

**THE FIRST MIDTERM REVISION
GRADE 7**

I. VOCABULARY: From Unit 1 to Unit 3

1. Hobbies
2. Healthy living
3. Community service

II. PRONUNCIATION

1. Pronouncing sounds /ə/ and /ɜ:/
2. Pronouncing sounds /f/ and /v/
3. Pronouncing sounds /t/, /d/ and /ɪd/

III. GRAMMAR

UNIT 1

1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE (THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN)

a. Cấu trúc

	Chủ ngữ số ít	Chủ ngữ số nhiều
Câu khẳng định	S + Vs/es	S + V
Câu phủ định	S + doesn't + V	S + don't + V
Câu nghi vấn	Does + S + V?	Do + S + V?

b. Cách sử dụng

Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn đạt một hành động lặp đi lặp lại như một thói quen ở hiện tại.

Ex 1: We often go to New York in summer holiday.

(Chúng tôi thường tới New York vào kì nghỉ hè.)

Ex 2: She always has breakfast at 7 A.M.

(Cô ấy thường xuyên ăn sáng lúc 7 giờ.)

Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.

Ex 1: The earth goes around the sun.

(Trái đất quay xung quanh mặt trời.)

Ex 2: Today is Sunday.

(Hôm nay là chủ nhật.)

Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một lịch trình, thời gian biểu.

Ex 1: The news programme starts at 7 p.m.

(Chương trình thời sự bắt đầu lúc 7 giờ tối.)

Ex 2: We have Maths on Mondays. (Chúng tôi có tiết Toán vào các ngày thứ Hai.)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như: **always** (luôn luôn), **usually** (thường xuyên), **often** (thường xuyên) **sometimes** (thỉnh thoảng.) Hoặc **every** + **day/ week/ month/ year** (mọi ngày/tuần/tháng/năm)

...

2. VERBS OF LIKING AND DISLIKING (ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ SỰ YÊU THÍCH VÀ KHÔNG THÍCH)

Một số động từ chỉ sự yêu thích và không thích như: *like, love, prefer, enjoy, fancy, mind, dislike and hate*.

Chúng ta thường sử dụng dạng V-ing theo sau các động từ này.

Ex 1: Mark likes collecting stamps. (Mark thích sưu tầm tem.)

Ex 2: David dislikes playing boardgames. (David không thích các trò chơi ô chữ.)

Ex3: We enjoy playing football after school. (Chúng tôi thích chơi bóng đá sau giờ tan học.)

Ex4: Do you fancy listening to music? (Cậu có thích nghe nhạc không?)

***Lưu ý: một số động từ như: like, love, hate và prefer có thể theo sau bởi cả +V-ing/ to Verb**

Ex 1: Mark likes collecting/ to collect stamps. (Mark thích sưu tầm tem.)

Ex 2: We hate doing/ to do homework. (Chúng tôi không thích làm bài tập về nhà.)

*** Một số cấu trúc khác nói về sự yêu thích**

-Một số cấu trúc khác nói về sự yêu thích mà các em có thể vận dụng để biến đổi cấu trúc linh hoạt thay vì lặp đi lặp lại **I like/ I love**

*** I am quite into + Ving/ something:** tôi thích làm gì/ cái gì.

Ex 1: I am quite into playing football – I get very excited about it.

(Tôi rất thích chơi bóng đá – Tôi rất hào hứng với nó.)

* **I am a big fan of + Ving/ something:** tôi là fan hâm mộ của ai.

Ex 1: I am a big fan of horror movie – I see all horror movies on the cinema.

(Tôi là một fan hâm mộ phim kinh dị - Tôi xem tất cả các bộ phim kinh dị chiếu ở rạp.)

Ex 2: She is a big fan of pop music. (Cô ấy là một fan hâm mộ nhạc pop.)

* **To be interested in + Ving:** quan tâm, yêu thích làm gì

Ex 1: I am interested in cooking. (Tôi rất yêu thích nấu ăn.)

Ex 2: Are you interested in reading book?

* **To be keen on Ving/something:** say mê, yêu thích điều gì

Ex 1: She is keen on doing DIY. (Cô ấy say mê làm các dự án cá nhân.)

Ex 2: I am really keen on going to eat in Thai restaurant. Thai food is very delicious.

(Tôi rất thích tới ăn ở nhà hàng Thái. Đồ ăn Thái rất ngon.)

