

TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 01
REVISION (Grade 9)

1. The simple present tense:

<i>Regular verbs</i>	<i>To be</i>
(+) S + V _(s/es)	S + am / is / are.....
(-) S don't / doesn't + V...	S + am / is / are not.....
(?) Does/ Do + S + V...? Yes, S + do /does No, S + don't / doesn't	Am / Is / Are + S....? Yes, S + am / is /are. No, S + am / is / are not.

Adverbs: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never...every day/week/night....

2. The present continuous tense:

(+) S + am / is / are + V-ing
(-) S + am / is / are not + V-ing
(?) Am / Is / Are + S + V-ing? Yes, S + am / is / are; No, S + am / is / are not

Adverbs: now, at the moment, at present, right now, but today -Look! , Listen!, Be careful!.....

Note: một số động từ thường không dùng với thì tiếp diễn: *like, dislike, hate, love, want, prefer, admire, believe, understand, remember, forget, know, belong, have, taste, smell,*

....

3. The present perfect tense: (thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

(+) S + have / has + Vp.p(ed/3)
(-) S + have / has not+ Vp.p(ed/3)
(?) Have / Has + S + Vp.p.....? Yes, S + have / has; No, S + haven't / hasn't

Adverbs: just, already, not...yet, never, ever, recently = lately, several/many times, up to now, so far

-This is the first time..... , never...before.

- For + khoảng thời gian, Since + mốc thời gian...

4. The simple past tense:

<i>Regular -Irregular verbs</i>	<i>To be</i>
(+) S + V _(ed/2)	S + was / were.....
(-) S didn't + V...	S + was / were not.....
(?) Did + S + V...? Yes, S + did No, S + didn't	Was / Were + S....? Yes, S + was / were No, S + was / were not.

Adverbs: yesterday, last, ago, in (2005).

5. The past continuous tense: (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

(+) S + was /were + V-ing
(-) S + was /were not + V-ing
(?) Was / Were + S + V-ing? Yes, S + was /were.; No, S + wasn't / weren't.

Diễn tả một sự việc đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ (at 7:00 last night)

Ex: What were you doing at 7:00 last night?

Diễn tả hai sự việc diễn ra song song trong quá khứ (when, while, as), at this time yesterday

Ex: I was doing my homework while my brother was drawing.

6. The simple future tense:

(+) S + will + V.....

(-) S + will not (won't)+ V.....

(?) Will + S + V....? Yes, S + will; No, S + won't

Adverbs: tomorrow, in the future, next, soon, ..., in six days (trong 6 ngày tới)
(Dùng "be going to + V" diễn tả một tương lai gần: dự đoán)

Ex: Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

7. The past perfect tense : (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

S + had + Vpp

Thường đi với thì quá khứ đơn (trong câu có các liên từ : before, after, until)

EXERCISES:

I Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use the other words in brackets as well.

- 1 I _____ (not / usually / go) to town on Saturday mornings because it's too crowded.
- 2 A woman in a black car _____ (follow) us. Do you know her?
- 3 What time _____ (your exam / finish)?
- 4 _____ (you / watch) the big match this afternoon? It should be good.
- 5 _____ (you / go out) for a meal after the cinema?
- 6 I never _____ (eat) seafood because it made me ill once when I was younger.
- 7 What _____ (you / wear) to Tom's party on Saturday?
- 8 The supermarket _____ (not open) until 8.30 a.m.

II Complete the sentences with the past simple or present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

- 1 _____ (you / **watch**)-anything on TV last night?
- 2 _____ (you / **hear**) the latest football results?
- 3 I _____ (**travel**) a lot in Europe but not in other continents.
- 4 They _____ (**deliver**) the post late every day last week.
- 5 Our neighbour _____ (**leave**) his car at the end of our drive and I can't get my car out.
- 6 We _____ (**try**) the new Indian restaurant a couple of times and it's really good.
- 7 How long _____ (you /be) a surgeon?

III Choose the correct answers.

I ¹ **was walking** / **walked** home from school yesterday when I suddenly ² **was hearing** / **heard** this really loud noise. It ³ **was sounding** / **sounded** like an aeroplane! I ⁴ **was passing** / **passed** a wall at the time so I ⁵ **was looking** / **looked** over. In the middle of the field I ⁶ **saw** / **was seeing** a huge, round object – just like a UFO! It ⁷ **was making** / **made** the strange sound and lights ⁸ **were shining** / **shone** all round it. Then I ⁹ **was realizing** / **realized** that the lights were cameras! Some people ¹⁰ **were making** / **made** a film!

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE PAST SIMPLE OR THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. My uncle (save) a lot of money to buy a new sports car two years ago.
2. Bernardo (walk) his dogs when he (see) your girlfriend with Sergio.
3. While Julian (repair) his motorbike, his grandfather (read) a magazine.
4. Andrew (give) some money to his sister and she (tell) him 'thank you'.
5. When Caroline (get) off the bus it (snow) a little.

- 6.They (talk) on the phone when the boss(arrive) at the office.
- 7.My cousin Lilia (tell) me good jokes yesterday evening at the pub.
- 8.Leonard (do) some research at the laboratory when I called him.
9. The girl (whisper) something in my ear but I couldn't understand it.
- 10.At 5,00 Mrs Simpson (have) a cup of coffee with some friends.

IV MIXED TENSES

1. It's ages since we last to the cinema.(go)
2. -Where is Robert ?
-He is in the garden
-What he? (do)
-He the lawn.(mow)
3. Ithe newspaper every day.(read)
4. you ever to Japan? (go)
5. you some photos during your stay in London? (take)
6. I to be a vet.(always / want)
7. Dan a new car last month.(buy)
8. She her boss at 2pm.(meet)
9. It was a long time since we Ron.(last / see)
- 10.I from Paul for two weeks.(not / hear)
- 11.Look! It(snow)
12. you any good books lately? (read)
13. Tom at school this morning.(be)
14. It is the first time they alcohol.(drink)
15. It's our anniversary next week. We a party. (have)
- 16.I don't think he(come).
- 17.Sarah to the supermarket, the fridge is full now.(go)
- 18.Bog and Fiona cards since the beginning of the afternoon.(play)
19. They there since they were children.(live)
20. Look at these gray clouds, it(rain).

WORD FORM

1. Many tourists like visiting _____ villages. (tribe)
2. There are more and more people concerning about _____ pollution (environment)
3. Reduce means not buying products which are _____. (overpackage)
4. Compost is a wonderful natural _____. (fertilize)
5. Ha Long Bay has been voted to be one of the world _____. (wonderful)
6. Ten _____ took part in the wife- carrying race. (compete)
7. What a pity! I am not really _____ dressed for the party. (suit)
8. Don't worry about where to stay. Our _____ is included in the ticket price. (accommodate)
9. She was _____ dressed last night. (attract)
10. Ha Long Bay is a famous tourist _____ in Viet Nam. (attract)
11. Her nose was _____ badly. (blood)
12. Sapa is a wonderful _____ resort in Viet Nam. (mountain)
13. She's one of the most famous _____ in the town. (environment)
14. Angkor Wat was _____ built for Hindus. (origin)
15. It became a Buddhist _____ center many years ago. (religion)
16. Farmers use compost to _____ their fields. (fertile)
17. When the patient _____, please call the doctor! (revival)
18. These products are _____ friendly. (environment)

19. This bottle can be _____. Don't throw it away. (recycle)
20. Julia was very _____ that her daughter got the highest mark. (delight)
21. Cindy found this book _____ for her upcoming trip. (information)
22. Ha Long Bay is one of the most famous tourist _____ in Viet Nam. (attract)
23. Share your _____ story with our readers. (recycle)
24. She is very _____ about her mother's health. (anxiety)
25. The _____ of flight 227 from Paris has been delayed. (arrive)
26. She was _____ dressed last night. (attract)
27. Angkor Wat was _____ built for Hindus, but then it became a Buddhist center. (origin)
28. Give her a cup of hot tea when she _____. (revival)
29. They eased the victim's pain and _____. (anxious)
30. The cut on her head is bleeding quite _____. (bad)
31. His speedy _____ after the operation amazed all the doctors. (revive)
32. The _____ of water caused the dam to burst. (press)
33. The Hanging Garden of Babylon in present-day Iraq is one of seven _____ of the world. (wonderful)
34. I'm not very _____, I'm afraid, but I go to church at Christmas. (religion)
35. Santa Claus is based on the _____ of Saint Nicholas in the poem. (describe)
36. It is a contest in which _____ have to read two poems in English. (participate)
37. The _____ is going to clean up the spoiled beach. (environment)
38. The country's _____ resources include forests, coal and oil. (nature)
39. Watching television can be time-_____. (consume)
40. The custom _____ spread to America in the 1800s. (final)
41. The nurse is showing the students some first-aid _____. (instruct)
42. The streets are _____ brightly at Tet. (decoration)
43. The only _____ wonder on Antipater's list is the pyramid of Cheops. (survive)
44. Please stop the _____ before taking the victim to hospital. (blood)

