

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA CUỐI HỌC KỲ I
Môn Tiếng Anh 7 năm học 2023-2024

A. THEORY

I. Pronunciation and Vocabulary: Related to these topics

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Hobbies | 4. Music and art |
| 2. Healthy living. | 5. Food and drink |
| 3. Community service | 6. A visit to a school |

Sounds: /ə/ and /ɜ:/; Sounds: /f/ and /v/; Sounds: /t/, /d/, and /ɪd/;

Sounds: /ʃ/ and /ʒ/; Sounds: /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/; Sounds: /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

II. Grammar (Tenses and structures)

1. Thì Hiện Tại Đơn (Simple Present) (review)

a. Công thức

Công thức thì hiện tại đơn đối với động từ thường

Khẳng định: **S + V_S/ES + O**

Phủ định: **S+ DO/DOES + NOT + V +O**

Nghi vấn: **DO/DOES + S + V+ O ?**

Công thức thì hiện tại đơn đối với động từ Tobe

Khẳng định: **S+ AM/IS/ARE + O**

Phủ định: **S + AM/IS/ARE + NOT + O**

Nghi vấn: **AM/IS/ARE + S + O ?**

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại đơn : *Every, always, often , usually, rarely , generally, frequently.....*

Lưu ý : ta thêm “es” sau các động từ tận cùng là : O, S, X, CH, SH.

2. Tương lai đơn (Simple Future):

a. công thức .

Khẳng định: **S + shall/will + V(infinitive) + O**

Phủ định: **S + shall/will +not+ V(infinitive) + O**

Nghi vấn: **Shall/will+S + V(infinitive) + O ?**

b. Dấu hiệu: **Tomorrow, Next day/ Next week/ next month/ next year, in + thời gian...**

3. Các động từ chỉ sở thích (Verbs of liking + gerunds) : sometimes after these verbs followed by “ to inf.

4. Mệnh lệnh cách với more/ less(Imperatives with more /less)

***Imperatives with more /less.**

Khi muốn yêu cầu ai đó làm gì nhiều hơn hoặc ít hơn ta thêm more /less sau động từ

Eg : - Sleep less! - Relax more!

Để nội dung mệnh lệnh cách cụ thể hơn ta có thể thêm danh từ phía sau more/ less

More /less+ N

Eg : Read more books (more + danh từ đếm được / không đếm được)

Drink less beer and wine (less+ danh từ không đếm được)

***Một số cách dùng phổ biến của mệnh lệnh cách với more / less:**

+ ra lệnh trực tiếp. Eg: Play less!

+ hướng dẫn.

Eg: Please provide more details in this form.

+ gợi ý.

Eg: Wear more clothes and you will be better.

5. Simple sentences and Compound sentences.

A compound sentence has at least two independent clauses that have related ideas. The independent clauses can be joined by a coordinating conjunction (there are seven—for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) or a semicolon.

* *Compound Sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions*

She did not cheat on the test, **for** it was not the right thing to do.

I think I will buy the red car, **or** I will lease the blue one.

I really want to go to work, **but** I am too sick to drive.

I am counting my calories, **yet** I really want dessert.

He ran out of money, **so** he had to stop playing poker.

They got there early, **and** they got really good seats.

There was no ice cream in the freezer, **nor** did they have money to go to the store.

* *Compound Sentences with a Semicolon*

Joe made the sugar cookies; Susan decorated them.

The sky is clear; the stars are twinkling.

The waves were crashing on the shore; it was a lovely sight.

Note : In formal language , conjunctive adverbs “ however , nevertheless, moreover, therefore, otherwise go after a semi colon (;)and before a comma (,)

S+V; however / nevertheless/ moreover/ therefore/ otherwise, S+V

6. Thì quá khứ đơn (Simple Past):

Công thức :

Đối với động từ “be”

Khẳng định: S + **was/were** ...

Phủ định: S + **was/were** + **not**...

Nghi vấn: **Was/were**+ S + ?

Đối với động từ thường.

Khẳng định : S+ **V2/ED**.

Phủ định : S + **did**+ **not**+ V.

Nghi vấn: **Did**+ S + V

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: *Yesterday, ago , last night/ last week/ last month/ last year, ago(cách đây), when.*

Cách dùng:

Dùng thì quá khứ đơn khi nói về một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

Ex: I went to the concert last week ./ I met him yesterday.

7. Comparisons.

+ the same as: được dùng để diễn đạt sự đồng nhất.

Ex: The shirt on the shelf is the same as the one in the window.

