

**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ II
MÔN ANH-KHỐI 10**

I. Phonetics:

- / iə /: here, dear ... - / eə /: where, pair ... - / uə /: sure, tour ... - / θ /: think, mouth ... - / ð /: they, then ...
- Pronunciation of -ED
 - + / id /: t, d Ex: decided + / d /: b, g, h, n, l, z, v, m, r, i, y... Ex: learned, played
 - + / t /: còn lại. Ex: stopped
- Pronunciation of -S/ES
 - + / iz /: s, x, z, ch, ge, ce, sh. Ex: boxes, watches ...
 - + / s /: p(h), t, k, f (th / θ /, gh / f /) Ex: books, laughs ...
 - + / z /: còn lại Ex: pens, pencils ...

II. Grammar points

1. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

TYPE 1: Điều kiện có thể xảy ra

If clause	Main clause
S + Vo / Vs/es Be (is, am, are)	S + <i>will/shall/can/must/have to/has to/ought to/may</i> + Vo

EX: If it doesn't rain, we will go to the beach.
If someone phones me, tell them to leave a message.

TYPE 2: Điều kiện không thật ở hiện tại

If clause	Main clause
S + V2/ed To be: Were / weren't	S + <i>would/could/should/might</i> + Vo

EX: If it didn't rain now, we would go to the beach.(e.g *It is now raining outside.*)
If I were you, I wouldn't buy that expensive bicycle.

TYPE 3: Điều kiện không thật ở quá khứ

If clause	Main clause
S + HAD + V3/ED	S + <i>would have/could have/might</i> + <i>have</i> + V3/ed

EX:
If it hadn't rained yesterday, we would have gone to the beach.(e.g *It rained heavily yesterday.*)
If I had known she was ill yesterday, I would have come to visit her.
(e.g *You didn't know she was ill yesterday.*)
If he had worked harder, he could have passed the exams. (e.g *he didn't work hard.*)
If we had brought a map with us, we mightn't have got lost.
(e.g *You didn't bring a map with you*)
S + SHOULD + Vo (KĐ)
2. SHOULD (nên ; đáng lẽ nên) cho lời khuyên
S + SHOULD + Not + Vo (PĐ)

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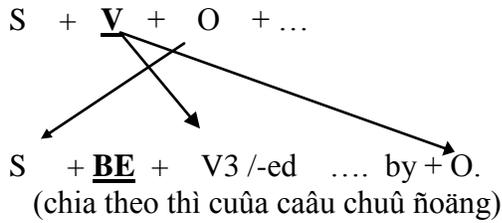
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S + SHOULD + S + V_o ? (NV)

Ex : You should / should not arrive late

2. The passive voice: Câu bị động

a. General rule:



Ex: - She usually takes my car.
 → My car is usually taken by her.
 - He has sent his son to another school.
 → His son has been sent to another school.

b. Active • passive:

	Thì	Chủ động	Bị động
1	Hiện tại đơn	V _{1/s,es} + O	am / is / are + V _{3/ed} + by+O
2	Quá khứ đơn	V _{2/ed} + O	was / were + V _{3/ed} + by+O
3	Hiện tại tiếp diễn	am/ is / are + V _{ing} + O	am/ is /are + being + V _{3/ed} + by+O
4	Quá khứ tiếp diễn	was / were + V _{ing} + O	was / were + being + V _{3/ed} + by+O
5	Hiện tại hoàn thành	has / have + V _{3/ed} + O	has / have + been + V _{3/ed} + by+O
6	Quá khứ hoàn thành	had + v _{3/ed} + O	had + been + v _{3/ed} + by+O
7	Tương lai	will + V ₀ + O	will / + be + V _{3/ed} + by+O (Nguyên mẫu)
8	Động từ khiếm khuyết	be going to / would/may / might must + V ₀ + O can / could	be going to / would/may / might must + be + V _{3/ed} + by+O can / could (Nguyên mẫu)

3. WH QUESTION(who, where, what, which, when , how , why)

a. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ “ TOBE”

WH+ BE +S + COMPLEMENT ?

BE TUỖ THEO THÌ, COMPLEMENT CÓ THỂ KHÔNG CÓ.

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

b. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG.

WH + DO, DOES/ DID+ S + V₀?

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

c. ĐỐI VỚI CÁC THÌ HOÀN THÀNH

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

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

d. 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?.....

e. 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.....

4. TO INFINITIVE TO TALK ABOUT PURPOSES(Động từ Nguyên mẫu mục đích) TO + Vo

EX: He works to get money. = He works in order to get money...

