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| TRƯỜNG TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNGNGÔ QUYỀN**TỔ TIẾNG ANH** | **HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP CUỐI KÌ I NĂM HỌC 2021-2022 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 10** (Chương trình 7 năm) |

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

1. A. scholarship B. cheer C. cheat D. chess

2. A. lucky B. sun C. June D. fun

3. A. missed B. stopped C. looked D. invited

4. A. national B. question C. population D. station

5. A. fastened B. captured C. claimed D. announced

6. A. capture B. manual C. alternate D. campus

7. A. source B. plough C. account D. surround

8. A. school B. good C. book D. football

9. A. heavy B. headache C. weather D. each

10. A. travelling B. later C. language D. traffic

**II. STRESS**

1. A. mineral B. evidence C. typhoon D. industry

2. A. institute B. harrow C. persuade D. nuclear

3. A. prevent B. typical C. produce D. reduce

4. A. remember B. question C. accept D. decide

5. A. describe B. decide C. between D. party

6. A. education B. history C. literature D. physics

7. A. chemistry B. English C. geography D. music

8. A. capital B. Vietnamese C. attitude D. interesting

9. A. applicable B. conversation C. entertainment D. information

10. A. appearance B. behaviour C. consider D. memory

**III. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the science of numbers and shapes.

 A. Mathematics B. Chemistry C. Physics D. Sports

2. He was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man who was determined to be rich by any means.

 A. ambitious B. mature C. brilliant D. romantic

3. Marie Curie realized her humanitarian dream with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Radium Institute.

 A. reception B. finding C. work D. establishment

4. She studied hard and got a degree with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colors.

 A. scarlet B. red C. soaring D. flying

5. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl! Nothing can stop her from realizing her decision.

 A. strong-willed B. good C. powerful D. mature

6. I am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of gardening and growing a wide variety of flowers.

 A. fond B. keen C. surprised D. fed

7. Mary and her younger sister have many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. different B. difference C. differ D. differences

8. Mickey Mouse is a famous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_character.

 A. play B. photo C. cartoon D. comedy

9. The exhibition has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interest in her work.

 A. stimulated B. stimulation C. stimulate D. stimulating

10. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person cannot hear any kind of sound.

 A. mute B. blind C. deaf D. dumb

11. Could you please\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me the way to the post office?

 A. speak B. tell C. talk D. ask

12. We use a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to break up the soil and plant the seeds.

 A. car B. plough C. dog D. knife

13. Every passenger is required to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their seatbelts when they are on board.

 A. hold B. take C. leave D. fasten

14. The house was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fire and it took three hours to extinguish it.

 A. in B. on C. at D. for

15. We should go right now, the plane will take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 10 o’clock.

 A. on B. at C. off D. in

16. We took a short \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for thirty minutes in the middle of the afternoon.

 A. talk B. meal C. rest D. time

17. Janes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping at the moment.

 A. goes B. is going C. went D. has gone

18. I usually\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee with my breakfast.

 A. drink B. drank C. has drunk D. am drinking

19. It’s very cloudy now. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’ll rain soon.

 A. think B. am thinking C. thought D. have thought

20. Look! It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. snows B. snowed C. was snowing D. is snowing

21. Please keep silent. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate.

 A. try B. tried C. has tried D. am trying

22. Tomorrow we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Ho Chi Minh city.

 A. go B. went C. have gone D. are going

23. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any parties since I came here.

 A. didn’t attend B. don’t attend C. am not attending D. haven’t attended

24. Last January, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_snow for the first time in my life.

 A. see B. am seeing C. saw D. have seen

25. So far this week, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two tests.

 A. have B. have had C. am having D. had

26. Up to now, Mr. Williams \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our class 5 tests.

 A. gives B. gave C. is giving D. has given

27. I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my mother.

 A. cook B. to cook C. cooked D. cooking

28. It took me two hours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this homework.

 A. to finish B. finish C. finishing D. to finishing

29. Don’t worry too much about your failure. You have to let it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 A. go B. going C. to go D. A & B

30. I’m going to the bookshop\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some stuff.

 A. buying B. to buy C. buy D. bought

31. There’s no need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over your past sorrow.

 A. crying B. cry C. cried D. to cry

32. It’s been nice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

 A. meet B. to meet C. meeting D. met

33. Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dream of becoming an actress as she was a child.

 A. liked B. received C. fed D. harboured

34. He’s expecting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Ha Long Bay.

 A. make B. to make C. made D. making

35. Students stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise when the teacher came in.

 A. make B. making C. to make D. to making

36. I really regret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your feeling when I asked you such a silly question.

