ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP CUỐI KỲ I MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9
NĂM HỌC 2025 - 2026

UNIT 1 | ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

I/ Vocabulary:

Lesson 1:

- **come across** /kʌm əˈkrɑːs/ (phr v): tình cờ gặp, bắt gặp
- **go over** /goʊ ˈoʊvər/ (phr v): xem lại, kiểm tra lại
- **look up** /lʊk ʌp/ (phr v): tra cứu
- **lyric** /ˈlɪrɪk/ (n): lời bài hát
  → **lyrical** /ˈlɪr.ɪ.kəl/ (adj): trữ tình
- **method** /ˈmeθəd/ (n): phương pháp
- **note down** /noʊt daʊn/ (phr v): ghi chú, ghi lại
- **subtitle** /ˈsʌbtaɪtl/ (n): phụ đề
- **turn on** /tɜːrn ɑːn/ (phr v): bật lên

Lesson 2:

- **belong** (+ to sb) /bɪˈlɔːŋ/ (v): thuộc về
  e.g. *This book belongs to Sarah.*
- **career** /kəˈrɪr/ (n): nghề nghiệp
- **content** /ˈkɑːntent/ (n): nội dung
- **essential** (+ for/to sth) /ɪˈsenʃl/ (adj): thiết yếu
  → **essence** /ˈes.əns/ (n): bản chất, tinh chất
  e.g. *Water is essential for living things.*
  Getting enough sleep is essential to mental health.
- **foreign** /ˈfɔːrən/ (adj): nước ngoài
  → **foreigner** /ˈfɔːr.ə.nɚ/ (n): người nước ngoài
- **international** /ˌɪntərˈnæʃnəl/ (adj): quốc tế
- **opportunity** /ˌɑːpərˈtuːnəti/ (n): cơ hội
- **overseas** /ˌoʊvərˈsiːz/ (adj/adv): thuộc về nước ngoài, ở nước ngoài
- **worldwide** /ˌwɜːrldˈwaɪd/ (adv): toàn thế giới

Lesson 3:

- **check out** /tʃek aʊt/ (phr v): xem xét, kiểm tra
- **double-check** /ˌdʌbl ˈtʃek/ (v): kiểm tra lại
- **figure out** /ˈfɪgjər aʊt/ (phr v): tìm hiểu, hiểu ra
- **importance** /ɪmˈpɔːrtns/ (n): tầm quan trọng
  → **important** /ɪmˈpɔːr.tənt/ (adj): quan trọng
- **make sure** /meɪk ʃʊr/ (idm): đảm bảo

II/ Grammar:

υ ***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?

υ **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.

υ ***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:

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 phrase Because of + N phrase, S + V (+ O)

e.g.

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

UNIT 2 | LIFE IN THE PAST

I/ Vocabulary:

Lesson 1:

- **breadwinner** /ˈbredwɪnər/ (n): lao động chính
- **connection** /kəˈnekʃn/ (n): mối liên hệ, sự liên kết
  → **connect** [(+sb) + to/with)] /kəˈnekt/ (v): kết nối
  e.g. *She has a remarkable ability to connect with a wide variety of people.*
  Can I connect my printer to your computer?
- **divorce** /dɪˈvɔːrs/ (v): ly hôn
- **extended family** /ɪkˌstendɪd ˈfæməli/ (n phr): gia đình mở rộng, đại gia đình
- **generation** /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/ (n): thế hệ
- **house husband** /ˈhaʊs ˌhʌzbənd/ (n phr): người chồng làm nội trợ
- **housewife** /ˈhaʊswaɪf/ (n): người vợ làm nội trợ
- **marriage** /ˈmerɪdʒ/ (n): hôn nhân
  → **marry** /ˈmær.i/ (v): cưới
  → **married** (+ to sb) /ˈmer.id/ (adj): đã kết hôn
  e.g. *Men tend to marry later than women.*
  So how long have you been married to Nicky?
- **nuclear family** /ˌnuːkliər ˈfæməli/ (n phr): gia đình hạt nhân
- **official** /əˈfɪʃl/ (adj): chính thức
- **relative** /ˈrelətɪv/ (n): họ hàng
- **single** /ˈsɪŋgl/ (adj): độc thân

Lesson 2:

- **bake** /beɪk/ (v): nướng
- **clay pot** /kleɪ pɑːt/ (n phr): nồi đất
- **cottage** /ˈkɑːtɪdʒ/ (n): ngôi nhà nhỏ (thường ở vùng quê)
- **nephew** /ˈnefjuː/ (n): cháu trai (con của anh, chị, em)
- **niece** /niːs/ (n): cháu gái (con của anh, chị, em)
- **sketch** /sketʃ/ (v): vẽ phác thảo
- **soil** /sɔɪl/ (n): đất
- **stall** /stɑːl/ (n): quầy hàng
- **tuk-tuk** /ˈtʊk tʊk/ (n): xe lam

