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| **TRƯỜNG THCS LÊ HỒNG PHONG** | **ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA CUỐI KỲ II**  **NĂM HỌC 2024 - 2025**  **MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8** |

**I/ Vocabulary:**

Unit 5, Unit 6, Unit 7, Unit 8 (Page 118, 119 - Student’s Book)

**II/ Pronunciation**

+ sound /ei/, /i:/, /d/

+ intonation

+ word stress, sentence stress

**III/ Grammar:**

**1. Wh-questions and Yes/No questions (Câu hỏi lấy thông tin và câu hỏi Có/Không):**

1. **Wh-questions**

– *Từ để hỏi Wh-*: *What, Where, When, Why, Who, How, How much, How many ...*

* Công thức:

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| **Thì hiện tại đơn** | **Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn** |
| *Từ để hỏi Wh-* + trợ động từ *(do/does)* + chủ ngữ + động từ?  *e.g.* ***When*** *does your English lesson start?*  \*Ghi chú: *Who/What* + động từ + tân ngữ? (để chỉ chủ ngữ của động từ)  *e.g.* ***Who*** *works here?* | *Từ để hỏi Wh-* + trợ động từ *(am/is/are)* + chủ ngữ + động từ*-ing*?  *e.g.* ***What*** *are you doing now?*  \*Ghi chú: *Who/What* + trợ động từ + động từ*-ing* + tân ngữ? (để chỉ chủ ngữ của động từ)  *e.g.* ***Who*** *is cooking lunch?* |

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| **Từ để hỏi** | **Ý nghĩa** | **Ví dụ** |
| What | Cái gì (hỏi về thông tin cụ thể) | *What* is his surname? – Harris  *What* housework do you do? – I do the dishes. |
| Which | Cái nào (lựa chọn giữa 2 khả năng)  *Which* + Danh từ = What | *Which* school are they going to, Aston or Brigges? – Aston. |
| Who | Ai (hỏi về người) | *Who* is he? – He’s my best friend. |
| Whose | Của ai (hỏi về sự sở hữu)  *Whose* + Danh từ | *Whose* ball is this? Mark’s. |
| Where | Ở đâu (hỏi về vị trí, nơi chốn) | *Where* does he come from? – New York. |
| When | Khi nào (hỏi về thời gian) | *When* is his birthday? – 2nd August. |
| How long | Bao lâu (hỏi khoảng thời gian bao lâu) | *How long* is the battery life? – It lasts for 12 hours. |
| How many | Bao nhiêu (hỏi về số lượng) | *How many* cameras does it have? – It has four cameras. |
| How much | Bao nhiêu (hỏi về lượng, giá cả) | *How much* are these tablets? – They’re 735 dollars. |

1. **Yes/No questions**

Câu hỏi Có/Không (Yes/No questions) được dùng để xác nhận thông tin có hoặc không.

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| **Loại động từ** | **Công thức** | **Ví dụ** |
| **To be** | Be + chủ ngữ + tính từ/danh từ/động từ V-ing…? | Is the screen big?  Yes, it is. It’s 15 inches./No, it isn’t. It’s 13 inches. |
| **Động từ thường** | Trợ động từ + chủ ngữ + động từ thường + tân ngữ? | Does it have a long battery life?  Yes, it does. It lasts for 2 days./No, it doesn’t. |

**2. Comparative adverbs (So sánh hơn với trạng từ):**

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng hình thức so sánh hơn của trạng từ (comparative adverbs) để so sánh hai hành động.

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| **Trạng từ** | **Hình thức so sánh hơn** |
| • Có một âm tiết | • Thêm *-er*: fast ➜ faster |
| • Có một âm tiết và kết thúc bằng *-e* | • Thêm *-r:* late ➜ later |
| • Có hai hoặc hơn hai âm tiết | • Thêm *more*: slowly ➜ more slowly |
| • Trường hợp ngoại lệ | • well ➜ better; badly ➜ worse; far ➜ farther  • much/many ➜ more; little ➜ less  • early ➜ earlier |

• Trạng từ ngắn (short adverbs): là những trạng từ có một âm tiết như *fast, hard, high, …*

• Trạng từ dài (long adverbs): là những trạng từ có hai âm tiết trở lên như *slowly, carefully, …*

**3. Past Continuous and Past Simple (Quá khứ tiếp diễn và Quá khứ đơn):**

**a) Past Simple (Thì quá khứ đơn):**

– Thì quá khứ đơn được sử dụng để:

Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.

Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

Thuật lại một câu chuyện hoặc một sự kiện lịch sử.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *yesterday, last year/month/week…*

*ago* (10 minutes ago, 2 months ago, 8 years ago…)

*in + mốc thời gian trong quá khứ* (in 1999, in the 20th century…).

\*Lưu ý: Học thuộc bảng động từ bất qui tắc (không thêm *-ed*).

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| *e.g.* I/He/She/It was happy.  You/We/They weren't (were not) happy. | They donated some books last week.  He didn’t donate books yesterday. |
| Was it good?  Did she volunteer at the soup kitchen? | – Yes, it was. / No, it wasn’t.  – Yes, she did. / No, she didn’t. |
| How was the movie?  Where did they eat? | – It was terrible.  – They ate hamburgers. |

– *Từ hỏi Wh-* + trợ động từ *(did)* + chủ ngữ + động từ?

*e.g.* ***Who*** *did you talk to?*

\*Ghi chú: *Who/What* + động từ + tân ngữ? (để chỉ chủ ngữ của động từ)

*e.g.* ***Who*** *talked to you?*

– Cách phát âm *“-ed”*

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| **Đọc là /ɪd/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là **/t/, /d/** |
| **Đọc là /t/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là **/t∫/, /s/, /x/, /∫/, /k/, /f/, /p/** |
| **Đọc là /d/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại |

– Nguyên tắc chính tả khi thêm *“-ed”* vào động từ có quy tắc:

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| **Nguyên tắc** | **Ví dụ** |
| Chúng ta thêm -edvào động từ ở thì quá khứ đơn. | *Clean* ➡ *cleaned; volunteer* ➡ *volunteered* |
| Khi động từ tận cùng bằng -e, chúng ta chỉ thêm -d. | *Like* ➡ *liked; live* ➡ *lived* |
| Khi động từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm+y, chúng ta đổi ythành irồi thêm -ed. | *Try* ➡ *tried; fry* ➡ *fried* |
| Khi động từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một phụ âm+nguyên âm+phụ âm, chúng ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -ed. | *Plan* ➡ *planned; stop* ➡ *stopped* |

**b) Past Continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)**

– Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được sử dụng để:

Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.

Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động đang diễn ra trong một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ.

Diễn tả nhiều hành động xảy ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ.

Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác cắt ngang.

* Công thức:

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| **Câu**  **khẳng định** | Chủ ngữ + was/were + V*-ing* | *e.g. I* ***was******walking*** *to school.*  *They* ***were talking*** *in class.* |
| **Câu**  **phủ định** | Chủ ngữ + was not/were not + V*-ing* | *e.g. I* ***didn’t go*** *to school by bus.*  *They* ***weren’t talking*** *in class.* |
| **Câu hỏi** | Was/Were + chủ ngữ + V*-ing*?  *Từ để hỏi Wh-* + was/were + chủ ngữ + V*-ing*? | *e.g.* ***Was*** *he listening to music? – Yes, he* ***was****.*  ***Were*** *they* ***going*** *to school by bus? – No, they* ***weren’t****.* |

\***Lưu ý:** was not = wasn’t, were not = weren’t

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

v Cụm từ chỉ thời gian:

*at + giờ chính xác + thời gian trong quá khứ* (at 9 p.m. last night)

*in + năm xác định* (in 1999, in 2020…)

v Trong câu có chứa các từ *when, as, just as, while, this time yesterday, at that time…*

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| *I was studying Math* ***at 9 p.m. last night****.*  ***In 2010****, he was living and working in the USA.* | ***When*** *we were singing karaoke, the light went out.*  *She was drawing* ***while*** *I was singing.*  *My mom was watching TV* ***at that time.*** |

