## ĐỀ ÔN TẬP HK1 (SGK GLOBAL SUCCESS) - TIẾNG ANH 10

## I. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others.

1. A. contribution B. disadvantaged C. individual D. incredible

2. A. understand B. volunteer C. audience D. interact

3. A. balance B. laptop C. idol D. invent

4. A. protection B. benefit C. meaningless D. passionate

 5. A. housework B. litter C. perform D. single

 6. A. awareness B. chemical C. spotlessly D. gratitude

7. A. sorrow B. passion C. native D. complaint

 8. A. brilliant B. harbour C. mature D. difficult

 9. A. government B. disappoint C. audience D. talented

 10. A. important B. experience C. different D. continue

**II. Choose the best option to complete the following sentences.**

1. We all feel ………………..about going on tours around Hanoi.

A. interested B. excited B. bored D. tired

1. Doing volunteer work, we are more………………..of global problems facing our world.

A. aware B. devote C. communicate D. dedicate

1. I really wanted to take part in this contest, ………………..my parents allowed me to.

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

1. ………………..is the member of a family who earns the money that the family needs.

A. Husband B. Breadwinner C. Women D. Homemaker

1. Cellphones tend to be small and ……………….. , so they can be taken along and used everywhere.

A. portable B. colourful C. expensive D. cheap

1. Last night my favorite program………………..by a special news bulletin.

A. interrupted B. was interrupted C. were interrupted D. is interrupted

1. I often ………………..at the market near her house.

A. clean the house B. shop for grocery C. do the cooking D. feed the cat

1. Anna usually ……………….. to the supermaket with her mother.

A. goes B. go C. will go D. has gone

1. Volunteer work is a great way to ………………..experience in a broad range of fields.

A. take B. gain C. do D. make

1. Last year, my class ………………..to teach the children in a remote area.

A. volunteer B. voluntary C. volunteered D. volunteers

1. The father typically works outside the home while the mother is ……………….. domestic duties such as

homemaking and raising children.

A. suitable for B. capable of C. responsible for D. aware of

1. I really need some urgent methods to……………….. some bad habits.

A. kick B. remember C. give on D. look at

1. My husband and I both go out to work so we share the ………………...

A. happiness B. household chores C. responsibility D. employment

1. The baby ………………..now. Don’t make so much noise.

A. sleep B. sleeps C. is sleeping D. slept

**BE GOING TO VS WILL**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **WILL + V ….** | **BE (AM/IS / ARE ) +GOING TO +V** |
| - kế hoạch được xây dựng ở thời điểm nói.- dự đoán dựa trên những gì chúng ta nghĩ hoặc chúng ta tin về tương lai. | kế hoạch đã được xây dựng trước thời điểm nói.- dự đoán dựa trên những gì chúng ta nhìn thấy hoặc dựa vào hiểu biết. |

1. Listen! There's someone at the door. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door for you.

A. will open B. am going to open C. open D. am opening

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my sister in April as planned.

 A. am going to see B. have seen C. see D. will see

1. As planned, we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their grandparents in Vietnam.

A. visit B. will visit C. is visiting D. are going to visit

1. As planned, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from our city to the sea tomorrow morning.

 A. will drive B. drive C. are going to drive D. have driven

1. Look at the clouds! I think it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. rain B. will rain C. is going to rain D. is raining

1. My grandmother feels uncomfortable today. I guess it… rain tomorrow.

A. is going to B. should C. will D. be able to

1. I \_\_\_\_ my parents at the weekend. I already bought a train ticket.
	1. visit B. visited C. will visit D. am going to visit
2. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in doing charity work.
	1. interested B. interesting C. interest D. interestingly
3. It was a long and \_\_\_\_\_ journey so we all were too \_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy it.
	1. tired / tiring B. tiring / tired C. tiring / tiring D. tired / tired
4. It is \_\_\_\_ that all the students in class 1OA choose to do a project on ‘Helping the needy’.
	1. surprising B. surprised C. surprise D. surprisingly
5. Nelson Mandela became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in politics and was forced to leave his first university.
	1. interested B. interesting C. interestingly D. interestedly
6. I was \_\_\_\_\_ in the movie. I had expected it to be better.
	1. disappointedB. disappointing C. disappoint D. disappointingly
7. When you do something good for others, you will find your life .

A. meaningless B. hopeless C. successful D. meaningful

**\* VERB FORMS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **To Vo** | **Vo** |
| would like, decide, hope, refuse, agree, intend, expect, promise | Let, make, feel, hear, notice, see, watch |

1. Jack got into trouble when he refused his briefcase for the customs officer.
	1. open B. opening C. to open D. opened
2. She tried to avoid my question.
	1. answer B. answering C. to answer D. answered
3. Most women expect\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more help with the housework from their husbands.
	1. get B. to get C. getting D. got
4. They enjoy your letters very much.
	1. read B. reading C. to read D. had read
5. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door, she was reading a newspaper.
	1. opens B. opened C. was opening D. was opened
6. She was playing games while he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a football match.
	1. watched B. watches C. was watching D. watching
7. I lost my ring when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.

