**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KÌ I – MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9**

**NĂM HỌC: 2024-2025**

**I. Vocabulary: Review from unit 1 to 4**

**II. Grammar**

**1. *to-*infinitives (Động từ nguyên mẫu có *to-*):**

– **Động từ nguyên mẫu có *to-*** được dùng để diễn tả mục đích của một việc.

– Cấu trúc:

|  |
| --- |
| S + V (+ O) + *to-* infinitive |

*e.g.* I read a lot in English to improve my skills.Do you watch movies to learn new words?

*2.* **Phrasal verb (Cụm động từ):**

– **Cụm động từ** bao gồm một động từ kết hợp với một tiểu từ (trạng từ hoặc giới từ hoặc cả hai). Nghĩa của một **cụm động từ** phụ thuộc vào từng thành phần của nó.

– Các loại **cụm động từ**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Types of phrasal verb** | **Examples** |
| Transitive (Cần tân ngữ) | Separable (Tân ngữ có thể đứng giữa 2 phần)* verb + object + particle
* verb + particle + object
* verb + pronoun + particle
 | Can you turn the subtitles on?Can you turn on the subtitles?Can you turn them on? |
| Inseparable (Tân ngữ không thể đứng giữa 2 phần)* verb + particle + object
 | When will you start dealing with your applications?I came across a great English website. |
| Intransitive (Không cần tân ngữ) | We didn't have a chance to get together. |

***3. Adverbial clauses/phrases of reason (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ / cụm trạng từ chỉ nguyên nhân):***

– **Mệnh đề trạng ngữ / cụm trạng từ chỉ nguyên nhân** diễn tả nguyên nhân một việc xảy ra.

– Cấu trúc:

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| --- | --- |
| **Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân** | **Cụm trạng từ chỉ nguyên nhân** |
| S + V (+ O) as/since/because + S + V (+ O)As/Since/Because + S + V (+ O), S + V (+ O) | S + V (+ O) because of + N phraseBecause of + N phrase, S + V (+ O) |

*e.g.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Because I practiced a lot, my English improved.I'm going to study abroad as it will help me get a better job. | Because of my practice, my English improved.I'm going to study abroad because of the opportunities to get a better job. |

**4. Would:**

* Would có thể được dùng để:
* nói về một tình huống chúng ta tưởng tượng có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai
* nói về một sự việc thường xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa
* dùng trong câu yêu cầu lịch sự
* Cấu trúc:

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Structure** | **Examples** |
| Câu khẳng định | S + would + bare inf. (+O) | I'd hate working in an office all day. |
| Câu phủ định | S + would + not + bare inf. (+O) | She wouldn't be a good architect. |
| Câu nghi vấn | (**Wh-**word+) Would + S + bare inf. (+O)? | Why would she be a good counselor?Would you help me practice for my job interview, please? |

*e.g.* When I was a kid, I would walk home with my mom

Men would make the big decisions in those days.

Back then, we would often help cook and clean.

**\*Lưu ý:**

* ’d = would, wouldn’t = would not
* Chúng ta dùng “don’t think … would” thay vì “think … wouldn’t” khi muốn dùng động từ “think” với “would”.

***5.used to* (Đã từng):**

* **used to**được dùng để diễn tả hành động thường xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa.
* **used to**và thì hiện tại đơn có thể được dùng như nhau khi diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ.

*e.g. She used to eat**meat more often when she was younger. | She ate**meat more often when she was younger.*

\*Ghi chú: *used to* không được dùng cho hành động xảy ra ở một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

*e.g.* *I went**to football practice yesterday.* (NOT: *I ~~used to go~~ to football practice yesterday.*)

* Công thức:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu****khẳng định** | Chủ ngữ + used to + động từ | *e.g. I* ***used to walk*** *to school.*  |
| **Câu****phủ định** | Chủ ngữ + didn’t use to + động từ | *e.g. I* ***didn’t use to go*** *to school by bus.* |
| **Câu hỏi** | Did + chủ ngữ + use to + động từ?*Từ hỏi Wh-* + did + chủ ngữ + use to + động từ? | *e.g.* ***Did*** *he* ***use to go*** *to school with his friends? – No, he* ***didn’t****.* |

