**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN THI HỌC KỲ II – TIẾNG ANH 7**

**NĂM HỌC 2021-2022**

1. **VOCABULARY**

Ôn tập từ vựng Unit 7 – Unit 12

**B**.**GRAMMAR**

**UNIT 7 TRAFFIC**

**1. IT indicating distance**

Sử dụng “it” làm chủ ngữ để chỉ khoảng cách

Ex: It is about 300 meters from my house to the bus stop.

**2. Used to**

Sử dụng “used to” để mô tả một hành động, một thói quen hoặc một việc xảy ra thường xuyên trong quá khứ nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa

*(+)S + used to + V ( nguyên mẫu)*

*(-) S+ did not used to + V (nguyên mẫu)*

*(?) Did + S + use to + V ( nguyên mẫu)*

**3. Pronunciation /e/ và /ei/**

**Lưu ý** Say /sei/ Says /sez/ Said /sed/

**UNIT 8 FILMS**

**1. Tính từ “ed” và “ing”**

Một tính từ có thể được thành lập bằng cách thêm “ed” hoặc “ing” sau động từ

Ví dụ Interest -> interested, interesting Disappoint -> disappointed, disappointing

- Sử dụng tính từ đuôi “ed” để mô tả cảm giác, cảm xúc của một ai khi bị một sự việc, vật tác động/

Ví dụ: The film was long, and I was bored

- Sử dụng tính từ đuôi “ing” để mô tả về tính chất của vật việc

Ví dụ The film was boring.

**2. Từ nối ALTHOUGH, DESPITE/INSPITE OF, HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS**

**Mặc dù**

*Although/ though/ even though/ much as + mệnh đề// Despite / in spite of + cụm danh từ*

**Tuy nhiên** *Mệnh đề. However/ Nevertheless****,****(dấu phẩy) mệnh đề*

**3. Phát âm khi thêm “ed” sau động từ**

*/t/ sau các âm vô thanh* **/ʧ/, /s/, /k/, /f/, /p/, /θ/, /∫/**

*/d/ sau các âm hữu thanh*

*/id/ sau /t/, /d/*

**UNIT 9 FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD**

1. **Câu hỏi với H/WH**

Các từ để hỏi Who, Why, Which, Whose, What, When, Where, How

1. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ “ TOBE”

WH+ BE +S + COMPLEMENT ?

:BE TUỲ THEO THÌ, COMPLEMENT CÓ THỂ KHÔNG CÓ.

EX: What are you doing?, where is she?, when were we silent?.......

2. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG.

WH + DO, DOES/ DID+ S + Vo?

EX: Where do you go?, What does she study?, When did they begin?......

3. ĐỐI VỚI CÁC THÌ HOÀN THÀNH

WH + HAS, HAVE/ HAD +S +V3/ED?

EX: Why has she gone to school?, What had you eaten?........

4. ĐỐI VỚI “ MODAL VERBS” HAY WILL, SHALL, WOULD, SHOULD( May, can, must, could, might, ought to, have to là modal vers)

WH + MODAL VERBS + S + VO?

EX: Why must you go?, where may she come?, what can she do?, What will she do?.........

5. HOW

How much + N( không đếm được luôn ở số ít) EX: how much money have you got?

How many +N( đếm được ở số nhiều) EX: how many students are there in your class?

How far: bao xa, how long : bao lâu, how often : mấy lần, thường không, how old : bao nhiêu tuổi……

1. **Cụm trạng ngữ**

Sử dụng các cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn, mục đích để làm rõ nghĩa của câu.

- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian: Last December, every year..

- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn: In HCMC, at home…

- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ much đích: to say thanks for what they have

- Cụm trạng ngữ bổ sung: with apricot blossoms.

**3. Pronunciation : 2 syllables** Danh từ, tính từ: nhấn âm 1 Động từ: nhấn âm 2

**UNIT 10: SOURCES OF ENERGY**

1. **Thì tương lai tiếp diễn**

Diễn tả một sự việc ĐANG xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong TƯƠNG LAI

*(+)S + will be+ V-ing (-) S+ will not be + V-ing (?) Will + S + be + V-ing?*

*Will not = won’t*

*Will = shall ( sử dụng cho chủ ngữ I, We)*

1. **Bị động của thì tương lai đơn**

*(+)S + will be+ V3 (-) S+ won’t be + V3 (?) Will + S + be V3?*

*- Sử dụng thể bị động khi tân ngữ của câu không quan trọng hoặc không biết ai là người thực hiện hành động, nếu người thực hiện vẫn quan trong thì thêm sau “by”*

*- Sử dụng thể bị động khi muốn nhấn mạnh vật, việc được tác động.*

1. **Pronunciation 3 syllables**
2. **UNIT 11: TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE**
3. **Will (review)**

Sử dụng will để đưa ra một dự đoán trong tương lai.

