**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA KÌ II**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH LỚP 6**

**NĂM HỌC 2020-2021**

**I. USE OF LANGUAGE.**

**1. Phonetics**

**a. Sounds /θ/, /ð/, /eə/, /iə/, /ʊə/, /aɪ/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/θ/** | **/ð/** |
| Eg. Tooth, birthday, Earth, warmth, athlete, thief, think, thank | Eg. Thunder, although, than, leather, rhythm, the, father, neither |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/eə/** | **/iə/** |
| Eg. Share, bear, where, dare, chair, square | Eg. Appear, dear, year, sphere, nearby, hear |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/ʊə/** | **/aɪ/** |
| Eg. cold, snow, old, clothes, hold  | Eg. Sky, excitin, high, tine, flight  |

**II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**1. Vocabulary**

|  |
| --- |
| **TELEVISION** |
| **TV programmes** | **People and things related to TV** | **Things related to TV** |
| Gameshow, local television, animals programme, national television, comedy, news programme, documentary, cartoon, home and garden, mini-series, weather forecast, romantic film, quiz show | MC, newsreader, weatherman, viewer, comedian, weather girl, writer | Remote control, TV screen, TV schedule, channel  |
| **SPORTS AND GAMES** |
| **Sports and games** | **Equipment** | **Verbs** |
| Boxing, fishing, aerobics, karate, volleyball, football, chess, table tennis, cycling, swimming, tennis, skiing, running | Ball, sport shoes, boat, skateboard, goggles, racket, skis, bicycle, pedals, wheel, ring, rope, gloves, paddle, basket, point, court, table | Do, play, go |
| **CITIES OF THE WORLD** |
| **Adjectives** | **Continents and countries**  | **Related items** |
| Old, dangerous, quiet, dry, clean, historic, boring, cheap, cold, safe, dirty, wet, polluted, new, exciting, hot, modern, expensive, noisy, awful, peaceful, fantastic, amazing, popular, fast, delicious, sunny, friendly, | North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Australia, Antarctica, Philadelphia, Stockholm, Sydney, England, Singapore | Food, people, building, weather, university, famous places, landmarks, town, palace, design, symbol, creature, world heritage |

**2. Grammar**

**A. wh - questions**

* **WHO hoặc WHAT: câu hỏi chủ ngữ**

- Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết chủ ngữ hay chủ thể của hành động.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who | verb + ... |
| What |

Ví dụ:

 Who is the favourite VTV newsreader this year?

 *(Ai là phát thanh viên đài VTV được yêu thích năm nay?)*

 Who is making television programmes? *(Ai tạo ra chương trình truyền hình?)*

* **WHOM hoặc WHAT: câu hỏi tân ngữ**

 Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết tân ngữ hay đối tượng tác động của hành động.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Whom | Trợ động từ: do/ does/ did/ ... | S + V + ... |
| What |

Ví dụ:

 What kind of TV programme do you like most?

 *(Chương trình tivi nào mà bạn thích nhất?)*

 Whom did she meet yesterday? *(Hôm qua, cô ấy đã gặp ai?)*

* **WHEN, WHERE, HOW và WHY: câu hỏi bổ ngữ**

Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết nơi chốn, thời gian, lý do, cách thức của hành động.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| When | Trợ động từ: do/ does/ did/ ... | S + V + ... |
| Where |
| How |
| Why |

Ví dụ:

 How long does this film last? *(Bộ phim kéo dài bao lâu?)*

 Why do children like cartoons programme?

 *(Tại sao trẻ con lại thích chương trình hoạt hình?)*

 Where is the studio of Viet Nam television?

 (Trường quay của Đài truyền hình Việt Nam ở đâu?)

**B. CONJUNCTIONS**

- Các liên từ cơ bản :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Liên từ** | **Nghĩa** | **Ví dụ** |
| and | và | I like watching news and game show. |
| or | hoặc | Hurry up, or you will be late. |
| but | nhưng | My father likes horror films but my mother doesn't like them |
| because | bởi vì | My sister likes sitcom because it is very interesting. |
| although | mặc dù | Although he likes football, he doesn't often watch football programmes. |
| so | nên | I'm listening to music, so I can't hear what you are saying. |

**C. CÔNG THỨC THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG**

* **Khẳng định:**

**S + V-ed**

*Trong đó:*

* S: Chủ ngữ
* V-ed: Động từ chia thì quá khứ đơn (theo quy tắc hoặc bất quy tắc)

Ví dụ:

 We went to the gym last Sunday.

