

## ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 6 KÌ 1

### ÔN LÝ THUYẾT

#### UNIT 1

#### 1. PRESENT SIMPLE (THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN)

##### a. Form (Cấu trúc)

Normal verb	Be
(+) I, you, we, they + V-inf He, she, it + V(s/es)	I + am You, we, they + are He, she, it + is
(-) I, you, we, they + don't + V-inf He, she, it + doesn't + V-inf	I am not You, we, they + aren't He, she, it + isn't
(?) Do + I, you, we, they + V-inf? Does + he, she, it + V-inf ?	Am + I ...? Are + you, we, they ...? Is + he, she, it ...?

##### Example

- I go to school every day.
- She is a student.
- Does she go to school every day?
- She doesn't work for that company.

##### b. Usage

- ❖ Dùng để chỉ thói quen hàng ngày, hành động lặp đi lặp lại ở hiện tại  
**Ex:** I usually go to bed at 11 p.m. (Tôi thường đi ngủ vào lúc 11 giờ)
- ❖ Dùng để chỉ một sự việc, một sự thật hiển nhiên  
**Ex:** The sun rises in the East and sets in the West. (Mặt trời mọc ở phía đông và lặn ở phía Tây)
- ❖ Dùng để chỉ một sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo thời gian biểu hoặc lịch trình.  
**Ex:** The plane takes off at 3 p.m. this afternoon. (Chiếc máy bay hạ cánh lúc 3 giờ chiều nay)

##### c. Signals

- ❖ Cụm từ với "every": every day (mọi ngày), every year (mọi năm), every month (mọi tháng), every afternoon (mọi buổi chiều), every morning (mọi buổi sáng), every evening (mọi buổi tối)...
- ❖ Cụm từ chỉ tần suất: Once a week (một lần 1 tuần), twice a week (2 lần một tuần), three times a week (ba lần một tuần), four times a week (bốn lần một tuần), five times a week (5 lần một tuần), once a month (một lần một tháng), once a year (một lần một năm)...
- ❖ Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, rarely...

##### d. How to add "s/es" to verbs

❖ Thông thường ta thêm “s” vào sau các động từ.

work □ works                      read □ reads

❖ Những động từ tận cùng bằng: -s; -sh; -ch; -z; -x; -o ta thêm “es”.

miss □ misses                      watch □ watches                      mix □ mixes

wash □ washes                      buzz □ buzzes                      go □ goes

❖ Những động từ tận cùng là “y”:

+ Nếu trước “y” là một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) - ta giữ nguyên “y” + “s”

play □ plays                      buy □ buys                      pay □ pays

+ Nếu trước “y” là một phụ âm - ta đổi “y” thành “i” + “es”

fly □ flies                      cry □ cries                      fry □ fries

## UNIT 2

### 1. POSSESSIVE CASE - SỞ HỮU CÁCH

#### a. Định nghĩa sở hữu cách

Sở hữu cách được dùng để diễn tả sự sở hữu của một người hay một nhóm người đối với một vật hay nhiều đồ vật nào đó.

#### b. Công thức chung của sở hữu cách

Thông thường ta thành lập dạng sở hữu cách bằng cách thêm ‘s vào sau một danh từ.

Ex 1: My father’s table = The table of my father: cái bàn của bố tôi

Ex 2: Tom’s mother = The mother of Tom: mẹ của Tom

#### c. Một số trường hợp khác:

- Với danh từ số nhiều không có tận cùng là s, ta thêm ‘s.

Ex: The children’s toys = The toys of the children: Đồ chơi của trẻ em

- Với danh từ là số nhiều có tận cùng là s, ta chỉ thêm dấu phẩy (').

Ex: Students’ library = The library of students (thư viện của sinh viên)

- Nếu có hai người cùng sở hữu một vật gì đó, ta chỉ thêm 's cho danh từ thứ hai.

