

### Đề cương ôn thi lại Tiếng Anh Khối 10

#### A. Pronunciation:

<p><b>I. Unit 10 :</b> / b / and / p /</p> <p>/b/: <u>bee</u>, <u>cab</u>, <u>ban</u>, <u>bad</u>, <u>back</u>, <u>bright</u></p> <p>/p/: <u>pea</u>, <u>pan</u>, <u>cap</u>, <u>power</u>, <u>provide</u></p> <p><b>II. Unit 11:</b> / t / and / d /</p> <p>/t/: <u>topic</u>, <u>toxic</u>, <u>contain</u>, <u>work<u>ed</u></u>, <u>hop<u>ed</u></u></p> <p>/d/: <u>difficult<u>y</u></u>, <u>inva<u>der</u></u>, <u>de<u>pendent</u></u>, <u>play<u>ed</u></u>, <u>live<u>d</u></u></p> <p><b>III. Unit 12:</b> / s / and / z /</p> <p>/s/: <u>Sue</u>, <u>sip</u>, <u>classical</u>, <u>pie<u>ce</u></u>, <u>bus</u></p> <p>/z/: <u>zoo</u>, <u>music</u>, <u>prize</u>, <u>busy</u>, <u>buzz</u></p>	<p><b>IV. Unit 13:</b> / f / and / v /</p> <p>/f/: <u>fan</u>, <u>laugh</u>, <u>enough</u>, <u>photograph</u>, <u>physics</u>, <u>cough</u></p> <p>/v/: <u>van</u>, <u>view</u>, <u>Stephan</u>, <u>leave</u>, <u>vote</u></p> <p><b>V. Unit 14:</b> / g / and / k /</p> <p>/g/: <u>group</u>, <u>globe</u>, <u>again</u>, <u>together</u>, <u>goal</u></p> <p>/k/: <u>club</u>, <u>kind</u>, <u>kick</u>, <u>compete</u>, <u>because</u></p>
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#### B. Grammar:

##### I. Conditional sentences (Câu điều kiện)

Type	If clause (Mệnh đề If)	Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)
II	S+ V (simple past)	S + would + infinitive could
III	S+ had(not) + PP	S + would have + PP could

Ex 1 | don't have enough money so I can't buy a new car.

→ If I had enough money , I would buy a new car.

Ex 2 | didn't phone you because I lost your phone number.

→ I would have phoned you If I hadn't lost your phone number.

##### II. Should:

I think + S + should + infinitive

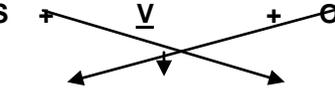
I don't think + S + should + infinitive

Ex: - It's raining. → I think you **should take** an umbrella.

- It's very cold. → I don't think **you should** go out

### III. Passive voice: (Câu bị động)

**Active voice: (Câu năng động)** S + V + O



**Passive voice:** S + be + PP + (by agent)

<b>Tenses</b>	<b>Active</b>	<b>Passive</b>
1. <i>Present simple</i>	S + V-s / es + O	S + am / is / are + PP
2. <i>Present continuous</i>	S + am / is / are + V- ing + O	S + am / is / are + being + PP
3. <i>Present perfect</i>	S + have / has + PP + O	S + have / has + been + PP
4. <i>Past simple</i>	S + V-ed + O	S + was/ were + PP
5. <i>Past continuous</i>	S + were / was + V- ing + O	S + was / were + being + PP
6. <i>Past perfect</i>	S + had + PP + O	S + had been + PP
7. <i>Simple future</i>	S + will + V- inf + O	S + will be + PP
8. <i>Modal verbs</i>	S + can / should + inf + O	S + can be + PP

**Examples:**

1. They usually hold the concerts at the university.  
- The concerts are usually held at the university
2. We are threatening the earth.  
- The earth is being threatened.
3. They haven't told the students about the changes of the timetable yet  
- The students haven't been told about the changes of the timetable yet.
4. The police found two children in the forest.  
- Two children were found in the forest by the police.

