: Can you swim across the river? (Cậu có thể bơi qua sông không?)

Yes, I can (Có, tớ có thể.)

UNIT 10

1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN)

a. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + is/ am/ are + V-ING
Phủ định	S + is/ am/ are + NOT + V-ING
Nghi vấn	Is/ Am/ Are + S + V-ING ...?
Câu trả lời ngắn	Yes, S + is/ am/ are
	No, S + is/ am/ are + NOT

Ex 1: She is reading book at the moment. (Bây giờ cô ấy đang đọc sách.)

Ex 2: She isn't reading book at the moment. (Bây giờ cô ấy đang không đọc sách.)

Ex 3: Is she reading book at the moment? (Bây giờ có phải cô ấy đang đọc sách không?)

b. Cách sử dụng

Chúng ta sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả:

- Hành động, sự việc đang xảy ra tại thời điểm hiện tại.

Ex 1: Where's your mom? (Mẹ của cậu đâu rồi?)

- She's having a bath. (Mẹ tớ đang tắm.)

Ex 2: What are you doing now? (Bây giờ cậu đang làm gì vậy?)

- I am cooking. (Tớ đang nấu ăn.)

- Diễn tả những sự việc xảy ra trong khoảng thời gian gần lúc nói nhưng không nhất thiết phải là ngay tại điểm nói.

Ex 1: They are working hard to finish their new project.

(Họ đang làm việc chăm chỉ để hoàn thành dự án mới của họ.)

Ex 2: Scientists are looking for new medicine to cure lung cancer.

(Các nhà khoa học đang tìm kiếm loại thuốc mới để chữa khỏi bệnh ung thư phổi.)

- Diễn tả những việc đã sắp xếp để thực hiện, có dự định trước (thường mang tính cá nhân) và trong câu có phó từ chỉ thời gian đi kèm.

Ex 1: A: What are you doing on Saturday evening? (Cậu sẽ làm gì vào tối thứ bảy?)

B: I am going to the cinema. (Tớ sẽ tới rạp chiếu phim.)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn thường dùng với các từ/cụm từ chỉ thời gian như:

- Now, right now, at the moment (lúc này)
- At present (hiện nay)
- At the moment/ this time
- Listen !/ look !/ (!)/ pay attention to! / hurry up!
- Keep silent ! = Be quiet!
- Don't make noise! = don't talk in class!
- Today / this day/ this Monday ...

Lưu ý:

***Khi thêm -ING chúng ta chú ý các qui tắc sau:**

- Thông thường, chúng ta chỉ việc thêm đuôi “-ing” vào sau động từ.

Ex: learn => learning look => looking

work => working sing => singing

Tuy nhiên với một số trường hợp đặc biệt sau, chúng ta cần chú ý.

- Động từ tận cùng bằng "e" (e câm) thì bỏ e trước khi thêm "ing"

Ex: live – living come - coming

Riêng be – being

- Động từ tận cùng bằng "ee", chỉ việc thêm "ing"

Ex: see => seeing age => aging

agree => agreeing free => freeing

- Động từ 1 âm tiết (hoặc 2 âm tiết trở lên mà có âm nhấn ở cuối) tận cùng bằng 1 phụ âm, có 1 nguyên âm đi trước thì ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm "ing"

Ex: run – running shop – shopping

begin - beginning win – winning

- Động từ tận cùng bằng "ie" thì đổi thành "y" rồi thêm "ing"

Ex: lie - lying

die - dying

- Với 3 động từ tận cùng là "C" , bạn phải thêm chữ “K” ở cuối rồi mới thêm "ing".

Ex: traffic => trafficking

mimic => mimicking

panic => panicking

***Một số động từ không chia ở tiếp diễn**

know	wish	expect
------	------	--------

understand	wonder	notice
fall	smell	agree
keep	seem	love/ like
be	fell	start /begin
want	need	look
see	consider	taste
hear	feel	finish
have to	prefer	stop
hope	sound	enjoy

UNIT 11

1. THE FUTURE SIMPLE: WILL (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN: WILL)

a. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + will + V-inf
Phủ định	S + will not (won't) + V-inf
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V-inf ?

b. Cách sử dụng

- Thì tương lai đơn được dùng để nói về một hành động hoặc một sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ex 1: We will visit you next Sunday.

(Chủ nhật tuần tới chúng tôi sẽ tới thăm cậu.)

