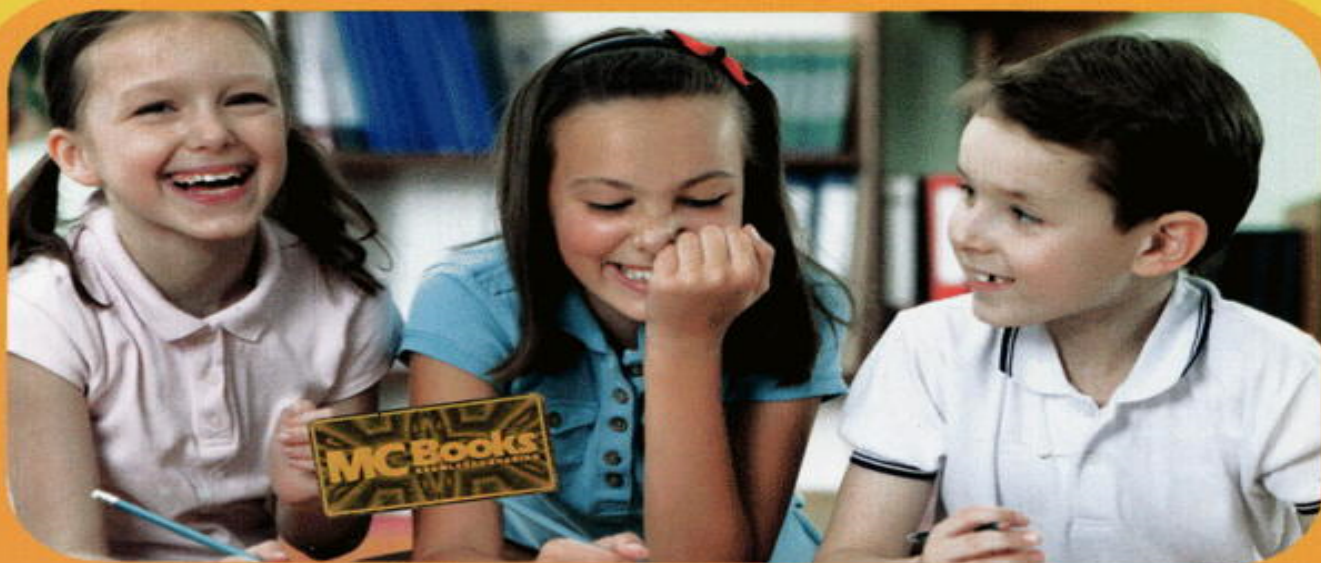




TheWindy

TỦ SÁCH GIÚP HỌC TỐT TIẾNG ANH

BỘ ĐỀ Kiểm tra Tiếng Anh Lớp 9



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THỜI ĐẠI

**THE WINDY
VIVIAN (CHỦ BIÊN)**



Hiệu đính: NHUNG ĐỖ

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THỜI ĐẠI



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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các em học sinh thân mến!

Nhằm giúp các em học sinh lớp 9 có thêm tài liệu để làm quen và tự ôn tập trước các bài kiểm tra và thi học kì môn tiếng Anh trong năm học, chúng tôi đã biên soạn cuốn sách "*Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9*". Ngoài những kiến thức bám sát chương trình giảng dạy, chúng tôi còn biên soạn và sưu tầm thêm nhiều dạng bài tập về từ vựng và ngữ pháp nhằm giúp học sinh luyện tập sâu hơn các nội dung trọng tâm của bài học. Từ vựng và ngữ pháp bám sát chương trình học với tần suất lặp lại và nâng cao dần một cách thích hợp để học sinh cảm thấy hứng thú khi thực hành.

Cấu trúc cuốn sách gồm 5 phần:

Phần 1: Các đề kiểm tra 10 Units

Phần 2: Các đề kiểm tra học kì I

Phần 3: Các đề kiểm tra học kì II

Phần 4: Các đề ôn tập cuối năm

Phần 5: Một số đề nâng cao

"*Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9*" cung cấp nhiều loại hình bài tập phong phú sẽ là cuốn sách trợ giúp thiết thực cho giáo viên và các em học sinh lớp 9 có trình độ khác nhau. Chúng tôi hi vọng cuốn sách này sẽ giúp các em học sinh có thêm tài liệu để ôn tập, nắm vững kiến thức và đạt kết quả cao trong các bài kiểm tra. Chúc các em học tập đạt kết quả!

The Windy

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

PHẦN 1

CÁC ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 10 UNITS

UNIT 1

A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

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I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences.

1. Maryam (be) thirsty she had drunk some water.
 A. doesn't - though B. weren't - although
 C. don't - while D. wasn't - because
2. Where she on this morning?
 A. is B. go C. were D. was
3. Don down the stairs this morning and his leg.
 A. fell - hurt B. fell - hurted
 C. falled - hurted D. fall - hurt
4. After I the wallet full of money, I immediately went to the police and it in.
 A. founded - turnt B. found - turned
 C. find - turn D. finded - turned
5. My little sister Tokyo when she was 15 years old.
 A. took B. visited C. go D. has visited

**II. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:**

1. The pupil who (punish) yesterday is Trang's brother.
2. The window was open and a bird (fly) into the room.
3. Sarah wasn't hungry, so she (not / eat) anything.
4. I wish I (have) a car. It would make life so much easier.

III. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. I wish it raining now.
A. wasn't B. weren't C. are D. is
2. They don't have much time. They wish they more time.
A. were B. would be C. will have D. had
3. I miss my sisters. I wish they here right now.
A. was B. were C. had been D. would be
4. Jane wishes that she go to Singapore to visit her pen pal.
A. will B. could C. can D. went
5. It's really cold here. The climate is awful. I wish I in a hotter country.
A. visited B. knew C. came D. lived

IV. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. I don't have my friend's phone number.
I wish
2. Don't shout all the time. It's so annoying.
I wish
3. I have so much work to do today.
I wish
4. What a pity she will be absent on tomorrow.
I wish
5. I don't know anything about her family.
I wish

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**V. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:**

1. My job pays really badly. I wish I (earn) more money.
2. Nguyet (know) little English, so she (wish) she (can) speak it fluently.
3. I speak terrible English. I wish I (speak) English well.

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> chool | B. <u>ch</u> ildren | C. <u>Ch</u> inese | D. <u>ch</u> urch |
| 2. A. di <u>v</u> ide | B. re <u>l</u> igion | C. pri <u>m</u> ary | D. comp <u>r</u> ise |
| 3. A. <u>h</u> igh | B. <u>h</u> our | C. <u>h</u> appy | D. <u>h</u> otel |
| 4. A. <u>g</u> ood | B. <u>t</u> oo | C. <u>f</u> ood | D. <u>s</u> oon |
| 5. A. <u>w</u> ould | B. <u>o</u> ut | C. ab <u>o</u> ut | D. r <u>o</u> und |

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. consequent | B. frequently | C. subsequent | D. deliberate |
| 2. A. company | B. popularity | C. politician | D. documentary |
| 3. A. engagement | B. prevention | C. attraction | D. organism |
| 4. A. compare | B. compose | C. company | D. consist |

VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

They are much faster than usual mail and are still cheap or even free. They include email, fax, text chat or voice chat, text messaging, or video conferencing via the Internet. They don't even require a pen.

Finding a foreign language penpal is easy. Many online services exist that will allow you to find a penpal request. Also, you can search databases for penpals suitable to your language needs, age, and interests. You can find a partner for nearly every language.

1. What have brought the world closer together?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| A. modern mails | B. penpals |
| C. modern technologies | D. the Internet |

2. In the past, penpals communicated primarily by:
 - A. text messaging
 - B. email
 - C. voice chat
 - D. letter writing
3. The word '*they*' in paragraph 1 refers to
 - A. penpals
 - B. usual mail
 - C. alternatives
 - D. email, fax
4. Which sentence is true in the passage?
 - A. The new technologies aren't cheaper or free.
 - B. It is easy to find a foreign language penpal.
 - C. You can't search databases for penpals suitable to your interests.
 - D. Writing letters is a modern way of communication.
5. The word '*suitable*' in the second paragraph means:
 - A. familiar
 - B. same
 - C. appropriate
 - D. sharing

IX. Read the passage and decide whether the statements that follow are True or False:

Canada is the world's second largest country; however, its population is not very large. About 25 million people live in Canada – less than half the population of Britain or France and only one thirtieth of the population of India. Canada is in North America and Ottawa is its capital. It is a rich country with a lot of natural resources. In southern Canada the land is very good for farming and Canada exports a lot of wheat. In the north there are magnificent forests. In the west there are some very high mountains called the Rockies. Canada also has many minerals such as petroleum, gas, copper and zinc. Canada was first settled by French pioneers. In the eighteenth century there were wars between Britain and French, and Canada came under British rule. Since 1931 Canada has been an independent member of the British Commonwealth. English and French are both official language in Canada.

1. Canada has the second largest population in the world.
 - A. False
 - B. True
2. Canada is in the north of the USA.
 - A. False
 - B. True

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

3. Canada is a rich country in natural resources.

- A. True B. False

4. Canada is a former French colony.

- A. True B. False

5. Two official languages are spoken in Canada.

- A. True B. False

X. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. Tom was really impressed the beauties of Hanoi capital.

- A. by B. for C. of D. with

2. It seems difficult for me to have a trip abroad. It all depends my parents.

- A. on B. to C. of D. with

3. I wish I more time to get to know your beautiful country better.

- A. had B. has C. having D. have

4. What a pity! Marry can't come with us. We all wish she

- A. would B. should C. can D. could

5. Nam wishes he could come and visit his friend next summer, but he

- A. can't B. could C. couldn't D. can

XI. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

1. A. climate B. ghost C. region D. dependent

2. A. currency B. mausoleum C. population D. comprise

3. A. enjoy B. lately C. happily D. lovely

4. A. temperature B. atmosphere C. museum D. compulsory

5. A. difficult B. official C. tropical D. entertain

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

**XII. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:**

1. I wish you asked how to open the box.

- A. wish B. asked C. how D. the

2. The crowd, who were making a lot of noise, were told moving on by the police.

- A. who B. were making C. were told D. moving

3. I wish you don't shout all the time. It's so annoying.

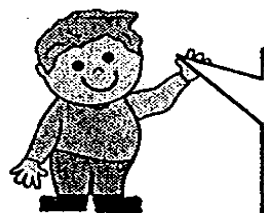
- A. wish B. don't shout C. so D. annoying

4. I rarely eat ice cream now but I am used to eat it when I was a child.

- A. eat B. but C. am used to D. when

5. When I introduced Tom to Bob, they were shaking hands.

- A. When B. introduced C. to D. were shaking

XIII. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:

native language *married* *ages* *life-styles*
letters *face to face* *reading* *based*

A pen-pal relationship is often used to practise 1. _____ and writing in a foreign language, to improve literacy, to learn more about other countries and 2. _____, and to reduce loneliness. As with any friendships in life, some people remain pen-pals for only a short time, while others continue to exchange 3. _____ and presents life-long. Some pen-pals eventually arrange to meet 4. _____. Some pen pals even get 5. _____. Pen-pals come in all 6. _____, nationalities and cultures. Pals may seek new pen-friends 7. _____ on their own age group, a specific occupation, hobby, or select someone totally different from them to gain knowledge about the world around them.

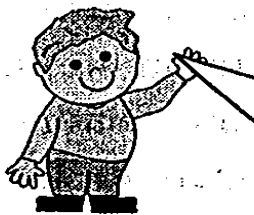
Many people writing to a pen-pal do not use their 8. _____ in their letters.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9
XIV. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. When Ba was young, he used to (swim) once a week.
2. Dane got used to (swim) everyday.
3. When I was younger, I used to (walk) a 20- mile journey.
4. When my brother (be) in the army two years ago, I (write) to him twice a month.
5. The program director used to (write) his own letters.

XV. Choose suitable words or phrases in the two columns:

1. friendliness	a. penpal
2. tuition	b. region, area
3. territory	c. currency
4. someone you make friends with by writing letters	d. the money paid for teaching
5. the system of money used in a country	e. kindness, helpfulness

XVI. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase and then answer the questions:

from *together* *festival* *decorated*
called *and* *who* *on*

Mexican Day of The Dead

The Day of The Dead (or El Día de los Metros) is celebrated (1)..... the 1st and 2nd of November every year in Mexico, the USA and Canada. The Day of the Dead is also sometimes (2)..... All Soul's Day.

The Day of the Dead is a lively (3)..... happy festival. During the holiday, family members gather (4)..... to pray for deceased family and friends, and to remember them.

Mexican traditions connected with the holiday include building elaborately decorated altars or shrines (called offenders) in homes to honor loved ones (5)..... have died, and decorating altars with photographs, skulls made (6)..... sugar, scented candles, and offerings of favorite foods and drinks for deceased relatives and friends.

Graves and altars are (7)..... with orange or yellow marigolds during the (8)....., as marigolds are thought to attract the souls of the dead. Many people believe that it is easier for the souls of the departed to visit the living on the Day of The Dead.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

9. When is the Day of The Dead celebrated?

.....

10. Is the Day of the Dead a happy or boring festival?

.....

11. What do family remembers do during the holiday?

.....

12. What do many people believe?

.....

13. Which of these is not another name for the Mexican Day of Dead?

- A. El Dia de los Muertos B. All soul's Day C. Halloween

14. Where is the Day of the Dead celebrated?

- A. in Mexico, Spain, Portugal
B. In Spain, in USA and Canada
C. in Mexico, the USA and Canada

15. Which of these things are not connected with the Day of The Dead?

- A. Witches B. Offerings C. Shrines

16. Which of these do people sometimes leave at altars?

- A. sugar skulls B. Jack O' Lanterns C. chocolate money

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

17. Another word for an altar is ...?

A. a skull

B. a grave

C. a shrine

18. What type of flowers are connected with the festival?

A. lilies

B. marigolds

C. roses

XVII. Complete the following sentences, using past simple.

1. (where/ go?)

.....

2. (how long/ stay there?)

.....

3. (what/ weather like?)

.....

4. (what/ visit?)

.....

5. (what/ see?)

.....

6. (speak English/ all the time?)

.....

7. (watch/ TV?)

.....

8. (make/ new friends?)

.....

9. (like/ food?)

.....

10. (what/ like most?)

.....

XVIII. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

I (1)..... (to be) born in Taiwan, but my father (2) (to be) not Taiwanese. He comes from Italy. He (3)..... (to work) in Taiwan as a businessman and (4)..... (to meet) my mother there. In 1998, my family



(5)..... (to move) to Australia. When we (6) (to arrive) in Melbourne, I didn't know anybody. I (7) (to feel) lonely. In Taiwan I (8) (to use to) have a lot of friends, but now I don't have anyone to talk to. So I (9) (to decide) to look for friends on the Internet. I was lucky to know you and to be one of your friends. I wish we (10) (to live) in the same neighborhood so that we could meet and talk every day.

XIX. Write the following sentences using "I wish".

1. My friend cannot stay with me longer.

.....

2. You want to send an e-card to one of your friends on her birthday (you do not have her email address).

.....

3. You don't have time to take your friend to many beauty spots in your city (and you feel sorry about that).

.....

4. You want to watch a TV program called "The Wonders of the World" but you can't because you have to finish your homework.

.....

5. You don't have a computer at home therefore you can not get access to the Internet (you need a computer).

.....

6. One of your pen pals has written to you and asked you to send her one of your most recent photos but you can't send her one because most of your photos were taken about two years ago.

.....

7. There is a car show at the city show ground, but you can't go there because you have to go to the countryside with your family.

.....

8. You want to talk with your pen pals on the phone, but it is too expensive for you to afford it.

.....



UNIT 2

CLOTHING

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

- Huyen bacon in her life! She's a true vegetarian.
A. has never ate B. has eaten
C. never has eaten D. has never eaten
- We the same car for more than nine years. We're thinking about buying a new one.
A. have had B. has had C. had D. am having
- This wine in the cellar for 15 years. When we take it out and open it, it will taste wonderful!
A. has been B. was C. had been D. is
- I the song in years, and it brought back some great memories.
A. wasn't heard B. haven't heard C. didn't hear D. hadn't heard
- He to Rio de Janeiro.
A. had just been B. has just been
C. have just been D. has been

II. Supply the correct form of the verbs in the brackets, using past present or past simple:

- Nam (buy) new dictionary yesterday.
- His hair is very short. He (have) a hair cut.
- Last night my father (arrive) home at half past ten. He (have) a bath and then (go) to bed.
- you (visit) One-Pillar Pagoda when you were in Ha Noi?
- My bicycle isn't here anymore. Somebody (take) it.

6. – When you (start) school?

– When I was six.

7. I (not/ eat) anything yesterday because I (not/feel) hungry.

8. The glasses look very clean. you (wash) them?

9. Why Long (not/ want)..... to play soccer last Sunday?

10. I don't know Hung's sister. I (never/ meet) her.

III. Give the correct form of these words: *arrest, wake, knock, check, speak, make, clean, cause, translate, find.*

1. Her new novel will probably into English.

2. Early this morning we up by a big noise nearby.

3. These T-shirts and jeans in the USA in 1900.

4. Finally the robber..... as he was about to break into another bank.

5. That building is very dangerous. It..... down next week.

6. When I went through Customs, my luggage..... by a customs officer.

7. Police are looking for the missing boy. He can't anywhere.

8. The room looks nice. It

9. Many accidents by dangerous driving.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.

1. This is a very popular television program. (every week/ it/ watch/ by millions of people)
.....

2. What happens to the motorbikes produced in this factory? (most of them/ export?)
.....

3. A: Was there any trouble at the flight?

B: Yes. (five young men/ arrest)
.....

4. A: Last night someone broke into my house.

B: Oh dear. (anything/ take?)
.....

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

5. Where is my bicycle? It's gone. (it/ steal!)

.....

6. The next-door neighbors disappeared six months ago. (they/ not/ see/ since then)

.....

7. The room looks different. (it/ paint?)

.....

8. A: Did anybody call an ambulance to the scene of the accident?

B: Yes. (but nobody/ injure/ so it/ not/ need)

.....

V. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. The door (not/going to/open) in the next five minutes.

2. Grasso was the first woman (elect) governor in her own right.

3. Finally, the student's errors (correct/ indirectly) by the teacher.

4. I'm sorry you can't come in at the moment because we are having the house (decorate) right now.

5. The DVD (not/ repair) up till now.

VI. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. We can solve the problem.

The problem

2. We might find life on another planet.

Life.....

3. Emma had done the housework before the guests arrived.

The housework

4. The reporter is announcing the results on the radio right now.

The results.....

5. They have built two department stores this year.

Two department stores

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>some</u> | B. <u>dom</u> e | C. <u>lov</u> e | D. <u>com</u> e |
| 2. A. moth <u>er</u> | B. <u>th</u> e | C. <u>thi</u> s | D. <u>thi</u> nk |
| 3. A. dictat <u>ion</u> | B. stat <u>ion</u> | C. repetit <u>ion</u> | D. quest <u>ion</u> |
| 4. A. <u>salt</u> | B. <u>tal</u> | C. <u>cal</u> | D. <u>ac</u> he |
| 5. A. <u>ran</u> | B. <u>car</u> | C. <u>ap</u> ple | D. <u>ba</u> g |

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. general | B. letter | C. remote | D. travel |
| 2. A. teacher | B. daughter | C. weather | D. mature |
| 3. A. condition | B. typical | C. mentally | D. primary |
| 4. A. background | B. arrive | C. campfire | D. student |
| 5. A. industry | B. wonderful | C. character | D. understand |

IX. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

I live in the Middle East for a while, and when I went out, I had to obey the local custom of wearing something over my head and wearing a dress that covered my whole body. At first, I found it a real nuisance, but after a while, I got used to it and even started to like it. You feel really secure, and also you don't have to worry about what to wear all the time.

1. The writer

- A. was constrained to wear national costume
- B. obeyed the local custom eagerly
- C. wears traditional costume whenever she goes out
- D. lives in the Middle East now

2. The word "it" in the paragraph refers to

- A. veil
- B. costume
- C. custom
- D. dress

3. How did she feel about the costume at first?

- A. interested
- B. excited
- C. annoyed
- D. secure

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

4. People now don't have the right to express their individual differences.

- A. True B. False

5. Clothes are one of the most powerful forms of communication.

- A. False B. True

XI. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. For centuries, poets, writers and musicians the Ao Dai in poems, novels and songs.

- A. mentioned B. have mentioned
C. has mentioned D. have mention

2. The national dress of Japanese women is

- A. Ao Dai B. Sari C. Kimono D. hanbok

3. In the 18th century jean clothes completely from cotton.

- A. were made B. has made C. have made D. was made

4. Ao Dai by Vietnamese women in special occasions.

- A. is usually weared B. is usually worn
C. is usually wore D. are usually worn

5. Many women today prefer modern clothing traditional clothing.

- A. to B. from C. on D. with

XII. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Ao Dai | B. cotton | C. uniform | D. design |
| 2. A. occasion | B. economic | C. fiction | D. novel |
| 3. A. tunic | B. fantastic | C. automatic | D. difficult |
| 4. A. convenient | B. tradition | C. glove | D. musician |
| 5. A. tailcoat | B. suit | C. baggy | D. fashion |

XIII. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. Yesterday, the sweet green apple was quick eaten by Tommy, who didn't realize that it belonged to his sister.

- A. green B. quick C. who D. to

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

2. What type of clothing is needed for survival at these altitudes?
A. What B. is needed C. for D. at
3. George was given an award for did well in his exam.
A. was B. for C. did D. in
4. We moved here in 1993. We had a long time now.
A. moved B. in C. had D. time
5. The music was being played too loud by the students who was finally asked to turn it down.
A. was B. too C. was D. to turn

XIV. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



cases clothes injure
environment from cultural

Clothing (also called 1. _____, accouterments, or habiliments) protects the human body from extreme weather and other features of the environment. It is worn for safety, comfort, modesty and to reflect religious, 2. _____ and social meanings.

The practical function of clothing is to protect the human body from dangers in the 3. _____: weather (strong sunlight, extreme heat or cold, and precipitation, for example), insects, noxious chemicals, weapons, and contact with abrasive substances, and other hazards. Clothing can protect against many things that might 4. _____ the naked human body. In some 5. _____ clothing protects the environment 6. _____ the clothing wearer as well (example: medical scrubs).

XV. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets, using present simple, past simple or present perfect:

John Brown is a lecturer. He went to university in 1982, and
(1. be) one of the best students at that time. In 1990, he (2.
become) a professor. He (3. be) a senior lecturer since then.

He is very well-known in his teaching career. He (4. write) five books about education, including a book "How to teach deaf children" in 1995. He (5. be) to Thailand, the Philippines, and Vietnam to give lectures dealing with "disabled student and integrated education". He (6. be) married to his assistant, Linda. They (7. have) two children. In the 1990s they (8. live) in the suburb of London. They now (9. live) in the center of the city. In fact, they (10. live) there since 2000.

XVI. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



because - ways - wear - uniforms - practical

SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS SHOULD WEAR UNIFORMS

I think it is necessary for secondary school students to 1. _____ uniforms when they are at school.

Firstly, wearing uniforms encourages students to be proud of being students of their school 2. _____ they are wearing the uniforms with labels bearing their school's name.

Secondly, wearing uniforms helps students feel equal in many | 3. _____, whether they are rich or poor.

Finally, wearing uniforms is 4. _____. You don't have to think of what to wear every day.

Therefore, students in secondary schools should wear 5. _____.

XVII. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. Somebody was recording our conversations.

Our conversations

2. My mother spent three hours making a dress.

It took.....

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3. This is the first time they've been to England. (never)

They

4. We haven't seen our uncle for three years.

The last time

5. He would go hunting when he was in Africa.

He used



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UNIT 3

A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. Don't you wish sometimes that you back and live your life again?
A. could go B. can go C. would do D. went
2. I wished I my way home.
A. could be seen B. can know C. could find D. had found
3. Sometimes I wish I wouldn't it be wonderful to do what birds do?
A. could fly B. can fly C. would fly D. flew
4. I often wish I in bed, instead of getting up to go to work every day.
A. will stay B. could stay C. can stay D. stayed
5. They wish they all the questions.
A. could answer B. will answer
C. had answered D. answered

II. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

"THE PROPHECY"

People who live in California have every reason to be afraid of earthquakes. No one has ever forgotten the great quake that destroyed San Francisco in 1906. In May, 1988, the people of Los Angeles panicked. According to a prophecy made in the 16th century by a prophet called Nostradamus, the city would be destroyed early in 1988. During the panic, parents didn't send their children to school and people didn't go to work. No one stayed at home, either. The airlines did great business carrying people who fled from their "doomed city". Which is more puzzling: how Nostradamus knew that a city which didn't even exist in his time would be destroyed in the 20th century, or the behavior of the people who believed "the prophecy"?

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Từ mới:

prophecy (n): *lời tiên tri, đoán trước*

earthquake (n): *động đất*

flee (v): *rời bỏ, chạy trốn*

prophet (n): *nhà tiên tri*

panic (n,v): *(sự) hoảng sợ*

doomed city: *thành phố tận thế*

1. What are Californians afraid of?

.....

2. When did the great earthquake destroy San Francisco?

.....

3. When was the prophecy about the destruction of Los Angeles made?

.....

4. According to the prophecy, when would the destruction of Los Angeles happen?

.....

5. What did people do during the panic?

.....

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III. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. I can't play a musical instrument.

I wish

2. John can't watch the football with me for his business.

I wish

3. It was possible for me to go but I didn't.

I wish

4. I see him not very often.

I wish

5. Their teams don't play very well.

They wish

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IV. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

- I wish I..... brave enough to ask her out, but I'm afraid she would say No'.
A. were B. could be C. would be D. will be
- We wish our children harder at school. They're so lazy!
A. worked B. can work C. will work D. would work
- I wish English easier to learn.
A. was B. will be C. is D. could be
- I wish I the lottery and become very rich!
A. could win B. will win C. win D. won
- It's Monday morning, but already I wish it Friday.
A. was B. will be C. had been D. could be

V. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

- I'm too fat. I wish I (be) thin.
- I'm overweight. I wish I (be) slimmer.
- I'm going to see her later. I wish I (not/be)
- I never win at tennis. I wish I (win)..... a game occasionally.
- It's raining. I wish it (not/rain)

VI. Combine two sentences, using "so" or "so ... that ...".

- Alporta looked very nice. They decided to go there.
.....
- There was fog. Their flight was delayed.
.....
- The plane was very late. They got to bed at three in the morning.
.....
- The way to the beach was very long. It took them an hour to walk there.
.....
- The beach was very crowded. There was hardly room to sit down.
.....

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6. The hotel was very noisy. They couldn't sleep.

.....

7. Their room had a very unpleasant view. They felt quite miserable.

.....

8. They weren't enjoying themselves. They went home.

.....

9. The holiday was very disappointing. They decided to ask for their money back.

.....

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. th <u>re</u> at | B. h <u>ea</u> t | C. r <u>e</u> d | D. swe <u>a</u> t |
| 2. A. sh <u>u</u> t | B. p <u>u</u> sh | C. m <u>u</u> ch | D. b <u>u</u> t |
| 3. A. p <u>i</u> cnic | B. r <u>i</u> ver | C. shr <u>i</u> ne | D. v <u>i</u> llage |
| 4. A. s <u>u</u> gar | B. s <u>o</u> und | C. s <u>i</u> t | D. s <u>e</u> t |
| 5. A. h <u>a</u> mburger | B. s <u>n</u> ack | C. b <u>a</u> nyan | D. entr <u>a</u> nce |

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. exploit <u>a</u> ble | B. with <u>s</u> tand | C. haz <u>a</u> rd | D. incess <u>a</u> nt |
| 2. A. p <u>e</u> rform | B. bam <u>b</u> oo | C. en <u>a</u> ct | D. leop <u>a</u> rd |
| 3. A. diff <u>e</u> rent | B. feed <u>b</u> ack | C. simultane <u>a</u> ous | D. error <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. arrangem <u>e</u> nt | B. distingui <u>s</u> h | C. theorist | D. collectiv <u>e</u> |
| 5. A. produ <u>c</u> e | B. circumstanc <u>e</u> s | C. ceremon <u>y</u> | D. harvest |

IX. Read the passage and do the task that follows:

Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word.

WEEKEND IN DUBLIN

Some of us decided to go to Dublin last weekend. We left Derry at 06.45 a.m. by bus and we arrived in Dublin at 11.00 a.m. We went to a bed and breakfast, which we had looked for previously. It was a cheap hotel.

We wanted to take advantage of our time there, so immediately we decided to go (1)..... a walk around Trinity College where the University is placed. Afterwards, we went to visit Dublin Castle and St. Patrick's Cathedral (2).....we took a lot of photographs.

In the afternoon we (3)..... the famous Temple Bar and we had the opportunity to listen to live (4)..... in streets. We also saw some little markets where you could buy second hand books, clothes and several souvenirs.

We returned to the (5)....., and after having rested we went out to get to know the Dublin night life. We had some problems getting into some pubs because of a number of reasons: some pubs were packed with people; they did not allow trainers and so on and so forth. However, we think that the main reason was that we were Spanish. We were told that going to Dublin might (6)..... dangerous, but we had not any problem regarding this. Since we were tired and we could not get into some pubs, we went to (7)..... early.

The following day, after having lunch in the hotel, some of us went to Old Jameson Distillery where we were told about the process of distilling whiskey and we could try it.

Finally, we (8)..... the bus at 6.00 p.m. and we arrived in Derry at 10.00. In general, everybody enjoyed the trip.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

Answer the following questions

9. Where did they decide to go to last weekend?

.....

10. How did they go there?

.....

11. Did they arrive in Dublin at 10.00 a.m or 11.00 a.m?

.....

12. Where did they go after having lunch in the hotel?

.....

18. The journey back to Derry took 6 hours.

B. False

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XI. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

- "I wish I your village again some day", Lisa told Mary.
A. could visit B. can visit C. visited D. will visit
- Everyone felt tired and hungry, they sat down under the tree and had a snack.
A. although B. but C. because D. so
- Trang wants show the trip to her parents, she took a lot of photos.
A. so B. and C. although D. but
- There is a small bamboo at the entrance to the village.
A. forest range B. forest C. trees D. forestation
- Jane can't swim fast. She wishes she faster.
A. could swim B. can swim C. would swim D. swam

XII. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

- A. sprinklered B. embroider C. rivalry D. poetry
- A. grocery B. relax C. enjoy D. admire
- A. hamburger B. mountain C. song D. enjoyable
- A. shrine B. collection C. uniquely D. sightseer
- A. reap B. gather C. pagoda D. locate

XIII. Write the sentences, beginning with "I wish ...".

- It rains so often here.
.....
- I cannot go fishing with my friends.
.....
- I don't know how to swim.
.....
- I don't remember Hoa's phone number.
.....

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5. I cannot see the film "Spider man" with you now because I'm busy.
.....

6. I have to do a lot of homework today.
.....

7. Mai doesn't know a lot of students in her class.
.....

8. They don't have the key to open the lab.
.....

9. We live in the city but we don't like it.
.....

10. I would like to go to Huong's birthday party but I can't.
.....

11. Lan has to stay in bed because she is sick.
.....

XIV. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



queue
throw

knows
hundred

prefer
cinemas

heavy

I live in a small village called Henfield. There are about five 1. _____ people here. The village is quiet and life here is slow and easy. You never have to 2. _____ in shops or banks. People never 3. _____ their rubbish in the streets, so the village is always clean. The air is also very clean because there's not much 4. _____ traffic. It's much more friendly here than in a city. Everyone 5. _____ everyone and if anyone has a problem, there are always people who can help. However, there are some things I don't like about Henfield. One thing is that there's not much to do in the evening. We haven't got any 6. _____ or theaters. Another problem is that people always talk about each other and everyone knows what everyone is doing. But I still 7. _____ village life to life in a big city.

XV. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. Liz (get) up at 6 o'clock this morning.
2. I wish you (will) not talk so much about business.
3. We wish the water in the river (not be) too polluted.
4. Don't you wish it (will) stop raining?
5. It started to rain, so we (stop) (play) tennis.

XVI. Fill in the blanks write true (T) if the statement is true or false (F) if the statement is false.

remember	will be	can stay	can take	join
----------	---------	----------	----------	------

"I came here two years ago because I wanted to teach people about modern health care. I will be leaving in about two months; I wish I (1) longer, but it's time for me to go home."

"My work here has been very interesting. I am learning so much. I always wish that there (2) more hours in the day so that I could do more. Maybe it's silly, but I worry about what will happen to the villagers after I leave."

I wish my students (3) all the things I've tried to teach them. I've become so close to the people here, I wish I (4) them home with me! But of course that's impossible. I wish more people (5) the Peace Corps. It's so rewarding, and there's so much work to be done."

True (T) or False (F)?

6. The volunteer taught the local people how to read and write.
7. He stayed there for two years.
8. He does not want to stay there longer.
9. He loved his work very much.
10. He wanted to have more hours in the day to work more.
11. He believed everything would be good after he left.
12. He could take local people home with him.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**XVII. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:**

1. I'm sorry I'm not able to go with you.

I wish

2. He bought such a lot of books that he couldn't read them all.

So

3. It's a pity I can't take part in the party.

I wish

4. The doctor advised him to stay in bed for a few years.

He

5. My sister regretted telling our mother the bad result of her final exam.

My sister wishes

XVIII. Fill in the blanks.

while since on until
for during in after

1. Ba and his friends often go away the weekend.

2. They took a boat and it would reach the place one hour.

3. They had to wait at Ben Duc a long time.

4. Ba and his friends were tired, so they rested 5 p.m.

5. They started to go home having a short rest at Yen Spring.

6. Liz took a lot of photos the visit to Huong Pagoda.

7. Ba hurt his foot he was climbing down the boat.

8. They had to walk up the mountain they left the boat.



UNIT 4

LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. Oh, no! I weigh 60 kilos! If you want to lose weight, you do the exercise.
A. would B. have to C. must D. should
2. If you want to attend the course, you pass the written examination.
A. could B. should C. would D. must
3. Where is Tom? He's very late. If he doesn't come soon, he miss the train.
A. ought to B. will C. must D. might
4. – "I'd like to be a doctor." – "You go to university if you want to study medicine."
A. have to B. should C. would D. might

II. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. If it rains, we (stay) home.
2. If I see him I (give) him a lift.
3. If you come late, they (not let) you in.
4. My grades are terrible. If you want to get good grades, you (study) hard.
5. You (get) stuck in traffic if you don't go early.

III. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. I don't want you to come here till you have finished your work.
If you

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2. Unless you play sports, you'll not keep fit.

If you want

3. Unless you leave immediately, I will call a policeman.

If you don't

4. You can't visit the United States unless you get a visa.

If you

5. "If you must go out tonight, at least finish your homework first!" said Sarah's father.

Sarah's father said that if

IV. Write the following sentences in reported speech

1. "Can you speak English?" said Ann.

.....

2. "How long are you staying there?" asked Peter.

.....

3. "Are you working as well as studying?" said Linda.

.....

4. "What are you going to study?" asked Ann.

.....

5. "Do you want to buy any second-hand books?" said Bill.

.....

6. "What kind of sports do you like best?" asked Peter.

.....

7. "Are you interested in acting?" said Linda.

.....

8. "Do you like to join our Drama Group?" asked Linda.

.....

9. "What do you think of the canteen coffee?" asked Ann.

