ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA KỲ 1

I .VOCABULARY UNIT 1

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ENGLISH | TYPE | PRONUNCIATION | VIETNAMESE |
| allergy | n | /ˈælərdʒi/ | *dị ứng* |
| drink | v | /drɪŋk/ | uống |
| eat | v | /it/ | ăn |
| fast food | n | /fæst fud/ | thức ăn nhanh |
| fruit | n | /frut/ | trái cây |
| get | v | /gɛt/ | nhận được |
| healthy | a | /ˈhɛlθi/ | khoẻ mạnh, có lợi cho sức khoẻ |
| junk food | n | /ʤʌŋk fud/ | thức ăn nhanh có hại cho sức khỏe |
| lifestyle | n | /ˈlaɪfˌstaɪl/ | cách sống, cách sinh hoạt |
| sleep | v | /slip/ | giấc ngủ |
| soda | n | /ˈsoʊdə/ | nước xô-đa |
| unhealthy | a | /ənˈhɛlθi/ | ốm yếu, có hại cho sức khoẻ |
| cafeteria | n | /ˌkæfəˈtɪriə/ | Quán ăn, căn tin |
| effectively | a | /ɪˈfɛktɪvli/ | Hiệu quả |
| vegetarian | n | /ˌvedʒəˈteəriən/ | *người ăn chay* |
| cough | n | /kɒf/ | *ho* |
| depression | n | /dɪˈpreʃn/ | *sự chán nản, buồn rầu* |
| earache | n | /ˈɪəreɪk/ | *đau tai* |
| itchy | adj | /ˈɪtʃi/ | *ngứa, gây ngứa* |
| obesity | n | /əʊˈbiːsət̮i/ | *bệnh béo phì* |
| runny nose | n | /ˈrʌni nəʊz/ | *sỗ mũi* |
| sickness | n | /ˈsɪknəs/ | *sự ốm, sự bệnh* |
| sneeze | v | /sniːz/ | *hắt hơi* |
| sore throat | n | /sɔː(r)  θrəʊt/ | *đau họng, viêm họng* |
| spot | n | /spɒt/ | *mụn nhọt* |
| stomachache | n | /ˈstʌməkˌeɪk/ | *đau bụng* |
| sunburn | n | /ˈsʌnbɜːn/ | *sự cháy nắng* |
| sunburnt | adj | /ˈsʌnbɜːnt/ | *bị cháy nắng* |
| temperature | n | /ˈtemprətʃər/ | *nhiệt độ* |
| toothache | n | /ˈtuːθeɪk/ | *đau răng* |
| weak | adj | /wiːk/ | *yếu* |
| feel | v | /fil/ | có cảm giác, cảm thấy |
| fever | n | /ˈfivər/ | cơn sốt |
| get rest | v | /gɛt rɛst/ | nghỉ ngơi |
| have | v | /hæv/ | sở hữu, có |
| keep | v | /kip/ | giữ, duy trì |
| late | a | /leɪt/ | trễ |
| lazy | a | /ˈleɪzi/ | lười |
| medicine | n | /ˈmɛdəsən/ | thuốc |
| sore throat | n | /sɔr θroʊt/ | đau họng |
| stay up late | v | /steɪ ʌp leɪt/ | thức khuya |
| take | v | /teɪk/ | ăn uống |
| vitamin | n | /ˈvaɪtəmən/ | vitamin |
| warm | a | /wɔrm/ | ấm |
| feel | v | /fil/ | có cảm giác, cảm thấy |
| fever | n | /ˈfivər/ | cơn sốt |
| awake | adj | /əˈweɪk/ | *tỉnh, thức* |
| calorie | n | /ˈkæləri/ | *calo* |
| compound | adj | /ˈkɒmpaʊnd/ | *ghép, phức* |
| concentrate | v | /ˈkɒnsnˌtreɪt/ | *tập trung* |
| conjunction | n | /kənˈdʒʌŋkʃn/ | *liên từ* |
| coordinate | v | /kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪt/ | *phối hợp, kết hợp* |
| diet | n | /ˈdaɪət/ | *ăn kiêng, chế độ ăn uống* |
| essential | adj | /ɪˈsenʃl/ | *cần thiết, thiết yếu* |
| expert | n | /ˈekspɜːt/ | *chuyên gia* |
| junk food | n | /ˈʤʌŋk fuːd/ | *đồ ăn nhanh, quà vặt* |
| myth | n | /mɪθ/ | *thần thoại, chuyện hoang đường* |
| pay attention | v | /peɪ əˈtenʃn/ | *chú ý, lưu ý* |
| put on weight | v | /pʊt ɒn weɪt/ | *tăng cân* |
| sleep in | v | /sliːp ɪn/ | *ngủ nướng* |
| stay in shape | v | /steɪɪn ʃeɪp/ | *giữ dáng, giữ cơ thể cân đối* |
| sunbathe | v | /ˈsʌnbeɪð/ | *tắm nắng* |
| triathlon | n | /traɪˈæθlɒn/ | *cuộc thi thể thao phối hợp 3 môn* |