 *(Chủ nhật tuần tnrớc chúng tôi đến phòng tập thể hình.)*

 My mum did yoga at new sports centre yesterday.

 *(Ngày hôm qua mẹ tôi đi tập yoga ở một trung tâm thể dục thể thao mới.)*

* **Phủ định:**

**S + did not + V (nguyên thể)**

Trong thì quá khứ đơn câu phủ định ta mượn trợ động từ "did + not" (viết tắt là "didn't"), động từ theo sau ở dạng nguyên thể.)

Ví dụ:

 He didn't come to school last week.

 *(Tuần trước cậu ta không đến trường.)*

We didn't see him at the cinema last night.

 *(Chúng tôi không trông thấy anh ta tại rạp chiếu phim tối hôm qua.)*

* **Câu hỏi:**

**Did + S + V(nguyên thể)?**

Trong thì quá khứ đơn với câu hỏi ta mượn trợ động từ "did" đảo lên trước chủ ngữ, động từ theo sau ở dạng nguyên thế.

Ví dụ:

 Did you go camping with your class last Sunday?

 *(Cậu có đi cắm trại cùng với lớp vào chủ nhật tuần trước không?)*

 Yes, I did./ No, I didn't. *(Có, mình có./ Không, mình không.)*

 Did he miss the train yesterday?

 *(Cậu ta có lỡ chuyến tàu ngày hôm qua hay không?)*

 Yes, he did./ No, he didn't. *(Có, cậu ta có./ Không, cậu ta không.)*

* **CÁCH SỬ DỤNG CỦA THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN**
* Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

 They went to the cinema last night. *(Họ đã tới rạp chiếu phim tối hôm qua)*

→ Ta thấy "tối hôm qua" là một mốc thời gian trong quá khứ. Hành động "tới rạp chiếu phim" đã xảy ra tối hôm qua và kết thúc rồi nên ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn.

 My sister gave me a present three days ago.

 *(Chị gái tôi tặng quà cho tôi cách đây 3 ngày.)*

→ Ta thấy "cách đây 3 ngày" là thời gian trong quá khứ và việc "tặng quà" đã xảy ra nên ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn.

* **NHẬN BIẾT THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN**

Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ:

* yesterday (hôm qua)
* last night/ last week/ last month/ last year: tối qua/ tuần trước/ tháng trước/ năm ngoái
* ago: Cách đây. (two hours ago: cách đây 2 giờ/ two days ago: cách đấy 2 ngày...)
* when: khi (trong câu kể)
* **CÁCH CHIA ĐỘNG TỪ Ở QUÁ KHỨ**
* **Ta thêm "-ed" vào sau động từ:**

- Thông thường ta thêm "ed" vào sau động từ.

 Ví dụ: watch - watched turn - turned want - wanted

**🏵 Chú ý khi thêm đuôi "-ed" vào sau động từ.**

 + Động từ tận cùng là "e" → ta chỉ cần cộng thêm "d".

 Ví dụ: type - typed smile - smiled agree – agreed

 + Động từ có MỘT âm tiết, tận cùng là MỘT phụ âm, trước phụ âm là MỘT nguyên âm → ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "-ed".

 Ví dụ: stop - stopped shop - shopped tap - tapped

**NGOẠI LỆ:** commit - committed travel - travelled prefer – preferred

- Động từ tận cùng là "y":

 + Nếu trước "y" là MỘT nguyên âm (a,e,i,o,u) ta cộng thêm "ed".

 Ví dụ: play - played stay – stayed

- Nếu trước “y" là phụ âm (còn lại) ta đổi "y" thành "i + ed".

 Ví dụ: study - studied cry - cried

* **Một số động từ bất qui tắc không thêm "ed".**

- Có một số động từ khi sử dụng ở thì quá khứ không theo qui tắc thêm "ed". Những động từ này ta cần học thuộc.