WEEK 2: English 9

UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PENPAL

1. pen pal = pen friend : bạn qua thư
2. correspond (v) : trao đổi thư
→ correspondence (n) : sự trao đổi thư
→ correspondent (n) : phóng viên
3. impress (v) : gây ấn tượng
→ impression(n)
→ impressive (adj) ≠ unimpressive
→ be impressed by
→ **make a strong impression on s.b**
4. friendly (adj) ≠ unfriendly : thân thiện n
→ friendliness (n)
→ friendship (n) : tình bạn
→ friendless (a) : không có bạn
5. Temple of Literature : Văn Miếu
6. mosque : nhà thờ Hồi giáo
7. walk **past** : đi ngang qua
8. peace (n) : hòa bình
→ peaceful (adj) : thanh bình
9. pray : cầu nguyện
→ prayer (n) : lời cầu nguyện n
10. have a trip abroad : đi nước ngoài
11. depend (v) **on** : phụ thuộc
→ dependent (adj) ≠ independent **of**
→ dependence (n) ≠ independence
12. keep **in** touch with : giữ liên lạc
13. a place of worship : nơi thờ cúng
14. divide (v) **into** : chia thành
→ division (n) → divisible (adj)
15. region : vùng, miền
→ regional (adj)
16. separate (v) : tách ra
→ separation (n)
→ be separated **by** : bị tách bởi
- be separated **from** : bị tách khỏi
17. comprise (v) = consist **of** : bao gồm
→ be comprised **of**
18. area (n) : khu vực, diện tích
19. tropical climate : khí hậu nhiệt đới
20. unit of currency : đơn vị tiền tệ
21. population : dân số
22. Islam (n) : đạo hồi → islamist (n)
→ islamic (adj) :
23. official (adj) ≠ unofficial : chính thức
→ office (n)
24. religion (n) : tôn giáo
→ religious (adj)
25. Buddhism : đạo phật
26. Hinduism : đạo Ấn
27. national language : tiếng quốc ngữ
→ nation (n) : quốc gia
→ national (adj)
28. instruct (v) : dạy, hướng dẫn
→ instruction (n)
→ instructor (n) : người hướng dẫn
→ language of instruction
29. compel (v) : bắt buộc
→ compulsion (n)
→ compulsory (adj)
≠ optional (adj) : chọn lựa
30. beautify (v) :
→ beautiful (adj)
→ beauty (n)
31. enjoy (v) = be fond of = be interested in
→ enjoyable (adj)
→ enjoyably (adv)
→ enjoyment (n)

GRAMMAR

- **Past simple tense:**

(+) S + Ved/2

(-) S + didn't + V (bare inf.)

(?) Did + S + V (bare inf.) ...?

Ex: I went to the zoo yesterday.

She didn't watch TV last night.

Did you go to the party three days ago?

- **USED TO (đã từng)**

(+) S + USED TO + V (bare inf.)

(-) S + DIDN'T USE TO + V (bare inf.)

(?) DID + S + USE TO + V(bare inf.)?

Ex: Nick used to smoke, but he doesn't smoke any more.

We didn't use to have computers.

Did you use to play tennis?

- **BE USED TO (quen với)**

BE/ GET USED TO + N/ V-ing

Ex: Mr. Lam is a farmer. He is used to getting up early

- **Structures:**

It's time + S + V (past simple)

S + would rather + V (bare inf.)

S₁ + **would rather** + S₂ + V (past simple)

Ex: **It's time** you **got** up.

I would rather **take** the bus.

I'd rather you **didn't** tell anyone what I said.

- **WISH**

For present action: S + wish + S + Ved/2

For future action: S + wish + S + would/ could + V_{bare inf.}

For past action: S + wish + S + had + Ved/3

Ex: I wish I had a computer.

I wish she would come here tomorrow.

I wish I had passed the exam.

EXERCISES

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

1. Malaysia is divided _____ two regions
A. to B. on C. in D. into
2. She often goes to the _____ to pray because her religion is Islam
A. church B. pagoda C. temple D. mosque
3. Mary was really _____ by the beauty of Hanoi
A. impress B. impressed C. impressive D. impression
4. The United States has a _____ of around 250 million
A. population B. separation C. addition D. introduction
5. Mathematics and Literature are _____ subjects in high schools
A. adding B. optional C. religious D. compulsory
6. It's very kind _____ you to say so
A. in B. to C. for D. of
7. Can you tell me how many chapters this book consists _____?
A. of B. to C. with D. in
8. Don't forget to add sugar to the mixture. This _____ is important
A. add B. addition C. additional D. additionally
9. Vietnamese people are very _____ and hospitable
A. friend B. friendless C. friendly D. friendship
10. They were welcomed by friendly _____ in Vietnam
A. air B. matter C. impression D. atmosphere

II. supply the correct word form

1. She was really _____ by the beauty of the city (impress)
2. She made a deep _____ on the members of her class (impress)
3. Their _____ made me happy (friendly)
4. Many _____ come to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum every day (visit)
5. We enjoyed the _____ atmosphere in Hanoi (peace)
6. Hanoi is not _____ from Kuala Lumpur (difference)
7. The girls went to see _____ places in HCMC (fame)
8. The _____ language in Malaysia is Bahasa Malaysia (nation)
9. In Malaysia, _____ is free (educate)
10. What is the main language of _____ at that school? (instruct)

III / Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition

1. Maryam was really impressed _____ the beauty of Hue

2. It seems difficult _____ me to meet her now
3. He doesn't depend _____ his parents
4. If you have any trouble, ask _____ help
5. This guide book is full _____ useful information
6. We still keep in touch _____ each other although we live away _____ each other
7. He will go to China _____ the end _____ this week
8. She went out _____ saying a word
9. What do you often do _____ the weekends?
10. She was born _____ September 15th

IV. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

1. I wish Susan _____ harder for her examination
A. will work B. worked C. has worked D. works
2. What were you doing when he _____?
A. comes B. to come C. came D. coming
3. A good letter needs perfect _____
A. introduce B. introduction C. introducing D. introductory
4. It seems difficult for us _____ abroad at the moment
A. go B. to go C. went D. gone
5. There used _____ a movie theater here, but it closed a long time ago
A. be B. to be C. being D. been
6. I come from Vietnam so I am not used to _____ on the left
A. drive B. drove C. driven D. driving
7. Although we are far away from each other, we still _____
A. keep in touch B. say hello C. keep together D. keep on
8. Music and painting are _____ subjects
A. option B. optional C. optionally D. optioning
9. The children are playing _____ in the schoolyard
A. happy B. happily C. happiness D. unhappiness
10. I wish they _____ here tomorrow
A. will come B. would come C. come D. came

V. Use "used to" or "be used to"

1. They _____ go to DaLat in summer
2. They _____ playing soccer in the park
3. I _____ getting up early
4. Tom _____ do his homework in the evening
5. Lan _____ writing to Maryam
6. He _____ work at night
7. They _____ watching TV
8. She _____ playing badminton
9. My father _____ come home late
10. She _____ go swimming in the afternoon

VI. Put the verb in the brackets in the correct form

1. He wished he _____ a doctor (be)
2. I would rather you _____ the test well (do)
3. It's time we _____ the bus (catch)
4. Is Lan used to _____ to Maryam (write)

5. I wish he _____ here now (be) (walk)
 6. Minh used to _____ past the mosque.
 7. It's time we _____ (go)
 8. I wish they _____ here tomorrow (be)
 9. They used to _____ swimming in the afternoon (go)
 10. They _____ their homework yet (not finish)

VII. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

Singapore is an island city of about three million people. It's a beautiful (1) _____ with lots of parks and open spaces. It's also a very (2) _____ city.

Most of the people (3) _____ in high-rise flats in different parts of the island. The business district is very modern with (4) _____ of high new office buildings. Singapore also has some nice older sections. In China town, there (5) _____ rows of old shop houses. The Government buildings in Singapore are very (6) _____ and date from the colonial days.

Singapore is famous (7) _____ its shops and restaurants. There are many good shopping centers. Most of the (8) _____ are duty free. Singapore's restaurants (9) _____ Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food, and the (10) _____ are quite reasonable.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. district | B. town | C. city | D. village |
| 2. A. large | B. dirty | C. small | D. clean |
| 3. A. live | B. lives | C. are living | D. lived |
| 4. A. lot | B. lots | C. many | D. much |
| 5. A. is | B. will be | C. were | D. are |
| 6. A. beauty | B. beautiful | C. beatify | D. beautifully |
| 7. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| 8. A. good | B. goods | C. goodness | D. goody |
| 9. A. sells | B. selling | C. sell | D. sold |
| 10. A. priced | B. price | C. prices | D. pricier |

VIII / Make sentences with "I wish" based on the given situation

- What a pity! You aren't here with us now =>
- The naughty boys always draw on the wall =>
- I'd like my father to give up smoking =>
- He doesn't help my mother with housework =>
- I can't swim =>
- I must go now =>
- He always goes to school late =>
- My brother is too short to play basketball =>
- I don't have enough money to help you =>
- My friends often go on a camping trip without me =>

IX/ Rewrite the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same

- John smokes a lot a year ago, but now he doesn't smoke any more
 → John used
- It's time for you to go to school → It's time you
- How long is it since you saw Tom? → When
- Please keep silent in the classroom → I'd rather
- He can't pass the examination → He wishes
- We can't go out because of the heavy rain → We wish

7. I don't like you to come to class late → I'd rather you
8. What a pity! He can't come here → I wish
9. They often went to Vung tau at weekends → They used
10. I'm sorry, I can't help you → I wish
10. It's time we _____ (go)

Trường THCS Lê Lợi- Quận 3
Tổ Ngoại ngữ- Nhóm ANH 9

Lớp 9.....
Năm học 2021- 2022; Ngày:

TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 03, 04

WEEK 03

Tiết 7: UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

[READ]

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng cơ bản:

1. divide (v) into: chia thành -> division (n) -> divisible (adj)
2. region: vùng, miền -> regional (adj)
3. separate (v) : tách ra -> separation (n) -> be separated by: bị tách bởi
-> be separated from: bị tách khỏi
4. comprise (v) = consist of: bao gồm -> be comprised of
5. area (n): diện tích
6. tropical climate: khí hậu nhiệt đới
7. unit of currency: đơn vị tiền tệ
8. population: dân số
9. Islam (n): đạo hồi -> Islamist (n) -> Islamic (adj)
10. Buddhism: đạo Phật
11. Hinduism: Đạo Ấn
12. national language : quốc ngữ
13. nation (n): quốc gia -> national
14. instruct (v): dạy -> instruction (n) -> instructor (n) : người hướng dẫn -> language of instruction: ngôn ngữ giảng dạy
15. compel (v) : bắt buộc -> compulsion (n) -> compulsory (adj) ≠ optional (adj): chọn lựa
16. beautify (v): làm đẹp -> beautiful (adj) -> beauty (n)

2. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

1. PASSIVE VOICE: THE PRESENT SIMPLE

Form: am/ is/ are + V2- ed .

