**ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA GIỮA KÌ**

**TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8 – Năm học: 2020-2021**

**Tiếng Anh 8 Unit 1: Leisure activities**

**GRAMMAR**

**1. Gerund (Danh động từ)**

- Danh động từ là hình thức động từ được thêm -ing và dùng như một danh từ.

- Cách thành lập:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Quy tắc** | **Ví dụ** |
| Thông thường chúng ta thêm đuôi -ing sau các động từ. | do → doing |
| Các động từ kết thúc bởi đuôi "e", chúng ta bỏ "e" sau đó thêm đuôi "-ing" | invite → inviting |
| Các động từ kết thức bởi đuôi "ie", chúng ta đổi "ie" thành "y" rồi thêm ing" | die → dying |
| Các động từ kết thúc bởi đuôi "ee", chúng ta chỉ cần thêm đuôi "-ing" | see → seeing |
| Khi một động từ có âm kết thúc ở dạng “phụ âm-nguyên âm-phụ âm”: | run → running |
| - Nếu động từ đó một âm tiết (hay âm tiết đó được nhấn âm khi đọc) thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi khi thêm “-ing” vào | open → opening |
| - Nếu động từ đó không nhấn âm vào âm kết thúc dạng “phụ âm- nguyên âm-phụ âm” khi đọc hay trường hợp phụ âm cuối (phụ âm kết thúc) là h, w, X thì vẫn giữ nguyên động từ đó và thêm "-ing” vào |  |

**2. Verbs of liking (Động từ chỉ sở thích)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **adore** | **mê, thích** |
| **love** | **yêu, thích** |
| **like** | **thích** |
| **enjoy** | **thích thú** |
| **fancy** | **mến, thích** |
| **prefer** | **thích hơn** |
| **don’t mind** | **không ghét lắm** |
| **dislike** | **không thích** |
| **don’t like** | **không thích** |
| **hate** | **ghét** |
| **detest** | **ghét cay ghét đắng** |

- Sau dislike, enjoy, hate, like, prefer để diễn đạt sở thích chung ta dùng danh động từ (động từ thêm -ing).

Ex: She likes drawing. Cô ấy thích vẽ.

- Tuy nhiên trong tiếng Anh của người Anh, like + to-infínitive thường được dùng để diễn tả sự lựa chọn và thói quen; còn like + V-ing được dùng để diễn đạt sở thích.

Ex: On Saturdays she likes to sleep late.

Bài tập

**I. PHONETICS & SPEAKING**

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D the word that has the underlined part different from others.**