 Ví dụ: go - went; get - got; see - saw; buy - bought

**D. CÂU MỆNH LỆNH (IMPARATIVES)**

 **1. Định nghĩa**

 - Câu mệnh lệnh là câu dùng để sai khiến, ra lệnh hoặc đề nghị một người khác làm một việc gì đó. Chủ ngữ của câu mệnh lệnh được ngầm hiểu là “you”.

 - Câu mệnh lệnh luôn được dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn và dạng thức nguyên thể (không có “to”) của động từ.

 **2.Cấu trúc**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dạng** | **Khẳng định** | **Phủ định** |
| Cấu trúc | Verb (động từ) + object (tân ngữ) | Don’t verb + object/preposition |
| Verb + prepositional (giới từ) |
| Ví dụ | - Open the door (Hãy mở cửa ra)- Close the door (Hãy đóng cửa lại)- Come in. (Mời vào)-Sit down (Mời ngồi xuống). | - Don’t open the window. (Đừng mở cửa sổ.)- Don’t cry (Đừng khóc.)- Don’t stand up. (Đừng đứng dậy.) |
| Lưu ý | Có thể dùng “please” (làm ơn, xin mời) trong câu mệnh lệnh làm cho câu nhẹ nhàng hơn và lịch sự hơn, có thể đặt ở đầu hoặc ở cuối câu.Ví dụ:-Sit down, please. (Xin mời ngồi xuống.)- Please stand up. (Xin mời đứng dậy)- Don’t make noise, please. (Làm ơn đừng làm ồn.) |

**E. Hiện tại hoàn thành: HAVE/ HAS + V-ED/ PII**

* **Cách dùng:** thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present perfect) được dùng để diễn tả kinh nghiệm.
* **Công thức:**

Câu khẳng định: I have been to Nha Trang twice.

Câu phủ định: He hasn’t been to Nha Trang.

 He has never been to Nha Trang.

Câu hỏi: Have you ever been to Nha Trang?

**Chú ý:** Hành động xảy ra cụ thể khi nào không quan trọng. Chúng ta thường hay sử dụng **ever** và **never** để mô tả kinh nghiệm.

Ví dụ: I have seen that movie three times.

 I have been to Sapa twive.

 I have never been to Sapa.

**III. READING**

**1. Skills**

- Read for specific information

- Read for gist

**2. Types of questions**:

- Choose the best answer **A, B, C or D**.

- Answer the questions using **NO MORE THAN** ...words/ Answer the questions in full sentences.

- Use the words in the box to complete the text/ Complete the letter using the words in the box /

Complete the text using **ONE** word in each blank.

- Read the text and decide if the statements are True or False.

- Put sentences A- H in right order.

**IV. LISTENING**

**1. Skills:** Listen for specific information

**2. Types of question**:

- Multiple choice: Listen and select the correct question/ Listen and tick

- Listen and fill in the black/ Listen the conversation and write no more … words in the blank.

- Listen and tick T or F.

**V. WRITING**

**1. Skills**

- Sentence making

- Paragraph writing

**2. Types of questions**

- Use the conjunction at the end of each group to connect the sentences.

**-** Rewrite the sentences using the words in the brackets. Do not change the meaning of the sentences and do not change the form of the words.

- Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the sentence before it.

- Write true sentences, using the words/ phrases given

- Write an email

- Write a short description.

- Write a paragraph about 80-100 words

**V. SPEAKING**

**1. Skills**

**A. Unit 7**

- Exchanging information about TV

- Talking about TV inside and outside of Vietnam

- Talking about favorite TV programme

**B. Unit 8**

**-** Talking about sports and games

- Talking about sportspeople

- Telling sb to do sth or giving an order

**C. Unit 9**

**-** Talking about some famous cities

**-** Describing experiences

**2. Types of questions**

- Complete the conversation

- Match a starter in A with a response in B

- Read the conversation and fill each blank with a suitable word. Then practice it with your friend.