You've got the same idea as me.

+ different from: được dùng để diễn đạt sự khác nhau.

Ex: She is very different from her sister.

The new school isn't much different from the old one.

+ as ... as: được dùng để diễn đạt sự ngang bằng nhau.

Subject + verb + as + adjective/ adverb + as +

noun/ pronoun

Ex: She speaks French as well as the French.
He is as tall as his father.

8. How many/ how much.

8.1. How many: dùng trước danh từ đếm được, số nhiều.

How many + Plural noun (danh từ số nhiều) + are there? (Có bao nhiêu...-noun-..?)

Hoặc: – How many + Plural noun (danh từ số nhiều) + do/does + S + have ?

How many people are there in your family?

How many students are there in your class?

✓ **Để trả lời How many, ta dùng:**

— Nếu có 1, ta trả lời: There is one

— Nếu có nhiều, ta trả lời: There are + số lượng

How many tables are there in the living room? There is one .)

How many stools are there in the living room? There are four .

8.2. How much:

✓ **How much dùng cho câu hỏi về danh từ ở dạng số ít/ không đếm được.**

How much + Uncount noun (danh từ không đếm được) + is there? (Có bao nhiêu...-noun-..?)

Hoặc: – How much + Uncount noun (danh từ không đếm được) + do/does + S + have ?

How much juice is left?

How much water do you drink every day ?

✓ How much còn được dùng khi hỏi về giá của đối tượng.

How much does the book cost? (quyển sách giá bao nhiêu?)

✓ **Để trả lời How much, ta dùng:**

— There is ...

How much butter is there in the fridge?– some.

✓ Lưu ý tiếng anh của Mỹ-Anh

– How many books do you have? – (I have) ten. (A.E.: theo Mỹ)

– How many books have you got ? – (I've got) ten. (B.E.: theo Anh)

- How much sugar do you have? – (I have) a little. (A.E.)

- How much sugar have you got? – (I've got) little. (B.E.)

TÓM LẠI:

– **How many + danh từ đếm được**

– **How much + danh từ không đếm được**

9. Cách dùng mạo từ “A/AN”

“A”Dùng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm.

Trước danh từ bắt đầu với “uni”. VD : a university.

Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng nhất định. E.g: a lot of, a couple, v.v...

Trước “half” khi nó theo sau một đơn vị nguyên vẹn. VD : Note: ½ kg = half a kilo

Dùng trước “half” khi nó đi với một danh từ tạo thành danh từ ghép. VD: E.g: a half-holiday, a half-block, v.v...

Dùng trước các tỉ số 1/n . VD : E.g: a third(1/3), a quarter (1/4)

Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ giá cả, tốc độ. VD : two times a day, ten dollars a kilo.

Trước danh từ số ít đếm được trong câu cảm thán. VD : What a lovely girl!

Đặt trước Mr/Mrs/ Miss + Surname với ngụ ý ám chỉ đây là người lạ mà mình không quen biết. VD : a Mr Poster (người đàn ông được gọi là Poster)
“AN” Trước một danh từ số ít bắt đầu bằng 4 nguyên âm (e, o, a, i)

Trước 2 bán nguyên âm u, y.

Trước các danh từ bắt đầu bằng âm “h” câm. VD: an hour.

Trước các danh từ viết tắt được đọc như nguyên âm. VD : an SOS, an MV.

10. Some / Any

Some được sử dụng cho các danh từ số nhiều đếm được.

VD *Some cats, Some oceans*

Đôi khi some cũng được dùng cho các danh từ không đếm được: some milk.

Trong câu hỏi và câu phủ định thì dùng “any” thay cho “some”.

VD : There wasn't any milk.

Tuy nhiên, khi chúng ta muốn đề nghị hay yêu cầu một cái gì đó thì sẽ dùng “some” thay thế cho “any”.

VD : Would you like some coffee?

Is there some ham in the fridge, mum? I'm very hungry.

11. Make suggestions: (yêu cầu, đề nghị)

- Let's + V+.....

-Why don't we + V.....?

-Shall we + V.....?

-What about/ How about + Ving+..?

*Accept: -That's a good idea.

- Yes, Let's go.

*Refuse: - No, I don't want to.

-I'm sorry. I'm busy

III- SPEAKING: Talk about one of these topics

1. Introducing about yourself
2. Talking about your hobbies.
3. Talking about healthy living
4. Talking about community service .
5. Talking about music and arts
6. Talking about food and drink
7. Talking about a visit to school

IV. LISTENING

1. Listen and tick T (true) or F (false).
2. Listen then correct sentences.
3. Listen and choose the best answers: A, B, C or D.
4. Listen and fill the missing words.