.....

10. "What soft drinks do you like?" said Bill.

.....

V. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. I told her I (have) something to show her.
2. Mr. Tom said he (must leave) then.
3. She said she (will come)..... with me as soon as she was ready.
4. He told his mother he (is going)..... away the following day.
5. My brother told me I (may take) his car if I liked.

VI. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. "What is the name of your school?"

She asked me

2. When does your school vacation start?

She asked me

3. "Who will be umpiring that match?" asked Tom.

Tom asked

4. "I'm going fishing with my mother this afternoon," says the small boy.

The small boy said

5. "Who is playing next week?" he asked.

He asked

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>g</u> rocery | B. <u>q</u> ualify | C. <u>a</u> cademy | D. <u>s</u> cenery |
| 2. A. <u>r</u> ely | B. <u>t</u> ry | C. <u>w</u> hy | D. <u>q</u> uickly |
| 3. A. <u>f</u> avorite | B. <u>p</u> ractice | C. <u>c</u> ampus | D. <u>l</u> anguage |
| 4. A. <u>s</u> aid | B. <u>t</u> rain | C. <u>p</u> ain | D. <u>w</u> ait |
| 5. A. <u>i</u> ch | B. <u>t</u> wins | C. <u>s</u> ince | D. <u>f</u> ine |

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. silhouette | B. ambitious | C. presidential | D. intellectual |
| 2. A. appropriate | B. anniversary | C. contribution | D. opportunity |

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- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 3. A. treatment | B. prevent | C. acquire | D. intelligent |
| 4. A. available | B. luxurious | C. effort | D. distinguished |
| 5. A. preferential | B. international | C. assassinated | D. differentiate |

IX. Read the passage and do the task that follows.

THE HARDEST LANGUAGE

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a nouns according to whether it is

subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

Decided if these sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.
2. Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.
3. A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.
4. The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.
5. Hungarian is the hardest language in the world.
6. Hungarian has as many cases as Tabassaran.
7. Many British diplomats learn Tabassaran.
8. The writer thinks that learning new writing systems is easy.

Choose the correct answer.

9. Which language is more similar to Spanish?
 A. Portuguese B. Chinese C. Japanese
10. Japanese people will find Chinese easier to write for the similar _____.
 A. pronunciation B. accent C. characters

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11. "People who learn a language for direct uses will get fluent faster than who do it for nothing" refers to _____.
- A. teachers B. learners' motivation C. circumstances
12. The most problematic language to British diplomats is _____.
- A. Chinese B. Japanese C. Hungarian
13. _____ is the obstacle to British learners.
- A. Hungarian alphabet
B. Hungarian accent
C. Hungarian grammatical complexity

X. Read the passage and decide whether the statements that follow are True or False:

Learning a foreign language is, in some ways, like learning how to fly. There are some differences, but there is a very important similarity. It is this: learning how to do these things needs a lot of practice. It is never enough to read a book on how to fly, but if you only read that book, then try to fly without any practice, you will kill yourself. The same is true of learning a foreign language. For example, can you speak English well without having lots of practice? "Practice makes perfect" is what every learner of a foreign language should know.

1. Learning a foreign language and learning to fly are the same in an important way.
- ☒ A. True
☐ B. False
2. Information about flying from books is enough for someone to fly a plane.
- ☐ A. False
☒ B. True
3. You can learn English well only by reading books in English.
- ☐ A. False
☒ B. True



4. Talking to a native speaker can be a good way to speak a foreign language well.

☒ A. True

☐ B. False

5. Practicing a foreign language regularly makes you very good at it.

☐ A. False

☒ B. True



XI. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. The university has an international as a center of excellence.

A. academy B. reputation C. scenery D. experience

2. Daisy said: "I have to learn Russian now."

A. Daisy said that she had to learn Russian now.

B. Daisy says that she had to learn Russian then.

C. Daisy said that she had to learn Russian now.

D. Daisy said that she had to learn Russian then.

3. If you want to get a scholarship, you learn harder.

A. have to B. can

C. D & A are correct D. must

4. John said "I like learning French here".

A. John said that he likes learning French here.

B. John said that he liked learning French here.

C. John said that he likes learning French there.

D. John said that he liked learning French there.

5. "Do you listen to Chinese songs?", my classmate asks me.

A. My classmate asked me if I will listen to Chinese songs.

B. My classmate asked me if I listened to Chinese songs.

C. My classmate asked me if I listen to Chinese songs

D. My classmate asked me if I have listened to Chinese songs.

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XII. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. university | B. suitable | C. historical | D. disappointed |
| 2. A. ordered | B. institute. | C. reputation | D. edition |
| 3. A. intermediate | B. colleague | C. only | D. well-qualified |
| 4. A. academy | B. scholarship | C. improve | D. chemistry |
| 5. A. qualify | B. college | C. dormitory | D. scenery |

XIII. Rewrite these sentences, using reported speech:

1. "What sort of heating is there?" Nam asked.

=> I asked her

2. "What do you think of the flat?" Mrs. Smith asked.

=> She asked me

3. "How far is it from the school?" Nam asked.

=> I asked her
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4. "How do you go to school?" Mrs. Smith asked

=> She asked me
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5. "How much is the rent?" Nam asked.

=> I asked her

6. "What sort of the carpet do you want to replace?" Mrs. Smith asked.

=> She asked me

7. "How often do you want to rent?" Nam asked.

=> I asked her

8. "When are you moving in?" Mrs. Smith asked.

=> She asked me

XIV. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



<i>practice</i>	<i>methods</i>	<i>different</i>	<i>fear</i>
<i>fastest</i>	<i>Internet</i>	<i>outside</i>	<i>stupid</i>

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the biggest problem most people face in learning a new language is their own _____. They worry that they won't say things correctly or that they will look 2. _____, so they don't talk at all. Don't do this. The 3. _____ way to learn anything is to do it – again and again until you get it right. Like anything, learning English requires _____. Don't let a little fear stop you from getting what you want. Even if you study English at a language school it doesn't mean you can't learn _____ of class. Using as many different sources, _____ and tools as possible; it will allow you to learn faster. There are many 7. _____ ways you can improve your English, don't limit yourself to only one or two. The 8. _____ is a fantastic source for virtually anything; but for the language learner, it's perfect.

V. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

I'm going to say to the boss, "I can't work with Mary, either I go or she goes. You (have) to choose between us."

If Henry (pass)..... this exam, he (go)..... to the university next year.

If he (pay) me tonight, I (have) enough money for the tickets.

We are really looking forward (work) with you.

VI. Read the passage and answer the questions.

All languages have rules for forming words and for ordering those words in meaningful sentences. In written languages, meaning is expressed through a system of characters and rules for combining those characters. In spoken languages, meaning is expressed through a system of sounds and rules for combining those sounds. Word order is more important in English than it is in some languages, such as Russian.

Like other languages English is always changing, but it changes very slowly. People invent new words, borrow words from other languages, and change the meaning of words as needed. For example, the English word byte was invented by computer specialists in 1959. The word tomato was borrowed

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from Mahuatl, an American Indian language spoken in Mexico. The word meat once referred to food in general. People learn English as well as languages by listening, copying what they hear, and using the language. Most school children learn their first language easily - and sometimes other languages as well.

1. What kinds of rules do all the languages have?

.....

2. How is meaning expressed in written languages? In spoken languages?

.....

3. What is more important in English in comparison with some languages?

.....

4. How does English change?

.....

5. In English do people invent new words and borrow words from other languages? Give some examples.

.....

6. How do people learn English and languages in general?

.....



UNIT 5

THE MEDIA

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. He has tea for breakfast,?
 - A. has he
 - B. doesn't he
 - C. hasn't he
 - D. does he
2. You will play soccer this afternoon,?
 - A. aren't you
 - B. will you
 - C. are you
 - D. won't you
3. A daily newspaper was published in Germany in 1550,?
 - A. wasn't it
 - B. didn't it
 - C. was not it
 - D. was it
4. They are new games,?
 - A. don't they
 - B. aren't they
 - C. are they
 - D. do they
5. You have read this article on the website,?
 - A. not you
 - B. haven't you
 - C. don't you
 - D. have you

II. Give the correct form of the words to finish the sentences:



buy chat listen read search
talk tell use watch watch

1. Do you mind me a newspaper on the way home?
2. I spend almost three hours photos of Olympic champions on the net.
3. I enjoy to Michael Jackson's songs.
4. When the teacher came in, everybody stopped
5. My brother dislikes violent movies.
6. I don't like because it's time-consuming.

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7. My mother loves magazines.
8. Our English teacher enjoys jokes.
9. Everybody hates this advertisement.
10. Most of us are interested in the Internet.

III. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. He doesn't like fishing and traveling, does he?
He
2. The Principle lets the students have the party inside the school yard, doesn't he?
The Principle
3. You like computer game, don't you?
You
4. Mr. John doesn't like to live in the countryside, does he?
Mr. John
5. She spends 5 hours surfacing Internet everyday, doesn't she?
She doesn't

IV. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. They hate advertisements on the newspapers.
A. reading B. to read C. reads D. read
2. We dislike the websites.
A. to surf B. surfed C. surfing D. surfs
3. I like computer game.
A. to play B. plays C. play D. playing
4. She loves to music.
A. to love B. listen C. listening D. listens

V. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. My younger sister (love, listen) to music but I don't. I (like, watch) sports.

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I enjoy (play) games but my sister (not)
 She (like, play) sports.
 She likes (play) chess.

I. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

He did not smoke cigarette 2 years ago.
 He
 They think that it is easy to live here.
 They don't mind
 He doesn't want to meet her.
 He
 He likes his new job at the new company.
 He likes
 Mr. Johnson does not want his staffs to come to the company late.
 Mr. Johnson

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. <u>media</u> | B. <u>s</u> pend | C. <u>i</u> nternet | D. <u>i</u> nv <u>e</u> nt |
| A. <u>st</u> one | B. <u>n</u> one | C. <u>z</u> one | D. <u>ph</u> one |
| A. <u>l</u> ocal | B. <u>p</u> opular | C. <u>r</u> em <u>o</u> te | D. <u>pr</u> ogram |
| A. <u>d</u> eny | B. <u>p</u> ity | C. <u>w</u> idely | D. <u>c</u> ity |
| A. <u>pr</u> etty | B. <u>g</u> et | C. <u>s</u> end | D. <u>w</u> ell |

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. inherit | B. adventure | C. advertise | D. minority |
| A. access | B. protect | C. foreign | D. area |
| A. ministry | B. policy | C. luckily | D. community |
| A. digest | B. survive | C. eject | D. swallow |
| A. ceremony | B. comedy | C. potential | D. organism |

IX. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

News media are the means or method by which people learn what is happening in the city, in the country and in the world. The news media can be classified into two general categories: the categories of print media and electronic media. Print media use the written material to communicate news to readers. Electronic media use air waves to send news into homes, offices and public places. Print media are usually divided into magazines and newspapers. Most newspapers print news daily. The electronic media are generally divided into radio and television. Radio news is the one that you listen to. In the United State, many radio stations broadcast five minutes of news every hour. Television news is the one that you not only listen but also watch. In Canada and the United States, for example, many people watch an hour of news on TV at six o'clock in the evening. In the future new categories of news media will develop. Even today computers are beginning to influence the transmission and reception of news.

1. How many categories of News media?

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

2. What do the electronic media use to broadcast news?

- A. air waves B. magazines C. newspapers D. all are correct

3. Which of the following print media are published?

- A. Newsweek B. Time C. The New York Time D. all are correct

4. Newspaper & magazine are belong to _____.

- A. electronic media B. newspapers C. print media D. radio program

5. Which of the following electronic media are broadcast?

- A. TV program B. newspapers
C. magazines D. none of the above

X. Read the passage and decide whether the statements that follow are True or False:

Reading itself is a benefit. By reading, you can learn new words which improves your vocabulary. Nearly everything today revolves around reading, either in the classroom reading a textbook or out reading a map.

Reading daily newspapers is also very important. By this way, you can keep up with what is going on in your country and on over the world. You will be able to know when and where there has been a big event. So spending a few minutes a day reading will enrich your knowledge.

1. Reading helps improve your vocabulary.

- ☒ A. True
☐ B. False

2. We can read nearly everywhere.

- ☒ A. True
☐ B. False

3. Reading a map also improves your knowledge.

- ☒ A. True
☐ B. False

4. You cannot get the news on over the world by reading daily newspapers.

- ☐ A. False
☒ B. True

5. Reading is waste of time.

- ☐ A. False
☒ B. True

XI. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. Your sister dislikes exploring the Internet,? - Because it is time-consuming.

- A. don't she B. do she C. does she D. doesn't she

2. You need a password to get to the computer system.

- A. access B. programs C. information D. connection

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3. She spends many hours on the Net. It is her favorite.
 A. making B. getting C. taking D. surfing
4. Your father enjoys watching news on TV every night, ?
 A. don't he B. does he C. doesn't he D. do he
5. Teenagers like the Internet to chat with their friends, don't they?
 A. using B. used C. use D. uses

XII. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

1. A. develop B. remote C. describe D. invent
2. A. violent B. access C. government D. crier
3. A. website B. knowledgeable C. limitation D. teenager
4. A. invention B. headphone C. listen D. opinion
5. A. documentary B. period C. respond D. internet

XIII. Read the following passage and then complete the sentences below:

One of the main sources for the spreading of news and events throughout the world is the newspaper. The purpose of newspapers is to inform the public of political, social, economic and entertainment happenings, among other things.

Generally, there are three types of newspaper: daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, and special-interest newspapers. Daily newspapers publish at least one edition every weekday. Most dailies also have a weekend edition. Daily newspapers often have sections for news, sports, arts and entertainment, business, and classified advertising. Weekly newspapers print once a week and cover news of interest to readers in a smaller area than that of a daily paper. They focus on local happenings rather than national or international events. Special-interest newspapers may publish daily, weekly, monthly, or even less frequently. They general disseminate news of interest to a particular group of readers or feature news about a special topic.

Thanks to the development of Internet, we can now get access to electronic newspaper. To some extent, e-newspapers are cheap, up-to-date, and convenient for most readers in the world.

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1. The purpose of newspapers is to
2. There are three types of newspapers. They are
3. Daily newspapers often have sections for
4. Weekly newspapers focus on
5. Special-interest newspapers cover news of interest to
6. Electronic newspapers are All languages have rules for forming words and for ordering those words in meaningful sentences. In written languages, meaning is expressed through a system of characters and rules for combining those characters.

XIV. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



<i>improves</i>	<i>tend</i>	<i>activity</i>	<i>researchers</i>
<i>thumb</i>	<i>bedtime</i>	<i>aloud</i>	<i>read</i>

Reading to young children stimulates their development and gives them a head start when they reach school, according to 1. _____ who have reviewed studies on the effects of reading. Apart from helping their reading, sharing a 2. _____ story with a child promotes their motor skills, through learning to turn the pages, and their memory. It also 3. _____ their emotional and social development.

Studies show that children who are 4. _____ to from an earlier age have better language development and 5. _____ to have better language scores later in life. Getting children to grip pages with their 6. _____ and forefinger improves their motor skills.

Most important, though, said Zuckerman, is that reading 7. _____ is a period of shared attention and emotion between parent and child. This reinforces reading as a pleasurable 8. _____.

XV. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. I'm trying (repair) my TV, but it still doesn't work.
2. Ashley gave up (try) to find a job in this country and decided (go) abroad.

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3. Andrew doesn't mind (walk) home, but his sister would like (get) a taxi.
4. Have you finished (write) your essay yet?

XVI. Choose the suitable word provided in the box to fill in each blank:

newspapers	radio	TV	websites	news
program	magazines	emails	information	chats

There are four people in my family. Each of us has a different hobby. My dad likes reading (1)..... because he can get the latest (2) every morning. However, my mom enjoys watching (3) and reading (4) Mom often spends hours reading articles about fashion and cooking. Unlike my mom and dad, my brother only loves exploring (5) about airplanes. He spends most of his free time getting (6) about the history and development of aircraft. He also writes (7) or (8) with his friends about his hobby. For me, I am really interested in listening to music. I love listening to music on the FM (9) I also like music (10) on TV on Sundays. What about you? What is your hobby?

XVII. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. Shall I phone you this evening?

Do you want

2. I can do what I want and you can't stop me.

You can't

3. I would like you to help me to put the chairs away.

Do you mind

4. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.

It's better to avoid

5. I'd prefer not to go out tonight.

I'd rather



UNIT 6

THE ENVIRONMENT

I. Combine two sentences, using "because/ since/ as".

1. The water is highly polluted. We cannot swim in this part of the river.

2. The company does not produce recycled paper. It is more expensive to produce than regular paper.

3. We want people to be aware of the problem of pollution. We have "a green week" three times a year.

4. The area around the beach is full of trash. No one wants to go swimming or sunbathing there.

5. It started to rain. We could not keep on cleaning the beach.

6. Mr. Minh is admired. He dedicated all his life to protecting environment.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. You shouldn't eat quick/ quickly. It's not good for your health.

2. Could we have some quick/ quickly words with you?

3. Hoa is studying hard/ hardly for her exams.

4. Nam answered very soft/ softly but everyone could hear him clear/ clearly.

5. Hurry up, Ba. You are always so slow/ slowly.

6. All the classrooms were bad/ badly painted.

7. We feel very happy/ happily today.

8. Liz talked very interesting/ interestingly about her working day.

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III. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. He is extremely honest.

He is

2. Monica's English is very fluent although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.

Monica speaks English

3. The film's ending is dramatic.

The film ends

4. He approaches thoughtfully to his work.

He has a thoughtful

5. My brother is very good at playing tennis.

My brother plays

IV. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. We postponed the picnic

A. because it was heavy raining

B. because it was raining heavily

C. because it rained heavy

D. because of the heavily rain

2. we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.

A. Since

B. A & C are correct.

C. As

D. A & C are wrong.

3. Peter was very fat he ate too much.

A. because

B. as

C. since

D. All are correct

4., I decided I should go home.

A. As it was getting late

B. Because of it was getting late

C. Since it is getting late

D. Because it was getting lately

5. none of us had a watch, we didn't know what time it was.

A. When

B. Since

C. Although D. Like

V. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. The river is too dirty for us to swim in.

We can't swim in the river

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2. I'll be on vacation next week, so I won't be able to attend the meeting.

I won't be able to attend the meeting

3. I fell over while I was playing basketball, so I have a broken leg.

I have a broken leg

4. The exercise is so difficult that I can't do it.

I cannot do the exercise

5. The bus is late, so she is going to be late for school.

She is going to be late for school

VI. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. I you wouldn't come back.

A. am worrying that

B. was worried that

C. was worry that

D. am worried

2. I'm I behaved in such a childish way.

A. to sorry

B. sorry about

C. be sorry

D. sorry that

3. I was I hadn't been invited to the party.

A. that sad really

B. really to sad

C. sad really that

D. really sad that

4. It's everybody should feel comfortable.

A. important for

B. important that

C. more important than that

D. importance that

5. It was nobody was hurt in the accident.

A. amazing that

B. to amaze for

C. amazed that

D. amazed for

VII. Rewrite these sentences, using "if":

1. She comes late again. She will lose her job.

2. I win this competition. I will give the award to the unlucky people.

3. We go by train. It will be cheaper.

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4. We go by plane. It will be quicker.

5. You need more bags. I'll give you some.

6. We throw these bottles over the hedge. That will pollute the wood.

VIII. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. If people stop using dynamite for fishing,

- A. a lot of sea creatures are well preserved
- B. a lot of sea creatures will be well preserved
- C. a lot of sea creature will be well preserved
- D. a lot of sea creatures would be well preserved

2., he will pay all his bills.

- A. If he finds a good job
- B. When he finds a good job
- C. because he finds a good job
- D. As he find a good job

3. If people public transport, there less pollution.

- A. used - will be
- B. use - will be
- C. will use - are
- D. uses - would be

4. If I your passport, I will telephone you at once.

- A. had found
- B. finds
- C. found
- D. find

5. If we pollute the water,

- A. we will have no to use
- B. we would have no fresh water to use
- C. we will have no fresh water to use
- D. we will no fresh water to use

IX. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. If he (read) in bad light, he will ruin his eyes.

2. I'll be very angry if he (make) any more mistakes.

3. If you (not like) this one, I'll bring you another.

4. If you (not go) away, I'll send for the police.
 5. Unless he (sell)..... more, he won't get much commission.

X. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. Working hard and you will pass your exam.

If you work hard,

2. Throw a stone into water and it sinks.

If

3. I will let you keep my bicycle till the weekend providing that you look after it.

If you

4. I'll tell you what happened so long as you don't tell anyone.

If.....

5. If you don't start working hard now, you won't be able to pass the final test.

Unless you start working hard now,

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>wh</u> at | B. <u>h</u> ow | C. <u>wh</u> o | D. <u>wh</u> ose |
| 2. A. dr <u>un</u> k | B. l <u>un</u> g | C. l <u>u</u> ck | D. p <u>u</u> t |
| 3. A. l <u>ea</u> ve | B. b <u>ea</u> ch | C. cl <u>ea</u> n | D. ins <u>ea</u> d |
| 4. A. c <u>a</u> rd | B. b <u>a</u> re | C. f <u>a</u> rm | D. c <u>a</u> r |
| 5. A. s <u>o</u> | B. n <u>o</u> te | C. b <u>o</u> ttom | D. c <u>o</u> at |

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. existence | B. extensive | C. exciting | D. excellent |
| 2. A. eternal | B. impressive | C. advantage | D. reunite |
| 3. A. treatment | B. disease | C. cancer | D. tissue |
| 4. A. security | B. literacy | C. fluency | D. industry |
| 5. A. athletic | B. penalty | C. junior | D. vertical |

XIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:**The three Rs**

The three "R's" are something you need to remember when it comes to environment service. As well, it is important to understand how improper waste disposal impacts our planet. No, it is not "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic." It actually is Recycle Reuse Reduce and all three are valuable parts to the bigger solution, which begins at home with you.

Once you know the ways to recycle reuse reduce, you will be able do your part to help keep landfills free of recyclable materials and other waste products that could be put to better use.

What Does Recycle Reuse Reduce Mean?

The first "R" relates to recycling. This means utilizing a recycling program from your sanitation department or local environmental services. You can ask them what materials are accepted locally and then get the appropriate recycling containers into which you can place that material for pick-up. Plastics go into one container. Paper goes into another container and glass goes into a separate container. Then all three, along with garbage that cannot be recycled, is picked up by your local sanitation or recycling program. As well, you can recycle your food waste products by starting a compost heap.

In the quest for recycle reuse reduce, reusing is next on the agenda. Try to reuse as many products as possible in your own household. Plastic milk jugs make great pitchers for tea and water. They can also be used as plant holders once you decorate them a bit. On a municipal level, reusing also occurs when recyclables are turned into different products, such as asphalt for paving roads or new notebooks.

The final "R" in the three refers to reducing. This means to reduce the amount of garbage you generate. Try to buy items that are going to last longer so you do not have to buy them as often. Sure, there will be some items that do not have a long shelf life but you can still try to find those items that do. Some packaging contains harsher chemicals than others. It may cost you a dollar or two more but try to go with items that have less packaging.

Just remember to recycle reuse reduce and you will be doing your part, not just for yourself but for future generations. It is remarkably easy to get started

and once you have mastered the basics you will be a recycling guru. If you need help getting started or just want more information on how to recycle reuse reduce, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a good place to start.

Choose the correct answer.

- What does the three Rs mean?
 - reading – ‘riting – ‘rithmetic
 - running – riding – rowing
 - recycle – reuse – reduce
- What does the word “utilizing” mean?
 - doing
 - asking
 - using
- In which process do people use things are not new in another purpose?
 - recycle
 - reuse
 - reduce
- In “reduce” process, people cut the amount of _____.
 - garbage
 - food
 - everything
- The best way to reduce the amount of garbage is _____.
 - throwing garbage to another place
 - buying nothing
 - buying items that last longer

Decide whether the statements are True (T) of False (F).

- In recycle process, all the garbage goes into one container.
- According to the passage, plastic milk jugs are of no use after the milk runs out.
- The products with longer using life cost more than those with short using life.
- Recycle – reuse – reduce is also for future generations.

XIV. Read the passage and decide whether the statements that follow are True or False:

Every day on radio, TV and newspapers, we hear, see, read about many problems in the world. One of them is pollution problem.

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Air pollution is the first kind. It mostly comes from fumes released from motorbikes, cars, airplanes, trains and poisonous gases emitted from factories. Also, water is dumped anywhere even in the city where many people are living. The second kind of pollution is sea pollution. Many people earn their living from fishing in the sea and the fish they catch feed many people. But the sea has become so polluted from oil spills and factory wastes that fish are dying. This pollution is not only killing the fish but is also affecting those people who eat fish.

Seldom do you find a place nowadays that is not polluted. This problem is growing more difficult day by day. We must find a good solution that makes the world a better place to live.

1. Environmental pollution is one of the world's problems.
A. True B. False
2. Vehicles and factories account for air pollution.
A. True B. False
3. Waste is usually dumped in the city where many people are living.
A. True B. False
4. The sea water is now heavily contaminated by oil spills and industrial sewages.
A. False B. True
5. A lot of fish are dying because people kill them for food.
A. False B. True
6. At present, there are no unpolluted places in the world.
A. True B. False

XV. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. I'm disappointed people have spoiled this area.
A. that B. if C. with D. when
2. These materials can be into other packaging products.
A. recycled B. removed C. reduced D. reused
3. There is more pollution in the city there is more traffic on the streets.
A. and B. because C. although D. but

4. If we don't throw garbage away streets, the environment cleaner.
A. will be B. are C. is D. will
5. The number of wild animals will be reduced if the forest
A. destroy B. is destroyed C. destroyed D. destroys

XVI. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. riverbank | B. junkyard | C. foamy | D. environment |
| 2. A. sewage-farm | B. pray | C. prevent | D. reduce |
| 3. A. between | B. bamboo | C. boycott | D. plastic |
| 4. A. treasure | B. provide | C. rubbish | D. garbage |
| 5. A. minimize | B. maxi | C. pollution | D. garbage |

XVII. Combine these sentences:

1. No one stopped those people cutting down the trees. I was surprised.
.....
2. The oil will pollute the sea. People are worried.
.....
3. My team has won the first award of the competition. I am proud.
.....
4. They can help us clean up the beach. They are certain.
.....
5. You could recover very quickly. I am very happy.
.....
6. They did not tell us how to do it. I am disappointed.
.....

XVIII. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



supplies is include implications
types substances oxygen Each

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Air 1. _____ the ocean we breathe. Air 2. _____ us with oxygen which is essential for our bodies to live. Air is 99.9% nitrogen, 3. _____, water vapor and inert gases. Human activities can release 4. _____ into the air, some of which can cause problems for humans, plants, and animals.

There are several main 5. _____ of pollution and well-known effects of pollution which are commonly discussed. These 6. _____ smog, acid rain, the greenhouse effect, and "holes" in the ozone layer. 7. _____ of these problems has serious 8. _____ for our health and well-being as well as for the whole environment.

XIX. Fill in the blanks:

important	sudden	careful	good	far	new
stupid	past	early	rapid	fast	
quick	hurried	cheap	full	beautiful	

Last week I had an important interview for a job. I got up(1) and dressed(2). I put on my(3) jacket and trousers. I had to travel by train, so I walked to the station. It isn't(4) from my house. I was walking quite(5) when I saw a man just ahead painting his fence with red paint. He didn't notice me as I walked(6). Then he turned(7) and splashed my(8) trousers! He had acted(9) and he apologized, but the damage was done.

There was a big store on the corner, so I decided to buy a new pair(10). I(11) found a nice pair, and it was quite(12). The shop was(13), so I paid(14), grabbed my shopping -bag and left. On the train, I went to the toilet to change. I took off my stained trousers and threw them out of the window. Then I opened the bag to get my(15) ones, But all I found was a pink woolen sweater!

XXI. Write down the answers to the following questions:

1. What will you do if you don't see me tomorrow? (call up)

.....



2. What will we do if the weather is good tomorrow? (go swimming)
.....
3. What will he do if he doesn't win the competition? (resign the Captain title)
.....
4. What will we do if the streets are full of trash? (heap it and burn it down)
.....
5. What will they do if we don't lend them our tools? (Work with their hand)
.....
6. What will she do if it rains? (stay at home and watch TV)
.....

XXII. Give the correct form of the verbs in the blankets:

1. If we(keep on) using more and more motor vehicles, we
..... (run out) of oil.
2. If we..... (run out) of oil, we..... (need) other kind of energy.
3. If we (use) more oil and coal, pollution..... (increase).
4. If pollution (increase), more and more trees..... (die).
5. If more and more trees..... (die), the climate(change).
6. If the climate..... (change), we..... (meet) with natural
disasters.
7. If we (try) to control pollution, it (be) very
expensive.
8. But if we (not control) pollution, it (be) too late.



UNIT 7

SAVING ENERGY

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

- John lost way he forgot his map.
A. or B. so C. but D. because
- Mrs. Thomas is very tired., she has to finish her business before she goes to bed.
A. However B. Therefore C. Or D. Because
- Mrs. Rose bought corn, potatoes cabbages at the market.
A. but B. and C. because D. or
- Sophie failed her math test., she has to do the test again.
A. However B. Therefore C. Or D. Because
- I'd love to play volleyball I have to complete an assignment.
A. or B. but C. and D. because

II. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

- Your son is heading to the right direction. I think you should encourage him to learn harder. (however)
Your son
- The boy was able to learn English. He is very lazy. (but)
The boy
- The rice is 6000 dong per kilo. We bought 10 kilos. (Therefore)
The rice
- He didn't attend the lesson. He could not do his homework. (so)
He didn't
- This is the shortest way to the city center. It is not the only way. (however)
This is



III. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. "..... the TV for me, will you? I want to watch soccer."
A. Turn off B. Turn around C. Turn on D. Turn over
2. Mr. Jack forgot to the faucet when he left for work.
A. turn on B. turn around C. turn over D. turn off
3. "I think she has lost her purse. She has it everywhere but she can't find it anywhere."
A. looked up B. looked for C. looked after D. looked at
4. Mrs. Samon can't go to the meeting with us tonight. She will have to her children.
A. look after B. look at C. look for D. look up
5. If we wasting water, there will be a shortage of fresh water in a few decades.
A. go ahead B. go on C. go down D. go up

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. If you (not/finish) your report today, you can (go) on with it tomorrow.
2. Suddenly, she (turn)..... around and stared at me angrily.
3. He bought an air-ticket yesterday. He (come back) this weekend.
4. Why don't you (try) on that dress?
5. He (give up) smoking for several years.

V. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. We've postponed the wedding until Chad completes his education.
We've
2. Mr. Johnson has stopped teaching at The 1st University for ten years.
Mr. Johnson has given
3. She still continues studying at Language Academy.
She still goes

4. Her father always takes her home at school at 5 p.m.

Her father always picks

5. "Can he stand it when he knows his father's death?"

"Can he get"

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pi</u> pe | B. dri <u>p</u> | C. bi <u>ll</u> | D. f <u>i</u> x |
| 2. A. we <u>ll</u> | B. we <u>t</u> | C. pre <u>tt</u> y | D. se <u>tt</u> ing |
| 3. A. res <u>ou</u> ce | B. po <u>w</u> er | C. wa <u>te</u> r | D. fa <u>uc</u> et |
| 4. A. br <u>ea</u> d | B. thre <u>a</u> t | C. br <u>ea</u> th | D. br <u>ea</u> k |
| 5. A. consu <u>m</u> er | B. nu <u>cl</u> ear | C. plu <u>m</u> ber | D. redu <u>c</u> e |

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. insurance | B. solution | C. government | D. explosion |
| 2. A. member | B. orange | C. believe | D. banner |
| 3. A. promotion | B. important | C. dramatic | D. effective |
| 4. A. geography | B. biology | C. scientific | D. activity |
| 5. A. recommend | B. relax | C. enjoy | D. intend |

VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

All people require the production and use of energy. Energy is used for transportation, heating, cooling, cooking, lighting, and industrial production. The world energy supply depends on many different resources including traditional fuels such as firewood and animal waste, which are significant energy sources in many developing countries. Fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas – account for more than 90% of global energy production but they are nonrenewable – that is, they can be used up – and their use causes air pollution. In particular, factories using coal have been one of the worst industrial pollutes since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century. Moreover, mining or drilling for fossil fuels has cause extensive environmental damage.



1. According to the passage, which of the following is a traditional fuel?
A. coal B. firewood C. oil D. gas
2. According to the passage,
A. it is difficult to find out the cause of air pollution
B. there was an industrial revolution in the 19th century
C. fossil fuels are very expensive
D. heating is not as dangerous as cooking
3. Coal, oil, and gas are
A. found everywhere B. very expensive
C. used in the 19th century D. fossil fuels
4. Which statement is true according to the passage?
A. People must use energy to produce things.
B. Drilling oil is very dangerous.
C. Firewood provides 10% the energy in the world.
D. Factories began to use coal a hundred years ago.
5. Factories where coal is used to provide energy
A. could only be found in the 19th century
B. cause a lot of pollution
C. are very popular around the world
D. are in use in developing countries

IX. Read the passage and decide whether the statements that follow are True or False:

Air pollution is a cause of ill health in human beings. In a lot of countries there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can produce. Although there isn't enough information on the effects of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have proved that air pollution causes lung diseases.

The gases from the exhausts of cars have also increased air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisonous gas which often collects in busy streets surrounded by high buildings. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quickly as other children and are clumsy when they use their hands.

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There are other long-term effects of pollution. If the gases in the atmosphere continue to increase, the earth's climate may become warmer. A lot of ice near the Poles may melt and may cause serious floods.

1. Air pollution can make people ill.



A. False



B. True

2. Some countries pass laws to prohibit factories from producing smoke.



A. False



B. True

3. Lead should not be used in petrol because it's bad for children's brains.



A. False



B. True

4. Poisonous gas from exhausts collects in those parts of cities where there are tall buildings.



A. False



B. True

5. The ice near the North and South Poles may melt because of very bad floods.



A. True



B. False

X. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. What are you doing now? I'm my key. I don't see it.

A. looking for B. look after

C. look for D. looking after

2. It's very noisy. Please the radio.

A. turn on

B. look for

C. look after

D. turn off



- 



- C. electricity

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help do use take write
save reduce fix spend conserve

- 

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**XIII. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:**

homework – uniform – reducing – sure – switch

Making new clothes uses a lot of energy and water, and buying second hand items of school uniform from the school is a great way of 1. _____ this impact. Most schools have regular 2. _____ sales, often at summer and Christmas fetes. Make 3. _____ you donate your kids' old uniforms too - and you can even pick up a larger size for a growing child. By secondary school, many kids are doing 4. _____ on a computer. We need to let them know how to 5. _____ the computer and the monitor off or standby when they've finished.

XIV. Fill in the blanks:

*get off turn off go off go off
see off come off cut off take off*

1. Could you the radio? I'm trying to finish this assignment.
2. Remember to your shoes when you go into the temple.
3. Vinh dropped his watch when he was the bus.
4. I got up late in the morning because my alarm clock did not
5. My parents..... me at the railway station.
6. The soles of my shoes have I think I'll have to buy a new pair.
7. Don't eat the meat on the table. I think it has..... . It smells awful.
8. If you don't pay the bill within two weeks, electricity will be

XV. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.**What is Wind Power and How Does It Work?**

When Bob Dylan first sang BLOWIN' IN THE WIND in the early 1960s, he probably wasn't talking about wind power as the answer to the world's ever-increasing need for electricity and sources of clean, renewable energy.