**PRACTICE EXERCISES (**CÁC DẠNG BÀI TẬP)

**PRACTICE TEST 1**

**I. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1.A.them B. their C. thin D. though

2. A. weather B. through C. think D. sixth

3. A. idea B. hear C. fear D. bear

4. A. sphere B. then C. here D. series

5. A. prize B. excite C. design D. capital

**II. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

6. Disney Channel is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ channels\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children.

A. good - for B. exciting - of C. popular - to D. popular - for

7. My family enjoys watching game shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are very exciting and interesting.

A. because B. so C. but D. and

8. VTV is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television channel in Viet Nam, and it attracts millions of TV viewers in Viet Nam.

A. wide B. local C. international D. national

9. "What is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV programme?" - "It's cartoons"

A. good B. favourite C. best D. like

10." \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you like the Modern English programme? " - "Because it helps me with my English."

A. What B. How C. When D. Why

11. My brother wants to become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to tell TV viewers what the weather is like.

A. newsreader B. actor C. weatherman D. producer

12. The film was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I felt asleep in the middle.

A. scary B.boring C.exciting D.entertaining

13. That TV programme is not only interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it also teaches children many things about family and friendship.

A. but B. so C. and D. because

14. "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the weather forecast programme on?" - "At 7.30 pm every day."

A. What B. How C. When D. Where

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the newsreader on BBC One reads very fast, my brother can hear everything in the news.

A. But B. Although C. When D. Because

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who reads a report in the program.

A. A weatherman B. A comedian C. A newsreader D. A guest

17. Millions of children around the world enjoy the cartoon because it can both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a young audience.

A. entertain - education B. entertainment – education

C. entertainment - educate D. entertain – educate

18. The football match is on at 2 am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I can't watch it.

A. so B. although C. but D. then

19. My father likes watching sports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on VTV3.

A. matches B. channels C. events D. athletes

20. It’s a fantastic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If you answer ten questions correctly, you can win a million pounds

A. fashion show B. talk show C.gameshow D. reality show

21. "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that TV programme directed by?" - "By a famous Vietnamese director."

A. What B. Where C. When D. Who

22. A comedian is a person who makes people laugh by telling jokes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_funny stories.

A. so B. when C. although D. and

**III. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

Television is one of man’s most important (23)\_\_\_\_\_ of communication. It brings pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. Through television, home viewers can see and learn (24)\_\_\_\_\_ people, places and things in faraway lands. TV even takes its viewers out of this world. It brings them coverage of America’s astronauts as the astronauts explore (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ space. In addition to all these things, television brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes that are (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to entertain. In fact, TV provides many (27)\_\_\_\_\_ entertainment programs than any other kind. The programmes include dramas, comedies, sports, and motion pictures.

23. A. ways B. means C. ranges D. shows

24. A. at B. in C. for D. about

25. A. deep B. large C. outer D. open

26. A. happened B. designed C. composed D. guided

27. A. more B. even C. most D. hardly

**IV. Read the passage and decide whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

Television is an important invention of the 20th century. It has been so popular that we can't imagine what life would be like if there were no television. Television is a major means of communication and entertainment. It brings pictures and sound from around the world into millions of homes. Through television, viewers can see and learn about people, places and things in distant lands. Television widens our knowledge by introducing new ideas which may lead us to new hobbies and recreations. In addition to the news, television provides us with a variety of programs that can satisfy every taste. Most people now seem to like spending their evenings watching television than to go out.