#### IV. Phrases of purpose (Cụm từ chỉ mục đích):

**S + V (O) to**

**+ in order to + infinitive**

**so as to**

Ex: What do you learn English for ? / Why do you learn English ?

- I learn English to get a good job.

**in order to**

**so as to**

**S + V (O) in order not to + infinitive**

**so as not to + infinitive**

Ex: She studied hard **in order not to/ so as not to** fail the exam.

We disconnect our phone **in order not to/ so as not to** get any phone calls.

#### V. Information- questions: (Câu hỏi lấy thông tin)

##### **Formation:**

Who		
What		be + S ...?
Where		do / does / did + S + V- inf ?
When	+	can/ will + S + V- inf ?
Why		has / have / had +S+ V <sub>3</sub> ?

Which

How (many / often / long ...)

Ex: - He left for HCM city last week.

→ When **did** he **leave** for HCM city ?

- The concert starts at 7.30 p.m.

→ What time **does** the film **start** ?

- I like pop music because it helps me relax.

→ Why **do** you **like** pop music ?

- We spent the evening playing chess last night.

→ How **did** you **spend** the evening last night ?

- My favorite musician **is** Van Cao.

→ Who **is** your favorite musician ?

## VI. Adjectives of attitude (Các tính từ chỉ thái độ)

1. Từ một số động từ, ta có thể hình thành các tính từ bằng cách thêm -ING hay -ED vào các động từ đó

Ex: bore (v) → boring (adj)

→ bored (adj)

2. Tính từ dạng -ing thường mang nghĩa năng động, dùng diễn tả tính chất, bản chất của một người hay một vật.

Ex : The movie was disappointing / boring.

2. Tính từ dạng -ed thường mang nghĩa bị động và thường được sử dụng để mô tả cảm xúc, tình cảm của một người trước một sự việc bên ngoài

Ex: We were disappointed / bored with the movie.

## III. IT WAS NOT UNTIL...THAT: mãi cho đến khi

It was not until + year / noun + **that + clause**

Ex: The cinema didn't become an industry until 1915.

**It was not until 1915 that** the cinema became an industry.

She was not allowed to open her presents until her birthday

It was not until her birthday that she was allowed to open her presents

It was not until + clause + **that** + clause

Ex: He didn't do his homework until his father came home.

It was not until his father came home that he did his homework.

## II. Articles:

### 1. Các trường hợp không sử dụng mạo từ:

a. Không dùng mạo từ trước các danh từ số nhiều chỉ chủng loại

Ex I like orange juice

I hate cats

b. Không dùng mạo từ trước hầu hết các danh từ riêng.

Ex: We live in Da Nang

They can meet on Tuesday.

c. Không dùng mạo từ trước tên các bữa ăn.

Ex: We often have lunch at twelve.

d. Không dùng mạo từ trước các phương tiện vận chuyển nói chung chung.

Ex: We go to school by bicycle.

e. Không dùng mạo từ trước môn học.

Ex: I like to learn English.

### 2. Cách dùng mạo từ không xác định a/an:

a. Dùng mạo từ không xác định trước các danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp.

Ex: He is a famous doctor.

My sister is an engineer.

b. Dùng mạo từ không xác định trước các danh từ đếm được số ít được đề cập lần đầu tiên.

Ex: This morning I bought a newspaper.

### 3. Cách dùng mạo từ xác định The :

- a. Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các danh từ được lặp lại lần thứ hai trở lên.  
Ex: There is a bedroom and a living room. The bedroom is big.
- b. Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các danh từ chỉ vật duy nhất.  
Ex: The moon is full tonight.
- c. Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các danh từ được xác định bởi các mệnh đề hay cụm từ theo sau  
Ex: This is the man I told you about.
- d. Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các tên các nhạc cụ.  
My sister can play the piano very well.
- e. Dùng mạo từ xác định trước các tên các đại dương, sông.  
Ex: The Thames flows into the North Sea
- f. Dùng mạo từ xác định trước dạng so sánh bậc nhất, số thứ tự  
Ex: You are the first and I am the last.