Lesson 3:

- **afterwards** /ˈæftərwərdz/ (adv): sau này, sau đó
- **childhood** /ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/ (n): thời thơ ấu
- **eventually** /ɪˈventʃuəli/ (adv): sau cùng thì, cuối cùng thì
- **fall in love** /fɑːl ɪn lʌv/ (idm): phải lòng, yêu
- **meanwhile** /ˈmiːnwaɪl/ (adv): trong khi đó
- **overcome** /ˌoʊvərˈkʌm/ (v): vượt qua
- **thankful** /ˈθæŋkfəl/ (adj): biết ơn

II/ Grammar:

υ **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:

	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?

– Cấu trúc mở rộng:

- o Past time phrase + subject + would + bare infinitive + object
- o Subject + would + bare infinitive + object + past time phrase
- o Subject + would + adverb of frequency + bare infinitive + object

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".

υ ***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**.*

UNIT 3 | LIVING ENVIRONMENT

I/ Vocabulary:

Lesson 1:

- **appliance** /əˈplaɪəns/ (n): thiết bị
- **connected** /kəˈnektɪd/ (adj): có liên quan với nhau
  → **connection** /kəˈnekʃn/ (n): mối liên hệ, sự liên kết
  → **connect** /kəˈnekt/ (v): kết nối
- **elevator** /ˈeləveɪtər/ (n): thang máy
- **furniture** /ˈfɜːrnɪtʃər/ (n): nội thất
- **generate** /ˈdʒenəreɪt/ (v): tạo ra, phát ra
- **monitor** /ˈmɑːnətər/ (v): theo dõi
- **remind** (+ sb of sth / + sb + to V / + sb about sth) /rɪˈmaɪnd/ (v): nhắc nhở
  e.g. *Your hair and eyes remind me of your mother.*
  Please remind me to post this letter.
  Could you remind Paul about dinner on Saturday?
- **remotely** /rɪˈmoʊtli/ (adv): từ xa
- **sensor** /ˈsensər/ (n): cảm biến
- **solar panel** /ˌsoʊlər ˈpænl/ (n): tấm pin mặt trời
- **system** /ˈsɪstəm/ (n): hệ thống
- **voice assistant** /ˌvɔɪs əˈsɪstənt/ (n): trợ lý giọng nói, trợ lý ảo

Lesson 2:

- **air conditioner** /ˈer kənˌdɪʃənər/ (n): điều hòa, máy lạnh
- **bunk bed** /bʌŋk bed/ (n): giường tầng
- **curtain** /ˈkɜːrtn/ (n): màn cửa, rèm cửa
- **flat-screen** /ˌflæt ˈskriːn/ (n): màn hình phẳng
- **game console** /ˈgeɪm ˌkɑːnsoʊl/ (n): máy điều khiển trò chơi điện tử
- **nearby** /ˌnɪrˈbaɪ/ (adv): gần đây
  → **near** /nɪr/ (adv, prep.): gần
  e.g. *If there's a café nearby, we could stop for a snack.*
  The hotel is near the airport.
- **neighborhood** /ˈneɪbərhʊd/ (n): khu phố

→ **neighbor** /ˈneɪ·bər/ (n): hàng xóm

- **spa** /spɑː/ (n): spa, nơi thư giãn, chăm sóc sắc đẹp

Lesson 3:

- **clunky** /ˈklʌŋki/ (adj): vụng về, rườm rà
- **cozy** /ˈkoʊzi/ (adj): ấm cúng
  → **coziness** /ˈkoʊ.zi.nəs/ (n): sự ấm cúng
- **fairy tale** /ˈferi ˌteɪl/ (n): truyện cổ tích
- **parallel structure** /ˈperəlel ˈstrʌktʃər/ (n phr): cấu trúc song song
- **string light** /ˈstrɪŋ ˌlaɪt/ (n phr): đèn dây

II/ Grammar:

υ **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:**

o 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

◊ 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.

o 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	that	whom/who	whose (+ danh từ)
Vật	which		which	whose/of which (+ danh từ)

– Cấu trúc:

Noun + **that/who/which** + verb
Noun + **that/who/which** + subject + verb
Noun + **whose** + noun + verb

Đại từ quan hệ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
who **that**	để nói về người, ở vị trí chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ (túc từ)	This invention is for people who/that want to save time when they travel to school.

which **that**	để nói về sự vật, sự việc, ở vị trí chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ	This invention is something which/that will help a lot of people.
whom	để nói về người, ở vị trí tân ngữ	The man (who/whom/that) we met a few minutes ago is going to be our new PE teacher.
whose	để nói về sự sở hữu, dùng cho cả người và sự vật	This is the man whose invention has changed the history.
where	để nói về địa điểm	You can use this invention in the mountains where there isn't any electricity.
when	để nói về thời gian	That was the week when we booked our holiday.
why	để nói về lý do, thường dùng với danh từ "reason"	Do you know the reason why our teacher doesn't look happy today?

