

**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH**  
**(TRÌNH ĐỘ A2)**

**I. CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ THI**

1. Thời gian: 60 phút
2. Số lượng câu: 40 câu trắc nghiệm, 1 câu viết
3. Các kỹ năng
  - 3.1. Đọc hiểu
  - 3.2. Viết
4. Tóm tắt cấu trúc đề thi

Phần/nội dung		Mục đích đánh giá	Số câu
Part A	Pronunciation	Trắc nghiệm (4 phương án): - Chọn từ có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.	2
	Vocabulary	- Chọn từ vựng phù hợp với ý nghĩa của câu.	10
	Grammar	- Chọn ngữ pháp đúng của câu	13
Part B	Reading	Trắc nghiệm (4 phương án): - Đọc đoạn văn, khuyết thông tin, chọn đáp án đúng. (Xác định cấu trúc từ vựng: trợ động từ, động từ khuyết thiếu, đại từ nhân xưng, giới từ, từ nối...vv)	10
		- Đọc đoạn văn ngắn, chọn câu trả lời đúng	5
Part C	Writing	Viết bài có sự gợi ý nội dung. Viết bưu thiếp, tin nhắn, lá thư vv... ( 25-35 từ).	1
Tổng câu			41

**II. NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP**

**A. Ngữ pháp:**

Ôn tập kỹ các điểm ngữ pháp cơ bản trong quy định về khung năng lực bậc 2/6 như sau:

1. Present simple

2. Present continuous
3. Present perfect
4. Past continuous
5. Past simple
6. Wh-questions in past
7. Future time (will and going to)
8. Modals - can / could
9. Modals - have to
10. Modals – should
11. Phrasal verbs - common
12. Gerunds
13. Verb + ing / infinitive: like / want / would like
14. Zero and 1st conditional
15. Adjectives – comparative
16. Adjectives – superlative
17. Adverbial phrases of time, place and frequency – including word order
18. Adverbs of frequency
19. Articles -- with countable and uncountable nouns
20. Countables and Uncountables: many/much/ lots of/a lot of/a few/few/a little/ little
21. Imperatives
22. Possessives – use of 's, s'
23. Prepositional phrases (place, time and movement)
24. Prepositions of time (on / in / at)
25. Questions

## **B. Từ vựng**

Từ vựng ở trình độ bậc 2 ( Khung năng lực Ngoại ngữ 6 bậc cho Việt Nam do Bộ Giáo dục và đào tạo quy định): về các chủ đề quen thuộc hàng ngày : các thông tin về gia đình, bản thân, sở thích, du lịch, mua sắm, đồ ăn/ uống, các hoạt động thư giãn, giải trí, giao thông, việc làm, môi trường xung quanh... và những vấn đề thuộc nhu cầu thiết yếu.

### **III. Kỹ năng**

#### **1. Kỹ năng đọc**

Có thể: điền vào chỗ trống câu văn ngắn; hiểu được các ý chính / những thông tin cụ thể; hiểu được lập trường, thái độ, ý định và mục đích của tác giả/văn bản; và dùng ngữ cảnh để đoán hoặc hiểu từ vựng mới.

#### **2. Kỹ năng viết**

Nắm vững các cấu trúc câu tiếng Anh, ngữ pháp và ngữ cảnh để kết nối các từ và các cụm từ thành một câu và sau đó hợp thành một đoạn văn ngắn; và diễn đạt một ý kiến, một phát biểu theo một hình thức lá thư, thông báo...