Ex 2: I will buy you a new car next week.

(Tuần tới tôi sẽ mua một chiếc ô tô mới.)

- Để diễn tả một dự đoán

Ex 1: People will travel by teleporter on someday.

(Một ngày nào đó con người sẽ di chuyển bằng phương tiện dịch chuyển tức thời.)

Ex 2: They will create solar-energy car in the future.

(Họ sẽ tạo ra ô tô chạy bằng năng lượng mặt trời trong tương lai.)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì tương lai đơn thường được sử dụng với các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như:

In + (thời gian): trong bao lâu (in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút)

Tomorrow: ngày mai

Next day/ next week/ next month/ next year: ngày tới, tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới.

Soon: sớm thôi

In the future/ in the near future: trong tương lai/ trong tương lai gần

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN (Đại từ sở hữu)

2.1. Cách chuyển đại từ nhân xưng tân ngữ sang tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu.

Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ	Tính từ sở hữu	Đại từ sở hữu	Nghĩa
I	my	mine	của tôi
you	your	yours	của bạn/ của các bạn
we	our	ours	của chúng tôi
they	their	theirs	của họ
he	his	his	của anh ấy
she	her	hers	của cô ấy
it	its	its	của nó

2.2. Cách sử dụng Đại từ sở hữu trong tiếng Anh

Đại từ sở hữu (possessive pronouns) được dùng trong những trường hợp sau:

- Dùng thay cho một tính từ sở hữu (possessive adjective) và một danh từ đã nói phía trước.

Ex 1: I gave money to my friends and to yours. (yours = your friends)

(Tôi đưa tiền cho các bạn của tôi và các bạn của cậu.)

Ex 2: This is my book and that is yours. (yours = your book)

(Đây là sách của tôi và kia là của cậu.)

Ex 3: Her shoes are cheap, and mine are more expensive. (mine = my shoes)

(Giày của cô ấy rẻ, giày của tôi đắt hơn.)

- Dùng trong dạng câu sở hữu kép (double possessive)

Ex 1: Ms.Hang is a friend of mine.

(Cô Hằng là một người bạn của tôi.)

Ex 2: It was fault of mine that I didn't tell you about that.

(Đó là lỗi của tôi khi tôi đã không nói với bạn về điều đó.)

- Dùng ở cuối các lá thư như một quy ước. Trường hợp này người ta chỉ dùng ngôi thứ hai.

Ex: Yours sincerely: trân trọng

Yours faithfully: trân trọng

UNIT 12

1. ARTICLE A/AN/THE (CÁCH SỬ DỤNG MẠO TỪ A/AN/THE)

a. Cách sử dụng mạo từ bất định “a/an”

Chúng ta dùng a/an (một cái, một con, một vật...) trước danh từ đếm được ở số ít.

- *A đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm.*

Ex: a pen (một cái bút), a book (một cuốn sách), a table (một cái bàn), a chair (một cái ghế), a cup (một cái cốc) ...

Note: “A” đứng trước một số danh từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm nhưng được phiên âm như một phụ âm.

Ex: a uniform (một bộ đồng phục), a university (một trường đại học), a union (một tổ chức), a eulogy (lời ca ngợi)...

- *An đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm.*

Trong Tiếng Anh chúng ta có 5 nguyên âm: U E O A I.

Ex: An apple (một quả táo), an orange (một quả cam), an egg (một quả trứng), an elephant (một con voi), an umbrella (một cái ô)...

Note: “An” đứng trước một số danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm câm, hoặc nguyên âm mà được phiên âm như phụ âm, các chữ cái viết tắt.

Ex: an hour (một giờ), an honest man (một người đàn ông trung thực), an one-legged man (một người đàn ông 1 chân), an S.O.S (một tình huống khẩn cấp), an MC (một người dẫn chương trình)...

b. Cách sử dụng mạo từ “the”

Mạo từ xác định “the” đứng trước cả danh từ *đếm được và không đếm được*. Chúng ta gọi là mạo từ xác định vì nó đứng trước *danh từ đã xác định* mà cả người nói và người nghe đều biết.

Ex 1: **The** girl sitting near the window is my close friend.

(Cô gái ngồi gần cửa sổ là bạn thân của tôi.)

Ex 2: **The** books on the table are mine. (Những cuốn sách ở trên bàn là của tôi.)

