

PHỤ LỤC SỐ 1.2

Danh mục tài liệu ôn tập thi Vòng 1 phần Ngoại ngữ - Tiếng Anh

(Kèm theo Quyết định số /QĐ-HĐTD ngày /10/2024 của HĐTD quận Hà Đông)

I. Phương thức làm bài:

- Thí sinh được kiểm tra kỹ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ, kỹ năng đọc, viết môn Tiếng Anh, dạng bài trắc nghiệm khách quan trên máy vi tính, mỗi câu hỏi bao gồm 04 phương án trả lời và chỉ có duy nhất một phương án đúng.
- Trình độ tương đương **bậc 3** Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dành cho Việt Nam ban kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 của Bộ giáo dục và Đào tạo.
- Nội dung: Ngoại ngữ dùng để giao tiếp hàng ngày.
- Giáo trình tham khảo: Lifelines, life A2-B1, New Headway (Pre-intermediate), New English File (Pre-intermediate)

II. Nội dung ôn tập và các ví dụ:

A. Thì của động từ, dạng của động từ, bị động:

1. Tenses (Các thì/thời):

- Present simple: *states, habits, truths*
- Present continuous: *actions that are happening at present*
- Present perfect simple:
 - * Recent past with *just*
 - * Indefinite past with *never, ever (experience with ever, never)*
 - * Unfinished past with *for, since*
- Past simple: *past events/ finished actions in the past*
- Past continuous: *actions that were happening at a specific moment in the past*
- Future with *going to: future plans*
- Future with *will, shall*

Eg:

- The Earth round the Sun. (goes, is going, went, was going)
- We officials of Hanoi People's Committee. (are being, are, is being, is)
- She usuallyto work late. (go, goes, went, was going)
- At the moment, all of us for the exam on 27th of October. (prepare, are preparing, prepared, were preparing).
- We the exam on 4th of August. (take, are taking, will take, have taken)

- “Wherethe Head?” “She now in the Hall, making a speech.” (is/is, is/is being, was/was, was being/ was)
- Imy work. I’m on the way home. (have just finished, just finish, just finished, am just finishing)
- you ever.....to England? (Did/be, Were/ Ø, Have/been, Will/be)
- Hein this company for ten years. (worked, has worked, works, have worked)
- They have been there since (last Saturday, at 6 o’clock, a week, tomorrow)
-at home yesterday? (Do you stay, Did you stay, Have you stayed, Will you stay)
- Ia new TV two days ago. It costs 7 million. (buy, bought, have bought, will buy)
- Thomas busy last Saturday. (is, has been, was, will be)
-you at school yesterday morning? (Were, Are, Do, Did)
- At this time last weekends, sheher holiday in a luxury resort in Nha Trang. (spent, was spending, has spent, is spending)
- Wethe museum this afternoon. Will you go with us? We have enough tickets for us. (visit, are going to visit, will visit, have visited)
- The Governmenta new bridge across this river next year. (build, shall build, is going to build, have built)
- How oftenyour grandparents? (did you visit, will you visit, do you visit, are you visiting)
- How longin this city? (does she live, is she living, has she lived, shall she live)
- What last Sunday? (did you do, do you do, have you done, will you do)
- In the year 2050, peopleunder the sea. (live, will live, are going to live, have lived)
-Paul? (Are you going to marry, Shall you marry, Do you marry, Are you marrying)

2. Conditional sentences (Câu điều kiện):

- Type 1: If + present simple, future simple
- Type 2: If + were/ V-ed, would/wouldn’t... + V

Eg:

- If it rains a lot, trees in our garden (will die, dies, is going to die, would die)

- If it fine tomorrow, wecamping. (is/will go, is/go, will be/go, will be/will go)
- You can get high evaluation from the Director Board if you your best. (try, tried, are trying, were trying)
- I wouldn't do that if Iyou. (am, was, were, are)
- If we were here now, we tennis with you. (could play, play, played, will play)
- Whereif you move to Ho Chi Minh City next month? (did you work, would you work, will you work, could you work)
- Whatif you had much power? (will you do, can you do, would you do, did you do)

3. Modal verbs (Động từ khuyết thiếu):

- can (*ability now, request*)
- could (*ability in the past, possibility; polite request, suggestions*)
- should, shouldn't (*advice*)
- have to (*must do smt*)
- may/might (*weak possibility at present or in the future*)
- would (*wishes, preferences*)

Eg:

- You should the lights before going out. (turn off, to turn off, turning off, turned off)
- We have to computers to do our daily working. (to use, using, use, used)
- Can you this evening, please? (to cook, cook, cooked, cooking)
- My mother speak English when she was young, but she can't now. (can, could, should, has to)
- You have to ...earlier in the morning to go to work on time. (get up, to get up, got up, getting up)
- Nowadays, young people canEnglish very fluently. (speak, to speak, speaks, speaking)
- I like some orange juice, please. (may, might, could, would)
- She go to the zoo or the park. She isn't sure. (may, has to, would, should)

4. Forms of verbs (Các dạng của động từ):

- Imperatives
- Infinitives (*with and without to*) after verbs and adjectives
- Gerunds (*-ing form*) after verbs and prepositions

Eg:

-in class, please. (Don't talk, Not to talk, Not talking, Not talk)
-in please, we have just come. (Come, To come, Coming, Came)
- cigarettes is bad for your health. (Smoke, Smoking, Smoked, To smoke)
- Children like picture books. (read, reading, to read, to reading)
- English people are interested in football matches at weekends. (watch, to watch, watching, watched)
- She wants in the countryside because it's peaceful. (live, living, to live, lived)

5. Verb Patterns:

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gerunds after <i>prepositions</i> - Verbs followed by <i>the gerund</i> - Verbs followed by <i>an infinitive</i> | | (common only) |
|--|--|---------------|

Eg:

- I am bored withat home all day. (stay, staying, to stay, to staying)
- I enjoyat weekends. (to fish, fishing, fish, to fishing)
- They decidedmarried. (get, got, getting, to get)
- Tony went to the post officea bill. (pay, paying, paid, to pay)
- She was working while I passed by. She stoppedand we talked about her last holiday. (working, to work, work)
- She was working while I passed by. I asked her about the way to London. She stopped me the way. (showing, to show, show)
- Rememberthe lights after work. (turn off, turning off, to turn off, to turning off)

6. Passive voice (Câu bị động):

- Affirmative Passive of: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present perfect simple, Past simple; Past continuous. Future with *going to*, Future with *will, shall*

Eg:

- Flowersin the early morning. (cut, cuts, are cut, is cut)
- My caryesterday in a good garage. (was repaired, repaired, is repaired, repairs)
- Whereyour watch.....? (is....made, does....make, do.....make, aremade)
- My computerin America. (was make, made, makes, was made)

- The childrento school every morning by a careful driver. (are taken, take, took, is taken)
- Until 9 last night, the workvery well. (is finished, was finished, finishes, finished)

B. Từ loại

1. Nouns (Danh từ)

- Singular and plural nouns (*regular and irregular forms*)
- Countable and uncountable nouns with *some* and *any*
- Compound nouns
- Possessive case with 's & s'

Eg:

- How many are there in your family? (child, children, childs, childrens)
- This is house and that is hers. (Alice's, Alice, of Alice, of Alice's)
- I saw some (butterfly, butterflys, butterflies, butterflyes) in the garden.
- Do you have (some, any, many, a lot) money? Can I borrow (any, some, much, many)?
- I always wait for a bus at the (bus stop, post office, police station, traffic light)
- How much (money, moneys, moneyes, moneies) do you need?

2. Adjectives (Tính từ):

- Colors, size, shape, quality, nationality
- Cardinal and ordinal numbers
- Possessive: *my, your, his, her, etc*
- Quantitative: *some, any, many, much, a few, a lot of, every.*
- *-ing/ -ed*
- Comparative, equality and superlative (regular and irregular)

Eg:

- Tom is from England. He is (England, English, Germany, German).
- I would like to buy thisbook. (interesting, interested, boring, bored)
- My room is than yours. (biger, bigger, more big, more bigger)
- Among my friends, Lan is the of all. (most interesting, more interesting, so interesting as, as interesting as)
- His task is asas mine. (difficult, more difficult, the most difficult, most difficult)

- Billy is thestudent in his class. (good, gooder, best, better)

3. Adverbs (Trạng từ):

- Regular and irregular forms of adverbs
- Manner (*quickly, carefully, etc.*)
- Frequency (*often, never, twice a day, weekly, etc.*)
- Definite time (*now, yesterday, already, just, yet, etc.*)
- Degree (*with adjectives/adverbs: very, too, so, quite, so much, a lot, etc.*)
- Place (*here, there, etc.*)
- Sequencing (*first, then, after that, etc.*)
- Certainty (*maybe, perhaps*)
- Attitude, viewpoint (*actually, unfortunately, of course, etc.*)

Eg:

- He can run very No one can catch him. (fast, fastly, slow, slowly)
- Linh does her work very She is a good worker. (careful, carefully, bad, badly)
- She plays the guitar rather(good, well) and she can dance(gracefully, graceful, grace)
- She goes to school early. She is never late for school. (always, sometimes, often, never)
- They haven't done their homework (already, just, never, yet)
- I don't like living in England. The weather is cold for me. (too, so much, a lot, enough)
- I waited for her for two hours., she didn't come. (Unfortunately, Maybe, Perhaps, Actually)

4. Pronouns (Đại từ):

- Personal (*subject, object*)
- Impersonal: *it, there*
- Demonstrative: *this, that, these, those*
- Indefinite: *something, everybody, some, any, etc.*

Eg:

- That man is my boss. manages the office well. (He, His, She, Her)
- computers are made in Japan (This, These, They, There).
- wants to be happy. (Everybody, Something, Nobody, Anything)

5. Articles (Mạo từ/Quán từ):

- *a/an* + singular countable nouns
- *the* + countable nouns (singular and plural)/ uncountable nouns

Eg:

- I haveaunt in America. (a, the, an, Ø)
- They live in(a, an, the, Ø) house in the countryhouse is large. (a, an, the, Ø)
- His wife playspiano beautifully. (a, that, the, this)
- Nowadays, we use.....computers to do our work. (a, an, the, Ø)

6. Prepositions (Giới từ):

- Location: *to, on, inside, next to, at (home), etc.*
- Time: *at, on, in, etc.*
- Direction: *to, into, out of, from, etc.*
- Instrument: *by, with*
- Prepositions following:
 - * adjectives: *afraid of, interested in...*
 - * verbs: *laugh at, ask for, etc.*

Eg:

- We always go..... (on, in, at, of) holiday (on, at, in, of) summer.
- Do you have to go work at weekends? (at, to, in, on)
- They arrived here (on, at, in, of) August 1st.
- I'll see you there (on, at, in, Ø) tomorrow.
- She went to work (by, with, in, of) car.
- "How did you travel to France?" "We went..... plane." (on, in, by, of)
- My children go to schoolfoot everyday. (on, by, in, of)
- My son doesn't like asking his Mumpocket money. (to, at, for, of)
- We're leaving3 o'clock this Sunday. (on, in, at, of)
- Don't be latethe meeting. (to, in, for, of)
- It takes him four hours to goHanoiPhu Tho. (from/to, from/from, from/in, to/in)

7. Connectors (Từ nối):

- and, but, although
- when, while, until, before, after, as soon as

- because, since, if, however, so, also

Eg:

- He went to school latehe missed the bus. (when, but, because, so)
- The children games while their parentstogether. (were playing/ were chatting, played/ chatted, play/chat, have played/have chatted)
- Linda has only some money in her pocket,she has much money in the bank. (and, although, but)

8. Interrogatives (Từ để hỏi):

- What, What (+ noun)
- Where, When
- Who, Whose, Which
- How; How much; How many; How often; How long.
- Why

Eg:

-from Hanoi to Da Nang? (How far, How far it is, How far is it, How far is)
- “.....do you work?” “In Hanoi”. (What, How, Where, When)
- “.....did you do that?” “Because I needed something to eat.” (What, Why, Who, When)
- “.....is this watch?” “It’s \$100.” (How many, What price, How much, Which price)
- “.....do you go out for dinner?” “We eat out twice a month.” (How much, How long, How often, How)
- “.....is she living with?” “Her family: parents, an older sister and a brother.” (Which, Who, Where, What)

9. Quantifiers (Từ chỉ số lượng)

- each, all, both, no
- all of, some of, both of, many of, any of, each of, (a number) of

E.g.:

- I have two sisters. them are farmers. (Both of, Some of, Each of, All of)
- I can’t buy that shirt. I have money. (some, all, no, each)

10. Relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ):

- Defining relative clauses with *which*, *who*, *that*
- Non-defining relative clauses with *which*, *who*

Eg:

- We are talking about the manset first foot on the Moon. (which; who; which; who)
- I love the manager you are talking about. (which; which; that; that)
- This is my mother, lived in the countryside all her life. (which, who, that, Ø)

11. Question tags (Câu hỏi đuôi):

- Limited range of question tags

E.g:

- It is interesting, it? (is, isn't, was, wasn't)
- They go to school, they? (do, don't, did, didn't)

Read the following passage and choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D.

I was born in Newcastle, a city in the North East of England. Newcastle is on the bank of the River Tyne. It is quite big, with a population of about 200,000 people. There is a cathedral and a university. There are five bridges over the River Tyne, which link Newcastle to the next town, Gateshead, where there is one of the biggest shopping centers in the world. A few years ago, the main industries were shipbuilding and coalmining, but now the chemical and soap industries are important. I moved to London ten years ago but I often return to Newcastle. I miss the people, who are very friendly, and I miss the beautiful countryside near the city, where there are so many hills and streams.