***Lưu 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.

→ This is the table at which I used to play chess with my dad.

– Có thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ ở vị trí tân ngữ, nếu đại từ này không đi kèm giới (in which, to whom,…)

υ ***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.

UNIT 4 | TOURISM

I/ Vocabulary:

Lesson 1:

- **bakery** /ˈbeɪkəri/ (n): tiệm bánh
- **bed and breakfast** /ˌbed ən ˈbrekfəst/ (n phr): nhà trọ, khách sạn kèm bữa sáng
- **dumpling** /ˈdʌmplɪŋ/ (n): sủi cảo, há cảo
- **fanny pack** /ˈfæni pæk/ (n phr): túi bao tử
- **hostel** /ˈhɑːstl/ (n): nhà trọ, nhà nghỉ giá rẻ
- **monument** /ˈmɑːnjəmənt/ (n): tượng đài
- **pastry** /ˈpeɪstri/ (n) bánh ngọt, bánh bột nhào

- **roller coaster** /ˈroʊlər ˌkoʊstər/ (n phr): tàu lượn siêu tốc
- **socket adapter** /ˈsɑːkɪt əˈdæptər/ (n phr): bộ chuyển đổi ổ cắm điện
- **sunblock** /ˈsʌnblɑːk/ (n): kem chống nắng

Lesson 2:

- **convenience store** /kənˈviːniəns stɔːr/ (n phr): cửa hàng tiện lợi
- **embassy** /ˈembəsi/ (n): đại sứ quán
- **gallery** /ˈgæləri/ (n): triển lãm, phòng trưng bày
- **pharmacy** /ˈfɑːrməsi/ (n): nhà thuốc
- **SIM card** /ˈsɪm ˌkɑːrd/ (n phr): sim điện thoại
- **top up** /tɑːp ʌp/ (phr v): nạp thêm, làm đầy

Lesson 3:

- **admire** /ədˈmaɪər/ (v): chiêm ngưỡng
  → **admirable** /ˈæd.mə.rə.bəl/ (adj): đáng khâm phục
  → **admiration** /ˌæd.məˈreɪ.ʃən/ (n): sự khâm phục
- **ancient** /ˈeɪnʃənt/ (adj): cổ xưa
- **fascinating** /ˈfæsəneɪtɪŋ/ (adj): hấp dẫn, quyến rũ
  → **fascinated (+ by sth)** /ˈfæs.ən.eɪ.tɪd/ (adj): thích, bị thu hút
  → **fascinate** /ˈfæs.ən.eɪt/ (v): thu hút, hấp dẫn
  → **fascination** /ˌfæs.ənˈeɪ.ʃən/ (n): sự hấp dẫn
  e.g. *They were absolutely fascinated by the game.*
  I found the whole movie fascinating.
- **impressive** /ɪmˈpresɪv/ (adj): ấn tượng
  → **impressed (+ by/with sth)** /ɪmˈprest/ (adj): bị ấn tượng
  → **impression** /ɪmˈpreʃ.ən/ (n): ấn tượng
  e.g. *Your mother was clearly not impressed by our behaviour in the restaurant.*
  That was an impressive performance from such a young tennis player.
- **mouth-watering** /ˈmaʊθ ˌwɔtərɪŋ/ (adj): ngon lành
- **refreshing** /rɪˈfreʃɪŋ/ (adj): sảng khoái
  → **refreshed** /rɪˈfreʃt/ (adj): được làm cho tươi tỉnh, sảng khoái
  → **refresh** /rɪˈfreʃ/ (v): làm tỉnh táo
  → **refreshments** /rəˈfrɛʃmənts/ (n): đồ ăn nhẹ
  e.g *I feel so refreshed after that cup of tea.*
  There's nothing more refreshing on a hot day than a cold beer.
- **sight** /saɪt/ (n): cảnh đẹp, thắng cảnh
- **thrilling** /ˈθrɪlɪŋ/ (adj): li kì, kịch tính
  → **thrilled (+ that)** /θrɪld/ (adj): cực kì vui
  → **thrill** /θrɪl/ (n, v): cảm giác hồi hộp/làm hồi hộp
  → **thriller** /ˈθrɪl.ɚ/: truyện kinh dị, truyện trinh thám
  e.g. *I was thrilled that so many people turned up to the party.*
  The book is a thrilling adventure story.
- **various** /ˈveriəs/ (adj): khác nhau, đa dạng
  → **variety** /vəˈraɪ.ə.ṭi/ (n): sự đa dạng

II/ Grammar:

υ **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,…).

e.g. The astronauts said (that) they ate special foods in space.