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| ENGLISH | TYPE | PRONUNCIATION | VIETNAMESE |
| arrange flowers | v | /əˈreɪnʤ ˈflaʊə(r)z/ | *cắm hoa* |
| collect | v | /kəˈlɛkt/ | *sưu tầm* |
| build models | v | /mɒdlz/ | *mô hình* |
| make vlogs | v | /meɪk vlog/ | *làm video* |
| bird-watching | n | /bɜːd-ˈwɒʧɪŋ/ | *ngắm chim* |
| board game | n | /bɔːd geɪm/ | *trò chơi dạng bảng* |
| collage | n | /ˈkɒlɑːʒ/ | *nghệ thuật cắt dán ảnh* |
| cycling | n | /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/ | *sự đi xe đạp* |
| eggshell | n | /ˈegʃel/ | *vỏ trứng* |
| gardening | n | /ˈgɑːdnɪŋ/ | *hoạt động làm vườn* |
| gymnastics | n | /ʤɪmˈnæstɪks/ | *môn thể dục dụng cụ* |
| horse-riding | n | /hɔːs-ˈraɪdɪŋ/ | *hoạt động cưỡi ngựa* |
| ice-skating | n | /aɪs ˈskeɪtɪŋ/ | *hoạt động trượt băng* |
| mountain climbing | n | /ˈmaʊntən ˈklaɪmɪŋ/ | *hoạt động leo núi* |
| (play) online game | n | /ˈɔnˌlaɪn geɪm/ | *chơi trò chơi trực tuyến* |
| (read) comics | n | /ˈkɑmɪk/ | *đọc truyện tranh* |
| skating | n | /ˈskeɪtɪŋ/ | *hoạt động trượt pa tanh* |
| surfing the Internet | n | /ˈsɜːfɪŋ ði ˈɪntənet/ | *hoạt động truy cập internet* |
| unusual | adj | /ʌnˈjuːʒʊəl/ | *bất thường* |
| bake | v | /beɪk/ | nướng, nung |
| collect | v | /kəˈlɛkt/ | sưu tập, thu thập |
| comic | n | /ˈkɑmɪk/ | truyện tranh |
| game | n | /geɪm/ | trò chơi |
| model | n | /ˈmɑdəl/ | mô hình |
| online | a | /ˈɔnˌlaɪn/ | trực tuyến |
| soccer | n | /ˈsɑkər/ | môn bóng đá |
| sticker | n | /ˈstɪkər/ | nhãn dán |
| vlog | n | /vlog/ | nhật ký về cuộc sống, công việc dưới dạng video |
| bowling alley (n) | n | /ˈboʊlɪŋ ˈæli/ | khu trò chơi bowling |
| fair (n) | n | /fɛr/ | hội chợ vui chơi giải trí, chợ phiên |
| ice rink | n | /aɪs rɪŋk/ | sân trượt băng |
| market | n | /ˈmɑrkət/ | chợ |
| sports center | n | /spɔrts ˈsɛntər/ | trung tâm thể thao |
| theater | n | /ˈθiətər/ | nhà hát |
| water park | n | /ˈwɔtər pɑrk/ | công viên nước |
| availability | n | /əˌveɪləˈbɪləti/ | Khả năng và thời gian để làm việc gì |
| extreme sport | n | /ɛkˈstrim spɔrt/ | thế thao mạo hiểm |
| invitation | n | /ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃən/ | sự mời gọi, lời mời |
| rock climbing | n | /rɑk ˈklaɪmɪŋ/ | trò leo núi đá (hoặc leo tường có gắn đá) |
| safety equipment | n | /ˈseɪfti ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ | thiết bị an toàn |
| skateboarding | n | /ˈskeɪtˌbɔrdɪŋ/ | trò trượt ván |
| surfing | n | /ˈsɜrfɪŋ/ | trò lướt sóng |
| zorbing | n | /ˈzɔːrbɪŋ/ | trò lăn xuống dốc hoặc lăn trên mặt nước trong một quả cầu nhựa trong suốt |

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| ENGLISH | TYPE | PRONUNCIATION | VIETNAMESE |
| **classical music** | (n) | /ˈklæsɪkəl ˈmjuzɪk/ | nhạc cổ điển |
| **country music** | (n) | /ˈkʌntri ˈmjuzɪk / | nhạc đồng quê |
| **hip hop** | (n) | /hɪp hɑp/ | nhạc hip hop |
| **jazz** | (n) | /ʤæz/ | nhạc jazz |
| **pop** | (n) | /pɑp/ | nhạc pop |
| **rock** | (n) | /rɑk/ | nhạc rock |
| **blues** | (n) | /bluz/ | nhạc Blue |
| **electronic music** | (n) | /ɪˌlɛkˈtrɑnɪk ˈmjuzɪk/ | nhạc điện tử |
| **folk** | (n) | /foʊk/ | dân ca |
| **heavy metal** | (n) | /ˈhɛvi ˈmɛtəl/ | nhạc rock giai điệu mạnh |
| **reggae** | (n) | /ˈrɛˌgeɪ/ | nhạc reggae (một dòng nhạc có xuất xư từ Jamaica) |
| **RnB** | (n) | /ɑr ɛn bi/ | nhạc RnB |
| **traditional** | (a) | /trəˈdɪʃənəl/ | truyền thống |
| **action-packed** | (a) | /ˈækʃən-pækt/ | đầy tính hành động |
| **conclusion** | (n) | /kənˈkluʒən/ | kết cục (của phim, truyện) |
| **crime** | (n) | /kraɪm/ | tội ác, hành vi phạm pháp |
| **dramatic** | (a) | /drəˈmætɪk/ | gay cấn, nhiều sự kiện bất ngờ |
| **fantasy** | (a) | /ˈfæntəsi/ | (thế giới) giả tưởng |
| **plot** | (n) | /plɑt/ | cốt truyện, nội dung phim/kịch |
| **setting** | (n) | /ˈsɛtɪŋ/ | bối cảnh |
| **superhero** | (n) | /ˌsupərˈhiroʊ/ | siêu anh hùng |
| concert | n | /ˈka:nsərt/ | buổi hòa nhạc |
| puppet | n | /ˈpʌpɪt/ | con rối |
| water puppetry | n | /ˈwɔːtə(r) ˈpʌpɪtri/ | môn rối nước |
| performance | n | /pəˈfɔːməns/ | màn trình diễn |
| perform | v | /pəˈfɔːm/ | thực hiện |
| originate | v | /əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt/ | bắt nguồn, gốc ở |
| folk music | n | /fəʊk ˈmjuːzɪk/ | nhạc dân ca |
| modern music | n | /ˈmɒdn ˈmjuːzɪk/ | nhạc hiện đại |
| exhibition | n | /eksɪˈbɪʃn/ | cuộc triển lãm |
| photography | n | /fəˈtɒɡrəfi/ | nghề nhiếp ảnh |
| prefer | v | /pri: ˈfər/ | thích hơn |
| paintbrush | n | /ˈpeɪntbrʌʃ/ | cây cọ vẽ |
| musical instrument | n | /ˈmjuːzɪkl ˈɪnstrəmənt/ | nhạc cụ |
| drum | n | /drʌm/ | trống |