**Question 1:** A. adore     B. world     C. worker    D. word

**Question 2:** A. beach     B. peach    C. watch     D. chemistry

**Question 3:** A. cultural    B. communicate    C. music    D. student

**Question 4:** A. leisure    B. furniture    C. feature     D. nurture

**Question 5:** A. mind     B. fire     C. kit    D. socialize

**Question 6:** A. weird     B. relax    C. netlingo    D. detest

**Question 7:** A. craft    B. game     C. communicate    D. bracelet

**Question 8:** A. centre    B. detest     C. leisure    D. relax

**Question 9:** A. addicted    B. adore    C. satisfied    D. virtual

**Question 10:** A. socialize    B. window     C. netlingo     D. communicate

**Question 11:** A. hooked    B. addicted     C. watched    D. shopped

**Question 12:** A. watching    B. relax    C. satisfied    D. cultural

**Question 13:** A. leisure    B. detest     C. sociable     D. spend

**Question 14:** A. craft    B. addicted     C. centre     D. cook

**Question 15:** A. netlingo    B. saiisfied     C. window     D. virtual

**II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

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

**Question 1:** He adores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out with his friends at weekends.

A. hang     B. hanging C. to hang     D. hangs

**Question 2:** My brother is addicted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing beach games.

A. on     B. of C. to     D. at

**Question 3:** We need a craft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do dome DIYs.

A. kit     B. street C. bracelet     D. leisure

**Question 4:** What is your favorite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity?

A. cultural     B. leisure C. hooked     D. addicted

**Question 5:** Anna wants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the team so much.

A. join    B. hang C. detest     D. relax

**Question 6:** I don’t mind window \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you like.

A. shop     B. shopping C. to shop     D. shopped

**Question 7:** The young use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to socialize on the internet.

A. netlingo     B. activity C. event     D. centre

**Question 8:** People watching is right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my street.

A. down     B. up C. to     D. of

**Question 9:** I detest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with weird people.

A. communicating    B. relaxing C. joining    D. minding

**Question 10:** Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on making bracelets?

A. hooked    B. hanged C. addicted    D. adored

**Question 11:** Will your parents be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with your school results?

A. relaxed     B. joined C. satisfied     D. detested

**Question 12:** What do you often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at leisure time?

A. go     B. do C. get     D. have

**Question 13:** Do you think friendship on the internet is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. satisfied    B. cultural C. virtual    D. addicted

**Question 14:** Have you ever attended a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ event in your neighborhood?

A. leisure    B. relaxing C. cultural     D. craft

**Question 15:** How many people are there in the community \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. center    B. area C. window    D. leisure

**III. READING**

**Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE?**

Hello everyone. This is Alice. What do you often do when you have free time? There are a lot of leisure activities for young people to choose from. I myself adore doing DIYs. I have a craft kit with a lot of things to make crafts. Thanks to the craft kit, I can make some gifts for my friends and relatives. My mother taught me to make bracelets. Last week, I made a bracelet for my younger sister. I will make another for my close friend tomorrow. Making bracelet is my favorite leisure activity. I want to learn to make photo collages and frames, too. Therefore, I surf the internet for more information. Also, I have found a lot of useful Youtube videos teaching how to make scarfs and pullovers by wool. After watching them, I hope I will be able to make woolen clothes for my puppy.

**Question 1:** Alice enjoys doing DIYs.

A. True     B. False

**Question 2:** She doesn’t have any craft kits.

A. True     B. False

**Question 3:** Her mother told her how to make bracelets.

A. True     B. False

**Question 4:** Alice surf the internet for information on collage making.

A. True     B. False

**Question 5:** Alice has found lots of Youtube video on puppies.

A. True     B. False

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the passage below**

The British spend their free time in different ways. People generally use it to relax. But many people also take part (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voluntary work, especially for charities.

People spend a lot of their free time in the home, where (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ popular leisure activity is watching television, the average viewing time being 25 hours a week. People often (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ programs on video so that they can watch later.

Reading is also a favourite way of spending leisure time. The British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9) a lot of time reading newspapers and magazines.

In the summer gardening is popular. And in winter it is often replaced by “Do-it-yourself”, (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people spend their time improving or repairing their homes. Many people have pets to look after: taking the dog for a daily walk is a regular routine.

**Question 6:** A. on     B. in    C. at     D. for

**Question 7:** A. the most    B. most    C. more    D. more than

**Question 8:** A. record     B. scan     C. print     D. power

**Question 9:** A. spend    B. spends    C. spending    D. to spend

**Question 10:** A. what     B. why     C. when     D. while

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions**

A favourite pastime with children and adults alike is betting on cricket fights during the rainy season. Children catch crickets and sell them for this purpose.

Horse racing held on Saturday and Sunday in a Saigon suburb draws large crowds as thousands of Vietnamese, young and old, turn out to cheer the pint-sized Asiatic horses and jockeys on to victory. Betting is heavy, with profits going into the national treasury of Southern Vietnam. It is not uncommon to see a horse run the wrong way around the track.

Other popular sporting events include soccer, basketball, volleyball, swimming, hiking, ping pong, and tennis. Vietnam teams often compete with other countries in soccer, tennis, bicycling, basketball, and other sports.

There are few golf courses in Southern Vietnam. The one in Saigon is located near Tan Son Nhat Airport. It may well be the only golf course in the world fortified by pillbox installations on its perimeter, with soldiers and machine guns inside. There is an excellent golf course in Da lat. Caddies are usually women.