– 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.

ϖ 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)
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

e.g.

He said, "I *try* to be a good student." ◊ He said (that) he *tried* to be a good student.

He said, "She'*s talking* on the phone." ◊ He said (that) she *was talking* on the phone.

He said, "She *will be* back soon." ◊ He said (that) she *would be* back soon.

He said, "I *am going to* work late today." ◊ He said (that) he *was going to work* late that day.

She said, "I *may finish* my project this week." ◊ She said (that) she *might finish* her project that week.

ϖ 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

ϖ 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…
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
come	go
bring	take

***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." ◊ 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 is an island." ◊ The teacher said (that) Iceland **is/was** an island.

ϖ 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.

ϖ Tường thuật câu kể:

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

ϖ 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.

e.g. "What time is it, please?" ◊ She asked me what time it was.

– Khi câu hỏi trực tiếp bắt đầu với các trợ động từ *(be, do, have)* hoặc là động từ khiếm khuyết *(can, may,…)*, câu tường thuật được dùng với *if* hoặc *whether*.

e.g. "Are there any apples left?" ◊ He asked me if/whether there were any apples left.

– Trong câu hỏi tường thuật, động từ ở dạng câu phát biểu (không đảo chủ từ và động từ, không dùng trợ động từ). Dấu hỏi và các từ/cụm từ như *please, well, oh,…* được lược bỏ. Thì của động từ, đại từ và cụm từ chỉ thời gian được thay đổi như đã trình bày ở trên.

e.g. "Can I use your camera, please?" ◊ She asked me if she could use my camera.

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.

ϖ 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.

◊ Tom suggested joining the book club.

◊ Tom suggested that we join the book club.

υ ***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:

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

PRACTICE

UNIT 1 | ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

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

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

3. A. future B. foreign C. language D. improve
4. A. understand B. subtitle C. newspaper D. favorite

II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

5. You should watch English movies and TV shows with _____ to learn new words.
A. methods B. subtitles C. lyrics D. details
6. My father works for a(n) _____ company and he needs to speak English to his co-workers from different countries.
A. national B. regional C. local D. international
7. Students can use a wide range of English _____ which includes articles, videos, and podcasts, to improve their language skills.
A. ingredients B. information C. content D. lessons
8. A good language learner always _____ opportunities to communicate in English.
A. checks out B. looks for C. looks up D. comes across
9. As the foreign student can't speak English, he often feels like he doesn't belong _____ the community.
A. for B. with C. in D. to
10. _____ my desire to travel around the world, I'm learning English.
A. Because B. Because of C. Despite D. Although
11. _____ speaking is my weakness, I need to practice regularly to improve my fluency.
A. As B. While C. So D. Before
12. My teacher advised us to keep an English diary _____ writing skills.
A. improving B. improve C. improved D. to improve

III/ ERROR CORRECTION

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

13. When you hear or read a new word or expression, note down in a sentence and with its meaning.
A. When B. hear C. note down D. with
14. Speak English as much as possibly, and don't be afraid of making mistakes.
A. much B. possibly C. of D. making
15. Trang decided to take an IELTS course because her dream of studying abroad.
A. to take B. because C. studying D. abroad
16. If you speak English fluent, travelling abroad will be more fun.
A. If B. fluent C. abroad D. more fun

IV/ WORD FORM

Write the correct form of the given words.

17. Bảo can speak English _____, but he has difficulty in writing in English. (FLUENCY)
18. There are _____ study methods which can help improve listening skills. (DIFFER)
19. It is important to pay _____ to grammar rules in order to communicate accurately in written and spoken English. (ATTEND)
20. Parents should encourage their children to participate in English-speaking clubs to develop _____ skills. (COMMUNICATE)

V/ READING

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.

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 **(21)** _____ 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 **(22)** _____ 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 **(23)** _____ it back.

Another problem is that sometimes phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. For example, the phrasal verb **(24)** _____ 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 **(25)** _____.

Good luck when you start learning these wonderful verbs!