To + Vo = In order to + Vo, So as to + Vo: để mà

5. a. ADJ of attitude (tính từ chỉ thái độ)

- Động từ khi thêm ing hoặc thêm ed dùng như tính từ.

- Các từ này có nghĩa tương tự nhưng cách dùng khác nhau.

- Tính từ tận cùng là ING dùng cho vật có tính chủ động còn ED cho người có tính bị động.

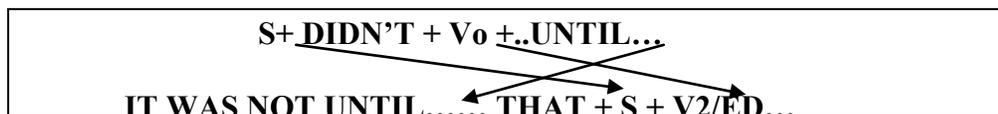
- Cách xác định: khi dùng ING OR ED xác định chủ từ, nếu trong câu có tân ngữ thì ưu tiên tân ngữ hơn, nếu câu có 2 tân ngữ thì ưu tiên tân ngữ gần nhất.

EX: That movie is interesting.

I am interested in that movie

The movie make me interested.

b. IT WAS NOT UNTIL..... THAT(MÃI ĐẾN KHI)



EX: she didn't get home until 9:00pm

→ It was not until 9:00pm that she got home

6. ARTICLES: (mạo từ) mạo từ không xác định” A, AN” và mạo từ xác định “THE”

a. Cách dùng mạo từ không xác định "a" và "an"

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Trong bài này chúng ta chỉ học Dùng a hoặc an trước một danh từ số ít đếm được. Chúng có nghĩa là một. Chúng được dùng trong câu có tính khái quát hoặc đề cập đến một chủ thể lần đầu tiên.

A ball is round. (nghĩa chung, khái quát, chỉ tất cả các quả bóng)

I saw a boy in the street. (chúng ta không biết cậu bé nào, chưa được đề cập trước đó)

Mạo từ *an* được dùng trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (trong cách phát âm, chứ không phải trong cách viết). Bao gồm:

- Các từ bắt đầu bằng các nguyên âm u, a, e, i, o: an aircraft, an empty glass, an object (ngoại trừ uni, euro và môn học)
- Một số từ bắt đầu bằng h câm Ex: An hour, an honey moon, an heir...
- Các từ mở đầu bằng một chữ viết tắt: an S.O.S/an M.P

Cách dùng mạo từ xác định "The"

Dùng *the* trước một danh từ đã được xác định cụ thể duy nhất và đã được đề cập đến trước đó lần 2 trở lên.

EX: I saw a boy in the street after that the boy comes to my friend.

The earth is round. (Chỉ có một trái đất, ai cũng biết)

7. a. WILL (Simple Future thì tương lai):

S + WILL + Vo

Ex: we will mend this car.

Ngày nay ngữ pháp chấp nhận việc dùng will cho tất cả các ngôi, còn shall chỉ dùng với các ngôi *I, we* trong một số trường hợp như sau: Đưa ra đề nghị một cách lịch sự: (Shall I take your coat?), Dùng để mời người khác một cách lịch sự: (Shall we go out for lunch?)

b. Near Future (tương lai gần): be going to

S + IS/AM/ ARE + GOING TO + Vo

Ex: We are going to have a reception

Diễn đạt một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần, thường dùng với các phó từ dưới dạng: In a moment (lát nữa), at 2 o'clock this afternoon....

Nó chỉ 1 việc chắc chắn sẽ phải xảy ra theo như dự tính cho dù thời gian là tương lai xa.

EX: We are going to take a TOEFL test next year.

c. SO SÁNH GIỮA "WILL" VÀ "BE GOING TO"

GIỐNG NHAU: Cả hai đều xảy ra ở Tương Lai

KHÁC:

+ WILL việc có thể xảy ra hoặc không, quyết định việc lúc đang nói, ex: this chair is broken, will you mend it?

+ WILL Đề nghị, hoặc từ chối, đồng ý, hứa làm việc gì đó, mời mọc, dùng cho câu điều kiện loại 1

EX: I will lend you money(hứa), will you have a cup of tea?(mời).....