**Question 11:** What do children do with crickets?

A. Sell     B. play C. talk     D. give

**Question 12:** When are horse-racing held?

A. Monday     B. Tuesday C. Saturday     D. Friday

**Question 13:** Where does the betting go?

A. local treasury B. national treasury C. international treasury D. individuals

**Question 14:** Do Vietnamese play soccer?

A. Yes, they do B. No, they didn’t C. Yes, they are D. No, they don’t

**Question 15:** Are there any golf courses in Vietnam?

A. Yes, there are no golf course. B. Yes, there are few. C. No, there aren’t

D. No, There are many

**IV. WRITING**

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences with given words**

**Question 1:** How much/ time/ day/ you/ spend/ playing game?

**-**>

**Question 2:** Nick/ just/ buy/ a CD/ Vietnamese folk songs/ and he/ think/ he/ enjoy/ listen/ to the melodies.

->

**Question 3:** Ping/ not/ mind/ do/ a lot of/ homework/ in the evenings.

->

**Question 4:** Marie/ like/ window shopping/ her close friend/ Saturday evenings.

->

**Question 5:** Why/ not/ we/ help/ our parents/ some DIY projects?

->

**Rearrange the sentences to make meaningful sentences**

**Question 6:** look/ does/ she/ what/ like?

->

**Question 7:** a/ received/ Lan/ letter/ yesterday/ her/ from/ friend.

->

**Question 8:** is/ My/ gardening/ activity/ favourite/ leisure.

->

**Question 9:** not/ get/ is/ She/ to/ old/ married/ enough.

->

**Question 10:** long/ is/ a/ girl/ She/ with/ nice/ hair.

->

**Rewrite sentences without changing the meaning**

**Question 11:** Making craft is more interesting than collecting stamps.

Collecting stamps ………………………………………………………..

**Question 12:** It’s tiring to sit in front of the computer for hours.

Sitting …………………………………………………………….

**Question 13:** He passed the exam because he’s intelligent.

. He’s intelligent…………………………………………………..

**Question 14:** He hates playing board games.

He doesn’t ……………………………….

II. Ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh lớp 8 Unit 2

**B. GRAMMAR: COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES (Tính từ so sánh hơn)**

**1. Tính từ ngắn**

Tính từ ngắn là tính từ/trạng từ có một âm tiết. Tính từ có hai âm tiết nhưng tận cùng bằng “-er, -ow, -y, -le” cũng được xem là tính từ /trạng từ ngắn.

Cấu trúc: Tính từ ngắn + -ER + THAN

Ex: He is richer than me (Anh ấy giàu hơn tôi.)

Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trường hợp + quy tắc** | **Ví dụ** |
| Nếu tính từ/trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng y, đổi y thành i rồi mới thêm er | happy (hạnh phúc) |
| happier (hạnh phúc hơn) |
| Nếu tính từ/trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng e, ta chỉ cần thêm r | late (trễ) |
| later (trễ hơn) |
| Nếu tính từ/trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng 1 phụ âm + 1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm, gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi mới thêm er | big (lớn) |
| bigger (lớn hơn) |

**2. Tính từ dài**

Tính từ/trạng từ dài là tính từ có ba âm tiết trở lên hoặc tính từ /trạng từ có hai âm tiết không tận cùng bằng “-er, -ow, -y, -le”.

Cấu trúc: MORE + tính từ/trạng từ dài + THAN

Ex: I am not more intelligent than you are. (Tôi không thông minh hơn bạn.)

Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ ban đầu** | **Tính từ so sánh hơn** |
| good/well (tốt) | better (tốt hơn) |
| bad/badly (xấu, tệ) | worse (xấu hơn, tệ hơn) |
| much/many (nhiều) | more (nhiều hơn) |
| little (ít) | less (ít hơn) |
| far (xa) | farther/further (farther dùng khi nói về khoảng cách cụ thể, further dùng để nói về khoảng cách trừu tượng) |
| quiet (yên tĩnh) | quieter (yên tĩnh hơn) hoặc more quiet đều được |
| clever (thông minh) | cleverer (thông minh hơn) |
| narrow (hẹp) | narrower (hẹp hơn) |
| simple (đơn giản) | simpler (đơn giản hơn) |

**3. Lưu ý**

- Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết có thể có cả hai hình thức so sánh (er/ more): quiet — quieter/more quiet, polite politer/more polite,...