28. Television is an important means of communication.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

29. Television provides us with a variety of programs.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

30. Most people don't like watching TV in the evening.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

31. Television can't satisfy all our tastes.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

32. People can learn many things through TV.

A. TRUE B. FALSE

**V. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.**

33. This programme/ boring/ I/ not/ watch/.

A. This programe is boring, so I don’t watch it.

B. This programme is boring because I don’t watch it.

C. This programme is boring although I don’t watch it.

D. This programme is boring or I don’t watch it.

34. Who/ favourite/ sport stars?

A. Who is favourite sport stars? B. Who is your favourite sport stars?

C. Who are your favourite sport stars? D. Who are favourite sport stars?

35. Which/ sports/ you/ do / school/?

A. Which sports do you do at school? B. Which are sports do you do at school?

C. Which sports you do at school? D. Which are the sports do you do at school?

36. Tom and Jerry/ one/ most/ interesting/ cartoons/ of/ children.

A. Tom and Jerry are one most interesting cartoons of children.

B. Tom and Jerry are one of the most interesting cartoons of children.

C. Tom and Jerry is one most interesting cartoons of children.

D. Tom and Jerry is one of the most interesting cartoons of children.

**VI. Rewrite the following sentences.**

37. Because I have a lot to do outdoors, I have no time to watch TV.

A. I have no time to watch TV, so I have a lot to do outdoors.

B. I have a lot to do outdoors, so I have no time to watch TV.

C. I have no time to watch TV, that’s why I have a lot to do outdoors.

D. So I have a lot to do outdoors, I have no time to watch TV.

38. This TV programme is shown very late at night. Many people still watch it.

A. Although this TV programme is shown very late at night, many people still watch it.

B. Although this TV programme is shown very late at night, but many people still watch it.

C. This TV programme is shown late at nigh because many people still watch it.

D. Because this TV programme is shown late at night, many people still watch it.

39. The documentary films are quite boring to me, so I rarely watch them.

A. The documentary films are quite boring to me because I rarely watch them.

B. Because the documentary films are quite boring to me, I rarely watch them.

C. The documentary films are quite boring to me because of I rarely watch them.

D. Because the documentary films are quite boring to me, so I rarely watch them.

40. I am interested in watching horror films. I love action films, too.

A. I am interested in watching horror films or action films.

B. I am interested in watching horror films but action films.

C. I am interested in watching horror films and action films.

D. I am interested in watching horror films so action films.

**PRACTICE TEST 2**

**I. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. prepare B. carry C. share D. fair

2. A. hear B. fear C. dear D. wear

3. A. volunteer B. cheer C. cheese D. beer

4. A. bathe B. together C. leather D. breath

5. A. teacher B. reason C. idea D. feature

**II. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

6. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three goals for our team and made it a hat trick.

A. scores B. scored C. plays D. played

7. Our school football team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the match with Nguyen Du school last Saturday.

A. wins B. won C. scores D. scored

8. Playing sports helps us keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. free B. fat C. fit D. heath

9. I’d like to watch motor racing because it is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. frightening B. exciting C. excited D. boring

10. Yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football with Julie.

A. plays B. played C. has played D. will play

11.Sports and games \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an important part in our life.

A. play B. do C. make D. do

12. Football is regarded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the most popular sport in the world.

A. for B. as C. like D. of

13.Team sports are sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sports.

A. compete B. competition C. competitor D. competitive

14. You have to throw the ball into the net when you play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. basketball B. football C. tennis D. badminton

15. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gymnastic at school?”- “At 7 p.m. yesterday.”

A. When / play B. How often / do C. How often / do D. When / do

16. You need to have good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you go skiing.

A. boards B. skis C. sails D. rackets

17. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boxing and my mother likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aerobics.

A. doing/ playing B. going/ doing C. doing/ doing D. going/ playing

18. Badminton requires only a net, a racket, and a birdie or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ball B. ski C. shuttlecock D. goggles

**III. Find out the mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence.**

19.Last summer I went to Nha Trang and buy a lot of souvenirs.

 A B C D

20. Did you watched the show last night?

 A B C D

21. I ate noodles for dinner but I wasn’t eat anything for lunch.

 A B C D

22. Ann didn’t come to my birthday party although it rained heavily.

 A B C D

**IV. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

Physical activity is the (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obvious benefit of sports participation. Children often spend too much time watching television or (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ video games. But sports and games provide an opportunity for exercise that can help kids keep in shape and (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Sports participation can help children develop social skills that will benefit them (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their entire lives. They learn to interact not only with other children their age, but also with older individuals in their coaches and sports officials. Kids learn leadership skills, team-building skills and communication skills that will help them in school, their future (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and personal relationships.

23. A. more B. much C. most D. least

24. A. doing B. playing C. paying D. watching

25. A. healthy B. wealthy C. happy D. funny

26. A. for B. on C. at D. throughout

27. A. world B. career C. game D. shape

**V. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the question.**

Cristiano Ronaldo was born in 1985 in Portugal. He is widely regarded as one of the best players in the world. Ronaldo became a soccer superstar. He played for English team Manchester United, Spain’s Real Madrid and for Portugal. He plays in midfield, from where he regularly scores goals.