**GRAMMAR**

**II. Present simple (Thì hiện tại đơn)**

**a. Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG** |
| **(+)** | I, you, we, they + V-inf(động từ giữ nguyên)  He, she, it/my mother/father + V(s/es) |
| **(-)** | I, you, we, they + don’t + V-inf  He, she, it + doesn’t + V-inf |
| **(?)** | Do + I, you, we, they + V-inf?  Does + he, she, it + V-inf? |

**1.ĐỘNG TỪ BE**

|  |
| --- |
| I + am  You, we, they + are  He, she, it + is |
| I am not  You, we, they + aren’t  He, she, it + isn’t |
| Am + I...?  Are + you, we, they ...?  Is + he, she, it...? |

**b. Usage**

* Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả một thói quen hoặc một hành động có tính lặp đi lặp lại ở hiện tại.

VD: She often goes to school at seven o’clock in the morning,

*(Cô ấy thường đi học vào 7giờ sáng.)*

* Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.

VD: The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

*(Mặt trời mọc đằng đông và lặn đằng Tây.)*

* Dùng để chỉ một sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo thời gian biểu hoặc lịch trình.

VD: The news programme starts at seven p.m.

*(Chương trình thời sự bắt đầu vào lúc 7 giờ tối.)*

**CHÚ Ý :How to add “s/es”to verbs :Cách thêm “s/es**

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

listen🡒listens play 🡒plays

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

miss🡒misses watch 🡒watches mix 🡒mixes

wash🡒 washes buzz 🡒buzzes go 🡒 goes

❖ Những động từ tận cùng là “y”:

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

play🡒plays buy🡒buys pay🡒pays

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

fly🡒flies cry🡒cries fry🡒fries

**2. Adverbs of frequency (Trạng từ chỉ tần xuất)**

**Usage**

1. Trạng từ tần suất được sử dụng để diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động hay một thói quen. (luôn luôn, thường xuyên, thỉnh thoảng, không bao giờ,…)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trạng từ chỉ tần suất** | **Ý nghĩa** |
| Always | Luôn luôn (ở mức 100%) |
| Usually | Thường xuyên (mức 90%) |
| Often | Thường thường (mức 70%) |
| Sometimes | Đôi khi, đôi lúc (mức 50%) |
| Never | Không bao giờ (mức 0%) |

* She always gets up late. (Cô ấy luôn luôn thức dậy trễ.)
* She often goes to the park. (Cô ấy thường đi công viên.)

**VỊ TRÍ CỦA TRẠNG TỪ**

1. **Đứng sau động từ “tobe”**

Ví dụ: I am never late for school. (Tôi không bao giờ đi học trễ)

2. **Đứng trước động từ chính và đứng sau chủ ngữ**

Ví dụ: He sometimes wash his car. (Anh ta thỉnh thoảng mới rửa xe)

3.**Đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính trong câu**

Ví dụ:

– I have never been abroad. (Tôi chưa bao giờ đi nước ngoài)

– You should usually do your homework before going to school. (Bạn nên làm bài tập về nhà trước khi đến lớp)

**Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple.**

1. She (**walk)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school every morning.
2. They (**learn**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how to use the lawnmower in their free time.
3. Linda (**go**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the supermarket to buy some sugar.
4. Sometimes I (**feel**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ really lazy to do anything.
5. Phong and I (**study**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English in my room.
6. I often (**have**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 7 am at home.
7. She (**do)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aerobics every morning to keep fit.
8. Nga (**like**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_playing basketball very much.
9. What time you (**have**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lunch every day?
10. She (**not** **have**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any pen, so I lend her one.

**11.** They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**play**) football and basketball at school.

**12.** My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**read**) the newspaper every morning.

**13.** We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**have)** English, Maths and Science on Monday.

**14**. She never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**do**) her homework.

**15.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) swimming twice a week.

**16**. Cars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) more expensive than motorbikes.

**17.** Jane always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) breakfast at 6 o’clock.

**18** He usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**watch**) TV after dinner.

**19**. London \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) a very big country.

**20**. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) a student and my parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) teachers.

