



**HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH  
THI NÂNG NGẠCH VÀ THĂNG HẠNG LÊN CHUYÊN VIÊN VÀ TƯƠNG ĐƯƠNG**

**A. Qui định chung:**

Thí sinh tự ôn tập trình độ tương đương năng lực ngoại ngữ Bậc 2 (A2) theo khung NLNN 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam ban hành kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo;

- 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;

- Nội dung: Ngoại ngữ dùng để giao tiếp hàng ngày.

**B. Cấu trúc đề thi**

***Phần 1. Từ vựng, ngữ pháp và Đọc hiểu***

1. Chọn một đáp án đúng trong các phương án cho sẵn (dạng bài trắc nghiệm khách quan 4 lựa chọn A,B,C,D).

2. Đọc đoạn văn/bài văn ngắn khoảng từ 200 đến 300 từ và trả lời câu hỏi (dạng bài trắc nghiệm khách quan 4 lựa chọn A,B,C,D) .

***Phần 2. Viết***

Bài tập trắc nghiệm khách quan 4 lựa chọn A, B, C, D (dạng bài sửa lỗi sai, viết lại câu).

**\* Chủ đề đối với các phần Đọc hiểu, Viết:**

Gồm các chủ đề về bản thân, gia đình, nghề nghiệp, nơi sinh sống, các hoạt động giải trí, danh lam thắng cảnh, giao thông, môi trường, các vấn đề về kinh tế, xã hội, khoa học,...

**C. Nội dung kiến thức ngôn ngữ cần nắm vững và ví dụ minh họa**

**1. Verbs and verb forms (Động từ và dạng của động từ)**

**1.1. Verbs (Động từ):**

- to be, to have, to do, to make, to answer, to bring, to hope, to get, to discuss, to eat, to follow...

- phrasal verbs: get off, get on, grow up, pick up, put on, stand up, take off, try on, turn on, turn off...

**\* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)**

- Students often \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of homework in the evening.

- A. do                      B. answer                      C. teach                      D. learn  
 - I often \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after dinner.
- A. wash                      B. clean                      C. make                      D. brush  
 - She \_\_\_\_\_ English very well.
- A. speaks                      B. says                      C. tells                      D. answers  
 - He \_\_\_\_\_ the television to watch a football match.
- A. turns on                      B. turns off                      C. gets on                      D. gets off  
 - My mother \_\_\_\_\_ on a farm in the countryside.
- A. picked up                      B. stood up                      C. grew up                      D. got up

### 1.2. Modal verbs (*Động từ khuyết thiếu*)

- can (*ability, request, permission*)
- could (*ability, possibility; polite request*)
- would (*polite request*) will (*offer*)
- shall (*suggestion, offer*)
- should (*advice*)
- may, might (*possibility*)
- have to
- must (*obligation*)
- mustn't (*prohibition*)
- The idiomatic use of: *would, should, may, might*

#### \* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)

- You should \_\_\_\_\_ the lights before going out.
- A. turn off                      B. to turn off                      C. turning off                      D. turned off
- We have to \_\_\_\_\_ computers to do our daily working.
- A. to use                      B. using                      C. use                      D. used
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this evening, please?
- A. to cook                      B. cook                      C. cooked                      D. cooking
- My mother ..... speak English when she was young, but she can't now.
- A. can                      B. could                      C. should                      D. has to
- You have to \_\_\_\_\_ earlier in the morning to go to work on time.
- A. get up                      B. to get up                      C. got up                      D. getting up
- Nowadays, young people can \_\_\_\_\_ English very fluently.
- A. speak                      B. to speak                      C. speaksD.                      D. speaking

### 1.3. Verb forms (*Các dạng của động từ*)

- Imperatives
- Infinitives (*with and without to*) after verbs and adjectives
- Gerunds (*-ing form*) after verbs and prepositions
- Passive forms: *present and past simple*
- Regular and irregular

#### \* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)

- \_\_\_\_\_ in class, please.
- A. Don't talk                      B. Not to talk                      C. Not talking                      D. Not talk
- \_\_\_\_\_ in please, we have just come.



A. Come                      B. To come                      C. Coming                      D. Came

- \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes is bad for your health.

A. Smoke                      B. Smoking                      C. Smoked                      D. To smoke

- Children like \_\_\_\_\_ picture books

A. read                      B. reading                      C. to read                      D. to reading

- She wants \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside because it's peaceful.