Ronaldo started kicking a ball around when he was three. He played very skillfully. When he was ten years old, he joined Sporting Lisbon and became the only player in their history.

In 2009, Ronaldo joined his boyhood heroes Real Madrid and became the most expensive footballer in history. He earned a lot of money at that time. He broke Real’s scoring record in his second season with 53 goals in all competitions. In 2012, Diego Mara Dona said Ronaldo was “the best player on the planet”.

28. Where was Cristiano Ronaldo from?

A. England B. The South C. Portugal D. USA

29. He became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ superstar.

A. volleyball B. football C. tennis D. badminton

30. He began to kick a ball when he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ten B. three C. twenty D. fifty three

31. Why did Ronaldo become the most expensive footballer in history?

A. Because he played very badly. B. Because he practiced hard.

C. Because he played skillfully. D. Because he earned a lot of money.

32. He was said to be the best player on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. world B. planet C. history D. supermarket

**VI. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.**

33. We/ compete/ a football team/ Stars School/ last week/.

A. We competed with a football from Stars School last week.

B. We compete with a football from Stars School last week.

C. We competes with a football of Stars School last week.

D. We will compete with a football of Stars School last week.

34. We/ skiing/ yesterday/.

A. We played skiing yesterday. B. We went skiing yesterday.

C. We did skiing yesterday. D. We had skiing yesterday.

35. He/ usually/ play/ football/ his friends/ Saturdays/.

A. He is usually played football with his friends on Saturdays.

B. He usually played football with his friends on Saturdays.

C. He usually play football with his friends on Saturdays.

D. He usually plays football with his friends on Saturdays.

36. Sue and her friends/ yoga/ the gym/ now/.

A. Sue and her friends are doing yoga at the gym now.

B. Sue and her friends are having yoga at the gym now.

C. Sue and her friends do yoga at the gym now.

D. Sue and her friends have yoga at the gym now.

**VII.** **Rewrite the following sentences.**

37. How much time do you spend to watch television?

A. How many hours do you spend watching television?

B. How many hour do you spend watching television?

C. How many hours do you spend watching television?

D. How many hour do you spend to watch television?

38. You must do your homework before going to the class.

A. Don’t do your homework before going to the class.

B. Do your homework before going to the class.

C. Must do your homework before going to the class.

D. Don’t must do your homework before going to the class.

39. Jim loves animals, so he likes to watch animal programme.

A. Jim likes to watch animal programme although he loves animals.

B. Jim likes to watch animal programme because he loves animals.

C. Jim likes to watch animal programme because of he loves animals.

D. Jim likes to watch animal programme even though he loves animals.

40. Playing volleyball is not as dangerous as doing boxing.

A. Doing boxing is more dangerous as playing volleyball.

B. Playing volleyball is more dangerous than doing boxing.

C. Doing boxing is more dangerous than playing volleyball.

D. Playing volleyball is more dangerous as doing boxing.

**PRACTICE TEST 3**

**I. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. really B. nearly C. bear D. appear

2. A. spare B. prepare C. square D. march

3. A. birthday B. although C. another D. there

4. A. quiet B. timid C. high D. lie

5. A. mind B. like C. write D. wish

**II. Find out the mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence.**

6. Lucy have visited Sydney for many times.

 A B C D

7. My brother has never ate pancakes before.

 A B C D

8. Did your uncle took you to watch the football match last week?

 A B C D

9. It is the more popular landscape in Europe.

 A B C D

**III. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

10. It is the most exciting film I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has ever seen B. ever saw C. ever seen D. have ever seen

11. Is Tokyo one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive cities in the world?

A. most B. more C. the most D. the more

12. Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a present for Camilla two days ago.

A. bought B. have bought C. has bought D. will buy

13.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this factory for 20 years.

A. has worked B. have worked C. worked D. work

14. Rome is one of the capital cities in the world.

A. fascinates B. fascinater C. more fascinating D. most fascinating

15. He wants to become a because he likes making people laugh.

A. comedy B. actress C. comedian D. weatherman

16 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be the winner in this sport competition?