### **IV. Thang điểm: 100**

Điểm đạt: 50/100

*TP.HCM, ngày 10 tháng 5 năm 2018*

Tổ Ngoại ngữ



**EXERCISES**  
**(LEVEL A2)**

**PART A:**

**I. PRONUNCIATION:**

*Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others*

- |                        |                   |                  |                      |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>noon</u>      | B. <u>tool</u>    | C. <u>blood</u>  | D. <u>spoon</u>      |
| 2. A. <u>chemistry</u> | B. <u>chicken</u> | C. <u>church</u> | D. <u>chair</u>      |
| 3. A. <u>how</u>       | B. <u>town</u>    | C. <u>power</u>  | D. <u>slow</u>       |
| 4. A. <u>talked</u>    | B. <u>naked</u>   | C. <u>asked</u>  | D. <u>liked</u>      |
| 5. A. <u>hear</u>      | B. <u>clear</u>   | C. <u>bear</u>   | D. <u>ear</u>        |
| 6. A. <u>umbrella</u>  | B. <u>uniform</u> | C. <u>unique</u> | D. <u>university</u> |
| 7. A. <u>think</u>     | B. <u>thumb</u>   | C. <u>there</u>  | D. <u>thought</u>    |
| 8. A. <u>jazz</u>      | B. <u>back</u>    | C. <u>stamp</u>  | D. <u>watch</u>      |
| 9. A. <u>gas</u>       | B. <u>germ</u>    | C. <u>gain</u>   | D. <u>good</u>       |
| 10. A. <u>with</u>     | B. <u>life</u>    | C. <u>find</u>   | D. <u>knife</u>      |

**II. VOCABULARY:**

*Choose the one that best completes the sentences*

- How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in a week?  
A. hours      B. weeks      C. days      D. years
- I am sorry that I can't \_\_\_\_\_ your invitation.  
A. take      B. except      C. agree      D. accept
- They are twins and look very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alike      B. same      C. likely      D. identical
- The child was told to \_\_\_\_\_ for being rude to his uncle.  
A. excuse      B. apologize      C. punish      D. sorry
- Is there anything to drink? I'm \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hungry      B. tired      C. thirsty      D. cold
- When John \_\_\_\_\_ in London he went to see the Houses of Parliament.  
A. came      B. reached      C. arrived      D. got
- We eat in a \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.  
A. work      B. theater      C. restaurant      D. school
- I read an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ in a newspaper about farming today.  
A. article      B. advertisement      C. composition      D. explanation
- Do you go to school on \_\_\_\_\_ or by bike?  
A. toe      B. foot      C. knee      D. leg
- When the bill came, he had to \_\_\_\_\_ money from his brother to pay it.  
A. borrow      B. lend      C. loan      D. let
- After a meal in a restaurant, you ask the waiter for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. receipt      B. cheque      C. prescription      D. bill

12. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.  
A. hear                      B. listen                      C. sound                      D. catch
13. What do you \_\_\_\_\_ in your free time? - I play soccer.  
A. do                      B. go                      C. like                      D. Are
14. We need a tent to go \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fishing                      B. camping                      C. swimming                      D. jogging
15. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you? - Yes, please! I'd like some oranges.  
A. have                      B. help                      C. play                      D. do
16. How \_\_\_\_\_ is the book? It's nine thousand dong.  
A. much                      B. many                      C. long                      D. often
17. After Monday is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Wednesday                      B. Friday                      C. Saturday                      D. Tuesday
18. They play soccer in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bakery                      B. house                      C. bookstore                      D. stadium
19. Ba lives in an \_\_\_\_\_ in town.  
A. apartment                      B. house                      C. home                      D. flat
20. Tuan is a gymnast. He is thin but he isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strong                      B. weak                      C. heavy                      D. fat
21. I always get up early. I \_\_\_\_\_ get up late.  
A. usually                      B. often                      C. never                      D. sometimes
22. Nina was very \_\_\_\_\_ because she got lots of presents.  
A. interesting                      B. lovely                      C. happy                      D. sad
23. She \_\_\_\_\_ some friends to her house for a party.  
A. decided                      B. agreed                      C. invited                      D. said
24. She put new \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed.  
A. curtains                      B. carpets                      C. blankets                      D. clothes
25. It only \_\_\_\_\_ Ivan five minutes to get to the café.  
A. takes                      B. has                      C. gets                      D. does