A. live                      B. living                      C. to live                      D. lived

## 2. Verb Patterns:

- Gerunds after *prepositions, prepositional verbs, and phrasal verbs*

- Verbs followed by *the gerund*

- Verbs followed by *an infinitive*

- Verbs followed by *a noun + present participle*

### \* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)

- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to the party?

A. to come                      B. come                      C. coming                      D. to have come

- He tried \_\_\_\_\_ the shelf but he wasn't tall enough.

A. reach                      B. reaching                      C. to reach                      D. to have reached

- Please remember \_\_\_\_\_ this letter.

A. to post                      B. post                      C. posting                      D. to have posted

- We tried \_\_\_\_\_ the fire out but we were unsuccessful. We had to call the fire-brigade.

A. putting                      B. put                      C. to put                      D. to have put

## 3. Tenses (Các thì/thời)

- Present simple: *states, habits*

- Present continuous: *future plan and activities, present actions*

- Present perfect simple:

+ recent past *with just*

+ indefinite past *with yet, already, never, ever*

+ unfinished past *with/or, since*

- Past simple: *past events*

- Future with *going to*

- Future with *will and shall*

- Past continuous

### \* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)

- At present, that author \_\_\_\_\_ a historical novel.

A. is writing                      B. was writing                      C. has written                      D. had written

- The farmers \_\_\_\_\_ in the field now.

A. were working                      B. have worked                      C. worked                      D. are working

- The war \_\_\_\_\_ out three years ago.

A. broke                      B. had broken                      C. has broken                      D. was breaking

- He \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee every morning.

A. drinks                      B. drank                      C. is drinking                      D. has drunk

#### 4. Nouns (Danh từ)

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

**\* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)**

- How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in your house?  
A. room                      B. rooms                      C. person                      D. peoples
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ house and that is hers.  
A. Alice's                      B. Alice                      C. of Alice                      D. of Alice's
- I saw some \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
A. butterfly                      B. butterflies                      C. butterflyes                      D. butterflyes
- Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ (some, any, many, a lot) money? Can I borrow \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(any, some, much, many)
- I always wait for a bus at the \_\_\_\_\_  
A. bus stop                      B. post office                      C. police station                      D. traffic light

#### 5. Pronouns (Đại từ)

- Personal (*subject, object, possessive*)
- Reflexive and emphatic: *myself, etc.*
- Impersonal: *it, there*
- Demonstrative: *this, that, these, those*
- Indefinite: *one, some, any, something, etc.*
- Relative: *Who, which, that, whom, whose*
- Quantitative: *something, everybody, one,*

**\* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)**

- Her car is more economical, but \_\_\_\_\_ is faster than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my / her                      B. mine / her                      C. it / hers                      D. mine / hers
- Some people believe in \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ don't.  
A. them / the other                      B. themselves / another  
C. their / others                      D. themselves / others
- A: I'd like to look at this shirt, please.    B: Which \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
A. one                      B. this                      C. ones                      D. it
- It's our own fault. We blame \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ours                      B. us                      C. ourselves                      D. our
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ answered the telephone told me you were away.  
A. whom                      B. he                      C. who                      D. what

#### 6. 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, all other, every, etc.*
- Comparative, equality and superlative (regular and irregular)

- *not ... enough to, too ... to*

- *-ing/-ed*

\* **Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)**

- Tom is from England. He is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. England            B. English            C. Germany            D. German
- I would like to buy this \_\_\_\_\_ book.  
 A. interesting            B. interested,            C. boring,            D. bored
- My room is \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.  
 A. bigger            B. bigger            C. more big            D. more bigger
- Among my friends, Lan is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
 A. most interesting            B. more interesting  
 C. so interesting as            D. as interesting as
- His task is as \_\_\_\_\_ as mine.  
 A. difficult            B. more difficult            C. the most difficult            D. most difficult

### 7. Adverbs (Trạng từ)

- Manner (*quickly, carefully, etc.*)
- Frequency (*often, never, twice a day, etc.*)
- Definite time (*already, just, yet, etc.*)
- Degree (*very, too, rather, etc.*)
- Place (*here, there, etc.*)
- Sequence (*first, next, etc.*)
- sentence adverbs: *too, either, etc.*
- Comparative and superlative forms (regular and irregular)

\* **Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)**

- He can run very \_\_\_\_\_. No one can catch him.  
 A. fast            B. fastly            C. slow            D. slowly
- Linh does her work very \_\_\_\_\_. She is a good worker.  
 A. careful            B. carefully            C. bad            D. badly
- She \_\_\_\_\_ goes to school early. She is ~~never~~ late for school.  
 A. always            B. sometimes            C. often            D. never
- They haven't done their homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. already            B. just            C. never            D. yet

### 8. Articles (Mạo từ/Quán từ)

- *a/an* + countable nouns
- *the* + countable/ uncountable nouns

\* **Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)**

- My mother goes to church in \_\_\_\_\_ morning.  
 A. x            B. every            C. the            D. a
- Can you turn off \_\_\_\_\_ television, please?  
 A. the            B. a            C. an            D. x
- We had \_\_\_\_\_ meal in a restaurant.