***Chú ý:**

The còn dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

- *The dùng với so sánh nhất.*

Ex 1: I think Chinese is **the** most difficult language in the world.

(Tôi nghĩ rằng Tiếng Trung là ngôn ngữ khó nhất trên thế giới.)

Ex 2: What is **the** best way to learn vocabularies?

(Cách nào là tốt nhất để học từ vựng?)

- *Dùng để nói về một đối tượng, địa điểm đặc biệt, chỉ tồn tại duy nhất*

Ex: the Eiffel Tower, the Tower Bridge, the Moon, the Sun, the Star,...

- *Dùng trước danh từ riêng chỉ núi, sông, biển, đảo, sa mạc, miền...*

Ex: The Pacific Ocean, The Himalaya Mountain...

- *Dùng để chỉ một nhóm người, giai cấp trong xã hội*

Ex: the old (người già), the rich (người giàu), the poor (người nghèo), the homeless people (người vô gia cư)...

- Dùng với tên một số quốc gia: *The United State (US), The United Kingdom (UK), the Republic of Ireland...*

ÔN BÀI TẬP

Exercise 1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- Drivers have to _____ their seatbelt whenever they drive.
A. put B. tie C. fasten D. put on
- We should wait for the traffic lights _____ before we cross the street.
A. turn green B. to turn green C. turn yellow D. to turn yellow
- All of us have to obey _____ strictly.
A. traffic rules B. traffic C. traffic jam D. regular
- Cyclists and motorists have to wear a _____ when they ride a motorbike.
A. hard hat B. cap C. mask D. helmet
- He forgot to give a _____ before he turned left and got a ticket.
A. signal B. sign C. light D. hand
- _____ does it take you to get to Ho Chi Minh City by plane? - About 2 hours.
A. How far B. How much C. How long D. How many
- If people _____ the rules, there are no more accidents.
A. follow B. take care of C. obey D. remember
- You should _____ right and left when you go across the roads.
A. see B. look C. be D. take
- "_____ is it from your house to the nearest bus stop?" - "About 50 meters"
A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How much
- We should _____ the street at the zebra crossing.
A. walk B. walk on C. walk through D. walk across
- John often goes to school _____ with his friends.
A. with bicycle B. by foot C. in car D. by bus
- Public _____ in my town is good and cheap.
A. transport B. tour C. journey D. travel
- _____ is not very far from here to the city center.
A. That B. This C. It D. There
- When there is a traffic jam, it _____ me a very long time to go home.
A. costs B. takes C. lasts D. spends
- It is about three kilometers from my house _____ the hospital.

A. with

B. on

C. in

D. to

Exercise 2. Make question about distance.

1. _____ ?

It is about 300 metres from here to the nearest post office.

2. _____ ?

It is about 3,900 kilometers from New York to California.

3. _____ ?

It is about 200 metres from my house to my family store.

4. _____ ?

It is about 4576.89 miles from Beijing to Berlin.

5. _____ ?

It is about 1 kilometer from my hotel to the beach.

6. _____ ?

It is about 500 metres from here to the place where I live.

7. _____ ?

It is about 200 kilometers from his hometown to the place where he lives now.

8. _____ ?

It is just 200 metres from the park to the parking lot.

9. _____ ?

It is approximately 4 kilometers from here to the airport.

10. _____ ?

It is about 60 kilometers from my parent's house to mine

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with "should" or "shouldn't".

1. You _____ stay up too late because it's not good for your health.

2. No one _____ be late for school tomorrow because we will have an exam.

3. I think there _____ be a garbage dump in front of the restaurant.

4. You _____ go for a check-up regularly.

5. I think you _____ be more tactful.

6. _____ you have any questions, please write me an email.

7. What _____ I do to learn better?

8. My father thinks that I _____ be so into computer games.

9. The candidates _____ be here before 10am, or they will be disqualified.

10. You _____ learn about some cultural features of the country you are going to visit.

11. Mary _____ take any pills before seeing the doctor.

12. _____ James apply for the job at this company? Yes, he should.

13. How much time _____ I spend on this task?

14. Old people _____ work too hard. They need an abundance of time to relax.
15. Parents _____ let their children expose to smartphones at an early age.

Exercise 4. Give the correct form of the given word to complete the sentences.