V. WRITING. (60- 80 words)

1. Which food or drink you like
2. Describing a visit to school
3. Describing musical performance

B. PRACTICE

Ex1: Choose the words with underlined part pronounced differently

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.A. <u>s</u> unburnt | B. <u>s</u> culpture | C. <u>s</u> ervice | D. <u>s</u> ugar |
| 2.A.meas <u>u</u> re | B.pleas <u>u</u> re | C.conclu <u>s</u> ion | D.pens <u>i</u> on |
| 3.A.delic <u>i</u> ous | B.sp <u>e</u> cial | C.conc <u>e</u> ntrate | D.musici <u>a</u> n |
| 4.A.us <u>u</u> ally | B.compos <u>o</u> sser | C.leis <u>u</u> re | D.ver <u>s</u> ion |
| 5.A.p <u>r</u> ef <u>e</u> r | B.p <u>e</u> rform | C.p <u>a</u> int <u>e</u> r | D.conc <u>e</u> rt |
| 6.A.p <u>a</u> n | B.h <u>a</u> m | C.l <u>a</u> mb | D.pl <u>a</u> te |
| 7.A.p <u>o</u> t | B.b <u>o</u> ttle | C.r <u>o</u> ll | D.h <u>o</u> t |
| 8.A.d <u>a</u> ughter | B.s <u>a</u> uce | C.f <u>a</u> ult | D.l <u>a</u> ugh |
| 9.A.w <u>a</u> s | B.w <u>a</u> lk | C.w <u>a</u> ter | D.w <u>a</u> ll |
| 10.A.m <u>o</u> rr <u>i</u> ng | B.f <u>o</u> rget | C.p <u>o</u> rk | D.f <u>o</u> rk |
| 11.A.treas <u>u</u> re | B.occ <u>a</u> sion | C.televi <u>s</u> ion | D.sure <u>l</u> y |
| 12.A.kitch <u>e</u> n | B.ch <u>a</u> rit <u>y</u> | C.mach <u>i</u> ne | D.sandwich <u>e</u> |
| 13.A.fragil <u>e</u> | B.photogr <u>a</u> ph | C.arrang <u>i</u> ng | D.vegetabl <u>e</u> |
| 14.A.t <u>o</u> rch | B.f <u>o</u> rg <u>e</u> t | C.in <u>f</u> orm | D.t <u>o</u> rn |
| 15.A.c <u>o</u> ntrol | B.b <u>o</u> ttle | C.volunt <u>e</u> er | D.conc <u>e</u> ntrate |

Ex2: Choose the correct answer to complete each of the sentences

1. My uncle's house is full of interesting pieces of art. It's _____ a museum.
A. similar B. like C. as D. than
2. This film is not _____ the original story.
A. as interesting as B. more interesting like
C. as interesting than D. as interesting like
3. the audience _____ wildly when the band appeared on stage.
A. smiled B. sounded C. applauded D. cried
4. To _____ successfully, they have to practise the play many times.
A. perform B. play C. sing D. dance
5. Turn the TV off. The show is _____.
A. exciting B. peaceful C. tiring D. boring
6. Mozart was one of the most famous _____ of classical
A. actors B. composers C. artists D. makers
7. – Did you enjoy the play?
– Yes. It was _____ from the previous version.
A. like B. similar C. different D. same
8. Because I was sitting in the back row of the theatre, I couldn't see the _____.
A. painters B. musicians C. composers D. writers
9. We haven't got _____ rice left for breakfast.
A. any B. some C. no D. Yes
10. There _____ cans of orange juice in the fridge.
A. are some B. are any C. is some D. any
11. Ann has _____ dresses. She's always buying new ones.
A. lots of B. some C. any D. lots
12. _____ organic food in the supermarket?
A. Was there any B. Were there some C. Were there any D. there any