UNIT 2

SIMPLE SENTENCE (CÂU ĐƠN)

Câu đơn là câu chỉ chứa một mệnh đề, hay cụ thể hơn là một mệnh đề độc lập, có *chủ ngữ (subject)* và *vị ngữ (predicate)*.

Chúng ta có thể gặp các kiểu câu đơn sau:

- *Câu đơn gồm một chủ ngữ và một động từ (SV).*

Ex 1: The price rises. (Giá tăng)

S V

Jessie is crying. (Jessie đang khóc.)

S V

- *Một số câu đơn có thêm tân ngữ (SVO).*

Ex 2: Jessie ate dinner. (Jessie ăn tối.)

S V O

She buys some books. (Cô ấy mua vài cuốn sách.)

S V O

- *Một số câu đơn có thêm trạng ngữ (SVOA/SVA).*

Ex3: Jessie ate a very large dinner at Sushi restaurant.

S V O A

(Jessie ăn một bữa tối thịnh soạn ở nhà hàng Sushi.)

Ex4: She lives in a house on the top of the mountain.

S V A

(Cô ấy sống trong một căn nhà trên đỉnh núi.)

UNIT 3

THE PAST SIMPLE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

a. Cấu trúc

	Normal Verb	To be
Câu khẳng định	S + V2/ ed	S + was/ were...
Câu phủ định	S + did + not + V	S + was/ were + not...
Câu hỏi	Did + S + V?	Was/ Were + S...?

b. Cách sử dụng

Thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ex 1: I went shopping yesterday morning. (Tôi đi mua sắm vào sáng hôm qua.)

Ex 2: She wasn't at home last night. (Cô ấy không có ở nhà vào tối qua.)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- yesterday (ngày hôm qua)

- ago (trước đó)

- last week (tuần trước)

- last month/ year/ decade/ century... (tháng trước, năm ngoái, thập kỉ trước, thế kỉ trước...)

- in the past (trong quá khứ)

- in 1990 (vào năm 1990)

d. Quy tắc thêm đuôi ed khi chia động từ thường ở thì quá khứ

a. Thêm -d vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng -ee hoặc -e

Ex: live → lived love → loved agree → agreed

b. Đối với các động từ một vần, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ h,w,x) chúng ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm -ed:

Ex: fit → fitted stop → stopped fix → fixed

c. Động từ tận cùng bằng -y, ta chia ra làm 2 trường hợp:

- trước y là một phụ âm, ta chuyển y thành i sau đó thêm -ed: study → studied

- trước y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -ed bình thường: play → played

d. Với các động từ còn lại, ta thêm -ed vào cuối mỗi từ.

work → worked learn → learned

PRACTICE

1. Read the passage and circle the correct answer A, B, C that fits each gap.

A Grade 7 student and his friends have an idea of collecting (1) _____ for homeless children in his town. They call it the "Book Birthday Party". Every month they will select a birthday of a friend in his class or a child in his neighbourhood to celebrate (2) _____ special birthday party. It is just a simple party. Everyone who comes to the party should bring some healthy food, drink, and a book (3) _____ any kinds: storybook, textbook, notebook, comic, etc. Those who cannot bring books will help with the collecting and sending books to the homeless children. They believe that the healthy food and drink will help them stay (4) _____ and the books will help homeless children with their study. Everyone will be (5) _____!

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. books | B. water | C. plants |
| 2. A. an | B. a | C. some |
| 4. A. fat | B. healthy | C. strong |
| 5. A. sad | B. unhappy | C. happy |

2. Choose the correct answer A, B, C for each gap to complete the following passage.

Hoa has several hobbies such as knitting, cooking, (1) _____ to music and so on. However, she likes (2) _____ books the most, which makes her comfortable after school. It also helps her to improve her knowledge. Sometimes, she plays sports (3) _____ her sisters in the front yard. In the morning, she usually (4) _____ up early to go cycling. It helps her to (5) _____ her health and enjoy fresh air in the morning.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. listen | B. listens | C. listening |
| 2. A. read | B. reading | C. reads |
| 3. A. with | B. to | C. for |
| 4. A. got | B. get | C. gets |
| 5. A. donate | B. improve | C. provide |

3. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Healthy living is very important for teenagers because it helps them stay fit and avoid diseases. To have good health, students should eat a balanced diet and do regular exercise. Eating enough vegetables and fruit provides important (1) _____ that the body needs every day.

In addition, students should avoid unhealthy habits such as staying up late or eating too much fast food.