### III. GRAMMAR:

*Choose the word or phrase that best complete each sentence*

1. The dog bit \_\_\_\_\_ on the leg.  
A. hers                      B. her                      C. she                      D. he
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are going camping over the weekend.  
A. We                      B. Us                      C. Our                      D. He
3. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ two hours a day.  
A. work                      B. is working                      C. works                      D. worked
4. Don't make noise. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends.  
A. is talking                      B. was talking                      C. talks                      D. talked
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your sister born?  
A. were                      B. was                      C. did                      D. do



6. Hoa and Lan \_\_\_\_\_ their grandfather and grandmother tomorrow.  
A. sees                      B. is going to see    C. are going to see                      D. see
7. We have lived in this town \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.  
A. for                      B. since                      C. ago                      D. in
8. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ places I've never been to before.  
A. to visit                      B. visiting                      C. visit                      D. visited
9. Let him \_\_\_\_\_ it himself.  
A. do                      B. to do                      C. does                      D. doing
10. What about \_\_\_\_\_ by bike?  
A. go                      B. to go                      C. to going                      D. going
11. If you have a map along, you \_\_\_\_\_ get lost.  
A. will                      B. will not                      C. wouldn't                      D. would
12. Valentine's Day is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ February 14.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. to
13. I am not good \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics.  
A. for                      B. with                      C. in                      D. at
14. Who's going to look \_\_\_\_\_ the children while you're away?  
A. up                      B. after                      C. over                      D. at
15. You can \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. parking                      B. to park                      C. parks                      D. park
16. Ho Chi Minh City is \_\_\_\_\_ than the capital.  
A. big                      B. bigger                      C. bigger                      D. the biggest
17. \_\_\_\_\_ do you watch TV? - Twice a day.  
A. How long                      B. How often                      C. How                      D. How many
18. Phanxipang is the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in Viet Nam.  
A. high                      B. higher                      C. highest                      D. the higher
19. Nam is \_\_\_\_\_ than me.  
A. older                      B. old                      C. the oldest                      D. the older
20. She isn't interested \_\_\_\_\_ looking for a new job.  
A. in                      B. about                      C. on                      D. at
21. The doctor advised me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to not smoke    B. not smoking    C. not to smoke                      D. smoke not
22. How \_\_\_\_\_ does he run a day? - 16 kilometres.  
A. fast                      B. far                      C. long                      D. wide
23. The prices here are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reasonable    B. reasonably    C. reason                      D. reasoned
24. Each of the teachers \_\_\_\_\_ a timetable.  
A. to have                      B. have                      C. haves                      D. has
25. She's been to England, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't she                      B. is she                      C. has she                      D. hasn't she

## PART B:

Read the following passages and choose the best word to fill in each of the blanks

### Passage 1

#### Butterflies

Butterflies are beautiful insects. People enjoy looking at butterflies because of the lovely colours on (1)\_\_\_\_\_ wings. In busy cities, it is difficult (2)\_\_\_\_\_ butterflies to find a nice place to live, but we can plant flowers that butterflies (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in our parks and gardens. At night, or (4)\_\_\_\_\_ bad weather, butterflies hide under leaves or sleep in small spaces (5)\_\_\_\_\_ rocks. Some butterflies (6)\_\_\_\_\_ eat one kind of plant. This is called a 'food plant'. A butterfly's colours are (7)\_\_\_\_\_ the same as its food plant, so it can hide well. This is important (8)\_\_\_\_\_ animals like birds, bats and spiders eat butterflies. You can see (9)\_\_\_\_\_ different kinds of butterflies at a butterfly farm. The butterfly farmer looks after butterflies there to show them to other people, and to sell them. Some butterflies are big but the (10)\_\_\_\_\_ butterfly in the world looks like a fly.