But that is what wind has come to represent for millions of people, who see wind power as a better way to generate electricity than plants fueled by coal, hydro (water) or nuclear power.

Wind Power starts with the Sun

Wind power is actually a form of solar power, because wind is caused by heat from the sun. Solar radiation heats every part of the Earth's surface, but not evenly or at the same speed. Different surfaces—sand, water, stone and various types of soil—absorb, retain, reflect and release heat at different rates, and the Earth generally gets warmer during daylight hours and cooler at night.

As a result, the air above the Earth's surface also warms and cools at different rates. Hot air rises, reducing the atmospheric pressure near the Earth's surface, which draws in cooler air to replace it. That movement of air is what we call wind.

Wind Power is Versatile

When air moves, causing wind, it has kinetic energy—the energy created whenever mass is in motion. With the right technology, the wind's kinetic energy can be captured and converted to other forms of energy such as electricity or mechanical power. That's wind power.

Just as the earliest windmills in Persia, China and Europe used wind power to pump water or grind grain, today's utility-connected wind turbines and multi-turbine wind farms use wind power to **GENERATE** clean, renewable energy to power homes and businesses.

Wind Power is Clean and Renewable

Wind power should be considered an important component of any **LONG-TERM** energy strategy, because wind power generation uses a natural and virtually inexhaustible source of power—the wind—to produce electricity. That is a stark contrast to traditional power plants that rely on fossil fuels.

And wind power generation is clean; it doesn't cause air, soil or water pollution. That's an important difference between wind power and some other renewable energy sources, such as nuclear power, which produces a vast amount of hard-to-manage waste.

Wind Power Sometimes **CONFLICTS** with Other Priorities

One obstacle to increasing worldwide use of wind power is that wind farms must be located on large **TRACTS** of land or along coastlines to capture the greatest wind movement.

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Devoting those areas to wind power generation sometimes conflicts with other priorities, such as agriculture, urban development, or waterfront views from expensive homes in prime locations.

The Future Growth of Wind Power

As the need for clean, renewable energy increases, and the world more urgently seeks alternatives to finite supplies of oil, coal and natural gas, priorities will change.

And as the cost of wind power continues to **DECLINE**, due to technology improvements and better generation techniques, wind power will become increasingly feasible as a major source of electricity and mechanical power.

Decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. Wind power is a completely different source of energy from solar one.
2. It is cool in day time, and warmer at night.
3. Electricity may be converted from the wind's kinetic energy.
4. The energy from wind never ends.
5. Nuclear power does not produce waste.
6. The cost of wind power is increasing.

Read the passage again and fill in the blank with ONE correct word.

7. Wind power is a form of _____ energy.
8. The earliest windmills were in Persia, China, and _____.
9. Wind power generation is clean as it doesn't cause air, oil or water _____.
10. Wind farms must be located on _____ tracts of land to capture the greatest wind movement.
11. Thanks to the _____ improvements, the cost of wind power is declining.

XVI. Fill in each gap with one suitable word:

People have recycled materials throughout history. Metal tools(1) weapons have been melted, reformed, and reused since they came in use thousands of years (2). The iron, steel, and paper industries have almost always (3) recycled materials.

Recycling saves..... (4) by reducing the need to process new material. The amount of energy saved in (5) one aluminum can is equal to the energy in the gasoline that would fill half of that same (6). To make an aluminum can from recycled metal takes only 5 percent of the total energy needed to produce the same aluminum can (7) unrecycled materials. Recycled paper and paperboard require 75 percent(8) energy to produce than new products. Significant energy savings result in the recycling of steel and glass, as well.

Recycling also (9) pollution because recycling a product creates less pollution(10) producing a new one. For every ton of newspaper recycled, 7 fewer kilograms of air pollutants are pumped into the atmosphere.



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UNIT 8

CELEBRATIONS

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. They live in a house roof could collapse at any time.
A. that B. its C. of which D. whose
2. Atlanta is the city the Olympic Games were held in 1996.
A. which B. that
C. where D. All are correct.
3. Is April twenty-first the day?
A. on that you'll arrive B. when you'll arrive on
C. you'll arrive then D. when you'll arrive
4. Peter is a kind of person to one can talk about anything.
A. him B. who C. whom D. that
5. What is the name of the man gave us a lift?
A. whose B. whom C. which D. who

II. Use "who/ whom/ which" to complete these sentences:

1. We will soon gather at the village the festival is taking place.
2. Do you know the name of the tourist came and talked about New Year in Canada?
3. I'm looking for a book tells about traditional festivals of Asian people.
4. I couldn't go to the show was held in Hoi An last summer.
5. This is the photo of the hero our teacher talked about in the lecture.
6. My brother has told me about the festival is held in Hue City every two years.

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7. I recently visited the school I used to study five years ago.
8. I couldn't understand the dance..... I saw at the festival last spring.
9. I'm really interested in the present..... you gave me on my birthday.
10. Have you seen the photos I took at the camp last week?

III. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. Many tourists enjoy festivals in Brazil they do not understand its culture very much.
A. but B. despite C. though D. in spite of
2. I understand your point of view I don't agree with it.
A. although B. so that C. therefore D. however
3. We're not very close friends we've known each other a long time.
A. although B. though C. even though D. All are correct.
4. It was still hot in the room the air conditioner.
A. even though I had turned on B. because I had turned on
C. despite my turning D. unless I turned on
5. We played very well we lost the match.
A. therefore B. however C. although D. when

IV. Read the passage. Fill in the blanks with "who, which" or "where":

I have many friends and they all have different ideas of summer vacations. One friend of mine (1)_____ is the most adventurous likes an exciting holiday with lots to see and do. She wants to travel to many places (2)_____ she can meet new people and enjoy their music. Therefore she is very interested in learning languages and eager to meet and make friends with the foreign students (3)_____ are living in her neighborhood. Another friend of mine is not so adventurous but really energetic. He is the person (4)_____ plans our school visits in town. He has lots of good ideas on an exciting and amazing program (5)_____ attracts all class members. He loves reading DIY books (6)_____ teach you to do things by yourself. And he often watches TV programs (7)_____ report different celebrations in the world.

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A few friends of mine like helping other people and sightseeing. They volunteer to work in charity groups (8) _____ help the flood victims, the children in the orphanage centers or the elderly people (9) _____ live in the nursing houses. They believe that charity brings about happiness. Therefore they often spend their summer vacations to help the people in need and sightsee at the same time.

I myself do not like traveling for pleasure. I have to help Mom with the old jobs and take care of my younger sister and brother when Mom is at work. My parents are factory workers (10) _____ work hard enough to support the family and our schooling. Summer vacations mean I have more time to spend with the household chores and my younger sister. However, I have a favor during the summer vacations; I am permitted to stay up for late television movies (11) _____ are often very interesting.

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fit</u> | B. <u>high</u> | C. <u>light</u> | D. <u>fine</u> |
| 2. A. <u>talk</u> | B. <u>back</u> | C. <u>bag</u> | D. <u>matter</u> |
| 3. A. <u>town</u> | B. <u>proud</u> | C. <u>although</u> | D. <u>around</u> |
| 4. A. <u>person</u> | B. <u>her</u> | C. <u>where</u> | D. <u>were</u> |
| 5. A. <u>meal</u> | B. <u>dead</u> | C. <u>leave</u> | D. <u>teach</u> |

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. electricity | B. memorable | C. industry | D. document |
| 2. A. electronics | B. celebration | C. minority | D. generation |
| 3. A. position | B. separate | C. marvelous | D. government |
| 4. A. procedure | B. nursery | C. consider | D. assignment |
| 5. A. memorable | B. document | C. electricity | D. industry |



VII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

Easter is on different Sunday each year. But it is always in March or April. Easter is not a national holiday. It is a religious holiday for Christians. For many people, Easter celebrates the beginning of spring.

The English word for Easter comes from the old English word Eastre. Eastre was the same of the goddess of spring and light. In the spring, flowers bloom and trees become green. The earth wears 'new clothes'. Many people wear new clothes on Easter Sunday too.

Eggs and rabbits are new signs of spring and new life. American children believe in an imaginary rabbit, the Easter Bunny. The night before Easter, the Easter Bunny visits many homes. He brings children Easter baskets with eggs and candy. Some Easter eggs are hard-boiled eggs in different colors. Other Easter eggs are chocolate. The Easter Bunny hides eggs in the house or outside in the yard. On Easter morning, children look for eggs from the Easter Bunny.

On Easter Sunday, families often come together for a dinner of ham or lamb with fresh spring vegetables. Dessert is often cake in the shape of a lamb or rabbit. And there is plenty of candy from the Easter bunny!

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1. Easter

- A. is a public holiday
- B. is only celebrated by Christians
- C. is celebrated on every Sunday in March or April
- D. is a spring holiday

2. The word 'Easter'

- A. means 'new clothes'
- B. means 'the beginning of the spring'
- C. was the ancient name of spring and light
- D. comes from the name of goddess

3. The 'Easter Bunny' is

- A. a sign of the spring goddess
- B. a sign of flowers blooming
- C. an imaginary rabbit
- D. an old word for 'Easter'

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4. On Easter morning,

- A. children are often given cakes in the shape of a rabbit
- B. America children run about trying to find the eggs
- C. the Easter Bunny appears and brings eggs to children
- D. family often get together for a big breakfast

5. Which statement is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. Eggs represent new life and the start of spring.
- B. Children look forward to Easter Sunday because they are given chocolate Easter eggs.
- C. Easter is an important Christian festival.
- D. It was once common for people to wear new cloths to church on Easter Sunday.

VIII. Read the passage and decide whether the statements that follow are True or False:

In Britain, there is a holiday now which people call Mother's Day. In the old days many girls from working-class families in towns and cities and from farmer families in the country worked in rich houses. Once a year, it was usually on Sunday in March, they could visit their mothers. They went home and brought presents for their mothers and for other members of their families. People call that day Mothering Day or Mothering Sunday. Later workers at the factories and girls who worked in the houses of rich families received one free day a week and Mothering Day became Mother's Day. It is the last Sunday in March.

In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson and congress agreed that the second Sunday in May should be observed as Mother's Day in America. On that day, children give their mother flowers, presents and cards to show their love to their mothers. Today, millions of Americans celebrate Mother's Day in some way. More than 150 million Mother's Day greeting cards are bought every year. It is also one of the busiest days of the year for the flower industry. Americans spend millions of dollars to buy Mother's Day gifts. Clothes, perfume, jewelry, books or tickets to the theater are given to mothers. People who cannot be with their mothers on that day usually send them presents and call them on the phone.

1. Mother's Day has it origins in America.



A. False



B. True

2. Mother's Day was originally a day when servants were given a holiday to visit their families.



A. False



B. True

3. Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May all over the world.



A. True



B. False

4. Many Americans give their mothers flowers on Mother's Day.



A. True



B. False

5. Children who cannot visit their mothers on Mother's Day often call them the next day.



A. False



B. True

6. Mother's Day is a national holiday.



A. True



B. False

IX. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. On Easter Day, people crowd the street to watch color

A. contests

B. shows

C. paradises

D. parades

2. Valentine's Day, February 14th, is the day on people give cards and small presents to the person they love.

A. who

B. when

C. where

D. which

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3. I have just bought a present I will give to my boyfriend on Christmas day.

- A. which B. who C. when D. where

4. Passover is also an spring festival.

- A. ancient B. interesting C. excellent D. interested

5. we had many plans for Mother's Day, we didn't carry out.

- A. Even though B. Though
C. Although D. all are correct

X. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. sticky | B. slavery | C. memory | D. priorship |
| 2. A. festival | B. available | C. generous | D. difficult |
| 3. A. pitiful | B. decorate | C. nominate | D. celebrate |
| 4. A. sticky | B. lunar | C. joyful | D. parade |
| 5. A. occur | B. compose | C. charity | D. miss |

XI. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. Electronic is a subject about that I know very little.
A. Electronic B. about C. that D. little
2. We're not very good friends in spite of we've known each other for a long time.
A. very B. in spite of C. each other D. for
3. She's a very popular author, although personally I find her books rather bored.
A. popular B. although C. personally D. bored
4. This is Dr. Perkins, whom we meet at the conference in Canada last year.
A. whom B. meet C. at D. in
5. Even though he left school at 16, he still managed to became prime minister.
A. Even though B. left C. at D. became

XII. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



<i>made</i>	<i>mixed</i>	<i>feet</i>	<i>given</i>
<i>sign</i>	<i>takes</i>	<i>cards</i>	<i>wish</i>

In England there are cakes known as Fortune Telling Cakes which are 1. _____ for the birthday.

Certain symbolic objects are 2. _____ into the birthday cake as it is being prepared.

If your piece of cake has a coin in it, then you will be rich.

Also, when it's your birthday, your friends give you the "bumps", they lift you in the air by your hands and 3. _____ and raise you up and down to the floor, one for each year then one for luck, two for luck and three for the old man's coconut!

Sending birthday 4. _____ is a custom that began in England about 100 years ago. Today, millions of cards are sent around the world each year to 5. _____ family and friends a happy birthday.

Being given the key to the house is still considered an important 6. _____ of coming of age in England. This 7. _____ place when someone turns the age of twenty-one. The young man who was given the key to the house is said to be 8. _____ permission to come and go as he pleases and to stay out as late he liked.

XIII. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. Dad was putting up the Christmas (decorate)
2. Her new glasses make her look completely (differ)
3. The flowers were ordered in (prepare)..... for the wedding.
4. The movie I (go) to last night was terrific.
5. My parents don't allow me (go)....., so I will have to stay home.

XIV. Write the complete sentences using the cues given below:

1. it/ rain/ my father/ go to work

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2. it/ cold/ Mr. Brown/ wait for the bus

.....

3. lion dancing/ popular in Viet Nam/ my friend Anny/ do not/ enjoy it

.....

4. Bob/ live/ city/ he/ always/ walk/ to work

.....

5. my house/ near the beach/ I/ rarely/ go swimming

.....

6. video games/ popular/ today/ my brother/ love/ reading

.....

7. my brother/ work/ in Ha Noi/ he/ come/ home/ every public holiday

.....

8. Paul/ Australian/ he/ enjoy/ Vietnamese New Year

.....

9. most children/ go/ see/ firework show/ Linh and Lan/ stay home/ watch TV

.....

XV. Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

Valentine's Day

February 14 is a day for people who have fallen in love. On this day, these men and women give gifts and cards to each other to **celebrate** Valentine's Day.

At first, February 14 was the old Roman festival, Lupercalia. Then, on February 14, 270 A.D., a man named Valentine was killed by the Roman's because of his Christian **beliefs**.

Before Valentine was killed, he **fell in love** with the daughter of his jailer and would pass notes to her. His final note read, "From your Valentine." Later, February 14 became known as Saint Valentine's Day.

Since then, people in love around the world have given gifts and cards to each other on Saint Valentine's Day. Gloves, chocolates, and even **underwear** have all been popular as gifts.

Valentine cards did not become popular until the 1750s. The first Valentine cards were made by hand. People wrote their own words on the

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cards, usually a kind or funny message. Cards made by machines became more popular around 1850.

Now, every year around February 14, cards and chocolates fill stores around the world, for all the people who have fallen in love.

1. A good title for this reading passage is _____.
 - A. The History of Valentine's Day
 - B. Why People Fall in Love
 - C. The Most Romantic Valentine's Day Ever
 - D. Modern Valentine's Day Customs
2. Who was Saint Valentine?
 - A. a man who killed someone
 - B. a Roman god
 - C. a Christian
 - D. a man who made cards
3. What was Lupercalia?
 - A. a Christian festival
 - B. a Roman festival
 - C. a type of card
 - D. Saint Valentine's real name
4. When did Valentine cards first become popular?
 - A. about 270
 - B. about 1750
 - C. about 1850
 - D. February 14th
5. Why is Saint Valentine thought to be romantic?
 - A. He was killed by the Romans.
 - B. He fell in love with his jailer.
 - C. He passed love notes to the daughter of his jailer.
 - D. He gave cards and chocolates to all his friends.
6. Mary put on her _____ because her hands were cold.
 - A. underwear
 - B. collar
 - C. chocolates
 - D. gloves
7. Irish people _____ Saint Patrick's Day on March 17.
 - A. believe
 - B. celebrate
 - C. give
 - D. are known as

XVI. Complete these sentences:

1. Although my mom can sing very well,
2. Although, I can't sing English songs.

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3. Sue didn't come to my birthday party last Sunday though
4. Although we don't have a special day to celebrate our father or mother in Viet Nam,
5. Although my school is far from the city,
6. We really enjoyed the trip to the museum last week though
7. Although my sister can draw very beautifully,
8. Although my father has promised to give me a special present on my next birthday, my mother
9. Although the children love going to birthday parties, their parents
10. I have to cancel the trip to Ha Long Bay this summer although

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UNIT 9

NATURAL DISASTERS

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. The man you saw at the concert is my boss.
A. All are correct. B. that
C. who D. whom
2. Ms. Tate's publications,..... have inspired many, are all on my bookshelves.
A. who B. that C. whose D. which
3. The most famous actor, name is Tommy, has died.
A. which B. whose C. that D. who
4. A dictionary is a book gives you the meaning of word.
A. what B. that
C. which D. B & C are correct
5. My sister works for a company makes washing machine.
A. what B. C & D are correct
C. which D. that

II. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. This is the boy. His father is a computer engineer.

This is

2. The boy is standing there. He is Tommy.

The boy who

3. I go to school with a boy. His father is a teacher.

I go to school

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4. People used to laugh at stories. They were told by Mr. John.

People used to

5. The book was written by that teacher. Many readers have learnt a lot from it.

The book that

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. vol <u>u</u> me | B. th <u>u</u> nder | C. er <u>u</u> pt | D. res <u>u</u> lt |
| 2. A. m <u>a</u> n | B. f <u>a</u> t | C. m <u>a</u> ny | D. h <u>a</u> ppy |
| 3. A. f <u>a</u> ther | B. <u>t</u> his | C. any <u>thi</u> ng | D. m <u>o</u> ther |
| 4. A. r <u>e</u> ach | B. b <u>e</u> tween | C. w <u>e</u> ather | D. l <u>e</u> ak |
| 5. A. n <u>a</u> tural | B. d <u>i</u> saster | C. g <u>r</u> andmother | D. d <u>a</u> mage |

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

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. wildlife | B. leopard |
| C. rhinoceros | D. colony |
| 2. A. competition | B. reserve |
| C. discovery | D. domestic |
| 3. A. factory | B. situation |
| C. disappointment | D. introduce |
| 4. A. intercultural | B. competition |
| C. enthusiastic | D. volunteer |
| 5. A. million | B. detective |
| C. recognize | D. counterpart |

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

A flood is caused by a combination of heavy rainfall causing river or oceans to overflow their banks. This can happen at any time of the year, not just in the winter. Coastal areas are also at risk from sea flooding, when storms and big waves bring seawater onto the land. The worst cases of flooding may occur if there is a combination of storms, 'spring tides' and low atmospheric pressure.



Flooding can be very dangerous – only 15 centimeters of fast-flowing water are needed to knock you off your feet!

Severe floods ruin homes or businesses and destroy personal property. The water left behind causes further damage to property and contents. The environment and wildlife is also at risk. Floodwater can severely disrupt public and personal transport. It cuts off roads and railway lines, as well as communication links when telephone lines are damaged.

Unluckily, flooding not only upsets many people's lives each year, but it frequently creates personal tragedies when people are swept away and drowned.

1. What causes a flood?

- A. An earthquake
- B. Storms and big waves bring seawater onto the land or a combination of storms.
- C. A combination of heavy rainfall causing river or oceans to overflow their banks.
- D. B & C

2. According to the passage, how many centimeters of fast-flowing water can knock you off your feet?

- A. fifth
- B. fifteens
- C. fifty
- D. fifteen

3. What does the word 'severe' mean?

- A. well
- B. extremely bad or serious
- C. soft and gentle
- D. Very good

4. What does the word 'It' in sentence 10 refer to?

- A. The water
- B. Public and personal transport
- C. Floodwater
- D. Environment

5. According to the passage, flooding frequently creates personal tragedies because

- A. It pollutes the environment
- B. It disrupts public and personal transport.
- C. It knocks you off your feet
- D. It kills many people

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**VI. Read the passage and decide whether the statements that follow are True or False:**

On the morning of December 26, 2004 a magnitude 9.3 earthquake struck off the Northwest coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. The earthquake resulted from complex slip on the fault where the oceanic portion of the Indian Plate slides under Sumatra, part of the Eurasian Plate. The earthquake deformed the ocean floor, pushing the overlying water up into a tsunami wave. The tsunami wave devastated nearby areas where the wave may have been as high as 25 meters (80 feet) tall and killed nearly 300,000 people from nations in the region and tourists from around the world.

1. Sumatra is an island of the northwest coast of Indonesia.



A. True



B. False

2. There was heavy loss of life in the earthquake and tsunami which occurred in December 26, 2004.



A. False



B. True

3. A tsunami is caused by the earthquake.



A. True



B. False

4. Sumatra was completely destroyed by tsunami.



A. False



B. True

5. More than 300,000 people in the region were killed in the tidal wave.



A. False



B. True

VII. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

- Many people become because of natural disasters every year.
A. homeland B. homesick C. homeless D. homework
- We usually watch the weather forecast on TV tells us nearly exactly what is happening.
A. whose B. who C. where D. which
- Ninety percent of occur around the Pacific Rim, which is known as the "Ring of Fire".
A. earthquakes B. thunderstorms C. volcanoes D. typhoons
- The earthquake caused a lot of to the China last month.
A. destruction B. disasters C. damage D. eruption
- The huge earthquake struck the city of Kobe in Japan killed a large number of people.
A. which B. who C. A & D are correct D. that

VIII. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

- A. make B. expect C. sun D. destroy
- A. movement B. hurricane C. dangerous D. destruction
- A. behave B. collapse C. erupt D. flashlight
- A. occur B. typhoon C. thunderstorm D. storm
- A. weather B. earthquake C. excellent D. energy

IX. Read and answer the questions:

Kobe is a major commercial port city in Japan, the capital of Hyogo Prefecture, southwestern Honshu Island, on Osaka bay, near the city of Osaka. The city did not become important until the 1860s, when Japan was opened to foreign trade.

On January 17, 1995, a strong earthquake struck below Awaji Island across the bay from Kobe. It was the most deadly earthquake to hit Japan since 1923. The quake caused buildings and bridges to collapse and fires broke out

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throughout the city. In all, about 5,000 people died and more than 21,000 people were injured. More than 30,000 buildings were damaged by the earthquake and resulting fires, and hundreds of thousands were left homeless.

1. Where is Kobe?

.....

2. When did the city become important?

.....

3. When did the earthquake happen?

.....

4. What did the earthquake cause?

.....

5. How many people died and were injured in the earthquake?

.....

6. How many buildings were damaged?

.....

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X. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



environment affects waves secondary water

1. A natural disaster is the consequence when a natural hazard (e.g., volcanic eruption or earthquake) humans.

2. A specific disaster may spawn a disaster that increases the impact. A classic example is an earthquake that causes a tsunami, resulting in coastal flooding.

3. A disaster is the impact of a natural or human-made hazard that negatively affects society or For more than a century researchers have been studying disasters.

4. A tsunami is a series of created when a body of water, such as an ocean, is rapidly displaced.



5. A flood is an overflow of an expanse of that submerges land, a deluge.

XI. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. Martin (be) to Greece five times. He loves this place very much.
2. The earthquake (hit) the city at two in the morning.
3. In 1981, a tornado (lift) a baby into the air and (put) it down safely 100 meters away.
4. The (science) can know when a volcano will erupt nowadays.
5. Unless you (study) harder, you will fail the exam.

XII. Choose the right word to finish the following sentences:

1. Have you ever been by lightning?
2. The Amazon river basin has the world's largest rainforest.
3. Scientists are very interested in power. They are thinking of how to use the rise and fall of the tide to produce electricity.
4. The girl fell into the river but a passer-by her from drowning.
5. Only the female mosquito can blood and transmit malaria.
6. Some species of turtle can stay for 24 hours.

XIII. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

Earthquake

An earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden *dislocation* of material within the earth's outer layer, or crust. When forces pushing on a mass of rock overcome the friction holding the rock in place and blocks of rock slip against each other an earthquake may occur. Some earthquakes are so slight, and some occur in such *remote* areas, that they are barely felt. Others are so *violent* that they cause extensive damage.

Earthquakes are caused by stresses below the earth's outer surface. These stresses usually build up until the rocks fracture along a "fault plane." This

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causes vibrations, also known as seismic waves. Seismic waves will then travel in all directions from the area of fracture. In large earthquakes seismic waves may be detected over the entire earth.

Earthquakes can be caused by volcanoes in certain cases. Nuclear explosions under the ground can create waves that are very similar to natural seismic waves. The seismic energy created in an atomic bomb is one hundred-thousandth that of the largest earthquake.

Earthquakes take place or have taken place in all parts of the world. Frequent activity occurs along certain belts. 80% of all seismic energy is generated from a belt that is found at the border of the Pacific Ocean. A great deal of volcanoes is also found there, and volcanoes *set off* many earthquakes. Japan, the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, and New Zealand are all part of the Pacific belt.

A second seismic belt produces 15% of seismic activity. It goes through southern Asia to the region of the Mediterranean Sea. The final 5% of seismic energy comes from parts of the Arctic, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans. Antarctica and Australia *experience* the least amount of earthquake activity then any other areas of the world.

Earthquakes produce various damaging effects to the areas they act upon. This includes damage to buildings and in worst cases the loss of human life. The effects of the rumbling produced by earthquakes usually leads to the destruction of structures such as buildings, bridges, and dams. They can also trigger landslides. An example of how an earthquake can lead to even more destruction is the 1959 earthquake near Hebgen, Montana. It caused a landslide that killed several people and blocked the Madison River. Due to the fact that the Madison River was blocked, a lake was created which later flooded the nearby town of Ennis.

Besides producing floods and destroying buildings, earthquakes that take place under the ocean can sometimes cause tsunamis, or tidal waves. Tsunamis are high and long walls of water which travel at a very rapid rate. They are *notorious* for destroying entire populations and cities near coastlines. In 1896 Sanriku, Japan, with a population of 20,000, suffered such a *fate*.



Fill in the blanks with one suitable word.

1. Earthquakes are caused by stress below the earth's outer surface and by _____ in certain cases.
2. 80% of all seismic energy is generated from a belt found at the _____ of the Pacific Ocean.
3. The Pacific belt includes Japan, New Guinea, New Zealand, and the Philippine _____.
4. Antarctica and Australia experience the _____ amount of earthquake activity then any other areas of the world.

Decide whether the statement is True (T) of False (F).

5. Earthquakes do not cause loss of human life.
6. Earthquakes may cause landslide.
7. The earthquake near Hebgen, Montana occurred in 1960s.
8. Tsunamis and tidal waves are the same.
9. Tsunamis travel at a low speed.
10. 20,000 people in Sanriku, Japan died in the tsunami in 1896.

XIV. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. The house is empty now. I used to live there.
The house
2. A women was terribly upset. Her dog was run over.
The women
3. Mrs. Brown was one of the customers of Mr. Peter's bank. Her house was for sale.
Mrs. Brown,
4. My vacation is so short.
I'd rather my
5. Jane is a brilliant swimmer. She represented Britain in the Olympic Games.
Jane,

UNIT 10

LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. It be a book or it might be a game.
A. Ø B. can C. could D. may
2. There a meeting on Friday because the director is ill.
A. isn't B. might have
C. is D. might not have
3. I'm very busy at present. I my report on time.
A. may finish B. could not finish
C. didn't finish D. may not finish
4. If I know them better, I them to my party.
A. may invite B. could invite C. might invite D. invite
5. I don't want the children to play this room. They something.
A. could break B. will break
C. may not break D. might break

II. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets, using "may" or "might":

1. Is it raining? Not at the moment but it (rain)..... later.
2. She is in the music room. She (practice)
3. I thought she (come) back home.
4. (I/sit) down? Yes, please.
5. They (be)..... away for the weekend but I'm not sure.

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III. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

- If Robert had an alarm clock, he school late.
A. arrived B. will arrive
C. would arrive D. wouldn't arrive
- If Mr. John had a car, he to work.
A. would drive B. drove C. drives D. will drive
- If I rich, I would buy a building in Phu My Hung.
A. will be B. am C. were D. was
- If you English everyday you your English.
A. practiced - would improve
B. had practiced - would have improved
C. practice - can improve
D. practice - improve
- What you if you graduate from the university?
A. will - do B. would - do C. can - do D. do - do

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IV. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

- If I (revise) thoroughly, I may fail my test.
- If David (study) harder, he would get better grades.
- Jane will miss the bus if she (hurry)
- If Alice lived in New York, she (see) her parents every day.
- We'll have to go out without John if he (arrive) soon.

V. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

- I don't ride the bus to school every morning because it's always so crowded.
If the bus
- I don't have your address, so I can't write to you.
If
- You should take exercise regularly because that's the way to get fit.
If

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4. Unless you work much harder, you will fail the exam.

If

5. It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden.

If it

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pl</u> ane | B. <u>str</u> ange | C. <u>pl</u> anet | D. <u>s</u> pace |
| 2. A. <u>dis</u> appeared | B. <u>dec</u> ided | C. <u>clai</u> med | D. <u>fre</u> d |
| 3. A. <u>floo</u> d | B. <u>proo</u> f | C. <u>mo</u> on | D. <u>ballo</u> on |
| 4. A. <u>dre</u> am | B. <u>se</u> at | C. <u>belie</u> ve | D. <u>re</u> ady |
| 5. A. <u>fly</u> ing | B. <u>pi</u> lot | C. <u>min</u> eral | D. <u>sigh</u> ting |

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>de</u> velop | B. <u>lan</u> guages | C. <u>dem</u> anding | D. <u>tradi</u> tion |
| 2. A. <u>fo</u> cus | B. <u>an</u> xious | C. <u>pers</u> onal | D. <u>dest</u> roy |
| 3. A. <u>astr</u> onaut | B. <u>econo</u> mist | C. <u>medi</u> um | D. <u>conti</u> nent |
| 4. A. <u>rav</u> aged | B. <u>adv</u> ocate | C. <u>dis</u> aster | D. <u>secre</u> tary |
| 5. A. <u>un</u> covering | B. <u>vol</u> canic | C. <u>tende</u> ncy | D. <u>coll</u> apse |

VIII. Read the passage and do the task that follows:

Is Pluto a Planet?

Many people are saying that Pluto is no longer a planet. Are they right? Is Pluto no longer a planet? There's debate in the scientific world about this issue. National Geographic News says that, according to the International Astronomical Union, a full-fledged planet is an object that orbits the sun and is large enough to have become round due to the force of its own gravity. Because Pluto doesn't meet these standards, the IAU classifies Pluto as a dwarf planet.

Not everyone agrees that this is a good way to decide, though. Andy Cheng, a planetary scientist at Johns Hopkins University, says that the new rules aren't

clear enough and asks the question "how round is round? ...I'll still continue to maintain that Pluto is a planet," he said.

Owen Gingerich is an astronomer and historian at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and head of the IAU committee proposing the definition. He favored a special distinction for Pluto. Gingerich supported a proposal to call the big eight planets classical planets—as opposed to just plain "planets"—and Pluto and the others dwarf planets, so there would be two classes of planets. He believes that reclassifying Pluto as a dwarf planet is not "sensitive to the historical and cultural role that Pluto has played."

The argument continues. In the meantime, however, many people are correct—new textbooks will list Pluto as being a dwarf planet. What do you think it is?

Choose the correct answer.

1. According to the IAU, what classifies Pluto as a dwarf planet?
 - A. It is smaller than the other planets.
 - B. It does not orbit the sun.
 - C. It is not large enough to become round due to the force of its own gravity.
 - D. Both B and C
2. What does IAU stand for?
 - A. International Association of the Universe
 - B. International Association Union
 - C. International Astronomical Union
 - D. International House of Pancakes
3. What does Andy Cheng think about the IAU's definition of a planet?
 - A. He thinks the IAU is not clear enough about the roundness of a planet.
 - B. He thinks that Pluto is not a planet.
 - C. He thinks that Pluto is not round enough to be considered a planet.
 - D. He thinks the IAU gives clear definition of a planet.
4. What did Owen Gingerich support?
 - A. A proposal to call the eight planets "planets".
 - B. A proposal to call the eight planets "dwarf planets".

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- C. A proposal to call the eight planets "classical planets".
 D. A proposal to call Pluto a "classical planet".
5. What is the author's purpose of this article?
- A. To inform the reader
 B. To tell a story
 C. To persuade the reader
 D. To expose the beliefs of the author

Decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).

6. According to IAU, Pluto is a fully-fledged planet.
 7. Andy Cheng is from Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 8. Andy Cheng agreed that Pluto was a normal planet.
 9. Owen Gingerich said that there were two classes of planet.
 10. Owen Gingerich supported the idea to call the eight big planets "classical planets".

IX. Read the passage and decide whether the statements that follow are True or False:

Human beings have long been fascinated by outer space, and have wondered if there are intelligent life-forms elsewhere, which we might be able to contact. Naturally, we have all seen space creatures on our TV and cinema screens, but 'aliens' like these owe more to the convenience of using human actors to play the parts than to any real forms of scientific investigation.

However, many serious space researchers are now beginning to turn their attention to the question of what alien life might actually look like. One early result is Arnold the Alien, designed by biologist Dougal Dixon. This strange being, unlike humans, has its eyes, ears and limbs in groups of three instead of pairs but, despite its odd appearance, its behavior is not very different from our own.

1. People have been interested in creatures from outer space for a long time.



A. False



B. True

2. Most space creatures in films are based on real forms of scientific investigation.



A. False



B. True

3. According to biologist Dougal Dixon, aliens live in group of three.



A. False



B. True

4. The alien designed by Dougal Dixon has three arms and three legs.



A. True



B. False

5. Many space researchers nowadays pay their attention to the real appearance of space creatures.



A. False



B. True

X. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. In 1978, a young pilot and his plane after sighting a UFO.

A. disappeared B. existed C. claimed D. appeared

2. What you do if you saw UFOs? If I saw UFOs, I would take photographs.

A. would B. will C. should D. could

3. If you were on board now, you..... experience those marvelous things.

A. could B. are C. will D. would

4. If you have a trip to space, you pictures of the Earth.

A. see B. will see C. would see D. saw

5. What do UFOs mean? They mean that:

A. Unidentified Flying Objects. B. Unidentified Fly Objects.
C. Unidentified Flying Object. D. Identified Flying Objects.