 A. to hurt B. hurt C. hurting D. to hurting

37. He’ll try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same mistake again.

 A. not make B. not to make C. to not make D. not making

38. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a newspaper?

 A. buying B. buy C. to buy D. bought

40. It is not easy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a high-paid job.

 A. find B. finding C. finds D. to find

41. I can’t stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the underground when it is busy.

 A. travel B. travelling C. to travel D. to travelling

42. I don’t remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the front door when I left home.

 A. to lock B. lock C. locked D. locking

43. Every day I spend two hours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English.

 A. practise B to practise C. practising D. practised

44. I don’t mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you’re tired.

 A. drive B drives C. to drive D. driving

45. Alexander Fleming , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discovered penicillin received the Nobel Prize in 1945.

 A. whose B. which C. who D. whom

**IV. CORRECTION**

1. It takes I twenty minutes to go to school every day.

 A B C D

2. John has come here last night.

 A B C D

3. David immediate comes home after he finishes school.

 A B C D

4. The police is looking for the bank robbers who stole a large sum of money from the bank.

 A B C D

5. We expected Tom come to the party on time.
 A B C D

**V. PREPOSITIONS**

1. Ken was proud …………………… his good marks on English.

2. I am anxious …………………… her, I haven’t received a letter.

3. The streets are crowded …………………… vehicles at the rush hour.

4. She is contented …………………… her present life.

5. People are not satisfied …………………… their lives.

6. She still went …………………… writing her lesson in spite of the noise.

7. He turned …………………… the lights because it was very dark.

8. He left school …………………… the age of 18.

9. They plan to arrive in Paris …………………… July 4th.

10. Mr. Foster lives…………………… 667E 76th street…………………… New York.

**VI. USED TO/ BE USED TO/ BE USED FOR**

1. They…………………… play football every Sunday morning.

2. Paul and Mary …………………… meet each other on Mondays.

3. Radio …………………… listen to news and music.

4. My father …………………… smoke a lot but he gave it up three years ago.

5. The fax machine …………………… send and receive the letter or picture quickly.

6. The air conditioner …………………… keeping the air cool or warm.

7. I usually stayed up late and watched TV.

→I used to…………………………………………………………………………………………….

8. Jill doesn’t have a telephone. This is difficult to contact her.

→ Jill doesn’t have……………………………………………………………………………………

9. Mr. Tim stayed up late and did his homework at night.

 → Mr. Tim used to……………………………………………………………………………………

10. We lived in New York two years ago, but now we live in Texas.

→ We used to……………………………………….…………………………………………………

**VII. TENSES**

1. After lunch, I often (take) …………………… a rest.

2. My sister usually (practice) …………………… playing the piano in the evening.

3. My brother (visit) …………………… me twice a week.

4. They (arrive) …………………… at the club two days ago.

5. She (learn) …………………… French for several years.

6. I feel terrible. I think I (be) …………………… sick.

7. We (have) …………………… an English-speaking club meeting next week. Would you like to come?

8. Yesterday he (go) …………………… home after he (go) …………………… to the store.

9. He (teach) …………………… English since he (graduate) …………………… from the university

10. By the time I (come) ……………………, he already (leave) ……………………

**VIII. RELATIVE PRONOUNS *WHO* - *WHOM* - *WHICH***

1. Let me see the letters …………………. You have written.

2. It was the nurse …………………. told me to come in.

3. I saw the man …………………. closed the door.

4. The girl …………………. won the race is very happy.

5. The man …………………. I saw yesterday is a doctor.

6. Who is the woman …………………. we met here last week?

7. The driver …………………. you want to see is not here.

8. The book …………………. I have bought is not good.

9. The boy …………………. threw that stone will be punished.

10. They are repairing the house …………………. they bought in July.

**IX. SENTENCE COMBINATION (using “*who, whom, which”*)**

1. **The street** is very wide. **It** leads to my school.

→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. **The boys** are my cousins. **They** are playing in the garden.

→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. **The people** were very nice. We visited **them** two days ago.

→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. **The pencil** is mine. **It** is on the desk.

→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. **The man** is secretary. You saw **him** at the desk.

→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

6. **The man** is a famous scientist. **He**’s my friend’s uncle.

→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**X. BECAUSE OF/ IN SPITE OF**

1. We arrived late …………...........……… the bad weather.

2. He couldn’t play in the game …………...........……… his foot injury.

3.The train was late …………...........……… the thick fog.