1. It's bad for young kids to see _____ on TV. (**violent**)
2. This is a _____ story, you shouldn't read it alone. (**frighten**)
3. Titanic is a _____ movie. It has a sad ending and everyone cries watching it. (**move**)
4. Paul Walker has won Oscar for the best _____. (**act**)
5. This girl sings _____ although she is a _____. (**bad/sing**)
6. This film made a strong _____ on me. (**impress**)
7. Have you ever seen this comedy? It's really _____. (**fun**)
8. The film was _____ though they spent millions of _____ dollars making it. (**succeed**)
9. I love action films. The/re very _____. (**excite**)
10. Big Ben Down is about a group of _____ who take control of Big Ben. (**terror**)
11. We were _____ with the service at the cinema. Everything was terrible. (**satisfy**)
12. The film is a big _____. It is boring from beginning to end. (**disappoint**)

Exercise 5. Complete these sentences with *although* or *in spite of*.

1. _____ all my careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
2. _____ I had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
3. I love music _____ I can't play a musical instrument.
4. _____ being very tired, we carried on walking.
5. The heating was on, but _____ this the house was still cold.
6. Keith decided to give up his job _____ I advised him not to.
7. I couldn't sleep _____ I was tired.
8. _____ it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves.
9. I didn't get the job _____ my qualifications.
10. _____ what I said last night, I still love you.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences, using *although*, *despite*, *in spite of*, *however*, or *nevertheless*. Sometimes, two answers are possible.

1. _____ it was raining heavily, he went out without a raincoat.
2. My father is very busy. _____, he is always willing to give a hand with the housework.
3. Some English words have the same pronunciation _____ they are spelled differently, for example, dear and deer.

4. I was cold and wet. _____, Bob put on his swimming suit and went to the beach.
5. I think I did OK in my speech last night _____ I'd had almost no sleep for 24 hours.
6. Carol arrived at the meeting _____ I asked her not to be there.
7. The sky was grey and cloudy. _____, we went to the beach.
8. It looks like they're going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.
9. _____ there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.
10. _____ I heard the telephone ring, I didn't answer it.

Exercise 7. Fill each blank with a word from the box. There are two unnecessary words.

seasonal	culture	greasy	chaos	perfect	religious
celebrations	parade	superstitious	festivals	feast	highlight

1. Christmas is considered the most famous _____ festival of the world.
2. Korean New Year's _____ begin with everyone wearing traditional dress called hanbok.
3. Rock in Rio is one of the world's biggest music _____.
4. Pongal is a _____ festival celebrated to mark the harvest of crops and offer aspecial thanksgiving to God.
5. The Samba _____ is the main attraction of the Rio Carnival celebration.
6. Thanksgiving is traditionally celebrated with a _____ among family and friends.
7. "Ham up a _____ pole" is one of the traditions of La Tomatina.
8. The _____ of Carnival is the Samba Parade which is not to be missed!
9. When a loud signal goes off, trucks loaded with tomatoes enter and then begins the _____
10. According to _____ belief, Friday the 13th is an unlucky day.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct question word. Your options are *Am, Is, Are, Do, and Does*.

1. _____ the shoes in the closet?	9. _____ your dog sleep in the house?
2. _____ your father work in a factory?	10. _____ I the tallest person on the team?

3. _____ the laptop on sale this week?	11. _____ we need our books today?
4. _____ the children take class on Saturday?	12. _____ the office open on Sunday?
5. _____ she work late on the weekend?	13. _____ Rome have a subway?
6. _____ Viet and Mai in your class?	14. _____ the hotel close to the park?
7. _____ the students need textbooks?	15. _____ your parents have many brothers and sisters?
8. _____ this your pen?	

Exercise 9. Complete the questions with an auxiliary verb then answer them.

Questions	Answers
1. _____ you students?	1. Yes, _____.
2. _____ they play soccer after school?	2. No, _____.
3. _____ his father a doctor?	3. Yes, _____.
4. _____ there a well to the left your house?	4. No, _____.
5. _____ she in the classroom?	5. Yes, _____.
6. _____ the trees behind their house?	6. No, _____.
7. _____ Lan have Literature on Monday and Tuesday?	7. No, _____.
8. _____ her parents get up at 5 o'clock?	8. Yes, _____.
9. _____ there any stores near Minh's house?	9. Yes, _____.
10. _____ Ba's apartment on the third floor?	10. No, _____.
11. _____ it a beautiful house?	11. Yes, _____.
12. _____ her books expensive?	12. No, _____.