Lack of sleep can (2) _____ students' health and make them feel tired during the day. Drinking enough water and doing outdoor activities are also good ways to keep the body healthy.

Many teenagers care about their skin condition as well. To avoid acne, they should wash their face regularly and not (3) _____ pimples. Using sunscreen can help protect the skin from (4) _____. If students follow these simple habits, they will have a healthier lifestyle and feel more confident (5) _____ their daily life.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. vitamins | B. diseases | C. viruses | D. fats |
| 2. A. avoid | B. affect | C. collect | D. develop |
| 3. A. pop | B. cut | C. cover | D. clean |
| 4. A. protein | B. vitamin | C. sunburn | D. acne |
| 5. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. for |

4. Read the passages below then choose the correct answer.

Lan's school has a number of volunteer activities every summer. The activities include donating books to village children, tutoring kids in the neighborhood, teaching English to primary students, reading books or cooking food for the needy. Her school started these activities five years ago. Every student can join one or two activities. In the beginning, they thought about why they should join in these activities. They then

thought about what activities they wanted to do. Those who like reading could choose to collect and donate books. Those who are good at English could tutor primary students. Finally, they signed up for the activities they chose. Their teachers often encourage them to stay committed. The teachers also help their students when they need it. The students have a lot of fun and learn many things from doing the activities.

1. How long ago did Lan's school begin offering these summer volunteer activities?
A. Last year, but they had activities before that. B. Five years ago.
C. Every summer since the school was built. D. Two years ago.
2. Which of the following volunteer activities is NOT listed in the passage?
A. Organizing sports for younger children. B. Cooking food for the needy.
C. Donating books to village children. D. Tutoring kids in the neighborhood.
3. What is the maximum number of activities a student can choose to join?
A. Three activities. B. One or two activities.
C. All of the available activities. D. Only one activity.
4. According to the passage, what was the first step the students took in deciding to participate?
A. They thought about why they should join in these activities.
B. They asked their teachers for advice.
C. They signed up for the activities they chose.
D. They thought about what activities they wanted to do.
5. Students who were 'good at English' were encouraged to choose which activity?
A. Tutoring primary students (teaching English). B. Reading books for the needy.
C. Cooking food for the needy. D. Collecting and donating books.

5. Read the passages below then choose the correct answer.

HEALTHY DIET

There are two important matters in eating. First is eating enough food. If people eat too little food or wrong food, they will not have enough energy. If they eat too much, they are easy to get overweight. Secondly is eating right food. It means we need to eat correct quantity of each type of food. For example, it is not good to eat too much food in high-calories group and too little fresh and vegetable. So, how do we have a right and balance diet?

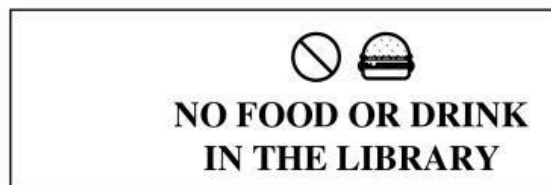
Firstly, we need to reduce the amount of high-calories food. Fat in that type of food may lead you to heart disease.

Secondly, you also should not eat too much sugar. You can completely get energy from other food. Eating sugar is bad for your teeth.

Thirdly, it is good to have a rich-fibre diet. We can find fibre from rice, bread, etc. It is nutrients. It can give you lots of energy, but it does not contain much calories, so you are not afraid of getting overweight when you eat much fibre.

Questions:

1. What is the passage mainly about?
A. How to cook healthy food B. How to have a healthy and balanced diet
C. How to lose weight quickly D. Different kinds of vegetables
 2. What may happen if people eat too much food?
A. They will have more energy. B. They may become overweight.
C. They will become stronger. D. They will get more fibre.
 3. Why should we reduce the amount of high-calorie food?
A. Because it is expensive. B. Because it contains too much sugar.
C. Because fat may lead to heart disease. D. Because it has no nutrients.
 4. What does the writer say about sugar?
A. It is the best source of energy. B. We should eat a lot of it.
C. It is good for our teeth. D. We should not eat too much of it.
 5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Fibre contains many calories. B. Fibre can be found in rice and bread.
C. Fibre causes people to become overweight. D. Fibre is bad for our health.
6. What does the sign say? Choose the best option.
- 6.1. What does this sign mean?
A. You can eat and drink quietly in the library.
B. You must not bring food or drinks into the library.
C. You can buy food and drinks inside the library.