Active: S + V + O

Passive: S + am/ is /are + V2-ed + (by O)

Ex: Mary divides the cake into 4.

-> The cake is divided into 4.

II. Bài khóa cần nắm: trích trang 9 sách tiếng Anh 9

Malaysia is one of the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

It is divided into two regions, known as West Malaysia and East Malaysia. They are separated by about 640 km of the sea and together comprise an area of 329,758 sq. km. Malaysia enjoys tropical climate. The Malaysian unit of currency is the ringgit, consisting of 100 sen. The capital of

Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur and it is also the largest city in the country. The population in 2001 was over 22 million. Islam is the country's official religion. In addition, there are other religions such as Buddhism and Hinduism. The national language is Bahasa Malaysia (also known simply as Malay). English, Chinese, and Tamil are also widely spoken. The language of instruction for primary school children is Bahasa Malaysia, Chinese, or Tamil. Bahasa Malaysia is the primary language of instruction in all secondary schools, although some students may continue learning in Chinese or Tamil. And English is a compulsory second language.

→HS có thể tô/ gạch chân từ mới, cấu trúc trong bài, luyện đọc hiểu nắm nội dung, luyện dịch bài.

III. LUYỆN TẬP:

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

- Malaysia is divided _____ two regions
A. to B. on C. in D. into
- She often goes to the _____ to pray because her religion is Islam
A. church B. pagoda C. temple D. mosque
- Mary was really _____ by the beauty of Hanoi
A. impress B. impressed C. impressive D. impression
- The United States has a _____ of around 250 million
A. population B. separation C. addition D. introduction
- Mathematics and Literature are _____ subjects in high schools
A. adding B. optional C. religious D. compulsory
- It's very kind _____ you to say so
A. in B. to C. for D. of
- Can you tell me how many chapters this book consists _____?
A. of B. to C. with D. in
- Don't forget to add sugar to the mixture. This _____ is important
A. add B. addition C. additional D. additionally
- Vietnamese people are very _____ and hospitable
A. friend B. friendless C. friendly D. friendship
- They were welcomed by friendly _____ in Vietnam
A. air B. matter C. impression D. atmosphere

II. supply the correct word form

- She was really _____ by the beauty of the city (impress)
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- Their _____ made me happy (friendly)
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- Hanoi is not _____ from Kuala Lumpur (difference)
- The girls went to see _____ places in HCMC (fame)
- The _____ language in Malaysia is Bahasa Malaysia (nation)
- In Malaysia, _____ is free (educate)
- What is the main language of _____ at that school? (instruct)

III / Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition

- Maryam was really impressed _____ the beauty of Hue
- It seems difficult _____ me to meet her now
- He doesn't depend _____ his parents
- If you have any trouble, ask _____ help
- This guide book is full _____ useful information
- We still keep in touch _____ each other although we live away _____ each other
- He will go to China _____ the end _____ this week

8. She went out _____ saying a word
 9. What do you often do _____ the weekends?
 10. She was born _____ September 15th

IV. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

- o Nhận biết được chủ đề bài học A visit from a pen pal
- o Nhận biết, thông hiểu các từ vựng cơ bản (chính tả, từ loại, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng,...)
- o Thông hiểu, vận dụng được câu bị động của thì hiện tại đơn (dạng, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng, ..)
- o Đọc hiểu, trả lời câu hỏi và dịch được bài khóa
- o Tự luyện các bài luyện tập, sửa bài đầy đủ

V. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 1 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 8: UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

WRITE

NỘI DUNG

Hãy tưởng tượng rằng bạn đang đi thăm người thân hay bạn bè ở một vùng khác của Việt Nam hoặc ở một quốc gia khác. Sau đó bạn hãy viết một bức thư gửi cho gia đình theo dàn ý sau:

Dàn ý

Đoạn văn đầu tiên:	- nói khi nào bạn đến và bạn sẽ gặp ai tại bến xe buýt/ ga tàu/ sân bay
Đoạn văn thứ hai:	Kể về: - những gì bạn đã làm - địa danh bạn đã đến thăm - người bạn đã gặp - đồ ăn bạn đã nếm thử - những thứ bạn đã mua
Đoạn văn thứ ba:	- kể về cảm nhận của bạn (vui vẻ/ thất vọng...) - kể về điều mà bạn thích nhất (con người/ địa danh/ hoạt động ...) - cho biết lúc nào bạn trở về nhà

Gợi ý:

Dear Dad and Mom,

I arrived in Da Lat late in the morning, about at twelve o'clock. When I came, the weather was fine and the day was beautiful. I enjoyed the cool and fresh mild air although it was nearly midday.

Uncle Tuan met me at the bus station and took me home on his motorcycle. I visited many beautiful places in Da Lat such as the Flower Garden, the Chinese Pagoda and the Love Valley.

Yesterday Uncle Tuan took me to the Prenn and Dambri Falls. The falls are very beautiful and impressive. I've never seen such beautiful and fascinating sights.

This morning, we went to visit the village of the tribe Lat. They live in small cottages. They were very friendly and they invited us to drink their traditional drink, "cần" alcohol.

For meals, we eat a lot of local nice vegetables and the tasty fruit of Da Lat, fresh strawberries.

The atmosphere here is very lovely and peaceful. I feel relaxed myself with the nature. I'm enjoying myself very much. I bought some fruits and some souvenirs. I also had some photos of places I visited to show you about my trip. I'm planning to go home next Thursday. Uncle and Aunt Huy asked me to give you their regards.

Stop for now. See you on Thursday.

Your son,

TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 04
(Tiết 10,11,12)

Tiết 9, 10: UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

LANGUAGE FOCUS (Trang 11-12 SGK Tiếng Anh 9) Ôn lại ngữ pháp tiết 5,6

1. *Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about what each person did on the weekend. (Hãy thực hành với một bạn cùng lớp. Hỏi và trả lời các câu hỏi về những việc mà mỗi người đã làm trong ngày cuối tuần.)*

Gợi ý:

Ba

- What did Ba do on the weekend?
- => He went to see the movie called "Ghosts and Monsters".
- When did he see it? => He saw it on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Nga

- What did Nga do on the weekend? => She went to a concert and listen to Ha Noi singers.
- When did she go there? => She went there at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Lan

- What did Lan do on the weekend? => She went camping with the Y & Y.
- How long did she go camping? => She went camping all the weekend.

Nam

- What did Nam do on the weekend?
- => He went to see a football match Dong Thap versus The Cong.
- When did he go there? => He went there at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Hoa

- What did Hoa do on the weekend? => She went to see a play called "Much A do about Nothing".
- When did she see it? => She saw it at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening.

2. *Lan and her friends are holding a farewell party for Maryam. Write the things they did to prepare for the party. Use the pictures and the words in the box. (Lan và các bạn của cô dự định tổ chức một bữa tiệc chia tay cho Maryam. Hãy viết những gì mà họ làm để chuẩn bị cho bữa tiệc. Sử dụng tranh và những từ trong khung.)*

Gợi ý:

- They bought a lot of flowers.
- They made a big cake.
- They hung colorful lamps on the walls of the party room.
- They painted a picture of Ha Noi.
- They went shopping to buy all things necessary for the party and a gift for Maryam.

3. *Work with a partner. Write wishes you want to make in these situations. (Thực hành với một bạn cùng học. Viết những lời ước mà bạn muốn trong những tình huống này.)*

Example:

a. You are not very tall. => *I wish I were taller.*

Gợi ý:

- | | |
|--|---|
| b. I wish I were in the swimming pool. | f. I wish I could draw well. |
| c. I wish I had a computer. | g. I wish I had my friend's phone number. |
| d. I wish I lived near my school. | h. I wish I knew many friends. |
| e. I wish I had a sister. | |
| i. I wish my hometown had some rivers and lakes. | |

LUYỆN TẬP

I/ Use the past simple tense

1. I (eat) _____ dinner at six o'clock yesterday.
2. A: _____ Helen (drive) _____ to work? – B: Yes, she _____.
3. My neighbor (buy) _____ a new car last week.
4. They (go) _____ to Italy on their last summer holiday.
5. _____ they (swim) _____ at the beach? – B: No, they _____.
6. My family and I (see) _____ a comedy movie last night.
7. First, we (do) _____ exercise, and then we (drink) _____ some water.
8. Suddenly, the animal jumped and (bite) _____ my hand.
9. What time (do) _____ you (get up) _____ this morning?
10. The Wright brothers (fly) _____ the first airplane in 1903.
11. I think I (hear) _____ a strange sound outside the door one minute ago.
12. When I was ten years old, I (break) _____ my arm. It really (hurt) _____.
13. The police (catch) _____ all three of the bank robbers last week.
14. How many times (do) _____ you (read) _____ that book?
15. Unfortunately, I (forget) _____ to (bring) _____ my money.