4. She didn’t eat much …………...........……… her hunger.

5. The flight was not delayed …………...........……… the fog.

6. …………...........……… the dark, they continued to work.

7. I went to school on time …………...........……… the heavy rain.

8. …………...........……… the cold weather, we kept the fire burning all day.

9. …………...........……… the large crowds, there were enough seats for everyone.

10. They enjoyed living there …………...........……… the bad condition of the house.

**XI. GERUND (V\_ing) – INFINITIVE (to infinitive/ infinitive)**

1. He advises us (be) ……………………….. more studious.

2. He’s expecting (make) ……………………….. a trip to Ha Long Bay.

3. Students stopped (make) …………………….. noise when the teacher came in.

4. He’ll try (not make) ……………….............. the same mistake again.

5. Would you mind (buy) ……………………….. me a newspaper?

6. Would you like (have) ……………………….. a dance with me?

7. I hope (not do) ……………………….. that tiring work again.

8. Are his ideas worth (listen) ……………………….. to?

9. He always avoids (meet) ……………………….. in the street.

10. Do you agree (lend) ……………………….. me some money?

11. Tom refused (give) ……………………….. me his address.

12. Do you often practise (speak) ……………………….. English?

13. It takes me hours (write) ……………………….. a letter.

14. He is too busy (take) ……………………….. care of her.

15. My brother is fond of (collect) ……………………….. stamps.

**XII. PASSIVE VOICE**

1. Tom has done the homework.

→ The homework …………………………………………………………………………………….

2. She has bought many books since yesterday.

→ Many books…………………………………………………………………..………………………

3. Someone has watered the trees.

→ The trees…………………………………………………………..………………………………..

4. My mother has just made a big cake for my birthday.

→ A big cake………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. The storm has destroyed many buildings and houses in the city.

→ Many buildings..……………………………………………………………………………………

6. Nobody has listened this song for a long time.

 →This song…………………………………………………………………………………………...

**XIII. READING**

**A.** Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in the nineteenth century, and later came to the United States. Several members of his family did a great deal to encourage him in the field of science. His father helped him a lot by *supervising* (giám sát) his work with the deaf. When he worked with the deaf and investigated the science acoustics, his studies eventually led to invention of multiple telegraphs and his greatest invention – the telephone. He *dedicated* (cống hiến) the last quarter century of his life to advances in *aviation* (khoa học).

 1. Where was Alexander Graham Bell born?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. Was he born in the nineteenth century?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. Did he come to the United Kingdom?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. How did his father help him?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. What is his greatest invention?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

6. How many years did he dedicate to aviation?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**B.** Last year Nam went to Nepal for three months to work in a hospital. When the hospital let him have a few days' holiday, he decided to go into the jungle and he asked a Nepalese guide, Kamal Rai, to go with him. In the jungle there was a lot of wildlife, but they were trying to find big cats, especially tigers. They climbed onto the elephants' backs to get better view, but it is unusual to find tigers in the afternoon because they sleep in the heat of the day. Then, in the distance, they saw a tiger, and Kamal told him to be very quiet. They crept nearer and found a dead deer, still bleeding. This was the tiger's lunch! Suddenly, Nam started to feel very frightened.

They heard the tiger a second before they saw it. It jumped out like a flash of lightning, five hundred kilos plus and four meters long. Nam looked into its eyes and face, and saw right down the animal's throat. It grabbed Kamal's body between its teeth, but Nam managed to pull Kamal away. One of our elephants ran at the tiger and made it go back into the grass, so they quickly escaped to let the tiger eat its lunch. That night it was impossible to sleep!

1. When did Nam go to Nepal?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Where did he go when having some days off?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. What did he see?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Was he able to sleep at that night?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**C.**The use of computers and the Internet allows people to work at home instead of traveling to work. For example, a journalist who lives in a remote part of the world still gets in his articles on time for the next day's newspapers. The Internet allows businesses to communicate with customers and workers in any part of the world for the cost of a local telephone call. E. mail allows users to send documents, pictures and other data from one part of the world to another in at least 5 minutes. New computer programs allow two users in different parts of the world to work on the same document at the same time. The Internet is providing a lot of new business opportunities. Some businesses are advertising their products on the Internet - finding new customers and making more job opportunities. People can use the Internet to do shopping. This saves a lot of time. It is possible to use the Internet for education - students may connect with their teachers from home to send or receive e. mail or talk a problem through "on-line" rather than attend a class.

1. What does the use of computers and the Internet allow people to do?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. How long does it take users to send their data to another?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. What does the Internet help business?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Can people use the Internet for education?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

--- The End ---