Exercise 10. Give the correct form of the given word to complete the sentences.

- Tidal energy is renewable, _____ and clean. (**plenty**)
- Wind will be used as an _____ friendly sources of energy. (**environment**)
- There are many ways will be used to solve the problem of _____. (**pollute**)
- Solar power can be used to _____ or cool our houses. (**hot**)
- _____, fossil fuels are harmful to the environment. (**fortunate**)
- We should use them _____ and try to find out alternative sources of power. (**economy**)
- Solar energy is _____, plentiful and clean. (**renew**)

8. I think that solar energy can be an _____ source of energy in the near future.

(alter)

9. We should reduce the use of _____ at home. (electrical)

10. It's a clean source of energy. Sailboats couldn't move without this _____.

(powerful)

11. Waves will be used as an _____ friendly source of energy. (environment)

12. Limit car trips by relying on biking, walking, public _____ . (transport)

13. Solar power can be used to _____ or cool our houses. (hot)

14. Energy is used to _____ a lot of electrical things. (product)

15. There will be a _____ of energy in the near future. (short)

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form: Present simple or Present continuous.

1. What _____ they (do) _____ in the winter?

2. Today, we (have) _____ English class.

3. Her favourite subject (be) _____ English.

4. Now, my brother (like) _____ eating bananas.

5. Look! A man (call) _____ you.

6. Keep silent ! I (listen) _____ to the radio.

7. _____ you (play) _____ badminton now?

8. Everyday, my father (get up) _____ at 5.00 a.m, but today, he (get up) _____ at 6.00 am.

9. Every morning, I (watch) _____ TV at 10.00, but today I (listen) _____ to music at 10.00.

10. Everyday, I (go) _____ to school by bike but today I go to school by motorbike.

11. Every morning, my father (have) _____ a cup of coffee but today he (drink) _____ milk.

12. At the moment, I(read) _____ a book and my brother (watch) _____ TV.

13. Hoa (live) _____ in Hanoi, and Ha (live) _____ in Ho Chi Minh City.

14. Hung and his friend (play) _____ badminton.

15. They usually (get up) _____ at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Exercise 12. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form: Present simple or Present continuous.

My driving course ____ (1. go) well and, to my surprise, I _____ (2. enjoy) it very much. Harry and Liz, who run the driving school in my area, _____ (3. seem) very professional. But what I like most about them is that they _____ (4. feel) like friends

rather than teachers. I know I'm making a lot of stupid mistakes but they keep saying: 'Don't worry. You _____ (5. learn). Everybody _____ (6. need) to go through this stage'. They always _____ (7. concentrate) on the positive and _____ (8. support) me in every way. It's great that Anna from my school _____ (9. do) the course with me. At the moment we _____ (10. practice) different driving manoeuvres. Anna _____ (11. find) them really difficult but she _____ (12. get) better and better.

Exercise 13. Give the correct form of the given word to complete the sentences.

1. My big brother rode his bike _____ and had an accident. (care)
2. We couldn't see the airplane because it _____ behind the cloud. (appear)
3. If it doesn't rain soon, there'll be a great _____ of water. (short)
4. I don't think it will come true soon; however, your idea is really _____. (imagine)
5. Thomas Edison is one of the greatest _____ in history. (invent)
6. The hover scooter is our new _____. (create)
7. John likes traveling by bicycle, but it is _____ in bad weather. (please)
8. It is a sky _____ system; it'll stop everyone from crashing. (safe)
9. He feels very tired after two continuous nights of _____. (sleep)
10. Various roads will be _____ at the beginning of next year. (wide)
11. We want to buy _____ that will save money. (product)
12. These _____ will conserve the earth's resources. (innovate)
13. D.E Huges was the _____ of microphone. (invent)
14. The price of _____ has gone up again. (electric)
15. People in the countryside is _____. (friend)

Exercise 14. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. I don't think he (win) _____ the next election.
2. I'm sure they (not score) _____ another goal.
3. The airport (be) _____ busy in August.
4. (it snow) _____ this year?
5. (you/ able) _____ find a good job when you leave school?
6. Who do you think (win) _____ the next World Cup?
7. Please remind me of my visit to the dentist tomorrow. I hope I (not forget) _____ it.
8. The bus is late. I have a feeling. It (not arrive) _____ before 5 o'clock.
9. Let's purchase at the supermarket. Coke (be) _____ cheaper
10. Jane knows math well. She (help) _____ you.