1. **Đại từ sỡ hữu**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject Pronouns | I | YOU | WE | THEY | HE | SHE | IT |
| Possessive Adjectives | MY | YOUR | OUR | THEIR | HIS | HER | ITS |
| Possessive Pronouns | MINE | YOURS | OURS | THEIRS | HIS | HERS | ITS |

Đại từ sở hữu dùng để thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu và danh từ khi không muốn lặp lại danh từ.

Ex: It’s my book ===> It’ s mine.(= my book)

----They' re her keys ===> They' re hers.(= her keys)

Như vậy ta phải nói danh từ đó trước rồi mới thay thế.

*Lưu ý, vì đại từ sở hữu đã thay thế danh từ nên sẽ không bao giờ có danh từ sau đại từ sở hữu.*

Ex: My father is tall. Theirs (= their father) is short.

1. **Ngữ điệu trong câu hỏi**

Câu hỏi Yes/No: Lên giọng ở cuối câu.// Câu hỏi H/ WH: hạ giọng ở cuối câu.

Câu hỏi đuôi: hạ giọng cuối câu đề tìm kiếm sự động tình// Lên giọng ở cuối câu để hỏi.

**UNIT 12 AN OVERCROWDED WORLD**

1. **So sánh số lượng** Little -> less Few -> Fewer Many ,much -> more

**Số lượng Ít hơn:** *S+ V+ less + N (không đếm được)/// S+ V+ fewer + N ( đếm được)*

**Số lượng nhiều hơn:** *S+ V+ more ( danh từ đếm được và không đếm được)*

1. **Câu hỏi đuôi**

Lưu ý

1. Câu giới thiệu khẳng định, phần hỏi đuôi phủ định.

Câu giới thiệu phủ định, phần hỏi đuôi khẳng định

1. Phần đuôi chỉ sử dụng các đại từ : I, you, we, they, he, she, it, there
2. Phần đuôi luôn ở dạng viết tắt

**Các trường hợp cụ thể**

*Hiện tại đơn với TO BE:*

- he is handsome, is he? = Anh ấy đẹp trai, đúng không?

– You are worry, aren’t you? = Bạn đang lo lắng, phải không?

*Hiện tại đơn động từ thường: mượn trợ động từ DO hoặc DOES tùy theo chủ ngữ*

- They like me, don’t they?

– she loves you, doesn’t she?

*Thì quá khứ đơn với động từ thường: mượn trợ động từ DID, quá khứ đơn với TO BE: WAS hoặc WERE:*

- He didn’t come here, did he? – He was friendly, was he?

*Thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn: mượn trợ động từ HAVE hoặc HAS*

- They have left, haven’t they? – The rain has stopped, hasn’t they?

*Thì tương lai đơn* - It will rain, won’t it?

1. **Nhấn âm ( review)**

5 NGUYÊN TẮC – 2 LƯU Ý

1. **NGUYÊN TẮC 1: 2 âm tiết**

Danh từ, tính từ: 1st Động từ: 2nd

* Nếu động từ tận bằng các ấm “ngắn” và “nhẹ” : ow, el, er… thì nhấn âm còn lại

1. **NGUYÊN TẮC 2: 3 âm tiết**

Danh từ, tính từ : 1st

Động từ:

* Các động từ 3 âm tiết có âm tiết cuối chưa nguyên âm dài hoặc nguyên âm đôi hoặc kết thúc nhiều hơn một phụ âm thì **âm tiết đầu nhận trọng âm**.
* Nếu âm tiết cuối chứa nguyên âm ngắn ow, el, er… hoặc kết thúc không nhiều hơn một nguyên âm thì **âm tiết thứ 2 sẽ nhận trọng âm**.

1. **NGUYÊN TẮC 3: Từ ghép**

Danh từ, tính từ: 1st Động từ: 2nd

1. **NGUYÊN TẮC 4: từ 3 âm tiết trở lên** Nhấn âm thứ 3 từ sau tính đến trước.
2. **NGUYÊN TẮC 5: HẬU TỐ.**

Các từ chứa các hậu tố sau đây âm nhấn rơi vào âm trước nó.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Ic** 2. **ical** 3. **sion** 4. **tion** 5. **aphy** 6. **ogy** 7. **ity** | * Economic * Economical * Succession * Suggestion * Photography * Biology * Able -> ability | 1. **acy** 2. **ian** 3. **id** 4. **ible** 5. **ish** 6. **tial** 7. **ious** | * Democracy * Musician * Stupid * Possible * Foolish * Confidential * Hilarious |

**LƯU Ý**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Lưu ý 1: các hậu tố không ảnh hưởng đến âm nhấn của từ:** | **Lưu ý 2: các hậu tố nhấn trọng âm** |
| 1. Able 2. Ly 3. Less 4. Ing 5. D 6. En 7. Ment 8. Full | 1. Ain 2. Oo 3. Ee 4. Eer 5. Ese 6. Ette 7. Esque 8. End 9. Ique 10. Mental |

