

A.GRAMMAR AND PRONUNCIATION

UNIT 7

1. WH-QUESTIONS: Câu hỏi có từ hỏi:

Câu hỏi có từ hỏi bắt đầu bằng các từ when, why, what, who, which, how

2. CONJUNCTIONS: Liên từ nối

- And** (và): dùng để thêm thông tin vào câu nói
- But** (nhưng): dùng để nêu hai thông tin trái ngược nhau
- Or** (hoặc): dùng để giới thiệu một khả năng khác
- So** (do đó, cho nên, vì vậy): dùng để chỉ kết quả, phía trước “so” luôn có dấu phẩy ngăn cách
- Because** (bởi vì): dùng để chỉ nguyên nhân, luôn đứng trước mệnh đề phụ thuộc
- Although** (mặc dù): dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề hoàn toàn trái ngược, dùng trước mệnh đề

3. SOUND: / θ/, / ð/

UNIT 8

1. PAST SIMPLE: Thì quá khứ đơn:

Công thức thì quá khứ đơn:

Thể	Động từ “tobe”	Động từ “thường”
Khẳng định	S + was/ were	S + V-ed/V2
Phủ định	S + was/ were not	S + did not + Vinf (nguyên mẫu)
Nghi vấn	Was/ Were + S?	Did + S + Vinf (nguyên mẫu)?

Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì quá khứ đơn:

- yesterday (hôm qua),
- last night: tối qua; last week: tuần trước; last month: tháng trước; last year: năm ngoái
- ago: cách đây. (two hours ago: cách đây 2 giờ/ two weeks ago: cách đây 2 ngày ...)
- when: khi (trong câu kể).

2. IMPERATIVES: Câu mệnh lệnh:

(+) V....!

(-) Don't V!

Eg: Pass the salt.

Eg: Don't talk!

3. SOUND: /e/, /æ/

UNIT 9 Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ, tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu

Đại từ nhân xưng	Tính từ sở hữu	Đại từ sở hữu	Nghĩa
I	my	mine	của tôi
You	your	yours	của bạn/các bạn
We	our	ours	của chúng tôi
They	their	theirs	của họ
He	his	his	của anh ấy
She	her	hers	của cô ấy
It	its	its	của nó

1. Possessive adjectives: Các tính từ sở hữu luôn đi trước danh từ mà nó sở hữu và các danh từ này không có mạo từ đi theo.

2. Đại từ sở hữu (Possessive Pronouns)

Đại từ sở hữu được sử dụng để thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu theo sau để tránh lặp lại.

(Đại từ sở hữu = Tính từ sở hữu + Danh từ). Eg: This is my pen and that is **yours**. (yours = your pen)

3. SOUND: /əʊ/, /aʊ/

UNIT 10

1. The future simple(Thì tương lai đơn):

(+) S + will / shall + Vinf

(-) S + will / shall + not + Vinf/ S+ won't / shan't + Vinf

(?) Will / Shall + S + Vinf ...?

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Tomorrow, next..., in+ thời gian trong quá khứ

2. MIGHT for future possibility(MIGHT chỉ khả năng trong tương lai)

(+) S+might+ Vinf

(-)S+might+ Vinf

3. Stress in two syllable words.

UNIT 11

1.Articles Mạo từ

- **a (một)** : Dùng trước danh từ đếm được, số ít, bắt đầu bằng phụ âm

- **an (một)** : Dùng trước danh từ không đếm được bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm: u,e,o,a,i

- **Mạo từ xác định “The”** đi với cả danh từ số ít hoặc số nhiều, đề cập tới đối tượng mà cả người nói lẫn người nghe đều biết.