Exercise 15. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in simple future.

1. If you do that again, I (tell) _____ your mum.
2. I'm hungry! Well I (get) _____ you something to eat.
3. I don't think that we (have) _____ a barbecue today.
4. In 2300 the world (be) _____ full of robots.
5. She (not/ stay) _____, if you're not here.
6. We (have) _____ any time to go shopping?
7. We probably (not/ see) _____ any tigers at the zoo today.
8. In the future air pollution (be) _____ worse than it is today.
9. I'm sure that we (see) _____ the Queen today.
10. You (be) _____ 11 years old next month.

Exercise 16. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box.

native	quality	symbol	official	diverse
unique	resources	accents	sincere	wealthy

1. English and Welsh are the two _____ languages of Wales.
2. Canada is rich in _____ such as zinc, nickel, lead and gold.
3. Australia is home to a variety of _____ animals, including the koala, kangaroo, emu, kookaburra and platypus.
4. Australia is a relatively _____ country with a high life expectancy.
5. The US is a _____ country with a multicultural society.
6. In Canada, the handshake should be firm and accompanied by direct eye contact and a _____ smile.
7. In Quebec, if you give wine, make sure it is of the highest _____ you can afford.
8. The American bald eagle was chosen as the national bird _____ of the United States in 1782.
9. Australian _____ do not vary from area to area like in many other countries.
10. In Singapore, the number of _____ speakers of English is still rising.

Exercise 17. Complete the sentences with a correct article: a/ an. Write X if it's unnecessary.

1. She asked me for _____ information.
2. They will move to _____ mansion next month.
3. I'd like _____ grapefruit and _____ orange juice.
4. _____ award was given to Jim yesterday.
5. We read _____ books and play _____ games when we have free time.

6. Jim doesn't want to borrow _____ money from anyone.
7. My friend and I threw _____ party last week.
8. It was _____ honor to be invited here today.
9. I've bought _____ umbrella for my sister.
10. My family often have _____ eggs for breakfast.
11. Would you like _____ cup of tea?
12. My brother doesn't like _____ cats.
13. Is there _____ post office here?
14. I spend _____ hours on my DIY project.
15. Mr. Peter used to be _____ famous doctor.

Exercise 18. Choose the best article to complete the sentence.

1. Mrs. Lan went to _____ school to meet her son's teacher.
A. no article B. a C. an D. the
2. The workmen went to _____ church to repair the roof.
A. no article B. the C. a D. an
3. Carol went to _____ prison to meet her brother.
A. the B. a C. an D. no article
4. This morning I bought a newspaper and a magazine _____ newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where _____ magazine.
A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a
5. My parents have _____ cat and _____ dog. The dog never bites the cat.
A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a
6. We live in _____ big house in _____ middle of the village.
A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a
7. I'm looking for _____ job. Did Mary get _____ job she applied for?
A. a/ the B. the/ a C. a/ a D. the/ the
8. Did _____ police find _____ person who stole your bicycle?
A. a/ a B. the/ the C. a/ the D. the/ a
9. We went out for _____ meal last night _____ restaurant we went was excellent.
A. a/ a B. the/ the C. a/ the D. the/ a
10. As I was walking along the street, I saw _____ \$10 note on _____ pavement.
A. a/ a B. the/ the C. a/ the D. the/ a
11. The Soviet Union was _____ first country to send a man into _____ space.
A. the/ the B. no article / no article
C. no article / the D. the/ no article
12. Did you watch "Titanic" on _____ television or at _____ cinema?

- A. the/ the B. no article/ no article
C. no article/ the D. the/ no article
13. After_____ lunch, we went for a walk by _____ sea.
A. the/ the B. no article/ no article
C. no article/ the D. the/ no article
14. Peru is_____ country in south America_____ capital is Lima
A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a
15. I never listen to _____ radio. In fact I haven't got _____ radio.
A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a
16. It was a beautiful day_____ sun shone brightly in _____ sky.
A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a
17. It is said the Robinhood robbed_____ rich and gave the money to _____ poor.
A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a
18. Life is not so easy for_____ unemployed.
A. the B. a C. an D. no article
19. Many people were killed in the accident. The bodies of _____ dead were taken away.
A. the B. a C. an D. no article
20. Lan has been a nurse all her life. She has spent her life caring for _____ sick.
A. the B. a C. an D. no article

Thầy Đại Lợi.0383091708

KEY

Exercise 1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. D
11. D	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. D

Exercise 2. Make question about distance.

