**GRADE 10**

**KEY TO MORE EXERCISE 16 (UNIT 6)**

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

# A. forest B. resort C. reason D. visit A /s/ /z/

# A. close B. below C. wonder D. lotus C /ʌ/ /ou/

1. A. called B. passed C. talked D. washed A /d/ /t/

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

1. A. picturesque B. understand C. occupied D. photograph B 3-1
2. A. relax B. permit C. allow D. visit D 1-2
3. A. event B. classmates C. suppose D. resort B 1-2

***Choose the word(s) that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s).***

1. I was born in a picturesque fishing village in Central Vietnam .

A. small B. beautiful C. tiny D. remote

B: đẹp như tranh

1. At last, the discussion came to an end with the sound conclusions.

A. finished B. delayed C. postponed D. persuaded

A: kết thúc

***Choose the word(s) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s).***

1. They suppose the trip will be very interesting.

A. exciting B. boring C. fascinating D. disastrous

B: interesting (thú vị)>< boring (nhàm chán, nhạt nhẽo)

1. What is she anxious about?

A. nervious B. tense C. relaxed D. worried

C: anxious (lo lắng) >< relaxed (thư giãn, thoải mái)

***Choose the word(s) or phrase that best fits the blank***

1. Ken and Tom are high-school students.They are discussing where their study group will meet.

Ken: - “ Where is our study group going to meet next weekend? “ – Tom: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Studying in a group is great fun B. We are too busy on weekdays

C. Why don’t you look at the atlas? D. The library would be best

Ken và Tom đang thảo luận tụi nó sẽ học nhóm ở đâu vào cuối tuần tới

D: Thư viện là sự lựa chọn tốt nhất

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

C: vào ngày đầu năm mới, nhiều người Việt có thói quen đi chùa cầu cho may mắn suốt cả năm

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

A. finish B. end C. past D. leave

B: come to an end = finish (kết thúc)

1. Please share your fruit and cakes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others.

A. to B. with C. for D. among

B: share sth with sb (chia sẻ với)

1. The students are busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their assignments.

A. in B. at C. with D. about

C: be busy with (bận rộn)

1. Have you found the book \_\_\_\_\_\_ you lost?

A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

A: the book (N vật) + which

1. They are the children \_\_\_\_\_\_ team won the match.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

D: whose + N (team): đó là lũ trẻ mà đội bóng của chúng nó thắng trong trận đấu

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

1. It was a (A) two – days (B) excursion and (C) we all enjoyed (D) ourselves a lot.

A: two-day (dùng như adj trước N excursion nên không thêm –s)

Cấu trúc: number - N

1. Final – year students are (B) naturally anxious (C) in getting work (D) after graduation.

C: anxious about

1. (A) The people to (B) whom she is talking (C) comes (D) from China.

C: come

The people (S) + come (V chính trong câu): chủ ngữ số nhiều + V nguyên mẫu

Mệnh đề quan hệ: to whom she is talking

1. Jane (A) couldn’t come to my birthday party, (B) this made (C) me (D) feel sad.

B: which : sentence connector : Jane không thể đến dự tiệc sinh nhật của tôi, điều này khiến tôi cảm thấy không vui.

1. It (A) took him a long time (B) to get (C) used to (D) drive on the left.

D: get used to Ving: quen với việc gì

***Rewrite the following sentences as guided:***

1. The street I live in is very noisy at night. That makes it difficult to sleep. (relative clause)

🡪**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The street I live in is very noisy at night, which makes it difficult to sleep

Trong vế sau có đại từ **that**: diễn đạt ý của vế trước (con phố tôi ở rất ồn ào náo nhiệt về đêm)

1. Volunteers are helping the local people. Their houses were destroyed by the storm. (relative clause)

🡪**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Vế 1: the local people – Vế 2: their house 🡪 dùng WHOSE

Volunteers are helping the local people whose houses were destroyed by the storm.

1. The children often go swimming on Sundays. They don’t have classes then. (relative clause)

🡪**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Vế 1: on Sundays – Vế 2: then 🡪 dùng WHEN

The children often go swimming on Sundays, when they don’t have classes.

***Lưu ý:* nếu các em chọn vế 1: The children – vế 2: They 🡪dùng WHO thì khi kết hợp câu:**

**The children who don’t have classes then often go swimming on Sundays. (sai: then đứng trước on Sundays)**

**🡪Đúng: The children who don’t have classes on Sundays often go swimming then.**

**Hay: The children who often go swimming on Sundays don’t have classes then.**

1. The man has just returned from the farm. I used to work on that farm. (relative clause)

🡪**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Vế 1: the farm – Vế 2: on that farm 🡪 dùng WHERE

The man has just returned from the farm where I used to work

1. They are looking for the man and his dog. They have lost the way in the forest. (relative clause)

🡪**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Vế 1: the man and his dog (người và vật) – Vế 2: they 🡪 dùng THAT

They are looking for the man and his dog that have lost the way in the forest.

1. Those students will be awarded the present. Doctor Smith instructed them. (relative clause)

🡪**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Vế 1: Those students – Vế 2: them 🡪 dùng WHO/WHOM

Those students, WHO/WHOM Doctor Smith instructed, will be awarded the present.

Lưu ý trong câu này: THOSE STUDENTS 🡪dùng (,) trước WHO/WHOM

1. The only thing is how to go home. It makes me worried. (relative clause)

🡪**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Vế 1: The only thing – Vế 2: It 🡪 dùng WHICH/THAT

The only thing WHICH/THAT makes me worried is how to go home.

1. The man works for my father’s company. The man’s daughter is fond of dancing. (relative clause)

🡪**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Vế 1: The man – Vế 2: The man’s daughter 🡪 dùng WHOSE daughter

The man WHOSE daughter is fond of dancing works for my father’s company.

**THE END**