**Lưu ý**: When/While:

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|  | **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| **When** | Dùng để diễn tả hành động nào đó diễn ra trong thời gian ngắn, mang tính liên tiếp  when + Quá khứ đơn | *He was walking back home* ***when*** *he met Joss.*  *I was waiting for the bus* ***when*** *my mobile phone rang.* |
| **While** | Dùng để diễn tả:  + hành động kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian nào đó  + nhiều hành động diễn ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ  while + Quá khứ tiếp diễn | ***While*** *he was watching TV, the lights went out.*  *My brother was listening to music* ***while*** *I was cooking dinner.*  ***While*** *I was waiting for the bus, my mobile phone rang.* |

**\*Lưu ý:** Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng *when* với mệnh đề có hành động dài, khi đó *when* được dịch là “trong lúc/khi” như từ *while*. Nếu dùng với mệnh đề có hành động ngắn, từ *when* dịch là “thì”.

**4. *will – be going to* – Present Continuous – Present Simple (Future meaning) (*will – be – going to* – Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn – Thì hiện tại đơn với cách dùng tương lai):**

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| **Cấu trúc** | **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| ***will*** | Diễn đạt một quyết định tại thời điểm nói | I’m tired. I won’t watch TV. |
| Đưa ra những dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên những gì chúng ta tưởng tượng, nghĩ ngợi hay tin rằng với các từ và cụm từ như: *I think, I promise, perhaps, probably ...* | I think I will stay in tonight. |
| Đưa ra lời yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời mời, lời hứa | I’ll call you when I get there.  I’ll fix this for you. |
| ***be going to*** | Đưa ra những dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên những gì chúng ta biết hoặc thấy | Look at the sky! It’s going to rain today. |
| Diễn đạt dự định và kế hoạch tương lai | I’m going to buy the tickets tomorrow. |
| **Hiện tại tiếp diễn** | Diễn đạt sự sắp xếp cố định trong tương lai | Mike and I are seeing a film this Saturday evening. |
| **Hiện tại đơn** | Diễn đạt lịch trình, thời gian biểu | The plane lands at 7:30. |

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *tonight, tomorrow, next week/month/year, soon ...*

**5. Possessive pronouns (Đại từ sở hữu):**

Đại từ sở hữu (possessive pronouns) được sử dụng để thay thế cho những từ đã được nói đến trước đó nhằm tránh sự lặp lại. Các đại từ sở hữu trong tiếng Anh.

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| **Đại từ nhân xưng** | **Đại từ sở hữu** | **Ví dụ** |
| I | mine (của tôi) | What’s your dream? - Mine is to become a doctor. |
| you | yours (của bạn) | My dream is to become a singer. What’s yours? |
| we | ours (của chúng tôi/ chúng ta) | Ours is to become famous vloggers. |
| they | theirs (của họ) | What’s their dream? - Theirs is to open a restaurant. |
| she | hers (của cô ấy) | What’s your sister’s dream? - Hers is to become a doctor. |
| he | his (của anh ấy) | What’s your dad’s dream? - His is to buy a sports car. |

**\* Reported speech for statements (Câu tường thuật dạng câu kể):**

– Chúng ta dùng câu tường thuật để tường thuật lại điều mà ai đó đã nói trước đó.

– Chúng ta **thường lùi một thì** trong câu tường thuật. Thỉnh thoảng, chúng ta cần **thay đổi đại từ** trong câu tường thuật.

+ Biến đổi thì của động từ và động từ khiếm khuyết:

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| **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) |
| Present perfect  (thì hiện tại hoàn thành) | Past perfect  (thì quá khứ hoàn thành) |
| Past simple  (thì quá khứ đơn) | Past perfect  (thì quá khứ hoàn thành) |
| Present perfect continuous  (thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn) | Past perfect continuous  (quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn) |
| Past continuous  (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn) | Past perfect continuous  (quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn) |
| will | would |
| can | could |
| must/ have to | had to |
| may | might |

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

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| **Câu tường thuật trực tiếp** | **Câu tường thuật gián tiếp** |
| today | that day |
| yesterday | the day before |
| the day before yesterday | two days before |
| 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,…) |
| last + time (day, week, month, year,…) | the previous + time (day, week, month, year,…) |
| ago | before |
| 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.