**Task 2.Read the sentences. Underline the correct words.**

**1.** My mother **make/ makes** breakfast.  
**2.** My sister **do/ does** the laundry.  
**3. My brother do/ does the dishes.  
4. My father make/ makes the bed.  
5. I clean/ cleans the kitchen.  
6. Lily do/ does the shopping.  
7. Jack and Paul make/ makes dinner together.  
8. Lily's dad clean/ cleans the bathroom.  
9. Their mom do/ does the most housework.**

**10. My brother play/ plays football very well.**

**11. I (goes** **go**) swimming twice a week.

**12** Cars (**is/are/**) more expensive than motorbikes.

**13.** Jane always (**have/has**) breakfast at 6 o’clock.

**14** He usually (**watch waches**) TV after dinner.

**15**. London (**is/are**) a very big country.

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**II. .Present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)**

**a. Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **(+)** | I + am + V-ing.  You, we, they + are + V-ing.  He, she, it + is + V-ing. |
| **(-)** | I am not + V-ing.  You, we, they + aren’t + V-ing.  He, she, it + isn’t + V-ing. |
| **(?)** | Am + I + V-ing?  Are + you, we, they + V-ing?  Is + he, she, it + V-ing? |

**b. Usage**

* Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói.

VD: My mother is cooking in the kitchen now. *(Hiện tại mẹ tôi đang nấu ăntrong bếp.)*

❖ Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động hoặc sự việc đang diễn ra xung quanh thời điểm nói.

VD: Linda is quite busy these days. She’s doing the English project for her school. (Linda is in a restaurant with her friend now.)

- Các trạng từ hay gặp: *now, at the present, at the moment, at this time*(bây giờ, lúc này)

Các động từ: *Look!* (Nhìn kìa), *Listen*(Nghe này); *Becareful!*(Cẩn thận);*Hurry up!* (Nhanh lên)

PRACTICE:

**I.Underline the correct words. (Gạch chân lỗi sai và sửa lại)**

**1.** **Are/ Am** you wearing brown pants?  
**2.** He **are/ is** wearing green shorts.  
**3.** They **are/ is** wearing blue T-shirts.  
**4.** I **am/are** wears/ wearing sneakers.  
**5.** You **am/ are** wearing glasses.  
**6.** **Are/ Is** they wearing black caps?

**7.** What **does/ is** she wearing?  
**8.** Hey, Frank, what are you **do/ doing** on Saturday afternoon?  
**9.** What's Hermione **like/do**?  
**10.** **Is/ Are** she wearing glasses?

**III.Tính từ sở hữu (Possessive adjective) –đại từ sở hữu**

**Tương đương với một chủ ngữ ta có một tính từ sở hữu và một đại từ sở hữu để nói ai đó thuộc quyền sở hữu của ai đó.**

\*Tính từ sở hữu thường kèm theo một danh từ

Vd my book /my pen …

\*Đại từ sở hữu đứng một mình ,không kèm theo danh từ

Đại từ sở hữu = Tính từ sở hữu + Danh từ).

This is your book , That is mine (mine =my book)

*(mine = my shirt)*

**Bảng liệt kê đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ, tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ** | **Tính từ sở hữu** | **Đại từ sở hữu** | **Nghĩa** |
| I | my | **mine** | *của tôi* |
| you | your | **yours** | *của bạn/các bạn* |
| we | our | **ours** | *của chúng tôi* |
| they | their | **theirs** | *của họ* |
| he | his | **his** | *của anh ấy* |
| she | her | **hers** | *của cô ấy* |
| it | its | **its** | *của nó* |

\*với danh từ sở hữu ta thêm dấu (‘) vá (s) ngay sau danh từ đó.

VD : Lan’s book. /nga’s book

**IV. Using “and”/ “or” for listing: Sử dụng and hoặc or để liệt kê.**

***1. We use “and” to join two or more nouns in a positive sentence(dùng trong câu khẳng định)***

**I like English and music.**

**I like English, math and music.**

***2. We use “or” to join two or more nouns in a negative sentence: sử dụng or đrr nối hai hoặc nhiều danh từ trong câu phủ định.***

**I don’t like English or music.**

**I don’t like English, math or music.**

**V. Using “like” to talk about school activities**

***1. We use “like + verb-ing”: đọng từ sau like luôn sử dụng ở dạng đuôi ING để nói về các hoạt động tại trường học.***

**I like doing outdoor activities.**

**I like speaking English.**

**2. Verbs of *liking* + V-ing**

Chúng ta sử dụng động từ dạng V-ing đằng sau những động từ chỉ sự thích/ ghét sau.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Thích** | **Ghét** |
| like | hate |
| love | dislike |
| enjoy |  |
|  |  |

*Ví dụ:*

He likes playing sports at recess.

She hates working overtime.

**Task 1. Complete the table:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Verb-ing** | **Meaning** |
| **1.** sing |  |  |
| **2.** draw |  |  |
| **3.** cut |  |  |
| **4.** read |  |  |
| **5.** dance |  |  |
| **6.** get |  |  |
| **7.** act |  |  |
| **8.** paint |  |  |
| **9.** sign |  |  |
| **10.** listen |  |  |
| **11.** swim |  |  |
| **12.** read |  |  |
| **13.** happen |  |  |
| **14.** play |  |  |
| **15.** join |  |  |

**Task 2.Read the sentences. Underline the correct words.**

1. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pen, or would you like to borrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. your – mine B. yours – my C. yours – mine

2. Jane’s voice is good. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is good, too.

A. I B. my C. mine

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cat is adorable. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is adorable too.