- |     |             |            |            |                |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. their    | B. every   | C. this    | D. that        |
| 2.  | A. by       | B. off     | C. for     | D. in          |
| 3.  | A. likes    | B. liking  | C. like    | D. to like     |
| 4.  | A. during   | B. until   | C. past    | D. at          |
| 5.  | A. before   | B. between | C. down    | D. up          |
| 6.  | A. no       | B. once    | C. ever    | D. only        |
| 7.  | A. often    | B. next    | C. soon    | D. early       |
| 8.  | A. or       | B. because | C. but     | D. if          |
| 9.  | A. each     | B. another | C. much    | D. many        |
| 10. | A. smallest | B. small   | C. smaller | D. the smaller |

### Passage 2

#### The Seasons

In many countries there are four seasons in the year. These are called spring, summer, autumn and winter. (1)\_\_\_\_\_ season is about three months long and then a new season comes.

In the north of our planet summer usually (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in June. It is the warmest time of the year and it sometimes does not get dark (3)\_\_\_\_\_ 10 o'clock at night. In September it gets colder and the trees (4)\_\_\_\_\_ their leaves. This season is called autumn. Winter comes in December (5)\_\_\_\_\_ it is usually very cold and a lot of countries have snow. On some winter days, it gets dark at about 4 o'clock (6)\_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon so the days are very (7)\_\_\_\_\_ and the nights are long.



In March the weather gets warmer and plants and flowers start to grow (8)\_\_\_\_\_. This season is called spring. In the south of the planet the countries have the (9)\_\_\_\_\_ seasons, but they happen at different times (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the year. They have summer in December and winter in June.

- |     |            |               |             |              |
|-----|------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1.  | A. Each    | B. Other      | C. All      | D. Some      |
| 2.  | A. began   | B. begins     | C. begin    | D. beginning |
| 3.  | A. for     | B. during     | C. until    | D. when      |
| 4.  | A. losing  | B. lost       | C. loses    | D. lose      |
| 5.  | A. which   | B. when       | C. where    | D. how       |
| 6.  | A. at      | B. in         | C. on       | D. for       |
| 7.  | A. shorter | B. more short | C. shortest | D. short     |
| 8.  | A. after   | B. before     | C. again    | D. already   |
| 9.  | A. both    | B. same       | C. more     | D. most      |
| 10. | A. of      | B. up         | C. down     | D. with      |

### Passage 3

#### Hospitals

When we think of a hospital, perhaps we only think of doctors and nurses there, but other (1)\_\_\_\_\_ there too. They all do important jobs. (2)\_\_\_\_\_ are secretaries, cooks and engineers. In hospitals with a lot of children, they have teachers who give (3)\_\_\_\_\_ lessons when they can't go to school. Some people go to hospital (4)\_\_\_\_\_ for one day, but other people need to (5)\_\_\_\_\_ there for a longer time. If you go to hospital, sometimes you (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to wait a long time before you see the doctor (7)\_\_\_\_\_ doctors have a lot of work to do. If you are in hospital for a long time, you need to take clothes and (8)\_\_\_\_\_ books or comics to read. Often your friends and family send you cards and flowers (9)\_\_\_\_\_ they visit you. Hospitals are full of people (10)\_\_\_\_\_ want to help you, but most of us still want to go home quickly.

- |     |         |            |            |            |
|-----|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1.  | A. work | B. works   | C. working | D. to work |
| 2.  | A. That | B. This    | C. Someone | D. There   |
| 3.  | A. his  | B. her     | C. them    | D. you     |
| 4.  | A. just | B. still   | C. already | D. yet     |
| 5.  | A. stay | B. stays   | C. staying | D. stayed  |
| 6.  | A. can  | B. must    | C. should  | D. have    |
| 7.  | A. but  | B. because | C. if      | D. or      |
| 8.  | A. much | B. some    | C. every   | D. a       |
| 9.  | A. than | B. so      | C. when    | D. but     |
| 10. | A. who  | B. which   | C. what    | D. where   |



## Passage 4

### Stamps

People first used stamps more than 150 years ago. Before that, when you sent a letter (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a friend, the friend had to give some money to the person who (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. But a lot of people decided that they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ want to give money (4) \_\_\_\_\_ time they got a letter. So after that, someone had the idea of the stamp. The person who wrote the letter had to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a stamp and then they had to put it (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the envelope before they sent the letter.