2. First conditional (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

If + S + V (Hiện tại đơn), S + will/ won't +V- inf

Lưu ý: Unless = If.....not

REVIEW FOR THE FINAL SECOND TEST – GRADE 6

B. EXERCISES

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bed</u> | B. <u>setting</u> | C. <u>decide</u> | D. <u>get</u> |
| 2. A. <u>theater</u> | B. <u>there</u> | C. <u>through</u> | D. <u>three</u> |
| 3. A. <u>how</u> | B. <u>town</u> | C. <u>power</u> | D. <u>slow</u> |
| 4. A. <u>favorite</u> | B. <u>animal</u> | C. <u>channel</u> | D. <u>programme</u> |
| 5. A. <u>noon</u> | B. <u>tool</u> | C. <u>blood</u> | D. <u>spoon</u> |

II. Find the word which has a different stress in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>channel</u> | B. <u>programme</u> | C. <u>viewer</u> | D. <u>control</u> |
| 2. A. <u>human</u> | B. <u>colour</u> | C. <u>picture</u> | D. <u>cartoon</u> |
| 3. A. <u>garden</u> | B. <u>summer</u> | C. <u>career</u> | D. <u>planet</u> |
| 4. A. <u>relax</u> | B. <u>cycling</u> | C. <u>fishing</u> | D. <u>palace</u> |
| 5. A. <u>sporty</u> | B. <u>active</u> | C. <u>recycle</u> | D. <u>racket</u> |

III. Choose the correct answers.

- VTV2 and VTV3 are well-known _____ channels in Viet Nam.
A. foreign B. national C. local D. international
- He is one of _____ most famous weathermen in Viet Nam. You can see him appear on weather forecast every day.
A. a B. an C. the D. some
- I can't watch my favourite game show _____ my father is watching news at present.
A. although B. so C. and D. because
- He likes watching animals programmes, _____ he also likes watching comedy shows.
A. and B. so C. but D. or
- _____ is dancing in your room? - It's my sister. A. Why B. How C. What D. Who
- _____ is this documentary on? - About half an hour.
A. How far B. How much C. How long D. How often
- _____ draw on the walls and tables, please. A. Do B. Don't C. Should D. Shouldn't
- Last summer, I _____ fishing with my uncle in the afternoon.
A. go B. went C. goes D. going
- I like watching football matches, but I am not very good _____ playing football.
A. at B. in C. on D. for
- " _____ do you do judo?" - "Twice a week." A. When B. Where C. How often D. Why
- We often go swimming _____ Sunday morning.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- There _____ some eggs in the packet when I _____ the kitchen.
A. was/ come B. were/ come C. was/ came D. were/ came

13. If he runs, he _____ catch the train.

- A. will B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. won't

14. In the future, machines _____ all the work for us.

- A. are doing B. will do C. were doing D. do

15. If people _____ public transport, there will be less pollution.

- A. use B. will use C. can use D. used

IV. Find a mistake among the four underlined parts A, B, C, or D of each sentence and correct 1.

Where can we see that cartoon? - At 8.30

- A B C D

2. I bought a bottle of wine and we drink it together.

- A B C D

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

- A B C D

4. Last summer my parents buyed me a lot of different gifts.

- A B C D

5. If you will help me, I will lend you my new bike.

- A B C D

V. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Television first came some sixty years ago in the 1950s. Nowadays, it is one of the most (1) _____ sources of entertainment for both the old and the young. Television brings (2) _____ for children, world news, music and many other (3) _____. If someone likes sports, he can just choose the right sports, (4) _____. It is not difficult for us to see why (5) _____ is a TV set in almost every home today.

1. A. cheap B. expensive C. popular D. exciting
2. A. news B. cartoons C. sports D. plays
3. A. sets B. reports C. channels D. programmes
4. A. athletes B. channel C. time D. studio
5. A. it B. this C. that D. there

VI. Read the text and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each gap.

Basketball involves two teams of five players each. The players score points by throwing a large round ball into a raised goal called a basket. One basket is at each end of the playing area or court. Players may move the ball towards the basket only by bouncing it on the floor or passing it to another team member. Each team also tries to prevent the other team from scoring. The team that scores the most points is the winner.