A. Your – My B. Your – Mine C. Yours – Mine

4. My face looks like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ face.

A. she B.her C. hers

5. It’s not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fault. It’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. your – mine B. yours – mine C. your – my

6. Jim’s car was parked here. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car here too.

A. I – mine B. I – my C. my – mine

7. I know Louis is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friend. He’s also a friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. your – my B. your – I C. your – mine

8. I lost my pencil. Can I have one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. your B. you C. yours

9. This is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is black.

A. my – My B. my – Mine C.my – I

10. Has the cat had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food?

A. its B. it C.him

**Task 3. Underline the correct words.**

**1.** I like art, English, ***and/or*** music.  
**2.** What's your favorite subject? ***Mine/ Yours*** is biology.  
**3.** Do you like ***play/playing*** sports?  
**4.** The book's ***by/on*** Harper Lee.  
**5.** I think the book ***is/are*** very exciting.  
**6.** I like ***dancing/danceing***. I want to sign up for a dance class.  
**7.** Do you know where my bag is?  
Hmm, is that ***mine/yours***?  
**8.** I don't like ***draw/drawing.***

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**VI. Preposition of time and place.(Giới từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn)**

1. **Preposition of time – Giới từ chỉ thời gian**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Preposition** | **Use** | **Example** |
| In  (vào thời điểm) | -Trước ngày, tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thập kỉ. Trước các buổi trong ngày (trừ at night).  -Trước cụm từ cố định. | -in January: vào tháng 1  -in 2020: vào năm 2020  -in summer: vào mùa hè  -in the 1990s vào những năm 1990  -in the morning/ afternoon/ evening: vào buổi sáng/ chiều/ tối  -in time: đúng lúc, kịp lúc  -in the end: cuối cùng |
| On  (vào ngày, thời gian) | -Trước các ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng, ngày tháng năm.  -Trước các ngày lễ.  -Trong các cụm từ cố định. | -on Monday: vào ngày thứ 2  -on 15th March: vào ngày 15 tháng 3  -on 15th March 2020: vào ngày 15 tháng 3 năm 2020  -on Chrismas Day: vào ngày lễ Giáng sinh  -on time: đúng giờ, chính xác |
| At  (vào dịp, vào thời điểm) | -Trước thời gian trong ngày.  -Trước các dịp lễ.  -Trong một số cụm từ cố định. | -at 9 o’clock: lúc 9 giờ đúng  -at midnight: vào giữa đêm  -at Chrismas: vào dịp Giáng sinh  -at the same time: cùng lúc  -at the end of this year: cuối năm nay  -at the bieginning of this year: đầu năm nay  -at the moment/ at the present: ngay bây giờ |
| Before  (trước khi) | -Trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian. | -before 10 am: trước 10 giờ sáng  -before 2015: trước năm 2015  -before Chrismas: trước Giáng sinh |
| After  (sau khi) | -Trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian | -after beakfast: sau bữa sáng  -after school: sau giờ học |

1. **Preposition of place- Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| In  (ở trong) | -Khoảng không gian lớn như vũ trụ, thành phố, thị trấn, quốc gia.  -Khoảng không gian khép kín như phòng tòa nhà, cái hộp. | -in space: trong vũ trụ  -in Hanoi city: ở Hà Nội  -in Vietnam: ở Việt Nam  -in the ocean: trong đại dương  -in the room; trong phòng  -in the box; trong hộp |
| On  (ở trên) | -Vị trí trên bề mặt có tiếp xúc.  -Trước tên đường.  -Phương tiện đi lại (trừ car, taxi). | -on the floop: trên sân  -on the chair: trên ghế  -on Le Loi street: trên đường Lê Lợi  -on the train: trên tàu  -on the bus: trên xe buýt  -on the left/ right: bên trái/ phải  -on the top of: trên đỉnh của |
| At  (ở tại) | -Địa điểm cụ thể không gian nhỏ hơn giới từ “in”.  -Trước số nhà.  -Chỉ nơi làm việc, học tập.  -Chỉ những sự kiện, những bữa tiệc. | -at the airport: ở sân bay  -at the shop: ở shop  -at 50 Tran Hung Dao: ở số 50 đường Trần Hưng Đạo  -at work/ school/ college/ university: ở chỗ làm/ trường/ cao đằng/ đại học  -at the party: tại buổi tiệc  -at the concert: tại buổi hòa nhạc |
| In front of  (phía trước) | -Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | -I am standing in front of your house. (Tôi đang đứng trước nhà bạn.) |
| Behind  (đằng sau) | -Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | -The cat is behind the table. (con mèo ở đằng sau cái bàn.) |
| Between  (ở giữa) | -Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | -The clock is between the picture and the calendar. (Đồng hồ nằm giữa bức tranh và lịch.) |
| Next to/ beside  (bên cạnh) | -Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | -My house is next to Lan’s house. (Nhà tôi bên cạnh nhà Lan.) |
| Near/ close to  (gần đó) | -Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | -I live near my school. (Tôi sống gần trường.) |
| across from/ opposite  (đối diện với) | * Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | * The restaurant is opposite the park. (Nhà hàng đối diện với công viên) |
| above/over  ( ở trên/ cao hơn) | * Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | * There is a ceilling above my head. (Có một cái quạt trần ở phía trên đầu tôi) |
| under/ below  (ở dưới/ thấp hơn) | * Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | * There is a dog under the table. (Có một con chó ở gầm bàn) |
| inside  (bên trong) | * Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn. | * Go inside if you feel hot. (Hãy vào trong nhà nếu bạn thấy nóng bức). |

**VII. *Should* and *shouldn’t :Khuyên ai nên làm gì và không làm gì***

**a. Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **(+)** | S + should + V-bare inf (động từ giữ nguyên) |
| **(-)** | S + shouldn’t + V-bare inf |
| **(?)** | Should + S + V-bare inf? |

- Students should wear uniform. *(Học sinh nên mặc đồng phục.)*

- We should wear warm coats in this weather. *(Chúng ta nên mặc áo khoác ấm trong thời tiết này.)*

**b. Use**

Dùng để khuyên ai đó nên hay không nên làm điều gì.