II / Make sentences with “I wish” based on the given situation

1. What a pity! You aren't here with us now. =>
2. The naughty boys always draw on the wall. =>
3. I'd like my father to give up smoking. =>
4. He doesn't help my mother with housework .=>
5. I can't swim. =>
6. I must go now. =>
7. He always goes to school late. =>
8. My brother is too short to play basketball. =>
9. I don't have enough money to help you. =>
10. My friends often go on a camping trip without me. =>

LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 1 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 11: UNIT 2: CLOTHING

[GETTING STARTED + LISTEN AND READ]

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng cơ bản:

1. poet (n): nhà thơ - poetic (adj): thuộc về thơ ca - poem (n) : bài thơ- poetry (n) : thơ văn
2. musician (n): nhạc sĩ - musical (adj)
3. tradition (n) : truyền thống - traditional (adj) - traditionally (adv) , by tradition
4. tunic : áo thụng
5. be slit on –slit – slit : xẻ
6. loose pants : quần ống rộng- loosen(v)
7. material (n) : chất liệu, vải
8. especial (adj) = special : đặc biệt- especially (adv)
9. occasion : dịp
10. convenient (adj) ≠ inconvenient : tiện lợi; convenience (n) ≠ inconvenience (n)
11. fashion (n) : thời trang- fashionable (adj) ≠ unfashionable - fashionably (adv)
12. design (v) : thiết kế --> designer (n) : nhà thiết kế
13. inspire (v) : lấy cảm hứng -> inspiration (n)- take inspiration from: lấy cảm hứng từ
14. ethnic minority : dân tộc thiểu số
15. majority (n)- major (a) : đa số

16. cross(es) : chữ thập
 17. stripe(s) : sọc ngang- striped (adj)= stripy
 18. unique (adj) : độc nhất
 19. describe (v) : mô tả -> description (n)
 20. add (v) To : thêm vào -> addition (n) à in addition to : ngoài ra

2. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

1. PRESENT PERFECT

Form: S + have/ has + Vp.p

(see REVISION)

II. Bài khóa cần nắm: trích trang 13 sách tiếng Anh 9

For centuries, poets, writers and musicians have mentioned the ao dai in poems, novels and songs. The ao dai is the traditional dress of Vietnamese women. It consists of a long silk tunic that is slit on the sides and worn over loose pants. Traditionally, it was frequently worn by both men and women. The design and material used for men were different from those used for women. Nowadays, women usually wear it, especially on special occasions. However, many Vietnamese women today often prefer to wear modern clothing at work, because it is more convenient.

Now fashion designers want to change the traditional Ao dai. Some have printed lines of poetry on the ao dai, so they look modern and very fashionable. Other designers have taken inspiration from Vietnam's ethnic minorities.

They have visited villages and studied traditional designs and symbols such as suns, stars, crosses, and stripes. They have added these patterns to the ao dai, so Vietnamese women can continue to wear the unique dress, which is now both traditional and fashionable.

a) Complete the sentences. Use the information from the passage. (Hoàn thành các câu. Sử dụng thông tin trong bài đọc.)

1. For a long time the *ao dai* has been the subject of poems, novels and songs.
2. The *ao dai* is described as a long silk tunic with slits up the sides worn over loose pants.
3. The majority of Vietnamese women prefer to wear modern clothing at work.
4. Some designers have modernized the *ao dai* by printing lines of poetry on it.
5. Another alternative is to add symbols such as suns, stars, crosses and stripes.

b) Answer the questions. (Trả lời câu hỏi.)

1. Who used to wear the *ao dai* by tradition? (*Những ai đã mặc chiếc áo dài truyền thống?*)

=> By tradition, Vietnamese men and women used to wear the *ao dai*.

2. Why do the majority of Vietnamese women prefer to wear modern clothing at work these days?

(*Tại sao phần lớn phụ nữ Việt thích mặc quần áo hiện đại tại nơi làm việc ngày nay?*)

=> The majority of Vietnamese women prefer to wear modern clothing at work these days because it is more convenient.

3. What have fashion designers done to modernize the *ao dai*? (*Những nhà thiết kế thời trang đã hiện đại hóa áo dài như nào?*)

=> Fashion designers have changed the designs and patterns of the traditional *ao dai* by printed lines of poetry or adding the designs and symbols of ethnic minorities to them.

→ HS có thể tô/ gạch chân từ mới, cấu trúc trong bài, luyện đọc hiểu nắm nội dung, luyện dịch bài.

LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 12: SPEAK (Trang 14-15-16 SGK Tiếng Anh 9)

1. Từ vựng cơ bản:

a) Match the phrases to the pictures. (Ghép các cụm từ đúng với hình.)

a-1: a colorful T-shirt (áo thun nhiều màu)

f-4: a short-sleeved blouse (áo ngắn tay)

b-5: a sleeveless sweater (áo len không tay)

g-7: baggy pants (quần thụng)

c-6: a striped shirt (áo sọc kẻ sọc)

h-2: a plaid skirt (váy ca-rô)

d-3: a plain suit (bộ com lê trơn)

i-9: blue shorts (quần sọc xanh)

e-8: faded jeans (quần jeans bạc màu)

b) Work in small groups. Write two more questions for the last section of this survey about students' wear. Then interview members of another group. The words in section a) may help you. (Làm việc theo nhóm nhỏ. Viết thêm hai câu hỏi cho phần cuối cùng của cuộc khảo sát này về đồng phục học sinh. Sau đó, phỏng vấn các thành viên của một nhóm khác. Những từ trong phần a) có thể giúp bạn.)

Hướng dẫn dịch:

Thường phục:	Bạn thường mặc gì vào dịp cuối tuần? Tại sao bạn lại mặc các bộ quần áo đó?
Quần áo yêu thích:	Loại quần áo ưa thích của bạn là gì? Tại sao?
Đồng phục học sinh:	Nó thoải mái không? Màu của nó là gì?
Quần áo cho các dịp đặc biệt:??

2 câu hỏi gợi ý:

Clothes for special occasions:

- Do you wear your favorite clothes? - Do you wear the traditional dress?

Gợi ý phỏng vấn:

A: Do you usually wear on the weekend?

B: I usually wear casual clothes, for example a T-shirt and shorts or pants.

A: Why do you wear these clothes?

B: It's convenient for me at work.

A: What's your favorite type of clothing?

B: I like the simple European clothes: white shirts and dark trousers. I do not like colorful clothes because they are not suitable for the Vietnamese people, especially for girls and young women.

A: What do you think of your school uniform?

B: It's simple and beautiful: white shirts and dark trousers for boys and white ao dai and black pants for girls. I think Vietnamese school

c) Now report the results of your survey. (Bây giờ báo cáo kết quả cuộc khảo sát của bạn.)

Tùy vào kết quả cuộc khảo sát của bạn mà bạn có thể có các báo cáo khác nhau, chẳng hạn như:

- One person liked the simple European clothes: white shirts and dark trousers.

- Two people said they liked their uniform.

- Mai said she loved the traditional dress.

LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English

2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Trường THCS Lê Lợi- Quận 3 Tổ Ngoại ngữ- Nhóm ANH 9	Lớp 9..... Năm học 2021- 2022; Ngày:
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TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 05 (04/10/2021- 09/10/2021)

Tiết 13: UNIT 2: CLOTHING

Lesson: Listen

I. NỘI DUNG:

A. Từ vựng cơ bản:

1. **announce** (v): thông báo ® an **announcement** (n)
2. **car fair** (n): hội chợ xe hơi
3. **attend** (v): tham dự ® **attention** (n): chú ý

B. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

Present simple, present continuous, Passive voice (review)

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

A. Tapescript:

Attention please. Here is a special announcement. A little girl is reported missing. She was last seen 20 minutes ago near the main entrance to the Car Fair. Her name's Mary and she is 3 years old. She has short dark hair. She's wearing shorts – blue shorts and a long-sleeved blouse. She's wearing a pair of shoes – brown shoes. She may be carrying a large doll.

If you see Mary, please bring her to the Information Desk. Her father's waiting for her there. Thank you.

Dịch bài nghe:

Vui lòng chú ý. Đây là thông báo đặc biệt. Một cô gái nhỏ vừa được báo đi lạc. Cô bé được nhìn thấy cách đây 20 phút tại cổng chính đến Hội chợ ô tô. Tên cô bé là Mary và cô bé 3 tuổi. Cô bé có mái tóc đen ngắn. Cô bé đang mặc quần ngắn - quần ngắn màu xanh và áo phông nữ tay dài. Cô bé đang mang đôi giày màu nâu. Cô bé có lẽ đang ôm một chú búp bê lớn.

Nếu quý vị nhìn thấy Mary, vui lòng mang cô bé đến quầy thông tin. Bố cô bé đang đợi ở đây. Cảm ơn.