- More được dùng cho tính từ có ba âm tiết trở lên, ngoại trừ những từ phản nghĩa của những tính từ có 2 âm tiết tận cùng bằng -y.

Ex: happy (hạnh phúc) — unhappy (không hạnh phúc)

tidy (gọn gàng, ngăn nắp) → untidy (không gọn gàng, không ngăn nắp)

unhappy → unhappier (không hạnh phúc hơn)

untidy — untidier ((không gọn gàng hơn, không ngăn nắp hơn)

- Less là từ phản nghĩa của more, được dùng để diễn đạt sự không bằng nhau ở mức độ ít hơn.

Ex: Lan acts less responsibly than anyone here. (Lan hoạt động ít trách nhiệm hơn bất kì ai ở đây.)

**. Bài tập**

**TASK**

**I. PHONETICS & SPEAKING**

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D the word that has the underlined part different from others.**

**Question 6:** A. beehive    B. disturb    C. electrical    D. convenient

**Question 7:** A. cattle    B. brave     C. grassland     D. nomad

**Question 8:** A. collect    B. generous    C. harvest     D. electrical

**Question 9:** A. local     B. nomad     C. Mongolia     D. motorist

**Question 10:** A. buffalo    B. pasture    C. much     D. funny

**Question 11:** A. appliance    B. vast    C. pasture     D. grass

**Question 12:** A. highland     B. time    C. appliance     D. nomadic

**Question 13:** A. racing    B. nomadic    C. local     D. collect

**Question 14:** A. paddy    B. vast     C. land     D. cattle

**Question 15:** A. field    C. pick     C. disturb     D. convenient

**II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

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

**Question 1:** Farmers work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fields.

A. paddy    B. candy C. foody    D. funny

**Question 2:** He wants to become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ motorist in the future.

A. dancing     B. racing C. herding     D. drawing

**Question 3:** Nomadic gers are built in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pasture.

A. big     B. loud C. vast     D. long

**Question 4:** If you ask \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people, they will tell you the way to Gobi Highlands.

A. national     B. clothing C. local    D. generous

**Question 5:** Have you ever seen a buffalo-drawn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cart     B. herd C. cattle     D. ger

**Question 6:** Playing with the beehive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous.

A. am     B. are C. be     D. is

**Question 7:** Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your father when he is busy working in his room.

A. collect     B. disturb C. herd     D. pick

**Question 8:** In the picture, there is a girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the pasture.

A. pick     B. to pick C. picked     D. picking

**Question 9:** In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time, farmers use buffalo-drawn cart to take food home.

A. harvest     B. collect C. cattle     D. local

**Question 10:** There are some little boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cattle in the paddy fields.

A. herd    B. herding C. to herd     D. herds

**Question 11:** It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you to pick me up at the airport.

A. convenient    B. generous C. electrical     D. local

**Question 12:** Every houses need to have enough electrical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. grasslands     B. appliances C. pastures     D. fields

**Question 13:** People in my country are very open and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. friend     B. friendy C. friends     D. friendly

**Question 14:** Max says life in the countryside is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than he expected.

A. more convenient     B. convenient

C. the convenient     D. most convenient

**Question 15:** I often help my parents dry the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the yard in front of my house.

A. cattle     B. cart C. herd     D. cow

**III. READING**

**Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE?**

I’m Bing. My grandmother told me that our village used to be very poor many years ago. The villagers had to work hard in the fields all day but they could not earn enough for their living. Their lives were very simple. Many people had to live in houses made of straw and mud. Nowadays my village has changed a lot. People live in big brick houses. In the evening, they can listen to the news on the radio or watch TV for entertainment. All people in my village try their best to make their living better. They raise and resurface the roads so that the roads will not be muddy and flooded after it rains.

**Question 1:** Bing’s village used to be poor in the past.

A. True     B. False

**Question 2:** Their lives were very simple.

A. True     B. False

**Question 3:** Many people had to live in houses made of straw and mud.

A. True     B. False

**Question 4:** Now people still live in mud houses.

A. True     B. False

**Question 5:** The road has been renovated to improve living standard.

A. True     B. False

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the passage below**

They widen the roads so cars and lorries can get to the village easily. They build a medical centre so people’s health can be looked (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at any time. They build a new school so their (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have better learning conditions. They build a bridge (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the river so villagers have a shorter way to town. They also build a football ground so their children can (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sports. In addition, they grown cash crops so people can export the crops and have more money.