Ex: Mai and Long’s car. (xe hơi của Mai và Long)

## UNIT 3

### 1. Present continuous

#### a. Form (Cấu trúc)

<b>Câu Khẳng định</b>	I + am + V-ing You, we, they + are + V-ing He, she, it + is + V-ing
<b>Câu Phủ định</b>	I + am not + V-ing You, we, they + are not + V-ing He, she, it + is not + V-ing

<b>Câu Nghi vấn</b>	Am + I + V-ing? Are + you, we, they + V-ing? Is + he, she, it + V-ing? - Yes, S + is/ am/ are. - No, S + is/ am/ are + not.
<b>Examples:</b>	Ex 1: I am studying English now. Ex 2: He is playing badminton. Ex 3: She is not cooking dinner. Ex 5: Are you learning Maths now? - Yes, I am. Ex 6: Is she cleaning the floor? - No, she isn't.

### b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói.

Ex 1: My brother **is watching** TV now. (Anh trai tôi đang xem TV)

Ex 1: My sister **is listening** to music at the moment. (Chị tôi đang nghe nhạc bây giờ)

- Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn cũng diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra nhưng không nhất thiết tại thời điểm nói mà có thể xung quanh thời điểm nói đó.

Ex 1: My father is quite busy these days. He **is writing** a novel. (Dạo này bố tôi rất bận. Ông ấy đang viết một cuốn tiểu thuyết)

Chú ý: Việc “writing a novel” đang không thực sự diễn ra nhưng vẫn xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói. Ý những câu này là hành động đang trong quá trình thực hiện và vẫn chưa làm xong.

- Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại gây sự bực mình hay khó chịu cho người nói. Ta thường dùng kèm với trạng từ tần suất “always, continually”.

Ex 1: He **is always losing** his key. (Anh ta lúc nào cũng đánh mất chìa khóa.)

Ex 2: Why **are you continually putting** your toys on the bed? (Tại sao con cứ luôn để đồ chơi trên giường thế?)

### c. Signals (Các dấu hiệu nhận biết)

**Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như:**

- Now: Bây giờ

- Right now: Ngay bây giờ

- At the moment: Ngay lúc này

- At present: Hiện tại

- It's + giờ cụ thể + now (It's 10 o'clock now)

**Hoặc ta thường có các động từ như:**

- Look!/ Watch! (Nhìn kìa!)

Ex: Look! A man is jumping from the bridge! (Nhìn kìa! Một người đàn ông đang nhảy từ trên cầu xuống!)

- Listen! (Nghe này!)

Ex: Listen! Someone is knocking at the door! (Nghe này! Ai đó đang gõ cửa.)

- Keep silent! (Hãy im lặng)

Ex: Keep silent! The teacher is explaining the lesson! (Trật tự! Thầy giáo đang giảng bài!)

- Watch out! = Look out! (Coi chừng)

Ex: Watch out! The car is moving very fast! (Coi chừng! Chiếc ô tô đang di chuyển rất nhanh!)

#### d. Cách thêm đuôi -ing

- Thông thường nhất, ta thêm đuôi -ing vào sau hầu hết các động từ.

Ex: *learn – learning*

Ex: *go – going*

- Với những động từ có tận cùng là “e”, khi thêm đuôi -ing thì ta sẽ bỏ đuôi “e” và thêm “ing”.

Ex: *make – making*

Ex: *use – using*

- Quy tắc gấp đôi phụ âm rồi mới thêm -ing:

+, Nếu động từ có 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng một phụ âm (trừ h, w, x, y), đi trước là một nguyên âm ta gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “ing”.

Ex: *stop – stopping*

Ex: *run – running*

Động từ kết thúc là “ie” thì khi thêm “ing”, thay “ie” vào “y” rồi thêm “ing”.

Ex: *lie – lying*

Ex: *die – dying*

Ex: *Don't believe them! I think they are lying.* (Cẩn thận đây! Tôi nghĩ họ đang nói dối)

## UNIT 4

### 1. Comparative adjectives

#### a. Form

- Với tính từ ngắn

**S + be + adj-er + than ...**

Ex 1: Lan is taller than Hoa.

Ex 2: Phong is stronger than Linh.