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XI. Choose the word that does not belong to the same category/group as the others:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. amateur | B. permanent | C. carpet | D. hotel |
| 2. A. junior | B. doll | C. recite | D. chapter |
| 3. A. determination | B. recognize | C. hero | D. hall |
| 4. A. survive | B. prove | C. volcano | D. exist |
| 5. A. evident | B. crazy | C. precious | D. planet |

XII. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

- If a machine or piece of equipment work, it operates and performs a particular function.
A. If B. work C. operates D. and
- I would go to swim with Ann and Sally unless I had free time.
A. would B. to swim C. unless D. free
- You will have many chance to see your idol if you join the club.
A. many chance B. to see C. if D. join
- If I am an astronaut, I would take my camera with me on the rocket ship next month.
A. am B. would take C. with D. on
- When I was ten, I could swim, but I wasn't able dive.
A. When B. could C. wasn't D. able dive

XIII. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



lurking out waiting easier contain

- Traveling to another Earth - like world just got a lot 1. _____. It turns 2. _____ that there may be many other dirt-and-water planets 3. _____ at the edges of our solar system in places like the Oort Cloud. These planets, which could be roughly the size of our own, would 4. _____ all the elements we need for life. They're just sitting in a

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cold, dimly-lit part of the solar system, 5. _____ to be defrosted and colonized NASA scientists announced that this changes the prognosis for nearby livable planets.

XIV. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. We (move) here in 1993. We (be) here a long time now.
2. A new hospital (build) in my neighborhood at the moment.
3. Would you mind if I (smoke) here?
4. They are too young and (experience) to recognize the danger of drugs.
5. Do you think UFOs (real) exist?

XV. Choose suitable words or phrases in the two columns:

1. crazy	a. which one would you like to discover why
2. mysterious	b. it makes a bright line in the night sky
3. If you were able to take a space trip to another planet	c. mad, insane
4. When a meteor enters the earth's atmosphere,	d. on a ship or train
5. abroad	e. difficult to understand or explain

XVI. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same:

1. The secretary didn't hurry, so she missed the bus.
If
2. They have built two department stores this year.
Two department stores
3. Unless he works hard everyday, he won't pass his examinations.
If

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4. I haven't got a key, so I can't get in.

If

5. Since he was careless, Tim lost his job.

Because of

XVII. Write complete sentences from words/phrases given:

1. She / be / tired / but / stay / late / watch the late film / TV last night.

.....

2. Thank you / much / invite me / speak / your students / conservation.

.....

3. James Watt / Scottish scientist / invent / steam engine.

.....

4. Hobbies / help / people / relax / after / work hard / day long.

.....

5. It / be cold / and we had to / walk / quick / keep warm.

.....

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PHẦN 2

CÁC ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I

ĐỀ SỐ 1

I. Chọn từ có gạch chân có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. typhoon | B. deny | C. sky | D. compulsory |
| 2. A. gro <u>c</u> ery | B. <u>c</u> asual | C. <u>c</u> oncert | D. o <u>c</u> casion |
| 3. A. app <u>l</u> ication | B. <u>c</u> itizen | C. <u>c</u> urly | D. <u>c</u> omment |
| 4. A. ha <u>t</u> | B. tha <u>t</u> | C. fla <u>t</u> | D. ga <u>m</u> e |
| 5. A. nin <u>th</u> | B. f <u>if</u> th | C. <u>th</u> erefore | D. you <u>th</u> |
| 6. A. surr <u>o</u> und | B. am <u>o</u> unt | C. sco <u>u</u> t | D. anx <u>i</u> ous |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- She asked me where I _____ from.
A. to come B. came C. come D. coming
- The traditional dress of Japanese women is _____.
A. Kimono B. Ao Dai C. Sari D. Jeans
- We stayed at home _____ it rained heavily.
A. and B. because C. so D. but
- If you want to get good marks, you must _____ hard.
A. studying B. study C. studies D. studys
- They will come here _____ 11.30 a.m.
A. at B. between C. in D. on
- Lan got up late, _____ he couldn't catch the first bus.
A. then B. so C. as D. when

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7. You have read this article on the website, _____?
A. do you B. have you C. haven't you D. did you
8. The teacher asked me _____ the passage into Vietnamese.
A. to translate B. translates C. translating D. translate
9. How much time do you spend _____ on the web a day?
A. posting B. to surf C. surfing D. using
10. I _____ Tom's brother recently.
A. haven't seen B. didn't see C. hasn't seen D. saw

III. Mỗi câu dưới đây có một lỗi sai, tìm lỗi sai trong mỗi câu.

1. I asked them if they teach other foreign languages besides English.
A. if B. teach C. other D. besides
2. The teacher asked me why am I learning English.
A. The B. me C. why D. am I
3. Your friends went to your native village last weekend, weren't they?
A. Your friends B. native village C. last D. weren't they
4. Lan wishes that she can go to Singapore to visit her penpal.
A. wishes B. can go C. to visit D. penpal
5. She has lived in Qui Nhon since four years.
A. has lived B. in C. since D. years

IV. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. Please give the handicapped some when building stairs. (consider)
2. Mr. Lim has been having..... problems for a long time. (finance)
3. She displayed her..... to help him by giving him a cheque. (willing)
4. More local..... are getting recognition for their work. (novel)
5. Can I have an on the dateline of my project? (extend)
6. It was..... that both our birthdays fell in the same day. (coincide)
7. A..... for children has just opened near my workplace. (nurse)
8. Angie is quite..... of the screaming of her children. (tolerate)

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

Do you like seasons?

The four seasons in Britain are very different. Read about what Daniel and Fiona think about winter, spring, summer and autumn.

Daniel

Autumn is very beautiful time of the year. The leaves on the trees go brown, red and yellow and they go down. I love to watch it! We play in the parks a lot but we wear warm clothes, because the days get cold. School starts again in autumn, at the beginning of September. I don't like school!

Summer is the time for me! School finishes in July and we can play in the parks all the time. Sometimes it is very hot. People are happier and they talk with their friends and go for a walk more. The days are very long. In July, for example, it gets dark only about 10 o'clock. It's very difficult to go to sleep at night!

Fiona

It's very cold in winter! Sometimes, we have a lot of snow and we can make snowmen. I don't like winter because we can't go for a walk very much. We wear thick clothes and in our house it sometimes gets cold. When we come home from school at 4 o'clock, it is already dark. I don't like it at all! But there is one good thing about winter - Christmas!

After the long winter, spring is great! There are new leaves on the trees and the birds start to sing. We can go for long walks again and play in the park. The days are longer and it doesn't get dark until about six o'clock. It's much warmer but it rains a lot and the days are very windy.

1.

- A. Daniel likes autumn because the trees are beautiful.
- B. Daniel likes autumn because school starts in September.
- C. Daniel doesn't play in the park in autumn because the days are cold.
- D. Daniel goes to school with great pleasure.

2.

- A. School in Britain finishes in May.
- B. Daniel doesn't like to meet his friends in the park in summer.
- C. People in Great Britain sometimes have hot summers.
- D. In July it is dark at nine.

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3.

- A. Daniel always goes to sleep at eight in summer because the days are shorter than in winter.
- B. It is always very hot in Britain in summer.
- C. Daniel doesn't like autumn at all!
- D. In summer Daniel is happier than in autumn because he doesn't go to school.

4.

- A. Fiona makes snowmen every day in winter.
- B. Fiona likes to go for a walk with her friends.
- C. Fiona doesn't like winter because it is cold in winter.
- D. It never gets cold in Fiona's house.

5.

- A. Winters are short in Britain.
- B. Fiona comes home in the afternoon.
- C. Fiona doesn't like winter at all!
- D. It never snows in Great Britain.

6.

- A. Fiona likes spring very much.
- B. Fiona likes dark winter days.
- C. It gets dark at 5 in the afternoon in spring.
- D. In Great Britain it doesn't rain much in spring.

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. She enjoys reading books.

- A. She doesn't like reading books.
- B. She hates reading books.
- C. She dislikes reading books.
- D. She is interested in reading books.

2. My mother said to me: "Go to bed early!".

- A. My mother asked me to go to bed early.
- B. My mother doesn't want me to go to bed early.



C. My mother wants me go to bed early.

D. My mother asked herself to go to bed early.

3. Hoa went to bed early because she was tired.

A. Hoa was tired, so she went to bed early.

B. Because Hoa went to bed early, she was tired.

C. Hoa was tired, but she went to bed early.

D. Hoa didn't go to bed early because she was tired.

4. He used to go to the beach.

A. He often goes to the beach.

B. He didn't use to go to the beach.

C. He often went to the beach, but now he doesn't.

D. He always goes to the beach.

5. They built this house in 2005.

A. This house was built in 2005.

B. This house were built in 2005.

C. This house has been built in 2005.

D. This house built in 2005.



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BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9

ĐỀ SỐ 2

I. Chọn từ có trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. recommend B. spectator C. individual D. unexpected
2. A. gardening B. furious C. familiar D. relative
3. A. physician B. guarantee C. impolite D. afternoon
4. A. repair B. enough C. resign D. creature
5. A. purpose B. remote C. control D. respond
6. A. intermediate B. documentary C. psychedelic D. communicate

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. I don't like using the Internet because it has some _____.
A. benefits B. advantages C. limitations D. disadvantage
2. Cathy has three jobs, so she has a high _____.
A. income B. fee C. bill D. money
3. You should watch the news every day. It's very _____.
A. informative B. time-consuming C. costly D. boring
4. No one can _____ the advantages of using computers. They help us do our work quickly and efficiently.
A. refuse B. deny C. agree D. accept
5. Most children enjoy _____ advertisements on TV.
A. to watch B. watch C. to watching D. watching
6. He'll never pass his driving test _____ he takes some lessons more.
A. because B. unless C. because of D. if
7. When _____ the telephone _____?
A. is - invented B. is - inventing
C. were - invented D. was - invented
8. If he _____ the old lessons, he wouldn't get bad marks.
A. revises B. revised C. revising D. will revise
9. She _____ as a nurse for 10 years.
A. worked B. had worked C. has worked D. is working

10. She wishes she _____ in the future.

- A. will be a doctor B. would be a doctor
C. has been a doctor D. may be a doctor

III. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng điền vào chỗ trống.

“My home is in the air – I do an enormous amount of traveling. It is a fast life and (1) _____ of work, but I like it and that is the only way (2) _____ me. Everything is tiring – music, traveling – but what can I do? I am not (3) _____ to complaining. It is hard to imagine now (4) _____ I will ever be very long in one place. My home town is on the Caspian Sea. There is sea, wind, sun and (5) _____ many tourists and hotels. I have my own flat with four or five rooms, but I am seldom there. If I am there for a day or two I prefer to (6) _____ with my mother and grandmother. They live in a small house, (7) _____ it is very comfortable and my mother cooks for me. I like good, simple food.

I have no wife, no brothers or sisters and my father (8) _____ when I was seven. He was an engineer and I don't (9) _____ him very well. He liked music very much and wanted me to (10) _____ a musician.”

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. A. most | B. full | C. complete | D. more |
| 2. A. for | B. to | C. in | D. by |
| 3. A. wanted | B. taken | C. used | D. known |
| 4. A. and | B. so | C. while | D. that |
| 5. A. far | B. too | C. much | D. more |
| 6. A. stay | B. go | C. do | D. spend |
| 7. A. but | B. since | C. even | D. which |
| 8. A. killed | B. gone | C. passed | D. died |
| 9. A. know | B. remember | C. remind | D. see |
| 10. A. become | B. turn | C. develop | D. grow |

IV. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. He always drives He has already been in hospital so many times. (CARE)

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2. This school has excellent..... (REPUTE)
3. are able to ask questions by using their remote control. (VIEW)
4. I want some more about the witnesses. Mr Baker had an accident.(INFORM)
5. He is a strict..... (EXAMINE)
6. He is an of this new paper. (EDIT)
7. This book is I can't find it at any bookshop. (AVAIL)
8. He answered these questions. (EXACT)

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

It was a beautiful spring day: the sun was shining, the sky was blue. In the centre of London, a policeman cried. He saw a man with a big lion. They were walking down the street.

"Hey, you!" he said. "What are you doing here with this lion? You can't walk around the streets with a lion. Take it to the Zoo!"

"OK, officer. I want to show Baby the town."

The man opened the door of his car and the lion jumped in. The car went away.

The next day the police officer saw the same man and the same lion again.

"Hey, you!" he said."Come over here! And bring that lion with you!"

The man took the lion to the police officer.

"What's the problem, officer?"

"Problem? I told you yesterday to take the lion to the Zoo!"

"Oh, I did, officer, I took Baby to the Zoo. He enjoyed it very much. But today, I am taking him to the swimming pool!"

1. A. It wasn't raining that day.
B. A policeman saw a man with a dog in the centre of New York.
C. The man and his pet were walking along the park.
D. The man didn't have a car.
2. A. The lion couldn't get into the car, the lion was too big.
B. The policeman took the lion to the Zoo and put the lion into the cage.
C. The man showed his pet the Zoo.
D. The policeman was happy to see a man with a lion in the centre of London.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9



- A. The man had a baby. It was a nice girl of three.
- B. Baby was the lion's name.
- C. The policeman told the man to show Baby the town.
- D. The lion visited the London Zoo.
- A. The man could drive a car.
- B. The lion didn't like the Zoo at all.
- C. The policeman took the lion to the swimming pool.
- D. The policeman met people with lions in London streets every day.
- A. The lion was the man's pet.
- B. The man had a baby lion as a pet.
- C. The policeman showed the park and the school to the lion.
- D. When the policeman saw the man with the lion he got very hungry.

I. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

He said to his students, "Don't be late for class tomorrow".

- A. He told his students not to be late for class the day after.
- B. He told his students not to be late for class the day before.
- C. He told his students don't be late for class the day after.
- D. He told his students didn't be late for class the day after.

We got lost because we didn't have a map.

- A. We didn't have a map, so we got lost.
- B. We didn't have a map, so we didn't get lost.
- C. We had a map, and we got lost.
- D. We had a map, but we got lost.

I often went fishing with my brother when I was a child.

- A. I used to go fishing when I was a child.
- B. I am used to going fishing when I was a child.
- C. I still go fishing with my brother now.
- D. I was going fishing when I was a child.

He said to me: "I must finish the work on time".

- A. He said to me that I had to finish the work on time.
- B. He said to me that he must finish the work on time.

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- C. He said to me that he has to finish the work on time.
D. He said to me that he had to finish the work on time.

5. I started learning English four years ago.

- A. I have been learning English since four years.
B. I have been learning English for four years.
C. I have started learning English for four years.
D. I had been learning English for four years.



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ĐỀ SỐ 3

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. art <u>if</u> cial | B. pr <u>ov</u> ince | C. sp <u>eci</u> al | D. faci <u>a</u> l |
| 2. A. cl <u>ea</u> r | B. de <u>a</u> r | C. we <u>a</u> r | D. he <u>a</u> r |
| 3. A. f <u>a</u> n | B. ba <u>d</u> | C. ca <u>t</u> ch | D. wa <u>s</u> h |
| 4. A. pr <u>e</u> fer | B. be <u>t</u> ter | C. wo <u>r</u> ker | D. tea <u>ch</u> er |
| 5. A. bui <u>ld</u> ings | B. schoo <u>l</u> s | C. zoo <u>s</u> | D. marke <u>t</u> s |
| 6. A. th <u>a</u> nk | B. th <u>a</u> n | C. mon <u>th</u> | D. you <u>th</u> |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong các lựa chọn A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- The teacher gave back the papers which _____ marked.
A. was B. has been C. had been D. have been
- Mrs Ramsay was accustomed _____ in this rickety house.
A. by living B. to living C. with living D. living
- Neither Mary nor her two brothers _____ superstitious.
A. is B. was C. are D. have
- If my candidate had won the election, I _____ happy now.
A. am B. was C. would be D. can be
- I _____ very well with my father now, we never have any arguments.
A. go on B. carry on C. get on D. put on
- People have different ways of preparing _____.
A. their exams B. to exams C. for exams D. in exams
- Lack of sleep can have a noticeable _____ your performance at work.
A. effect to B. effect in C. affect on D. effect on
- I've got to see the dentist for a check - up tomorrow; I just hope I don't need to _____.
A. have anything done B. be done something to
C. let anything be done D. make something done

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

9. He climbed up the tree _____ to pick the apples before the wind blew them off.
A. so B. in order C. so that D. for
10. Next summer, we're _____ a swimming pool built in our garden.
A. making B. deciding C. letting D. having

III. Tìm lỗi sai trong mỗi câu dưới đây.

1. If he speaks more slowly, I could understand him.
A. If B. speaks C. more slowly D. understand
2. Hoang has felt much better after he took the pill.
A. has felt B. after C. took D. the pill
3. Your brother hardly goes to work by bus, doesn't he?
A. goes B. to work C. by D. doesn't he
4. After living in London for two months, my brother got used to drive on the left.
A. After B. for C. drive D. on the left
5. I suggested that you writing to them to accept their offer.
A. suggested B. that C. writing D. to accept
6. Lam told me to call her at 6 a.m tomorrow.
A. told B. to call C. at D. tomorrow

IV. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. He is a famous stamp (COLLECT)
2. There was some new in the laboratory. (EQUIP)
3. It was an day. (ENJOY)
4. The accident happens because of driving (CARE)
5. Some young people today have a very strange (APPEAR)
6. Her clothes look very modern and (FASHION)
7. Many designers took..... from Vietnam's ethnic minorities. (INSPIRE)
8. His attempt to break the world record was sadly (SUCCESS)

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

An important part of world history is the story of communication. In prehistoric times, for example, people did not have books. They did not know much about geography. People were limited. They knew only about themselves and their environment (the land around their homes). Their knowledge of geographical things like mountains and rivers was limited. They did not travel very far. Sometimes they knew about nearby people and communicated with them. They sent messages in simple ways. Early signals for communication included smoke from fires and the sounds of drums.

Then people formed towns, and then cities, as safe places to live. Soon they began to develop other ways to communicate, to spread information. People began to buy and sell things to one another. Because of their business, they developed writing systems to keep records and to send messages. Life was changing for many people. Business caused changes, and so did the invention of the printing press. Many more people learned to read then.

Suddenly communication and knowledge improved greatly. People sent letters and news by horse and carriage. Later the mail went by train and then by airplane. World communication was now a possibility.

1. Prehistory was _____.

- A. 200 years ago, when we had history books
- B. many years ago, before history books were written
- C. after the development of the printing press
- D. modern time

2. In prehistoric times, people live in their _____.

- A. horse carriage
- B. own environments
- C. businesses
- D. trains

3. People communicated at first by _____.

- A. smoke and drum
- B. letters
- C. printing press
- D. email

4. Many more people learned to read _____ the invention of the printing press.

- A. during
- B. before
- C. after
- D. on

5. What is the main idea of the reading text?

- A. An important part of world history is the story of communication.
- B. In prehistoric times, for example, people did not have books.
- C. Then people formed towns, and then cities, as safe places to live.
- D. Later, mail was sent by train and plain.

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. "What do you usually do in your free time?" The examiner asked him.
 - A. The examiner asked him what you usually did in your free time.
 - B. The examiner asked him what I usually did in my free time.
 - C. The examiner asked him what did he usually do in his free time?
 - D. The examiner asked him what he usually did in his free time.
2. Start at once or you will be late for school.
 - A. If you start at once, you will be late for school.
 - B. Unless you start at once, you won't be late for school.
 - C. You won't be late for school if you don't start at once.
 - D. If you don't start at once, you will be late for school.
3. "We are very happy to see you here", the students said to Mr. White.
 - A. The students said to Mr. White that they were very happy to see him there.
 - B. The students said to Mr. White that they are very happy to see him here.
 - C. The students said to Mr. White that they were very happy to see him here.
 - D. The students said to Mr. White that they are very happy to see him there.
4. He said that he was going to have a new school bag.
 - A. "I am going to have a new school bag" he said.
 - B. "I was going to have a new school bag" he said.
 - C. "He was going to have a new school bag" he said.
 - D. "He is going to have a new school bag" he said.
5. When was this car bought?
 - A. When do they buy this car?
 - B. When did they bought this car?
 - C. When did they buy this car?
 - D. When were they bought this car?

ĐỀ SỐ 4

I. Chọn từ có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>drop</u> | B. <u>joke</u> | C. <u>top</u> | D. <u>confidence</u> |
| 2. A. <u>ground</u> | B. <u>found</u> | C. <u>though</u> | D. <u>sound</u> |
| 3. A. <u>normal</u> | B. <u>order</u> | C. <u>oven</u> | D. <u>origin</u> |
| 4. A. <u>honesty</u> | B. <u>hair</u> | C. <u>honor</u> | D. <u>hour</u> |
| 5. A. <u>sugar</u> | B. <u>steam</u> | C. <u>press</u> | D. <u>waste</u> |
| 6. A. <u>myth</u> | B. <u>truth</u> | C. <u>both</u> | D. <u>northern</u> |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- Hurry up, there's _____ time left.
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few
- For lunch, you may have _____ fish or chicken.
A. both B. neither C. not only D. either
- We finally _____ our teacher to go on a camping trip with us.
A. persuaded B. argued C. pleased D. liked
- Who's responsible for _____ ink over my book.
A. putting B. spreading C. spilling D. pouring
- Linda was the last person _____ the classroom yesterday.
A. leave B. to leave C. left D. leaves
- The clerk said she was tired _____ hearing complaints day after day.
A. with B. of C. about D. for
- Peter will only pass his exams if there is a/ an _____ in his class work.
A. progressive B. increase C. rise D. improvement
- The noise _____ from the boat engine might disturb sea animals.
A. comes B. coming C. came D. has come
- He spent all the money he had won _____ new clothes.
A. on B. for C. with D. from
- It is getting cold. You'd better not _____ without a coat.
A. go out B. to go out C. going out D. have gone out

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**III. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng điền vào chỗ trống.**

There has been a revolution in the world of newspapers. Not many years _____ (1) _____, newspapers were being produced using techniques unchanged for _____ (2) _____ hundred years.

The journalists gave their stories to a typist, who prepared them for an editor, who passed them on _____ (3) _____ the printer. The printer who was a _____ (4) _____ skilled man, set up the type. _____ (5) _____ was then collected to make the pages. When the pages were complete, the printing machines could be _____ (6) _____.

Nowadays what _____ (7) _____? The journalists type their stories into a computer. The _____ (8) _____ checks their spelling, plans the page, shapes the articles. When the pages are ready, another computer may control the printing.

_____ (9) _____ can be no doubt about it, producing a newspaper is an entirely different _____ (10) _____ now.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. before | B. after | C. ago | D. yet |
| 2. A. a | B. some | C. an | D. over |
| 3. A. to | B. by | C. through | D. with |
| 4. A. hardly | B. mostly | C. partly | D. very |
| 5. A. They | B. Which | C. This | D. All |
| 6. A. switched | B. started | C. stopped | D. moved |
| 7. A. gives | B. occurs | C. goes | D. happens |
| 8. A. computer | B. editor | C. typist | D. printer |
| 9. A. I | B. There | C. You | D. We |
| 10. A. skill | B. work | C. manager | D. business |

IV. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

- Not long ago, I was introduced to a famous (ART)
- Nothing is more precious than (DEPEND)
- She is one of the top working in our space project. (SCIENCE)
- Your rice field is more than ours. (PRODUCT)
- In order to the road, they have to limit the pavement. (WIDE)

6. Some people still think that it is for men not to stand up when a woman comes into the room. (POLITE)
7. The representatives joining the festival were of different..... (NATIONAL)
8. Nancy won the first prize in the drawing (COMPETE)

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

These days, most people in Britain and the United States do not wear very formal clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right thing.

Many British people don't think about clothes very much. They just like to be comfortable. When they go out to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost anything. At theaters, cinemas and concerts you can put on what you like from elegant suits and dresses to jeans and sweaters. Anything goes, as long as you look clean and tidy.

But in Britain, as well as the United States, men in offices usually wear suits and ties, and women wear dresses and skirts (not trousers). Doctors, lawyers and business people wear quite formal clothes. And in some hotels and restaurants men have to wear ties and women wear smart dresses.

In many years, Americans are more relaxed than British people, but they are more careful with their clothes. At home, or on holidays, most Americans wear informal or sporty clothes. But when they go out in the evening, they like to look elegant. In good hotels and restaurants, men have to wear jackets and ties, and women wear pretty clothes and smart hairstyle.

It is difficult to say exactly what people wear informal or formal in Britain and the United State because everyone is different. If you are not sure what to wear, watch what other people do and then do the same. You'll feel more relaxed if you don't look too different from everyone else.

1. Many British people wear freely when they _____.
 A. meet their friend B. attend lectures
 C. attend meeting D. spend their spare time
2. Who doesn't usually wear suits and ties?
 A. Lawyers B. Doctors C. Farmers D. Secretaries

3. If you visit an American friend at home in the evening, you may find that your friend wears _____.
 A. pretty clothes
 B. informal clothes
 C. formal clothes
 D. dirty clothes
4. If you are in foreign country, the best way the writer suggest to you is to wear _____.
 A. strange clothes
 B. as the people there do
 C. your native clothes
 D. pretty clothes
5. What do you think the passage is mainly about?
 A. Recent dressing habit in Great Britain and the United States.
 B. The reason why informal clothing is popular in Britain and US.
 C. When we should wear in a formal way.
 D. Where we should wear in a formal way.

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. "May I sit here in this classroom?" Peter asked his friends.
 A. He asked his friends if he may sit there in that classroom with them.
 B. He asked his friends if he might sit here in that classroom with them.
 C. He asked his friends if he might sit there in this classroom with them.
 D. He asked his friends if he might sit there in that classroom with them.
2. The students are doing a dictation.
 A. A dictation is done by the students.
 B. A dictation is being done by the students.
 C. A dictation is being do by the students.
 D. A dictation is being did by the students.
3. My father can't give up smoking.
 A. I wish my father can give up smoking.
 B. I wish my father gave up smoking.
 C. I wish my father couldn't give up smoking.
 D. I wish my father could give up smoking.

4. I love watching sports.

- A. I am fond of watching sports.
- B. I am fed up with watching sports.
- C. I am bored with watching sports.
- D. I am interesting in watching sports.

5. "I will work for an international bank tomorrow" Mrs. Nga said.

- A. Mrs. Nga said she would work for an international bank the following day.
- B. Mrs. Nga said she would work for an international bank tomorrow.
- C. Mrs. Nga said she would work for an international bank day after.
- D. Mrs. Nga said she would work for an international bank day before.



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ĐỀ SỐ 5

I. Chọn từ có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>N</u> ovember | B. <u>m</u> ovie | C. <u>n</u> otion | D. <u>n</u> otice |
| 2. A. <u>m</u> ain | B. <u>c</u> omplain | C. <u>c</u> urtain | D. <u>e</u> ntertain |
| 3. A. <u>o</u> ne | B. <u>f</u> ollow | C. <u>h</u> orror | D. <u>a</u> cross |
| 4. A. <u>o</u> cean | B. <u>d</u> ecision | C. <u>c</u> ushion | D. <u>p</u> atient |
| 5. A. <u>t</u> hough | B. <u>l</u> augh | C. <u>c</u> ough | D. <u>r</u> ough |
| 6. A. <u>r</u> ose | B. <u>d</u> isclose | C. <u>c</u> hosen | D. <u>w</u> hose |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- _____ energy is the energy that we get from the sun.
A. Wind B. Tidal C. Hydro D. Solar
- _____ a kind of everlasting energy, solar energy may be the solution to our crisis.
A. Because B. Since C. As D. With
- You hardly ever believe him and _____.
A. so do I B. neither do I C. I do too D. I believe him
- _____ he was sick, he still turned up for his guitar lesson.
A. Although B. Because C. Despite D. Since
- The old man was very fond _____ telling stories.
A. to B. about C. of D. for
- His face looks _____, but I can't remember his name.
A. similar B. alike C. memorial D. familiar
- The fire officer is coming to _____ the building tomorrow.
A. look B. inspect C. witness D. watch
- I'm sure they were _____ lies.
A. making B. telling C. doing D. saying
- She'd rather die than _____ Peter.
A. she married B. to marry C. marrying D. marry
- He turned _____ the light so as not to waste electricity.
A. off B. of C. on D. down

III. Tìm lỗi sai ở phần gạch chân trong mỗi câu dưới đây.

1. We had better to review this chapter carefully because we will have some questions on it in our test.
A. to review B. carefully C. because D. on
2. Our teacher of physics would like us spending more time in the laboratory.
A. physics B. us C. spending D. more time
3. If I was you, I would help him without hesitation.
A. was B. would help C. him D. without
4. He died on lung cancer because he smoked a lot of cigarettes.
A. died on B. because C. smoked D. cigarettes
5. I'd like to go out for dinner, but I don't feel like to eat out tonight
A. I'd like B. to go C. for D. to eat
6. She wishes she is the most beautiful girl in the world.
A. she B. is C. the most D. in

IV. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. We have a good who helped us a lot. (RELATE)
2. He looked very because the messenger came to invite him to the laboratory. (EXCITE)
3. Faraday spent his in the countryside. (CHILD)
4. Many people think that Faraday is the greatest..... in history. (INVENT)
5. People hate him because of his (HONEST)
6. Tom is very He is an extrovert. (TALK)
7. Students at this university have to learn terminology when they are freshmen. (SCIENCE)
8. That I got zero mark is (FORGET)

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

Christmas

Two popular traditions at Christmas are: decorating the home and singing the Christmas carols. The home is the center of the Christmas celebration. Inside, an evergreen tree is usually placed in the corner of the living room. Children and

their parents wrap string of colorful lights around the tree; they hang ornaments on the branches. A star or angle often crowns the top. Careful-wrapped gifts are placed beneath. Outside, families often string lights around the windows and wind light around trees and shrubs in the front yard. As the families decorate their homes, they often put on Christmas record. Almost every family has at least one favorite album or compact disc. School children of all ages perform Christmas concerts for their parents and communities. On Christmas' Eve, family members gather around Christmas tree to sing traditional songs Such as Jingle bells and Silent night and then give presents to each other.

1. What are the popular traditions at Christmas?
 - A. Decorating home.
 - B. Singing Christmas carols.
 - C. Eating Christmas pudding.
 - D. A and B are correct.
2. Where is the evergreen put?
 - A. In the middle of the livingroom.
 - B. In the corner of the livingroom.
 - C. In the middle of the bedroom.
 - D. In the corner of the bedroom.
3. How do they decorate the Christmas tree?
 - A. They wrap string of colorful lights around the tree.
 - B. They hang ornaments on branches.
 - C. They crown a star on the top.
 - D. All A, B and C are correct.
4. What do the family members often do on Christmas' Eve?
 - A. They gather around Christmas tree.
 - B. They sing traditional songs.
 - C. They gather around the tree, sing traditional song and get presents.
 - D. They give presents to each other.

5. What do they do as they decorate their home?

- A. They sing traditional songs.
- B. They put on Christmas record.
- C. They eat Christmas pudding.
- D. All A, B and C are correct.

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. Have you fed the chickens yet?

- A. Has somebody fed the chickens yet?
- B. Have the chickens fed yet?
- C. Have the chickens been fed yet?
- D. Have they had the chickens fed yet?

2. Jenny does not play tennis as well as she used to.

- A. Jenny used to play tennis worse than she does now.
- B. Jenny used to play tennis as well as she does now.
- C. Jenny used to play tennis better than she does now.
- D. Jenny used to play tennis as badly as she does now.

3. He said to the boys, "Please bring me some hot water".

- A. He told the boys to bring me some hot water.
- B. He told the boys please to bring him some hot water.
- C. He told the boys to bring him some hot water.
- D. He told the boys bring him some hot water.

4. She said that she couldn't go out after 8 p.m.

- A. She said, "I couldn't go out after 8 p.m".
- B. She said, "She can't go out after 8 p.m".
- C. She said, "I can't go out after 8 p.m".
- D. She said, "She couldn't go out after 8 p.m".

5. "John, please don't tell anyone about my new address", said Mary.

- A. Mary asked John don't tell anyone about her new address.
- B. Mary asked John not to tell anyone about his new address.
- C. Mary asked John not to tell anyone about her new address.
- D. Mary asked John don't tell anyone about his new address.

BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9

ĐỀ SỐ 6

I. Chọn từ gạch dưới có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. invite | B. pick | C. ticket | D. kitchen |
| 2. A. lock | B. shock | C. block | D. program |
| 3. A. bad | B. sad | C. day | D. catch |
| 4. A. greet | B. teeth | C. deer | D. knee |
| 5. A. sign | B. high | C. sit | D. mind |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- Lan have been Dave's penpal _____ two years.
A. for B. since C. about D. on
- I wish I _____ a computer.
A. have B. had C. will have D. having
- Jeans are _____ by the young all over the world.
A. wear B. wore C. wearing D. worn
- I wish I _____ in the Brazil now.
A. be B. were C. was D. am
- Nguyen Du is considered a famous Vietnamese _____.
A. poetry B. poem C. poet D. poetic
- When I was a child, my family _____ go to Dalat for summer vacation.
A. are used to B. get used to C. use to D. used to
- He is a small boy. He has to depend _____ his parents.
A. on B. to C. with D. for
- We were having dinner when the telephone _____.
A. rings B. ringing C. rang D. was ringing
- I used to _____ to school in the afternoon, but now I don't go any more.
A. going B. go C. went D. gone



10. You can take part in sport activities or not that depends on you. It's

- A. optional B. forceful C. compulsory D. required

III. Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hoặc dạng thích hợp.

1. We (not see) her since she (leave) school.
2. My father (work) in this factory for ten years.
3. This house (build) in 2000.
4. you (eat) Vietnamese food yet?

IV. Điền từ còn thiếu vào chỗ trống.

Vienna in German is the (1) of Austria. It stands on the banks of the river Danube and is the gateway between East (2) West Europe. Its music, theater, museum and parks make it a popular tourist center. It has a (3) of over 1.500.000. Vienna (4) the music capital of the work for many centuries. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert and the Strauss family all came to work here. It is now the home of one (5) the world's most famous orchestras. Its State opera house is also world famous.

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

Brazil, the largest country in South America and the fifth largest country in the world, is located in the Eastern half of South America. The people of Brazil are famous for their outgoing, friendly, and fun-loving nature. Brazilian women are considered to be among the best dressed in the world.

Brazil is a federal republic with 23 states. The capital city is Brasilia. Portuguese is the official language and it is spoken with a distinct Brazilian accent. Brazil has a population of over one hundred and thirty – eight million, which is made up of people of many different races and ethnic group.

A number of industrial products are produced in Brazil, including cars, chemicals, ships, machines, and military weapons. Mining is also an important industry. Agriculture is another important industry. Many crops are exported, including coffee, cotton, soybeans, sugar, cocoa, rice, corn and fruit.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

1. Where is Brazil ? - It is located in _____.
 A. Eastern half of South America
 B. Eastern half of America
 C. South America
 D. Western half of South America
2. What is Brazil's official language?
 A. English
 B. Brazilian
 C. Portuguese
 D. Portugal
3. What is the population of Brazil?
 A. Around 158 million
 B. Over 138 million
 C. 128 million
 D. Not mentioned
4. What are the people of Brazil famous for?
 A. Their outgoing, friendly, and fun- loving nature.
 B. Their cars, chemicals and ships.
 C. Their machines, and military weapons.
 D. Their coffee, cotton, soybeans, sugar, cocoa, rice, corn and fruit.

VI. Viết lại câu dựa vào gợi ý trong ngoặc.

1. I don't have a new dictionary. (wish)

.....

2. People repaired this computer an hour ago. (passive voice)

.....

3. Did someone broke that vase? (passive voice)

.....

4. We began driving when I was eighteen. (present perfect tense)

.....

5. I last saw him two days ago. (present perfect tense)

.....

ĐỀ SỐ 7

I. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. I wish she _____ so sad now.