Eric

21.	A. come across	B. get over	C. look out	D. turn up
22.	A. get	B. take	C. put	D. let
23.	A. get	B. come	C. give	D. bring
24.	A. make out	B. figure out	C. find out	D. work out

25.	A. turn it on	B. set it on	C. have it on	D. power it on

VI/ WRITING

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

26. on / I / surfing / learn English / came across / While / I was/ how to / the Internet, / an article / effectively / .

→ _____

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

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

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

UNIT 2 | LIFE IN THE PAST

I/ PRONUNCIATION

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

1. A. s<u>i</u>ngle B. w<u>i</u>nner C. th<u>i</u>nk D. t<u>i</u>me
2. A. qu<u>ie</u>t B. f<u>ie</u>ld C. n<u>ie</u>ce D. p<u>ie</u>ce

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

3. A. nuclear B. housewife C. divorced D. nephew
4. A. family B. extended C. afterwards D. breadwinner

II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

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

III/ ERROR CORRECTION

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

13. My mum used to <u>baking</u> us delicious cookies, <u>but</u> she doesn't have <u>much</u> time <u>for</u> it anymore.
A. baking B. but C. much D. for
14. Before <u>moving</u> to the city, we <u>can live</u> <u>in</u> a little <u>cottage</u> with my grandparents.
A. moving B. can live C. in D. cottage
15. My family includes <u>of</u> my parents, two <u>younger</u> sisters, <u>and</u> a <u>grumpy</u> old cat.

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

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

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

IV/ WORD FORM

Write the correct form of the given words.

17. My parents used to work hard and overcame many _____ to give me a better life. (DIFFICULT)
18. I feel _____ for my mother's love and support. (THANK)
19. My parents have had a happy _____ for 25 years. (MARRY)
20. In those days, husbands would always make the big _____ in the family. (DECIDE)

V/ READING

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.

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.

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

22. What meal did the writer's family used to have to celebrate Thanksgiving?
    A. Breakfast.
    B. Lunch.
    C. Dinner.
    D. The text doesn't say.

23. How many people would usually sit down to eat the Thanksgiving meal in the writer's house?
    A. Four.
    B. Five.
    C. Six.
    D. Seven.

24. How often did the girl say she was thankful for her family?
    A. Every year.
    B. Usually.
    C. Sometimes.
    D. Once.

25. Which of these activities did the girl sometimes do on Thanksgiving Day?
    A. Go to the parade.
    B. Listen to music.
    C. Blow up balloons.
    D. Play in the park.

VI/ WRITING

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

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

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

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

UNIT 3 | LIVING ENVIRONMENT

I/ PRONUNCIATION

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

1. A. kind B. mind C. wish D. light

2. A. sensor B. generate C. mention D. remind

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

3. A. appliance B. neighborhood C. equipment D. together

4. A. curtain B. fairy C. solar D. nearby

II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

5. 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

6. Smart home technology can _____ various devices to make them work together effectively.

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

7. With this device, your smart home can _____ your home's temperature and change it automatically.

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

8. 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

9. When the sun sets, the _____ in my smart home can close automatically to keep the room cool.

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

10. Smart homes _____ use motion sensors can turn on lights as you enter a room.

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

11. 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

12. The child _____ game console was broken felt completely disappointed.

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

III/ ERROR CORRECTION

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

13. 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

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

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

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

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

16. 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

IV/ WORD FORM

Write the correct form of the given words.

17. The house of my dream has to be cozy and _____. (COMFORT)

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

19. Our neighbors are very _____ and welcoming. (FRIEND)

20. After a long week of work, nothing is more _____ than spending a couple of hours at the spa and enjoying a massage. (RELAX)

V/ READING

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

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

21.	Sarah is not happy with the size of her room at university.	
22.	Sarah sleeps in a bunk bed.	
23.	There's only one desk, which the two girls have to share.	
24.	Sarah doesn't like the noise late at night.	
25.	Sarah goes to the common area to watch television.	

VI/ WRITING

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

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

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

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

→ _____

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

→ I wish _____

UNIT 4 | TOURISM

I/ PRONUNCIATION

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

1. A. dumpling B. sunblock C. culture D. busy

2. 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.

3. A. explore B. ancient C. travel D. spicy

4. 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.

5. We stopped at a _____ to grab some sandwiches for breakfast.

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

6. Don't forget to pack a _____ because the plugs are different in Paris.

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

7. 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

8. The freshly made dumplings were full _____ flavors, making them a satisfying meal.

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

9. Yesterday, we visited a(n) _____ that showed beautiful paintings by local artists.

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

10. 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

11. Excuse me, could you tell me when _____ the ferry to the island?

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

12. 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.

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.