I would like to become an agricultural engineer in the future so I can apply new technology to our farming and do more for the village (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our parents did.

**Question 6:** A. on    B. for    C. into    D. after

**Question 7:** A. adults    B. children    C. parents     D. husbands

**Question 8:** A. on    B. by    C. over    D. to

**Question 9:** A. do     B. play    C. get    D. have

**Question 10:** A. as     B. like     C. so     D. similar

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions**

Last week Nick and some of his classmates went to the countryside. They went to visit a farm of Nick’s uncle.

They left early in the morning and went there by bus. Nick’s uncle, Mr. Brown met them at the bus stop and took them to his farm. On the way, Uncle Brown showed them the field of wheat and vegetables where some tractors were running up and down, ploughing and breaking soil, distributing manure and planting potatoes.

After lunch, they all went for a walk. In the large yard of the farm, they saw some farm machines. Among them is the biggest machine which is called a combine harvester. They were told that this machine can cut and thresh corn at the same time.

In the afternoon, they went to the paddy field, the place where cattle such as horses, sheep and cows were raised. They were very excited to see how cows were milked by the workers there. Uncle Brown also spoke about many interesting things in the countryside. After having some fruits and cakes, they said goodbye and went home.

**Question 11:** Who is Mr. Brown?

A. Nick’s father    B. Nick’s uncle C. Nick’s friend    D. Nick’s neighbor

**Question 12:** What did they do after lunch?

A. They went for a walk .B. They went shopping. C. They took a rest. D. They chatted.

**Question 13:** What is the name of the biggest machine?

A. comfortable harvester B. convenient harvester

C. combine harvester D. contrast harvester

**Question 14:** What can combine harvester do?

A. cook meal    B. cut corn C. thresh corn     D. Both B & C

**Question 15:** What did they do before saying goodbye?

A. eating cakes     B. drinking beer C. doing exercises    D. cutting trees

**IV. WRITING**

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences with given words**

**Question 1:** I/ like/ look/ at/ stars/ starry nights.

->………………………………………………………………..

**Question 2:** Some farmers/ still/ use/ buffalo-drawn/ carts/ move crops.

->…………………………………………………………………………

**Question 3:** He/ usually/ go/ herd/ buffaloes/ other boys/ village.

->…………………………………………………………………………….

**Question 4:** City/ children/ have/ more/ interesting life/ country ones.

->………………………………………….

**Question 5:** My friend/ never/ ride/ horse/ before.

->……………………………………………………………

**Rearrange the sentences to make meaningful sentences**

**Question 6:** collect/ people/ money/ old/ Poor/ some/ make/ to/ bottles.

->…………………………………………………………..

**Question 8:** than/ more/ in the/ in the/ city/ more/ It’s/ countryside/ to live.

->………………………………………………………………

**Question 9:** Do/ think/ spending/ you/ much/ too/ time/ is/ the/ on/ Internet/ harmful?

->……………………………………………………….

**Rewrite sentences without changing the meaning**

**Question 11:** I find cooking in my free time relaxing.

A. It’s ……………………………………………………….

**Question 13:** Skateboarding is her hobby.

-> Her favourite ………………………………………

**Question 14:** He likes to listen to pop music than to watch TV after school.

-> He prefers ……………………………………………………………

II. Ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh lớp 8 Unit 3

**B. GRAMMAR**

**1. Yes/No Questions (Câu hỏi Yes/No)**

Câu hỏi dạng Yes/No Questions tức Câu hỏi Yes/No, bởi vì với dạng câu hỏi này chỉ đòi hỏi trả lời Yes hoăc No (Có hoặc Không).

Cấu trúc: Trợ động từ (be, do, does, did) + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ + ...?

Yes, S + trợ động từ/ to be.

No, S + trợ động tử/ to be + not.

Ex: Isn’t Trang going to school today? (Hôm nay Trang không đi học phải không?)

Yes, she is. (Vâng, đúng vậy.)