**6.Defining relative clauses with relative pronouns (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định với đại từ quan hệ):**

– **Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định** được sử dụng để giúp người đọc, người nghe xác định chính xác người, sự vật, sự việc, nơi chốn đang được đề cập tới trong câu là ai, cái gì, vấn đề nào, ở đâu, vì sao. Chúng ta không thể lược bỏ mệnh đề quan hệ xác định của câu vì sẽ làm cho câu không rõ nghĩa.

* **Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định:**
	+ Dùng để đưa ra thông tin quan trọng, không có mệnh đề quan hệ xác định thì câu không đảm bảo về ngữ nghĩa vì chủ ngữ chưa được xác định

à Không thể bị lược bỏ trong câu hoặc để giữa một cặp dấu phẩy.

*e.g. The man who lives next door is a vet.*

* + Đại từ quan hệ có thể được lược bỏ khi được dùng như tân ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ.

*e.g. The lady who was sitting by Hans is an author. (chủ ngữ)*

 *The novels (which/that) I enjoy most are science-fiction ones. (tân ngữ)*

– Chúng ta thường bắt đầu mệnh đề quan hệ xác định bằng một đại từ/trạng từ quan hệ:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Chủ ngữ** | **Tân ngữ** | **Sở hữu** |
| **Người** | who | whom/who | whose (+ danh từ) |
| **Vật** | which | which | whose/of which (+ danh từ) |

**Chú ý:**

– Đại từ *that* ít trang trọng hơn *who* hoặc *which*.

– Trạng từ *where* thường được dùng để thay thế cho các cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn bao gồm *giới từ + danh từ (preposition + noun)*, nên nếu chỉ thay thế danh từ và giữ nguyên giới từ thì phải dùng *which*.

*e.g.* This is the table. I used to play chess with my dad at this table.

 🡪 This is the table where I used to play chess with my dad.

**7. *wish* with the Past Simple (Câu điều ước với thì Quá khứ đơn):**

– **Câu điều ước với thì Quá khứ đơn** được dùng để diễn tả mong muốn cho một sự việc không có thật ở hiện tại.

– Cấu trúc:

|  |
| --- |
| Subject + **wish/wishes** + subject + past tense verb + object |

– was/wasn’t hoặc were/weren’t có thể được dùng sau I/he/she/it/danh từ số ít

*e.g.* I wish my neighborhood had a movie theater.

He wishes it wasn't/weren't so boring in his neighborhood.

**8.Reported speech (Câu tường thuật):**

– Chúng ta dùng **câu trực tiếp** để thuật lại chính xác lời nói của một ai đó. Câu trực tiếp sẽ được đặt trong dấu “ ”.

*e.g.* The astronauts said, “We eat special foods in space.”

– Chúng ta dùng **câu tường thuật** để tường thuật lại điều mà ai đó đã nói trước đó. Từ that có thể được dùng hoặc lược bỏ sau động từ tường thuật (say, tell,…).

– Chúng ta sẽ **lùi một thì** trong câu tường thuật khi động từ tường thuật (say, tell, ask,...) được chia ở thì quá khứ. Thỉnh thoảng, chúng ta cần **thay đổi đại từ** trong câu tường thuật.

v **Biến đổi thì của động từ và động từ khiếm khuyết:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Câu tường thuật trực tiếp** | **Câu tường thuật gián tiếp** |
| Present simple(thì hiện tại đơn) | Past simple(thì quá khứ đơn) |
| Present continuous(thì hiện tại tiếp diễn) | Past continuous(thì quá khứ tiếp diễn) |
| will | would |
| can | could |
| must/have to | had to |
| may | might |

*e.g.*

He said, “I *try*to be a good student.” à He said (that) he *tried*to be a good student.

He said, “She’*s talking*on the phone.” à He said (that) she *was talking*on the phone.