A. hadn't looked

B. didn't look

C. hasn't look

D. doesn't look

2. I _____ English here since I graduated from university.

A. teach

B. taught

C. have taught D. am teaching

3. A new hospital _____ next year.

A. is built

B. will be built

C. will build D. build

4. The students used to _____ volleyball in that ground area.

A. play

B. played

C. playing D. be played

5. She arrived _____ four o'clock _____ the afternoon.

A. at/ on

B. in/ in

C. at/ in

D. on/ in

6. I have studied English _____ more than three years.

A. for

B. in

C. since

D. at

7. Hurry up! We don't have enough time. If only we _____ more time we could take some more photographs.

A. had

B. have

C. had had

D. would have

8. Every afternoon she _____ for a walk in the garden.

A. will go

B. is going

C. has gone

D. goes

9. Nam _____ a scholarship last year.

A. was awarded B. awarded

C. awards

D. is awarded

10. Minh _____ me on the street last Sunday.

A. see

B. sees

C. saw

D. has seen

II. Chọn từ gạch dưới có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. primary

B. divide

C. comprise

D. religion

2. A. school

B. children

C. Chinese

D. church

Bảng đề kiểm tra Tiếng Anh lớp 9

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 3. A. <u>abroad</u> | B. <u>primary</u> | C. <u>penpal</u> | D. <u>additional</u> |
| 4. A. <u>stopped</u> | B. <u>designed</u> | C. <u>embroidered</u> | D. <u>mentioned</u> |
| 5. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>laugh</u> | C. <u>cough</u> | D. <u>plough</u> |
| 6. A. <u>champagne</u> | B. <u>check</u> | C. <u>cheese</u> | D. <u>choose</u> |

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

- We're very impressed by the..... of your town's people. (friend)
- It was an day. (enjoy)
- He is a famous stamp (collect)
- Is Buddhism the country's religion of Thailand? (office)
- The language is Bahasa Malaysia. (nation)

IV. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây, chọn từ thích hợp cho trước điền vào chỗ trống.

symbols - and - traditional - wear - continue
- mentioned - modify - fashionable

The Ao dai is the (1) _____ dress of Vietnamese women. However, many Vietnamese women today like to (2) _____ modern clothing at work, because it is more convenient. Poets, writers and musicians have (3) _____ the Ao dai in poems, novels, and songs. Now the fashion designers want to (4) _____ the traditional Ao dai so they look modern and (5) _____. The designers have added (6) _____ such as: suns, stars, crosses, etc to the Ao dai, so Vietnamese women can (7) _____ to wear the unique dress, which is now both traditional (8) _____ fashionable.

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

A young man from Germany named Levi Strauss arrived in California in 1850. He went there to sell things to the miners. He saw that the miners needed strong pants, so he began to make them. He used cloth that people made tents from. He put rivets on the pockets to make them strong because the men put rocks in their pockets. These pants were very strong and lasted a long time. The pants became very popular immediately. Later Mr. Strauss started

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

making Jeans from cotton cloth from Nimes, France. People called this cloth Denim. Denim was popular in the fifteenth century. Christopher Columbus used denim for the sails of his ship. Sailors in Genoa, Italy, wore denim pants. The word "Jeans" comes from the words "Genoa". Mr. Strauss made the first Jeans in the United States, but the idea and the kind of cloth came from Europe. The name came from France and Italy. Jeans were always blue until presently. People used indigo to dye them. Indigo is the oldest dye in the world. Most Jeans have blue threads going across and white threads going up and down. These two colors make denim look different from other kinds of cloth.

1. The word Denim comes from the name of a city in _____.
 A. France B. India C. Italy D. Germany
2. The word jeans is from the name of a city in _____.
 A. France B. The United States C. Italy D. Germany
3. Levi Strauss went to California to _____.
 A. sell things to miners B. look for gold
 C. make jeans D. be a sailor
4. Rivets _____.
 A. make good sails
 B. make tents strong
 C. come from Genoa
 D. make the pockets of jeans strong
5. Cloth is made from thousands of _____.
 A. tents B. sails
 C. factories D. threads (cotton, wool)

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. The fire has destroyed many houses.
 A. Many houses has been destroyed by the fire.
 B. Many houses have been destroyed by the fire.
 C. Many houses were destroyed.
 D. Many houses were destroying.

2. They usually wore jeans when they were young.
 - A. They were wearing jeans when they were young.
 - B. They use to wear jeans when they were young.
 - C. They used to wear jeans when they were young.
 - D. They used to wearing jeans when they were young.
3. What a pity! He can't come here.
 - A. I wish he could come here.
 - B. I wish he can come here.
 - C. I wish he come here.
 - D. I wish he will come here.
4. I last saw her 10 years ago.
 - A. I haven't seen her since 10 years ago.
 - B. I haven't seen her for 10 years.
 - C. I saw her the last time for 10 years.
 - D. She and I met 10 years ago.
5. Someone stole my watch this morning.
 - A. My watch disappeared this morning.
 - B. Someone took my watch this morning.
 - C. My watch is stolen this morning.
 - D. My watch was stolen this morning.

ĐỀ SỐ 8

I. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- Lack of sleep can have a noticeable _____ your performance at work.
A. effect to B. effect in C. affect on D. effect on
- She asked me _____ her umbrella _____.
A. where - is B. where - was C. whether - is D. what - was
- The job is badly paid _____ I'm looking for another one.
A. so B. so that C. when D. to
- I _____ very well with my father now, we never have any arguments.
A. go on B. carry on C. get on D. put on
- I need to get to work early _____ I can finish the report before the meeting.
A. so B. so that C. when D. there
- He climbed up the tree _____ to pick the apples before somebody pick them.
A. so B. so that C. in order D. for
- Next summer, we're _____ a swimming pool built in our garden.
A. making B. deciding C. letting D. having
- Mrs Ramsay was accustomed _____ in this rickety house.
A. by living B. to living C. with living D. living
- He wanted to know _____ I was going to the cinema.
A. if B. where C. what D. was
- You _____ go home if you finish all your assignments.
A. may B. will C. are going to D. would

II. Chọn từ có trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- A. completely B. decided C. company D. develop
- A. average B. aquatic C. athletic D. accustomed
- A. schedule B. report C. promise D. orbit
- A. potential B. delicate C. apprentice D. astonished
- A. technique B. treatment C. guidance D. plastic

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. Many..... come to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum every day. (visit)
2. We enjoyed the atmosphere in Ha Noi. (peace)
3. She is extremely about the history of art. (know)
4. My tooth was really....., so I went to see the dentist. (pain)
5. A holiday in America can be cheap. (surprise)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. He became interest in reading while he was working in the city library.
A. interest B. reading C. while D. was working
2. If only we had a bigger house we can invite our friend to stay.
A. had B. can C. invite D. to stay
3. Flat televisions are too expensive for we to buy at this time.
A. Flat B. too C. for we D. at this time
4. Despite of the heavy snow, she went out.
A. Despite of B. heavy C. snow D. out
5. They asked me what did happen last night, but I was unable to tell them.
A. What did happen B. last night
C. unable D. tell them
6. Many people believe that New York is the most great city in America.
A. Many B. is C. most great D. in America
7. Each year people around the world spending billions of dollars buying goods on the Internet.
A. Each year B. spending C. buying D. on the Internet
8. There are other religion such as Buddhism and Hinduism.
A. There B. other
C. religion D. Buddhism and Hinduism

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

One of the most urgent environmental problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water. Having clean drinking water is basic human right. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water undrinkable. Lakes, reservoirs and even entire seas have become vast pools of poison. Lake Baikal in Russia is one of the largest lakes in the world. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. But they are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial *effluent* which pour into the lake every day. Even where law existed, the government did not have the power to enforce them. Most industries simply ignore the regulations. The Mediterranean Sea occupies 1% of the world's water surface. But it is the dumping ground for 50% of all marine pollution. Almost 16 countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore.

Water is free to everyone. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water in the world was limitless. Today, many water supplies have been ruined by pollution and sewage. Clean water is now scarce, and we are at last beginning to respect this precious source. We should do something now.

1. According to the writer, one environmental problem in the world today is _____.
 A. acid rain
 B. industrial pollution
 C. safe water shortage
 D. population explosion
2. Many sources of water are not drinkable because of _____.
 A. acid rain
 B. industrial pollution
 C. garbage
 D. all A, B, C, are correct
3. What is serious problem of Lake Baikal in Russia?
 A. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants.
 B. It is polluted by massive volumes of industrial wastes discharged into it.
 C. It has 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world.
 D. The government did not have the power to enforce laws and regulations.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

4. How many countries throw industrial waste into the Mediterranean Sea regularly?
- A. nearly 16
B. exactly 16
C. exactly 15
D. less than 15
5. What is the message to reader?
- A. We should take action to protect our water resources.
B. We should take all water resources into account.
C. We should limit the use of water resources.
D. We should encourage people to use safe water.
6. The word "effluent" in the passage is closest in meaning with _____.
A. sea B. mountain C. river D. liquid waste
7. People once had the wrong idea that _____.
A. clean water is limited
B. clean water is polluted
C. clean water is abundant
D. there will be shortage of water.
8. In the pasage, the writer said that the law _____.
A. is followed by everyone B. is followed by industries
C. is not followed by industries D. is ignored by government.

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.

=> The mother asked her daughter _____.

- A. where had she been B. where she had been
C. where has she been D. where she has been

2. Danny said "Don't open the door!"

=> Danny said _____.

- A. I didn't open the door B. I opened the door
C. to open the door D. not to open the door

3. "Has Dave talked to you?" my friend asked.

=> My friend asked me if _____.

A. Dave had talked to me

B. Dave has talked to me

C. I had talked to Dave

D. I have talked to Dave.

4. Andrew said "We didn't eat fish two days ago."

=> Andrew said that _____.

A. they didn't eat fish two days ago

B. they hadn't eaten fish two days ago

C. they haven't eaten fish two days before

D. they hadn't eaten fish two days before

5. "Our teacher will go to New York tomorrow." Luan said.

=> Luan said _____.

A. their teacher would go to New York the next day

B. our teacher will go to New York tomorrow

C. our teacher would go to New York the next day

D. their teacher would go to New York tomorrow

ĐỀ SỐ 9
I. Chọn từ có gạch dưới có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>torch</u> | B. <u>sport</u> | C. <u>record</u> | D. <u>colorful</u> |
| 2. A. <u>tower</u> | B. <u>slow</u> | C. <u>flower</u> | D. <u>down</u> |
| 3. A. <u>balloon</u> | B. <u>hand</u> | C. <u>band</u> | D. <u>bamboo</u> |
| 4. A. <u>prepare</u> | B. <u>prepayment</u> | C. <u>preposition</u> | D. <u>prescribe</u> |
| 5. A. <u>competition</u> | B. <u>competence</u> | C. <u>competent</u> | D. <u>compete</u> |
| 6. A. <u>flow</u> | B. <u>row</u> | C. <u>know</u> | D. <u>now</u> |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- Hung wishes he _____ a new bike.
A. can have B. have C. has D. could have
- He arrived _____ Japan _____ Tuesday evening.
A. in/in B. in/at C. in/on D. at/on
- Nam is sick today, _____ he won't go to school.
A. so B. because C. as D. so that
- I've known him _____ I left school.
A. when B. before C. until D. since
- She has two children to look after, so she's looking for a _____ job in the neighborhood to work at weekends.
A. part-time B. full-time C. low-paid D. skillful
- She _____ me if I spoke English fluently.
A. told B. said C. asked D. spoke
- She asked me _____?
A. which grade are you in B. which grade were you in
C. which grade I am in D. which grade I was in
- Tommy suggested _____ the shrine on the mountain.
A. visiting B. visit C. to visit D. visited



9. How much time do you spend _____ the web a day?
 A. using B. posting C. surfing D. responding
10. You have read this article on the website, _____?
 A. don't you B. do you C. have you D. haven't you



III. Đọc đoạn văn và điền vào chỗ trống sử dụng các từ trong ô dưới đây.

college	difficult	evening	hard
language	newspapers	subjects	teenagers
useful	studies		

Every year many people in the world learn English. Some of them are young children. Others are (1) _____. Many are adults. Some learn at school, others learn in (2) _____ classes. A few learn English by themselves or just by hearing the (3) _____ on television or among their friends. Most people must work (4) _____ to learn English. Why do these people want to learn English? It isn't (5) _____ to answer that question. Young children learn English at school because it is one of their (6) _____. Many adults learn English because it is (7) _____ for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher (8) _____, because some of their books are in English at (9) _____ or university. Other people learn English because they want to read (10) _____ or magazines in English.



IV. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. Is Petronas Twin Towers the..... building in the world? (high)
2. Is New York from London? (differ)
3. Every week, there are two..... from Ha Noi to Nha Trang. (fly)
4. In the story, the tiger wanted to see the farmer's..... (wise)
5. I must clean this floor. (dirt)
6. It was of me not to write down the address. (fool)



V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

Some people learn a second language (1)_____. Other people have trouble learning a new language. How can you have (2)_____ learn a new language, such as English? There are several ways to make learning English a little (3)_____ and more interesting.

The first step is to feel positive about learning English. If you believe that you can learn, you will learn. (4)_____ patient. You do not have to understand (5)_____ all at once. It's natural to make mistakes when you learn something new. We can learn from our mistakes.

The second step is to practice your English. For example, write in a journal, or diary every day. You will get used to (6)_____ in English, and you will feel comfortable expressing your ideas in English. After several weeks, you will see that your writing is improving. (7)_____, you must speak English every day. You can practice with your classmates (8)_____ class.

The third step is to keep a record of your language learning. You can write this in your journal. After (9)_____ class, think about what you did. Did you answer a question (10)_____? Did you understand something the teacher explained? Perhaps the lesson was difficult, but you tried to understand it.

It is important to practice every day and make a record of your achievements.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. ease | B. easy | C. easily | D. all A, B and C |
| 2. A. itself | B. yourself | C. himself | D. herself |
| 3. A. ease | B. easy | C. easily | D. easier |
| 4. A. Be | B. Being | C. To be | D. Been |
| 5. A. anything | B. nothing | C. everything | D. something |
| 6. A. write | B. writing | C. to write | D. written |
| 7. A. In addition | B. Addition | C. Additional | D. By addition |
| 8. A. of side | B. outside | C. beside | D. byside |
| 9. A. some | B. each | C. all | D. few |
| 10. A. correct | B. correction | C. correctly | D. corrective |

**VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.**

1. Would you mind waiting outside the office?
A. Did you wait outside the office?
B. Did you see anyone waiting outside the office?
C. Will you wait outside the office?
D. Do you enjoy waiting outside the office?
2. I used to go to the cinema on Saturdays.
A. I usually went to the cinema on Saturdays.
B. I got used to going to the cinema on Saturdays.
C. I didn't go to the cinema on Saturdays
D. I usually go to the cinema on Saturdays.
3. You feel unhealthy because you don't take any exercise.
A. If you took more exercise, you would feel healthier.
B. If you take more exercise, you will feel healthier.
C. If you were healthier, you would take more exercise.
D. If you don't take any exercise, you will feel unhealthy.
4. "Do you know Trang's address?" he asked me.
A. He asked me for Trang's address
B. He asked me if someone knew Trang's address.
C. He asked me if I know Trang's address.
D. He asked me if I knew Trang's address.
5. She said: "Open the windows, please!".
A. She told me to open the windows.
B. She told me opened the windows.
C. She told me if I could open the windows.
D. She told me open the windows.

ĐỀ SỐ 10

I. Chọn từ có cách nhấn trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. picnic B. fishing C. arrive D. movie
2. A. tomorrow B. ordinary C. aerobic D. usually
3. A. frequently B. gymnastic C. adjective D. difference
4. A. activity B. destination C. independent D. intersection
5. A. recycle B. potato C. collection D. dangerous
6. A. primary B. difficult C. tropical D. computer

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. There is a small bamboo forest at the _____ to the village.
A. enter B. entrance C. entering D. enterable
2. Remember to take the camera. We'll take _____ to show the trip to our friends.
A. copies B. sights C. photos D. paintings
3. Why don't you do something worthwhile with your time instead of just _____ it.
A. spending B. wasting C. using D. passing
4. Many students choose to live in the _____ on campus because it's much cheaper and more convenient.
A. dormitory B. apartment C. hotel D. flat
5. Do you find these questions _____ ?
A. difficult B. difficulty C. difficultly D. difficulties
6. _____ the cold weather, she wasn't wearing a coat.
A. Although B. Because C. Since D. In spite of
7. John can't make a _____ to get married to Mary or stay single until he can afford a house and a car.
A. decide B. decision C. decisive D. decisively

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

8. When you see your friend off at the station, you say: "_____!"

A. Lucky you

B. Good night

C. Have a good journey

D. You're welcome

9. He came home late, so I asked him where _____

A. he had been

B. has he been

C. he has been

D. had he been

10. He's accustomed to _____ to music before bedtime.

A. listen

B. listened

C. listening

D. be listening

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. My new car is more..... than the one I had before. (economy)

2. My colleagues are very pleasant, but the manager is a little
(friend)

3. Lucy got quickly and went to work. (dress)

4. We all looked after the summer holiday. (health)

5., the weather was so bad that we couldn't go out. (fortune)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. I enjoyed to listen to her new songs every time her album was out.

A. enjoyed

B. to listen

C. every time

D. out

2. The breaking glass was still on the floor, which was really dangerous for the children.

A. breaking glass

B. on

C. which

D. for

3. Unhesitatingly, he walked away without to look back at his poor young wife and children.

A. Unhesitatingly

B. away

C. to look back

D. and

4. Most of people inviting to dinner were our old friends from high school.

A. Most of

B. inviting

C. were

D. from high school

- V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.**

By the evening of the second day I was completely unable to go on with my work. Out of a mixture of nervousness and curiosity, I sat, too looking out of my window and blowing my nose, and wondering how to set about establishing the human contact which was by now becoming an absolute

necessity. It ended of with my asking him for his name. He had been introduced to me when he arrived, but I had paid no attention then. He turned towards me a very gently pair of dark eyes and said his name: Huge Belfounder. He added: "I thought you didn't want to talk." I said that I was not at all against talking, that I had just been rather busy with something when he arrived, and I begged his pardon if I had appeared rude.

It seemed to me, even from the way he spoke, that he was not mentally ill, but was highly intelligent; and I began, almost automatically, to pack up my papers. I knew that from now on I should do no more work. I was sharing a room with a person of the greatest fascination.

1. The first impression the writer have of Hugo is _____.
 A. he is stupid B. he is too nervous to talk to the writer
 C. he was mentally ill D. he is rude
2. How did Huge spend the first two days?
 A. He worked as if the writer was not there.
 B. He talked and sang to himself from time to time.
 C. He spent his time making a penknife.
 D. He kept annoying the attendants.
3. On the second evening the writer _____.
 A. tried in vain to start a conversation.
 B. was feeling bored.
 C. began to feel frightened of his companion.
 D. could not concentrate on his work.
4. Huge didn't talk to the writer at first because _____.
 A. he didn't realise the writer wished to.
 B. he thought the writer was rude.
 C. he was feeling ill.
 D. he was too busy.
5. The writer's attitude to Huge changed from _____.
 A. fear to nervousness. B. nervousness to interest.
 C. curiosity to nervousness. D. nervousness to unfriendliness.

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6. When Hugo was singing to himself, he _____ once he realized the writer's presence.
- A. stopped
B. kept on singing
C. went away
D. scared the writer
7. The writer said he _____.
- A. hated talking
B. liked talking
C. did not hate talking
D. talked all the time
8. The phrase "begged his pardon" is closest in meaning with _____.
- A. thanked
B. apologized
C. forgave
D. felt ashamed

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. I can't speak English fluently.
- A. I wish I would speak English more fluently.
B. I wish I spoke English fluently.
C. I wish I speak English fluently.
D. I wish I could speak English fluently.
2. He is very lazy; he can be punished.
- A. Because he is very lazy, he can't be punished.
B. Because he is very lazy, he can be punished.
C. Although he is very lazy, he can't be punished.
D. Although he is very lazy, he can be punished.
3. The film was so boring that I fell asleep.
- A. I fell asleep, so the film was so boring.
B. I fell asleep because the film was so boring.
C. I fell asleep although the film was so boring.
D. I fell asleep but the film was so boring.
4. Lan hasn't written to Maryam for a month.
- A. It's a month since Lan has written to Maryam.
B. It's a month since Lan hasn't written to Maryam.
C. Lan didn't write to Maryam a month ago.
D. Lan last wrote to Maryam a month ago.

5. He couldn't repair the broken vase.

- A. The broken vase couldn't repair.
- B. The broken vase couldn't be repair.
- C. The broken vase couldn't be repairing.
- D. The broken vase couldn't be repaired.



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PHẦN 3

CÁC ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ II

ĐỀ SỐ 1

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>asked</u> | B. <u>received</u> | C. <u>laughed</u> | D. <u>washed</u> |
| 2. A. <u>mosque</u> | B. <u>optional</u> | C. <u>notice</u> | D. <u>tropical</u> |
| 3. A. <u>girls</u> | B. <u>parks</u> | C. <u>countries</u> | D. <u>regions</u> |
| 4. A. <u>baggy</u> | B. <u>minority</u> | C. <u>style</u> | D. <u>rivalry</u> |
| 5. A. <u>of</u> | B. <u>knife</u> | C. <u>leaf</u> | D. <u>wife</u> |
| 6. A. <u>celebrate</u> | B. <u>congratulate</u> | C. <u>nominate</u> | D. <u>considerate</u> |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- It's raining _____ I can't go to the beach.
A. because B. but C. so D. or
- She suggested _____ to the mountains for the weekend.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- John is proud _____ his father and loves him so much.
A. about B. for C. in D. of
- They still keep _____ touch though they live far away from each other.
A. on B. at C. to D. in
- Are these the books _____ you have been looking for?
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

6. My father tells me to give _____ smoking.
A. up B. off C. of D. out
7. _____ he comes in half an hour, I shall go alone.
A. If B. Unless C. Because D. When
8. We arrived _____ to have some coffee before class.
A. enough early B. early enough C. too early D. early too
9. He looked forward to _____ his first pay packet.
A. receive B. have received C. be receiving D. receiving
10. If we had known your new address, we _____ to see you.
A. came B. will come
C. would come D. would have come

III. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc

1. I am thankful to my teacher who always gives me lots of to better my knowledge. (courage)
2. A holiday in America can be cheap. (surprise)
3. You can always rely on Barbara. She is very (depend)
4. Thousands of people are living in after earthquake. (miserable)
5. She is extremely about the history of art. (know)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. A number of students has participated in intensive language programs abroad.
A. number of B. has participated
C. intensive language D. abroad
2. Unless we work harder, we will finish on time.
A. work B. harder C. will D. on
3. Nha Trang, that has a long beach, attracts many foreign visitors.
A. that B. a long C. attracts D. foreign
4. The journey took a long time so the train traveled so slowly.
A. took B. so C. traveled D. slowly

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5. When her dog died, she cried very hardly for half an hour.
 A. died B. cried C. hardly D. half an hour
6. I'll help you, I'm sure you aren't enough strong to lift it on your own.
 A. sure B. aren't C. enough strong D. on
7. My parents were strict. They wouldn't let me to stay out late in the evening.
 A. strict B. wouldn't C. to stay D. in
8. A new school is going to build in the town center.
 A. is going B. build C. in D. center

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và xem xét các câu cho dưới là đúng (True) hay sai (False).

A combination of sewage, salt, air pollution, sun, sand and wind may destroy the huge statue on the outskirts of Cairo. This statue of the sun god has the body of a lion and the face of a human being. It is five thousand years old, but it is too badly damaged to be completely saved.

The statue has already been dug out of the sand three times. However, the latest problems are much more serious. First, there are no proper drains and water pipes in the neighborhood and the underground passages round the statue have become blocked. Too much water has been running into the stone statue for several years. As a result, tiny pieces of salt have been left on the stone and have damaged it.

Secondly, air pollution from the increasing amount of traffic in Cairo is also destroying the ancient statue. The air is so full of poisonous gases that it is making the stone crumble and decay even faster.

Thirdly, the statue is being damaged by extremes of temperature. For example, although the air is very cold at night, during the day the stone of the statue becomes very hot under the strong sun. Other natural forces such as severe sandstorms also attack the statue.

Finally, the tourists who visit the statue every day also cause a lot of damage.

1. The statue is in the center of Cairo.
 A. True B. False

2. Part of the statue looks like a lion and part like a person.
A. True B. False
3. The underground passages round the statue are full of waste and water.
A. True B. False
4. The stone of the statue is damaged due to the change in temperature.
A. True B. False
5. Fortunately, little damage is caused by visitors to the statue.
A. True B. False

VI. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và điền một từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

They called New York "the Big Apple". Maybe it is not exact like an apple, it's certainly very big (1) _____ expensive. There are too many people, that's the problem. The streets are always full (2) _____ cars and trucks, you can never find a place to park there.

If you have enough money, you can take a taxi. New York cabs (3) _____ yellow. They look all the same. But the drivers are very different. Some were born and raised (4) _____ New York, but many are newcomers to the United States. A few drive slowly, but most go very and very fast. The cab driving is a difficult job. It can be dangerous, too. Thieves often try to steal the drivers' money. Drivers sometimes get hurt.

If you don't want to take a taxi, you can go by bus (5) _____ you can take the subway. The subway is quick and it's cheap, but parts of it are old and dirty. Lights don't always work and there are often fires on the track. On some subway lines, there (6) _____ new, clean, silver trains. But you can't see the color of the old trains easily. There is too much dirt and too much graffiti, inside and outside.

ĐỀ SỐ 2

I. Chọn từ có trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. conclusive B. evidence C. mineral D. terrify
2. A. wonderful B. volunteer C. disappear D. disappoint
3. A. generous B. humorous C. precious D. mysterious
4. A. earthquake B. evidence C. disappear D. slavery
5. A. creature B. object C. sample D. despite
6. A. congratulate B. represent C. considerate D. priority

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. You can come here either on Monday _____ on Friday.
A. or B. nor C. both D. and
2. People _____ outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
3. She's not only beautiful _____ intelligent.
A. but B. but also C. however D. yet
4. If only he _____ us the truth in the first place, things wouldn't have gone so wrong.
A. had told B. told C. has told D. tells
5. He offered to let me stay in his house, _____ was very nice of him.
A. this B. which C. that D. what
6. He mumbled throughout his speech so I could _____ understand a single word.
A. really B. fully C. hardly D. hard
7. Alex didn't come to see the film last night because he _____ it before.
A. saw B. had seen C. has seen D. was seen
8. The man _____ I introduced you to last night may be the next president of the university.
A. which B. whom C. who D. that

9. I suggest _____ to the cinema before going home.
 A. go B. to go C. going D. should go
10. We were very pleased _____ the service.
 A. with B. on C. at D. from

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

- Many chemicals have a..... effect on the environment . (disaster)
- The large dog is perfectly and he has never been known to attack anyone. (harm)
- We should learn all the new words by heart in order to our vocabulary. (rich)
- The party is , so you don't have to dress up for it. (form)
- That has composed a lot of beautiful songs. (music)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

- Today the number of people which enjoy winter sports is almost double that of twenty years ago.
 A. the number of B. which C. is D. that
- He couldn't find the dictionary because it was packing in the case ready for sending.
 A. the B. because
 C. was packing D. the case
- The athlete really surprised to hear that he had won the race after all.
 A. The B. really surprised
 C. to hear D. had won
- Your friends became very angrily over a seemingly little problem.
 A. very B. angrily C. seemingly D. little
- A traveller can reach some of the village along the Amazon only by riverboat.
 A. reach B. village C. only D. by

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V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

A WELSH FESTIVAL

Wales has a population of about three million. English is the main language and only twenty per cent speak both Welsh and English. Every year, (1) _____ August there is a Welsh-speaking festival. It (2) _____ place in a different town each year so everyone has a chance for it to be near them. Local people (3) _____ years making plans for the festival when it is organized in (4) _____ town. Each festival is (5) _____ by about 160.000 people. They travel not only from nearby towns and villages (6) _____ also from the rest of the British Isles and (7) _____ from abroad. There are concerts, plays and (8) _____ to find the best singers, poets, writers and so on. Shops sell Welsh music, books, pictures and clothes as (9) _____ as food and drink. The festival provides a chance (10) _____ Welsh-speaking people to be together for a whole week, with the Welsh language all around them.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. A. on | B. by | C. in | D. at |
| 2. A. takes | B. finds | C. has | D. makes |
| 3. A. pass | B. put | C. spend | D. do |
| 4. A. our | B. their | C. his | D. its |
| 5. A. arrived | B. attended | C. visited | D. come |
| 6. A. but | B. and | C. since | D. however |
| 7. A. just | B. hardly | C. quite | D. even |
| 8. A. tests | B. examinations | C. competitions | D. races |
| 9. A. long | B. far | C. good | D. well |
| 10. A. for | B. to | C. on | D. of |

VI. Đọc đoạn văn. Chọn đáp án A, B, C, D thích hợp cho các câu hỏi dưới đây.

Paper is named for papyrus, a reed like plant used by ancient Egyptians as writing material more than 5000 years ago. The Chinese invented the paper that we use 2000 years ago.

A piece of paper is really made up of tiny fibers, unlike a piece of material. The fibers used in paper, however, are plant fibers, and there are millions of

them in one sheet. In addition to the plant fiber, dyes and additives such as resin may be used. Dyes can make the paper different colors; resin may add weight and texture.

Where do these fibers come from? The majority of paper is made from the plant fiber that comes from trees. Millions are cut down, but new trees are planted in their place. Paper may be also made from things like old rags or pieces of cloth. Wastepaper, paper that has been made and used, can be turned into recycled paper. This recycling process saves forest, energy and reduces air and water pollution.

1. According to the passage, the paper that we use was first invented by _____.
 A. the Chinese
 B. the Egyptians
 C. ancient cultures
 D. foresters
2. What is the main ingredient in most paper?
 A. resin
 B. cardboard
 C. plant fiber
 D. papyrus
3. According to the passage, the primary source of the plant fiber used in paper is _____.
 A. rags
 B. trees
 C. fabric
 D. wastepaper
4. According to the passage, recycling paper is _____.
 A. bad for the environment
 B. wasteful
 C. good for the environment
 D. economical
5. According to the passage, recycling paper does all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. reduce the need for ink
 B. save forests
 C. save energy
 D. reduce air pollution

ĐỀ SỐ 3

I. Chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. cough <u>e</u> d | B. laugh <u>e</u> d | C. map <u>p</u> ed | D. wick <u>e</u> d |
| 2. A. chem <u>i</u> st | B. ch <u>e</u> ck | C. ch <u>i</u> ld | D. ch <u>e</u> er |
| 3. A. lov <u>e</u> | B. cov <u>e</u> r | C. col <u>o</u> r | D. ov <u>e</u> r |
| 4. A. manag <u>e</u> | B. ag <u>e</u> | C. mileag <u>e</u> | D. roug <u>e</u> |
| 5. A. wort <u>h</u> | B. eighteent <u>h</u> | C. path <u>h</u> | D. moth <u>e</u> r |
| 6. A. fam <u>e</u> | B. chang <u>e</u> | C. champag <u>n</u> e | D. blam <u>e</u> |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- If we _____ littering, the environment will be polluted.
A. turn on B. turn off C. go to D. go on
- She is tired _____ she stayed up late watching TV.
A. and B. as C. however D. but
- How about _____ a poster on energy saving and hanging it around our school?
A. make B. to make C. making D. made
- My aunt Judy, _____ works in the national bank, earns a lot of money.
A. which B. who C. that D. where
- A tropical storm which reaches 120 km per hour is called _____ in Asia.
A. typhoon B. hurricane C. cyclone D. tornado
- We are talking about the preservation of _____ resources.
A. natural B. naturally C. nature D. naturalize
- Mrs Mi suggests _____ showers to save money.
A. takes B. taking C. should take D. take
- The south Vietnam was completely liberated _____ April 30th, 1975
A. in B. on C. at D. to

9. Do you know the name of the man _____ we talked about last night.
A. which B. where C. who D. whom
10. I haven't got a passport, _____ means I can't leave my country.
A. which B. that C. who D. what

III. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. He didn't feel happy because he worked (success)
2. My tooth was really, so I went to see the dentist. (pain)
3. I'm afraid you aren't suitably for the job. (qualification)
4. She has an command of the language. (impress)
5. I watch the news every day because it's very (inform)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. Mrs. Adams was surprise that her son and his friend had gone to the mountains to ski.
A. surprise B. her C. had gone D. to ski
2. Jack always arrives lately for his chemistry class even though he leaves his dormitory in plenty of time.
A. arrives B. lately C. even though D. in plenty
3. It seems very difficult for Lan having a trip abroad.
A. seems B. for C. having D. abroad
4. The charity organization provides the poor with a lot of household furnitures.
A. charity B. the poor C. with D. furnitures

V. Đọc đoạn văn và chia dạng đúng của động từ với các động từ cho sẵn trong ngoặc.

For thousands of years, the ancient art form of Feng Shui (1. play) a major role in Chinese life. Feng Shui means 'wind and water' and it (2. base) on an appreciation of the relationship between

Bài tập kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

people and the environment. It (3. involve) changing the design of your living or working space to improve your fortune. For instance, soon after a Hong Kong millionaire (4. move) his business to a new skyscraper, his business (5. begin) to do very badly. He immediately called in Feng Shui experts. They (6. tell) him that because his new office block was round, it was like a huge cigarette, and all the energy was burning off through the roof. They said that the only thing he could do to prevent this loss of energy was (7. build) a swimming pool on the roof. The millionaire followed their advice, and his business immediately started (8. do) well.

In recent years, Feng Shui (9. become) popular in many western countries, where companies such as B&Q have started to seek advice from Feng Shui experts. Before his store was opened, Brian Ingliss, the manager of one of B&Q's stores in Britain, consulted a Feng Shui expert. The expert advised him (10. create) a lot of free space around the store. Brian followed the advice, and within a year, the store was the most successful B&Q store in the country.

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VI. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

Is Australia the world's largest island or its smallest continent?

Actually, it's both. In fact, Australia is the only country that is also a continent. Australia has a population of about 16.5 million people. That makes this island nation one of the least densely populated countries.

What ethnic groups make up the Australian population? The majority of Australians are English, Irish, Italian, Greek, Dutch and Polish. However, over the past 50 years, four million people from more than 120 countries have made Australia their home. This includes a large number of Asian and African immigrants.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. What natural resources of Australia.
- B. The economic features of Australia.
- C. The geographical features of Australia.
- D. The history of Australia.

2. "That makes this island nation one of the least densely populated countries" means _____
- A. This nation has the most population in the world.
 - B. This nation has more population than other countries.
 - C. This nation has less population than its neighbors.
 - D. This nation is one of the countries that has the least population.
3. The majority of Australians are of _____
- A. English and Irish.
 - B. English, Irish and Greek.
 - C. English, Irish, Italian, Greek, Dutch and Polish.
 - D. English, Irish, Greek, Dutch and Polish.
4. Over the past 50 years, four million people from more than 120 countries have made Australia their home means _____
- A. they left their countries and moved to Australia.
 - B. they built their new houses in Australia.
 - C. they bought houses in Australia.
 - D. they made their houses the same as Australia.
5. What is NOT true about Australia?
- A. It is the biggest island in the world.
 - B. It consists of some small islands.
 - C. It is the only country that is also a continent.
 - D. It is the smallest continent.