– Câu tường thuật dạng câu trần thuật/câu kể:

**S + say(s) / said + (that) + S + V**

**S + tell(s) / told + O + (that) + S + V**

*e.g.* “My name is Jill,” she said.

=> She said (that) her name was Jill.

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

=> My mother told me (that) Peter was sleeping in his bedroom.

“I broke the window last night,” Susan said.

=> Susan said that she had broken the window the previous night.

**6. Articles (Mạo từ):**

– **Mạo từ không xác định *a/an*** được sử dụng trước danh từ đếm được số ít khi nói về nó lần đầu tiên. Trong đó:

Mạo từ **a** được sử dụng trước danh từ số ít đếm được bắt đầu bằng các phụ âm.

Mạo từ **an** được sử dụng trước danh từ số ít đếm được bắt đầu bằng các chữ cái nguyên âm a, e, i, o, u.

Lưu ý:

+ Nếu chữ cái u ở đầu danh từ được đọc là /ju:/ thì sẽ dùng với mạo từ a (a university, a useful tool…)

+ Nếu chữ cái ở đầu danh từ là âm câm (không đọc) thì sẽ dùng với mạo từ an (anhour, an honest person…)

– **Mạo từ xác định *the*** được sử dụng để chỉ một vật hoặc một người mà cả người nghe và người nói đều biết rõ hoặc đã được đề cập trong tình huống giao tiếp đang diễn ra.

* Không sử dụng mạo từ (zero article – Ø) khi nói về người/vật hay nơi chốn như làng mạc, tỉnh thành phố, đất nước với nghĩa chung.

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| acake, asandwich, abus station, alibrary, a cup of coffee ... |
| anapple, anelephant, anorange ... |
| There’s a large packet of cookies. Can you share the cookies for the kids, please?  Close the door, please! |
| (Ø) H’mong women wear headscarves and (Ø) clothes with beautiful embroidery. |

*e.g.*

**7. Reported speech for questions (Câu tường thuật dạng câu hỏi):**

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.

=> I asked Wendy if she was okay.

“How are you feeling?” my father asked.

=> My father wanted to know how I was feeling.

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

=> Mark asked whether I had been running at that time.

**IV/ Preparation for Speaking Test:**

**UNIT 5: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

*Target language:*

*- Talk about devices*

*- Wh-questions and Yes/No questions*

*- Comparative adverbs*

1. Do you use a smartphone/laptop/computer? What for?

2. How often do you use your smartphone/laptop/computer?

3. Does your smartphone/laptop/computer help make your life/ study easier? How?

4. Who bought you that smartphone/laptop/computer? How much is it?

5. What’s the screen size of your smartphone/laptop/computer?

6. How long does the battery of your smartphone/laptop/computer last?

7. Do you think robots can be better factory workers than humans? Why (not)?

8. Do you think robots can be better teachers than humans? Why (not)?

9. Do you think robots can be better cleaners than humans? Why (not)?

10. Do you think robots can be better artists than humans? Why (not)?

**UNIT 6: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS**

*Target language:*

*- Make predictions about where humans will live in the future*

*- Talk about possible UFO and alien sightings in the past*

*- Talk about seeing UFOs and aliens*

*- Past Continuous and Past Simple*

*- Future Simple*

1. Do you think humans will move to another planet in the future? Why?

2. What will people do when there are no more spaces to live on Earth?

3. Do you think people will live on Mars/the Moon/the Sun in the year 2200? Why?

4. When people live on other planets, what do you think they will eat?

5. Do you believe that there are aliens on other planets? Why?

6. What do you think an alien will look like?

7&8. Do you think aliens will come to Earth in the future?

If yes, what will they do?

If no, why not?

9 & 10. Have you ever seen an UFO/ an alien/ something strange or can’t be explained?

What were you doing when it happened?

**UNIT 7: TEENS**

*Target language:*

*- Talk about dreams and dream jobs*

*- Talk about how celebrities live*

*- Talk about problems teens have where you live*

1. What do you want to be when you grow up? Why?

2. Would you prefer to work indoors or outdoors? Why?

3. What do you think is the most popular dream job among teenagers? Why?

4. Do you think famous people live differently from normal people? Why?

5. What are some good things about being a celebrity?

6. What are some bad things about being a celebrity?

7- 8-9-10. What problems do you think many teenagers have?