The first stamp was black (7) \_\_\_\_\_ it was called the Penny Black. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ was a picture of the Queen's head on it. In the next twenty years, all the countries in the world decided to use stamps (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Then the stamps started to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ more colours. They were bigger and they had different pictures on them.

- |     |           |          |            |             |
|-----|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1.  | A. to     | B. by    | C. of      | D. with     |
| 2.  | A. brings | B. bring | C. brought | D. bringing |
| 3.  | A. do     | B. don't | C. did     | D. didn't   |
| 4.  | A. a      | B. each  | C. some    | D. other    |
| 5.  | A. buy    | B. buys  | C. buying  | D. to buy   |
| 6.  | A. above  | B. into  | C. on      | D. out      |
| 7.  | A. if     | B. so    | C. after   | D. of       |
| 8.  | A. These  | B. There | C. Those   | D. They     |
| 9.  | A. still  | B. yet   | C. too     | D. not      |
| 10. | A. having | B. has   | C. haves   | D. have     |

## Passage 5

A post office is a place where our letters are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ out and dispatched. It is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a place where we buy stamps and (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

A lot of people go to the post office (4) \_\_\_\_\_. These people want to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their letters. Many people (6) \_\_\_\_\_ money at the post office. They come back to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ their money when they need it. Thieves cannot (8) \_\_\_\_\_ their money if they keep it in a post office.

Every morning many (9) \_\_\_\_\_ go out of the post office to give letters and parcels to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of people. A post office does a lot of work for us.

- |    |           |           |              |                   |
|----|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. | A. send   | B. sent   | C. sort      | D. sorted         |
| 2. | A. such   | B. so     | C. also      | D. too            |
| 3. | A. covers | B. bags   | C. envelopes | D. containers     |
| 4. | A. daily  | B. always | C. all day   | D. in the daytime |

- |     |              |               |             |                 |
|-----|--------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 5.  | A. send      | B. receive    | C. buy      | D. sell         |
| 6.  | A. hold      | B. store      | C. keep     | D. take         |
| 7.  | A. collect   | B. do         | C. make     | D. run          |
| 8.  | A. rob       | B. steal      | C. change   | D. carry        |
| 9.  | A. customers | B. assistants | C. agents   | D. postmen      |
| 10. | A. a hundred | B. hundred    | C. hundreds | D. two hundreds |

### Passage 6

Tokyo and Wellington are very different capital cities, but they have two things in common: they are both on the coast and they (1) \_\_\_\_\_ have earthquakes. Tokyo is of course (2) \_\_\_\_\_ bigger than Wellington, and has a much larger population. It's (3) \_\_\_\_\_ international and more exciting than Wellington, but it's also busier, more crowded and more polluted. Public transport (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Tokyo is better and cheaper than in Wellington, but because a lot (5) \_\_\_\_\_ people drive to work, there are terrible traffic jams. In Wellington there are fewer cars and people, so driving in the city (6) \_\_\_\_\_ much quicker and easier.

The cost of living and salaries are higher in Tokyo, and food, clothes and accommodation are (7) \_\_\_\_\_ more expensive. In Wellington, people work shorter (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and have more time for sport and leisure activities. In Tokyo shopping and eating out are more popular (9) \_\_\_\_\_ sport, and there's a wonderful choice of restaurants. The standard of service in shops and restaurants is usually excellent, and generally (10) \_\_\_\_\_ are very polite and helpful.