Both men and women were playing basketball at schools and sports centers throughout North America. It became so popular that people started paying money to watch basketball games. American soldiers took the game to Europe during World War One.

In 1936, basketball became part of the competition at the Olympic Games. About the same time, college basketball became a major national sport in the United States.

1. *How many players are there in a basketball team?*

- A. There are two players in a basketball team. B. There are two basketball teams.
C. There are five players in each basketball team. D. There are ten players in a basketball team.

2. ***How do the basketball players score points?***

- A. They kick and throw a ball into a raised goal called a basket. B. They kick the ball into a basket.
C. They throw the ball into a raised goal called a basket. D. They throw a ball to the goal in the end of court.

3. ***Why does each team try to prevent the other team from scoring?***

- A. They want the other team to score more points. B. They don't want the other team to score more points.
C. They want to throw a ball at the other team. D. They don't want to score more points.

4. ***Who were playing basketball in North America?***

- A. Only American men can play basketball at schools and sport centers.
B. Both American men and women were playing basketball at schools and sport centers.
C. American women can play basketball at schools and sport centers.
D. Young people can play basketball at schools and sport centers.

5. ***When did basketball become part of the competition at the Olympic Games?***

- A. In 1936 B. Before 1936 C. In 1956 D. 50 years ago

VII. Make questions for the underlined part in each sentence.

1. ***London is on the River Thames***

- a. Where is London? b. Where is the London?
c. When is London? d. Where was London?

2. ***The Eiffel Tower first opened on 6th May 1889***

- a. Where was the Eiffel Tower first opened?
b. When did the Eiffel Tower first opened?
c. Where did the Eiffel Tower first open?
d. When did the Eiffel Tower first open?

VIII. Arrange the words to make sentences .

1. ***do/you/ go/ How often/ running?***

- a. How often do you go running? b. How often you do go running?
c. How often go do you running? d. How often you go do running?

2. ***summer /Where /you/ go /last /vacation /did?***

- a. Where did you go summer last vacation?
b. When were you go last summer vacation?
c. Where did you go last vacation summer?
d. Where did you go last summer vacation?

IX. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. ***The film was so boring. However, Jack saw it from beginning to end.***

- A. The film was so boring but, Jack saw it from beginning to end.
B. The film was so boring so, Jack saw it from beginning to end.
C. The film was so boring, but Jack saw it from beginning to end.

D. The film was so boring because Jack saw it from beginning to end.

2. ***Hurry up, or you will be late for school.***

A. You should hurry up to be late for school.

B. If you don't hurry up, you will be late for school.

C. Hurry up, so you will be late for school.

D. Hurry up, but you will be late for school.

3. ***I am very busy today. I can't go to the cinema with you.***

A. I am very busy today, but I can't go to the cinema with you.

B. I am very busy today, so I can't go to the cinema with you.

C. Although I am very busy today, I can't go to the cinema with you.

D. I am very busy today because I can't go to the cinema with you.

4. ***At the gym near my house, the equipment is modern, and the staff is friendly.***

A. The gym near my house has modern equipment and friendly staff

B. The gym is near my house, so the equipment is modern, and the staff is friendly.

C. Modern equipment and friendly make the gym near my house become well-known.

D. Near my house, the equipment is modern, and the staff is friendly.

X. ***Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.***

1. *Hello Fatty!* is a cartoon series about a clever fox and his clumsy human friend.

A. smart

B. skilful

C. careful

D. foxy

2. . Oxford University is an ancient university in Britain.

A. big

B. young

C old

D. famous

3. Baymax is a doctor robot in the film "Big Hero 6" and he is very intelligent and friendly.

A. nice

B. kind

C. lovely

D. unfriendly

4. *Thank God, you're here* is a very entertaining comedy programme based on an Australian TV show.