## IX. The differences between “ be going to” and “ will + infinitive”

### 1. Sự khác nhau giữa Be going to và will + infinitive

#### **S + am/ is /are + going to + Infinitive**

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai mà được quyết định từ trước hay có kế hoạch từ trước.

Ex :A. Why are you turning on the television ?

B. Because I'm going to watch the news.

#### **S + will + infinitive**

Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai mà được quyết định ngay khi nói chứ không hề có kế hoạch từ trước.

Ex : A. I have got a headache.

B. Have you? Wait here and I will get an aspirin for you.

### 2.WILL used in making predictions and offers:

1. Will thường được dùng với các động từ: think, be sure, hope, expect để đưa ra các dự đoán về sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo suy nghĩ của mình.

Ex: She is working really hard. I think she will pass the exam easily.

You don't need your umbrella today. I don't think it will rain.

2. Tôi được dùng để đưa ra lời đề nghị làm một việc gì đó để giúp đỡ người khác.

Ex: Someone is knocking at the door. I'll open it now.

That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it.

### Exercises:

#### I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

- a. boy                      b. book                      c. lamb                      d. boat
- a. opened                      b. missed                      c. moved                      d. played
- a. pools                      b. workers                      c. books                      d. bags
- a. design                      b. classical                      c. music                      d. museum
- a. though                      b. laough                      c. couogh                      d. enough
- a. fiction                      b. photograph                      c. Stephen                      d. trophy
- a. of                      b. myself                      c. fiction                      d. office
- a. know                      b. kind                      c. keen                      d. kick
- a. generous                      b. goal                      c. together                      d. game
- a. compete                      b. because                      c. cup                      d. center

#### II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- National parks help to (protect/ protective/ protection / protectively) endangered species.
- A large hydroelectric (power / dam / bank / wall) was built on the River Danube.
- Cuc Phuong National park is (lied / established / locating / located) - 160km South West of Ha Noi.
- A forest fire (destroyed / destruction / destroys / destroying) valuable wood, wildlife and good soil in Ca Mau some years ago.
- You look very tired, you (should / are / will / have) stay at home and relax.

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16. Tom really (can't / shouldn't / would / should) go out. He has too much homework to do
17. Farmers earn their livings mainly by doing (selling / farming / trading / growing)
18. What should we do to reduce the level of environmental (pollute / polluting / pollutes / pollution)
19. Vietnam team was warmly welcomed by the (local / host / hostess / house) country.
20. Hanoi National University was (established / begun / organized / appeared) one hundred years ago.
21. Cuc Phuong National Park (consists / includes / contains / packs) over 200 square kilometers of rainforest.
22. If Mary (speaks / had spoken / spoke / was speaking) a fluent English, she would have got a good job.
23. I really think you (would / should / will / need) go and see the doctor, you look very tired.
24. If you know English well, you can ( communicate/ communication/ communicating/ communicative) with English people.
25. Their songs cheer me (down / of / up/ in) whenever I feel bad.
26. The monitor always goes to class on time (to have / to watch / to set / to do) a good example for the class.
27. My friend called (invites / invited / to invite / invite) me to her party.
28. Like a lot of men, he finds it hard to express his (emotion / emotional / motional / motion)
29. I spent the evening (to chat / chatting / chat / for chatting) with my friends.
30. The children were (fascinated / fascinating / fascination / fascinate) by Walt Disney films.
31. People all over the country were (excited / exciting / fantastic / interesting) by the news of the victory.
32. We didn't start the party (before / until / when / during) our teacher arrived.