- |     |           |           |            |            |
|-----|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1.  | A. both   | B. some   | C. no      | D. not     |
| 2.  | A. more   | B. much   | C. many    | D. any     |
| 3.  | A. most   | B. less   | C. more    | D. least   |
| 4.  | A. to     | B. of     | C. from    | D. in      |
| 5.  | A. to     | B. of     | C. from    | D. in      |
| 6.  | A. are    | B. has    | C. have    | D. is      |
| 7.  | A. both   | B. all    | C. some    | D. with    |
| 8.  | A. clock  | B. hour   | C. p.m.    | D. hours   |
| 9.  | A. more   | B. much   | C. the     | D. than    |
| 10. | A. people | B. person | C. persons | D. peoples |

### Passage 7

Coffee and tea are favourite hot drinks of people in all parts (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the world.. Coffee (2) \_\_\_\_\_ very popular in northern Europe and in Middle East. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ people put cream and sugar in their coffee. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the United States, where more coffee is used than in any other nation, many people drink their coffee "black",



without cream or (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Nomads, who also use a lot (6) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, like to boil and cool it several (7) \_\_\_\_\_ before they drink it. In China, Japan and other Oriental countries, where tea is the nation (8) \_\_\_\_\_, people almost never use sugar in their tea. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in England, where tea is also a nation drink, many people use it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.

- |     |           |          |          |           |
|-----|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1.  | A. of     | B. from  | C. by    | D. with   |
| 2.  | A. are    | B. is    | C. has   | D. have   |
| 3.  | A. Some   | B. A     | C. An    | D. Much   |
| 4.  | A. On     | B. In    | C. To    | D. At     |
| 5.  | A. pepper | B. soda  | C. sugar | D. salt   |
| 6.  | A. with   | B. of    | C. for   | D. from   |
| 7.  | A. days   | B. weeks | C. times | D. months |
| 8.  | A. drink  | B. food  | C. tree  | D. day    |
| 9.  | A. But    | B. And   | C. Now   | D. Then   |
| 10. | A. of     | B. from  | C. for   | D. with   |

Read the passage and the questions. Then choose the answer – A, B, C or D – that you think fits best.

### Passage 1

One of the most <sup>famous</sup> monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty, was presented to the United States of America in the nineteenth century by the people of France. This great statue took ten years to complete. By 1884, the statue which was 151 feet tall, had been erected in Paris. One year later, it was taken to pieces and sent to America. By the end of October 1886, the statue had been put together again and it was officially presented to the American. Ever since then, the great monument has been a symbol of liberty for the millions of people who have passed through New York Harbour to make their homes in America.

- Who presented the Statue of Liberty to the United States of America?  
A. The USA      B. France      C. Statue of Liberty      D. Paris
- When was the Statue of Liberty presented to the United States of America?  
A. in the 19<sup>th</sup> century      C. in the 9<sup>th</sup> century  
B. in 1884      D. in 1886
- How high was this statue?  
A. 1884 feet      B. 151 feet      C. 1886 feet      D. millions
- When was it sent to America?  
A. 1884      B. 1885      C. 1886      D. 1887
- What is the Statue of Liberty a symbol of?  
A. liberty      B. millions      C. people      D. happiness



## Passage 2

It is a custom in Britain and in most of European countries to celebrate a person's birthday. Members of the family and close friends are supposed to be present at the party. If they can't come, they may send a gift by post. At the birthday party, the person who gives birthday party opens all the gifts in front of all the people present and thank them for the gifts.

The mother usually makes a birthday cake, or if she can't, she may order one from cake-shop. A number of candles are placed on top of the cake and will be lighted when the party starts. The number of candles is also the age of that person. After the light is out, they all sing a song "Happy birthday to you". Then they play some games or sing or dance together.