A. Who B. What C. Why D. When

17. This is the first time we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Eiffel Tower in Paris.

A. visit B. has visited C. have visited D. visited

18. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up, we are going to be late for school again.

A. to hurry B. hurries C. hurry D. hurrying

19. A long film which is broadcast in short parts is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. audience B. a film producer C. TV series D. cartoon

20. A person who hosts an event is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. actor B. MC C. comedian D. Reporter

21. Britain's most common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities are watching TV and films, and listening to the radio.

A. free B. leisure C. good D. popular

22. Nha Trang has an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere of a young, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city.

A. exciting - growing B. excited - grown C. exciting - grown D. excited - growing

23. That city is most famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its fashion shops.

A. to B. with C. for D. of

24. Watching TV much is not good for our eyes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it can make us short-sighted.

A. but B. because C. so D. and

25. "Which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Britain in?" - "Europe"

A. country B. continent C. city D. area

26. The red double-decker bus is London's famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sign B. signal C. symbol D. logo

27. “How long does the film last?” – “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. At 10 pm. B. About one and a half hour.

C. It's the Formula 1 Racing 46 in Malaysia. D. It's Johnny Depp.

**IV. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

Sydney is the (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the state New South Wales in Australia. It is the largest, oldest, and perhaps the (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful city in Australia. Sydney has a population of 4.5 million. Its Harbour is one of the largest in the world, and famous (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Harbour Bridge and the Opera House. The streets in the city centre are narrow (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many art galleries, restaurants, pubs, but the streets in Paddington are (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and houses are big.

**28.** A. home B. capital C. site D. village

**29.** A. most B. less C. more D. fewer

**30.** A. with B. in C. for D. at

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

**32.** A. short B. wide C. narrow D. long

**V. Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the correct sentence completed by using the words given.**

33. It/ be/ the/ beautiful/ landscape/ Vietnam/ I/ ever see.

A. It is the most beautiful landscape in Vietnam I have ever seen.

B. It is most beautiful landscape in Vietnam I have ever seen.

C. It is the most beautiful landscape of Vietnam I ever see.

D. It is most beautiful landscape of Vietnam I ever see.

34. We/ not win/ match/ last week/ because/ some good players/ not join.

A. We don’t win the match last week because some good players didn’t join.

B. We didn’t win the match last week because some good players didn’t join.

C. We haven’t won the match last week because some good players didn’t join.

D. We won’t win the match last week because some good players didn’t join.

35. Glasgow/ one/ oldest cities/ world.

A. Glasgow is one of oldest cities of the world.

B. Glasgow is one oldest cities in the world.

C. Glasgow is one of the oldest cities in the world.

D. Glasgow is one of the oldest cities on the world.

36. What/ time / you / go / gym/ yesterday?

A. What time do you go to the gym yesterday?

B. What time did you went to the gym yesterday?

C. What time you went to the gym yesterday?

D. What time did you go to the gym yesterday?

**VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in**

**meaning to each of the following questions.**

37. Cartoons are colourful and funny; that's why children enjoy watching them.

A. Cartoons are colourful and funny although children enjoy watching them.

B. Children enjoy watching cartoons, so cartoons are colourful and funny.

C. Children enjoy watching cartoons because cartoons are colourful and funny.

D. Cartoons are colourful and funny, and children enjoy watching them.

38. No cities in Vietnam are more crowded than Ho Chi Minh city.

A. Ho Chi Minh city is more crowded in Vietnam.

B. Ho Chi Minh city is the most crowded city in Vietnam.

C. Ho Chi Minh city is one of the most crowded cities in Vietnam.

D. Ho Chi Minh city is the crowdest city in Vietnam.

39. I have never visited this beautiful place before.

A. This is the first time I have visit this beautiful place.

B. This is the first time I have visited this beautiful place.

C. This is the first time I visit this beautiful place.

D. This is the first time I visited this beautiful place.

40. I started learning English in 2000.

A. I have learnt English since 2000.

B. I learnt English since 2000.

C. I has learnt English since 2000.

D. I learn English since 2000.