A. interesting

B. unhappy

C. sad

D. boring

XI. ***Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.***

1. New robots which are made recently are really intelligent and they can do many things to help people.

A. smart

B. wise

C. stupid

D. bright

2. Lan enjoys living in the country side because it is very quiet.

A. silent

B. noisy

C. loud

D. peaceful

3. Melbourne is quite a safe city to live in.

A. peaceful

B. secure

C. dirty

D. dangerous

4. Our children and grandchildren might not have a green world to live in if we keep polluting the environment.

A. fresh

B. clean

C. dirty

D. friendly

I/ **Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others**

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. news <u>re</u> ader | B. <u>re</u> ady | C. instea <u>d</u> | D. wea <u>th</u> erman |
| 2. A. applia <u>n</u> ce | B. electri <u>c</u> ity | C. heli <u>c</u> opter | D. di <u>s</u> cover |
| 3. A. aut <u>o</u> matic | B. crea <u>t</u> ure | C. ente <u>r</u> tain | D. rep <u>o</u> rter |
| 4. A. reu <u>s</u> ed | B. redu <u>c</u> ed | C. wish <u>e</u> d | D. wrap <u>p</u> ed |
| 5. A. recy <u>c</u> le | B. en <u>e</u> rgy | C. ty <u>p</u> e | D. skyscraper |

II. Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it

1. He is more lucky than his friends.
2. What time do you have English classes? – Monday and Tuesday.
3. She won't angry if you tell her the truth.
4. There might have a wireless TV in my future home.
5. Robots might watering the flowers for me.

IV. Complete the passage with the words given

<i>harmful</i>	<i>breathing</i>	<i>pollution</i>	<i>motorbikes</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>clean</i>
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People need to breathe. If they don't breathe, they will die. But how (1) is the air people breathe? If they breathe dirty air, they will have (2) problems. Plants and animals (3) clean air too. A lot of the things in our lives create gases and make the air dirty, like cars, (4), and factories. Dirty air is called "polluted air". Air (5) can also make our Earth warmer.

V. Read the following passage and answer the questions

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. In Tokyo, there are always too many people in the places where you want to come.

People are very polite even when they often spend a long time on traffic jams. Tokyo is different from London when you want to walk to a place.

During the day, most people travel to work by train. Tokyo people buy six million train tickets every day. Although they are usually crowded, Japanese trains are very good. They always leave and arrive on time. On a London train, everybody in a seat seems to be asleep, whether the journey is long or short.

The worst time to be in the street at night is about 11.30 when the nightclubs are closing and everybody wants to go home.

1. Where is Tokyo?

.....

2. How are Japanese people?

.....

3. Is Tokyo similar to London when you want to walk to a place?

.....

4. How many tickets do Japanese people buy every day?

.....

5. When is the worst time to go into the street?

.....

VI. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first one

1. No cities in Viet Nam are more crowded than Ho Chi Minh City.

Ho Chi Minh City is the _____

2. Living in Bac Giang is cheaper than living in Hai Phong.

Living in Hai Phong _____

3. It is my sister's eighteenth birthday next week.

My sister will _____

4. He is the best at playing football in the club.

Nobody _____

5. Does your school have a computer room?

Is _____

?

6. My house is behind the hotel.

The hotel _____

?

VIII. Write first conditional sentences

1. If / you / phone / me at six o'clock / I / be / at home.

_____.

2. What / we / do / if / the restaurant / not serve / vegetarian food?

_____?

3. Jean / be / angry / if / we / not arrive / on time.

_____.

4. If / I / want / get / a laptop / where / I / should / buy / it?

_____?

5. She / go / on holiday / friends / if / she / win / the competition.

_____.

6. If / his mother / go away / this weekend / he / can / have / a party in the flat.

_____.

7. If / students / recycle / use / recycled materials, they / save / energy.

_____.

8. If / Nam / not / do / English exercises, he / get / poor / marks / school.

_____.