+BE GOING TO : nói dự định chắc chắn trong tương lai, kế hoạch chắc xảy ra

8. MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ

a. XÁC ĐỊNH

Không dùng dấu phẩy trước và sau mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, Có thể dùng that thay thế cho who, whom và which

Ex: He works at Heathrow Airport that is one of the biggest airports in the world.

b. KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH

Dùng dấu phẩy trước và sau mệnh đề quan hệ, không dùng That thay thế cho who và which
Ex. Da Lat, where is located on High Land, is famous for mild climate

* **where is located** on High Land chỉ là thông tin phụ nếu không có thì câu này vẫn có ý nghĩa

9. ALTHOUGH/EVEN THOUGH/THOUGH (mặc dù)

(although vs. in spite of – because vs. because of)

<p><i>Although/ though/ even though/ much as + mệnh đề</i> <i>Despite / in spite of + cụm danh từ</i></p>

Cách chuyển từ mệnh đề sang cụm từ, từ

1) **Nếu chủ ngữ 2 mệnh đề giống nhau:** Bỏ chủ ngữ, động từ thêm ING .

Although Tom got up late, he got to school on time.

Despite / in spite of getting up late, Tom got to school on time.

2) **Nếu chủ từ là danh từ + be + tính từ:** Đem tính từ đặt trước danh từ, bỏ to be

Although the rain is heavy,.....

Despite / in spite of the heavy rain,

3) **Nếu mệnh đề gồm đại từ + be + tính từ :** Đổi đại từ thành sở hữu, đổi tính từ thành danh từ, bỏ be

Although He was sick,.....

Despite / in spite of his sickness,.....

4) **Nếu mệnh đề gồm đại từ + động từ + trạng từ:** Đổi đại từ thành sở hữu, động từ thành danh từ, trạng từ thành tính từ đặt trước danh từ

Although he behaved impolitely,.....

Despite / in spite of his impolite behavior ,.....

5) **Nếu câu có dạng : there be + danh từ:** Thì bỏ there be

Although there was an accident ,..... Despite / in spite of a accident,....

III. Exercise:

SAMPLE TEST (SEMESTER 2 - ENGLISH 10)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. played B. traveled C. stayed D. supported
2. A. often B. improve C. involve D. popular
3. A. lamb B. tomb C. december D. climb

Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

4. A. especially B. erosion C. animal D. variety
5. A. reconstruction B. vegetation C. destruction D. circulation

Choose the most suitable choice to complete the sentence.

6. Pelé is famous _____ his football records.
A. with B. for C. on D. of
7. Let's practice the game, _____ ?
A. will you B. will us C. shall we D. do we
8. It is one of _____ largest harbours in the world.
A. a B. an C. the D. no article
9. Hunger and poverty are worldwide problems to _____ solutions must be found.
A. which B. that C. whose D. why
10. It was _____ a difficult question that we couldn't answer it.
A. so B. such C. very D. too
11. He ordered them _____ it again.
A. don't do B. not do C. not doing D. not to do
12. She _____ English before she came to England.
A. studied B. had studied C. would study D. studies

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13. If my father _____ here now, he would help me.
A. had been B. were C. is D. would be
14. He is going to Britain _____ English.
A. learn B. to learn C. learned D. learns
15. Are you satisfied _____ your present salary?
A. with B. for C. in D. on
16. Was the film _____ ?
A. interested B. interesting C. interests D. interest
17. It is a difficult question. I wish I _____ the answer.
A. to know B. know C. knew D. known
18. Jim is five centimeters _____ than Tom.
A. tallest B. higher C. tall D. taller
19. She failed the test, _____ she studied hard.
A. as B. in spite of C. despite D. although
20. Neither you nor I _____ responsible for the bad result.
A. am B. be C. is D. are
21. Quoc Tu Giam is _____ first university of _____ Vietnam.
A. the / Φ B. Φ / Φ C. a / Φ D. a / the
22. London, _____ capital of England, is located on _____ Thames.
A. the / the B. the / a C. a / Φ D. Φ / Φ
23. New York city was founded by the Dutch in 1624.
A. destroyed B. established C. pointed D. situated
24. It _____ until he finished his homework that he turned on the TV.
A. is B. isn't C. was D. was not
25. They are making a film based on the _____ events that happened in 1975.
A. history B. historical C. historian D. historically

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank

The 2006 FIFA World Cup finals are scheduled to take (26) _____ in Germany (27) _____ 9th June and 9th July 2006. Qualification for the tournament is now complete, with all 32 competing (28) _____. The 2006 finals are the eighteenth to be contested. In June 2000, Germany won the right to host the event, beating the bids of England, Brazil, Morocco and South Africa, (29) _____ will be the (30) _____ of the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

26. a. part B. place C. way D. position

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27. a. on B. in C. from D. between
28. a. pairs B. groups C. teams D. countries
29. a. who B. whom C. whose D. where
30. a. owner B. host C. boss D. manager

Read the passage then answer the questions.