He said, “She *will be*back soon.” à He said (that) she *would be*back soon.

He said, “I *am going to*work late today.” à He said (that) he *was going to work*late that day.

She said, “I *may finish*my project this week.” à She said (that) she *might finish*her project that week.

v **Biến đổi ngôi của đại từ nhân xưng/sở hữu và tính từ sở hữu:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Câu tường thuật trực tiếp** | **Câu tường thuật gián tiếp** |
| I | he/she |
| we | they |
| me | him/her |
| us | them |
| my | his/her |
| our | their |
| you/yours | tùy thuộc vào người được nhắc đến |

v **Biến đổi các đại từ chỉ định hoặc trạng từ chỉ thời gian và địa điểm:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Câu tường thuật trực tiếp** | **Câu tường thuật gián tiếp** |
| now/at the moment | then |
| today/tonight | that day/night |
| this morning/evening/week… | that morning/evening/week… |
| tomorrow | the next/following day |
| the day after tomorrow | in two days’ time |
| next + time (day, week, month, year,…) | the following + time (day, week, month, year,…) |
| this, these | that, those |
| here, over here | there, over there |

\***Lưu ý:**

* Trong thực tế giao tiếp, nếu thời gian và địa điểm vẫn còn đúng khi tường thuật thì không cần đổi các cụm từ này.
* Thì của động từ được giữ nguyên khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại, tương lai hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành. e.g. Mum says, “Dinner is ready.” à Mum says (that) dinner is ready.
* Thì của động từ có thể được thay đổi hoặc giữ nguyên khi tường thuật sự thật tổng quát.

e.g. The teacher said, “Iceland isan island.” à The teacher said (that) Iceland **is/was** an island.

v **say – tell**

**• say + (that) + clause**

*e.g.* Paul said (that) his tablet wasn’t working.

• **say to + object + (that) + clause**

*e.g.* Paul said to us (that) his tablet wasn’t working.

**• tell + object + (that) + clause**

*e.g.* Paul told us (that) his tablet wasn’t working.

v **Tường thuật câu kể:**

**S + said + (that) + S + V**

**S + told + O + (that) + S + V**

*e.g.* “My name is Jill,” she said.

 à She said (that) her name was Jill.

 “Peter is sleeping in his bedroom,” my mother said to me.

v **Tường thuật câu hỏi:**

* Khi tường thuật câu hỏi, ta thường được dùng các động từ như *ask, inquire, wonder* hoặc cụm từ như *want to know.*
* Khi câu hỏi trực tiếp bắt đầu với các *từ hỏi (who, where, how, when, what,…)*, câu tường thuật cũng dùng các từ hỏi tương ứng.

Yes/no question:

**S + asked (+O) / wanted to know / wondered + if / whether + S + V**

Wh-question:

**S + asked (+O) / wanted to know / wondered + Wh-words + S + V**

*e.g.* “Are you okay?” I asked Wendy.

 à I asked Wendy if she was okay.

 “How are you feeling?” my father asked.

 à My father wanted to know how I was feeling.

 “Were you running at that time?” Mark asked.

 à Mark asked whether I had been running at that time.

v **Tường thuật lời gợi ý:**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + suggested + V-ing****S + suggested (that) + S + (should) + bare inf.** |

*e.g.* “Why don't we join the book club?” Tom said to me.

à Tom suggested joining the book club.

à Tom suggested that we join the book club.

 ***Could* and *wh-*words before *to-*infinitives (*Could* và từ hỏi *wh-* trước động từ nguyên mẫu có *to-*):**

– **Could** có thể được dùng để đưa ra lời yêu cầu lịch sự. Nó có thể được dùng với **từ hỏi *wh-*** và **động từ nguyên mẫu có *to-*** để hỏi câu hỏi gián tiếp.

– tell được dùng để đưa ra thông tin và show được dùng để đưa ra chỉ dẫn.