- How far is it from here to the nearest post office?
- How far is it from New York to California?
- How far is it from from your house to your family store?
- How far is it from Beijing to Berlin?
- How far is it from your hotel to the beach?
- How far is it from here to the place where you live?
- How far is it from his hometown to the place where he lives now?
- How far is it from the park to the parking lot?
- How far is it from here to the airport?
- How far is it from your parents' house to yours?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with “should” or “shouldn’t”.

1. shouldn't	6. should	11. shouldn't
2. should	7. should	12. should
3. should be	8. shouldn't	13. should
4. should	9. should	14. shouldn't
5. should	10. should	15. should

Exercise 4. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

1. violence	4. actor	7. funny	10. terrorists
2. frightening	5. badly/ singer	8. unsuccessful	11. unsatisfied
3. moving	6. impression	9. exciting	12. western

Exercise 5. Complete these sentences with *although* or *in spite of*.

1. In spite of	6. although
2. Although	7. although
3. although	8. Although
4. In spite of	9. in spite of
5. in spite of	10. In spite of

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences, using *although*, *despite*, *in spite of*, *however*, or *nevertheless*. Sometimes, two answers are possible.

1. although	2. however/ nevertheless	3. although	4. however/ nevertheless	5. although
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6. although	7. however/ nevertheless	8. despite/ in spite of	9. although	10. although
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Exercise 7. Fill each blank with a word from the box. There are two unnecessary words.

1. religious	2. celebrations	3. festivals	4. seasonal	5. parade
6. feast	7. greasy	8. highlight	9. chaos	10. superstitious

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct question word. Your options are *Am, Is, Are, Do, and Does*.

1. Are	2. Does	3. Is	4. Do	5. Does
6. Are	7. Do	8. Is	9. Do	10. Am
11. Do	12. Does	13. Does	14. Is	15. Do

Exercise 9. Complete the questions with an auxiliary verb then answer them.

1. Are, we are	2. Do, they don't	3. Is, he is	4. Is, there isn't	5. Is, she is	6. Are, they aren't
7. Does, she doesn't	8. Do, they do	9. Are, there are	10. Is, it isn't	11. Is, it is	12. are, they aren't

Exercise 10. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

1. plentiful	6. economically	11. environmentally
2. environmental	7. renewable	12. transportation
3. pollution	8. alternative	13. heat
4. heat	9. electricity	14. produce
5. unfortunately	10. power	15. shortage

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form: Present simple or Present continuous.

1. do...do	2. have	3. is	4. likes	5. is calling
6. am listening	7. are...playing	8. gets up, is getting up	9. watch, am listening	10. go
11. has	12. am reading, is watching	13. lives, lives	14. play	15. get up

Exercise 12. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form: Present simple or Present continuous.

1. is going	2. enjoy	3. seems	4. feel	5. are learning	6. needs
7. concentrate	8. support	9. is doing	10. are practicing	11. finds	12. is getting

Exercise 13. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

1. carelessly	2. disappeared	3. shortage	4. imaginative	5. inventors
6. creation	7. unpleasant	8. safety	9. sleeplessness	10. widened
11. products	12. innovations	13. inventor	14. electricity	15. friendly

Exercise 14. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. will win	2. won't score	3. will be	4. Will it snow	5. Will you be able to
6. will win	7. will not forget	8. it won't arrive	9. Coke will be cheaper	10. She will help

Exercise 15. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in simple future.

1. will tell	2. will get	3. will have	4. will be	5. will not stay
6. will we have	7. will probably not see	8. will be	9. will see	10. will be

Exercise 16. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box.

1. official	2. resources	3. unique	4. wealthy	5. diverse
6. sincere	7. quality	8. symbol	9. accents	10. native

Exercise 17. Complete the sentences with a correct article: a/ an. Write X if it's unnecessary.

1. X	2. a	3. a, X	4. an	5. X, X
6. X	7. a	8. an	9. an	10. X
11. a	12. X	13. a	14. X	15. a

Exercise 18. Choose the best article to complete the sentence.

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. C
11. D	12. C	13. C	14. B	15. D	16. C	17. C	18. A	19. A	20. A