Thien Mu pagoda was built on Ha Khue hill, on the left bank of the Perfume River. According to the legend, Lord Hoang Long, the founder of the Nguyen dynasty, after being appointed to protect the southern land of the Gianh River, met an old lady in red who showed him a place to set up his headquarters in Kim Long village. They were built there and a pagoda was also constructed on the hill where the lady had appeared, and was called Thien Mu pagoda. The pagoda covers an area about four hectares. There are some note-worthy works and objects of value such as the seven-tier Phuoc Duyen tower, which is 21.24 metres high. The bell in the tower, called Dai Hong Chung, was cast in the 18th century and was decorated with beautiful patterns. This is a beautiful and romantic pagoda which attracts deeply to all Hue's inhabitants.

31. Thien Mu pagoda is situated_____.
- A. on the right bank of the Perfume River B. on the left bank of the Perfume River
C. under a hill D. on the top of the mountain
32. Lord Nguyen Hoang was_____.
- A. the builder of the pagoda B. one of the kings
C. the founder of the Nguyen dynasty D. the guardian of Ha Khue hill
33. The old lady's clothes were_____.
- A. white B. green C. colourless D. red
34. Thien Mu pagoda was built there because_____.
- A. the old lady had appeared there B. the old lady ordered Nguyen Hoang to do it
C. it was near Kim Long village
D. Nguyen Hoang didn't want to set up his headquarters there
35. Dai Hong Chung is_____.
- A. a pattern B. a tower C. a bell D. a pagoda

Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

36. Your computer works a little faster than my.
- A B C D
37. What would life be if there isn't enough water.
- A B C D
38. Her book, that I am reading is on information technology.
- A B C D

39. Yesterday, Peter's mother buys a new computer for him.

A B C D

40. Modern zoos want to see as places where rare animals can develop.

A B C D

Rewrite sentence so that the meaning stays the same.

41. He ate the chocolate cake even though he is on a diet. (*in spite of*)

42. In spite of Marcy's sadness at losing the contest, she managed to smile. (*although*)

43. I come from a city. This city is located in the southern part of the country. (*relative clauses*)

44. Anyone must take an entrance examination. Anyone applies to that school. (*relative clauses*)

45. The boy drew pictures of people at the airport. The people were waiting for their planes. (*relative clauses*)

Complete each of the following sentences, using the words given.

46. first / job / be/ receptionist / in / hotel / Ha Noi

47. woman / you / meet / yesterday / own / luxury / hotel.

48. Last / month / mother / come / back / village / visit / grandparents.

49. We / not/ find out / about /meeting / until / he / phone / us.

50. Sunlight / come / through / windows / wake / me / up / early / in / morning.

- The end -

KEY FOR SAMPLE TEST (SEMESTER 2 - ENGLISH 10)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

1. D. supported
2. B. improve
3. C. december

Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

4. C. animal
5. C. destruction

Choose the most suitable choice to complete the sentence.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 6. B. for | 13. B. were | 20. A. am |
| 7. C. shall we | 14. B. to learn | 21. A. the / Φ |
| 8. C. the | 15. A. with | 22. A. the / the |
| 9. A. which | 16. B. interesting | 23. B. established |
| 10. B. such | 17. C. knew | 24. D. was not |
| 11. D. not to do | 18. D. taller | 25. B. historical |
| 12. B. had studied | 19. D. although | |

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank

26. B. place
27. D. between
28. C. teams
29. A. who
30. B. host

Read the passage then answer the questions.

31. B. on the left bank of the Perfume River

32. C. the founder of the Nguyen dynasty

33. D. red

34. A. the old lady had appeared there

35. C. a bell

Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

36. D

37. C

38. B

39. B

40. B

Rewrite sentence so that the meaning stays the same.

41. He ate the chocolate cake in spite of being on a diet.
42. Although Marcy was sad at losing the contest, she managed to smile.
43. I come from a city which is located in the southern part of the country
44. Anyone who applies to that school must take an entrance examination.
45. The boy drew pictures of people who were waiting for their planes at the airport.

Complete each of the following sentences, using the words given.

46. My first job was a receptionist in a hotel in Ha Noi.
47. The woman whom you met yesterday owned a luxury hotel.
48. Last month my mother came back to the village to visit my grandparents.
49. We did not find out about the meeting until he phoned us.
50. Sunlight which comes through the windows wakes me up early in the morning.