17. On our road trip, we often stopped at _____ stores for snacks and quick meals. (CONVENIENT)

18. David enjoyed drinking _____ coconut water every day during his vacation in Vietnam. (REFRESH)

19. Thomas and his family went on an exciting _____ to the ancient town. (EXPLORE)

20. We spent one day on exploring the _____ city of Barcelona. (LIVE)

V/ READING

Read the three texts. For each question, choose the correct person.

A. I go somewhere different on vacation every year. I love ancient history, so I always choose a place that has interesting castles or monuments of some sort. This year, I saw an advert for a Greek island. It said that the old buildings were some of the best from that period of history, and it was right! I loved everything there except the bed and breakfast place I stayed in. It wasn't very clean, and the food was not 'mouth-watering' like the advert said!

B. I don't go on vacation to spend the whole two weeks traveling round a new area on trains or buses. My idea of a good holiday is a quiet hotel, near a beach, which has fresh fish and fresh vegetables for every meal. I don't mind if some of the things have a strange taste – that's why I travel! Next summer, I'm going to Vietnam, and I'm sure the food there will be more tasty than anything I ate before.

C. The travel agent who sold us the vacation said that it was the best holiday that they offered, and she wasn't wrong! The hotel was part of the theme park, so I only had to walk a few hundred yards to each of the roller coasters, which were thrilling. My husband was happy because he could spend the day relaxing on the beach, and for both of us, it was the holiday of a lifetime.

21.	Who travels to enjoy the food in different places?	
22.	Who said that his last vacation was fascinating?	
23.	Who didn't like the accommodation on his last vacation?	
24.	Who doesn't go on vacation for peace and quiet?	
25.	Who is looking forward to his next vacation?	

VI/ WRITING

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

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

28. from / 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.

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

→ Andy suggested that_____

→ Andy suggested that _____

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

→ Could you explain how to_____

ĐÁP ÁN

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.B

1. **B**
2. **A**

3. **C**
4. **B**
5. **C**
6. **B**
7. **B**
8. **C**
9. **A**
10. **C**
11. **C**
12. **C**
13. **B**
14. **B**
15. **A**
16. **A**
17. **C**
18. **A**
19. **C**
20. **B**
21. **C**
22. **B**
23. **A**
24. **C**
25. **C**
26. **A**
27. **B**
28. **B**
29. **B**
30. **A**
31. **B**
32. **B**
33. **B**
34. **A**
35. **A**
36. **C**
37. **B**
38. **A**
39. **C**
40. **A**
41. **A**
42. **A**
43. **D**
44. **C**
45. **A**
46. **D**
47. **B**
48. **B**
49. **B**
50. **A**
51. **B**
52. **B**
53. **A**

54. **C**
55. **B**
56. **A**
57. **D**
58. **A**
59. **D**
60. **C**
61. **D**
62. **B**
63. **A**
64. **C**
65. **D**
66. **B**
67. **A**
68. **B**
69. **D**

READING 1

1. **C. In the countryside**
2. **B. Rope bridges**
3. **C. Large windows and a roof window**
4. **B. Photos, paintings, and small souvenirs**
5. **B. It is too noisy.**
6. **B. Three**
7. **B. It will have an outdoor bathtub and shower.**
8. **C. Vegetables, fruit, and flowers**

READING 2

1. **B. They have voice assistants to control everything.**
2. **C. Smart appliances that clean themselves.**
3. **B. Solar panels**
4. **C. Greenhouse Apartments**
5. **B. To advertise modern and smart homes.**
6. **B. Call the elevator and turn on the lights**
7. **B. Providing smart appliances**
8. **A. Make a meal with one button**
9. **C. Greenhouse Apartments**

READING 3

1. **B. Visit Ginza District and see monuments.**
2. **A. The Hayakawa Noritsugu Statue**

3. **B. Local dumplings and pastries**
4. **B. To charge phones and devices as soon as they arrive.**
5. **A. To share his family's suggestions for the trip.**
6. **B. Tokyo**
7. **B. Pastries and dumplings**
8. **B. Fanny packs, sunblock, and a socket adapter**
9. **B. Because pastries in Japan are amazing**

Cloze Test 1

1. **B. lived**
2. **C. who**
3. **A. a bunk bed**
4. **C. appliances**
5. **D. do**

Cloze Test 2

1. **A. to break**
2. **B. TV**
3. **C. outdoors**
4. **B. nature**
5. **C. go**

Cloze Test 3

1. **C. in**
2. **B. enjoy**
3. **C. impressive**
4. **A. temple**
5. **D. are**

PRONUNCIATION AND STRESS

IV. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group

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1.