B. Turn into passive

1. He finished his exercises on time. =>
2. People plant rice in those fields.=>
3. They use cars and trucks to carry food to market.=>
4. This boy broke my windows yesterday.=>
5. They have known him well.=>
6. We will meet him at the station.=>
7. Did you do your test perfectly?=>
8. Why didn't you learn this lesson?=>
9. How long have they done their homework?=>
10. No one could help him.=>

C. Read the announcement carefully, then fill in each gap with one suitable word

for, long-sleeved, missing, announcement, entrance, carrying

Attention, please. Here is a special (1)..... A little girl is reported (2)..... She was last seen 20 minutes ago near the main (3)..... to the Car Fair. Her name's Mary and she is 3 years old. She has dark, short hair. She is wearing shorts, the blue shorts and a (4)..... blouse. She is wearing a pair of shoes, the brown shoes. She may be (5)..... a large doll. If you see Mary, please bring her to the Information Desk. Her father is waiting (6)..... her there. Thanks.

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

HS học từ vựng và kỹ năng nghe.

- o Nhận biết, thông hiểu các từ vựng cơ bản (chính tả, từ loại, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o Thông hiểu, vận dụng được các Simple Present và Question words (dạng, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o HS nắm phần Ngữ pháp cơ bản
- o Tự luyện các bài luyện tập, sửa bài đầy đủ

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 14: UNIT 2: CLOTHING

Lesson: READ

I. NỘI DUNG:

A. Từ vựng cơ bản:

1. **sail (v) ® sailor** /'seɪlə(r)/ (n): thủy thủ
2. **cloth** /kloʊθ/ (n): vải
3. **wear out** /weə(r) /aʊt/ (phr.v): mòn, rách
4. **unique** /ju'ni:k/ (adj): độc đáo
5. **subject** /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ (n): chủ đề, đề tài
6. **embroider** /ɪm'brɔɪdə(r)/ (v): thêu
7. **label** /'leɪbl/ (n): nhãn hiệu
8. **sale** /seɪl/ (n): doanh thu
9. **go up** /gəʊ/ /ʌp/ (phr.v) = increase /ɪn'kri:s/ (v): tăng lên
10. **economize (v):** tiết kiệm ® **economy** /ɪ'kɒnəmi/ (n): nền kinh tế ® **economical (a):** tiết kiệm ® **economically (adv) ® economic (a):** thuộc kinh tế
11. **worldwide** /,wɜ:l'd waɪd/ (adj): rộng khắp thế giới
12. **out of fashion** (idiom): lỗi thời
13. **generation** /,dʒenə'reɪʃn/ (n): thế hệ
14. **fond of** /fɒnd/ /əv/ (adj) = like (v): thích
15. **hardly** /'hɑ:dli/ (adv): hầu như không
16. **put on** /pʊt/ /ɒn/ (phr.v) = wear (v): mặc vào
17. **point of view** (n.ph): quan điểm
18. **proud of** /praʊd/ /əv/ (adj): tự hào về

B. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

- **Passive voice: BE + V_{3/ed}**

Tenses	Formation
Present simple	am/ is/ are + V _{3/ed}
Past simple	was/ were + V _{3/ed}

- **Present perfect tense:**

(+) S + have/ has + p.p (V _{ed/3})
(-) S + haven't/ hasn't + p.p
(?) Have/ Has + S + p.p?

Ex: I have just seen my old friend in the street.

She hasn't finished her homework yet.

Have you had lunch yet?

Adverbs: **already, yet, just, lately, recently, ever, never.... before, since, for, several times, so far, until now, up to now/ the present, this is the first time....**

C. Reading (trang 17 sgk 9)

The word *jeans* comes from a kind of material that was made in Europe. The material, called jean, was named after sailors from Genoa in Italy, because they wore clothes made from it. In the 18th century, jean cloth was made completely from cotton and workers at that time loved wearing it because the material was very strong and it did not wear out easily. In the 1960s, many university and college students wore jeans. Designers made different styles of jeans to match the 1960s' fashions: embroidered jeans, painted jeans and so on. In the 1970s, more and more people started wearing jeans because they became cheaper. In the 1980s, jeans finally became high fashion clothing, when famous designers started making their own styles of jeans, with their own labels on them. Sales of jeans went up and up. But in the 1990s, the worldwide economic situation got worse, and the sales of jeans stopped growing. However, jeans have never been out of fashion, and today young generation is still fond of wearing them.

Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence means nearly exactly the same as the first one.

1. We have learnt English for 4 years. → We started
2. My father started to give up smoking last year.
→ My father has
3. They have worked in that factory since 2001.
→ They started
4. Lan hasn't written to Maryam for a month. → Lan didn't
5. He has lived in Hanoi since he was 12. → He started
6. I haven't seen her for a long time. → I didn't
7. How long have you learnt French? → How long ago
8. When did you start to listen to classical music?
→ How long
9. I last saw her 10 years ago. → I haven't
10. How long have you bought this car? → When did

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

-HS học từ vựng và xem bài đọc chủ đề về **clothing**

-HS đọc được bài đọc thành tiếng, hiểu và dịch được, trả lời được câu hỏi về chi tiết trong bài -HS nắm các mẫu câu trong phần Ngữ pháp cơ bản

- HS làm hết các phần bài trong sgk phần **Language Focus**

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK 9 anh : SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English

2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 15: UNIT 2: CLOTHING

Lesson: Write (Self-study)

I. NỘI DUNG:

A. Từ vựng cơ bản:

1. encourage (v): khuyến khích ® encouragement (n) ® courage (n)

2. be proud (adj) **of** :tự hào = take pride (n) **in** ® (the) pride (n) **of**

3. equal (adj): bình đẳng ® equality (n) sự bình đẳng

4. practical (adj): thực tế ® practice (n)

5. comfortable (adj) ≠ uncomfortable: **không** thoải mái ® comfort (n) sự thoải mái

6. self-confident (adj): tự tin

7. hungry (adj): đói ® hunger (n) sự đói

B. WRITE (trang 17 sgk 9)

This is how to present one side of an argument. It is used to persuade readers to believe or do something. An argument should have:

(Đây là cách trình bày 1 ý kiến của một bên trong một bài tranh luận. Nó được sử dụng để thuyết phục người đọc tin hay làm 1 điều gì đó. Một bài tranh luận nên có)

	Organization	Language
Introduction	lets the reader know the writer's point of view	My opinion is ... I think ...
Series of arguments	presents arguments in a logical way (one in each paragraph), gives examples where possible	Firstly, ... Secondly, ... Finally....
Conclusion	sums up the argument	Therefore. ... In conclusion. ...

Dịch thông tin:

	Tổ chức	Ngôn ngữ
Giới thiệu	cho người đọc biết quan điểm của người viết	Ý kiến của tôi là ... Tôi nghĩ ...
Chuỗi lý luận	trình bày lý lẽ một cách logic (một lý lẽ trong mỗi đoạn văn), đưa ra ví dụ nếu cần	Đầu tiên, ... Thứ hai, ... Cuối cùng, ...

Kết luận	Tổng hợp lại các lý lẽ	Do đó, ... Nói tóm lại, ...
----------	------------------------	--------------------------------

Bài 1

Task 1: Read the topic and Outline A. Then read the passage.

(Hãy đọc chủ đề và dàn bài A. Sau đó đọc bài.)

Secondary school students should wear uniforms

Outline A

Wearing uniforms:

- encourages students to be proud of their school because the uniforms bear their school's name.
- helps students feel equal in many ways, whether they are rich or poor.
- is practical. No need to think of what to wear every day.

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

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

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

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

Therefore, students in secondary schools should wear uniforms.

Lời giải chi tiết:

Tạm dịch:

Học sinh trung học nên mặc đồng phục

Dàn bài A

Mặc đồng phục

- khích lệ học sinh tự hào về trường của họ bởi vì đồng phục mang tên trường.
- giúp đỡ học sinh cảm thấy bình đẳng về mọi phương diện, dù họ có giàu hay nghèo.
- là mang tính thực tiễn. Không cần phải nghĩ xem phải mặc gì mỗi ngày.

Bài 2

Task 2: Now write a paragraph of 100-150 words. But this time you support the argument that secondary school students should wear casual clothes. Outline B may help you.

(Bây giờ các bạn hãy viết một đoạn văn khoảng 100 đến 150 từ. Nhưng lần này bạn hãy ủng hộ cho ý kiến rằng học sinh trung học nên mặc thường phục. Dàn Bài B có thể giúp bạn.)

Secondary school students should wear casual clothes

Outline B

Wearing casual clothes:

- makes students feel comfortable.
- gives students freedom of choice (sizes, colors, and fashions, etc.).
- makes students feel self-confident when they are in their favorite clothes.
- makes school more colorful and lively.

Phương pháp giải:

Tạm dịch:

Học sinh trung học nên mặc thường phục

Dàn bài B

Mặc thường phục:

- làm học sinh cảm thấy thoải mái.

- giúp học sinh tự do lựa chọn (kích cỡ, màu sắc, và phong cách, ...).
- giúp học sinh cảm thấy tự tin khi họ mặc những bộ quần áo ưa thích tới trường.
- làm trường học đầy màu sắc và sống động hơn.

II. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

- o Nhận biết, thông hiểu các từ vựng cơ bản (chính tả, từ loại, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o Thông hiểu, vận dụng viết bài theo gợi ý

III. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English

Trường THCS Lê Lợi- Quận 3
Tổ Ngoại ngữ- Nhóm ANH 9

Lớp 9.....

Năm học 2021- 2022; Ngày:

TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 06 (11/10/2021- 16/10/2021)

Tiết 16: UNIT 2: LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng cơ bản:

1. Reunification Palace: Dinh Thống Nhất
2. vegetarian (n): người ăn chay

2. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

The present perfect: thì hiện tại hoàn thành

- Công thức: (+) S + have/ has + p.p (V_{ed/3})
(-) S + haven't/ hasn't + p.p
(?) Have/ Has + S + p.p?