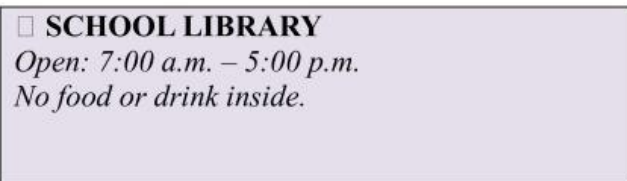
6.2 What should drivers do when they see this sign?

- A. Drive faster to pass the school quickly.
- B. Stop the car and wait for students.
- C. Reduce their speed and be careful.



6.3. What does the sign mean?

- A. You can bring snacks into the library.
- B. The library is closed at 5:00 p.m.
- C. The library opens at 8:00 a.m.
- D. Students can eat in the reading area.



*Open: 7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
No food or drink inside.*

Question 6.4. What can students do in the English Club?

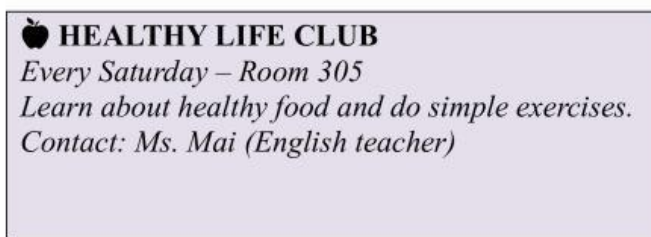
- A. Watch movies
- B. Play games and sing songs
- C. Study grammar only
- D. Take math lessons



*Time: Every Saturday afternoon
Activities: Games, songs, speaking practice
Contact: Miss Lan – Room 201*

Question 6.5. What can students do in this club?

- A. Eat fast food and watch movies.
- B. Learn about health and do exercise.
- C. Play online games.
- D. Sleep and relax.



*Every Saturday – Room 305
Learn about healthy food and do simple exercises.
Contact: Ms. Mai (English teacher)*

6.6 What does the sign say?

- A. You cannot swim here.
- B. You can go swimming here.
- C. You cannot swim alone.
- D. You can go fishing here.



6.7. What does the sign say?

- A. You must be careful with drunk drivers.
- B. You shouldn't carry glasses in your car.
- C. You should be careful as there is a pub ahead.
- D. You mustn't drive if you drink alcohol.

6.8. What is the meaning of the sign below?

- A. Only students need to wear face masks.
- B. You should only wear face masks are during lunchtime.
- C. You must wear a face mask in this area.
- D. Face masks are optional if you feel healthy.

7. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

7.1. Lan enjoys gardening in her free time.

- A. Lan likes gardening in her free time.
- C. Lan doesn't like gardening in her free time.

- B. Lan hates gardening in her free time.
- D. Lan stops gardening in her free time.

7.2. My brother likes making models very much.

- A. My brother is interested in making models.
- C. My brother never makes models.

- B. My brother dislikes making models.
- D. My brother hates making models.

7.3. Mark hates collecting insects.

- A. Mark enjoys collecting insects.
- C. Mark loves collecting insects.

- B. Mark doesn't like collecting insects.
- D. Mark prefers collecting insects.

7.4. Mai is interested in horse riding.

- A. Mai hates horse riding. B. Mai dislikes horse riding.
C. Mai likes horse riding. D. Mai avoids horse riding.
- 7.5. Your house is large. Your house is comfortable.
A. Your house is large because comfortable. B. Your house is large and comfortable.
C. Your house is large but comfortable. D. Your house is large or comfortable.

7.5. Your house is large. Your house is comfortable.

B. Your house is large and comfortable.

C. Your house is large but comfortable.

7.6. my parents / visit / my grandparents / last weekend

B. My parents visited my grandparents last weekend.

D. My parents visited last weekend my grandparents.

8.1

b. Last weekend, my class visited a local orphanage.

d. We played board games and gave the children some books.

A. b-d-a-e-c B. d-b-a-c-e C. b-a-d-e-c D. b-d-e-a-c

a. Best wishes,

c. I hope to hear about your hobby soon.

e. I collect them because they help me learn about different cultures.

8.3

b. Tom: You should get some rest and drink plenty of water.

d. Lan: Thank you. I'll do that.

9. Write an email (60–80 words) to your friend about your hobby.

1. What is your hobby?

3. What do you do for this hobby?

[illegible]