A. **generation** /ˌdʒen.əˈreɪ.ʃən/
B. **bake** /beɪk/

C. **spa** /spɑ:/
D. **fairy tale** /ˈfeə.ri ˌteɪl/

2.

A. **love** /lʌv/
B. **clunky** /ˈklʌŋ.ki/
C. **overcome** /ˌəʊ.vəˈkʌm/
D. **elevator** /ˈel.ɪ.veɪ.tər/

3.

A. **remote** /rɪˈməʊt/
B. **solar** /ˈsəʊ.lər/
C. **console** /ˈkɒn.səʊl/
D. **monitor** /ˈmɒn.ɪ.tər/

4.

A. **roller** /ˈrəʊ.lər/
B. **hostel** /ˈhɒs.təl/
C. **socket** /ˈsɒk.ɪt/
D. **sunblock** /ˈsʌn.blɒk/

5.

A. **admired** /ədˈmaɪəd/
B. **generated** /ˈdʒen.ə.reɪ.tɪd/
C. **monitored** /ˈmɒn.ɪ.təd/
D. **played** /pleɪd/

6.

A. **reminded** /rɪˈmaɪn.dɪd/
B. **sketched** /sketʃt/
C. **divorced** /dɪˈvɔ:st/
D. **baked** /beɪkt/

7.

A. **methods** /ˈmeθ.ədz/
B. **lyrics** /ˈlɪr.ɪks/
C. **calls** /kɔ:lz/
D. **hours** /ˈaʊ.əz/

8.

A. **divorces** /dɪˈvɔ:.sɪz/
B. **nieces** /ni:sɪz/
C. **marriages** /ˈmær.ɪ.dʒɪz/
D. **raised** /reɪzd/

9.

A. **sunblock** /ˈsʌn.blɒk/
B. **curtain** /ˈkɜ:.tən/
C. **dumpling** /ˈdʌm.plɪŋ/
D. **button** /ˈbʌt.ən/

10.

A. **country** /ˈkʌn.tri/
B. **younger** /ˈjʌŋ.gər/
C. **souvenir** /ˌsu:.vəˈnɪər/
D. **touch** /tʌtʃ/

11.

A. **pastries** /ˈpeɪ.striz/
B. **galleries** /ˈgæl.ər.iz/
C. **houses** /ˈhaʊ.zɪz/
D. **cities** /ˈsɪt.iz/

12.

A. **nature** /ˈneɪ.tʃər/
B. **sun** /sʌn/

C. **bathtub** /ˈbɑːθ.tʌb/
D. **clunky** /ˈklʌŋ.ki/

Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group

1. **D. console** *(khác các từ khác nhấn vào âm tiết thứ hai: /kənˈsəʊl/)*
2. **A. souvenir** *(nhấn âm cuối: /ˌsuː.vəˈnɪər/)*
3. **C. generate** *(nhấn âm đầu: /ˈdʒen.ə.reɪt/)*
4. **D. meanwhile** *(nhấn âm đầu: /ˈmiːn.waɪl/)*
5. **A. overcome** *(nhấn âm cuối: /ˌəʊ.vəˈkʌm/)*
6. **B. pharmacy** *(nhấn âm đầu: /ˈfɑː.mə.si/)*
7. **D. overcome** *(nhấn âm cuối: /ˌəʊ.vəˈkʌm/)*
8. **B. afterward** *(nhấn âm đầu: /ˈɑːf.tə.wɜːd/)*
9. **C. opportunity** *(nhấn âm thứ ba: /ˌɒp.əˈtjuː.nə.ti/)*
10. **A. official** *(nhấn âm thứ hai: /əˈfɪʃ.əl/)*
11. **C. museum** *(nhấn âm thứ hai: /mjuˈziː.əm/)*
12. **A. marriage** *(nhấn âm đầu: /ˈmær.ɪdʒ/)*

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. **B. friendly** *(affable = friendly, dễ gần)*
2. **B. comfortable** *(cozy = ấm áp, thoải mái)*
3. **B. two-level beds** *(bunk beds = giường tầng)*
4. **C. lift** *(elevator = lift, thang máy)*
5. **A. digital helper** *(voice assistant = trợ lý ảo kỹ thuật số)*
6. **B. draperies** *(curtains = draperies, rèm cửa)*
7. **B. devices** *(appliances = devices, thiết bị gia dụng)*
8. **A. observe** *(monitor = quan sát, theo dõi)*
9. **B. climate controller** *(air conditioner = thiết bị kiểm soát khí hậu, điều hòa)*