- She should go to the doctor.*(Chị ấy nên đến gặp bác sĩ.)*

- He shouldn’t eat so much candy. *(Anh ấy không ăn nhiều kẹo)*

**VI .Indefinite quantifiers**

**Use: Cách sử dụng:**

**a little:** **1 vài, 1 chút, 1 ít** (dùng trong câu khẳng định với danh từ không đếm được)

**some: 1 vài, 1 chút, 1 ít** (dùng trong câu khẳng định với danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được)

**any: 1 vài, 1 chút, 1 ít** (dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn)

**many: nhiều** (dùng với danh từ đếm được)

**(not) much: nhiều** (dùng với danh từ không đếm được, thường dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn)

**lots of/ a lot of:** **nhiều** (dùng với danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được)

***2. Example :Ví dụ***

- I drink **a little** orange juice every morning.

- My mother eats **some** fruit after lunch.

**- I don’t do much exercise so I am getting fat.**

PRACTCE EXERCISES“

**I.Fill in the blanh with corect form of verb**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not visit) my parents very often.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Mai/ go) to school every day?

No, she (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school from Monday to Friday.

3. The teachers at our school \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us lots of homework.

4. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) it.

5. How often\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they/ go) jogging?

6. We (not study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ chemistry because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (your parents/ watch) TV every night?

8. Mark’s class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) sport on Monday and Wednesday.

9. Children often \_\_\_\_\_\_(use) a computer for school work.

10. Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (usually/ not play) computer games during the week.

**Task 2 Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** My uncle usually takes a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_ photos. | (**BEAUTY**) |
| **2**. I think collecting old bowls is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_ hobby. | (**BORE**) |
| **3.** You can use carved eggshells as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your house. | (**DECORATE**) |
| **4**. I like reading books because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my knowledge. | (**WIDE**) |
| **5.** Model making is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ways of spending time. | (**WONDER**) |
| **6** My mother hangs her beautiful pictures on the wall as home\_ \_\_\_\_\_. | (**DECORATE**) |
|  |  |

…………………………………………………………………………………

**Task 3 Circle the correct words:**

1. Johny and Mandy (is/am/are) cleaning the kitchen

2. I (is/am/are) reading a book at the moment.

3. It (is/am/are) raining

4. We (is/am/are) singing a new song.

5. The children (is/am/are) watching TV at breaktime.

6. My pets (is/am/are) sleeping now.

7. Aunt Helen (is/am/are) feeding the ducks on the farm.

8. My friend (is/am/are) buying a pencil sharpener.

9. He (is/am/are) studying Science.

10. They (is/am/are) doing their homework

…………………………………………………………………………………..

**Task 4. Circle the correct words:**

1. Her next birthday will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

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

2. My family must leave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes.

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

3. We’re getting married \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three month’s time.

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

4. He often eats bread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch.

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

5. It arrives\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New York at ten o’clock.

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

6. Kim usually works \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.

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

7. The 12.00 train left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.

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

8. Nam want to get home \_\_\_\_\_\_ time to see my parents.

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

9. Do you go to school \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays?

A.on B.in C.by D.with

10. Phong’s not home \_\_\_\_\_\_ present.

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………

IV.

1. You should eat fresh fruit and vegetables. You shouldn’t eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ta5 6 Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. You should eat a lot of fruits and vegetables because they vitamin A,

which is good for the eyes.

A. run B. take C. provide D. get

2. The health from that diet expert is that you should eat less junk food and count your calories if you are becoming fat.