– Cấu trúc:

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| --- |
| **Could** + you *tell/show* me + ***wh-*word** + subject + verb?**Could** + you *tell/show* me + ***wh-*word** + ***to-*infinitive**? |

 *e.g.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Could you tell me when the mall opens?Could you show me what room I'm staying in? | Could you show me how to get to the museum?Could you tell me where to buy a SIM card? |

**PRACTICE**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. career B. grammar C. Across D. afraid
2. A. come B. note C. Show D. Slow
3. A. single B. winner C. Think D. time
4. A. quiet B. field C. Niece D. piece
5. A. kind B. mind C. wish D. light
6. A. sensor B. generate C. mention D. remind
7. A. dumpling B. sunblock C. culture D. busy
8. A. fanny B. gallery C. admire D. Language

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

1. A. nuclear B. housewife C. divorced D. nephew
2. A. family B. extended C. afterwards D. Breadwinner
3. A. future B. foreign C. language D. improve
4. A. understand B. subtitle C. newspaper D. Favorite
5. A. appliance B. neighborhood C. equipment D. together
6. A. curtain B. fairy C. solar D. nearby
7. A. explore B. ancient C. travel D. spicy
8. A. Embassy B. adapter C. monument D. Pharmacy

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

1.You should watch English movies and TV shows with \_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn new words.

1. methods B. subtitles C. lyrics D. details

2.My father works for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ company and he needs to speak English to his co-workers from different countries.

1. national B. regional C. local D. international

3.Students can use a wide range of English \_\_\_\_\_\_ which includes articles, videos, and podcasts, to improve their language skills.

1. ingredients B. information C. content D. lessons

4.A good language learner always \_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities to communicate in English.

1. checks out B. looks for C. looks up D. comes across

5.As the foreign student can't speak English, he often feels like he doesn't belong \_\_\_\_\_\_ the community.

1. for B. with C. in D. to

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_ my desire to travel around the world, I'm learning English.

1. Because B. Because of C. Despite D. Although

7.\_\_\_\_\_\_ speaking is my weakness, I need to practice regularly to improve my fluency.

1. As B. While C. So D. Before

8.My teacher advised us to keep an English diary \_\_\_\_\_\_ writing skills.

1. improving B. improve C. improved D. to improve
2. Stacy and her husband are getting \_\_\_\_\_\_; they argued all the time and don't want to live together anymore.
3. married B. divorced C. engaged D. loved
4. After her husband's sudden death, Melisa became the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and had to work hard to support her family.
5. housewife B. house husband C. breadwinner D. housekeeper
6. Trang lives in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ family with her grandparents, two aunts, parents and two brothers all under one roof.
7. nuclear B. single C. alone D. extended
8. Alicia has been \_\_\_\_\_\_ a relationship with Peter for two years, and they will get married soon.
9. in B. on C. under D. to
10. During Tết holiday, many Vietnamese people visit their \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoy meals together.
11. generations B. members C. relatives D. strangers
12. In the past, parents \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot more children than they have now.
13. have had B. used to have C. were having D. have
14. Back then, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside with my grandparents.
15. would live B. was living C. used to live D. have lived
16. In those days, many people \_\_\_\_\_\_ to travel as frequently as they do today.
17. wouldn't B. didn't C. hadn't D. didn't use

17. If you care \_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment, your house can be a great place to start making eco-friendly changes.

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

18. Smart home technology can \_\_\_\_\_\_ various devices to make them work together effectively.

A. develop B. connect C. create D. remind

19. With this device, your smart home can \_\_\_\_\_\_ your home's temperature and change it automatically.

1. monitor B. follow C. maintain D. keep

20. You can download an app on your phone that will \_\_\_\_\_\_ you of your important tasks and appointments.

A. remember B. save C. control D. remind

21. When the sun sets, the \_\_\_\_\_ in my smart home can close automatically to keep the room cool.

1. sensors B. curtains C. mats D. blankets

22. Smart homes \_\_\_\_\_\_ use motion sensors can turn on lights as you enter a room.

1. which B. who C. whom D. whose

23. Sophia wishes her dream house \_\_\_\_\_\_ a library that is filled with her favorite books.

A. have had B. is having C. had D. can have

24. The child \_\_\_\_\_\_ game console was broken felt completely disappointed.

A. which B. who C. that D. whose

25. We stopped at a \_\_\_\_\_\_ to grab some sandwiches for breakfast.

A. pharmacy B. bakery C. bookstore D. clinic

26. Don't forget to pack a \_\_\_\_\_\_ because the plugs are different in Paris.

A. fanny pack B. device C. socket adapter D. wire

27. Since we don't have much money, we booked a room at a \_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of a hotel.