**2. Information question (Câu hỏi thông tin)**

Các từ hỏi Wh- bao gồm: What (gì, cái gì), Which (nào, cái nào), Who (ai), Whom (ai), Whose (của ai), Why (tại sao, vì sao), Where (đâu, ở đâu), When (khi nào, bao giờ).

Từ để hỏi luôn luôn đứng đầu câu hỏi. Như vậy cấu trúc một câu hỏi có từ để hỏi là:

Từ để hỏi + trợ dộng tử + chủ ngữ + ...?

Một số ví dụ:

Where do you live? Anh sống ở đâu?

When do you see him? Anh gặp hắn khi nào?

What are you doing? Anh đang làm gì thế?

Why does she like him? Tại sao cô ta thích anh ta?

Lưu ý:

**Câu hỏi với Who, Whom, Whose**

- Who dùng thay cho người, giữ nhiệm vụ chủ từ trong câu

- Whom giữ nhiệm vụ túc từ cùa động từ theo sau

- Whose là hình thức sở hữu của who. Nó được dùng để hỏi "của ai".Whose có thể được dùng như một tính từ nghi vấn. Khi ấy theo sau whose phải có một danh từ.

Ex1: Who can answer that question? (Who là chủ từ của động từ can)

Ex2:Whom do you meet this morning? (Whom là túc từ của meet)

Ex3: Whose is this umbrella? Cái ô này của ai?

**Câu hỏi với What, Which**

What và Which đều có nghĩa chung là "cái gì, cái nào".

Tuy vậy which có một số giới hạn. Người nghe phải chọn trong giới hạn ấy để trả lời.

Câu hỏi với what thì không có giới hạn. Người nghe có quyền trả lời theo ý thích của mình.

Ex1: What do you often have for breakfast? Bạn thường ăn điểm tâm bằng gì?

Ex2: Which will you have, tea or coffee? Anh muốn dùng gì, trà hay cà phê?

**3. Articles (Mạo từ)**

Mạo từ là từ đứng trước danh từ và cho biết danh từ ấy đề cập đến một đối tượng xác định hay không xác định.

Mạo từ trong tiếng Anh chỉ gồm ba từ và được phân chia như sau:

**\* Mạo từ bất định (Indefinite article): a/an**

Cả hai đều được sử dụng trong lời nói chung chung hoặc để giới thiệu một điều gì chưa đề cập đến trước đó.

- a đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm (consonant) hoặc một nguyên âm (vowel) nhưng được phát âm như phụ âm .

Ex: a ruler (cây thước), a pencil (cây bút chì), a pig (con heo), a studen: (sinh viên), a one-way Street (đường một chiều),...

- an đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyẽn âm (a, e, i, o, u)

Ex: an orange (quả cam), an uncle (chú/ cậu).

**\* Mạo từ xác định (Denfinite article): the**

“The” dùng cho cả danh từ đếm được (số ít lẫn số nhiều) và danh từ không đếm được.

Mạo từ xác định "the" được dùng trước danh từ để diễn tả một (hoặc nhiều) người, vật, sự vật nào đó đã được xác định rồi, nghĩa là cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đối tượng được đề cập tới.

Ví dụ: Khi nói “Mother is in the garden” (Mẹ đang ở trong vườn), cả người nói lẫn người nghe đều biết khu vườn đang được đề cập tới là vườn nào, ở đâu.

\* Các trường hợp dùng mạo từ xác định “the”:

- Khi đi trước một danh từ chỉ người hay vật độc nhất, the sun (mặt trời), the moon (mặt trăng)

- Dùng the trước bất cứ một danh từ nào khi người nói và người nghe đều biết về danh từ đang được nói tới hoặc được xác định rõ ràng.

- Trước tên các quốc gia ở dạng số nhiều hoặc các quốc gia là sự liên kết các đơn vị nhỏ.

Ex: The United States (Hợp chủng quốc Hoa Kỳ)

- Trước các địa danh mà danh từ chung đã được hiểu ngầm.

Ex: the Sahara (desert) (sa mạc Sahara)

- Trước danh từ riêng chỉ quần đảo, sông, rặng núi, đại dương.