VII. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng để điền vào chỗ trống.

Garbage is what someone leaves behind that they do not want to use anymore. It can also be called (1) _____ or rubbish. A definition of garbage is anything left behind at a place (2) _____ you used to be, but are not anymore. In modern home and businesses, however, garbage is normally separated and put where it can be (3) _____ and taken to a place designed to hold, burn, or recycle garbage.

Smoke is a cloud of very small, solid parts. It is made when (4) _____ something. Smoke can be bad because if it goes into the lungs of a person, it can kill them. Most people think that they are always able to see smoke, but it can also be (5) _____. (a thing that a person is not able to see)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. waste | B. save | C. safe | D. stone |
| 2. A. it | B. that | C. which | D. where |
| 3. A. wrapped | B. organized | C. collected | D. picked |
| 4. A. firing | B. fighting | C. burning | D. chopping |
| 5. A. invisible | B. unmovable | C. unspeakable | D. insensible |



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ĐỀ SỐ 4

I. Chọn từ có cách nhấn trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. temperature | B. acquaintance | C. distinguish | D. describe |
| 2. A. generous | B. priority | C. nominate | D. battery |
| 3. A. damage | B. collapse | C. border | D. funnel |
| 4. A. battery | B. extensive | C. volcano | D. detective |
| 5. A. decoration | B. expectation | C. composition | D. pollution |
| 6. A. ancient | B. charity | C. compose | D. humour |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. Elephants, _____ come from Africa, can live until they're seventy.
A. they which B. that C. which D. they
2. It's over six months since the tidal wave _____ Phuket, Thailand.
A. destroyed B. was destroyed C. destroys D. has destroyed
3. There buckets must be filled _____ water for future use.
A. of B. into C. with D. on
4. Ho Chi Minh City, _____ I live, lies on the River Sai Gon.
A. which in B. which C. in where D. where
5. The church caught fire when it was struck by _____.
A. hurricane B. lightning C. thunder D. battery
6. The _____ of the volcano was a terrible disaster.
A. prediction B. eruption C. cyclone D. shift
7. Many people were injured when the building _____.
A. collapsed B. destroyed C. struck D. erupted
8. You should clean _____ all the trash on the ground before leaving.
A. over B. out C. off D. up

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9. That young man was fined \$ 5000 yesterday _____ using electricity to catch fish.
A. at B. by C. for D. of
10. I failed my exam. I worked really hard for it. I'm so _____.
A. disappointment B. disappoint
C. disappointed D. disappointing

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. Fuel..... can be cut down by having fewer cars on the roads. (consume)
2. What should you do in your school to pollution? (minimum)
3. Mr. John is displeased that his secretary solved the problem
(effect)
4. Paper and most plastics are materials. (recycle)
5. Governments encourage people to use the products which are
friendly. (environment)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. Preserving natural resources mean reserving them for our future.
A. Preserving B. mean C. creserving D. for
2. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
A. Despite of B. still C. prefer D. to travel
3. Regardless of your teaching method, the objective of any conversation class should be for students practice speaking.
A. Regardless of B. should be C. practice D. speaking
4. The injured man was taken to the hospital.
A. The B. injured C. taken D. the hospital
5. In order for one to achieve the desired results in this experiment, it is necessary that he work as fastly as possible.
A. necessary B. work C. fastly D. as

V. Điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau bằng một từ thích hợp.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But pollution problem is (1) complicated as it is serious. It is complicated (2) much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example, exhaust (3) automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But automobiles provide transportation (4) millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material (5) pollutes the air and water, but factories give employment to a large number (6) people. Too much fertilizer or pesticide can ruin soil, but fertilizers and pesticide (7) important aids to the growing of crops. Thus, to end (8) reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit (9) Most people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can (10) gradually reduced in several ways.

VI. Đọc đoạn văn, tìm trong số những từ đã cho đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống.

*heavy earthquake move block
doorway take from container*

If you live in an earthquake zone, you should (1) some time to look around your house. Place (2) books on the bottom shelf of your bookshelves. (3) the rollers on your fridge and washing machines to prevent them (4) moving. Put hanging potted plants in the plastic (5), check the mirrors in your bathroom and bedroom. Make sure they can't (6) Don't put your bed next to a window. Planning where you are going to be during an (7) is very important.

The first thing to remember is to stay inside. Then you should sit under a strong table or (8) or stand in the corner of a room.

ĐỀ SỐ 5

I. Chọn từ có gạch dưới có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. eight B. weight C. freight D. heighten
2. A. bury B. hurry C. hungry D. thunder
3. A. carrier B. carriage C. car D. carrot
4. A. intermediate B. immediate C. medium D. medicine
5. A. cycle B. widely C. typhoon D. fly
6. A. earthquake B. easy C. Easter D. eat

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. You need to talk to a person _____ you can trust. You will feel better if you do.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. what
2. Bob is the kind of person to _____ one can talk about anything.
A. who B. whom C. that D. him
3. We can protect our environment by _____ pollution.
A. covering B. providing C. minimizing D. supplying
4. The part of town where I live is very noisy at night, _____ makes it difficult to sleep.
A. this B. where C. that D. which
5. Vegetables which are sprayed with _____ are not good for human's health.
A. dynamite B. rubbish C. pesticides D. poisonous
6. He is the person _____ daughter goes to school with me every day.
A. which B. whose C. who D. that
7. _____ are funnel-shaped storms which pass overland below thunderstorms.
A. Tidal waves B. Earthquakes C. Tornadoes D. Volcanoes

8. Doc Let is the beach _____ I used to sunbathe.
A. where B. which C. when D. why
9. _____ flowers are made by hand and by machine.
A. Natural B. Artificial C. Tropical D. Beautiful
10. When Tet comes, family members _____ live apart try to celebrate it together.
A. who B. which C. whose D. whom

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. That tsunami was the most of the year 2004. (disaster)
2. food is very convenient for campers. (can)
3. waves are one of the great forces of nature. They can be very dangerous to people. (tide)
4. That actor is an amusing one. TV audiences like his sense of (humorous)
5. He often takes part in many charity (difference - act)
6. There are many throughout the year. (celebrate)
7. He made a number of in his career as a doctor. (succeed)
8. Conservationists believe that we should preserve the rainforests in the world. (tropic)
9. An active may erupt at any time. (volcanic)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. His good sense of humorous distinguishes him from his brother.
A. His B. humorous C. distinguishes D. from
2. Between 1980 to 1990, the area was hit by the five disastrous tornado.
A. to B. the C. was hit D. disastrous
3. The secretary whom sits at the first desk on the right can give you the information.
A. whom B. sits C. at D. on

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4. Who will look for your little sister when your mother goes out?

- A. Who B. look for C. when D. goes

5. If she get up early, she will go to school on time.

- A. get B. late C. will go D. on

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

About 4,000 years ago a young boy called Elmesu wished his father good health and a long life by writing a Father's Day message on a card made of clay. No one knows what happened to Elmesu or his father, but the tradition of having a special day honoring fathers has continued through the years in countries across the world.

Father's Day is celebrated on 3rd Sunday in June in many parts of the world. The idea for creating a day for children to honor their fathers began in Spokane, Washington. A woman named Sonora Smart Dodd thought of the idea for Father's Day while listening to a Mother's Day teaching given in a church in 1909. Having been raised by her father, Henry Jackson Smart after her mother died, Sonora wanted her father to know how special he was to her. It was her father that did everything for her and was, in the eyes of his daughter, a courageous, selfless, and loving man. Sonora's father was born in June, so she chose to hold the first Father's Day celebration in Spokane, Washington on the 19th June, 1910.

1. According to the writer, Father's Day was first celebrated _____.

- A. about 4,000 years ago B. in 1909
C. on 3rd June D. in 1910

2. Elmesu wrote a message on a clay card to wish _____.

- A. his parents good health
B. his parents good health and a long life
C. his father to live long and healthily
D. his father a long life

The idea of celebrating Father's Day came from _____.

- A. Elmesu
- B. Sonora Smart Dodd
- C. Washington
- D. Henry Jackson Smart

Father's Day celebrated in many countries in the world is _____ each year.

- A. 19th June
- B. on 3rd June
- C. on Sunday, 3rd June
- D. on the third Sunday of June

Sonora Smart Dodd thought of celebrating Father's Day because _____.

- A. she didn't like her mother
- B. she didn't have her mother to celebrate Mother's Day
- C. she wanted to express her love to her father
- D. She loved her father more than her mother

I. Chọn một từ trong khung để điền vào chỗ trống. (Trong khung có dư vài từ không được sử dụng).

<i>much</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>each</i>	<i>their</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>starts</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>wear</i>	<i>some</i>

Chinese New Year (1) with the new moon on the first day of the New Year and ends on the full moon 15 days later. Chinese New Year is on a different date (2) year. New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are when families celebrate together. People (3) large amounts of food for (4) family and friends. On New Year's Day they eat a dish of vegetable, called jai. Other foods include a whole fish, chicken and noodles. In South China, for (5) people the favorite dish is sweet rice.

People clean their houses before New Year's Day. On New Year's Eve there are fireworks and (6) midnight everyone opens every door and window in their house to say goodbye to the old year. Many people (7) red clothes at New Year because it (8) lucky. Children are given little red envelopes with money inside.

ĐỀ SỐ 6
I. Chọn từ có gạch chân có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. labour B. label C. land D. favourite
2. A. remote B. relax C. reputation D. respond
3. A. comprise B. comment C. communicate D. compulsory
4. A. sure B. purpose C. surf D. further
5. A. minority B. deny C. costly D. widely

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. You must look up the web pages. The information on them is _____.
A. used B. useless C. useful D. unused
2. There's nothing good on TV. Why don't you turn it _____?
A. on B. down C. off D. up
3. You can't have both of these products. Take one _____ the other.
A. and B. with C. but D. or
4. Lan spoke English _____ after she lived in England for several months.
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. unnaturally
5. I lived deep in the country, without easy access _____ medical facilities.
A. to B. towards C. for D. in
6. Ba really wants to buy new tables and chairs. _____, new furniture costs too much.
A. However B. But C. Therefore D. So
7. Air _____ is often seen as a major environmental result of modern living.
A. pollution B. smoke C. fume D. sewage

8. These vegetables are poisonous; they are _____.
 A. eatable B. adible C. inedible D. eaten
9. _____ are used to kill insects and weeds so as to help crops grow better.
 A. Pesticides B. Dynamite C. Treasures D. Creatures
10. We can protect our environment and save a lot of money by buying _____ products.
 A. used B. recycled C. waste D. recycling

III. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng điền vào chỗ trống.

Man discovered fire many thousands years ago. The first time he saw fire was probably when a tree was struck by lightning. He soon learned how to make fire for himself. However man probably made his fire by rubbing two sticks together.

Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to keep himself warm at night. He used fire to cook his food. He used fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for example, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries people lit fires to warn their friends of danger.

Fire was very also used to give light. Before the invention of oil lamp, men used burning sticks as torches. And before man discovered gas and electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the streets.

One man even used fire to tell the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours to burn. Then he marked this candle in twelve equal parts. He lit the candle and could tell the time by counting the number of parts left of the burning candle. But the candle clock did not always work well. If there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

1. Man probably first made fire _____.
 A. from a tree struck by lightning
 B. by rubbing two sticks together
 C. from wire baskets hung on poster
 D. from a candle

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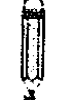
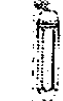
2. Man probably first used fire _____.
A. to tell the time
B. to send signal
C. to light the streets
D. to keep warm at night
3. Fire was used by Red Indians _____.
A. to make gas and electricity
B. to burn down trees
C. to send messages
D. to frighten away enemies
4. The first street lights were _____.
A. large bonfires
B. small fires in hanging baskets
C. burning trees
D. candles
5. The candle clock burned for _____.
A. twelve hours B. one hour C. a day D. twelve days

IV. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. I'm writing in response to your which appeared in the magazine last week. (advertise)
2. Since the information revolution began, has become quicker and easier. (communicate)
3. Computers are becoming popular. (increase)
4. Although that laptop is, I will buy it. (cost)
5. My brother would like to be a (journal)
6. Because Hoa lives in a remote area, the internet isn't for her. (availability)
7. You got this bad mark because your written assignment had some (limit)
8. She tried to make a good on the interviewer. (impress)

V. Tìm lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau đây.

1. I suggested that you taking his advice to treat your cough.
A. suggested B. taking C. advice D. cough



2. Even though studying hard, he failed his exam last year.

- A. Even though B. hard C. failed D. last year

3. The pollution of the sea can be the result of careless or dumping of waste.

- A. pollution B. the result C. careless D. dumping

4. If today is Sunday, we would have a lot of fun at the camping.

- A. If B. is C. would have D. at

5. She apologized for being many rude to me.

- A. apologized B. for C. being D. many

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. I wasn't interested in the movie, so I turned the TV off.

- A. I didn't find the movie so interested, so I turned off the TV.
B. Since I didn't find the movie interesting, I turned off the TV.
C. I turned off the TV because the film wasn't found interesting.
D. Since the film was not interesting, I turned it off.

2. Although my neighbor wasn't experienced, he got the job.

- A. In spite of not having experienced he got the job.
B. Even though without any experience, he got the job.
C. Despite being inexperienced, he got the job.
D. Due to his inexperience, he got the job.

3. The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was too rough.

- A. The children were not calm enough to swim in the sea.
B. The sea was rough enough for the children to swim in.
C. The sea was too rough for the children to go swimming.
D. The sea was too rough to the children's swimming.

4. How long have they done their work?

- A. How long have their work been done?
B. How long has their work be done?
C. How long has their work been done?
D. How long have their work done?

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5. The test is so difficult that we can't finish it on time.
- A. If the test are not difficult, we could do it on time.
 - B. If the test were not difficult, we could do it on time.
 - C. If the test were not difficult, we can do it on time.
 - D. Unless the test were not difficult, we could do it on time.



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ĐỀ SỐ 7

I. Chọn từ có gạch dưới có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>i</u> nterested | B. <u>f</u> ighting | C. <u>l</u> ibrary | D. <u>f</u> ind |
| 2. A. <u>g</u> ratit <u>u</u> de | B. <u>d</u> iscover | C. <u>w</u> ild | D. <u>b</u> uilding |
| 3. A. <u>a</u> lm <u>o</u> st | B. <u>h</u> ot | C. <u>g</u> old | D. <u>p</u> ost |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> itle | B. <u>l</u> ittle | C. <u>m</u> iddle | D. <u>c</u> hildren |
| 5. A. <u>f</u> aucet | B. <u>t</u> aught | C. <u>d</u> raught | D. <u>d</u> aughter |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. For most North American households, lighting _____ 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity bill.
A. explains to B. says to
C. accounts for D. tells to
2. A label tells the _____ how much energy efficiency each product has.
A. workers B. players C. doers D. consumers
3. Mrs. Ha got a _____ to check all the water pipes in the house.
A. plumber B. mechanic C. technician D. tinker
4. The weather was very nice, _____ we decided to have dinner in the garden.
A. and B. but C. so D. or
5. Why don't you _____ the lights? – It's getting dark.
A. turn on B. turn off C. turn out D. turn in
6. Tom suggested _____ money to help poor people.
A. to save B. save C. saving D. that save
7. My grandmother, _____ an intelligent woman, has greatly influenced my life.
A. who is B. that is C. who she is D. she is
8. The professor _____ course I am taking is excellent.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. that

BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA ĐỀNG: Anh lớp 9

9. If we plant more trees along the streets, we _____ the amount of pollution in the atmosphere.
A. reduce B. reduced C. will reduce D. would reduce
10. The accident happened because of driving _____.
A. careful B. carefully C. careless D. carelessly

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. They seem to be We dislike them. (friend)
2. The old lady hid all her under the floor. (save)
3. She got very angry but later she apologized for her (patient)
4. Her parents her to apply for the bank. (courage)
5. It was extremely of you to leave your library books on the bus. (care)
6. He regularly writes a lot of for our newspaper. (poet)
7. They had an day by the river. (enjoy)
8. It is cheap. It's (expensive)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai ở phần gạch chân trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. The number of the students who have got bad marks since Christmas are appalling.
A. of B. who C. since D. are appalling
2. Mary said that she knows the procedures for doing the experiment, but when we began to work in the laboratory, she found that she was mistaken.
A. knows the procedures B. to work
C. that D. was mistaken
3. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise in the newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold.
A. purchase B. advertise C. learned D. had been sold
4. The harder he tried, the worst he danced before the large audience.
A. tried B. worst C. danced D. large audience

5. It's high time people pay much attention to education.

- A. high time B. pay C. much D. to

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn.

Our oceans are becoming extremely ____ (1) _____. Most of this pollution comes from the land, which means it comes ____ (2) _____ people. Firstly, there is raw sewage, which is pumped directly into the sea. Many ____ (3) _____, both developed and developing, are guilty of doing this. Secondly, ships drop about 6 million tons of garbage into the sea each year. Thirdly, there are oil spills from ships. A ship has an accident ____ (4) _____ oil leaks from the vessel. This not only pollutes the ____ (5) _____, but it also kills marine life. Next, there are waste materials from factories. Without proper regulation, factory owners let the waste run directly into the ____ (6) _____, which then leads to the sea. And finally, oil is ____ (7) _____ from land. This can be the result of ____ (8) _____ or a deliberate dumping of waste.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. pollute | B. polluted | C. polluting | D. pollutant |
| 2. A. in | B. at | C. from | D. of |
| 3. A. highlands | B. farms | C. countries | D. villages |
| 4. A. and | B. but | C. however | D. although |
| 5. A. water | B. air | C. atmosphere | D. space |
| 6. A. hills | B. rivers | C. mountains | D. valleys |
| 7. A. wash | B. washing | C. washes | D. washed |
| 8. A. care | B. careful | C. careless | D. carelessness |

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. I haven't finished this book yet.
- A. I'm still reading this book.
 B. I have read this book before.
 C. The book I'm reading hasn't finished.
 D. I will read this book some day.

2. Why isn't she taken to the cinema with them?
 - A. Why don't they taken her to the cinema with them?
 - B. Why doesn't she take to the cinema with them?
 - C. Why doesn't she take them to the cinema?
 - D. Why don't they take her to the cinema with them?
3. I'm so excited. I'm going on vacation with my family tomorrow.
 - A. I'm excited because I can't go on vacation with my family tomorrow.
 - B. I'm not excited that I'm going on vacation with my family tomorrow.
 - C. I'm excited that I'm going on vacation with my family tomorrow.
 - D. I'm excited so I can go on vacation with my family tomorrow.
4. The cup was broken because of my carelessness.
 - A. Because of I was careless, the cup broke.
 - B. I broke the cup because I was careless.
 - C. For the cup was broken, I am careless.
 - D. Since I was careful, the cup was broken.
5. He suggests going to the dentist before my teeth get worse.
 - A. I suggest he see the dentist before his teeth get worse.
 - B. He suggests that I should go to the dentist before my teeth get worse.
 - C. He suggests I going to the dentist before my teeth get worse.
 - D. He suggests he go to the dentist before my teeth get worse.

ĐỀ SỐ 8

I. Chọn từ có trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. necessary B. inform C. interest D. dangerous
2. A. control B. foolish C. broken D. greedy
3. A. movies B. answer C. article D. machine
4. A. agree B. internet C. radio D. travel
5. A. order B. customer C. commercial D. brutal

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. _____ the pollution in that river is awfully bad, the water is not fit to drink.
A. Because of B. Since C. When D. Although
2. You can borrow my book _____ you bring it back by Monday.
A. as long as B. unless C. so that D. while
3. The customer insisted _____ seeing the manager.
A. of B. on C. in D. about
4. I remember _____ them somewhere in the city.
A. to see B. saw C. seeing D. seen
5. Let's wait until the rain _____.
A. stops B. will stop C. has stopped D. is stopping
6. Keep _____ your mother for a valuable gold ring until she says yes.
A. asking B. to ask C. and ask D. ask
7. The brothers are so alike. I can't _____ one from the other.
A. say B. notice C. tell D. mark
8. Passing my exams with good grades was a great _____ for me.
A. pride B. fulfillment C. strength D. achievement
9. It is usually better not to _____ things, in case they are not returned.
A. lose B. offer C. borrow D. lend

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

10. He was presented with the watch _____ the occasion of his retirement.
A. on B. in C. at D. with

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. I will resign if you continue to everything I say. (regard)
2. Jackson had another violent with the referee. (agree)
3. The result was very strange! In fact it was (believe)
4. Some animals can escape from a cage. (wood)
5. Tom is late for school. (habit)
6. Renting a computer isn't to owning one. (compare)
7. If your luggage is, you'll have to pay an excess charge. (weigh)
8. This river is extremely (pollute)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. If one does not have respect for himself, you cannot expect to have respect from others.
A. one B. himself C. you D. others
2. Because my illness, I couldn't work for six months, so I lost my job.
A. Because B. couldn't C. for D. so
3. He looked very funny that I couldn't help laughing.
A. very B. funny C. couldn't D. laughing
4. Those of us who belong to the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs should have their memberships renewed in September.
A. who B. should have C. their D. in September
5. Some international students use a cassette recorder to make tapes of their classes so that they can repeat the lectures again.
A. use B. to make C. so that D. again
6. Either my mother nor my father wants me to be an engineer.
A. Either B. wants C. to be D. an engineer



V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng để điền vào chỗ trống.

There is much more water than land (1)_____ the surface of the earth. The seas and oceans (2)_____ nearly four-fifths of the whole world, and only one-fifth of (3)_____ land. If you travelled over the earth (4)_____ different directions, you would have to spend much more of your time (5)_____ on water than on roads or railways. We sometimes forget that (6)_____ every mile of land there is four miles of water.

There is much water on the surface of our earth that we (7)_____ to use two words to describe. We use the word seas (8)_____ those parts of water surface which (9)_____ only a few hundreds of miles wide, the word oceans to describe the huge areas of water which are thousands of miles wide (10)_____ very deep.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. from | D. over |
| 2. A. covered | B. covering | C. cover | D. to cover |
| 3. A. them are | B. its | C. it is | D. it's |
| 4. A. in | B. for | C. to | D. by |
| 5. A. moving | B. to move | C. move | D. moved |
| 6. A. on | B. in | C. within | D. for |
| 7. A. must | B. should | C. have | D. would |
| 8. A. describing | B. describes | C. to describe | D. describe |
| 9. A. have | B. is | C. are | D. will be |
| 10. A. then | B. and | C. but | D. also |

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. Mr. Brown bought this car five years ago.
- A. Mr. Brown started to buy this car five years ago.
- B. It has been five years when Mr Brown bought this car.
- C. Mr. Brown has had this car for five years.
- D. It is five years ago since Mr Brown bought this car.

2. That restaurant is so dirty that no one wants to eat there.
- A. It is such a dirty restaurant for no one wants to eat there.
 - B. It is such dirty restaurant that no one wants to eat there.
 - C. It is such a dirty restaurant that no one wants to eat there.
 - D. It is such dirty that no one wants to eat there.
3. There's no need for you to talk so loudly.
- A. You don't need talking so loudly.
 - B. You don't need talk so loudly.
 - C. You don't need to talk so loudly.
 - D. You needn't to talk so loudly.
4. It was wrong of you to allow a four-year-old child to walk home alone.
- A. You shouldn't allow a four-year-old child to walk home alone.
 - B. A four-year-old child shoudn't allow you to walk home alone.
 - C. A four-year-old child shouldn't walk home alone.
 - D. You shouldn't have allowed a four-year-old child to walk home alone.
5. The fire will go out if he doesn't put more wood on.
- A. If he would put more wood on, the fire went out.
 - B. Unless he puts more wood on, the fire will go out.
 - C. He doesn't put the wood on because the fire goes out.
 - D. Unless he doesn't put more wood on, the fire will go out.

ĐỀ SỐ 9

I. Chọn từ có trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. cover B. reduce C. prevent D. pollute
2. A. minimize B. pesticide C. dynamite D. pollution
3. A. disappointed B. environment C. unpolluted D. regulation
4. A. provide B. persuade C. sewage D. recycle
5. A. garbage B. reason C. receive D. publish

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. The baby laughed _____ when her mother told her a funny story.
A. happy B. happiness C. unhappy D. happily
2. We _____ up our neighborhood when that conservationist arrived.
A. cleaned B. cleaning
C. are cleaning D. were cleaning
3. We are really looking forward _____ you again.
A. to see B. seeing C. to seeing D. for seeing
4. This man _____ 50,000 VND yesterday for cutting down the trees in the forest.
A. was fine B. has been fined C. fined D. was fined
5. "I suggest fixing the dripping faucet." " _____ "
A. We will. B. Good idea!
C. Yes, please. D. I'm afraid not.
6. If the TV is always on in your house, you will not reduce the _____ of electricity you use.
A. number B. amount C. much D. plenty
7. The antonym of "appear" is " _____ ".
A. unappear B. disappear C. not appear D. inappear

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

8. My father has to go to work _____ it is raining hard.
A. because B. but C. though D. so
9. _____ my mum can sing very well, she has never sung a song in public.
A. But B. Despite C. Although D. In spite of
10. I got up late in the morning because my alarm clock didn't _____.
A. go off B. get off C. put off D. come off

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. Lan and Hung are still planning to get married despite their
(agree)
2. We'll live a happier and life if we keep our
environment clean. (health)
3. Environmental is everybody's responsibility. (protect)
4. Don't pump into seas and rivers or it will pollute them.
(sew)
5. Use public transport or we won't pollution. (minimum)
6. What is responsible for the problems in your city ?
(environment)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu đã cho dưới đây.

1. What about use public buses instead of motorbikes to reduce exhaust fume.
A. What B. use C. instead of D. to reduce
2. Unless we don't hurry up, we won't finish it on time.
A. we B. don't C. finish D. on time
3. How about going to the park and play volleyball there?
A. How about B. going to C. and play D. there
4. We can save natural resources with using solar energy instead of coal, gas and oil.
A. natural B. with C. instead of D. and
5. If a lot of trees were cut down, the air will be polluted.
A. were B. down C. the air D. polluted

BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9

6. He didn't have enough time to study, and he managed to pass the exam.

- A. enough B. to study C. and D. to pass

7. Liz looked happy at the exam results and smiled cheerfully.

- A. happy B. at the exam results
C. and smiled D. cheerfully

8. Mrs. Ha will have a plumber to check cracks in the pipes tomorrow.

- A. will B. to check C. cracks D. in the pipes

V. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

Are you looking for a cheap, clean, effective source of power that doesn't cause (1) _____ or waste natural resources? Look no further than solar energy (2) _____ the Sun. At present, most of our electricity comes from the use of coal, gas, oil or nuclear power. This power could be (3) _____ by the Sun. One percent of the solar energy that reached the Earth is enough to provide power for the total population. Many countries (4) _____ already using solar energy. Solar panels are placed on the roof of a house and the Sun's energy is used to heat water. The energy can be stored for a number of days, (5) _____ on cloudy days you can use solar energy, too. Sweden has an advanced solar energy program. There all buildings will be heated by solar energy and cars will use solar power instead (6) _____ gas by the year 2015.

1. A. energy B. electricity C. garbage D. pollution
2. A. on B. from C. in D. by
3. A. prevented B. provided C. reduced D. polluted
4. A. are B. have C. were D. will
5. A. if B. because C. but D. so
6. A. of B. in C. from D. with

VI. Chọn câu viết lại đúng nhất với câu cho trước.

1. Why don't you use energy-saving bulbs?

- A. You can use energy-saving bulbs.
B. I suggest you should use energy-saving bulbs.

- C. I suggest you can use energy-saving bulbs.
 D. I suggest to use energy-saving bulbs.
2. As she was violently sick, she couldn't come to class.
 A. Because of her violent sickness, she couldn't come to class.
 B. Because of she was violently sick, she couldn't come to class.
 C. Unless she was violently sick, she could come to class.
 D. If she feel better, she would come to class.
3. He is very good at speaking English.
 A. He speaks English not very well.
 B. He speaks English badly.
 C. He speaks English very well.
 D. He can speak English.
4. I suggest nets should be used to catch fish instead of electricity or dynamite.
 A. I think we should use nets to catch fish instead of electricity or dynamite.
 B. He suggests we should use nets to catch fish instead of electricity or dynamite.
 C. Nets should not be use, instead, we can use electricity and dynamite.
 D. I think we should use nets to catch fish together with electricity or dynamite.
5. Shall we help poor children with giving them English lessons for free?
 A. I suggest help poor children with giving them English lessons for free.
 B. I suggest to help poor children with giving them English lessons for free.
 C. We suggest we should help poor children with giving them English lessons for free.
 D. I suggest helping poor children with giving them English lessons for free.

ĐỀ SỐ 10
I. Chọn từ có gạch dưới có phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. refere <u>e</u> | B. s <u>ee</u> | C. goalke <u>ee</u> per | D. che <u>ee</u> r |
| 2. A. pop <u>u</u> lar | B. pop <u>u</u> lation | C. f <u>o</u> rest | D. mel <u>o</u> dy |
| 3. A. env <u>i</u> ronment | B. webs <u>i</u> te | C. w <u>i</u> dely | D. l <u>i</u> ve |
| 4. A. pol <u>a</u> r | B. poll <u>u</u> te | C. pol <u>i</u> te | D. pol <u>i</u> tical |
| 5. A. ran <u>d</u> om | B. mach <u>i</u> ne | C. ran <u>p</u> | D. rap |
| 6. A. d <u>u</u> mp | B. th <u>u</u> mb | C. bul <u>b</u> | D. fu <u>l</u> |

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất trong A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống.

- _____ energy can be easily used in tropical countries where have a lot of sunlight.
A. Nuclear B. Sunny C. Solar D. Effective
- They are very busy; _____, they can't go shopping with me.
A. however B. therefore C. moreover D. so
- Mrs. Ha is worried _____ her water bill.
A. about B. of C. for D. with
- If we go _____ littering, the environment will become seriously polluted.
A. to B. for C. on D. from
- January 1st _____ widely recognized as New Year's Day in the 1500s.
A. becomes B. become C. has become D. became
- The local authority should _____ the fish catching by electricity.
A. protect B. allow C. permit D. prohibit
- No one can prevent him _____ attending the meeting.
A. to B. from C. with D. about

Bài kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

8. _____ take the train instead of the bus? It's faster.
 A. Why not B. Why don't C. Let's D. How about
9. In homes, presents _____ round the Christmas tree on Christmas day.
 A. place B. is placing C. placed D. are placed
10. Bill Gates, _____ is known as the king of computer programmes, is famous for his charitable work.
 A. that he B. that C. who D. who he

III. Chia dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.

1. We must learn about keeping the environment..... (pollute)
2. We suggest..... the light bulb. It is broken. (replacement)
3. Look! There's a of water on your book. (drip)
4. To keep the air unpolluted, people ought to use energy to create electricity. (sun)
5. always want the products are not only good but also cheap. (consume)
6. She isn't satisfied with her for Tet. (prepare)
7. are interested in the protection of the forests. (Conserve)
8. If continues, there will be no forest left ten years from now. (forest)

IV. Tìm một lỗi sai trong các câu cho dưới đây.

1. One percent of the solar energy is enough provide power for the total population.
 A. One percent B. is enough
 C. provide D. total population
2. These bulbs use a quarter of the electric of standard bulbs and last eight times longer.
 A. a quarter of B. electric of C. last D. times longer

3. We were young and inexperienced; however, we made a lot of mistakes.

- A. inexperienced B. however C. made D. mistakes

4. Doris suggested staying at home and watch TV instead.

- A. suggested B. staying at home C. watch TV D. instead

5. That manufacture is not only raising his prices but also decreasing the production of his product as well.

- A. raising B. but also C. decreasing D. as well

VI. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

We are slowly destroying the earth. The seas and rivers are (1) _____ dirty to swim in. There is so much smoke in the air that it is unhealthy to live in many of the world's cities. In one well-known city, for example, (2) _____ gases from cars pollute air so much that traffic policemen have to wear oxygen masks.

We have cut (3) _____ so many trees that there are now vast areas of wasteland all over the world. As a result, farmers in part of Africa can't grow (4) _____ to eat. In certain countries in Asia, there is too little rice. Moreover, we do not take enough care of the countryside. Wild animals are quickly (5) _____. For instance, tigers are rare in India now because we have killed too many for them to survive. We must act now before it is too (6) _____ to do anything about it. Join us now. Save the earth. This is too important to ignore.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. so | B. enough | C. very | D. too |
| A. poisonous | B. pesticide | C. improving | D. environmental |
| A. down | B. off | C. into | D. through |
| A. many | B. very | C. enough | D. lot |
| A. appear | B. disappear | C. disappeared | D. disappearing |
| A. late | B. later | C. early | D. lately |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**VI. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và lựa chọn các câu đi sau là đúng (True) hay sai (False).**

Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities. Motor vehicles, factories and other sources create so much air pollution that it may hang in the air like dirty fog. Air pollution threatens the health of the people who live in cities. City wastes cause water pollution when they are poured into the waterways. These wastes kill fish and make some areas unfit for swimming. In addition, many large cities have difficulties in disposing of their garbage. The amount of garbage grows each year, but places to put it are quickly filling up. Citizens, governments, industries, scientists, and business people must work together in different ways to gradually reduce pollution. For example, most cities have introduced recycling programmers.

1. Motor vehicles and factories are among some sources of air pollution.
A. True B. False
2. Air pollution doesn't endanger people's health in some cities.
A. True B. False
3. Air pollution is the only problem of the environment mentioned in this passage.
A. True B. False
4. Garbage disposal is a problem in many large cities.
A. True B. False
5. Everyone must cooperate to reduce pollution.
A. True B. False
6. We can reduce pollution by recycling programmers only.
A. True B. False

PHẦN 4

CÁC ĐỀ ÔN TẬP CUỐI NĂM

ĐỀ SỐ 1

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. - Hi, Matt.-
 A. Good bye B. Good morning
 C. Hi, Daisy D. I'm fine, thanks
2. What's your name? My name Peter.
 A. am B. is C. are D. was
3. Do they like this book ? - No, they
 A. are B. no C. do not D. yes
4. teacher is beautiful.
 A. Him B. She C. You're D. His
5. are good students.
 A. she B. He C. It D. We
6. Take a chalk and your name on the board.
 A. read B. repeat C. listen D. write
7. We study that school.
 A. on B. for C. in D. at
8. The beauty of Fiji mountain many tourists.
 A. has taken B. has corresponded
 C. has impressed D. has separated

Đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

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

1. A. five B. this C. live D. sit
2. A. seven B. evening C. eleven D. ten

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. Where do you live? - I live in Broadway street.
A. Where B. live C. in D. street
2. Hello, Susan. This are Peter. - Hello, Peter. How old are you?
A. Hello B. are C. How D. are
3. How do you speak your name? J-A-C-K
A. How B. you C. speak D. name

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

The sun comes up in the east and goes down in the west. When the sun rises, it is morning. When the sun sets, it is evening. When the sun is shining, it is day. Morning is the time between sunrise and twelve o'clock, or between sunrise and lunch. Afternoon is the time between lunch and about five or six o'clock. The sun shines during the day. The moon and the stars shine during the night. When the sun rises, it is light. It is light during the day. During the night, if the moon is not shining, it is dark.