A. restaurant B. hostel C. building D. tower

28. The freshly made dumplings were full \_\_\_\_\_\_ flavors, making them a satisfying meal.

A. of B. at C. to D. on

29. Yesterday, we visited a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that showed beautiful paintings by local artists.

A. museum B. monument C. pharmacy D. art gallery

30. Alex said he \_\_\_\_\_\_ to try the local cuisine in Japan.

A. isn't waiting B. couldn't wait C. can't wait D. hasn't waited

31. Excuse me, could you tell me when \_\_\_\_\_\_ the ferry to the island?

A. to board B. boarding C. boarded D. board

32. I wondered where \_\_\_\_\_\_ on vacation this year.

A. should I go B. I have gone C. I should go D. have I gone

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

1.When you hear or read a new word or expression, note down in a sentence and with its meaning.

1. When B. hear C. note down D. with

2.Speak English as much as possibly, and don't be afraid of making mistakes.

1. much B. possibly C. of D. making

3.Trang decided to take an IELTS course because her dream of studying abroad.

1. to take B. because C. studying D. abroad

4.If you speak English fluent, travelling abroad will be more fun.

1. If B. fluent C. abroad D. more fun

5.My mum used to baking us delicious cookies, but she doesn't have much time for it anymore.

1. baking B. but C. much D. for

6.Before moving to the city, we can live in a little cottage with my grandparents.

1. moving B. can live C. in D. cottage

7.My family includes of my parents, two younger sisters, and a grumpy old cat.

1. of B. younger C. and D. grumpy

8.In the past, it use to be common for several generations to live together under one roof – grandparents, parents, and children.

1. use to be B. for C. together D. roof

9. My dream house will be close to a park who offers a peaceful escape from the city life.

 A. close to B. who C. from D. city life

10. Thomas chose curtains match the decorations of his living room perfectly.

A. chose B. curtains match C. of D. perfectly

11. I wish I own a game console that allows me to play the latest titles.

A. own B. that C. allows D. latest titles

12. Security cameras whose are part of a smart home system can send messages to the owners' phones.

A. whose B. system C. send D. to

13. Sarah asked me if I should visit any museums during my previous vacation.

A. if B. should visit C. during D. previous vacation

14. Turn right at the traffic lights and you will see the monument in the left side of the street.

A. Turn B. traffic lights C. will see D. in

15. Excuse me, would you show me how to purchasing tickets for the museum online?

A. show B. purchasing C. for D. online

16. Kalyn suggested me booking my flight as soon as possible to get the best price.

A. me booking B. soon C. to get D. best price

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

1.Bảo can speak English \_\_\_ \_\_, but he has difficulty in writing in English. (FLUENCY)

2.There are \_\_\_ \_\_\_ study methods which can help improve listening skills. (DIFFER)

3.It is important to pay \_\_\_ \_\_\_ to grammar rules in order to communicate accurately in written and spoken English. (ATTEND)

4.Parents should encourage their children to participate in English-speaking clubs to develop \_\_ \_\_\_ skills. (COMMUNICATE)

5.My parents used to work hard and overcame many \_\_\_ \_\_\_ to give me a better life. (DIFFICULT)

6.I feel \_\_\_ \_\_\_ for my mother's love and support. (THANK)

7.My parents have had a happy \_\_\_ \_\_\_ for 25 years. (MARRY)

8.In those days, husbands would always make the big \_\_\_ \_\_ in the family. (DECIDE)

