

A. PRACTICE LISTENING WITH PHOTO DESCRIPTIONS

(THỰC HÀNH NGHE VỚI MIÊU TẢ TRANH)

The strategies and tips of choosing the best option is packed into this Vietnamese poem. Try to learn it by heart in order to get the highest score for this part. (Chiến lược và mẹo chọn phương án tối ưu đã được gói gọn trong bài thơ tiếng Việt này. Hãy cố gắng thuộc lòng nó để đạt điểm cao nhất cho phần này).

Listen and fill in the gaps with what you hear. Remember to check your grammar structures and spelling after finishing them.

Hãy lắng nghe và điền vào các khoảng trống với những gì bạn nghe được. Hãy nhớ kiểm tra cấu trúc ngữ pháp và chính tả sau khi làm xong.

* Lưu ý khi nghe: Hãy mở file từ vựng và xem lại toàn bộ từ mới trước khi nghe. Cố gắng nghe và đoán kết quả A-B-C-D ngay lần đầu tiên bằng cách tô **màu xanh** phương án. Sau đó mới nghe lại và hoàn chỉnh chỗ trống. Bấm Control + click vào logo để nghe.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y7wKQi5arTk&list=PLmGxBqq6Pxb9YhQe3zd2xNPvYAFsB07I&index=7>

- The houses were burning _____.
- The fire _____ most of the hill.
- _____ were extinguishing the fire with water.
- A helicopter _____ sand onto the house.

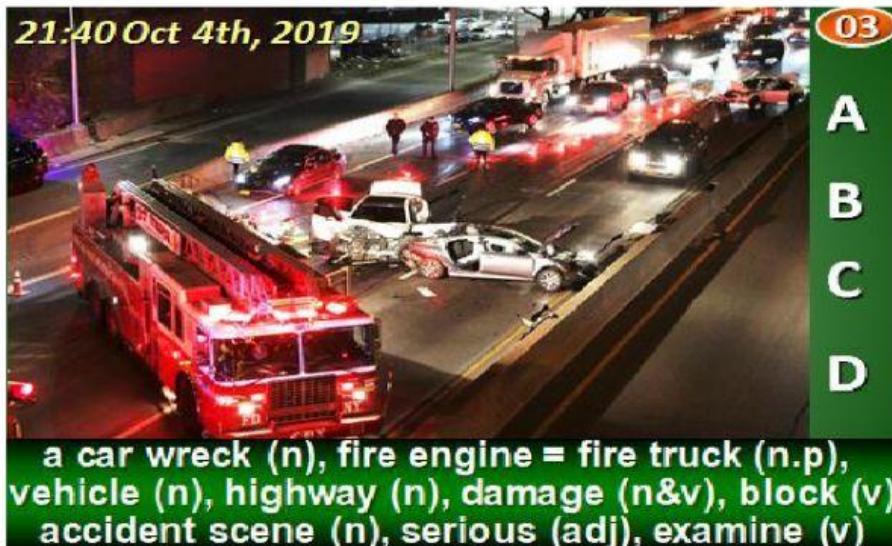


A. _____ under the bridge.

B. The tsunami _____ the poor villages.

C. The huge waves _____ the ships.

D. The city was suffering from a _____.

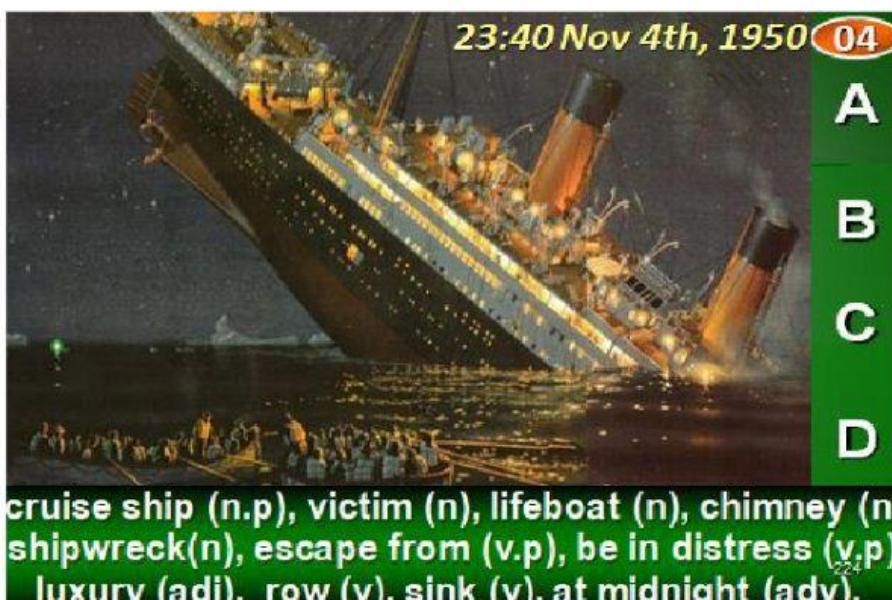


A. A lot of vehicles were hit _____.

B. There was _____ on the highway.

C. A fire engine _____ on the street.

D. _____ was being examined by the policemen.



A. _____ was sinking at noon.

B. The lifeboats with a lot of passengers _____.

C. The shipwreck _____.

D. Some victims _____ by staying on the ship.



**flood (n&v), military vehicle (n), tank (n), soldier (n)
residential area (n), resident (n), opposite (adj)
heavy (adj), deep (adv), occur (v), evacuate (v)**