Ex 3: This car is cheaper than that car.

Ex 4: Summer is hotter than winter.

- Với tính từ dài

**S + be + more adj + than ...**

Ex 1: He is more intelligent than me.

Ex 2: This dress is more expensive than that dress.

Ex 3: My cellphone is more modern than her cellphone.

Ex 4: Life in the city is more convenient than life in the countryside.



Ví dụ: a candy □ candies

- Danh từ có tận cùng là *f, fe* ta bỏ *f/ fe* đi và thêm “ves” vào cuối.

Ví dụ: A knife □ knives                      a leaf □ leaves

- Nếu danh từ kết thúc bằng ‘y’, khi chuyển sang số nhiều, trước hết, bạn cần chuyển ‘y’ thành ‘i’ sau đó thêm ‘es’ vào. Ví dụ: one family □ two families.

Lưu ý. Nếu trước y là 1 nguyên âm thì ta vẫn thêm s như bình thường.

Ex: a boy □ two boys              a key □ two keys

**Lưu ý: Có một số danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc cần ghi nhớ.**

Danh từ đếm được số ít	Danh từ đếm được số nhiều
A person (một người)	Some people (vài người)
A man (một người đàn ông)	Some men (vài người đàn ông)
A woman (một người phụ nữ)	Some women (vài người phụ nữ)
A tooth (một cái răng)	Some teeth (vài cái răng)
A child (một đứa trẻ)	Some children (vài đứa trẻ)
A foot (một bàn chân)	Some feet (vài bàn chân)
A mouse (một con chuột)	Some mice (vài con chuột)
A leaf (một chiếc lá)	Some leaves (vài chiếc lá)
A goose (một con ngỗng)	Some geese (vài con ngỗng)

### b. Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable Nouns)

Ngược lại với danh từ đếm được, danh từ không đếm được là danh từ chỉ sự vật hiện tượng không sử dụng số đếm trong cuộc sống như chất lỏng, chất khí, ... Khác với danh từ đếm được, danh từ không đếm được không có dạng thức số ít hay số nhiều vì không dùng số đếm. Do vậy, không được sử dụng mao từ “a, an” trước danh từ không đếm được.

Ví dụ: water, oil, milk, ...

**Sau đây là một số danh từ không đếm được điển hình mà bạn nên nhớ.**

Đồ ăn	Môn học	Trừu tượng	Hoạt động	Thời tiết
food	Mathematics	advice	swimming	thunder
flour	Economics	help	walking	lightning
meat	Physics	fun	driving	snow
rice	Ethics	recreation	jogging	rain
cake	Civics	enjoyment	reading	sleet
bread	Art	information	writing	ice
ice cream	Architecture	knowledge	listening	heat
cheese	Music	news	speaking	humidity

toast	Photography	patience	cooking	hail
pasta	Grammar	happiness	sleeping	wind
spaghetti	Chemistry	progress	studying	light
butter	History	confidence	working	darkness

## 2. MUST/ MUSN'T

### a. Must: phải, nên, cần phải

#### Cấu trúc

**S + Must + V-inf...**

#### Cách dùng

- Must dùng để diễn tả sự bắt buộc, mệnh lệnh hay sự cần thiết trong một vấn đề cụ thể.

Ex 1: Mr. Sim hasn't got much time. He must hurry. (Ngài Sim đã không còn nhiều thời gian. Ông ấy phải nhanh lên).

Ex 2: That car is very important. You must look after it very carefully. (Chiếc xe kia rất quan trọng. Bạn phải chăm sóc nó thật cẩn thận).

### Mustn't (Must not): cấm, không được

#### Cấu trúc

**S + Mustn't + V-inf...**

#### Cách dùng

Mustn't mang nghĩa là cấm đoán, bắt buộc người khác không được phép làm điều gì. (Mustn't = Prohibit: cấm).

Ex 1: Tom mustn't park here. (Tôm không được phép đỗ xe ở đây).

Ex 2: Hung mustn't go on the left of the streets. (Hùng không được phép đi bên phải đường).

