**Grade 10**

**MORE EXERCISE 21-KEY(UNIT 6)**

***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:***

1. **A. called** /d/ B. passed /t/ C. talked /t/ D. washed /t/
2. A. pagoda /ə/ **B. excursion** /ɜ:/ C. today /ə/ D. other /ə/

***Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:***

1. A. event **B. interesting** C. suppose D. resort   
   (2-1-2-2)
2. A. opinion B. relax C. semester **D. nervous**(2-2-2-1)

***Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words:***

1. Why could some of the students sleep soundly?

A. loudly B. nicely C. pretty **D. well**sleep soundly=sleep well= ngủ ngon

1. Vung Tau is one of the leading east coast resorts of Vietnam.

**A. places where people go on holiday** B. places where people have medical tests

C. places where people go on business D. places where people learn foreign languages   
resort= places where people go on holiday= nơi người ta đến nghỉ dưỡng trong ngày nghỉ

***Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word:***

1. Mountain resort (altitude: 1,500 m) with **various**ideal excursion places are Xuan Huong Lake, pine forests, waterfalls...

**A. similar** B. like C. unique D. likely  
various (khác nhau) ≠ simlilar (tương tự)

1. His grey suit looked expensive and the silk tie added a touch of elegance.

A. miraculous B. appropriate **C. cheap** D. tragic  
expensive (đắt tiền)≠ cheap (rẻ tiền)

***Choose the correct answer that best fits the blank***

1. On the first day of the New Year, many Vietnamese people are used to going to \_\_\_\_ to pray for good fortune during the year.

A. market B. supermarket **C. pagoda** D. cave  
Vào ngày mùng một của năm mới, nhiều người Việt nam quen với việc đi chùa để cầu nguyện cho vận may suốt năm.

1. Primitive people used to live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before they could build their first houses.

**A. caves** B. destinations C. sites D. space  
Người nguyên thuỷ từng sống trong hang động trước khi họ biết xây căn nhà đầu tiên.

1. Everyone felt relieved when the long journey came to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. finish **B. end** C. past D. leave  
Mọi người cảm thấy nhẹ nhõm khi cuộc hành trình dài lê thê kêt thúc.

1. Is it OK if we meet at 9 o’clock? Is the time \_\_\_\_ for you?

A. convenience **B. convenient** C. conveniently D. inconveniently  
Chúng ta gặp lúc 9 giờ được không? Thời điểm này có thuận tiện cho bạn không? (to be+ tính từ)

1. With your kind \_\_\_\_\_, I am going to see you tomorrow and have a interview about the new project that you are carrying out.

A. permit **B. permission** C. permissive D. permissively  
Kind (tính từ) + permission ( danh từ)

1. Mary: “ Why did you buy all this sugar and chocolate ?”

Peter: “ I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a delicious dessert for dinner tonight”

A. make B. will make

**C. am going to make** D. will have make   
Mary: Bạn mua nhiều đường và sô cô la để làm gì vậy?  
Peter: Tôi định làm món tráng miệng ngon lành cho buổi tối nay ( sắp làm)

1. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow to stay with me for a few days.

A. come B. will have come **C. are coming** D. came  
Ba mẹ tôi sẽ đến ngày mai và ở lại với tôi vài ngày ( có kế hoạch)

1. Daisy : “ Could someone help me lift the lawnmower into the pickup truck?”

Tom: “ I’m not busy . I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you .”

A. help **B. will help** C. am going to help D. am helping   
Daisy: Ai đó giúp tôi khiêng cái máy cắt cỏ lên xe tải được không?

Tom: Tôi không bận gì. Để tôi giúp. (quyết định lúc đang nói)

1. Mary: " Do you know Pamela is now in hospital after a car accident?"

Peter: " Yes, already. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her this evening."

A. will visit B. shall visit

C. would visit **D. am going to visit**Mary: Bạn biết chưa? Pamela hiện đang trong bệnh viện sau tai nạn xe hơi.

Peter: Vâng, tôi biết. Chiều nay tôi đi thăm. ( sắp sửa làm)

***Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. The people to (B) whom she is talking **(C) comes** (D) from China. **→ come**
2. He (A) tried (B) to avoid **(C) to answer** his (D) mother’s questions. **→ answering**
3. You (A) can’t stop him **(B) to do** (C) what he (D) wants. **→ from doing**
4. I **(A) didn’t watch** a (B) football match (C) on TV for (D) a long time. **→haven’t watched**
5. The man (A) got out the car, **(B) walking** round to the (C) back and (D) opened the boot. **→ walked**
6. The (A) fishing boat (B) has a hole in (C) its side and it **(D) going** to sink. **→is going to**

***Change into passive:***

1. John has finished the work.

🡪 **The work has been finished by John.**

1. I told him to write the address.

🡪 **He was told to write the address.**

1. Walt Disney has made a lot of interesting cartoons.

🡪 **A lot of interesting cartoon have been made by Walt Disney.**

1. The lawyer has just discovered new evidence.

🡪 **New evidence has just been discovered by the lawyer.**

1. Mr. Hart hasn't taught that course since 2001.

🡪 **That course hasn’t been taught by Mr Hart since 2001/ since 2001 by Mr Hart.**

1. John delivers the newspapers every morning.

🡪 **The newspapers are delivered by John every morning.**

1. She was doing her homework at that time.

🡪 **Her homework was being done at that time.**