1. **PRACTICE**

* **PHONETICS**

1. **Choose the word having different stress from the others.**

1. A. harvest B. parade C. music D. pumpkin

2. A. offer B. prefer C. abroad D. arrive

3. A. famous B. joyful C. usual D. alone

4. A. exist B. avoid C. support D. notice

5. A. hungry B. disease C. spacious D. danger

6. A. favourite B. pollution C. imagine D. exhausted

7. A. energy B. plentiful C. disappear D. celebrate

8. A. recycle B. description C. contribute D. atmosphere

1. **Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. perform | B. end | C. festival | D. elephant |
| 2. | A. cake | B. celebrate | C. racing | D. candle |
| 3. | A. desert | B. held | C. prefer | D. celebrate |
| 4. | A. those | B. they | C. than | D. Thanksgiving |
| 5. | A. cranberry | B. lantern | C. gather | D. apricot |

6. A. abundant B. travelling C. character D. biogas

7. A. diverse B. drive C. invention D. crime

8. A. designs B. sails C. pedals D. pollutes

* **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

1. **Choose and circle the best answer.**

1. Many (cultural/ romance/ disappointed/ annoyed) and artistic activities are held as the part of the flower festival in Da Lat.

2. Wind, hydro and solar are (modern/ renewable/ non-renewable/ new) energy sources.

3. Nick washes his hand a lot, (so/ and/ but/ although) he doesn’t have flu.

4. At a seasonal festival, people race down the hill to (break/ catch/ buy/ eat) cheese.

5. (When/ How/ Why/ Where) were you born? – In March

6. We will cut down on the use of natural gas because it is (plenty/ limited / available / abundant ) & harmful to the environment.

7. Some new energy-saving bulbs (will put /will be putting/will be put /will being put)

in the dining-room.

8. Which of the following is NOT non-renewable source of energy ?

A. oil B. wind C. natural gas D. coal

9. The end of the film was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that many people cried.

A. boring B. shocking C. exciting D. Moving

10. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a film that tries to make audiences laugh.

A. sci-fi B. documentary C. comedy D. horror

11. I found the book so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I couldn’t take my eyes off the screen.

A. gripping B. shocking C. tiring D. boring

12. We found the plot of the film\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bored B. boring C. interested D. acting

1. **Put the verbs in correct tenses.**

1. …………..You (wait) …………………for her when her plane arrives tonight?

2. Don’t phone me between 7 and 8. We (have) …………….………….. dinner then.

3. I (send) ………………………….. you my book tomorrow.

5. We hope the new Director (find) ………………….. more jobs for his employees.

6. Nam is a hard-working student. He (pass) ….…………. the exam easily this year.

6. What …………..you (do) …………….. when you graduate from the University?  
7. Next week we (have) …..……… many kinds of examinations. It (be) …………

a very busy week, I think.

8. In the future, most of Vietnamese people (be able) ……. (speak) …English well.

9. Next week at this time, you (lie) ………………….………….. on the beach.

10. …………..You (meet) …………………..your former teacher at 9 am tomorrow?

1. **Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**
2. There are many ................................... differences between the two communities. (culture)
3. Street are decorated with lights and red banners. (colour)
4. Margaret Thatcher. (perform)
5. There were lively New Year all over the town. (celebrate)
6. When we heard she’d got the job, we all went off for a .................... drink. (celebrate)
7. It is in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day. (tradition)
8. What forms of do you participate in during the festival? (entertain)
9. The hall looked very with its Christmas tree. (festival)
10. Her eyes were wide with when she heard the news. (excite)
11. The Chinese New Year marks the...........................of spring and the start of the Lunar New Year. (begin)
12. **Put question for the underlined part of each sentence:**

1. It is 10 kilometers from here to ACB bank.

2. I have known Marie for nine years.

3. Yes, they used to be friends at the university.

4. Sarah left two hours ago.

5. She is watching Tom and Jerry.

6. It is an action film.

7. She likes watching comedy.

8. It starts Lee Min Hoo and Jun Ji Huyn.

9. I felt terrified before my last Maths test.

10. She felt entertained when she watched a gripping film.

* **READING**

1. **Read the following passage and decide if it is T or F.**

Many people still believe that natural resources will never be used up. Actually, the world’s energy resources are limited. Nobody knows exactly how much fuel is left. However, we also should use them economically and try to find out alternative sources of power. According to Professor Marvin Burnharm of the New England Institude of Technology, we have to start conserving coal, oil and gas before it is too late; and nuclear power is the only alternative.

However, many people do not approve of using nuclear power because it’s very dangerous. What would happen if there was a serious nuclear accident? Radioactivity causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations.