13. This morning he didn't have _____ cup of tea as usual.

A. a B. no C. some D. yes

14. He can teach me to cook some popular dishes. He has _____ free time today.

A. a lot of B. any C. many D. lot

15. There _____ yogurt in this carton.

A. isn't any B. isn't some C. aren't any D. are some

16. Did you buy _____ bottle of cooking oil yesterday?

A. a B. some C. any D. an

Ex3: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb in blanks

1. She (play) badminton every afternoon?

2. They sometimes (do) morning exercises at 5.30.

3. Hung (run) about 5 km every morning.

4. Hung and Minh sometimes (meet) each other?

5. Every evening, she (jog) about 3 km.

6. He always (drive) his car to work. But now, he (ride) his motorbike to work.

7. I (wash) the dishes yesterday, but I (have) no time yet to do it today.

8. The children (be/ not) at home last weekend.

9. Columbus (arrive) in the New World in 1492.

10. Last winter Robin (stay) with his father in the Alps for three days.

11. I (not/ see) Paul today, but I (see) him last Sunday.

12. Listen! Someone (cry).

13. Kien and Tuyen (be) good students.

14. She enjoys (go) to work by bus everyday.

15. You (see) the doctor next week?

16. Mai and Nam (go) to the movie theater tomorrow evening.

17. They are interested in (plant) trees along this street.

18. He (write) to his friend next week.

19. They are happy (listen) this music.

20. He often (pick) his friend up at the train way station morning.

Ex4: Give correct form of words.

1. How many are there in a football team? **PLAY**

2. My friends like glass bottles. **COLLECT**

3. I prefer mountain to hiking. **CLIMB**

4. He thinks that mountain climbing is more than collecting things. **CHALLENGE**

5. She is a person and she can paint very well. **CREATE**

6. Jim enjoys badminton with his classmates in the playground. **PLAY**

7. Carving shells is difficult and **BORED**

8. My grandparents do exercise in their time. **FREEDOM**

9. Yesterday, I bought some old bowls in open-air markets. **CHEAP**

10. Can you play any instrument? **MUSIC**

11. My father decided to quitmany times but he wasn't successful.

SMOKE

12. Some young people have a bad habit ofin public places. **LITTER**

13. If you want to have a good, you should do exercise regularly.

HEALTHY

14. Thein my village drink fish sauce before they get down to the sea.

FISH

15. The more you laugh, theyou are. **HAPPY**

Ex5 : Fill in each blank in the passage with a word from the box

Compose write songs musicians popular languages

I'm sure that you have heard the name Trinh Cong Son many times. He was one of the most famous (1)..... and songwriters of Viet Nam in the 20th century. He was born in 1939 in Dak Lak Province. As a child he grew up in Hue. Later he went to Sai Gon to study. He began to (2)..... songs and became well-known in 1958. He continued to (3)..... music all his life. He wrote about 600 songs in all. Among his best songs are *Noi Vong Tay Lon* (Circle of Unity), *Ha tran* (White Summer) and *Cat bui* (Dust). His (4)..... are mostly about love, human condition, and nature. He died in Ho Chi Minh City in 2001. His songs remain(5) among the Vietnamese all over the world today. Many have been translated into English, French, Japanese, and other (6)

Ex6. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question below

Charlie Chaplin was an English actor, director, producer, and composer. He is known as the greatest comic artist of the screen and one of the most important figures in motion-picture history. Chaplin was born in London in 1889. He learned to perform onstage and became a professional entertainer at eight as a clog dancer. In 1908 he joined the Fred Karno Pantomime Troupe and quickly became well-known. In 1910 he began to perform pantomime in the United States. He first appeared on screen in 1914. He created his world-famous character, the Tramp, and he played this classic role in more than 70 films during his career. He also composed background music for most of his films. In 1972 Chaplin received an Honorary Academy Award for "making motion pictures the art form of this century". Chaplin died in 1977 at his home in Switzerland.

1. At eight, Chaplin became a professional entertainer as a _____.

A. dancer B. actor C. composer

2. When did he start appearing in films?

A. In 1910 B. In 1914 C. In 1972

3. In about how many films did he play *the Tramp*

A. Seventy B. Seventeen C. Twenty-five

4. Charlie Chaplin is very famous for _____.

A. his short plays B. his background music C. his character *the Tramp*

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Charlie Chaplin was an English artist.

B. He played classical music.

C. He received an award in 1972.

Ex7: Read Minh's blog and answer the questions that follow

Bun bo Hue is one of the most popular dishes in Viet Nam. It comes from Hue – the old capital city of Viet Nam. Its main ingredients are rice vermicelli (a thin form of rice noodles called *bun*) and slices of beef. Nowadays, we can find *bu bo Hue* nearly everywhere in Viet Nam. People enjoy it for all kinds of meals during the day and even for a late-night snack. *Bun bo Hue* has a special taste - a balance of spicy, salty, and sweet flavours. To make its broth, people stew beef bones and beef shank with lemongrass, shrimp sauce, sugar, and spicy chili oil. People often eat *bun bo Hue* with ox tail, pork knuckle, and a variety of herbs... It's really delicious! Tell me about a particular dish where you live!