1. Where is this custom?  
A. in the USA                      B. Britain                      C. in Japan                      D. in Egypt
2. Who are supposed to be present at a person's birthday?  
A. Members of the family and close friends  
B. Only members of the family  
C. Only close friends  
D. All the people they know
3. If a guest cannot come to a birthday party, what may he do?  
A. sing a song                      B. send a gift by post  
C. open all the gifts                      D. celebrate his birthday
4. Who usually makes a birthday cake?  
A. the brother                      B. the sister                      C. the father                      D. the mother
5. What do people usually do after the light is out?  
A. talk together                      B. eat dinner                      C. sing a song                      D. Cook

## Passage 3

My name is John, and this is my story. Last year just before Christmas my family and our cousin and uncle and aunt decided to go to Perth for holiday. We went in two cars but when we were about halfway there my uncle wanted to turn round and come back. He said it was too far, and it was terribly hot too, one day it was 48°C. Even at night it was really hot. Anyway, what we decided to do was to drive back about 160 km to a place where the train went through. Then we put both cars on the train and we all went to Perth by train. That was fun. It was a good train.

We had a good time in Perth but we had to cut our holiday short. You see, while we were there my grandmother (my mother's mother) in Melbourne died. Most of us flew back but my Dad and my uncle came on the train with the cars and then had to drive back to Melbourne from Port Pirie.

It was a really strange holiday because nothing went the way we planned it.



1. When did John's family go to Perth?
  - A. before Christmas
  - B. before Easter
  - C. before Thanksgiving
  - D. before the New Year
2. Why did John's uncle want to come back?
  - A. Because it was too hot
  - B. Because it was too far
  - C. Because he was too tired.
  - D. Both A and B.
3. In the end John's family went to Perth \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. by train
  - B. by coach
  - C. by car
  - D. by plane
4. Most of John's family came back \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. by train
  - B. by ship
  - C. by plane
  - D. by car
5. Who in John's family had to go by train and car to Melbourne?
  - A. his father
  - B. his uncle
  - C. his parents
  - D. his father and uncle

#### Passage 4

#### KEEPING OUR TEETH HEALTHY

It is very important to have healthy teeth. Good teeth help us to chew our food. They also help us to look nice.

How does a tooth go bad? The decay begins in a little crack in the enamel covering of the tooth. This happens after germs and bits of food have collected there. Then the decay slowly spreads inside to tooth. Eventually, poison goes into the blood, and we may feel quite ill.

How can we keep our teeth healthy? First, we ought to visit our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small holes in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. He can examine our teeth to check that they are growing in the right way. Unfortunately, many people wait until they have toothache before they see a dentist.

Secondly, we should brush our teeth with a toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste at least twice a day – once after breakfast and once before we go to bed. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth after a meal.

Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body: milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables, and fresh fruit. Chocolate, sweets, biscuits and cakes are bad, especially when we eat them between meals. They are harmful because they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

1. When food and germs collect in a small crack, our teeth \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. become hard
  - B. begin to decay
  - C. send poison into the blood
  - D. make us feel quite ill
2. A lot of people visit a dentist only when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. their teeth grow properly
  - B. they have holes in their teeth
  - C. they have toothache
  - D. they have brushed their teeth



3. We ought to try to clean our teeth \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. once a day                      B. at least twice a day  
C. between meals                  D. before breakfast
4. We shouldn't eat a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. red rice                      B. fresh fruit                  C. fish                      D. chocolate
5. Sweets are harmful because they make our teeth \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. black                      B. ache                      C. bad                      D. cracked

### Passage 5

Who are the best drivers? Which drivers are the safest on the roads? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more careful. Young men have the worst accident records of all. They often choose faster cars with bigger engines. One of the most interesting facts in the survey is that passengers have an effect on the driver. When young male drivers have their friends in the car, their driving becomes worse. When their wife or girlfriend is in the car, however, their driving is better. But the opposite is true for women. Their driving is more dangerous when their husband or boyfriend is in the car.