9. The house of my dream has to be cozy and \_\_\_ \_\_. (COMFORT)

10. With a voice \_\_\_ \_ app on your smartphone, you can control lights and other smart devices with just your voice. (ASSIST)

**V/ READING**

***Reading 1***

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

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| Hi Juan,I know you haven’t started learning English phrasal verbs yet, but you will soon! We use them all the time when we’re speaking or writing personal emails. They’re cool but really difficult, because the two parts usually don’t keep their normal meanings. Prepositions like *in, on, out, up,* and *down* often don’t keep their meanings in phrasal verbs. For example, we **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ something on a website, we *look up* a word in a dictionary, and we *check out* activities at a gym! Sometimes the preposition has its normal meaning, but it is not easy to see why we use a particular verb with it. For example, we have clothes *on* our bodies, so we use *off* when we are getting ready for bed, but why do we say **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ off? Sometimes, though, it is easy to see why the verb and the preposition are used together. If we borrow money from someone, for example, we have to **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ it back. Another problem is that sometimes phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. For example, the phrasal verb **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ can mean find the answer, in a math problem, for example, but it also means to do exercise.Finally, sometimes we only have a phrasal verb for a very common action. We don’t *open* a television – well, TV engineers do, but not you and me – we don’t *start* it or *begin* it, we **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_.Good luck when you start learning these wonderful verbs!Eric |

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|  |
|  | 1. come across
 | 1. get over
 | 1. look out
 | 1. turn up
 |
|  | 1. get
 | 1. take
 | 1. put
 | 1. let
 |
|  | 1. get
 | 1. come
 | 1. give
 | 1. bring
 |
|  | 1. make out
 | 1. figure out
 | 1. find out
 | 1. work out
 |
|  | 1. turn it on
 | 1. set it on
 | 1. have it on
 | 1. power it on
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|  |

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

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| Thanksgiving is a festival which is celebrated every year in several countries around the world. In the USA, it happens on the fourth Thursday of November and in Canada on the second Monday of October. In Germany, some places celebrate Thanksgiving in September and others in October. In Japan, the day is the 23rd of November. In every case, it is a traditional way of giving thanks for the food which was grown that summer.When I was a little girl, my younger brother and I used to look forward to Thanksgiving every year. In the morning, our mom and dad would start cooking in the kitchen, and we would help. We always had a turkey, which is like a big chicken. It took hours to cook, so we had to start early because we would always eat at 2.00 p.m. There were potatoes and lots of delicious vegetables like carrots. But my favorite thing was the pumpkin pie which we had afterwards.My aunt would sometimes come, because my mother used to love cooking for her sister and her nephew. But they lived a long way from our town and most years they couldn’t come. Before we ate, we would all sit around our big table. My parents would always ask us to say what we were thankful for. I used to say “my family”, and once my little brother said his toys, which made us laugh. After that, we would start eating. In the afternoon, we would all sit down and watch the Thanksgiving parade. I used to love seeing the big balloons with faces as they went past the TV cameras and listening to all the different bands. Afterwards, we would sometimes play board games, or go to the park if it wasn’t too cold outside. |

1.What does the writer say about Thanksgiving in paragraph one?

1. It used to be celebrated all around the world. B.It happens on the same day in each country.

C.People give thanks for the same thing everywhere. D It is not celebrated in Europe or Asia.

2.What meal did the writer’s family used to have to celebrate Thanksgiving?

1. Breakfast. B.Lunch. C.Dinner. D.The text doesn’t say.

3.How many people would usually sit down to eat the Thanksgiving meal in the writer’s house?

1. Four. B.Five. C.Six. D.Seven.

4.How often did the girl say she was thankful for her family?

1. Every year. B.Usually. C.Sometimes. D.Once.

5.Which of these activities did the girl sometimes do on Thanksgiving Day?

1. Go to the parade. B.Listen to music.

C.Blow up balloons. D.Play in the park.