The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economical as possible.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T/ F** |
| 1. Natural resources will run out.  2. The world’s energy resources are unlimited.  3. We know exactly how much fuel is left.  4. We should use fuel economically.  5. According to Professor Marvin Burnham, nuclear power will be used as a substitute for natural resources.  6. Many people disagree to use nuclear power as an alternative energy.  7. Radioactivity from nuclear power causes cancer and may have bad effect on the future generations.  8. Natural resources should be used as economical as possible. | 1……  2……  3……  4……  5……  6……  7……  8…… |

1. **Read the passage then answer the questions.**

Vietnam’s New Year is celebrated according to the Lunar calendar. It is especially known as Tet Nguyen Dan, or Tet. It begins between January twenty- first and February nineteen. The exact date changes from year to year. Vietnamese people usually make preparations for the holiday several weeks beforehand. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offerings on the family altars. On the New Year’s Eve, people sit up to midnight to see New Year in, then they put on new clothes and give one another the greetings of the season. Tet lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year. As a result, they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile as much as possible.

1. What is Vietnam’s New Year known as?

2. Is Tet celebrated according to the Lunar calendar? →………………………….………

3. When does the Lunar New Year begin?

4. What do Vietnamese people usually do to prepare for Tet?

5. Do people sit up to midnight on the New Year’s Eve? →………………………………………..

6. Does Tet last five days? →………………………..……………………………..

7. Why are the first three days the most important?

**III. Read the following passage, then choose a word from the box and write the correct word next to numbers 1-5. There is one exemple.**

|  |
| --- |
| roofs garden non - polluting polluting  the moon are renewable the sun |

Solar energy is a long lasting source (0)..of.. energy, and it can be used almost anywhere. To generate solar energy, we only need solar cells and (1).....................! Solar cells can easily be installed on house (2) ................., so we don’t need any new space. Compared to other (3)...................... sources, they also possess many advantages: wind and water power rely on turbines which (4).................noisy, expensive and which take up large space. Solar cells are totally silent and (5).......................... As they have no moving parts, they require little maintenance and have a long lifetime.

* **WRITTING:**

**I. Rewrite the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones.**

1. We will use renewable energy in the future.

→ Renewable energy ………………………….……………………………………..…

1. This is our school.

→ This school is ……………………………..……………………………………….…

1. What is the distance between Vinh and Ha Noi city?
   * How…………………………………………………………….?
2. I often walked to school when I was a student.
   * I used……………………………………………………………
3. Although they are short, they still love playing sports.
   * In spite of…………………………………………………………
4. They will use solar energy to protect the environment.

* Solar energy …………………………………………………………………..

1. Although she eats lots of food, she is still very slim.

* ->In spite of …………………………………………………………………..

1. What is the distance between Hanoi and HCM city?

* How far …………………………………………………………………..?

1. I find English interesting. → I am ………………………………………..…
2. Our roof will be fixed tomorrow. → They……………………………………..
3. They will show flying cars to the public when they finish it.

* Flying cars ……………………………………………………………………..

1. They will install solar panels on the roof of our house next week.

* Solar panels ………………………………………………………………

1. We will be using biogas for cooking and heating at this time next month.

* *Biogas ………………………………………………………………………………...*

1. People won’t burn fossil fuels for energy in the future.

* Fossil fuels …………………………………………………………………

1. New York has more billionaires than Tokyo. (FEWER)

* ……………………………………………………………………………………….

1. A group of foreigners visited the slums last week, didn’t they? (VISIT)

* ……………………………………………………………………………………….

1. The countryside doesn’t suffer as much pollution as the city. (LESS)

* ……………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Does overpopulation cause a lot of social problems in this area? (CAUSES)

* ……………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Jakarta doesn’t have as many skyscrapers as Shanghai. (MORE)

* ……………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Let’s go to the school cafeteria. (ABOUT)

* ……………………………………………………………………………………….

**II. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.**

1. Solar energy/ in the world/ by many countries/ will be used/.

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

1. to another/ How/ you travel from / will/ one place/?

→ ……………………………………………..…………………………………………

1. to save/ will reduce/ our energy/ the use of electricity/ We/.

→ …………………………………………..…………………………………………

1. traffic/ are/ rush-hours/ always/ There/ jams/ during.

**III. Complete the following tag questions.**

1. There’s a new cartoon, ……………………………….?

2. They don’t want to sell their house, …………………………?

3. This machine never works very well,…………………………?

4. Your parents should stay in the hotel,…………………………?

5. We can’t go camping today,………………………..?

**\* Change the sentences into the passive voice.**

1.They will build a hydropower station in the North of the country next year.

A hydropower station..........................................................................................

2.They sell these chemicals everywhere in my hometown.

These chemicals....................................................................................................

3.My children will turn off the lights when going to bed.

The lights ..........................................................................................................