What are the causes of those problems?

What effects do those problems have on teenagers?

How can parents and teachers help teenagers solve these problems?

**UNIT 8: TRADITIONS OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN VIETNAM**

*Target language:*

*- Talk about the culture of ethnic groups in Vietnam*

*- Report a conversation with an ethnic minority about crafts, food, and culture*

*- Talk about fun things to do at ethnic villages in VN*

*- Articles*

*- Reported speech for questions*

1. What’s your ethnic group? What are some traditions of your group?

2. What are some traditional kinds of food of your ethnic group?

3. Do you know any other ethnic groups in Vietnam? Where do they live?

4. What cultures / traditions/ customs do you know about some ethnic groups in Vietnam, e.g. the H’mong, Hoa, Chăm, … people?

5. What information would you most like to learn about different ethnic groups? Why?

6. Have you ever visited an ethnic village?

If yes, what activities/ customs did you see there?

If not, would you want to visit one? Why (not)?

7. Have you ever tried an ethnic food?

If yes, what is it? Do you like it? Why (not)?

If not, which ethnic food would you like to try?

8. What activities do you think people often do when they visit ethnic villages?

9. If you have the chance to talk to an ethnic person about their culture, what question(s) would you like to ask them?

10. What do you think is the biggest problems of being a person from an ethnic minority?

**PRACTICE**

**Unit 5 | SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. pollution B. transport C. waste D. plastic

2. A. child B. machine C. chocolate D. chair

**B. Choose the word whose primary stress is placed on the second syllable.**

3. A. carefully B. happily C. intelligently D. normally

4. A. directly B. usually C. happily D. finally

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

5. The firemen arrived just in time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the child stuck in the fire.

A. assist B. help C. rescue D. provide

6. Robots can search for people after earthquakes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than humans can.

A. faster B. slowly C. slower D. quickly

7. Without modern science and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, humans cannot travel to the moon.

A. technological B. technician C. technology D. technologically

8. Jane’s mom: Robots can recognize people’s voices and do what they say.

Jane: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. How amazing! C. I know. It’s a new one.

B. What a great robot! D. Don’t worry! It’s easy!

9. If we check our tests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carefully, we can get higher scores.

A. much B. more C. a lot D. well

10. My mom cleans the floor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than a vacuum cleaner.

A. more fastly B. more slowly C. slowlier D. more faster

11. Cleaning is a simple job, and robots don’t get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. crazy B. mad C. bad D. tired

12. My father prefers this robot because its battery can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. run fast B. last longer C. move slowly D. keep it hotter

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

13. These robots can still function normal in extreme weather.

A. These B. function C. normal D. extreme

14. The new tablet is modern, and the screen is a little too small.

A. new B. is C. and D. a little too

15. The robot Eve is moderner than Wall-E in the movie "Wall-E".

A. is B. moderner C. in D. movie

16. If you want a device for playing games, I think you should buy a computer instead for a smartphone.

A. playing B. buy C. computer D. for

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

17. In the future, people can use smartphones as helpful devices to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***(NAVIGATION)***

18. Newton is considered one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world. ***(SCIENCE)***

19. Henry got a higher score for his literature test last week because he did it more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the other students. ***(CARE)***

20. We couldn’t even recognize that robot was working because it was moving very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ***(QUIET)***

**V/ READING**

**Read part of a website article about computer technology. Write ONE suitable word in each space.**

In 1965, a computer engineer called Gordon Moore said, ‘The number of items in a computer chip will double every year.’ In other words, chips will become more and more powerful while, at the same time, becoming smaller and smaller. Ten years later, he changed the doubling time (21)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every four years. For the next 45 years, his idea proved to be correct, so people now call it Moore’s Law. Although some people say the speed of change (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lower now, as a result of Moore’s Law, the power of modern computers is unbelievable. One example will show this.   
Apollo 11 was the American spacecraft (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took astronauts to the Moon and back in 1969. It is clear that the computer on this spacecraft (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ able to do a lot of very difficult things. However, it had a lot less power than your present smartphone! Your phone has at least one million times more RAM than the spacecraft had. It also works at a speed which is 100,000 times (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Apollo 11’s computer.   
So if you can find someone to program your phone for a trip to the Moon and back, all you will need to make the trip then is a spacecraft!