***Reading 3Read the email from Sarah to her mother. Write T (True), F (False), or NG (Not Given) if the information is not in the text.***

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| Hi Mom,Well, I’ve just finished my first week at university. I can’t quite believe it! Everything’s fine, except I’m not really happy with my accommodation. They’ve given me a room in one of the blocks on campus, which is great because it’s a quick walk to lectures and the gym and the student restaurant and so on. But the room itself is not very good. I’m sharing with another fresher (first-year) student called Anita, and she’s fine, but I wish we had more room for all our stuff. You could say it was cozy, but it’s cold and the furniture is horrible – old, wooden stuff. And I wish I had the bed from my room at home, because the one here is not very comfortable, but at least it’s not a bunk bed!There are about 200 freshers in this block, so it’s quite noisy. I wish there was a rule about no music after 10.00. I love all the jazz and rock coming from the different rooms, but you know I always want to be asleep by 11.00!I wish I had my own bathroom, but I only have to share the one which is down the hall with four other girls, so it’s not too bad.There’s a common area with a television – one of the old ones, not flat-screen – but of course, we all have laptops, tablets, or smartphones, so it’s not even turned on most of the time. It’s a good place to meet the other students, though, and have a coffee from the machine.Well, that’s all for now. Don’t worry about me. It’s cool!Sarah |

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| 1. | Sarah is not happy with the size of her room at university. |  |
| 2. | Sarah sleeps in a bunk bed. |  |
| 3. | There’s only one desk, which the two girls have to share. |  |
| 4. | Sarah doesn’t like the noise late at night. |  |
| 5. | Sarah goes to the common area to watch television. |  |

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.**

1. you / your level / learning English, / what / is / important that / Before / find out / you start / right now / it is / of English / .

🡪

2. to read / English books, / every day / If you / the news / use / can't find / the Internet / in English / .

🡪

3.to be raised / single parent / between 1997 / more likely / by a / Generation Z, / born / and 2012, / is / .

🡪

4. to work / the house / moms / dads / In / and the children / at home / the past, / went / would stay / to look after / while / .

 🡪

5. focus on / so that / prefer / a housewife / they can / raising / Some women / their children / to be / .

6. offered / activities / We wish / a / which / and classes / our / had / various / living environment / community center / .

🡪

7. in / Last night, / smoke detectors / didn't have / a fire / a house / started / which / any working /

🡪

8. can create / had / I / grocery list / refrigerator / wish / we / a smart / that / a / .

🡪

9. abroad, / the embassy / If you / emergency / lose / go to / travel documentation / your passport / for / .

🡪

10.we / that / and matched / The travel agent / easily mixed / pack / said / light clothes / should / can be / .

🡪

11from / us / about / as / The tour guide / told / the open-top / we saw / interesting stories / the city's history / the sights / bus / .

🡪

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

1. I wanted to learn the English vocabulary used in the song, so I searched the lyrics. (AS)

2. Students should find a language exchange group so that they can practice speaking with other learners. (TO PRACTICE)

3. Back then, it was normal for Vietnamese people to travel by tuk-tuks, called *xe lam* or *xe lôi*. (USED)

4. In the past, my father always sketched in the backyard every weekend. (WOULD)

5. There is no air conditioner in my bedroom. (WISH)

🡪 I wish there were an air conditioner in my bedroom

 6.It's a pity that we live far away from the city center.

🡪 I wish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--

7. "Why don't you buy a local SIM card for your phone?" Andy told me.

🡪 Andy suggested that

8. Could you explain how I can get to the airport from this hotel?

🡪 Could you explain how to

9. I live in a small apartment. It has a balcony for enjoying fresh air on sunny days. ( Which)

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. My mum has just bought a bunk bed. Its mattress is made from eco-friendly materials. ( Whose)

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11 "Why don't you buy a local SIM card for your phone?" Andy told me.

→ Andy suggested that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. Could you explain how I can get to the airport from this hotel?

→ Could you explain how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

13. "We stay at a beautiful bed and breakfast near the beach," the couple mentioned.

→ The couple told us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14 "I'm planning a road trip across the United States next year," announced Sumin.

→ Sumin said that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.