A. worked B. have worked C. was working D. am working

1. When the telephone rang, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a letter.
	1. A. wrote B. was writing C. was written D. were writing
2. The boys are playing games, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the girls are watching TV.

A. so B. nor C. and C. but

1. I tried my best in the final test, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the result was not as good as I expected.

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

1. He lost the key, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he couldn't get into the house.

A. yet B. or C. so D. but

1. She loves comedies, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her husband is interested in action films.

A. for B. but C. Or D. but

 40. She was sick yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was absent from school.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A. | since | B. | so | C. | because | D. | but |

***III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. My father often get up early to water trees in the family.

 A B C D

2. My alarm rings at 6 o’clock every morning. Therefore, I always went to school on time.

 A B C D

3. Quiet! my baby sleeps. Don’t wake her up.

 A B C D

4. Ngoc is always very busy. She is practises violin every day.

 A B C D

5. My son plays games with his sister on computer now.

 A B C D

6. We hope having a chance to study together at the same university in the future.

 A B C D

7. Sue plans study abroad next year according to her parent’s advice.

 A B C D

8. Everyone in this company would like to promoted to a higher position.

 A B C D

9. Don't forget calling me as soon as you arrive here.

 A B C  D

10. The teacher doesn’t let her students to use their mobile phones in class.

 A B C D

**IV. Choose the best answer for the following sentences**

Công thức chung chuyển từ câu chủ động(active) sang câu bị động(pasive).

 **Active: S + V + O.**

 **Passive: S + Be + V3/ed +( by O)**

**1.** **Simple present:**

Ex1: People spend a lot of money on advertising every day.

* + **A lot of money** **is spent** on advertising **by people** every day

|  |
| --- |
|  **S + am/is/are + V3/ed + by O**  |

1. **Simple past:**

Ex2: Peter **took** this book yesterday

* + This book ***was*** taken by Peter yesterday

|  |
| --- |
|  **S + were/was + V3/ed + by O**  |

**Choose the best answer**

1. The longest fish in the contest was 18 inches long.

 - “It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Thelma Rivers”

 A. was catching B. caught C. was caught D. catch

1. -“Where’s the old chicken coop?”

 -“It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a windstorm last year.”

 A. destroy B. is destroyed C. was destroyed D. destroyed

1. Many US automobiles \_\_\_\_\_in Detroit, Michigan

A. manufacture B. have manufactured

C. are manufactured D. are manufacturing

4. Foods \_\_\_\_ into energy in the digestive system.

A. are broke down and converted B. are broken down and converted

C. break down and convert D. broken down and converted

5. Stephen William Hawking \_\_\_\_ on 8 January, 1942 in Oxford, England.

 A. born B. has born C. is born D. was born

***MORE READING PRACTICE :***

***1/ GAP-FILL READING :***

Imagine you are buying an apple in a supermarket. Which do you choose, one with a small brown mark, or one without? Be honest - you'd go for the apple **(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** looks perfect. Supermarkets do this too, but on a much larger scale when buying fruit and vegetables from farmers. And what becomes of the ones with marks on them? They are thrown away. So are the ones that are a funny shape or size**. (2) \_\_\_\_\_** reason for waste is that people buy more food than they can eat and supermarkets do everything they can to **\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_\_\_**this, for example with offers like 'Buy one, get one free'.

Developed countries waste about 650 million tons of food each year and so do developing countries . **\_\_(4)\_\_,** the waste happens for very different reasons. As the world's population grows, this problem will only **\_\_\_\_**(**5)\_\_\_\_,** so we need to take action urgently.

**Question 1**: A. when B. who C. whose D. which

**Question 2**: A. Few B. Another C. Other D. Many

**Question 3**: A. encouragement B. encouraging C. encouraged D. encourage

**Question 4:** A. As a result B. For example C. Although D. However

**Question 5**: A. adjust B. worsen C. improve D. postpone

**2/ READING COMPREHENSION :**

 Every day on radio, on TV, and in the newspaper, we hear, see or read about many problems in the world, for example, pollution problems.

 Air pollution is the first kind.It mostly comes from fumes released from motorbikes, cars, airplanes, trains and **poisonous** gases emitted from factories. Also, waste is dumped anywhere, even in the city where many people are living. The second pollution problem is sea pollution. Many people earn their living from fishing in the sea, and the fish they catch feed many people. But the sea has become so polluted from oil spills and factory wastes that the fish are dying. This is not only killing the fish, but is also affecting those people who eat fish.