**VI/ WRITING**

1. **Use the given words or phrases to make a complete sentence.**

26. We / can use / robots / instead / people / serve / restaurants / save time.

🡪 .

27. My laptop / not / good for / play games / so / I / want / change it.

🡪 .

28. We / not think / robots / can do / any / the jobs / good / than humans /.

🡪 .

1. **Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. All the students in my class cleaned the floor more slowly than a robot. (QUICKLY)

🡪 .

30. My phone can capture high-quality photos because it has 5 cameras. (SO)

🡪 .

**Unit 6 | LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. disappear B. planets C. Mars D. Venus

2. A. exciting B. living C. gravity D. billion

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

3. A. population B. similar C. temperature D. terrified

4. A. gravity B. alien C. prediction D. oxygen

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

5. The farmer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the field when he saw a UFO.

A. is working B. was working C. worked D. works

6. Scientists float in a space station because there’s no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. technology B. science C. gravity D. air

7. The world’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is growing more quickly every year. Our planet is becoming more and more crowded.

A. pollution B. popularity C. population D. pollutant

8. A: What is the word that means 'very small'?

B: I think it's '\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_'.

A. huge B. strange C. tiny D. scary

9. The magician was standing on the stage, but then he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. saw B. heard C. appeared D. disappeared

10. The UFO hovered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our house for a few minutes then disappeared into the clouds.

A. above B. under C. inside D. on

11. Those aliens looked really scary. I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I saw them!

A. delighted B. terrified C. happy D. bored

12. I think she is sick. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school tomorrow.

A. will go B. won't go C. is going D. doesn't go

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

13. In my dream, I talked to an alien from another planet by a very strange language.

A. In B. to C. from D. by

14. We walked down that empty street when a UFO appeared in front of us.

A. walked B. that C. a D. front

15. Where do people live in the future if there is not enough room for everyone on Earth?

A. do B. in C. enough D. for

16. The gravity on the moon is different of that on Earth.

A. on B. is C. of D. that

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

17. It is possible that we find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things on another planet. ***(LIVE)***

18. I find her story about UFOs hardly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ***(BELIEVE)***

19. Environmental pollution has led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of many species of plants and animals from our planet. ***(APPEAR)***

20. Many UFO \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been recorded by the United States government. ***(SIGHT)***

**V/ READING**

**Read the review of a film and choose the best answer for each question.**

**The Martian**

I’m not a fan of science fiction, so can you imagine how I felt when my friends choose Screen 2 on the movie theater website? It was showing this film. Much better choices for me were Screen 1, with a film about the early days of America, Screen 3, which was showing a comedy, or Screen 4, which had a film about the first landing on the Moon.

But, I hear you say, the Screen 4 film was about science. Yes, but science fact. And that is why, in the end, I really liked The Martian because you don’t see any green men with two heads. Instead, you learn things from the astronaut, like how to make oxygen and how to grow plants with no soil. We find out how to live on a desert planet with no water and low gravity using the knowledge and technology which we already have.

The astronaut is left on Mars when his spaceship takes off suddenly because a huge storm is coming. He is caught in the storm and loses communication with the ship, so they think he is dead. He nearly dies in several accidents, but a spaceship comes to rescue him after nearly 600 days.

I loved the film, because it wasn’t about a man who is frightened all the time and worried about his future. In many ways, it is really a comedy, and you know, and the astronaut knows, from his funny lines when things go wrong, that everything will be all right in the end.

21. Where did the writer see the film?

A. At a movie theatre B. On the TV in his own house

C. On the TV at a friend’s house D. On a website

22. The writer doesn’t like films \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. about aliens B. about space

C. which are funny D. about the past

23. The astronaut in the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. invents a lot of new things C. uses a lot of technology which we don’t have yet

B. learns to live on the planet D. doesn’t explain how he lives on the planet

24. How long is the astronaut alone on Mars?

A. Less than a year B. The film does not give a time period

C. The writer does not say. D. Nearly two years

25. According to the writer, the main character in the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is scared most of the time B. does not think people will come to rescue him

C. makes jokes about his situation D. is sure that he will die

**VI/ WRITING**

1. **Use the given words or phrases to make a complete sentence.**

26. Astronaut Neil Armstrong / step down onto/ moon / July 20th, 1969 /.

🡪 .