1. Where does the sun rise?
A. in the north B. in the west
C. in the south D. in the east
2. Where does the sun set?
A. in the east B. in the west
C. in the south D. in the north
3. What happens when the sun rises?
A. it is night B. it is setting
C. it is light D. it is dark

4. What happens if the moon is not shining?

A. it is setting

B. it is night

C. it is dark

D. it is light

V. Read the passage and do the task that follows:

Traditional Japanese Clothing

Japanese people wear normal western clothes like shirts and trousers in ordinary day-to-day life and they look quite suave in their western *outfit*. The interesting aspect of Japanese clothing which attracts the attention of everyone is their traditional wear. People around the world find (1)..... clothing interesting and very unique, due to its entirely (2)..... look from clothes of other countries.

Some of the traditional clothing worn by Japanese people is Kimono, Jonihitoe, Yukata etc. Kimono is (3)..... most definitive Japanese clothing, which can be (4)..... by both men and women. The difference between men and women kimonos is that the men kimonos are not very flashy and elaborate and they are just loosely seamed and have narrower sleeves. Women wore dazzling styles of kimonos and they feel pride to possess as it is expensive. It is made up of silk and is available in unique designs, making them different from one another. Kimonos have various parts and each part has a name of its own. This shows that (5)..... are very methodical with their clothes also. Japanese women look charming in (6)..... but it is difficult to wear as it requires help of another person in wearing this kimono.

Another clothing of Japanese men and women is Yukata, which is mostly worn (7)..... women but sometimes it is worn by men also. Yukata is a thin garment, which is mostly worn in the summer season. It is worn in the kimono style, but it is not as elaborate as the kimono. Literally yukata means bath cloth but this clothing is worn on several occasions and festivals like the firework displays. Yukata (8)..... made up of cotton and now it is available in several colors but traditionally it was made up of indigo dyed cotton.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

9. What is difference between men and women kimonos?

.....

10. What is another clothing of Japanese men and women?

.....

11. What does the word "outfit" mean?

- A. jewelry B. equipment C. clothes

12. What does the word "unique" mean?

- A. only B. beautiful C. similar

13. What does the word "entirely" mean?

- A. particularly B. totally C. commonly

14. What does the word "possess" mean?

- A. wear B. buy C. own

15. What does the word "available" mean?

- A. cheap B. expensive C. sold

VI. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

- I (to be) a student.
- In the morning, I (go) to school.
- A person (study) in the same class with you is a classmate.
- In the evening, there are many (star) in the sky.
- I and Mary (be) close friends.

VII. Write complete sentences from words/phrases given:

1. I / live / HCM City.

.....

2. He / live / Nguyen Du Street.

.....

3. What / be / your name?

.....

VIII. Rearrange the following words to form complete sentences:

1. old / How / you / are / ?

.....

2. Open / your / book, / please / !

.....



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ĐỀ SỐ 2

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. Her house is the bookstore and the drugstore.
A. between B. next C. among D. with
2. What's there, near the house. a hotel near the house.
A. There are B. There's C. These are D. There
3. Make a question: "Yes, there's a small garden in a yard."
A. Is there a small garden in a yard?
B. None of them.
C. Do there any garden?
D. Are there any garden in a yard?
4. She takes a cake in the left hand and an ice-cream in the hand.
A. opposite B. none of them
C. both are correct D. right
5. I forget to write my name the book so now I lose it.
A. before B. at front
C. in the front of D. in front of
6. On the street, there a restaurant, a bookstore and a temple.
A. is B. do C. are D. does
7. Is there a flower garden in front her house? Yes, there is.
A. off B. of C. at D. on
8. My family has a small near our house. I plant many kinds of flowers.
A. lake B. park C. garden D. village

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

1. A. activity B. occasional C. invitation D. relationship
2. A. perform B. bamboo C. leopard D. enact
3. A. produce B. harvest C. circumstances D. ceremony



III. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. My house is at Nguyen Hue Street.
A. My B. is C. at D. Street
2. How do Mrs Cam travel to work?
A. How B. do C. Mrs D. travel to
3. In the street, there is a restaurant, a bookstore and a temple.
A. In B. is C. bookstore D. and

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

Her name's Anna. She lives in the city with her mother, father and sister. Their house is next to a park. On the street, there is a restaurant, a bookstore and a temple. In the neighborhood, there is a hospital, a factory, a museum and a stadium. Anna's father works in the factory. Her mother works in the hospital.

1. What's her name?
A. Anna B. Angelina C. Peter D. Cinderella
2. Where does she live?
A. the country B. the mountain
C. the city D. the remote area
3. Where is their house?
A. beside a park
B. in the front of a temple
C. between a restaurant and a bookstore
D. next to a park
4. Where does her father work?
A. in the factory B. in the school
C. at the stadium D. at home

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

There are some desks in the classroom. There is a blackboard on the wall. There is a clock on the wall, too. There is a table near the blackboard. There are no words on the blackboard. There are many chairs. There are two windows and a front door. The classroom is empty. All students are in the yard.

Đề thi kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

1. How many tables are there in the classroom?

- A. zero B. three C. one D. two

2. What is the color of the thing for writing?

- A. white B. yellow C. gray D. black

3. What is there on the blackboard?

- A. full B. some words C. no words D. empty

4. Where are the students?

- A. in the school B. on the blackboard
C. in the classroom D. in the schoolyard

VI. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

- The earth (go) around the sun.
- There are many (island) in the Philippines.
- Farmers have to work (hard)
- My mom likes doing (society) work.
- Students don't (have) easy lives at all.

VII. Write complete sentences from words/phrases given:

1. We / go / the country / train.

.....

2. Phong / go / the museum / bike.

.....

3. I / live / a house / near / hotel.

.....

VIII. Rearrange the following words to form complete sentences:

1. hotel / the / house / My / is / near / .

.....

2. your / Which / room / is / ?

.....

ĐỀ SỐ 3

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. My friend a long hair.
A. am having B. is having C. have D. has
2. her hair long?
A. Am B. Does C. Is D. Are
3. How are they ? By airplane.
A. travels B. travel
C. travel to Paris D. traveling to Paris
4. is she doing? She's washing dishes.
A. What B. Which C. How D. Where
5. You should take a look at to see a direction when you go on street.
A. a traffic jam B. a traffic light
C. a policeman D. a road sign
6. He eats a lot and seldom does exercise in the morning. He's very
A. fat B. small C. light D. thin
7. What are ? are his arms.
A. this B. them C. their D. those
8. What are you doing? I'm my book.
A. reads B. to read C. reading D. read

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

1. A. how B. down C. window D. shower
2. A. orange B. hand C. fat D. black

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**III. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:**

1. You can't park in the "No parking" sign.

- A. can't B. park C. in D. sign

2. Are her lips heavy or thin?

- A. Are B. heavy C. or D. thin

3. She has lunch and classmates.

- A. She B. has C. and D. classmates

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

Nam is riding home from school. The street is very busy. There are a lot of bicycles, motorbikes, cars, buses, etc in the street. He is coming to an intersection. The traffic lights are red, so he must stop. There is a motorbike in front of Nam. It does not stop. A car is coming from the right. It is going straight at the motorbike. The accident happens.

1. Where is Nam riding?

- A. to the cinema B. home
C. to supermarket D. to school

2. How is the street?

- A. noisy B. busy C. free D. quiet

3. Why must Nam stop?

- A. Because he sees a car.
B. Because the traffic lights are red.
C. Because there is a motorbike in front of him.
D. Because he feels tired.

4. At the intersection, the car is coming from the of Nam.

- A. back B. front C. right D. left

5. The accident happens between

- A. the car and Nam's bicycle
B. the motorbike and Nam's bicycle
C. the motorbike and the car
D. all are correct



V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

Miss Anna is tall and thin. She is a gymnast. She has an oval face. She has short black hair. She has brown eyes. She has a small nose. She has thin lips and small white teeth.

1. Who is she?

A. Miss Rose	B. Miss Anna
C. Mrs. Thatcher	D. Mr. Tom
2. What does she do?

A. a student	B. a gymnast	C. a teacher	D. a doctor
--------------	--------------	--------------	-------------
3. What color is her hair?

A. yellow	B. red	C. purple	D. black
-----------	--------	-----------	----------
4. What color are her eyes?

A. black	B. green	C. brown	D. blue
----------	----------	----------	---------

VI. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



She - a - teacher - has - and ✓

My sister is a 1. _____. She is tall and thin. She 2. _____ long black hair and an oval face. 3. _____ has black eyes. She has 4. _____ small nose and full lips. She is young 5. _____ beautiful. She always has a big breakfast to protect her health.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. She is a (beauty) woman.
2. He mustn't (eat) too much chocolate.
3. (Be) your sister studying Math?
4. Listen! The girls (play) the piano.
5. My mother is a doctor. She has a (difficulty) job.

VIII. Write complete sentences from words/phrases given:

1. It / rain / outside / now.

.....

2. Your brother / have / new bike?

.....

3. Mr. Tan / take / his children / the park / Sunday.

.....

IX. Rearrange the following words to form complete sentences:

1. student / is / a / She / .

.....

2. businessman / a / is / He / .

.....

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ĐỀ SỐ 4

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

- Where's your room? - It's on the floor from the living room.
A. thirdth B. threeth C. three D. third
- I'll be home time.
A. at - on B. to - for C. on - on D. in - on
- you do the housework? No, I don't.
A. Are B. Does C. Do D. Is
- There are nine hundred students the school.
A. in B. for C. at D. on
- Every morning, I to school at 6:30 a.m.
A. going B. go C. went D. goes
- That is house.
A. Matt B. Matt's C. Him D. He
- She listens to in the evening.
A. novels B. books C. music D. television
- Alice's school is
A. the small B. a small C. big D. a big

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

- A. endanger B. geography C. opposite D. geometry
- A. restrict B. socket C. printer D. freshman
- A. disappear B. inhabit C. imagine D. continue

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

- My name is Lisa. She is 13 years old.

A. My B. name C. is D. old

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

2. What time is it? - It is half to ten.

- A. What B. time C. half D. to

3. Is your school in the country and in the city?

- A. Is B. in C. your school D. and

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

Paul: Hello. Which grade are you in?

Alice: I'm in grade 6.

Paul: And which class are you in?

Alice: 6C. What about you?

Paul: I'm in grade 7, class 7A.

How many floors does your school have?

Alice: Three. It's a small school.

Paul: My school has eight floors and my classroom is on the third floor.

Where's your classroom?

Alice: It's on the first floor.

1. Which grade is he in?

- A. 4 B. 7 C. 6 D. 9

2. Which grade is she in?

- A. 5 B. 8 C. 7 D. 6

3. How many floors does his school have?

- A. two B. three C. four D. eight

4. Where's her classroom?

- A. the fourth floor B. the third floor
C. the second floor D. the first floor

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

Hoa and Mai get up at six o'clock. They go to the bathroom and wash. They go back to the bedroom and dress. Then they go downstairs and have breakfast. After breakfast, at about half past six, they leave the house with their father and walk to the bus stop. They reach the bus stop two or three minutes before the bus comes in. They arrive at school at twenty to seven.

1. What time do Hoa and Mai leave the bed?
 - A. six o'clock
 - B. half pass six
 - C. five o'clock
 - D. twenty to six
2. Why do they go to the bedroom?
 - A. to walk to the bus stop
 - B. to leave the house
 - C. to have breakfast
 - D. to dress
3. Where do they have breakfast?
 - A. downstairs
 - B. at the bus stop
 - C. in school
 - D. in the house
4. How do Hoa and Mai go to school?
 - A. by bus
 - B. by car
 - C. on foot
 - D. by bike
5. What time do they arrive at school?
 - A. At half pass six
 - B. At six o'clock
 - C. At twenty to seven
 - D. At five o'clock

VI. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



are - and - school - is - big - my

My 1. _____ is in the city. It's big 2. _____ beautiful. There are four floors in 3. _____ school. My classroom 4. _____ on the second floor. It's not small. There 5. _____ twelve desks and benches in my classroom. The teacher's table is 6. _____ and there is a book on it.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. She likes (play) volleyball.
2. Basketball (be) the sport I like best.
3. What time (he have) breakfast?
4. Every afternoon, my sister (play) games.
5. There are about six (hundred) students in my school.

VIII. Write complete sentences from words/phrases given:

1. Our class / have / English / Friday.

.....

2. My classroom / be / second floor.

.....

3. The students / be / the classroom / now.

.....

IX. Rearrange the following words to form complete sentences:

1. have / geography / We / .

.....

2. time / bed / to / do / you / What / go / ?

.....

ĐỀ SỐ 5

I. Choose the best answer for the following sentences:

1. When the teacher , our class is talking.
A. is coming B. came C. come D. comes
2. I go out?
A. goes B. went C. may D. gone
3. What's the with you?
A. matter B. thing C. about D. drink
4. David is a weight lifter. He is
A. heavily B. strong C. heavy D. thin
5. The wind flows very strongly at night. He feels
A. thirsty B. tired C. hot D. cold
6. What you do? I'm a teacher.
A. does B. do C. are D. is
7. Now, Jones a newspaper.
A. read B. are reading C. is reading D. am reading
8. Would you like orange juice?
A. any B. a C. some D. the

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

1. A. swallow B. replace C. appear D. describe
2. A. treatment B. disease C. cancer D. tissue
3. A. believable B. impressiveness C. opinion D. interesting

III. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. The opposite off "new" is "old".

- A. The B. off C. new D. is

BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA TƯỜNG ANH LỚP 9

2. What does she do? - She is a gym.

- A. What B. does C. do D. gym

3. I would like something water for the vase.

- A. would like B. something C. for D. vase

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

Carrots, tomatoes, and oranges are healthy to your diet. Red meat is all right but fish, chicken, beans, and eggs are also excellent sources of protein. Candies and sweets are harmful to your teeth. Vegetables are good for your health. Some foods like apples, bananas are also needed for your health. However, you should have regularly diet with the combination of all food in your meal.

1. Which food that is healthy to your diet?

- A. all of them B. tomatoes C. oranges D. carrots

2. Which food are excellent sources of protein?

- A. none of them is correct B. fish, chicken, beans, eggs
C. fish, beans D. chicken, eggs, fish

3. Are fruits good for your health?

- A. yes, they are.
B. no, they aren't
C. fruits are not good for your health.
D. fruits are good for your health.

4. Are candies and sweets good?

- A. yes, they are. B. no, there aren't
C. no, they aren't. D. yes, there are.

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer:

Minh turns both the taps off. The basin is nearly full of water now. The water is not hot. He is going to wash his hands and face. Now he is going to take the towel from the rail at the side of the basin. He is going to dry his face and hands on the towel. He is going to put the towel back on the rail at the side of the basin. Then, he is coming down the stairs and going to the sitting room.

BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9

1. How many taps does Minh turn off?
A. one B. three C. two D. four
2. How is the water in the basin?
A. warm B. cold C. hot D. cool
3. Why is Minh going to take the towel from the rail? – To his face and hands.
A. heat B. draw C. dry D. fly
4. Right after that, what is Minh going to do?
A. He is going to put the towel back on the rail.
B. None is correct.
C. He is coming down the stairs.
D. He is going to the sitting room.
5. Where is the sitting room in Minh's house?
A. on the first floor
B. on the second floor
C. on the ground floor
D. on the third floor

VI. Fill in each gap with a suitable word or phrase:



How - like - would - you - some

Susan: 1. _____ do you feel, Jack?

Jack: I am thirsty.

Susan: What 2. _____ you like?

Jack: I would like a cup of water.

Susan: Would you like 3. _____ noodles?

Jack: No, thanks. I'm full. What about 4. _____?

Susan: I am hungry. I'd 5. _____ some chicken and some rice.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets:

1. She comes to school in (early) morning.
2. He (eat) a lot and seldom does exercises in the morning.
3. She always (take) care of her body.
4. We will have to walk (quick) to get there on time.
5. My sister (be) tall and thin.

VIII. Write complete sentences from words/phrases given:

1. Hoa / be / student.

.....

2. She / have / oval face.

.....

3. She / like / some /milk?

.....

IX. Rearrange the following words to form complete sentences:

1. thin / is / She / .

.....

2. She / small / is / .

.....

PHẦN 5

MỘT SỐ ĐỀ NÂNG CAO

ĐỀ SỐ 1

Question 1: Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. People always (blame) _____ their circumstances for what they are.
2. Over the years, she (collect) _____ thousands of stamps.
3. "Where is Jane?" "Down stairs sir". She (greet) _____ the guests."
4. We don't enjoy (use) _____ as cheap labour.
5. I can't help (feel) _____ sorry for the hungry children. If only there (be) _____ peace in the world.
6. I am sure the letter won't arrive in time unless it (send) _____ by air
7. The vase (break) _____ when it (move) _____ to the other room.
8. I was just about (leave) _____ the office when the phone rang.

Question 2: Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete sentences

1. That company has 2000 (employ)
2. I don't know why they call him a (lie)
3. The old hotel we used to stay at has been (modern)
4. Conservationists believe that we should preserve therainforests in the world. (tropic)
5. The little village is very quiet and at night. (peace)

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

6. Women nowadays have moreto participate in social activities. (free)
7. The of the new guest caused trouble to my aunt. (arrive)
8. She cut herself and it'squite badly. (blood)
9. His parents are very of him (pride)
10. Every week, there are two from Ha Noi to Nha Trang. (fly)

Question 3: Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each space

Jeans are very popular with young people all (1)..... the world. Some people say that jeans are the "uniform" of (2) But they haven't always been popular. The story of jeans started (3) two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth (4) in Genoa was called "jeanos". The pants were called "jeans". In 1850, a salesman (5) California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. (6) they were so strong, "Levi's pants" became (7) with gold miners; farmers and cowboys. Six years (8).....; Levis began making his pants with blue cotton (9) called denim. Soon after, factory workers in the United States and Europe began (10) jeans. Young people usually didn't wear them.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. over | D. above |
| 2. A. youth | B. young | C. younger | D. youngest |
| 3. A. lots | B. much | C. most | D. almost |
| 4. A. make | B. makes | C. making | D. made |
| 5. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. with |
| 6. A. Although | B. But | C. Because | D. So |
| 7. A. famous | B. popular | C. good | D. wonderful |
| 8. A. late | B. later | C. latest | D. last |
| 9. A. cloth | B. clothing | C. cloths | D. clothes |
| 10. A. wear | B. wearing | C. wore | D. worn |

Question 4: Choose the one sentence that has same meaning to the root one.

1. Would you mind waiting outside the office?
 - A. Did you wait outside the office?
 - B. Did you see anyone waiting outside the office?
 - C. Will you wait outside the office?
 - D. Do you enjoy waiting outside the office?
2. I used to go to the cinema on Saturdays.
 - A. I usually went to the cinema on Saturdays.
 - B. I got used to going to the cinema on Saturdays.
 - C. I didn't go to the cinema on Saturdays
 - D. I usually go to the cinema on Saturdays.
3. You feel unhealthy because you don't take any exercise.
 - A. if you took more exercise, you would feel healthier.
 - B. If you take more exercise, you will feel healthier.
 - C. If you were healthier, you would take more exercise.
 - D. If you don't take any exercise, you will feel unhealthy.
4. "Do you know Trang's address?" he asked me.
 - A. He asked me for Trang's address.
 - B. He asked me if someone knew Trang's address.
 - C. He asked me if I know Trang's address.
 - D. He asked me if I knew Trang's address.

Question 5:

a. There is a mistake in the sentence. Find the mistakes and correct it.

1. If he would speak more slowly, I could understand him.
2. Hoang has felt much better when he took the pill.
3. Your brother hardly goes to work by bus, doesn't he?
4. After living in London for two months, my brother got used to drive on the left.
5. I suggested that you writing to them to accept their offer.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**b. Fill in the blanks with a suitable prepositions.**

1. Translate this article English for me, please.
2. Donna is thinking of importing flowers Vietnam.
3. They have only been there a few minutes.
4. The canoe overturned and evryone fell the deep water.
5. I'll come to pick her at 8 o'clock.

Question 6: Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "Please call me at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning", said Mai.
.....
2. "Are you interested in this Language Center?" asked Lan.
.....
3. "We will spend our holiday in Da Lat next month," said Mrs Chi.
.....
4. "What does your son want to learn?" the man said to Mr Linh.
.....
5. "You must come today," Hoa said.
.....

Question 7: Complete the second sentence with the same meaning.

1. Vinh keep forgetting is homework.
→ Vinh is.....
2. I would like you to help me put the chairs a way.
→ Do you mind.....
3. Please don't make any noise; I'm very tired.
→ I'd rather.....
4. This is the best computer I have ever used
→ I have never
5. He hasn't chatted with his classmates through the internet for ages.
→ It's ages

6. We haven't seen her since we left university.

→ The last time

7. Walking in the rain gives my brother pleasure.

→ My brother enjoys.....

8. Keeping the environment clean is very important.

→ It's

9. Minh began to collect stamps in 2000

→ Minh has

10. Let's meet inside the center, at the cafe' corner.

→ How



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ĐỀ SỐ 2

Question 1: Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. It is crucial that Dido (stop) using Quang Ha.
2. I will ring the bell one more. if he (not answer), I think he must (go) out
3. I am sorry about the noise last night. We (have) a party.
4. The man who (rescue) had been in the sea for ten hours.
5. A great deal of time (be) spent for his exercise.
6. We want (pay) better wages.
7. People always (blame) their circumstances for what they are.
8. You (stop) by a policeman if you (try) to cross the road now.

Question 2: Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following passage.

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The families in our streets are slowly being driven mad by the(1- refuse) of the inhabitants of No.13 to have any form of(2 - communicate) with them. The trouble started over what is known as noise(3 - pollute). Every evening, the(4 - think) neighbours used to turn up the volume on the TV so loud that no one in the (5 - neighbour) was able to hear anything else. Not knowing what(6 - act) to take, local residents held a meeting to see if anyone had any(7 - suggest) as to how to deal with the problem. A decision was made to send a number of people to talk to the family in No. 13 and ask them(8- polite) to turn their music down after six in the evening. Unfortunately, the visit did not turn out to be(9 - succeed), as the inhabitants of No.13 refused to talk to them. So on the(10 - advise) of local police, the matter is now in the hands of the court.

Question 3: Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word

When you hear the word "bank", what do you think of? A(1) to put money? The land on the edge of a river? To depend on something or someone? If you choose any of(2) things, you're right. Why? Because words often have(3) than one meaning. The tricky part is figuring out(4) meaning is appropriate.

Choosing the correct meaning of a word depends on(5) things. First, it depends on the words and(6) surrounding your particular word. The other words and sentences give you context clues.(7), the meaning depends on how the word is(8) in the sentence. Is it a noun, a verb,(9) adjective or part of a phrase? Knowing the word's part of speech will(10) you discover the word's precise meaning.

Question 4: Read the text then choose the correct answer

Computing is now at the same stage as printing was when the first printing presses were used. Before printing presses were invented, only rich people like kings and dukes could afford to buy books. Often these people were unable to read and hadn't enough time to learn. In any case, the books were so big that it was difficult for anyone to relax with a book as we do today. They wanted books because they were expensive and there was something magical about them. Only a few people were able to write, and it took an extremely long time to write a book. Monks and other people who could write said ordinary people could not learn to read.

The position with computers is very similar today. A few years ago, computers were very large and expensive. Business managers and rich people ordered them but they didn't know how to use them. In many countries, however, the situation has now completely changed. Lots of people not only own microcomputers but also know how to use them.

1. What happened before printing presses were invented?
 - a. Books were so big that people didn't want to buy them.
 - b. Only intelligent and rich people could read books.
 - c. Only kings and dukes had enough money to buy books.
 - d. All rich people bought books.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

2. Why were books wanted before printing presses were invented ?
 - a. to show that the people who owned the books were rich and intelligent.
 - b. to show that the people who owned the books could write.
 - c. Because books were dear and magical.
 - d. Because books showed that the person who owned them were magical people.
3. What is the common feature of a book and a computer?
 - a. They were only for intelligent people.
 - b. They were too expensive to buy.
 - c. They were large and expensive at first.
 - d. Only people who could use them buy them.
4. What situation has thoroughly changed nowadays?
 - a. A lot of people are eager to buy computers
 - b. A lot of computers are sold
 - c. Even children can use a computer
 - d. A person who buys a computer knows how to use it.

Question 5:

- a. There are some mistakes in the following passage. Underline that word and write it in the blanks given.

The bicycle is a cheap and clean way to for travel . The first Bicycle was made in about one hundred and fifty years ago. At First, bicycles were much expensive. Only rich people could buy one. These early time bicycles looked very different from the ones we have them today. Later, when bicycles became cheaper, many lot people bought one. People started riding bicycles to work and in their with free time. Today, people use cars more than bicycles; cars are much more faster and you don't get wet when it start rains! But some people still prefer to cycle to work . They say that there have are too many cars in town centers and you can't able find anywhere to park!

0.for.....
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

b. Fill in the blanks with a suitable prepositions.

1. George fell the bladder while he was painting the ceiling.
2. We stopped everyone leaving the building.
3. Admission university depends examination results.
4. Don't use that dictionary. It is date. Find one that is date.

Question 6: Do as directed

1. My friend had excellent ideas. He did a good job, too.

(join into one sentence, using not only..... but ... as well)

.....

2. His explanation is not clear. The examples he gives are not clear.

(join into one sentence, using: 'neither..... nor')

.....

3. People say that the price of gold is going up.

(change into passive voice.)

.....

4. He asked me: "When will you give this book back to me?"

(change into Reported speech)

.....

5. Seldom did people travel far from home years ago.

(Use the ordinary word order)

.....

6. He was given a gift. So were you.

(Join into one sentence, using "as well")

.....

7. You may be intelligent, but you should be careful about this.

(start with "No matter..... ")

.....

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

8. He made a great discovery. He was very proud of it.

(Combine into one sentence)

.....

9. Lan found it difficult to accept the situation. (rewrite with "difficulty")

.....

10. The farmers had applied new technology in their fields. The output of rice was raised. (Combine with: "Thanks to which")

.....



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ĐỀ SỐ 3

Question 1:

a. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. (father to his children): You may go out now but (be) sure (get) back before it (get) dark.
2. If only I (have) money with me, I (lend) you some.
3. The vase (break)..... when it (move)..... to the other room.
4. "Where is Jane?" "Down stairs, sir." "She (greet)..... the guests."
5. How you (get) on at school?
6. They wish it (not rain) much in London.

b. Finish the following tag questions

1. Nobody called on the phone,?
2. You have never been there,?
3. Everything is all right,?
4. Everyone took the test, ?

Question 2: Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the word in the brackets.

1. It is very to live in a damp room. (health)
2. Many families have to live in hostels. (home)
3. Artists are people. (create)
4. I this morning, and was late for school (sleep)
5. We have a newspaper (week)
6. A person is one who is kind. (think)
7. I had my trousers because they were too short (long)
8. The knife may need before it is used (sharp)

Question 3: Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. From now on, we won't be able to go out as much as we
a. were b. had c. used to d. will
2. The new school opens
a. now b. at once c. next week d. day by day
3. Sorry, I'm late, but I had a lot of to do.
a. job b. work c. task d. labour
4. When the police arrived, we were pleased to see
a. him b. him or her c. it d. them
5. Nothing will prevent him succeeding.
a. in b. at c. from d. on

Question 4

a. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions.

1. Hue is famous its historical vestiges.
2. He got back home school at 5 p.m.
3. I cut the paper a pair of scissors.
4. I put salt in my coffee mistake.
5. Have you got money you?
6. I borrowed some money my mother.

b. Write sentences using suggested words.

1. Please/ not go out / until / rain / stop.
.....

2. I / always / get on / first bus / and / arrive / school / 7.30
.....

3. I/ look forward / see/ you / soon.
.....



4. Mother/ used / getting / early / morning.

.....

5. Arrive/ Hanoi/ twenty minutes' time.

.....

Question 5: Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. John doesn't always speak the truth, I'm afraid.

You can't

2. Your hair is long . You ought to get it cut.

Your hair is long . It

3. Does this camera belong to you?

Do

4. I will call the police if you don't leave me alone !

Unless

5. Couldn't you find a better hotel?

Is this.....

6. It took us 3 hours to open the door.

We

7. Mark is too young to get married.

Mark isn't

8. He never has enough money.

He's always

9. He could not afford to buy the car.

The car

10. She knows a lot more about it than I do.

I don't know

Question 6: Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

Public transport in London is expensive. The fare (1).....on the length of the journey; you can not buy books of tickets in advance. Children (2)..... sixteen pay half and those under five travel free, you usually (3)..... bus tickets from a conductor. But on some buses you pay the driver. Most London (4) are double-deckers.

On the (5)..... railway (or tube) you buy your ticket from a (6)..... or ticket office, and give it up at the (7)..... of the journey. Not all trains from one (8)..... go to the same place, so watch the signs. The last train leaves at about 00.15.



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BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9

ĐỀ SỐ 4

Question 1: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. The vase broke when it (move) to the other room.
2. When I entered his room, I saw him (sleep) in a chair.
3. If only I (have) money with me, I (lend) you some.
4. Why are you under the table? You (look) for something?
5. David (wash) his hands. He just (repair) the TV set
6. The radio (play) since 7 a.m. I wish someone would turn it off.
7. "Where is John?" "Down stairs, madam" . "She (greet)..... the guests."
8. How you (get) on at school?

Question 2: Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the word in the brackets.

1. I had my trousers (long) because they were too short.
2. I believe you because you are (truth).
3. Young children are often very (live) . They can't sit still for a moment.
4. A (think) person is the one who is kind.
5. I feel so (sleep) that I'm going to bed.
6. The weather was terrible, so we had a very (please) holiday.
7. I spent my (child) in the country.
8. The old couple have saved a lot of money for their (retire).

Question 3: Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

Population growth is a serious (1)..... around the world. At the beginning of the 20th (2)....., there were about 1.5 billion (3)..... in the world. In 1984 the world population (4)..... 4.8 billion people. By the year 2000, (5)..... will be about 6.1 billion. This growth in population is not happening (6)..... . For example in Europe the population is not growing at all. (7)..... in these countries are smaller now. Only about 2.1 (8)..... are born for every woman.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

Question 4:

a. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. He spent all the money he had won new clothes.

- A. on B. for C. with D. from

2. It is getting cold. You'd better not without a coat.

- A. go out B. to go out C. going out D. have gone out

3. Nothing will prevent him succeeding

- A. in B. at C. from D. on

4. The teacher with..... we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.

- A. who B. whom C. whose D. that

5. They made me on the floor.

- A. lie B. to lie C. lying D. lay

b. Give the noun form of the following words

1. short 2. young 3. proud
4. speak 5. arrive

Question 5:

a. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions.

1. first I found the work very tiring, but a few weeks I got used it.

2. Let's look these new words in a dictionary.

3. Have you said congratulations Jack?

4. He was prison two years that time he became interested in pigeons.

5. He's tired all the hard work he's done to day

b. Correct the grammar mistake in the following sentences

1. I will have Mary to look after the garden.

.....

2. We can speak and eat by our mouths.

3. I don't know how many pupils are there in my school.

4. I am sitting among you and Lan.

5. I'd rather not to study Maths.

Question 6: Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. This is the best essay I have ever written.

Never

2. There was no need for you to have gone to all that trouble.

You

3. There aren't many people who have read this novel to the end but John is one of them.

John is one of.....

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4. The food in France is famous.

France is.....

5. She didn't say a word as she left the room.

She left the room

6. If the work is finished by lunchtime you can go home.

Get

7. I will call the police if you don't leave me alone !

Unless

8. It's a pity I didn't take my doctor's advice.

I wish

9. I won't go to bed. Peter will get home at midnight.

..... until

10. I will pay you the money. I will get a job.

..... as soon as

ĐỀ SỐ 5

Question 1:

a. Supply the correct form of the verbs in parentheses:

1. I don't like dogs because I'm very afraid of (bite) _____.
2. A: "You (know) _____ the man for many years?"
B: Yes, we (be) _____ at school together.
3. He (work) _____ hard all the week, but today he (have) _____ a good time.
4. We (have) _____ only bread and butter to eat with our tea as the other tourists (eat) _____ all the sausage and cakes.
5. I came to class when I (enter) _____ the teacher (finish) _____ going over the previous lesson and (write) _____ something on the blackboard.

b. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. Both Italians and Polish are famous for their (friend) and good spirit.
2. I am looking for a (suit) gift for an old lady
3. India gained her (depend) from Britain after world war II.
4. He was very (pride) of the work he had done
5. I (sleep) this morning, and was late for school.
6. I am bored. I need some (excite) in my life.
7. Young children are often very (live).
8. Unless you (apology), I won't forgive you.

Question 2 : Supply the missing prepositions.

1. Whom does she fall love
2. Bill is jealous anyone who has something he hasn't.
3. I was to go out when telephone rang
4. Jim learns a lot her brother, a well-known writer

5. Have you got money you?
6. Please tell me once!
7. May I introduce you Miss Brown?
8. He was ill a week and that week his wife never left his side.

Question 3: Put one suitable word in each space.

I'm a writer, and I work1..... home. It doesn't particularly2..... where my house is, as long as it is3..... nice house. But last year my wife4..... a job in a different part of the country. So, we had to move. This was our first5..... of6..... one house and selling another at the same time. I wouldn't like to do it again. We quickly saw the house7..... we wanted. It was then that our problems began: The people who wanted to buy our house couldn't sell8..... and the man9..... house we wanted couldn't find a house he liked. It10..... us nine months to buy the house. Now, I'm not sure if I like it.

Question 4: Choose the best answer among a, b, c, or d.

1. I've been looking for this book for months and I found it.
a. at last b. in time c. at the end d. at present
2. I was just to go out when you telephoned.
a. around b. about c. thinking d. planned
3. Take this road and you will at the hotel in five minutes.
a. arrive b. come c. find d. reach
4. The train will be leaving in five minutes so you better hurry up.
a. had b. should c. will d. would
5. They would go by air than spend a week travelling by train.
a. always b. rather c. prefer d. better
6. I'd like to a three - minute call to London.
a. make b. phone c. set d. do
7. your house painted last year?
a. Did b. Was c. Had d. Have
8. It's an hour since he, so he must be at the office now.
a. is leaving b. was leaving c. has left d. left

Question 5:**a. Rewrite the following sentences that keep the same meaning.**

1. It was so late that nothing could be done.

It was too

2. Bill is going to write to me. I will tell you all his news.

.....when

3. She didn't say a word as she left the room.

She left the room

4. Keeping calm is the secret of passing your driving test.

As long as

5. They never made us do anything we didn't want to do.

We

6. It's a pity I didn't take my doctor's advice.

I wish

7. They made him wait for two hours.

He was

8. It took us 3 hours to open the door.

We

9. A train leaves at 7 o'clock every morning.

There is

10. During dinner, the phone rang.

While I

b. Change these sentences into passive voice

1. I'll ask someone to paint my house blue.

.....

2. I don't like people laughing me at my mistake.

.....

3. Did anyone see you come in?

.....

4. I want you to leave me alone.

.....

ĐÁP ÁN



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PHẦN I: CÁC ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 10 UNITS
UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL
I.

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B

II.

1. was punished 2. flew 3. did not eat 4. had

III.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D

IV.

1. I had my friend's phone number
2. you did not shout all the time. It is so annoying
3. I did not have so much work to do today
4. she would not be absent on tomorrow
5. I knew everything about her family

V.

1. earned 2. knows – wishes – could 3. spoke

VI.

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A

VII.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C

VIII.

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C

IX.

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A

X.