1. Newcastle is _____.

A. a city in the North of England	B. a city near the North East of England
C. a city in the North East of England	D. a small town in England
2. The population of Newcastle is _____.

A. 200,000 people	B. about 200,000 people
C. much less than 200,000 people	D. much more than 200,000 people
3. Gateshead has one of _____ in the world.

A. the biggest shopping centres	B. the most beautiful countryside
C. the largest rivers	D. the most important shipbuilding industries
4. According to the passage, the writer _____.

A. doesn't live in Newcastle any more	B. has come back to live in Newcastle
C. is still living in Newcastle	D. has never returned to Newcastle
5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Newcastle?

- A. it is next to Gateshead. B. its main industry now is shipbuilding.
C. it has a cathedral and a university. D. its people are friendly

12. Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)

Eg:

1. Feel free to if you need some help with the assignment.
A. call of B. call around C. tell D. call in
2. I love doing D.I.Y. It makes me feel so relaxed.
A. diving into B. counting on C. diving onto D. diving at
3. She many interesting ideas in the meeting yesterday.
A. came into B. came to C. came up with D. came with
4. They asked me to the form before joining the music club.
A. fill up B. fill at C. fill in D. fill on
5. I didn't like her before, but after talking to her, I have
A. come in B. come back C. come over D. come around
6. I want to be a doctor in the future so now I'm my dream.
A. going for B. trying to C. going into D. going over
7. We plan to go to the beach at the weekend to the noisy city life.
A. get out B. get with C. get away D. get away with
8. My teacher the lesson so that we could understand it more clearly.
A. get – in B. get – across C. get – over D. get - around
9. She doesn't want to have children now because they will her
A. hold – in B. hold – back C. get – out D. get - back
10. Don't Every beginning is difficult.
A. run out of B. go ahead C. give up D. calm down

13. Sentence structures for rewriting:

- What + be + the price of + noun?
- How much + be + noun?/ How much + do/does + noun cost?
- show the way to, how to get to
- have + noun / There + be + noun
- S + be + adj + pre. + V.

- S + V + adverb.
- spend time + V-ing
- It takes/took smb + time + to-V
- remember to-V, don't forget to-V
- like to-V/ V-ing
- be fond of/ keen on + V-ing
- To- V/ gerund + be + adj.
- It's + adj + to-V.
- too + adj/adv + to-V
- so + adj/adv + that + negative/ positive
- adj/adv + enough + to-V
- Combine sentences by using relatives: who, whom, which...
- Conditional sentences.
- Present situation → Conditional sentence Type 2.
- Active → Passive
- Comparisons.
- Shall....? (as offers)
- be sure + clause
- Let's ... (as suggestions)
- What a/an + noun phrase (+ clause)

Eg:

1. I cut these flowers yesterday morning.
→ These flowers
2. Somebody cleans the room everyday.
→ The room
3. They built this villa 200 years ago.
→ This villa
4. She took **him** to the cinema on time.
→ He
5. That skirt is too small for my daughter to wear.
→ That skirt is so

6. Why don't you stay in bed for a few days?

→ If I were you,

7. It's warm enough for children to walk outside.

→ It's so warm

8. Barbara is the tallest girl in her class.

→ Nobody in Barbara's class

9. Linh is 170 cm tall. Her husband is 170 cm, too.

→ Linh is as

10. This bag costs 2 million and that one is 3 million.

→ That bag is more

11. No country in the world is larger than Russia.

→ Russia is the

12. The man is my boss. You met him at the cinema yesterday.

→ The man that

13. The woman is my aunt. She works as a plastic surgeon.

→ The woman who

14. The school is very old. He is studying in that school.

→ The school which

15. Can you tell me the way to the nearest station?

→ Can you tell me how?

16. Remember to do all your homework before class.

→ Don't forget

17. What is the price of this computer?

→ How much is?/ How much does?

18. Our office has five printers.

→ There are

19. He is a good football player.

→ He plays

20. I don't think you should do that.

→ If I were you,

21. They will spend twenty months building this bridge.

→ It will take

22. Young people like listening to Korean music.

→ Young people are interested

23. Taking exercises everyday is good for our health.

→ It's good

24. We are in the room now. We shouldn't use mobile phones.

→ If we weren't in the room now,

25. They don't have much money. They live in a small house.

→ If they had much/more money, they would live

→ If they had much/more money, they wouldn't live

The end