27. there / intelligent beings / other planets / our solar system?

🡪 .

28. I / terrified / see / unknown flying thing / which / look like / alien spaceship / other day.

🡪 .

1. **Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. I will always remember the day the first man set foot on the moon. (NEVER)

🡪 .

30. We were driving down the hill. A strange object suddenly appeared in the sky. (WHEN)

🡪 .

**Unit 7 | TEENS**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. measure B. theater C. idea D. fear

2. A. designer B. attendant C. dentist D. education

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

3. A. designer B. gamer C. director D. musician

4. A. engineer B. journalist C. article D. teenager

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

5. My dream is to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because I love animals and want to help them.

A. doctor B. veterinarian C. nurse D. dentist

6. Our house is bigger, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a swimming pool.

A. they B. theirs C. their D. there

7. The rock star decided to buy a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to explore beautiful islands and shores.

A. bus B. coach C. trolley D. yacht

8. Flight attendants always take care \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passengers during the flight.

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

9. Can you see the helicopter over there? It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. my B. mine C. me D. me's

10. Some teenagers volunteer to help the elderly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their household chores.

A. with B. on C. at D. for

11. I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like my father. He works for the New York Times.

A. florist B. flight attendant C. teacher D. journalist

12. He is in a band. He said he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the guitar well.

A. could play B. can play C. could have played D. could be played

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

13. Kelly said me that she had won the lottery.

A. said me B. she C. had won D. lottery

14. Henry enjoys to go on a holiday in Đà Lạt, but he doesn't have enough money.

A. to go B. on C. but D. enough

15. He told me he often go to school in a limousine.

A. me B. he C. go D. in

16. Mrs. Cooper said that her son spent too much time using his smartphone and didn't focus in his school work.

A. spent B. too much C. using D. focus in

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

17. We look forward to hearing two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sharing about their films. ***(DIRECT)***

18. Many teenagers feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and tired because they have a lot of homework. ***(STRESS)***

19. One \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to this problem is to find other activities to do that don't involve your phone. ***(SOLVE)***

20. Many young people have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ balancing their school life and private life. ***(DIFFICULT)***

**V/ READING**

**Choose your career!**

What do you want to do when you leave school? There are so many jobs in the world, but it is good to choose a job that you will be interested in.

• Are you good with colors? Perhaps you could be a house (21)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or perhaps you could make paintings of people, like Leonardo Da Vinci or Rembrandt, but remember, very few people make money from art.

• Do you like working with machines? Every town and city needs (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fix cars in garages.

• Medicine is a good career. You will have a job for life. If you love animals, the work of a (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be perfect for you.

• Working in a shop or a hotel can be fun, but perhaps the best job serving customers is … flight (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. See the world and get paid for it!

• Would you like to be on television – not as an actor or someone reading the news, but as an (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who talks to celebrities? The job is not easy, because you must think of good questions and then listen to the answers.

(21) A. painter B. drawer C. artist D. designer

(22) A. engineers B. explorers C. mechanics D. factory workers

(23) A. dentist B. doctor C. veterinarian D. nurse

(24) A. assistant B. attendant C. actor D. receptionist

(25) A. journalist B. announcer C. reporter D. interviewer

**VI/ WRITING**

1. **Use the given words or phrases to make a complete sentence.**

26. Although / my best friend / I / have / same characters and interests / my dream / different / hers.

🡪 .

27. He / tell me / his dream / is / be / famous soccer player /.

🡪 .

28. It / difficult / students / focus / their school work / if they / not have / enough time / sleep /.

🡪 .

1. **Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. Her dream is to become a ballerina and mine is to be a singer. (HERS)

🡪 .

My mom told me, “You must finish your homework before playing games.” (HAD TO)

🡪 .

**Unit 8 | TRADITIONS OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN VIETNAM**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. product B. province C. population D. homestay

2. A. ethnic B. clothes C. with D. northern

**B. Choose the word whose primary stress is placed on the second syllable.**

3. A. culture B. highland C. language D. dessert

4. A. utensils B. exciting C. pottery D. tradition

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

5. I love the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on H'mong clothing. They look like flowers, animals, and stars.