 Seldom do you find a place nowadays **that** is not polluted.This problem is growing more difficult every day. We must find a good solution that makes the world a better place to live.

**Question 1**: ***What is the passage mainly about?***

 **A.** Some kinds of pollution in the world **B.** Air pollution from factory

 **C.** Effects and solutions of pollution **D.** Sea pollution and its effects

**Question 2**: ***Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as something that people can get information from?***

 **A.** television **B.** the newspaper **C.** the Internet **D.** radio

**Question 3 : *According to paragraph 2, which of the following can be a consequence of pollution?***

 **A.** Pollution affects those who eat fish**.**

 **B.** Many people are living in the city,

 **C.** Many people live on the money from fishing**.**

**D.** The fish caught feed many people.

**Question 4**: ***The word poisonous in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.***

 **A.** crude **B.** toxic **C.** numerous **D.** clean

**Question 5**: ***The word that in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.***

## A. a place B. people C. a solution D. a problem

## 3/ READING COMPREHENSION

**Street Children Volunteer Programme in Delhi**

There are about 100 million street children in India who do not attend any school and spend most of their time on the streets. In Delhi, the capital city, it is estimated that there are about 175,000 street children of which 100% are runaways. In fact, there are more than 25,000 children who live in and around railway stations in Delhi. They can be seen searching the rubbish heap for a meal, sleeping between the tracks, often beaten and sexually abused.

Volunteer Work in the Street Children Programme in Delhi, India consists of taking informal education classes with the children, playing games with the children and introducing them to different new activities. Volunteers can teach the children good habits such as cleanliness, hygiene and greetings. On some of the days, volunteers can plan a trip with the children to a museum or zoo in Delhi. Such educational trips are very useful for the children where they love spending time and playing with the volunteers.

Volunteers work at the various contact points or shelter homes, being run by various organizations, which serve as day care centers for these street children. **They** can assist in providing love, care, basic literacy, recreation and most importantly spend time and shower affection on them.

**1.** Street children in Delhi .

**A.** spend most of their time in and around railway stations **B.** live in very badly physical and mental conditions

**C.** account for 100 million from all parts of India **D.** can search heaps of food for meals

**2.** Volunteers may do all of the following activities EXCEPT .

**A.** giving informal lessons to children **B.** teaching children good habits

**C.** playing games with children **D.** taking children to evening classes

**3.** Educational trips are very useful for the children because .

1. there are many museums and zoos in Delhi
2. they can learn good habits such as cleanliness, hygiene and greetings
3. they have a good time and lots of fun with volunteers
4. they can play many educational games with volunteers there

**4.** Day care centers for street children offer .

**A.** care, education and recreation **B.** time, shower and affection

**C.** supply of volunteers for various organizations **D.** contact points or shelter homes at railway stations

**5.** The word "**They**" in the last paragraph refers to .

**A.** volunteers **B.** day care centers **C.** organizations **D.** street children

## ----THE END----

## 1 (VD)

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu chi tiết

## Giải thích:

Trẻ em đường phố ở Delhi

1. Dành hầu hết thời gian ở các ga tàu
2. sống trong điều kiện tồi tệ về mặt thể chất lẫn tinh thần
3. chiếm khoảng 100 triệu người trong tổng dân số Ấn Độ
4. có thể tìm được nhiều thức ăn

**Thông tin:** In fact, there are more than 25,000 children who live in and around railway stations in Delhi. They can be seen searching the rubbish heap for a meal, sleeping between the tracks, often beaten and sexually abused.

**Tạm dịch:** Thực tế, có khoảng hơn 25.000 trẻ em sống quanh khu vực nhà ga ở Delhi. Chúng được tìm thấy là đang mò rác để kiếm thức ăn, ngủ ở đường ray và thường xuyên bị lạm dụng tình dục.

## Chọn B. 2 (VD)

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu chi tiết

## Giải thích:

Tình nguyện viên có thể làm được tất cả các hoạt động sau ngoại trừ

A. cung cấp các tiết học bổ trợ văn hóa cho trẻ B. dạy trẻ thói quen tốt

C. chơi với trẻ D. đưa trẻ đến các lớp học buổi tối

**Thông tin:** Volunteer Work in the Street Children Programme in Delhi, India consists of taking informal education classes with the children, playing games with the children and introducing them to different new activities. Volunteers can teach the children good habits such as cleanliness, hygiene and greetings. On some of the days, volunteers can plan a trip with the children to a museum or zoo in Delhi.