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

1. **A. Me, too. I can't imagine my life without one.**
   (Mike khen điện thoại thông minh, John đồng ý và chia sẻ cảm xúc giống vậy.)
2. **A. Thanks for reminding me. I'll do that.**
   (Câu trả lời lịch sự khi được nhắc nộp bài tập.)
3. **A. It's scheduled to leave at 10:15 from Platform 3.**
   (Nhân viên nhà ga cung cấp thông tin về giờ tàu và sân ga.)
4. **A. You're right. Recycling is very important.**
   (Tom đồng tình với ý kiến của Lisa về việc tái chế bảo vệ môi trường.)
5. **A. That sounds like a great opportunity to explore new things.**
   (Mia khuyến khích và đánh giá tích cực về việc nghỉ một năm để khám phá.)
6. **A. I'll pay by card, please.**
   (Khách hàng chọn thanh toán bằng thẻ một cách lịch sự.)

7. **A. It's brilliantly written; I couldn't put it down.**
   (Người bạn khen ngợi cuốn tiểu thuyết.)
8. **B. No way! That's amazing news!**
   (Susan bất ngờ và vui mừng khi nghe tin Jane được thăng chức.)
9. **A. Don't worry. I'm sure you'll do great.**
   (Emma động viên và trấn an Jack về bài kiểm tra.)
10. **A. That's a great idea! You'll feel much better.**
    (Liam khuyến khích Ben gia nhập phòng gym, vì nó có lợi cho sức khỏe.)

Mark the letter A , B , C or D to indicate the underlined part needs correction each of the following questions.

1. **B. am**
   (Câu này cần "were" thay vì "am" vì đây là câu điều ước giả định.)
2. **C. is**
   (Cần dùng "was" thay vì "is" vì động từ trong mệnh đề gián tiếp phải lùi thì.)
3. **D. to asking**
   (Cần dùng "to ask" thay vì "to asking" vì sau "show me who to" phải là động từ nguyên mẫu.)
4. **D. lives**
   (Cần dùng "live" thay vì "lives" vì sau "would often" phải là động từ nguyên mẫu.)
5. **Không có lỗi.**
6. **D. give**
   (Cần dùng "gives" thay vì "give" vì chủ ngữ "which" số ít, động từ phải thêm "s".)
7. **C. playing**
   (Cần dùng "play" thay vì "playing" vì "to" đi với động từ nguyên mẫu.)
8. **C. focusing**
   (Cần dùng "focus" thay vì "focusing" vì sau "suggest that" động từ đi ở dạng nguyên mẫu không "to".)
9. **A. are**
   (Cần dùng "were" thay vì "are" vì đây là câu điều ước giả định.)
10. **A. selling**
    (Cần dùng "to sell" thay vì "selling" vì "used to" chỉ thói quen trong quá khứ.)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the given words.

1. **A. I wish I had more time to chat with my friends every day.**
   (Ý nghĩa: Người nói mong muốn có thêm thời gian để trò chuyện với bạn bè.)
2. **B. Tina told Danny that she was going to a café and eating some pastries when she visited Đà Lạt City the following week.**
   (Ý nghĩa: Tina nói với Danny về kế hoạch đi café và ăn bánh khi đến Đà Lạt vào tuần sau.)
3. **A. As English can help me earn more money in my future job, I want to learn it.**
   (Ý nghĩa: Người nói muốn học tiếng Anh vì nó có thể giúp tăng thu nhập trong công việc tương lai.)
4. **C. That beautiful lady, who sang country music very well, used to be in a famous band when she was young.**
   (Ý nghĩa: Người phụ nữ từng là ca sĩ nhạc đồng quê nổi tiếng trong một ban nhạc thời trẻ.)

5. **A. Could you tell me how to get to the nearest embassy?**
   (Ý nghĩa: Người nói đang nhờ người khác chỉ đường đến đại sứ quán gần nhất.)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. **A. Did you have enough time to go on a sightseeing tour during the trip**
   (Đúng ngữ pháp: "Did" dùng với động từ nguyên mẫu, không chia theo thì.)
2. **C. When I travel, I always pack a socket adapter and keep my essentials in a fanny pack.**
   *(Cấu trúc chính xác với "and" nối hai hành động đồng thời.)
3. **D. Back then, it was common for people to get married young, start families early, and have many children.**
   (Câu này đúng về cả ngữ pháp và nghĩa, với "to" trước các động từ.)
4. **B. I wish to surprise my father with a new flat-screen TV for his birthday.**
   (Cấu trúc "I wish to do something" đúng với ngữ pháp.)
5. **A. During my travel, I experienced impressive sights and indulged in mouth-watering local cuisine.**
   (Câu đúng ngữ pháp với động từ quá khứ "experienced" và "indulged.")