Ex 3: Quynh gave him a letter to post. But she musn't forget to post it. (Quỳnh đã nhận của anh ấy một bức thư để gửi. Nhưng cô ấy đã quên gửi nó).

#### Lưu ý:

Khi muốn diễn tả ý nghĩa "không cần thiết" người ta sử dụng *don't/ doesn't need*

Ex: Must I do my homework now? - No, you don't need to do it now. You can do it tomorrow.

(Tôi có phải làm bài tập ngay bây giờ không? - Không, bạn không cần làm ngay bây giờ đâu. Ngày mai bạn làm cũng được.)

## UNIT 6

### 1. Should and shouldn't

#### a. Form (Cấu trúc)

- (+) S + should + V-inf
- (-) S + shouldn't + V-inf
- (?) Should + S + V-inf

**Example:**

- Students should wear uniform. (Học sinh nên học đồng phục)
- We should wear warm coat in this weather. (Chúng ta nên mặc áo ấm trong thời tiết này.)

**b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)**

**Should và shouldn't** được dùng để khuyên ai đó nên hay không nên làm điều gì

**Example:**

- She should go to the doctor. (Chị ấy nên đến gặp bác sĩ.)
- He shouldn't smoke here. (Anh ấy không nên hút thuốc ở đây.)
- They should study hard. (Họ nên học hành chăm chỉ.)

**2. Some, any for amount – Some, any dùng để diễn tả số lượng**

**a. Some (một số, một vài, một ít, một chút)**

**Usage (Cách sử dụng)**

Ta dùng *some* trong câu khẳng định, trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

Ex 1: I buy some pens. (Tôi mua vài chiếc bút.)

Ex 2: Linda often drinks some milk in the evening. (Linda thường uống một chút sữa vào buổi tối.)

- Ta cũng dùng *some* trong câu yêu cầu, lời mời hoặc lời đề nghị lịch sự.

Ex 1: Would you like some coffee? (Bạn có muốn uống một chút cafe không?)

Ex 2: May I have some noodles? (Cho tôi một chút mì được không?)

Ex 2: Let's eat some food and drink some tea. (Chúng ta hãy ăn một chút đồ ăn và uống một chút trà.)

**b. Any: một chút, một ít**

**Usage (Cách sử dụng)**

Ta thường dùng *any* trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn, trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

Ex 1: Do you have any rulers? (Bạn có chiếc thước kẻ nào không?)

Ex 2: There isn't any milk in the fridge. (Không có sữa trong tủ lạnh.)

**Lưu ý:**

- Thi thoảng ta cũng gặp *any* trong câu khẳng định, trước danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

Ex 1: You can catch any buses. They all go to the zoo. (Bạn có thể đón bất cứ chiếc xe buýt nào. Tất cả chúng đều đến sở thú)

Ex 2: He is very strong. He can beat any competitors. (Anh ta rất mạnh. Anh ta có thể đánh bại bất cứ thí sinh nào.)

**ÔN BÀI TẬP**

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

<b>classmates</b>	<b>excited</b>	<b>international</b>	<b>football</b>	<b>creative</b>
<b>boarding</b>	<b>library</b>	<b>equipment</b>	<b>favourite</b>	<b>uniforms</b>

1. AIS is an \_\_\_\_\_ school in Vietnam. It provides American education.
2. Vy and Phong are \_\_\_\_\_ about their first day at secondary school.
3. The school gym has lots of new, modern \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the \_\_\_\_\_, you can read books and papers or borrow them to read at home.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ school is a school where students study and live during the school year.
6. Phong and Duy are in the same class at school. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Most schools require children to wear school \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My sister is very \_\_\_\_\_. She is very good at painting pictures.
9. Thang is good at playing \_\_\_\_\_. He is the best footballer in my class.
10. What's your \_\_\_\_\_ subject? – I like English.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a fact that smart phone (help) \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot in our life.
2. I often (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ to some of my favorite destinations every summer.
3. Our Math lesson usually (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ at 4.00 p.m.
4. The reason why Susan (not eat) \_\_\_\_\_ meat is that she (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a vegetarian.
5. People in Ho Chi Minh City (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly and they (smile) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
6. The flight (start) \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 a.m every Thursday.
7. Peter (not study) \_\_\_\_\_ very hard. He never gets high scores.
8. I like oranges and she (like) \_\_\_\_\_ apples.
9. My mom and my sister (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch everyday.
10. They (have) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast together every morning.