**Tạm dịch:** Các hoạt động tình nguyện ở Delhi, Ấn Độ bao gồm: các lớp học bổ túc văn hóa cho trẻ, chơi game hoặc giới thiệu thêm các hoạt động mới. Tình nguyện viên có thể dạy trẻ các thói quen tốt như: sự sạch sẽ, vệ sinh và cách chào hỏi. Trong một vài ngày ở đây, tình nguyện viên có thể tổ chức các chuyến đi tham quan tại bảo tàng hoặc sở thú ở Delhi.

## Chọn D. 3 (VD)

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu chi tiết

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## Giải thích:

Những chuyến đi giáo dục rất hữu ích cho trẻ bởi vì

1. có nhiều bảo tàng và sở thú ở Delhi
2. chúng học được các thói quen tốt như giữ vệ sinh sạch sẽ, cách chào hỏi
3. chúng có quãng thời gian vui vẻ hạnh phúc cùng với tình nguyện viên
4. chúng có thể chơi

**Thông tin:** Such educational trips are very useful for the children where they love spending time and playing with the volunteers.

**Tạm dịch:** Những chuyến tham quan mang tính giáo dục như thế sẽ rất hữu ích cho trẻ bởi vì chúng có thể dành thời gian vui chơi cùng các tình nguyện viên.

## Chọn C. 4 (VD)

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu chi tiết

## Giải thích:

Các trung tâm chăm sóc ban ngày cho trẻ em đường phố cung cấp

A. sự chăm nom, giáo dục và các hoạt động giải trí B. thời gian, vòi hoa sen, tình yêu thương

C. nguồn cấp tình nguyện viên cho các tổ chức khác D. cung cấp nhà tạm trú tại nhà ga

**Thông tin:** They can assist in providing love, care, basic literacy, recreation and most importantly spend time and shower affection on them.

**Tạm dịch:** Các trung tâm hỗ trợ trong việc đem đến cho các em tình yêu thương, sự chăm sóc, học viết cơ bản, giải trí và quan trọng hơn hết là dành thời gian bên các em và bày tỏ sự yêu thương đến chúng.

## Chọn A. 5 (NB)

**Kiến thức:** Đại từ thay thế

## Giải thích:

They (họ): đại từ thay thế cho danh từ số nhiều làm chủ ngữ của câu trước đó => volunteers là chủ ngữ chính ở câu Volunteers work at the various contact points or shelter homes…..

**Thông tin:** Volunteers work at the various contact points or shelter homes, being run by various organizations, which serve as day care centers for these street children. **They** can assist in providing love, care, basic literacy, recreation and most importantly spend time and shower affection on them.

**Tạm dịch:** Các tình nguyện viên làm việc tại nhà tình thương được quản lý bởi nhiều tổ chức khác nhau, và các nhà tình thương đóng vai trò như là trung tâm chăm sóc ban ngày cho trẻ em đường phố. Các tình nguyện

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viên hỗ trợ trong việc đem đến cho các em tình thương, sự chăm sóc, đọc viết cơ bản, giải trí và quan trọng hơn hết là dành thời gian bên các em và trao cho các em sự yêu thương.

## Chọn A. Dịch bài đọc:

**Nội dung dịch:**

**Chương trình tình nguyện hỗ trợ trẻ em đường phố ở Delhi**

Có hơn 100 triệu trê em đường phố không đến trường và lang thang khắp các con phố ở Ấn Độ. Ở thủ đô Delhi, ước tính có khoảng 175.000 trẻ em lang thang cơ nhỡ. Thực tế, có khoảng hơn 25.000 trẻ em sống quanh khu vực nhà ga ở Delhi. Chúng được tìm thấy là đang mò rác để kiếm thức ăn, ngủ ở đường ray và thường xuyên bị lạm dụng tình dục. Các hoạt động tình nguyện ở Delhi, Ấn Độ bao gồm: các lớp học bổ túc văn hóa cho trẻ, chơi game hoặc giới thiệu thêm các hoạt động mới. Tình nguyện viên có thể dạy trẻ các thói quen tốt như: sự sạch sẽ, vệ sinh và cách chào hỏi. Trong một vài ngày ở đây, tình nguyện viên có thể tổ chức các chuyến đi tham quan tại bảo tàng hoặc sở thú ở Delhi. Những chuyến tham quan mang tính giáo dục như thế sẽ rất hữu ích cho trẻ bởi vì chúng có thể dành thời gian vui chơi cùng các tình nguyện viên.

Các tình nguyện viên làm việc tại nhà tình thương được quản lý bởi nhiều tổ chức khác nhau, và các nhà tình thương đóng vai trò như là trung tâm chăm sóc ban ngày cho trẻ em đường phố. Các tình nguyện viên hỗ trợ trong việc đem đến cho các em tình thương, sự chăm sóc, đọc viết cơ bản, giải trí và quan trọng hơn hết là dành thời gian bên các em và trao cho các em sự yêu thương.

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