Ex: the Bahamas (quần đảo Bahamas)

- Trước một danh từ số ít đếm được dùng với ý nghĩa tổng quát để chỉ cả một chủng loại.

Ex: The horse is being replaced by the tractor. (Ngựa đang được thay thế bởi máy kéo.)

- Dùng “the” với công cụ âm nhạc:

Ex: The piano (đàn piano); the violin (đàn violin)

**III. Bài tập**

**C. TASK**

**I. PHONETICS & SPEAKING**

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D the word that has the underlined part different from others.**

**Question 1:** A. costume    B. cultural    C. hunt    D. sunny

**Question 2:** A. terraced    B. specialty    C. heritage    D. diverse

**Question 3:** A. basic     B. gather    C. ancestor    D. specialty

**Question 4:** A. stilt    B. recognize    C. minority    D. fine

**Question 5:** A. custom    B. costume    C. curious    D. conduct

**Question 6:** A. heritage    B. majority    C. significant    D. apply

**Question 7:** A. gather    B. ethnic    C. think     D. although

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D the word that has different stress pattern from others.**

**Question 8:** A. medical    B. national    C. classical    D. dramatic

**Question 9:** A. athletic    B. artistic     C. historic    D. logical

**Question 10:** A. scientific    B. grammatical    C. political    D. historical

**Question 11:** A. ancestor    B. curious    C. ethnic    D. minority

**Question 12:** A. heritage    B. tradition    C. waterwheel    D. ancestor

**Question 13:** A. diversity    B. majority    C. complicated   D. traditional

**Question 14:** A. terraced    B. unique    C. gather    D. costume

**Question 15:** A. classic    B. basic    C. depend     D. ethnic

**II. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

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

**Question 1:** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minority peoples have their own customs and traditions.

A. ethnic     B. cultural C. basic     D. diverse

**Question 2:** What is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the smallest ethnic group?

A. ancestor     B. group C. majority     D. population

**Question 3:** Ao dai is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dress of Vietnamese people.

A. major    B. special C. traditional     D. ethnic

**Question 4:** If you go to Da Lat, you should try some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people here.

A. specialties     B. customs C. costumes     D. shawls

**Question 5:** Ethnic people have their own ways \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farming.

A. in     B. of C. to     D. at

**Question 6:** People living in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sahara have to fight for their living.

A. a     B. the C. an     D. x

**Question 7:** The Viet or King has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number of people, accounting for about 86% of the population.

A. the largest     B. large C. larger than     D. the larger

**Question 8:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traditional costume is the most colorful among all people of Vietnam?

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

**Question 9:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic group has the larger population, the Tay or Ede?

A. Which     B. Where C. Who     D. How

**Question 10:** People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountainous regions have to travel a long way to town.

A. on     B. at C. in     D. of

**Question 11:** The items on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Museum of Ethnology are very interesting.

A. worship     B. display C. diversity     D. heritage

**Question 12:** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house is the biggest house in his village.

A. community    B. communist C. communal     D. communicate

**Question 13:** We are watching a Holly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Hmong people.

A. waterwheel    B. diversity C. ceremony     D. group

**Question 14:** Vietnam is a multicultural country. The Vietnamese peoples are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but live peacefully.

A. diverse     B. basic C. boarding     D. communal

**Question 15:** Like other ethnic people, the Ha Nhi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their ancestors.

A. gather     B. hunt C. worship     D. recognize

**III. READING**

**Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE?**

In Vietnam, a market is a trading place, but many markets are not only about buying and selling things. They reflect the life of the community. A traditional market is a social gathering point for people of all ages it is a new and exciting experience for children, a trading place for local craftsmen, and a chance for young people to meet. People go to the traditional market not only to buy and sell things but also to eat, drink, play games and socialize. For example, if you go to Sa Pa market, it is the highlands in the north of Viet Nam, you can see people wear then nicest clothes and spend all day long at the market. They buy things, play the flute, dance and sing. This is also a time to meet friends and look for lovers. That is why this kind of gathering is also called "love market". Some other countryside markets in the Mekong Delta are held on boats. Most of the goods are sold at a floating market. The most exciting time is in the early morning, when boats arrive loaded up with agricultural products.