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentence with the words in the box. Remember to put it in the present simple form.**

<b>open</b>	<b>wake up</b>	<b>cause</b>	<b>play</b>	<b>do</b>
<b>speak</b>	<b>take</b>	<b>live</b>	<b>close</b>	<b>live</b>

1. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ handball very well.
2. I never \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.
3. The swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 in the morning.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ at 9:00 in the evening.
5. Bad driving \_\_\_\_\_ many accidents.
6. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in a very small flat.
7. The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ place every four years.
8. They are good students. They always \_\_\_\_\_ their homework.



18. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of electrical equipment to store food and keep food cold or fresh.

- A. fridge                      B. dishwasher                      C. microwave                      D. cooker

**Exercise 5. Fill the gaps with the possessive case of nouns**

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ book. (Peter)
2. Let's go to the \_\_\_\_\_. (Smiths)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ room is upstairs. (children)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sister is twelve years old. (John)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ school is old. (Susan - Steve)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ shoes are on the second floor. (men)
7. My \_\_\_\_\_ car was not expensive. (parents)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ CD player is new. (Charles)
9. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ bike. (boy)
10. These are the \_\_\_\_\_ pencils. (boys)

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition *in, on or at*.**

1. I've got a computer \_\_\_\_\_ my bedroom.
2. Do you live \_\_\_\_\_ a house or an apartment?
3. He is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ a sofa \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the sitting room.
4. There is such a mess \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen!
5. The dog is sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ the carpet.
6. We live \_\_\_\_\_ the 3rd floor \_\_\_\_\_ 53 Pine Street \_\_\_\_\_ London.
7. Jane is waiting for a bus \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.
8. Are there any pictures \_\_\_\_\_ the walls \_\_\_\_\_ the living room?
9. We are staying \_\_\_\_\_ the Royal Hotel \_\_\_\_\_ New York City.
10. My camera is \_\_\_\_\_ a box \_\_\_\_\_ a shelf \_\_\_\_\_ the bedroom closet.

**Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives from the box.**

<b>cheerful</b>	<b>shy</b>	<b>confident</b>	<b>outgoing</b>	<b>generous</b>
<b>talkative</b>	<b>sporty</b>	<b>reliable</b>	<b>curious</b>	<b>sensitive</b>

1. Don't say unkind things to Linda – she's very \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Bill is very \_\_\_\_\_. He gives money to charity every month.
3. Tom never stops talking in class. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The new girl in my class is so \_\_\_\_\_. She's afraid to talk in front of us.
5. You can trust David with a secret. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
6. James loves partying, meeting people and talking to them. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Jenny is such a \_\_\_\_\_ girl. She is always laughing and smiling.
8. John is always sure of his own abilities. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.
9. My best friend Jack is really \_\_\_\_\_. He plays badminton, basketball and football very well.

10. My sister is very \_\_\_\_\_. She wants to know everything!

**Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. Look! She (smoke)\_\_\_\_\_ in the non-smoking area.
2. My brother (tour)\_\_\_\_\_ Italy at the moment.
3. We (save) \_\_\_\_\_ money for the trip.
4. I (wear)\_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful dress today because it's a special day.
5. This valuable watch (belong)\_\_\_\_\_ to my mother now.
6. The telephone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_. Can you please answer now?
7. Listen! Someone (knock) \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.
8. It's a beautiful day. The sun (shine) \_\_\_\_\_
9. She usually (wear)\_\_\_\_\_ a uniform to school but today she (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ casual clothes.
10. Peter (have)\_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold now. He (lie)\_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa in the living room.
11. It (snow)\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment?
12. Listen! John and sue (play)\_\_\_\_\_ the piano in our class.
13. We (wait)\_\_\_\_\_ for a bus now.
14. It's 8 o'clock and my parents (work)\_\_\_\_\_ in the office.
15. They (not/ jog) \_\_\_\_\_ in the park right now.

**Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the box.**

<b>fast</b>	<b>modern</b>	<b>narrow</b>	<b>expensive</b>	<b>suburb</b>
<b>peaceful</b>	<b>polluted</b>	<b>boring</b>	<b>fantastic</b>	<b>noisy</b>

1. Air in city is more \_\_\_\_\_ than air in countryside.
2. This shirt is 40.000. That shirt is 30.000. This shirt is more \_\_\_\_\_ than that shirt.
3. Life in countryside is quite \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Would you like to live in a \_\_\_\_\_ apartment or a traditional house?
5. We are going to spend tonight in the mountain. It is going to be very \_\_\_\_\_ because there is nothing to play with.
6. My neighbor is having his house rebuilt. It is so \_\_\_\_\_ that I cannot focus on anything.
7. This street is so \_\_\_\_\_ that heavy traffic usually occurs.
8. Turtles are slow. Rabbits are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. My family lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a big city.
10. Having a villa with a beach view is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 10. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets. Number 1 is an example for you.**

1. Maths is **more boring than** English. (boring)

2. The French restaurant in our town is \_\_\_\_\_ the Italian restaurant.  
(expensive)
3. Love is \_\_\_\_\_ money. (important)
4. Your flat is \_\_\_\_\_ mine. (large)
5. Our theater is \_\_\_\_\_ our cinema. (big)
6. Iron is \_\_\_\_\_ wood. (heavy).
7. My Physics course is \_\_\_\_\_ my Math course. (difficult)
8. My mum is \_\_\_\_\_ my dad. (busy)
9. My new school is \_\_\_\_\_ my old school. (modern)
10. This chair is \_\_\_\_\_ that chair. (comfortable)
11. Museums are \_\_\_\_\_ art galleries. (interesting)
12. The market is \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping centre. (cheap)
13. The amusement park is \_\_\_\_\_ the swimming pool. (noisy)
14. The Nile River is \_\_\_\_\_ the Mississippi. (long)
15. A dog is \_\_\_\_\_ a cow. (intelligent)

**Exercise 11. complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence, using the adjective in capitals.**

1. The first question was easier than the second one. (DIFFICULT)  
The second question
2. The black coat is smaller than the brown one. (BIG)  
The brown coat
3. The chair isn't as comfortable as the sofa. (COMFORTABLE)  
The sofa
4. Jim's suitcase was lighter than Jack's suitcase. (HEAVY)  
Jack's suitcase
5. His homework was better than mine. (BAD)  
My homework
6. The big television is more expensive than the small one. (CHEAP)  
The small television
7. The Royal Hotel is more old-fashioned than the Holton Hotel. (MODERN)  
The Holton Hotel
8. The weather yesterday was worse than it is today. (GOOD)  
The weather today
9. People in the city aren't as friendly as those in the country. (FRIENDLY)  
People in the country
10. Life in the city is more interesting than life in the country. (BORING)  
Life in the country

**Exercise 12. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

<b>plasters</b>	<b>suncream</b>	<b>compass</b>	<b>tent</b>	<b>waterproof</b>
<b>painkillers</b>	<b>sleeping bag</b>	<b>walking boots</b>	<b>torch</b>	<b>coats</b>

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a warm bag that you sleep in, especially when camping.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a temporary shelter you use when you go camping.
3. Have you got any \_\_\_\_\_? I've cut my finger.
4. Don't shine your \_\_\_\_\_ straight into my eyes!
5. She took some strong \_\_\_\_\_ for her headaches.
6. You should put \_\_\_\_\_ on your skin to protect it from the harmful effects of the sun.
7. We are going hiking this weekend, so I need a new pair of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ shows you which direction is north.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ will keep you safe and dry, whether you're spending a day out in the rain.
10. Could you pass me those \_\_\_\_\_, please. These don't cut very well.