- A. a            B. an            C. the            D. x  
 - When was \_\_\_\_\_ computer invented?  
 A. a            B. an            C. the            D. x

### 9. Prepositions (*Giới từ*)

- Location: *to, on, inside, next to, at (home), etc.*
- Time: *at, on, in, during, 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: (Ví dụ minh họa)

- When studying abroad, Mary was very happy to get a phone call \_\_\_\_\_ her parents.  
 A. to            B. for            C. of            D. from
- The summer is over. Pupils and students have to go \_\_\_\_\_ to school on Monday.  
 A. back        B. on            C. through        D. into
- There is a shop \_\_\_\_\_ front \_\_\_\_\_ my house.  
 A. at / in        B. out / next        C. in / of            D. of / in
- Why don't we stay \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ a change?  
 A. from/ as    B. at / with        C. at / for            D. at/ on

### 10. Connectors (*Từ nối*)

- and, but, or
- when, while, until, before, after, as soon as
- where
- because, since, as, for
- if
- although, while

#### \* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)

- You can come either on Monday \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday.  
 A. or            B. nor            C. both            D. and
- She's not only beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent.  
 A. but also    B. but            C. however        D. yet
- They said both he \_\_\_\_\_ I were to come.  
 A. but            B. or            C. so            D. and
- I wanted to go \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to stay.  
 A. and            B. but            C. or            D. so

### 11. Interrogatives (*Từ để hỏi*)

- What, What (+ noun)

- Where, When
- Who, Whose, Which
- How; How much; How many; How often; How long; etc
- Why

(including the interrogative forms of all tenses and modal verbs listed)

## 12. Conditional sentences (*Câu điều kiện*)

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

### \* Eg: (Ví dụ minh họa)

- If I \_\_\_\_\_ the bus this afternoon, I will get a taxi instead.  
A. miss                      B. will miss                      C. missed                      D. had missed
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I wouldn't do that.  
A. be                      B. were                      C. was                      D. had been
- If the weather were fine now, we \_\_\_\_\_ go camping.  
A. will                      B. would                      C. to                      D. shall
- What would Tom do if he \_\_\_\_\_ the truth?  
A. would know                      B. has know                      C. knows                      D. knew

## 13. Reported speech (*Câu tường thuật gián tiếp*)

- Statements, questions and commands: *say, ask, tell*
- Yes/No/Wh- questions, Order/Commands.
- She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I liked pop music.  
A. when                      B. what                      C. if                      D. x
- The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ him to take more exercise.  
A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
- Someone \_\_\_\_\_ me there's been an accident on the motorway.  
A. asked                      B. said                      C. spoke                      D. told
- Yesterday, Laura \_\_\_\_\_ him to put some shelves up.  
A. asked                      B. is asking                      C. ask D. was asked

## 14. Passive voice (*Thế bị động*).

- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher yesterday.  
A. punish                      B. punished                      C. punishing                      D. was punished
- My mother is going \_\_\_\_\_ this house.  
A. sold                      B. sell                      C. to be sold                      D. to sell
- Laura \_\_\_\_\_ in Boston.  
A. are born                      B. were born                      C. was born                      D. born
- My wedding ring \_\_\_\_\_ yellow and white gold.  
A. is made                      B. is making                      C. made                      D. make

## 15. Relative clauses.

- Do you know the woman \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door?  
A. she      B. who      C. whom      D. her
- A pensioner is someone \_\_\_\_\_ no longer works and gets money from the state.  
A. whom      B. whose      C. which      D. that
- The women \_\_\_\_\_ he fell in love left him after a few weeks.  
A. with whom      B. who      C. to whom      D. for whom
- Sheila couldn't come to the party, \_\_\_\_\_ was a pity.  
A. that      B. it      C. what      D. which

## 16. Reading comprehension (đọc hiểu)

*Eg: Read the passage carefully and circle letter A, B, C, or D to choose the best answer.*

### Passage 1

Asian elephants used to live in the forests from Iraq to Southern China. Since these forests were cut down to make room for farms and villages, the elephants had to live in small, hilly regions. These small areas cannot supply enough food for them. An adult elephant eats about 331 pounds of grasses, leaves and other plants each day. When forests were larger, Asian elephants migrated with the seasons. In this way, they found new food supplies. The plants and trees could also grow again after elephants left.