Ex: I have just seen my old friend in the street.

She hasn't finished her homework yet.

Have you had lunch yet?

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Adverbs: already, yet, just, lately, recently, ever, never.... before, since, for, several times, so far, until now, up to now/ the present, this is the first time....,

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

Exercise 1/ p.19

Hs đọc bài mẫu, sử dụng thông tin trong bảng làm các bài hội thoại tương tự dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Exercise 2,3/ p. 20

Hs tự luyện tập hỏi đáp dùng thông tin trong sách và dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Exercise

I / Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

1. Mary ____ write to me last year
A. uses to B. used to C. is used to D. was used to
2. She describe herself ____ a fashion designer
A. by B. as C. in D. from
3. He ____ with friends in an apartment in HCMC since last week
A. living B. has lived C. lived D. live
4. I wish you ____ here tomorrow
A. come B. came C. will come D. would come
5. I ____ English here since I graduated from university
A. teach B. taught C. have taught D. am teaching
6. Wearing uniform helps students ____ equal in many ways
A. fall B. feel C. fell D. felt
7. It's dangerous ____ in this river
A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. swam
8. Millions of Christmas cards ____ last month
A. were sent B. sent C. send D. are sent
9. Marie Curie ____ the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903
A. award B. awarded C. was awarded D. has awarded
10. He hates being ____ at
A. look B. looking C. to look D. looked

II/ Supply the correct verb form

1. She (often take) _____ to the theater by The Greens
2. My car (repair) _____ yesterday
3. _____ your house (rebuild) _____ next year
4. Can this car (repair) _____?
5. Must this test (finish) _____ on time
6. Water can't (find) _____ here
7. He used to (take) _____ to school by his mother
8. _____ English (learn) _____ all over the world?
9. My car (not repair) _____ yet
10. I (invite) _____ to her party last night

III / Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following passage

Clothes can tell a lot (1) ____ a person. Some people like very colorful clothes because they want everybody (2) ____ at them and they want to be the center of things. (3) ____ people like to wear nice clothes, but their clothes are not (4) ____ or fancy. They don't like people (5) ____ at them. Clothes today are very different (6) ____ the clothes of 1800s. One difference is the way they look. For example, in the 1800s, all women (7) ____ dresses. The dresses all had long skirts. But today, women don't always wear dresses with long skirts. Sometimes they wear short skirts. Sometimes they wear pants. Another difference between 1800 and today is the (8) _____. In the 1800s, clothes were made only (9) ____ natural kind of cloth. They were made from cotton, wool, silk or linen. But today, there are (10) ____ kinds of man made cloth. A lot of clothes are now made from nylon, rayon or polyester.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. about | B. at | C. with | D. on |
| 2. A. look | B. to look | C. looked | D. looking |
| 3. A. each other | B. another | C. others | D. other |
| 4. A. color | B. colorfully | C. colorful | D. colored |
| 5. A. to look | B. to looking | C. looking | D. looked |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. from | D. in |
| 7. A. wear | B. worn | C. wore | D. wearing |
| 8. A. cloth | B. clothing | C. clothe | D. clothes |

9. A. by B. of C. in D. from
 10. A. many B. much C. any D. a little

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

- o Nhận biết được thì hiện tại hoàn thành
- o Thông hiểu, vận dụng được thì hiện tại hoàn thành (dạng, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o Tự luyện các bài luyện tập, sửa bài đầy đủ

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 17: UNIT 2: LANGUAGE FOCUS (cont.)

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng cơ bản:
 2. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:
- The passive (review)**

- **Passive voice: công thức chính của câu bị động: BE + V_{3/ed}**

Tense	Formation
Present simple	am/ is/ are + V _{3/ed}
Past simple	was/ were + V _{3/ed}
Present perfect	have/ has been + V _{3/ed}
Future simple/ Modals	will/ be going to/ can/could/ should/ ought to/ must/ have to/ may/ might/ used to + be + V _{3/ed}
Present continuous	am/ is/ are + being + V _{3/ed}
Past continuous	was/were + being + V _{3/ed}

Note: adverbs of place + by agent + adverbs of time

Ex: Students plant trees in the garden every weekend.

Trees are planted in the garden by students every weekend.

They found the baby in the forest.

The baby was found in the forest.

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

Hs luyện tập các câu bị động trong SGK bài 4 và 5 trang 21

Exercise

1/ Turn into passive

1. He finished his exercises on time=>
2. People plant rice in those fields.=>
3. They use cars and trucks to carry food to market.=>
4. This boy broke my windows yesterday.=>
5. They have known him well.=>
6. We will meet him at the station.=>
7. Did you do your test perfectly?=>
8. Why didn't you learn this lesson?=>
9. How long have they done their homework?=>
10. No one could help him.=>

2/ Turn into active

1. The gate is painted once a year =>
2. Food can't be sold on the sidewalk =>
3. She will be taken to Ha Long Bay next month=>
4. The flowers shouldn't be cut in this garden =>
5. Rice isn't planted in that country =>
6. Some chairs are put by the window =>
7. Are the lessons learnt carefully? =>
8. When was this car bought? =>
9. Why isn't she taken to the cinema with them?=>
10. Who was she invited to the party by? =>

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

- o Nhận biết được câu bị động
- o Thông hiểu, vận dụng được câu bị động (dạng, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o Tự luyện các bài luyện tập, sửa bài đầy đủ

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 18: UNIT 2: EXERCISES

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng cơ bản: tất cả các từ trong bài 2

2. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

THE PRESENT PERFECT

THE PASSIVE

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

1/ Read the announcement carefully, then fill in each gap with one suitable word

or, long-sleeved, missing, announcement, entrance, carrying

Attention, please. Here is a special (1)..... A little girl is reported (2)..... She was last seen 20 minutes ago near the main (3)..... to the Car Fair. Her name's Mary and she is 3 years old. She has dark, short hair. She is wearing shorts, the blue shorts and a (4)..... blouse. She is wearing a pair of shoes, the brown shoes. She may be (5)..... a large doll. If you see Mary, please bring her to the Information Desk. Her father is waiting (6)..... her there.
Thanks

2/ Change into indirect speech

1. He said to me "I can't do the test"
He said to me
2. They said to him "We are learning English now"
They told him.....
3. They asked him "Do you like to play this game?"
They asked him
4. She asked me "Why do you have to do that work?"
She asked me

3/ Change into the passive voice

1. This boy broke my window yesterday.
My
2. People plant rice in those fields.
Rice
3. They have known him well
He.....
4. They shouldn't cut the flowers in this garden
The flowers

4/ Choose the most suitable words or phrases to fill in the blanks

1. She describes herself _____ a fashion designer
A. by B. in C. as D. from
2. There is a meeting _____ 9 am and 2 pm.
A. on B. between C. till D. at
3. Mary _____ write to me last year.
A. uses to B. is used to C. used to D. was used to
4. Wearing uniform help students _____ equal in many ways
A. feel B. fall C. fell D. felt
5. We have some _____ students for the program.
A. exchange B. exchanged C. to exchange D. exchanging
6. Are you a _____?
A. collect B. collecting C. collection D. collector
7. I can complete a _____ English test if you want
A. speak B. spoke C. speaking D. spoken
8. They couldn't pass the final _____
A. exam B. examine C. examining D. to examine

5/ Read the following passage and check true (T) or false (F)

Jeans are the most popular kind of clothing in the world. They are popular almost everywhere, in Japan, France, Indonesia, and Brazil. Rich people and poor people wear them. Young people and even some old people wear them, too. In the United States, they are the only kind of traditional clothes. In other countries, young people wear them because they want to look modern. Jeans are sign of youth and independence. Everyone wants to be modern, young, and independent

1. Jeans can't be seen in Asia

2. Only poor people wear jeans
3. Jeans are the traditional clothes in USA.
4. Jeans are the symbol of youth and independence.

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

Nhận biết được chủ đề bài học Clothing

- o Nhận biết, thông hiểu các từ vựng cơ bản (chính tả, từ loại, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o Thông hiểu, vận dụng được các Present perfect và passive (dạng, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o Tự luyện các bài luyện tập, sửa bài đầy đủ

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Trường THCS Lê Lợi- Quận 3 Tổ Ngoại ngữ- Nhóm ANH 9	Lớp 9..... Năm học 2021- 2022; Ngày:
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TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 07 (18/10/2021- 23/10/2021)

Tiết 19: UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

Lesson: Listen and read

I. NỘI DUNG:

A. Từ vựng cơ bản:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. home village (n.) : quê nhà | 8. banyan tree (n.) : cây đa |
| 2. foot of the mountain (n.p): chân núi | 9. have a snack (v.p) : dùng bữa ăn nhẹ |
| 3. journey = trip (n.) : chuyến đi | 10. shrine (n.) : miếu thờ |
| 4. paddy field (n.) : cánh đồng lúa | 11. hero (n.) : anh hùng --> heroine
(n.) nữ anh hùng |
| 5. bamboo forest (n.) : rừng tre | 12. fresh air (n.) : không khí trong lành |
| 6. reach/ come to / arrive in city, in countries/
at small places: đến | 13. river bank (n.) : bờ sông |
| 7. enter (v.) : vào --> entrance (n)
: cổng vào | 14. take photos (v.p) : chụp hình |

B. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

Ôn lại cấu trúc “WISH”

Ex: I **wish** I **could visit** your village again some day.