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33. If you work hard, you will eventually (succeed / success / successful / successfully)
34. What time do you start ( a / an / the / Ø) work in the morning ?
35. A: (How long / What time / How often / When) is a half of football ?  
B: Forty five minutes
36. The movie was so (thrill / thrilling / thrilled / thriller) that we couldn't sleep at night.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ tennis is my favorite sport. I play once or twice \_\_\_\_\_ week if I can. (a- a / the -a / Ø - a / Ø - the)
38. A: Why have you bought so much food ?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ for ten people. ( will cook / cook / am going to cook / have cooked)
39. Germany was defeated by Brazil in the final. Germany was the (champion / winner/ runner-up/ second rank) in the 2002 World cup.
40. We wish to (announce / announcement / announcing / announced) that the match between Nam Dinh and Binh Duong has been postponed.
41. A person who controls a match is called a (coach / audience / character / referee)
42. A: \_ Your bedroom looks dirty.  
B. – Oh, I (clean / am going to clean / will clean / am cleaning) it right now.
43. How many World Cups did Pelé (set / take / participate / get) in ?
44. Do you want me (will come / come / to coming / to come) early ?
45. I get up early (in order not to / so as to / so that / in order that) go to work on time.
46. A: Let's play some music.  
B: (Yes, please / Thank you / Certainly / Good idea)
47. A: Do you mind if I borrow a chair ?

B: (I'm sorry / Not at all / Yes, I do / Yes, I would). Do you need only one ?

48. Would you like to go to the movie theater next Saturday ? (Yes, I'd like to / Yes, I do / Yes, I like ? Yes, I'm going there)
49. The audience enjoyed the play so much that they (handed / laughed / screamed / applauded) for ten minutes.
50. I don't think this program is (worth / keen / suitable / wonderful) for young children

**III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.**

1. Is she a \_\_\_\_\_ or amateur singer ? (profession)
2. We are now facing the possible \_\_\_\_\_ of several rare species. (disappear)
3. All the different plants and animals in a natural community are dependent upon each other \_\_\_\_\_. (survive)
4. He got an accident due to his \_\_\_\_\_ (care)
5. Her father always \_\_\_\_\_ her to apply for the job. (courage)
6. In the 2002 World Cup, Brazil defeated Germany and won the \_\_\_\_\_ title. (honour)
7. We were in \_\_\_\_\_ with a team from another school. (compete)
8. She went to university to study \_\_\_\_\_. (engineer)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult when people do not speak the same language. (communicate)
10. Jack was totally \_\_\_\_\_ by Ann's explanation. (convince)
11. Ann's explanation was totally \_\_\_\_\_. (convince)
12. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ swear to tell the truth ? (solemn)
13. You may be surprised at the large \_\_\_\_\_ of animals in national parks. (various)
14. Careful \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam is essential. (prepare)

15. All the pupils have done the exercise \_\_\_\_\_. (easy)
16. Many teenagers would like to be more \_\_\_\_\_ and creative. (adventure)
17. He announced his \_\_\_\_\_ from football at the age of 40. (retire)
18. Please write an \_\_\_\_\_ for the match between *Nam Dinh* and *Binh Duong*. (announce)
19. This kind of job is not suitable for those who lack \_\_\_\_\_. (decide)
20. There's nothing to do for \_\_\_\_\_ here. (entertain)

**III. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same**

1. They are building many new roads in this city.  
Many new roads .....
2. Can we speak English at the club ?  
Can .....
3. They haven't told the students about the changes of the timetable yet.  
The students.....
4. He makes so many mistakes because he works quickly and carelessly.  
If he.....
5. I don't have a degree so I can't get a job easily.  
If I.....
6. I can't take much exercise because I don't have enough free time.  
If .....
7. Her brother is fat because he eats so many chips every day.  
If .....
8. She wasn't hungry, so she didn't eat anything.

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- If she.....
9. The accident happened because the driver in front stopped suddenly.  
If .....
10. He didn't get good marks because he didn't study his lesson carefully.  
If .....
11. He didn't attend the party last night because he was busy.  
If .....
12. He enrolled in the English course because he wanted to learn English.  
He enrolled in the English course.....
13. I am going on a diet because I want to lose weight.  
I am going on a diet .....
14. She gave up her job because she wanted to take care of her mother.  
She gave up .....
15. We leave early because we don't want to miss the bus.  
We leave early .....
16. The football match didn't start until the lights were on.  
It was not.....
17. The students didn't do their exercises until the teacher came in .  
It was not.....
18. They didn't begin to learn English until they entered a university.  
It was not.....
19. They didn't start the party until the president arrived.  
It was not.....
20. I couldn't finish my project until Mark helped me.  
It was not.....

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