**Exercise 13. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ beef does she want?  
A. How much      B. how many      C. how      D. how long
2. \_\_\_\_\_ apples do you want?  
A. How often      B. How many      C. How much      D. How
3. \_\_\_\_\_ oranges do you want? – A dozen.  
A. How much      B. How many      C. How      D. What
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ things to do here  
A. many      B. much      C. a lot      D. little
5. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ time  
A. much      B. a lot      C. many      D. some
6. How much rice does she \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. want      B. wants      C. wanting      D. to want
7. How \_\_\_\_\_ apples are there on the table?  
A. many      B. much      C. some      D. any
8. How \_\_\_\_\_ does the T-shirt cost?  
A. many      B. much      C. some      D. any
9. How much \_\_\_\_\_ the shoes?  
A. do      B. does      C. are      D. is
10. \_\_\_\_\_ much is a loaf of bread?  
A. What      B. Where      C. When      D. How
11. How \_\_\_\_\_ glasses of water do you drink in the morning?  
A. many      B. much      C. some      D. any

12. This dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ 90,000 dong.  
 A. cost                      B. costs                      C. is costing                      D. costing
13. How much water \_\_\_\_\_ there in the glass?  
 A. be                      B. am                      C. is                      D. are
14. How much \_\_\_\_\_ a kilo of rice?  
 A. be                      B. am                      C. is                      D. are
15. \_\_\_\_\_ books are there on the shelf?  
 A. Where                      B. What                      C. How much                      D. How many

**Exercise 14. Fill in the blanks with *must* or *mustn't*.**

1. She is ill, so she \_\_\_\_\_ see the doctor.
2. It is raining. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ throw litter on the stairs.
4. This is a secret. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anybody.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ make noise in the library.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ hurry or we will miss the bus.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat fruit and vegetables.
8. The baby is sleeping. You \_\_\_\_\_ shout.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ be friendly to everybody.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ walk on the grass in the park.

**Exercise 15. Complete the sentences with the word/ phrase in the box.**

<b>sweep</b>	<b>sticky rice</b>	<b>lucky money</b>	<b>fireworks</b>	<b>first caller</b>
<b>decorate</b>	<b>visit</b>	<b>special food</b>	<b>dried candied fruit</b>	<b>pagoda</b>

1. At New Year's Eve, people gather at Hoan Kiem Lake to see \_\_\_\_\_.
2. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese people \_\_\_\_\_ their house with peach blossoms and apricot blossom.
3. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese people go to \_\_\_\_\_ to wish for success, money, health in New Year.
4. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese people cook \_\_\_\_\_ such as Chung Cake, boiled chicken, lean pork paste.
5. Chung Cake is made from \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The person who set the first foot is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ the floor at Tet, or you will sweep away all your luck.
8. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese people \_\_\_\_\_ their relatives and friends.
9. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese children usually get some money from their parents, grandparents, ... That is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese children usually eat Tet jam, or it is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 16. Complete the short conversation with *should* or *should not (shouldn't)*.**

1. A: I don't feel very well.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early.
2. A: We're bored.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ watch so much TV.
3. A: There's a new girl at school called Susanna.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ invite her to our class.
4. A: don't understand my Maths homework.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ ask your teacher to explain it again.
5. A: I can't fall asleep at night.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ drink so much coffee.
6. A: I don't have any money.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ buy so many DVDs.
7. A: I'm going to live in France for a year.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ learn some French.
8. A: I got a bad mark in my Science test.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ study more.