- Who have the worst accident records of all?
  - Young men
  - Young women
  - Old men
  - Inexperienced men
- According to the survey, who are the most likely to have an accident?
  - Young and experienced drivers.
  - Old and inexperienced drivers.
  - Young and old drivers.
  - Young and inexperienced drivers.
- Young men often choose \_\_\_\_\_.
  - expensive cars.
  - fast cars with big engines.
  - slow cars with big engines.
  - fast car with small engines.
- Who have an effect on the driver?
  - passengers
  - policemen
  - children
  - journalists.
- When young male drivers have the wife or girlfriends in the car, their driving becomes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - worse
  - better
  - slower
  - faster

### Passage 6

## TELEVISION

Here in Egypt, television has a powerful hold over people's minds. It is an instrument of leisure, of information and - to a very limited extent - of culture. It does not stop people reading newspapers or books, going to the cinema or theatre or watching videos. But these activities are occasional, irregular and ultimately of



secondary importance. Television is one of the main subjects of conversation, at school, in offices, at home and in the street, as well as being written about in all the newspapers.

It might be said that the main objective of television is to persuade the maximum number of people to watch it for the maximum amount of time. And how effectively the sitcoms and soap operas do that! I do not think that I have ever seen any other country so totally dominated by these shows. Some of them are Egyptian productions but the majority is American. Each episode, each programme, is a talking point for everyone, young and old alike.

1. Which is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Television, an instrument of leisure.
  - B. Television, the rest of the media and American soaps.
  - C. Television, the main subjects of conversation.
  - D. Television and its use.
2. What does television have over people's mind?
  - A. A picture
  - B. An influence
  - C. An impression
  - D. A limit
3. At school or in offices, television is considered as a topic \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. for people to talk about
  - B. for learning
  - C. for discussion
  - D. for entertainment
4. What might the main objective of television be?
  - A. To waste time
  - B. To get people away from their free time
  - C. To allow much time for many people to watch it
  - D. To get people away from their work
5. How often are the sitcoms and soap operas shown on TV?
  - A. Usually
  - B. Sometimes
  - C. Rarely
  - D. Never

### PART C: WRITING

1. You are having a party on Saturday. Write a note to your friend Franca.

Say:

- why you are having the party
- where it will be
- what Franca should bring to the party

Write 50 words.

2. You now live in a new house. Write a note to a friend about the house.

Say:

- where your house is
- which room you like best and why.

Write 50 words.

3. Your friend has asked you to go to the coffee bar on Sunday evening. You can't go. Write a note to your friend.

Say:

- why you can't go
- when and where you can meet your friend on another day.

Write 50 words.

4. You have started going to a new sports club. Write an email to your English friend, Pat. Tell Pat:

- where the club is
- what sport you do there
- how much it costs

Write 50 words.

5. You have just returned from a week's holiday staying at the home of your British friend, Sam. Write a card to your friend, Sam. In your card, you should:

- tell Sam about your journey back to your home
- say what you enjoyed most about your stay
- ask Sam to visit you.

Write 50 words.

6. This is part of a letter you receive from an English penfriend.

In your next letter, please tell me all about your favourite TV programme. Why do you like watching it? What's it about?

Now write a letter, answering your penfriend's questions.

7. Your family is visiting London next month. You have an English pen friend called Sarah who also lives in London. You would like to meet her when you go to London.

Write an email to Sarah. In your email, you should:

- say when your family is coming to London
- ask if you can meet up, and suggest a day
- suggest what you can do together.

Write 50 words.

8. A friend in your English class called Elena has invited you to her wedding.

Write an email to Elena. In your email you should:

- congratulate her on her marriage
- say how pleased you are to be invited



- ask her if there is anything she would like as a present  
Write 50 words.

9. An English-speaking friend called Peter has sent you a watch as a gift.  
Write a card to Peter. In your card you should:

- thank him for the watch
- ask him where he got it
- tell him when you plan to wear it

Write 50 words.

10. You are going to get a new pet. Write an email to your English friend, Alice. You should:

- tell her what pet you are going to get
- say why you choose it
- suggest when you could meet

Write 50 words.

*TP.HCM, ngày 10 tháng 5 năm 2018*  
Tổ Ngoại ngữ