A. advices B. ideas C. tip D. tips

3. The seafood I ate this morning makes me feel all over.

A. itchy B. weak C. running D. well

4. If you want to be fit, stay outdoors more and do more activities.

A. physics B. physic C. physical D. physically

5. Do more exercise eat more fruit and vegetables.

A. and B. so C. but D. although

**Task 6 *Use should/ shouldn’t to complete the sentences.***

**1.** She has a toothache. She ***should/ shouldn’t*** eat so much candy.

**2.** I have a headache. I ***should/ shouldn’t*** take some medicine.

**3.** Mary wants to lose weight. She ***should/ shouldn’t*** eat junk food more.

**4.** What **should**I do to lose weight? - You ***should/ shouldn’t***eat more fruit and vegetables.

**5.** You look very tired. You ***should/ shouldn’t***get some rest.

**6.** Linda has a stomachache. - She ***should/ shouldn’t***drink so much soda.

**7.** I feel tired. You ***should/ shouldn’t*** take a rest and sleep enough.

**8.** I have a sore eye. You ***should/ shouldn’t*** play a lot of video games.

**9.** I am putting on weight. You ***should/ shouldn’t*** do more exercise.

**10.** This food contains a lot of fat and sugar. You ***should/ shouldn’t*** eat too much.

**Task 8. Circle the correct words.**

**1.** I don’t eat ***any/ some*** fast food.

**2.** We should drink ***any/ som*e** fruit juice now.

**3.** She doesn’t do ***any/ some*** exercise today.

**4.** My brother can play ***any/ some*** sports such as: soccer, volleyball, badminton, table tennis…

**5.** She does ***many/ a little*** exercise in the morning.

**6.** How **much/ any** fruit do you eat every day?

**7.** We should drink **lots of/ much** water every day.

**8.** My daughter doesn’t watch ***much/ many*** TV every day.

**9.** Tommy doesn’t eat ***any/ a little*** salad every day.

**10.** How **much**/ many beer does your father drink every week?

*……………………………………………………………………..*

*Task 7*

**1.** She has a toothache. She ***should/ shouldn’t*** eat so much candy.

**2.** I have a headache. I ***should/ shouldn’t*** take some medicine.

**3.** Mary wants to lose weight. She ***should/ shouldn’t*** eat junk food more.

**4.** What **should**I do to lose weight? - You ***should/ shouldn’t***eat more fruit and vegetables.

**5.** You look very tired. You ***should/ shouldn’t***get some rest.

**6.** Linda has a stomachache. - She ***should/ shouldn’t***drink so much soda.

**7.** I feel tired. You ***should/ shouldn’t*** take a rest and sleep enough.

**8.** I have a sore eye. You ***should/ shouldn’t*** play a lot of video games.

**9.** I am putting on weight. You ***should/ shouldn’t*** do more exercise.

**10.** This food contains a lot of fat and sugar. You ***should/ shouldn’t*** eat too much.

**Task 9 Circle the correct words.**

**TEST FOR UNIT N.1**

**I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.**

**Choose the option (A, B, or C) that best completes each of the following sentences. (15 points)**

1. Mary would prefer............to music rather than play the piano.

**A.** listen **B.** listening **C.** to listen

1. Peter and Tom went to the theatre ………..

**A.** some days ago **B.** so far **C.** some time next week

1. John's never late for school, ……...?

**A.** is he **B.** isn't he **C.** has he

1. Oxford University …………….in the 17th century.

**A.** built **B.** has built **C.** was built

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man ever......the moon.

**A.** in **B.** on **C.** at

1. John decided to go to a classical......with his mom.

**A.** performance **B.** concert **C.** theater

1. Peter and I ride to school every day.......bikes are over there.

**A.** His **B.** Our **C.** Their

1. The new school is going to be opened......March next year.

**A.** at **B.** on **C.** in

1. Barack Obama, a ........President of the USA, attended Harvard University.

**A.** former **B.** later **C.** past

1. He didn't finish his university course and he got no....

**A.** education **B.** score **C.** degree

1. The …………….of the actresses on the stage were colorful and eye catching.

**A.** clothes **B.** costumes **C.** dresses

1. A picture containing text

   Description automatically generatedWhat does the sign say? Choose the best option.

**A.** There are no tickets left.

**B.** Tickets are sold outside.

**C.** Please go out to buy your tickets.

1. What does the sign say? Choose the best option.

**A.** We do not sell hats here.

**B.** You must not wear a hat here.

**C.** You should not wear black hats here.

**Choose the option whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.**

**A.** concert **B.** student **C.** exam

**A.** differ **B.** prefer **C.** perform

**II. WORD FORMATION**

**Supply the correct forms of the given words.**  The … ……….exam is very difficult, and few students can finish it. (ENTER)

2. Jack eats apples in …………………….. to pears and watermelons. (PREFER)

3. All these …………………….. instruments belong to our music teacher. (MUSIC)

4. That…………………….. student has just painted wonderful pictures. (ARTIST)

5. …………………….., we didn't manage to pass the final test. (LUCK)

# **READING**

**1. Read the following passage and decide whether each of the statements 1-5 is TRUE or FALSE. (5 points)**

The Nutcracker is a classical ballet. It is based on a fairy tale named "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King" by E.T.A. Hoffmann. The ballet tells of the adventure of a little girl to the Land of Sweets on Christmas Eve. The first performance of the ballet was on 18 December 1892. It was not very successful in the first years. The ballet became more popular after Walt Disney's use of its music and its show on television in the 1950s. Nowadays, The Nutcracker ballet is a must-see at Christmas.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| 1. The Nutcracker comes from a novel. |  |  |
| 2. The main character of The Nutcracker is a boy. |  |  |
| 3. The Nutcracker was first performed before Christmas in 1892. |  |  |
| 4. The Nutcracker was a quick success. |  |  |
| 5. The Nutcracker is very popular now. |  |  |

**2. Choose the option (A, B, or C) that best completes each numbered blank in the passage. (10 points)**

Music (6).........an important part in our life. It is a source of entertainment for generations of people. Many (7)..........say they play some music while doing their homework. Modern cars are equipped (8)............ stereos to play music for their drivers and passengers. Music is considered a universal language of the world. Just (9)..........to the tune of a song, you (10)........say whether it is about sad or happy feelings. Some people send songs to their friends to express their feelings.