**Exercise 17. Write the pieces of advice for these situations, using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words given in brackets.**

1. My tooth is aching again. (not eat so many sweet things)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Tom has to get up very early tomorrow. (set the alarm clock)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mary is putting on weight. (do more exercise)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Phong and Linh don't feel well. (stay at home)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. My sister is short-sighted. (go to the doctor's)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I have a pain in my chest. (see a doctor)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. My grandfather has a backache. (not carry heavy things)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. My children have decayed teeth. (not eat sweets)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**KEY**

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

1. international	2. excited	3. equipment	4. library	5. boarding
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6. classmates	7. uniforms	8. creative	9. football	10. favourite
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**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. is, helps	2. travel	3. finishes	4. doesn't eat, is	5. are, smile
6. starts	7. doesn't study	8. likes	9. cook	10. have

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentence with the words in the box. Remember to put it in the present simple form.**

1. plays	2. drink	3. opens	4. closes	5. causes
6. live	7. take	8. do	9. speak	10. wake up

**Exercise 4. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C	6. A	7. D	8. A	9. C
10. D	11. C	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. C	16. A	17. C	18. A

**Exercise 5. Fill the gaps with the possessive case of nouns.**

1. Peter's	2. Smiths'	3. children's	4. John's	5. Susan, Steve's
6. Men's	7. parents'	8. Charles's	9. boy's	10. boys'

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition *in, on* or *at*.**

1. in	2. in	3. on, in	4. in	5. on
6. on, at, in	7. at	8. on, in	9. at, in	10. in, on, in

**Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives from the box.**

1. sensitive	2. generous	3. talkative	4. shy	5. reliable
6. outgoing	7. cheerful	8. confident	9. sporty	10. curious

**Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. is smoking	6. is ringing	11. Is it snowing
2. is touring	7. is knocking	12. are playing
3. are saving	8. is shining	13. are waiting
4. am wearing	9. wears - is wearing	14. are working
5. belongs	10. is having- is lying	15. are not jogging

**Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the box.**

1. polluted	2. expensive	3. peaceful	4. modern	5. boring
6. noisy	7. narrow	8. fast	9. suburb	10. fantastic

**Exercise 10. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets. Number 1 is an example for you.**

1. more boring than	6. heavier than	11. more interesting than
2. more expensive than	7. more difficult than	12. cheaper than
3. more important than	8. busier than	13. noisier than
4. larger than	9. more modern than	14. longer than
5. bigger than	10. more comfortable than	15. more intelligent than

**Exercise 11. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence, using the adjective in capitals.**

1. The second question was more difficult than the first one.
2. The brown coat is bigger than the black one.
3. The sofa is more comfortable than the chair.
4. Jack's suitcase was heavier than Jim's suitcase.
5. My homework was worse than his.
6. The small television is cheaper than the big one.
7. The Holton Hotel is more modern than the Royal Hotel.
8. The weather today was better than it was yesterday.
9. The weather today is better than it was yesterday.
10. People in the country are friendlier than those in the city.
11. Life in the country is more boring than life in the city.

**Exercise 12. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

1. sleeping bag	2. tent	3. plasters	4. torch	5. painkillers
6. sun cream	7. walking boots	8. compass	9. Waterproof coats	10. scissors

**Exercise 13. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. A
6. A	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. B	13. C	14. C	15. D

**Exercise 14. Fill in the blanks with *must* or *musn't*.**

1. must	2. must	3. musn't	4. musn't	5. musn't
6. must	7. must	8. musn't	9. must	10. musn't

**Exercise 15. Complete the sentences with the word/ phrase in the box.**

1. fireworks
2. decorate
3. pagoda
4. special food
5. sticky rice
6. first caller
7. sweep
8. visit
9. lucky money
10. dried candied fruit

**Exercise 16. Complete the short conversation with *should* or *should not (shouldn't)*.**

1. should	2. shouldn't	3. should	4. should
5. shouldn't	6. shouldn't	7. should	8. should

**Exercise 17. Write the pieces of advice for these situations, using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words given in brackets.**

1. You shouldn't eat so many sweet things.
2. Tom should set the alarm clock.
3. Mary should do more exercise.
4. Phong and Linh should stay at home.
5. She should go to the doctor's.
6. You should see a doctor.
7. He shouldn't carry heavy things.
8. They shouldn't eat sweets.

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