Today, there is nowhere for the elephants to go. Experts say that the Asian elephant population is about 55,000 living on a habitat of about 19,000 square miles (30,400 square kilometres). In contrast to this, the African elephant population is about 10 times this size and live on almost 3 million square miles (4.8 million square kilometers) of available habitat.

1. How much does an adult elephant eat a day?  
A. About 19,000 kg of grasses leaves and other plants.  
B. About 150 kg of grasses leaves and other plants.  
C. About 331 kg of grasses leaves and other plants.  
D. About 30,400 kg of grasses leaves and other plants.
2. How can Asian elephants find new food supplies?  
A. They made forests larger.                      B. They found other plants.  
C. They migrated with the seasons.              D. They could grow plants and trees.
3. How many African elephants are there today?  
A. 19,000                      B. 30,400                      C. 55,000                      D. 550,000
4. Which of these sentences is true according to the text?  
A. Africans' habitat isn't so big as Asians'.  
B. Asian elephants' habitat is as big as Africans'.  
C. Africans' habitat is bigger than Asian'.  
D. Asian elephants' habitat is bigger than Africans'.
5. According to the next, Asian elephant can be extinct because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. loss of habitat                                      B. hunting



C. change of climate

D. polluted environment

Read the following passage and circle letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

### Passage 2

Sue (1)\_\_\_\_\_ reading and often borrows books in the local library (2)\_\_\_\_\_ is near her house. She goes to the library to change her books every evening. The library is open until 8 pm.

The library is (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to everybody in the town. No one has to pay to borrow books. But (4)\_\_\_\_\_ readers keep books for too long, they have to pay a fine. Sue's children have been encouraged to read books (5)\_\_\_\_\_ they were very young. They often change their books on Saturday morning. They all love reading.

- |                 |              |          |              |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. A. will love | B. is loving | C. loves | D. has loved |
| 2. A. which     | B. when      | C. what  | D. where     |
| 3. A. freedom   | B. freely    | C. free  | D. freeing   |
| 4. A. whether   | B. if        | C. or    | D. so        |
| 5. A. while     | B. during    | C. for   | D. since     |

### 17. Sentence-structures for rewriting

- 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/ possitive
- 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:**

***Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the original one by circling letter A, B, C or D.***

- *If you are not careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.*

- A. Unless you are careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
- B. If you are careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
- C. Unless you are not careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
- D. Unless you were careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.

- *"If I were you, I would take a break," Tom said to Daisy.*

- A. Tom wanted to take a break with Daisy.
- B. Tom advised Daisy to take a break.
- C. Tom suggested not taking a break.
- D. Tom wanted to take a break, and so did Daisy.

- *I am very interested in the book you lent me last week.*

- A. The book is interesting enough for you to lend me last week.
- B. It was the interesting book which you lent me last week.
- C. The book which you lent me last week is too interesting to read.
- D. The book that you lent me last week interests me a lot.

- *The woman was too weak to lift the basket.*

- A. Although she was weak, she could lift the basket.
- B. The woman shouldn't have lifted the basket because she was so weak.
- C. She was so weak that she couldn't lift the basket.
- D. The woman lifted the basket, so she wasn't very weak.

- *They cancelled all flights because of fog.*

- A. All flights were cancelled because of fog.
- B. All flights because of fog were cancelled.
- C. All flights were because of fog cancelled.
- D. All flights were cancelled by them because of fog.

- *Noone in the class is taller than Dave.*

- A. Dave is the tallest student in the class.
- B. Dave is taller student in the class.
- C. Dave is the taller student in the class.
- D. Dave is tallest student in the class.

- *He drives more carelessly than he used to.*

- A. He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.
- B. He doesn't drive carefully than he used to.
- C. He doesn't drive as carefully than he used to.
- D. He doesn't drive as carefully he does.

- *Peter lives in the house. The house is opposite my house.*

- A. Peter lives in the house it is opposite my house.
- B. Peter lives in the house which opposite my house.
- C. Peter lives in the house on which is opposite my house.
- D. Peter lives in the house which is opposite my house.

- *The water was so cold that we couldn't swim in it.*

- A. The water was too cold for us to swim in it.
- B. The water was very cold for us to swim in.
- C. The water wasn't warm enough that we couldn't swim in it.
- D. The water was too cold for us to swim in.