6. A. has B. keeps C. plays

7. A. students B. teachers C. housewives

8. A. by B. with C. in

9. A. hearing B. listening C. enjoying

10. A. must B. should C. can

**3. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (10 points)**

My cousin takes a great (11).................in the theater. He goes to the theater almost (12) .................weekend. He says the theater is a great source of cultural information (13).................entertainment. He enjoys the stories of the plays. He is fascinated (14) .................the performance of the actors and actresses. He even explores the artists' skills in painting the scenery. In his (15).........., a play in the theater is a successful work of a group of artists.

# **WRITING**

# **TEST FOR UNIT N.2**

# **PART 1: PHONETICS**

**Exercise 1: Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.**

1. A. classical B. action C. fantasy D.tradition

2. A. conclusion B. superhero C. music D. blues

3. A. heavy B. honour C. hip hop D. house

4. A. Christmas B. catch C. teacher D. change

5. A. season B. release C. beautiful D. great

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

6. A. country B. music C. setting D. surprise

7. A. happen B. movie C. release D. middle

8. A. season B. express C. costume D. concert

9. A. exciting B. beautiful C. interesting D. terrible

10. A. dramatic B. tradition C. inviting D. festival

**PART 2: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

***I. Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.***

1. Her hobbies are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_photos and making pottery.

A. making B. taking C. doing D. drawing

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the person who is so funny and makes people laugh happily.

A. writer B. singer C. comedian D. artist

1. The play will start at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_time as yesterday.

A. same B. too C. either D. like

1. I can’t play any musical instruments. – I can’t,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. too B. either C. so D. neither

1. He has been famous for 3 years, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he can earn lots of money.

A. so B. because C. and D. but

1. He has written so many pieces of music. He is a well-known\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. writer B. poet C. comedian D. musician

1. My younger sister has a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_character from me.

A. different B. as C. same D. like

1. We will go to the theatre, and they will go there\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. so B. too C. either D. neither

1. Mozart was one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of classical music.

A. makers B. workers C. composers D. actors

1. Classical music is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as rock music.

A. as exciting B. exciting C. less excited D. excited

***II. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.***

21.I really enjoy rock music. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**excite**)

22.Folk music is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music of a country or a group of people. (**tradition**)

23.Bui Xuan Phai was a famous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam. (**art**)

24.Are you going to watch Son Tung’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?. (**perform**)

25.25.She has bought different kinds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instruments.

**(music)**

**PART 3: READING**

**III.*Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.***

**Elvis Presley**

Do you love rock and roll music? A man named Elvis Presley helped create this kind of music. Elvis was born in Mississippi, but he was raised in Memphis Tennessee. He liked to sing growing up but never really did much of it. When he graduated from high school, he got a job driving a truck.

One day in 1953, Elvis went to the Sun record Company. He wanted to record a song for his mother. The president of the company hear Elvis sing, and he was impressed. He offered a recording contract to Elvis. Fans across a recording country loved his singing as well. Another company named RCA signed a recording contract with Elvis. By 1959, he had sold 21 million records. He was the world’s most famous entertainer of his time.

*(Adapted from Daily Warm-up grade 4)*

26. Elvis Presley contributed to creating \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a kind of musicB. a hairstyle

C. musical instrument                                        D. a means of transport

27. His first job after finishing school is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a singer                                             B. truck driver

C. a guitarist                                                D. with a record company

28. The first record of Elvis is for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the president of the Sun Record Company

B. his fans

C. the president of RCA

D. his mother

29. After six years since his first song, Elvis could sell \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more than 20 million records

B. nearly 20 million records

C. hundreds of records

D. thousands of records

30. Which of the following is NOT a fact about Elvis Presley?

A. He enjoyed singing

B. He grew up in Tennessee

C. He did a lot of singing when he was at high school

D. The president of a record company was impressed with his signing

**IV. *Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (A) or False (B).***

**ROOM FOR ART**

Why do we teach art in school? Many believe that art is the only subject where children are able to express their “creativity” or “release their feelings”. Others believe that art helps student learn better. Still others think that the primary benefit of art is to provide children with something “fun”.

The arts involve so many different areas. Art can be creating pottery, singing, playing an instrument, painting a picture, ballet dancing, poetry reading or acting and drama. Art is much more than just drawing a picture with crayons.

There are many different ways to incorporate the arts in the schools. Some schools can allow professional artists to come on and share their talents and skill with the students. When finished learning about a specific art, students can share what they have learnt in a performance or an exhibit.

*(Adapted from Daily Warm-up 5)*

31. The most important benefit of teaching art at school is to help children become an artist.

A. True                    B. False

32. The only form of art taught at school is drawing a picture.

A. True                     B. False

33. Children can learn to play a musical instrument in an art lesson at their school.

A. TrueB. False

34. Only art teacher at school is allowed to teach art to children.

A. True                    B. False

35 Children can display their paintings at an exhibition at their school.

A. TrueB. False

***V. Read the blog post and choose the best summary.***

February 4

My family and I love listening to music. We like different types of music. I like hip hop and rock. I think they are exciting. I usually listen to my favorite songs when I’m doing my homework.

My sister love music, too. She loves singing and dancing to pop music. She think it’s really fun. My mom likes listening to classical music and jazz. She often plays jazz and classical music on the piano. I don’t like classical music and jazz. They’re boring. My dad really loves country music. His favorite singer is Blake Shelton. He often plays the guitar and sings country songs in his free time.

36. What kind of music does Mike like listening to?

=> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

37. When does he usually listen to his favorite songs?

=> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

38. What’s his sister’s favorite kind of music?

=> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

39. What kind of music does Mike’s mother like listening to?

=> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40. Who’s hos father’s favorite singer?

=> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_