A. _____ had weapons on their shoulders.

B. The tanks were carrying residents _____.

C. People _____ from a natural disaster.

D. The military vehicles _____ in the heavy flood.

B. GRAMMAR REVIEW: PRESENT PERFECT and PAST SIMPLE

This pair of Tenses often goes together in complex sentences.

<u>Hiện tại hoàn thành</u>	<u>Quá khứ đơn</u>
Dùng cho hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng có sự liên hệ với hiện tại, thường không có thời gian cụ thể. VD: <i>The dog has spilt milk on the floor.</i> <i>(The floor is now still dirty)</i>	Dùng cho hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không có sự liên hệ với hiện tại và có thời gian cụ thể. VD: <i>Last night, the dog spilt milk on the floor.</i> <i>(The floor is clean now)</i>
Dùng cho hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, nhưng vẫn còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại. VD: <i>I have lived in Athens for ten years.</i> <i>(I still live in Athens.)</i>	Dùng cho hành động diễn ra trong một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ nhưng đã kết thúc tại thời điểm nói. VD: <i>Susan lived in Manchester for three years but now she lives in Liverpool.</i>
Sử dụng Today, this morning/week... , nếu những khoảng thời gian này chưa kết thúc tại thời điểm nói. VD: <i>Helen has called me twice this morning.</i> <i>(The morning is not over yet)</i>	Sử dụng Today, this morning/week... , nếu những khoảng thời gian này đã kết thúc tại thời điểm nói. VD: <i>Helen called me twice this morning.</i> <i>(The morning is over)</i>

EXERCISES

1. Underline the correct answer. Then explain the use of the tense: Simple Past or Present Perfect.

1. A: Did you get/ got the email I sent you yesterday?

B: Yes, thanks, I did/ got.

→ Simple Past tense: hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ YESTERDAY

2. How **you felt/ I did you feel** when they **told/ did tell** you about moving offices?

→

3. A: Did you **tell/ told** him about the change of plans?

B: Yes, **I told/ I did**.

→

4. I'm afraid Patrizia isn't here - she **left/ has left** the office.

→

5. Yesterday **I phoned/ I've phoned** the bank about my overdraft.

→

6. I **work here/ have worked here** since the end of last year.

→

7. Your taxi **has just arrived/ just arrived**.

→

8. I'm afraid Patrizia **left/ has left** the office an hour ago.

→

9. **I've seen/ I saw** Hugh Hopper a few days ago he sends his regards.

→

10. We **went/ have been** to an interesting seminar last week.

→

11. Today **has been/ was** really busy - and it's only lunchtime!

→

12. Today **has been/ was** really busy. It's 7 pm - I'm going home.

→

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Present Perfect. Explain the use.

1. A: I ...went... (go) to the new gym yesterday. hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ YESTERDAY

B: It's good, isn't it?

2. A: (you/ write) to Simon lately?

B: Yes, I (write) him a letter last week.

3. A: How long (you/ be) married ?

B: Only for six months. I (get) married last December.

4. A: I (not/ see) Sam for a long time.

B: Really? I (see) him yesterday afternoon at the swimming pool.

5. A: (you/ type) the report yet?

B: Yes, I (finish) it half an hour ago.

6. A: Mary (know) Steven for six years.

B: When (they/ first meet)?

7. A: (you/ ever/ play) rugby?

B: Yes, I have. I (play) it three or four times. I don't remember.

8. A: James (write) a new book last year.

B: I know. I (just/ read) some great reviews about it in the newspaper.

9. A: What time does the train leave?

B: It (just/ leave)!

10. A: Is the new restaurant good?

B: I (not/ eat) there yet.

11. A: Shall I do the shopping now?

B: No, I (do) it last night.

12. A: Julia, are you ready?

B: No, I (not/ dry) my hair yet.

13. A: Would you like to have lunch with me?

B: No, thanks. I (already/ eat).

14. A: Hello, Billy. I (not/ see) you for a long time.

B: Yes, I (be) very busy recently.

15. A: really? Tell me what you (do) since we last (see) each other.

B: Well, I (get) my degree last month and then I (move) house.

16. A: Mr. and Mrs. Patel (win) two free tickets to Paris in a TV show last week.

B: How much they (win)?

17. First, Robert (brush) his teeth, then he (go) to bed.

18. A: (you/ ever/ see) a lion?

B: Yes, I saw one when I (go) to Kenya in 1996.

19. A: I (not/ see) my family for two years.

B: When (you/ last/ see) them?

20. My sister (not/ play) the violin since she (be) twelve.

21. I (never/ hear) such a moving song before.