

# Tips to help the lion 'overcome traps' English exam in the national high school exam 2017

For many sons, the English exam is probably the most difficult subject because in order to achieve a high score in this test, we need to master the basic knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. Besides, you need to know the tricks to overcome the parts in English. Here are a few notes that you need to remember to avoid being trapped in the exam!

According to the official schedule of the Ministry of Education and Training, on June 22-24, 2017 all high school students will enter the national high school exam in 2017.

Yesterday, June 22, all contestants went through 2 exams in writing and math. And today 23/6 the sons will take the tests of natural sciences and foreign languages.

For many sons, the English exam is probably the most difficult subject because in order to achieve a high score in this test, we need to master the basic knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. Besides, you need to know the tricks of "trapping" the parts in English. Here are a few notes you need to remember to avoid "trapping" in the exam questions!

## 1. Find synonyms, antonyms

With these questions, you should note, because in the 4 answers given by the question, there will be synonymous and opposite answers from underlined words so if you are not careful you will choose the wrong one. For example, the lesson requires choosing antonyms with underlined words, but the children choose the wrong words meaning they have lost points.

**For example :** (Excerpt from the second illustration of the Ministry of Education and Training in 2017)

Hãy xác định từ A, B, C, or D trên tờ answer sheet là từ (s) OPPOSITE trong nghĩa của từ được gạch chân (s) trong mỗi câu hỏi.

Xin lỗi, tôi không thể vào party. I am snowed under với việc gì gian.

- A. busy with B. free từ
- C. relaxed about D. interested in

**Answer :** B. free from  
- snowed under with: busy, overwhelmed by what

A. busy with: busy ? snowed under with

B. free from: free, nothing to do. ? snowed under with

D. interested in: interested in, interested in - unrelated to "snowed under with"

**Comment** : If you do not focus and one minute of reading when reading the requirements of the problem is to find the opposite word, then you will easily mistakenly mistaken it as an option A synonym.

## 2. Test of vocabulary and grammar

Grammar tests in this section are usually not too difficult but the vocabulary is easy to lose candidates, especially distinguishing the use of words that are easy to confuse.

**For example** : (Excerpt from the 2nd Test Contest of Specialized Vinh High School in 2017)

The Beauty Contest is \_\_\_\_\_ start at 8.30 am our time tomorrow.

A. due to B. bound to C. v? ?? D. trên ?i?m c?a

**Answer** : A. due to

**Comment** : 4 options show that 4 structures are easy to be confused when using. Therefore, candidates need to be familiar with this knowledge:

A. due to: in To be due to V structure: imminent (refers to something that will happen in the future and has a defined time)

B. bound to: in the To be bound structure V: will definitely happen

C. about to: in the To be about to structure: what to do

D. on the point of: in structure: To be on the point of V-ing: about to do

This verse translates as the Beauty Contest is about to begin at 8.30 am tomorrow in our hour. (The contest has been scheduled clearly and there is a definite time to choose A. due to)

Similarly, in the test of vocabulary and grammar of the National High School exam, students also meet many quiz questions, asking candidates to distinguish the meaning and usage of words and groups of words. The solution for the contestants is to record them when meeting difficult words and when writing in word learning notebooks, write in groups from the same topic or synonyms / antonyms or easily confuse each other (with wallet For example, illustrate and specify how to distinguish them better and review regularly.

## 3. Read the content

The answer option is usually quite similar to the content found in the reading, but the trap of the sentence is usually only in a certain word that is decisive, and usually the words indicate the level of: absolutely, only, alone, totally .

**For example** : (From the reading of "urban agriculture" from the National High School Exam Contest 2016)

Có nên sau sau không ?úng

- A. The SAgE project will also offer students sufficient jobs in urban agriculture.
- B. Resilient food systems can be attributed to sustainable agricultural practices
- C. ATE helps to improve the skills of technicians in the major industries' nation.
- D. The curriculum that the SAgE project designs is fundamental in nature.

**Answers :** A. The SAgE project will also offer students sufficient jobs in urban agriculture.

**Comment :** All four options are found in the paragraph but there is a trap in option A, it is in the word "ALONE" (alone / only / private) and in the paragraph only says "The SAgE project will offer students sufficient jobs in urban agriculture "- The SAgE project will bring enough jobs for students in urban agriculture ", not implied that -" The SAgE project alone will bring enough work for students in urban agriculture ".

Accordingly, in addition to applying smoothly, flexible scanning skills, scanning (Skimming), Reading Closely and Guessing, additional vocabulary is needed. according to the topic and paying attention to special words (like words that indicate the level mentioned above) in options.

## 4. The section finds the error

The sentences in this section are often very long sentences and there are many new words that make students look and feel afraid. However, to solve this type of problem, the most important thing is that they need to analyze the S + V + O structure, ie the main subject + the main verb + the object in the sentence, from which to find the unreasonable structure of the sentence or the error of the sentence.

**For example :** That inventors in the stock market liked (A) t?ng t?c và b? l?i declines (B) không ph?i là m?t th?c hi?n c?a chính sách ??ng th?i, và m?t Inventory không ph?i quá excited v?i s? Former (C) ho?c crestfallen (D) about sau.

**Answer :** A. enjoys

**Comment :** This sentence is a sentence that also makes students quite confused because they see That goes with many inventors, but need to look and analyze the sentence one time.

S (Noun Clause begins That: work .): That inventors in the stock market enjoy increasing and suffer declines

V: is

O: simply a fact of the financial market

Conj: and

S: a small inventor

V: is not

O: quá excited v? s? c? ho?c crestfallen about the sau.

So the verb enjoy must be divided by the subject of inventors, and the verb is divided by Noun clause - The noun clause, in particular: the verb following Noun clause must always be in the singular form. In addition, we see that in nouns, the words that are still active from sufferings are not underlined and divided into plural forms according to inventors, if students are quick-eyed, they can immediately pay attention to this verb and detect errors in Enjoyed because of the enjoyment of re-division in singular

## 5. Social communication

With four options given, if only based on the meaning of the sentence, they could freak out the alternatives because when translating, it will find "seems" appropriate. However, to avoid losing points in this type of question, they need to determine whether the grammatical structure of the answer is appropriate to the question.

**For example :** (Excerpt from the 2nd Test Contest of Specialized Vinh High School in 2017)

Billy và Bobby là trong m?t hàng ph?c v? Billy is asking Bobby for his opinion about nh?ng ph?n m?m có.

Billy: "How's the coffee here?"

Bobby: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. No, I don't think so.
- B. It's a little bitter, to tell the truth.
- C. It's a little better now that I've got a car.
- D. As a matter of fact, I'm not interested.

**Answer :** B. It's a little bitter, to tell the truth.

Comment: In this sentence, in terms of semantics, plans B and D are reasonable, but considering the structure of the question more carefully, the subject in question is "the coffee" so the answer is B then most reasonable when using the subject "it" (coffee) to answer. Accordingly, students should pay attention to both the semantic and the structure of the question.

**Temporarily translate :**

Billy: "Café is here."

- A. No, I don't think so.
- B. To be honest, it's a little bitter "
- C. It's a little better because I have a car now
- D. I don't really like it

In short, students need to master the vocabulary and grammar knowledge in the textbook program before taking the exam. When taking the test you need to read the lesson carefully, paying attention to both the semantic and the structure that appears in the lesson. Once they have finished, they need to review the answers to see if they have chosen enough for 50 questions and then submit the papers.

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