1. Where does *bun bo Hue* come from?
2. What are its main ingredients?
3. Where can we find *bun bo Hue*?
4. When do people enjoy *bun bo Hue*?
5. How do people make the broth for *bun bo Hue*?

Ex8: Read the conversation and then circle the best option (A,B or C) to complete each of the sentences.

Mai and Phong: Good morning, Mr Lam.

Mr Lam: Good morning. Welcome to Hung Vuong Lower Secondary School.

Mai: Mr Lam, can you tell us something about the school?

Mr Lam: Well, it was founded in 1957. So it's one of the oldest lower secondary schools in the city.

Phong: How many students are there? And what are they like?

Mr Lam: More than two thousand students. Most of them are intelligent and hard working. They're very active too. They do lots of outdoor activities.

Phong: Sounds really interesting. I wish I could study here.

Mr Lam: Well, to attend the school, you have to pass an entrance exam.

Phong: Yes, I understand ... And ...

1. Hung Vuong Lower Secondary School is one of the _____ lower secondary schools in the city.

A. most modern B. most beautiful C. oldest

2. The number of students in the school is _____.

A. more than 2,000. B. 2.000 C. 1,500

3. Most of the students are _____.

A. intelligent and hard-working B. hard-working C. intelligent

4. The students not only study but also do _____.

A. morning exercise B. homework C. outdoor activities

5. To attend the school, students have to pass _____.

A. a mid-term test B. an entrance exam C. a final exam

Ex9: Read the text then answer the questions.

Westminster High School is a famous school in England. It is in the heart of London, next to the Houses of Parliament. The school has some modern facilities such as a new sports hall, a golf course, a science centre, a large theatre, and a music centre. There are 740 students in the school. They are intelligent and hard-working. To attend

the school, they have to pass an entrance exam and an interview. All students have to take final exams in science, maths, English, literature, and French or German. They also take part in some outdoor activities such as playing golf, growing flowers or rowing on the Thames.

1. Where is Westminster High School?

2. What facilities does the school have?

3. What are the students like?

4. What do the students have to do to attend the school?

5. What outdoor activities do they take part in?

Ex10. Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each of the following sentences

1. Although this motorbike is more expensive as that one, many people prefer to buy it.
A B C D

2. Mai asked me: "How are you going to school every day?"
A B C D

3. The English summer course will start on June 2nd and finish on August.
A B C D

4. There was a lot of people trying to enter the stadium to see the football match.
A B C D

5. The price of food is not as low than it was last summer.
A B C D

6. The students learn how playing the guitar in their music lessons twice a week.
A B C D

7. We need some apples in this recipe.
A B C D

8. The orchestra will perform a classical concert yesterday.
A B C D

9. She don't allow her children to drink juice during dinner.
A B C D

10. They have to pass a entrance exam to enter this school.
A B C D

11. The students learn how playing the guitar in their music lessons twice a week.
A B C D

12. We need some apples in this recipe.
A B C D

13. The orchestra will perform a classical concert yesterday.
A B C D

14. She doesn't allow her children drinking juice during dinner.
A B C D

15. They has to pass an entrance exam to enter this school.
A B C D

16. Although this motorbike is more expensive as that one, many people prefer to buy it. A B C D
17. Mai asked me: "How are you going to school every day?" A B C D
18. The English summer course will start in June 2nd and finish in August. A B C D
19. There was a lot of people trying to enter the stadium to see the football match. A B C D
20. The price of food is not as low than it was last summer. A B C D

Ex11. Rewrite sentences without changing their meaning.

1. Her picture is not the same as her brother's
->Her picture is
2. This year's performance is not very good. Last year's was better.
->This year's performance is not
3. The Louvre in Paris is the largest art museum in the world.
->No other art museum in the world is as
4. I'd like to know the price of a kilo of pork.
->How
5. This film is not like the others: It is educational and informative.
->This film is different.....
6. Khanh is a better painter than Giang.
->Giang can't
7. I find living in the country peaceful.
->I think
8. Because of the heavy rain, they didn't go camping yesterday.
->Because it
9. This film is not like the others.
->This film is different
10. Collecting and trying recipes from foreign countries is one of Jane's interests.
->Jane is

Đồng Tiến, ngày 9 tháng 12 năm 2023
NGƯỜI SOẠN

Mai Thị Thu Thủy