Giới thiệu mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả “so”

Ex: Everyone felt tired and hungry, **so** they sat down under the tree and had a snack.

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

- Hs đọc và nắm vững nội dung của bài đọc thông qua bài tập True/ False và bài tập trả lời câu hỏi trong SGK trang 23

On Sunday, Ba invited Liz to join his family on a day trip to his home village about 60 kilometers to the north of Ha Noi. The village lies near the foot of a mountain and by a river. Many people go there on weekends to have a rest after a hard-working week. The journey to the village is very interesting. People have the chance to travel between the green paddy fields and cross a small bamboo forest before they reach a big old banyan tree at the entrance to the village.

Liz met Ba’s family at his house early in the morning; and after two hours travelling by bus, they reached the big old tree. Everyone felt tired and hungry, so they sat down under the tree and had a snack.

After the meal, they started to walk into the village for about thirty minutes to visit Ba’s uncle. Then, they walked up the mountain to visit the shrine of a Vietnamese hero and enjoyed the fresh air there. In the afternoon, they went boating in the river and had a picnic on the river bank before going home late in the evening. It was an enjoyable day. Liz took a lot of photos to show the trip to her parents.

“I wish I could visit your village again, some day,” Liz told Ba.

"You’ll always be welcome here, Liz,” Ba replied.

- Hs luyện tập bài tập cơ bản về mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả

Match the word in column A with its meaning or equivalent in column B

A: reason: lý do, nguyên nhân	B: result: kết quả; “so/ therefore” ___ cho nên ___
1. Nga was tired after her trip, 2. Mrs. Brown has to cook dinner, 3. I have a lot of homework to do, 4. He was too poor to pay his debt, 5. The place was beautiful, 6. Na woke up late, 7. The bus was late, 8. It is raining heavily, 9. He wants to be a good runner, 10. Jack didn’t do his homework,	a. so I have to stay up late b. so he practices running every day c. so I wanted to go there again d. so we got home after midnight e. so she went to bed early f. so the teacher punished him g. so we have to take our umbrella h. so he was imprisoned i. so she didn’t have time for breakfast j. so she is going to the market now

Key: 1...2...3....4...5....6....

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

- o HS học từ vựng và đọc lại bài đọc.
- o Nhận biết, thông hiểu các từ vựng cơ bản (chính tả, từ loại, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o Thông hiểu, vận dụng được cách dùng “WISH” (dạng, ý nghĩa, ứng dụng...)
- o HS nắm phần Ngữ pháp cơ bản mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả và nội dung của bài đọc
- o Tự luyện các bài luyện tập, sửa bài đầy đủ

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK anh 9: SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 20: REVISION

I. NỘI DUNG:

A. Từ vựng cơ bản:

Hs ôn lại tất cả các từ vựng của bài 1 và bài 2

B. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

- **Tenses: past simple, present perfect, present simple, future simple**
- **WISH (with past simple tense)**
- **Passive voice: BE + V_{3/ed}**

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

- **Choose the best answer**

1. Is Lan used to _____ up early every morning?
A. get B. gets C. getting D. got
2. Casual clothes make students feel _____ when they are in their favorite clothes.
A. rich B. poor C. practical D. self-confident
3. This material was very strong and it didn't wear _____ easily.
A. in B. of C. out D. on
4. They _____ this house last year.
A. paint B. paints C. painting D. painted
5. She likes to wear _____ jeans.
A. lively B. colorful C. equal D. faded
6. Some designers have _____ the Ao dai.
A. consisted B. modernized C. depended D. comprised
7. He has known that woman _____ seven months.
A. in B. for C. since D. at
8. Rice _____ tropical countries.
A. is grown B. is grow C. was grow D. is growing
10. Nam speaks _____ Chinese but also Japanese.
A. not only B. so C. only D. can
11. At my school, students have to wear a _____.
A. clothes B. style C. uniform D. clothing
12. The school _____ about 10 years ago

- A. will be built B. has been built C. is built D. was built
13. English is a _____ second language in Vietnam.
A. one B. optional C. compulsory D. foreign
14. Life in Vietnam is different _____ that in Malaysia.
A. off B. from C. to D. on
15. They are good friends. They _____ each other since they were children
A. knew B. have known C. have been known D. know
16. Nam used to _____ volleyball in the garden.
A. play B. plays C. playing D. to play
17. Have you seen Giac Lam pagoda yet?
A. Yes, I have B. No, I haven't C. No, I don't D. Both A and B
18. She went there _____ October 29th.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
19. Bangkok is the capital city of _____.
A. China B. Thailand C. Malaysia D. Indonesia
20. I have known her _____ six years.
A. to B. for C. from D. in
21. It seems very difficult _____ me to do this.
A. in B. for C. on D. to
22. Today young generation is still fond of _____ jeans.
A. wear B. to wear C. wearing D. wears
23. Mrs. Lan _____ us English 2 years ago.
A. teaches B. teaching C. teach D. taught
24. Wearing uniform helps students feel _____ in many ways.
A. lively B. colorful C. equal D. faded
25. A ringgit _____ of 100 sent.
A. consists B. divides C. depends D. comprises
26. She lives very far _____ here.
A. to B. for C. from D. in
27. I don't like to wear _____ jeans.
A. equal B. shorts C. embroidered D. pants
28. It is divided _____ 2 regions.
A. in B. to C. into D. on
29. He always wears a _____ shirt.
A. striped B. cross C. fashion D. traditionally
30. Would you like _____ coffee?
A. drink B. drinking C. drinks D. to drink
31. Now fashion designers want _____ the traditional Ao dai.
A. change B. changes C. to change D. changed
32. I _____ a letter from my friend yesterday.
A. receive B. receives C. received D. have received
33. Remember to keep _____ touch.
A. in B. on C. out D. for
34. What is your favorite type _____ clothing?
A. of B. in C. on D. at
35. Wearing casual clothes makes school more colorful and _____.
A. lively B. faded C. fashionable D. plain
36. She enjoys the _____ of the mosque.
A. peace B. friendliness C. design D. cotton
37. It's dangerous _____ in this river.
A. swim B. swims C. to swim D. swam

• **Put the verbs in the right tense or form.**

1. I wish I (see) _____ the manager tonight.
2. I used to (swim) _____ in the river.
3. His uncle _____ in Binh Phuoc for 3 years. (live)
4. The Moon _____ around the Earth. (go)
5. Million tons of sugar _____ every year. (produce)
6. Last weekend they _____ a picnic to the countryside. (have)
7. Ngan _____ Bu Gia Map for 2 years. (be)
8. Jean cloth _____ completely from cotton in the 18th century. (make)
9. Last weekend, They _____ camping in the mountain. (go)
10. He wishes he _____ a brother (have)
11. Vietnam _____ into four regions. (divide)
12. She _____ French for nearly 5 years. (study)
13. We _____ Vung tau last month (go)

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

-HS học từ vựng và xem các bài đọc của Unit 1 và Unit 2

-HS đọc được bài đọc thành tiếng, hiểu và dịch được, trả lời được câu hỏi về chi tiết trong bài

-HS nắm các điểm Ngữ pháp trong bài 1 và bài 2

-HS làm và sửa bài tập đầy đủ

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK 9 anh : SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 21: REVISION

I. NỘI DUNG:

A. Từ vựng cơ bản:

Hs ôn lại tất cả các từ vựng của bài 1 và bài 2

B. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

- **Tenses: past simple, present perfect, present simple, future simple**
- **WISH (with past simple tense)**
- **Passive voice: BE + V_{3/ed}**

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

- **Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence means nearly exactly the same as the first one:**

1. We can't go out because of the heavy rain.

→ We wish.....

2. She doesn't go to my birthday party.

→ I wish

3. They send two million books to America every year.

→ Two.....

4. I am sorry I am busy now.

→ I wish.....

5. She doesn't have a bike.
→ She wishes.....
6. Mary and Tom invited three hundred people to the wedding.
→ Three.....
7. I can't speak English very well.
→ I wish.....
8. I'm sorry my father isn't here now.
→ I wish.....
9. They have changed the traditional Ao dai a lot since then.
→ The.....
10. He doesn't help his mother with housework.
→ I wish.....
11. He can't pass the examination.
→ He wishes.....
12. Someone turned off the lights when I went out.
→ The lights.....
13. We can do this exercise ourselves.
→ This exercise.....
14. You do not have a brother. What do you wish?
→ I wish.....
15. They have built a new market in Bu Nho.
→ A new market.....
16. People produce million bottles of coca in Viet Nam every year.
→ Million bottles of coca.....
17. People speak English in Australia
→ English
18. People built that bridge three years ago.
→ That bridge
19. They made jean cloth completely from cotton in the 18th century.
=> Jean cloth
20. They grow rice in tropical countries.
=> Rice.....
21. They will produce five million bottles of champagne in France next year.
=> Five million bottles of champagne
22. They have just introduced a new style of jeans in the USA.
=> A new style of jeans
23. They have built two department stores this year.
=> Two department stores
34. We can solve the problem.
=> the problem.....
25. People should stop experiments on animals.
=> Experiments.....
26. We might find life on 'another planet.
=> Life.....
27. We have to improve all the schools in the city.
=> All the schools.....
28. They are going to build a new bridge in the area.
=> A new bridge.....
29. They bought a new house in 2007.
=> They have
30. Mary has finished her homework for three hours.