A. patterns B. signs C. materials D. colors

6. My friend gave me a bamboo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set on my birthday. The set included a spoon, a fork and chopsticks.

A. clothing B. utensil C. cooking D. pottery

7. After nearly a thousand years, the Chăm villagers still make pottery completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand.

A. in B. with C. by D. for

8. With \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population of 1.7 million people, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tày are the biggest ethnic minority group in Vietnam.

A. a / no article B. a / the C. no article / the D. no article / no article

9. Every chef in this restaurant has to wear an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while cooking so they can keep their clothes clean.

A. apron B. blouse C. coat D. jacket

10. Trang asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was free that afternoon.

A. what B. how often C. did D. if

11. The reporter asked him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ best.

A. which team he liked B. which team did he like

C. which team he likes D. which team does he like

12. Kayla: How was your vacation? – Katie: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I stayed in a beautiful homestay.

B. I spent a whole week in Da Lat.

C. We tried all the local food and visited lots of tourist attractions there.

D. It was amazing. Everything was great.

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

13. She asked if I know Komorebi homestay in Da Lat.

A. asked B. I know C. homestay D. in

14. For Mông ethnic group in the northern province of Hà Giang, mèn mén (steamed minced corn) is a special part of their culture.

A. For Mông ethnic B. the northern C. steamed minced D. their culture

15. When Mia went to a vacation in Hà Giang, she could experience local food as well as the tradition of people living there.

A. to B. in C. could D. food

16. We had the chance visit some famous Chăm buildings and watch a traditional Chăm dance performance in Nha Trang.

A. visit B. watch C. traditional D. in

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

17. When you come to Sapa, you can get beautiful, unique \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made by ethnic minorities. ***(PRODUCE)***

18. Áo dài has been the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes of Vietnamese people since the 18th century. ***(TRADITION)***

19. Although I know about Kontum, I don't think I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough to be a tour guide for this place. ***(EXPERIENCE)***

20. Many Vietnamese women are very good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ***(EMBROIDER)***

**V/ READING**

**Read the three texts about traditional events. For each question, choose the correct person.**

**Chuck**

Many people in my region celebrate something called carnival. The name comes from two Latin words meaning ‘say goodbye to meat’. The festival happens just before a month where we try not to eat so much. A lot of people enjoy the festival, but then they don’t follow the rule about eating! People wear amazing clothes in bright colors, and there is a big parade in most cities.

**Jane**

At Christmas in my country, people give each other gifts on the actual day, 25th December. Many children get lots of gifts, so it was my favorite time of year when I was younger. I also loved the special things made of paper, called crackers. I take one end and you take the other and pull. The cracker breaks with a bang, and one person gets a paper hat and a little present from the cracker.

**Ali**

In my culture, we have a holiday every year after the month which is called Ramadhan. During that month, we do not eat or drink from sunrise to sunset. This is very difficult in my own country, where one day only lasts about 12 hours, even in summer, but now I live in Britain, and summer days are more than 16 hours long.

21. Who does not talk about food?

A. Chuck B. Jane C. Ali

22. Who says a tradition is easier to follow in their own country?

A. Chuck B. Jane C. Ali

23. Who writes about reasons for liking a festival?

A. Chuck B. Jane C. Ali

24. Who says costumes are part of a festival?

A. Chuck B. Jane C. Ali

25. Who says presents are part of a festival?

A. Chuck B. Jane C. Ali

**VI/ WRITING**

1. **Use the given words or phrases to make a complete sentence.**

26. He / ask / me / if / I / take part / the trip / Cao Bằng / his team / following week.

🡪 .

27. There / not any / hotels / mountainous area / so / we / had to stay / ethnic family's wooden house.

🡪 .

28. I asked her / how / she / can make / a fire / without matches or lighters /.

🡪 .

1. **Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. The Chăm spend up to 15 days making a special piece of cloth.

🡪 It takes the Chăm .

30. “Where are you going to stay when you visit the Red Dao village?” she asked me.

🡪 She asked me .