**Question 1:** Markets reflect the life of the community.

A. True     B. False

**Question 2:** People go to the traditional market not only to buy and sell things but also to eat, drink, play games and socialize.

A. True     B. False

**Question 3:** Love market is in Lai Chau, a province to the North of Vietnam.

A. True     B. False

**Question 4:** Some other countryside markets in the Mekong Delta are held on shopping malls.

A. True     B. False

**Question 5:** The most exciting time to go to floating market is in the early morning.

A. True     B. False

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the passage below**

In 2006, the house of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6) family in Dong Van District, Ha Giang Province was chosen for the background of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7) film "The story of Pao". From distance, the house looks beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8) a painting. Bushes of wild but beautiful flowers in blossom on the right and an old leaning cherry blossom tree at the gate create a romantic scene for the house. The film is about the life of a H'mong girl named Pao. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9) by her stepmother because her real mother left her when she was little. One day, her stepmother died in an accident, and she began to look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10) her birth mother.

**Question 6:** A. national    B. local    C. unique    D. complicated

**Question 7:** A. the    B. x     C. a    D. an

**Question 8:** A. like    B. similar    C. as     D. to

**Question 9:** A. raise    B. raises    C. was raising    D. was raised

**Question 10:** A. at     B. for     C. into     D. about

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to answer these following questions**

Marriage is one of three most important event in one’s life in Vietnam. Wedding custom in Vietnam is quite complicated. Before an official wedding of a couple, a ceremony of engagement must be held first. In accordance with Vietnamese tradition, engagement ceremony is an official occasion for families of fiancé and fiancée to mark their relationship and to arrange the wedding. Each family need to prepare a representative who is a family member having a happy life and high-ranking position in the family. In the day of engagement, the representatives of two families will have some announcement about the wedding and exchange gifts. The time of wedding is chosen suitably based on lunar calendar. Gifts which are put in trays are prepared by the family of fiancé a few days before the engagement ceremony. The number of trays must be an odd number (5, 7, 9, etc.) which is suitable to the condition of the fiancé’s family. In Vietnamese habits, odd numbers are thought to bring luck to the couple. In the trays, there are betel leaves, areca nut fruits, wine, tea, husband-wife and sticky rice. These trays are covered by papers or cloths in red.

**Question 11:** How is wedding custom in Vietnam?

A. It’s diverse.    B. It’s cultural. C. It’s complicated.    D. It’s unique.

**Question 12:** What is held first before the official wedding ceremony?

A. gathering    B. worshiping C. diversity    D. engagement

**Question 13:** In the day of engagement, the representatives of two families will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have some announcements     B. exchange gifts C. hold the wedding D. Both A & B

**Question 14:** Is the number of engagement trays odd or even numbers?

A. odd numbers     B. even numbers

**Question 15:** What is the color of the cloths covering those trays?

A. blue     B. white     C. yellow     D. red

**IV. WRITING**

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to complete the sentences with given words**

**Question 1:** Many/ ethnic minority/ students/ have/ travel/ long way/ get/ school.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………….

**Question 2:** How much/ dish/ five-colored/ sticky rice?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………..

**Question 3:** Duong Lam Village/ located/ Duong Lam commute/ a 45 km/ distance/ from Hanoi.

-.>…………………………………………………………..

**Question 5:** Thai cloth/ famous/ be/ strong/ unique/ and colorful.

->…………………………………………………………………………..

**Rearrange the sentences to make meaningful sentences**

**Question 6:** The/ live/ cultivation/ ethnic minority/ on/ people/ terraced fields/ on.

**->…**……………………………………………………………

**Question 8:** Are/ spring/ any/ festivals/ held/ there/ traditional/ in/ spring?

->……………………………………………………………..

**Question 9:** have/ You/ festival/ unforgettable/ Hoa Ban/ will/ time/ have/ an/ in.

->……………………………………………………………..

**Question 10:** The Tay/ of/ areas/ Vietnam/ people/ in/ mostly/ mountainous/ live.

-.>……………………………………………………………….

**Question 11:** There are some stilt houses in my village.

My village……………………………………………..

**Question 13:** They are building a bridge in this area.

A bridge ………………………………………………