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. A

XI.

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. D

XII.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D

XIII.

1. reading 2. life-styles 3. letters 4. face to face
5. married 6. ages 7. based 8. native language

XIV.

1. swim 2. swimming 3. walk
4. was – wrote 5. write

XV.

1. e 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. c

XVI.

1. on 2. called 3. and 4. together
5. who 6. from 7. decorated 8. festival
9. The Day of the Dead (or El Día de los Muertos) is celebrated on the 1st and 2nd of November every year.
10. The Day of the Dead is a (lively and) happy festival.
11. During the holiday, family members gather together to pray for deceased family and friends, and to remember them.
12. Many people believe that it is easier for the souls of the departed to visit the living on the Day of the Dead.
13. C 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. B

XVII.

1. Where did you go?
2. How long did you stay there?
3. What was the weather like?
4. What did you visit?
5. What did you see?
6. Did you speak English all the time?
7. Did you watch TV?
8. Did you make any new friends?
9. Did you like the food?
10. What did you like most?

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**XVIII.**

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. was | 2. is | 3. worked | 4. met | 5. moved |
| 6. arrived | 7. felt | 8. used | 9. decided | 10. lived |

XIX.

1. I wish my friend could stay with me longer.
2. I wish I had my friend's email address to send her an e-card.
3. I wish I had more time to take my friend to many beauty spots in my city.
4. I wish I did not to finish my homework so that I could watch "The Wonders of the World".
5. I wish I had a computer at home to get access to the Internet.
6. I wish I had a recent photo to send to my pen pal.
7. I wish I could go to the car show.
8. I wish the phone calls were not so expensive. (I wish the phone calls were much cheaper.)

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UNIT 2: CLOTHING

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I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. bough | 2. has had |
| 3. arrived – had – went | 4. Did – visit |
| 5. has taken | 6. did – start |
| 7. didn't eat - didn't feel | 8. Have – washed |
| 9. didn't Long want | 10. have never met |

III.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. be translated | 2. were woken |
| 3. were made | 4. was arrested |
| 5. will be knocked | 6. was checked |
| 7. be found | 8. has been cleaned |
| 9. are caused | |

IV.

1. Every week it is watched by millions of people.
2. Five young men were arrested.
3. Was anything taken?
4. When was it abolished?
5. It has been stolen!
6. They haven't been seen since then.
7. Has it been painted?
8. But nobody was injured, so it wasn't needed.

V.

1. isn't going to be opened
2. to be elected
3. were indirectly corrected
4. decorated
5. hasn't been repaired

VI.

1. can be solved (by us)
2. might be found on another planet (by us)
3. had been done by Emma before the guests arrived
4. are being announced on the radio by the reporter right now
5. have been built this year/have been built this year by them

VII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. D | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IX.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

X.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

XI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. C | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XIV.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. clothes | 2. cultural | 3. environment |
| 4. injure | 5. cases | 6. from |

XV.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. was | 2. became | 3. has been | 4. has written |
| 5. has been | 6. is | 7. have | 8. lived |
| 9. live | 10. have lived | | |

XVI.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. wear | 2. because | 3. ways | 4. practical | 5. uniforms |
|---------|------------|---------|--------------|-------------|

XVII.

1. were being recorded
2. my mother three hours to make a dress
3. have never been to England before
4. we met our uncle was three years ago
5. go hunting when he was in Africa

UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

1. Californians are afraid of earthquakes.
2. The great earthquake destroyed San Francisco in 1906.

3. The prophecy about the destruction of Los Angeles was made in the 16th century.
4. According to the prophecy, the destruction of Los Angeles would happen in 1988.
5. During the panic, parents didn't send their children to school and people didn't go to work. No one stayed at home, either. Many people fled from the "doomed city" by plane.

III.

1. I could play a musical instrument
2. John could watch the football with me
3. I could have gone
4. I could see him more often
5. they could play very well

IV.

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. A

V.

1. were
3. weren't
5. weren't raining

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2. were

4. won

VI.

1. Alporta looked very nice, so they decided to go there.
2. There was fog, so their flight was delayed.
3. The plane was so late that they got to bed at three in the morning.
4. The way to the beach was so long that it took them an hour to walk there.
5. The beach was so crowded that there was hardly room to sit down.
6. The hotel was so noisy that they couldn't sleep.
7. Their room had a very unpleasant view, so they felt quite miserable.
8. They weren't enjoying themselves, so they went home.
9. The holiday was so disappointing that they decided to ask for their money back.

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VII.

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

VIII.

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. A

IX.

1. for 2. where 3. visited 4. music
5. hotel 6. be 7. bed 8. took

9. They decided to go to Dublin last weekend.

10. They went there by bus.

11. They arrived in Dublin at 11.00 a.m.

12. After having lunch in the hotel, some of them went to Old Jameson Distillery.

13. T 14. F 15. T 16. F 17. T 18. F

X.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B

XI.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A

XII.

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C

XIII.

1. I wish it didn't rain so often here.
2. I wish I could go fishing with my friends.
3. I wish I knew how to swim.
4. I wish I remembered Hoa's phone number.
5. I wish I could see the "Spider man" with you now.
6. I wish I didn't have to do a lot of homework today.
7. She wishes she knew a lot of students in her class.
8. They wish they had the key to open the lab.
9. We wish we didn't live in the city.
10. I wish I could go to Huong's birthday party.
11. She wishes she didn't have to stay in bed.

XIV.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. hundred | 2. queue | 3. throw | 4. heavy |
| 5. knows | 6. cinemas | 7. prefer | |

XV.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. got | 2. would | 3. weren't |
| 4. would | 5. stopped playing | |

XVI.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. could stay | 2. would be | 3. remembered |
| 4. could take | | 5. joined |
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. F |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. T | 11. F | 12. F |

XVII.

1. I could go with you
2. many books did he buy that he could not read them all
3. I could take part in the party
4. was advised to stay in bed for a few days
5. she had not told our mother the bad result of her final exam.

XVIII.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. on | 2. in | 3. for | 4. until |
| 5. after | 6. during | 7. while | 8. after |

UNIT 4: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE**I.**

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. D | 4. A |
|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. should stay/ought to stay | 2. will give |
| 3. won't let | 4. must study |
| 5. may get/might get | |

III.

1. finish your work, you can come here
2. to keep fit, you must play sports
3. leave immediately, I will call a policeman

BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9

4. get a visa, you can visit the Unites States

5. she had to go out, she should/ ought to finish her homework first

IV.

1. Ann asked if/ whether I could speak English.

2. Bill asked how long I was staying there.

3. Bill asked if/ whether I was working as well as studying.

4. Bill asked what I was going to study.

5. Bill asked if/ whether I wanted to buy any second-hand books.

6. Bill asked what kind of sports I liked best.

7. Bill asked if/ whether I was interested in acting.

8. Bill asked if/ whether I liked to join their Drama Group.

9. Bill asked what I thought of the canteen coffee.

10. Bill asked what soft drinks I liked.

V.

1. had 2. must leave 3. would come

4. was going 5. might take

VI.

1. what the name of my school was

2. when my school vacation started

3. who would be umpiring that match

4. he was going fishing with his mother that afternoon

5. who was playing the following week

VII.

1. B

2. D

3. A

4. B

5. D

VIII.

1. B

2. A

3. A

4. C

5. C

IX.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. F

6. F

7. F

8. F

9. A

10. C

11. B

12. C

13. C

X.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. D | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XIII.

1. what sort of heating there was
2. what I thought of the flat
3. how far it was from the school
4. how I went to school
5. how much the rent was
6. what sort of the carpet I wanted to replace
7. how often she wanted to rent
8. when I was moving in

XIV.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. fear | 2. stupid | 3. fastest | 4. practice | 5. outside |
| 6. methods | 7. different | 8. Internet | | |

XV.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. have | 2. passes - will go |
| 3. pays - will have | 4. to working |

XVI.

1. All languages have rules for forming words and for ordering those words in meaningful sentences.
2. In written languages, meaning is expressed through a system of characters and rules for combining those characters. In spoken languages, meaning is expressed through a system of sounds and rules for combining those sounds.
3. Word order is more important in English than it is in some languages, such as Russian.
4. Like other languages English is always changing, but it changes very slowly.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

5. Yes, they do. For example, the English word byte was invented by computer specialists in 1959. The word tomato was borrowed from Mahuatl, an American Indian language spoken in Mexico. The word meat once referred to food in general.
6. They learn English as well as languages by listening, copying what they hear, and using the language.

UNIT 5: THE MEDIA**I.**

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B

II.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. buying | 2. searching | 3. listening |
| 4. talking | 5. watching | 6. chatting |
| 7. chatting | 8. telling | 9. watching |
| 10. using | | |

III.

1. likes fishing and traveling, does not he
2. does not let the students have the party inside the school yard, does he
3. do not like computer game, do you
4. likes to live in the countryside, does not he
5. spend 5 hours surfacing Internet everyday, does she

IV.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C

V.

1. loves listening - like watching
2. playing - doesn't - likes playing
3. playing

VI.

1. gave up smoking 2 years ago/used to smoke 2 years ago
2. living here
3. avoids meeting her

4. working at the new company

5. dislikes his staffs coming to the company late

VII.

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A

VIII.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C

IX.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D

X.

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A

XI.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A

XII.

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

XIII.

1. inform the public of political, social, economic and entertainment happenings, among other things

2. daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, and special-interest newspapers

3. news, sports, arts and entertainment, business, and classified advertising

4. local happenings rather than national or international events

5. a particular group of readers

6. cheap, up-to-date, and convenient for most readers in the world

XIV.

1. researchers 2. bedtime 3. improves 4. read 5. tend

6. thumb 7. aloud 8. activity

XV.

1. to repair 2. trying - to go

3. walking - to get 4. writing

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**XVI.**

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. newspapers | 2. news | 3. TV | 4. magazines |
| 5. websites | 6. information | 7. emails | 8. chats |
| 9. radio | 10. program | | |

XVII.

1. me to phone you this evening
2. stop me from doing what I want
3. putting the chairs away
4. travelling during the rush hour
5. not to go out tonight

UNIT 6: THE ENVIRONMENT**I.**

1. Because/ As/ Since the water is highly polluted we cannot swim in this part of the river. (We cannot swim in this part of the river because/ as/ since the water is highly polluted.)
2. The company does not produce recycled paper because/ as/ since it is more expensive to produce than regular paper.
3. Because/ As/ Since we want people to be aware of the problem of pollution, we have "a green week" three times a year. (We have "a green week" three times a year because/ as/ since we want people to be aware of the problem of pollution.)
4. Because/ As/ Since the area around the beach is full of trash, no one wants to go swimming or sunbathing there. (No one wants to go swimming or sunbathing there because/ as/ since the area around the beach is full of trash.)
5. Because/ As/ Since it started to rain, we could not keep on cleaning the beach. (We could not keep on cleaning the beach because/ as/ since it started to rain.)
6. Mr. Minh is admired because/ as/ since he dedicated all his life to protecting environment.

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

I.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. quickly | 2. quick | 3. hard |
| 4. softly – clearly | 5. slow | 6. badly |
| 7. happily | 8. interestingly | |

II.

1. an honest man
2. fluently although she makes quite a lot of mistakes
3. dramatically
4. approach to his work
5. tennis well

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

1. because/ as/ since it is too dirty
2. as/ because/ since I will be on vacation next week
3. since/ as/ because/ I fell over while I was playing basketball
4. because/ since/ as it is so difficult
5. because/ since/ as the bus is late

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. D | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

1. If she comes late again, she will lose her job.
2. If I win this competition, I will give the award to the unlucky people.
3. If we go by train, it will be cheaper.
4. If we go by plane, it will be quicker.
5. If you need more bags, I'll give you some.
6. If we throw these bottles over the hedge, that will pollute the wood.

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IX.

1. reads 2. makes 3. don't like 4. don't go 5. sells

X.

1. you will pass your exam
2. you throw a stone into water, it will sink
3. look after it I will let you keep my bicycle till the weekend
4. you do not tell anyone I will tell you what happened
5. you will not be able to pass the final test

XI.

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. C

XII.

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A

XIII.

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T

XIV.

1. A 2. A 3. B
4. B 5. A 6. B

XV.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B

XVI.

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A

XVII.

1. I was surprised that no one stopped those people cutting down the trees.
2. People are worried that the oil will pollute the sea.
3. I am proud that my team has won the first award of the competition.
4. They are certain that they can help us clean up the beach.
5. I am very happy that you could recover very quickly.
6. I am disappointed that they did not tell us how to do it.

XVIII.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. is | 2. supplies | 3. oxygen | 4. substances |
| 5. types | 6. include | 7. Each | 8. implications |

XIX.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. early | 2. carefully | 3. best | 4. far | 5. fast |
| 6. past | 7. suddenly | 8. beautiful | 9. stupidly | 10. quickly |
| 11. rapidly | 12. cheap | 13. full | 14. hurriedly | 15. new |

XXI.

1. If I don't see you tomorrow, I will call you up.
2. If the weather is good tomorrow, we'll go swimming.
3. If he doesn't win the competition, he'll resign the Captain title.
4. If the streets are full of trash, we'll heap it and burn it down
5. If we don't lend them our tools, they'll work with their hands.
6. If it rains, she'll stay at home and watch TV.

XXII.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. keep on - will run out | 2. run out – will need |
| 3. use - will increase | 4. increases - will die |
| 5. die - will change | 6. changes – will meet |
| 7. try - will be | 8. do not control - will be |

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY**I.**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

1. is heading to the right direction; however, I think you should encourage him to learn harder
2. was able to learn English, but he is very lazy
3. is 6000 dong per kilo, therefore we bought 10 kilos
4. attend the lesson, so he could not do his homework
5. the shortest way to the city center. However, it is not the only way

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

III.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IV.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. don't finish – go | 2. turned |
| 3. is going to come back | 4. try |
| 5. has given up | |

V.

1. put off the wedding until Chad completes his education
2. up teaching at The 1st University for ten years
3. on studying at Language Academy
4. her up at school at 5 p.m
5. over when he knows his father's death

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. C | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IX.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

X.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. B | 4. D | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XII.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. to help | 2. Taking | 3. spending |
| 4. to turn | 5. using - to reduce | 6. fixing |
| 7. writing | 8. to save | 9. conserving |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

XIII.

1. reducing
2. uniform
3. sure
4. homework
5. switch

XIV.

1. turn off
2. take off
3. getting off
4. go off
5. saw ... off
6. come off
7. gone off
8. cut off

XV.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. F
7. solar
8. Europe
9. pollution
10. large
11. technology

XVI.

1. and
2. ago
3. used
4. energy
5. recycling
6. can
7. from
8. less
9. reduces
10. than

UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS

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1. D
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. D

I.

1. where
2. who
3. which
4. which
5. whom
6. which
7. where
8. which
9. which
10. which

II.

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. C

V.

1. who
2. where
3. who
4. who
5. which
6. which
7. which
8. who
9. who
10. who
11. which

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. B

I.

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**VII.**

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. D

VIII.

1. A 2. B 3. B
4. A 5. A 6. B

IX.

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. D

X.

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C

XI.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. D

XII.

1. made 2. mixed 3. feet 4. cards
5. wish 6. sign 7. takes 8. given

XIII.

1. decoration 2. different 3. preparation 4. went 5. to go

XIV.

1. My father has go to work though it is raining hard.
2. Although it is very cold, Mr. Brown is waiting for the bus.
3. Although lion dancing is very popular in Viet Nam, my friend Anny does not enjoy it.
4. Although Bob is living in the city, he always walks to work.
5. Although my house is near the beach, I rarely go swimming.
6. Although video games are popular today, my brother loves reading.
7. Although my brother is working in Ha Noi, he comes home on every public holiday.
8. Although Paul is an Australian, he enjoys Vietnamese New Year.
9. Although most children go to see the firework show, Linh and Lan stay at home watching TV.

XV.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. B

XVI.

1. she has never sung a song in public
2. I'm very good at English
3. she was invited
4. we can hold a party to celebrate ourselves
5. still go to school frequently
6. after the visit I had a headache because of the sunshine
7. doesn't often do it
8. forgot that
9. don't often let them go
10. it was planed



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UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

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I.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. B

II.

1. the boy whose father is a computer engineer
2. is standing there is Tommy
3. with a boy whose father is a teacher
4. laugh at stories which/ that were told by Mr. John
5. many readers have learnt a lot from was written by that teacher

III.

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B

IV.

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B

V.

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**VI.**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IX.

1. Kobe is a major commercial port city in Japan, the capital of Hyogo Prefecture, southwestern Honshu Island, on Osaka bay, near the city of Osaka.
2. The city became important from 1860s.
3. The earthquake happened on January 17, 1995.
4. The earthquake caused buildings and bridges to collapse and fires broke out throughout the city.
5. About 5,000 people died and more than 21,000 people were injured.
6. More than 30,000 buildings were damaged.

X.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. affects | 2. secondary | 3. environment |
| 4. waves | 5. water | |

XI.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. has been | 2. hit | 3. lifted – put |
| 4. scientists | 5. study | |

XII.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. struck | 2. tropical | 3. tidal |
| 4. saved | 5. suck | 6. underwater |

XIII.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. volcanoes | 2. border | 3. islands | 4. least |
| 5. F | 6. T | 7. F | 8. T |
| | | 9. F | 10. T |

IV.

1. where I used to live is empty now/which I used to live in is empty now
2. whose dog was run over was terribly upset
3. whose house was for sale, was one of the customers of Mr. Peter's bank
4. vacation were longer
5. who is a brilliant swimmer, represented Britain in the Olympic Games

UNIT 10: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. A
5. D

1. may rain
2. might be practicing
3. might come
4. May I sit
5. might be

I.

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A

V.

1. don't revise
2. studied
3. doesn't hurry
4. would see
5. doesn't arrive

1. were not always so crowded, I would ride it to school every morning
2. I had your address, I could write to you
3. you take exercise regularly, you will get fit
4. you do not work much harder, you will fail the exam
5. were not raining, we could have lunch in the garden

I.

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**VII.**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VIII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. F | 7. F | 8. T | 9. T | 10. T |

IX.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. A | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

X.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. A | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XIII.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. easier | 2. out | 3. lurking | 4. contain | 5. waiting |
|-----------|--------|------------|------------|------------|

XIV.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. moved - have been | 2. is being built |
| 3. smoked | 4. inexperienced |
| 5. really | |

XV.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. a | 4. b | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XVI.

1. the secretary had hurried, she would not have missed the bus
2. have been built this year
3. he does not work hard everyday, he will not pass his examinations
4. I had a key, I could get in
5. his carelessness, Tim lost his job

**XVII.**

1. She was tired, but she stayed up late to watch the late film on TV last night.
2. Thank you very much for inviting me to speak to your students about conservation.
3. James Watt, a Scottish scientist, invented steam engine/James Watt, who was a Scottish scientist, invented steam engine.
4. Hobbies help people (to) relax after working hard all day long.
5. It was cold and we had to walk quickly to keep warm.



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Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

PHẦN 2: CÁC ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ I
ĐỀ SỐ 1

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B |
| 4. D | 5. C | 6. D |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. C | 10. A |

III.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. D | 4. B | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IV.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. consideration | 2. financial |
| 3. willingness | 4. novelists |
| 5. extension | 6. coincidental |
| 7. nursery | 8. tolerant |

V.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. D |
| 4. B | 5. B | 6. A |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 2

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A |
| 4. D | 5. A | 6. D |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. B |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. D | 9. B | 10. A |

V.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. carelessly | 2. reputation |
| 3. Viewers | 4. information |
| 5. examiner | 6. editor |
| 7. unavailable | 8. exactly |

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|



ĐỀ SỐ 3

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- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C |
| 4. A | 5. D |

6. B

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. A | 9. B | 10. D |

II.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. D |
| 4. C | 5. C | 6. D |

V.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. collector | 2. equipment |
| 3. enjoyable | 4. carelessly |
| 5. appearance | 6. fashionable |
| 7. inspiration | 8. unsuccessful |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. A | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 4

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C |
| 4. B | 5. A | 6. D |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. A |

III.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. B | 10. D |

IV.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. artist | 2. independence |
| 3. scientists | 4. productive |
| 5. widen | 6. impolite |
| 7. nations | 8. competition |

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. B | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 5

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A |
| 4. B | 5. A | 6. D |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

III.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. A |
| 4. A | 5. D | 6. B |

IV.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. relative | 2. excited |
| 3. childhood | 4. inventor |
| 5. dishonesty | 6. talkative |
| 7. scientific | 8. unforgettable |

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. C | 4. C | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 6

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |

II.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. haven't seen – left | 2. has worked |
| 3. was built | 4. Have – eaten |

V.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. capital | 2. and | 3. population | 4. has been | 5. of |
|------------|--------|---------------|-------------|-------|

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A |
|------|------|------|------|

BỘ ĐỀ KIỂM TRA TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9

VI.

1. I wish I had a new dictionary.
2. This computer was repaired an hour ago.
3. Was that vase broken?
4. We have driven since I was eighteen.
5. I have not (haven't) seen him for two days.

ĐỀ SỐ 7

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. D | 9. A | 10. C |

II.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D | 6. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

III.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. friendliness | 2. enjoyable | 3. collector | 4. official | 5. national |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|

IV.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. traditional | 2. wear | 3. mentioned | 4. modify | 5. fashionable |
| 6. symbols | 7. continue | 8. and | | |

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 8

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. A |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

III.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. visitors | 2. peaceful |
| 3. knowledgeable | 4. painful |
| 5. surprisingly | |

V.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A |
| 5. A | 6. C | 7. B | 8. C |

V.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A |
| 5. A | 6. D | 7. C | 8. C |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 9

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- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. D |

I.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. teenagers | 2. evening | 3. language | 4. hard | 5. difficult |
| 6. subjects | 7. useful | 8. studies | 9. college | 10. newspapers |

7.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. highest | 2. different | 3. flights |
| 4. wisdom | 5. dirty | 6. foolish |

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. B | 9. B | 10. C |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 10

I.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D | 6. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. C | 9. A | 10. D |

III.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. economical | 2. unfriendly |
| 3. dressed | 4. healthy |
| 5. Unfortunately | |

IV.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B |
| 5. B | 6. C | 7. A | 8. B |

V.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A |
| 5. B | 6. A | 7. C | 8. B |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. B | 4. D | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

PHẦN 3: CÁC ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ II
ĐỀ SỐ 1

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B |
| 4. C | 5. A | 6. D |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. D | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. B | 9. D | 10. D |

III.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. encouragement | 2. surprisingly |
| 3. dependable | 4. misery |
| 5. knowledgeable | |

IV.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. C | 6. C | 7. C | 8. B |

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. and | 2. of | 3. are |
| 4. in | 5. or | 6. are |

ĐỀ SỐ 2

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. D |
| 4. C | 5. D | 6. B |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. B | 9. C | 10. A |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

III.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. disastrous | 2. harmless | 3. enrich | 4. informal | 5. musician |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. C | 9. D | 10. A |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 3

I.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A |
| 4. D | 5. D |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

III.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. unsuccessfully | 2. painful |
| 3. qualified | 4. impressive |
| 5. informative | |

IV.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D |
|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. has played | 2. is based |
| 3. involves | 4. moved |
| 5. began | 6. told |
| 7. to build | 8. to do/ doing |
| 9. has become | 10. to create |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 4

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B |
| 4. A | 5. D | 6. C |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. C |

III.

1. consumption
3. ineffectively
5. environmentally

2. minimize

4. recyclable

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. as | 2. as/ because/ since |
| 3. from | 4. for |
| 5. which/ that | 6. of |
| 7. are | 8. or |
| 9. them | 10. be |

VI.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| 1. take | 2. heavy | 3. Block | 4. from |
| 5. container | 6. move | 7. earthquake | 8. doorway |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

ĐỀ SỐ 5

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. C |
| 4. D | 5. B | 6. A |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. A |

III.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. disastrous | 2. Canned |
| 3. Tidal | 4. humour/humor |
| 5. different – activities | 6. celebrations |
| 7. successes | 8. tropical |
| 9. volcano | |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. starts | 2. each | 3. make | 4. their |
| 5. some | 6. at | 7. wear | 8. is |

ĐỀ SỐ 6

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. C | 9. A | 10. B |

III.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

IV.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. advertisement | 2. communication |
| 3. increasingly | 4. costly |
| 5. journalist | 6. available |
| 7. limitations | 8. impression |

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. C | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 7



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I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |

III.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. unfriendly | 2. savings |
| 3. impatience | 4. encourage |
| 5. careless | 6. poems |
| 7. enjoyable | 8. inexpensive |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A |
| 5. A | 6. B | 7. D | 8. D |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9
ĐỀ SỐ 8
I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. C | 6. D | 9. D | 10. A |

III.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. disregard | 2. disagreement |
| 3. unbelievable | 4. wooden |
| 5. habitually | 6. comparable |
| 7. overweight | 8. polluted |

IV.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. C | 9. B | 10. B |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 9
I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. C | 9. C | 10. A |

III.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. disagreement | 2. healthier |
| 3. protection | 4. sewage |
| 5. minimize | 6. environmental |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

IV.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B |
| 5. A | 6. C | 7. A | 8. B |

V.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D | 6. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

ĐỀ SỐ 10

I.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B | 6. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. C |

III.

1. unpolluted
3. drop
5. Consumers
7. Conservationists
2. replacing
4. solar
6. preparation
8. deforestation

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. B | 4. C | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A | 6. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

PHẦN 4: CÁC ĐỀ ÔN TẬP CUỐI NĂM

ĐỀ SỐ 1

I.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D |
| 5. D | 6. D | 7. D | 8. C |

II.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B |
|------|------|

III.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C |
|------|------|------|

IV.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. C |
|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1. their | 2. different | 3. the | 4. worn |
| 5. Japanese | 6. kimono | 7. by | 8. is |
9. The difference between men and women kimonos is that the men kimonos are not very flashy and elaborate and they are just loosely seamed and have narrower sleeves.
10. Another clothing of Japanese men and women is Yukata.
- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. B | 14. C | 15. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|
| 1. am | 2. go | 3. studying | 4. stars | 5. are |
|-------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|

VII.

- I live in HCM City.
- He lives on Nguyen Du Street.
- What is your name?

VIII.

- How old are you?
- Open your book, please!

ĐỀ SỐ 2

I.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C |
| 5. D | 6. A | 7. B | 8. C |

II.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. A |
|------|------|------|

III.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A |
|------|------|------|

IV.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A |
|------|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D |
|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. goes | 2. islands | 3. hard | 4. social | 5. have |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|

VII.

1. We go to the country by train.
2. Phong goes to the museum by bike.
3. I live in a house near a hotel.

VIII.

1. My house is near the hotel/The hotel is near my house.
2. Which is your room?

ĐỀ SỐ 3

I.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A |
| 5. D | 6. A | 7. D | 8. C |

II.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A |
|------|------|

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

III.

1. C 2. B 3. C

IV.

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C

V.

1. B 2. B 3. D

VI.

1. teacher 2. has 3. She 4. a 5. and

VII.

1. beautiful 2. eat 3. Is 4. are playing 5. difficult

VIII.

1. It is raining outside now.
2. Does your brother have a new bike?
3. Mr. Tan takes his children to the park on Sunday.

IX.

1. She is a student.
2. He is a businessman.

ĐỀ SỐ 4

I.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A
5. B 6. B 7. C 8. C

II.

1. C 2. A 3. A

III.

1. A 2. D 3. D

IV.

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. D

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

V.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. A | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

VI.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1. school | 2. and | 3. my |
| 4. is | 5. are | 6. big |

VII.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. playing | 2. is | 3. does he have |
| 4. plays | 5. hundred | |

VIII.

1. Our class has English on Friday.
2. My classroom is on the second floor.
3. The students are in the classroom now.

IX.

1. We have geography.
2. What time do you go to bed?

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ĐỀ SỐ 5

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. D | 6. B | 7. C | 8. C |

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D |
|------|------|------|

II.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. B |
|------|------|------|

V.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C |
|------|------|------|------|

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

VI.

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. How | 2. would | 3. some | 4. you | 5. like |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|

VII.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|-------|
| 1. early | 2. eats | 3. takes | 4. quickly | 5. is |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|-------|

VIII.

1. Hoa is a student.
2. She has an oval face.
3. Does she like some milk?

IX.

1. She is thin.
2. She is small.



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PHẦN 5: MỘT SỐ ĐỀ NÂNG CAO

ĐỀ SỐ 1

Question 1

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. are always blaming | 2. has collected |
| 3. is greeting | 4. being used |
| 5. feeling – were | 6. is sent |
| 7. broke - was being moved | 8. to leave |

Question 2

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. employees | 6. freedom |
| 2. liar | 7. arrival |
| 3. modernized | 8. bleeding |
| 4. tropical | 9. proud |
| 5. peaceful | 10. flights |

Question 3

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. B | 9. A | 10. B |

Question 4

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. A | 4. D |
|------|------|------|------|

Question 5

a.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. would speak → spoke | 4. drive → driving |
| 2. when → since | 5. writing → (should) write |
| 3. doesn't he → does he | |

b.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|
| 1. into | 2. from | 3. for | 4. into | 5. over – up |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9**Question 6**

1. Mai asked (/requested) to call her at 6 o'clock the next morning.
2. Lan asked me if I was interested in that Language Center.
3. Mrs Chi said they would spend their holiday in Da Lat the next month.
4. The man asked Mr Linh what his son wanted to learn.
5. Hoa said we (I) had to come today.

Question 7

1. Vinh is always forgetting his homework.
2. Do you mind helping me put the chairs away?
3. I'd rather you didn't make any noise because I am tired.
4. I have never used such a good computer/ I have never used a better computer than this.
5. It's ages since he last chatted with his classmates through the internet.
6. The last time we saw her was when we left school.
7. My brother enjoys walking in the rain.
8. It's very important to keep the environment clean.
9. Minh has collected stamps since 2000.
10. How about meeting inside the center, at the cafe' corner?

ĐỀ SỐ 2**Question 1**

1. should stop
2. doesn't answer- have gone
3. were having
4. was rescued

5. is
6. to be paid
7. is blaming
8. will be stopped – try

Question 2

1. refusal
3. pollution

2. communication
4. thoughtless

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

5. neighborhood

7. suggestions

9. successful

6. action

8. politely

10. advice

Question 3

1. place

3. more

5. two

7. Second

9. an

2. these

4. which

6. sentences

8. used

10. help

Question 4

1. c

2. c

3. c

4. d

Question 5:

a.

1. in

2. much

3. time

4. them

5. lot

6. with

7. more

8. start

9. have

10. able

b.

1. off

2. from

3. to - on

4. out of - up to

Question 6

1. My friend not only had excellent ideas but did a good job as well.

2. Neither his explanation nor the examples he gives are clear.

3. It is said that the price of gold is going up (the price of gold is said to be going up)

4. He asked me when I would give that book to him.

5. People seldom travelled far from home years ago.

6. He as well as you was given a gift.

7. No matter how intelligent you may be, you should be careful about this.

8. He was very proud of making a great discovery.

9. Lan had difficulty in accepting the situation.

10. Thanks to new technology which the farmers had applied in their fields, the output of rice was raised.

ĐỀ SỐ 3

Question 1:

a.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. be - to get – gets | 2. had - would lend |
| 3. broke - was being moved | 4. is greeting |
| 5. are you getting | 6. didn't rain |

b.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. did they | 2. have you |
| 3. isn't it | 4. didn't they |

Question 2

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. unhealthful | 2. homeless |
| 3. creative | 4. overslept |
| 5. weekly | 6. thoughtful |
| 7. lengthened | 8. sharpening |

Question 3

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. b | 4. d | 5. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Question 4

a.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. for | 2. from | 3. with |
| 4. by | 5. with | 6. from |

b.

1. Please don't go out until the rain stops.
2. I always get on the first bus and arrive at school at 7.30.
3. I look forward to seeing you soon. (Or I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.)
4. My mother is used to getting up early in the morning.
5. We'll arrive in Ha Noi in twenty minutes' time.

Question 5

1. You can't believe John because he doesn't always speak the truth. (*or he never speaks the truth*)
2. Your hair is long. It ought to be cut.
3. Do you own this camera?
4. Unless you leave me alone, I will call the police.
5. Is this the best hotel you could find?
6. We spent 3 hours opening the door.
7. Mark isn't old enough to get married.
8. He is always short of money.
9. The car was too expensive for him to buy.
(*Or The car was so expensive that he couldn't buy it.*)
10. I don't know about it as/so much as she (does).

Question 6

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------|-------------|
| 1. depends | 2. under | 3. buy | 4. buses |
| 5. underground | 6. machine | 7. end | 8. platform |

ĐỀ SỐ 4**Question 1**

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. was being moved | 5. is washing - has just repaired |
| 2. sleeping | 6. has been playing |
| 3. had - would lend | 7. is greeting |
| 4. Are you looking | 8. are you getting |

Question 2

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. lengthened | 5. sleepy |
| 2. truthful | 6. unpleasant |
| 3. lively | 7. childhood |
| 4. thoughtful | 8. retirement |

Bộ đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh lớp 9

Question 3

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. problem | 5. it |
| 2. century | 6. everywhere |
| 3. people | 7. Families |
| 4. was | 8. children |

Question 4

a.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

b.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. shortage | 2. youth | 3. pride | 4. speech | 5. arrival |
|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|

Question 5:

a.

1. At - in - to
3. on
5. from

2. up

4. in - for - during

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2. by → with

4. among → between

b.

1. to look → look
3. are there → there are
5. to study → study

Question 6

1. Never have I written such a good essay before.
2. You didn't need to go to all trouble.
3. John is one of people who has read this novel to the end.
4. France is famous for (its) food.
5. She left the room without saying a word (any words).
6. Get the work finished by lunch time and you can go home
7. Unless you leave me alone, I'll call the police
8. I wish I had taken/ followed my doctor's advice.
9. I won't go to bed until Peter gets home at midnight.
10. I'll pay you the money as soon as I get a job.

ĐỀ SỐ 5

Question 1

1. being bitten
2. Have you known - were
3. has been working - is having
4. had - had eaten
5. entered - had finished - was writing

1. friendship
2. suitable
3. independence
4. proud

5. overslept
6. excitement
7. lively
8. apologize

Question 2

1. in - with
2. of
3. about
4. from

5. with
6. at
7. to
8. for - during

Question 3

1. at
2. matter
3. a
4. got/had
9. whose

5. experience
6. buying
7. that/which
8. theirs
10. took

Question 4

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. a | 4. a |
| 5. b | 6. a | 7. b | 8. d |

Question 5

a.

1. It was too late for anything to be done.
2. I will tell you all Bill's news when he writes to me.
3. She left the room without saying a word.
4. As long as you are calm (you keep calm) , you'll pass your driving test.
5. We were never made to do anything we didn't want to do.
6. I wish I had taken my doctor's advice
7. He was made to wait for two hours.
8. We spent 3 hours opening the door.
9. There is a 7 - o'clock train leaving every morning
10. While I was having dinner the telephone rang.

b.

1. I'll have my house painted blue.
2. I don't like being laughed my mistake
3. Were you seen to come in?
4. I want to be left alone.

TÀI LIỆU THAM KHẢO

1. SGK Tiếng Anh 9 và Bài tập tiếng Anh 9
2. <http://dethi.violet.vn/>
3. <http://www.tienganh123.com/>
4. <http://www.tienganh.com.vn/>
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