=> Mary finished

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

- HS ôn từ vựng và ngữ pháp trong bài 1 và bài
- HS nắm vững các bài đọc
- HS làm và sửa bài tập đầy đủ

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK 9 anh : SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English
2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Trường THCS Lê Lợi- Quận 3
Tổ Ngoại ngữ- Nhóm ANH 9

Lớp 9.....
Năm học 2021- 2022; Ngày:

TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 08 (25/10/2021- 30/10/2021)

Tiết 22: REVISION

I. NỘI DUNG:

A. Từ vựng cơ bản:

Unit 1 and Unit 2

B. Ngữ pháp cơ bản:

- **Tenses: past simple, present perfect, present simple, future simple**
- **WISH (with past simple tense)**
- **Passive voice: BE + V_{3/ed}**
- **Used to / be used to / It's time / would rather**



II. LUYỆN TẬP:

Test 1A/2020

Lưu ý: Thí sinh ghi câu trả lời của mình vào Answers ở mỗi phần để kiểm tra.

I. Choose the word/ phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence. (3.0 pts)

1. We'll have a birthday party _____ the end of the week. (A. on/ B. in/ C. at/ D. to) 1. _____
2. She is an Islamist, so she usually goes to _____ on Sundays. (A. churches/ B. mosques/ C. pagodas/ D. shrines) 2. _____
3. Lan enjoyed the peaceful atmosphere _____ Maryam was praying. (A. because/ B. but/ C. and/ D. while) 3. _____
4. Nowadays, young generation is still fond of _____ Jeans. (A. wear/ B. wearing/ C. wore/ D. to wear) 4. _____
5. The Malaysian unit of currency is *the ringgit*, _____ of 100 *sen*. 5. _____

- (A. consisting/ B. consisted/ C. consist/ D. consists)
6. Vietnamese women today love wearing modern clothing at work because it is more ____.
- (A. unique/ B. inconvenient/ C. convenient/ D. baggy)
7. Jean cloth is strong and it did not wear out ____.
- (A. easily/ B. finally/ C. completely/ D. easy)
8. Malaysia is divided ____ two regions. (A. in/ B. from/ C. for/ D. into)
9. A group of children will perform ____ dances.
- (A. traditionally/ B. tradition/ C. traditionalist/ D. traditional)
10. - "Would you like to come and visit me next summer?"
- "____" (A. Sorry, I would./ B. That would be great./ C. I wish you could/ D. Oke, fine.)
11.  Look at the sign. **What does it mean?**
- A. You can cross the street. C. You musn't cross the street.
- B. You must cross the street. D. You can't cross the street.
12.  **What does this sign mean?**
- A. You must wear masks. C. You can't wear masks.
- B. You can wear masks. D. You want to wear masks.

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

The Vietnamese traditional dress, ao dai, is one of (13)___ elegant and beautiful dresses for women. Although it's very simple, it always attracts (14)___ looks from both locals (15)___ travelers when I wear it in Viet Nam as well as in any other countries all over the world. An Ao dai can be (16)___ with a conical hat. This will make Vietnamese girls more graceful and more traditional. Certainly, a photo of the Vietnamese girl (17)___ a conical hat will be an essential (18)___ of a Vietnamese girl abroad.

13. A. most B. the most C. more D. much | 13. _____
14. A. unfriendly B. friendliness C. friendless D. friendly | 14. _____
15. A. to B. in C. and D. at | 15. _____
16. A. worn B. wore C. wearing D. wear | 16. _____
17. A. in B. with C. on D. to | 17. _____
18. A. design B. life C. work D. symbol | 18. _____

III. Read the passage (1.5 pts)

Is Australia the world's largest island and its smallest continent? Actually, it's both. In fact, Australia is the only one country that is also a continent. Australia has a population of about 16.5 million. 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 of English, Irish, Greek, Dutch and Polish. However, over the past 50 years, some four million people from

more than 120 countries have made Australia their home. This includes a large number of Asian and African immigrants.

A. Write True or False:

- | | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| 19. Australia is the largest continent in the world. | 19. | _____ |
| 20. Australia is one of the countries that have the least population. | 20. | _____ |
| 21. Some people from 120 countries left their countries and moved to Australia. | 21. | _____ |
| 22. A large number of Asian and African immigrants live in Australia. | 22. | _____ |

B. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D:

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 23. What is the mainly discussion of the passage? | 2 | _____ |
| | 3. | _____ |
| A. The natural resources of Australia. | B. The economic features of Australia. | |
| C. The history of Australia. | D. The geographical features of Australia. | |
| 24. The majority of Australians are of _____. | 2 | _____ |
| | 4. | _____ |
| A. English and Irish | B. English, Irish and Greek | |
| C. English, Irish, Greek, Dutch and Polish. | D. English, Irish, Greek and Dutch. | |

IV. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

- | | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| 25. Some of the workers (enjoyable) a relatively high degree of job security. | 25. | _____ |
| 26. The (design) showed that they understand Susan's position. | 26. | _____ |
| 27. It is not only the United States that has become (depend) on imports of oil. | 27. | _____ |
| 28. Lan is (impress) by the colorful pictures. | 28. | _____ |
| 29. The country's (office) language is Spanish. | 29. | _____ |
| 30. David Beckham usually dresses (fashion). | 30. | _____ |

V. Put the words in the correct order: (0.5 pt)

31. of/ lies/ a mountain./ The village/ the foot/ near/

32. very/ to/ is / the village/ The journey/ interesting./

VI. Rewrite the sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the cues: (2.0 pts)

33. What a pity! Nam doesn't have an Atlas of Geography 9. → **Nam wishes that** _____

34. I started to study English three years ago. → **I have** _____


35. We often wrote long essays. → **We used** _____

36. They are going to solve the problem carefully. → **The problem** _____


Test 1/2019

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each blank. (3.0 pts)

1.	I sometimes buy a hot dog __my way to school.(A. in / B. at / C. on / D. from)
2.	The _____in Vietnam is about 94 million. (A. area/ B. population/ C. popular/ D. popularity)
3.	The American unit of currency is dollar, __of 100 cent.(A. consisting/ B. consist/ C. consist D. consisted)
4.	“Thank you very much for your help.” “ _____ ” (A. OK / B. All right / C. You welcome / D. You’re welcome)
5.	Ao dai is worn over_____pants. (A. lose / B. loose / C. faded/ D. plaid)
6.	She is sick. _____, she has to go to school. (A. However/ B. But / C. Because/ D. So)
7.	Our school is ____after Le Loi. (A. name / B. names / C. having / D. named)
8.	Jeans have never been ___ of fashion. (A. on / B. over / C. out / D. in)
9.	Ao dai looks modern and very ____now. (A. fashion / B. unfashionable/ C. fashionably / D. fashionable)
10.	Jean cloth was made completely____cotton.(A. from / B. of / C. at / D. in)

11.  Look at the sign. **What does it mean?**

- A. Cameras are in use at 12:00 PM. C. Cameras are not in use.
B. Cameras are in use. D. Cameras are in use all day.

12.  A. You should ride over 50 kph.
B. You are not allowed to ride at 50kph.
C. You are not allowed to ride over 50kph in the city.
D. You cannot ride at 50kph in the city.

II. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (1.5pts)

Jeans are very popular with (13)_____people all over the world. Some people say that jeans are the “uniform” of youth. But they haven’t always been popular. The story of jeans (14)_____almost two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth made in Genoa was (15)_____“jeanos”. The pants were called “jeans”. In 1850, a salesman in California began selling pants made (16)_____canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. Because they were so strong, “Levi’s pants” became (17)_____with gold miners, farmers and cowboys. Six years later Levis began making his pants with blue cotton cloth called denim. Soon after, factory (18)_____in the US and Europe began wearing jeans. Young people usually didn’t wear them.

13. A. young B. old C. rich D. poor

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 14. A. start | B. starts | C. started | D. starting |
| 15. A. calls | B. call | C. calling | D. called |
| 16. A. from | B. of | C. in | D. at |
| 17. A. famous | B. popular | C. wonderful | D. good |
| 18. A. farmers | B. men | C. workers | D. women |

III. Read the passage (1.5pt)

Japan, an island nation in East Asia, has the total area of about 378.000 sq km. climate is rainy. It is the world's ninth most crowded nation with a population of about 128 million. The official language in Japan is Japanese and the national religion is Buddhism. The basic unit of currency of Japan is the yen. The largest city in Japan is Tokyo, the national capital. Tokyo is also the center of government, business, banking, manufacturing, education, and communications. One of the oldest and most famous sports in Japan is Sumo wrestling which is well – known to the world with the image of very heavy wrestlers. Japan is among the top nations in the world in education with 99% of the population that can read and write. After the United states, it's considered the world's second largest economy with one of the world's highest living standard .

A. Write True or False: 19. _____ 20. _____ 21. _____ 22. _____

19. Japan is the most crowded country in the world .
 20. Yen is the unit of currency in Japan.
 21. Sumo wrestling is not well – known in Japan.
 22. 10% of the population can read and write.

B. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D: 23. _____ 24. _____

23. What is Japan's national religion?
 A. Buddhism B. Islam C. Hinduism D. Buddhism & Hinduism
24. Which of the following are NOT mentioned in the passage ?
 A. climate B. capital C. food and drink D. education and economy

IV. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5pts)

25. Do you get any _____ out of this type of work? (**enjoy**)
 26. It is an _____ building with 81 floors. (**impress**)
 27. The course has powers to _____ witness to attend. (**compulsory**)
 28. A child's development is _____ on many factors. (**dependence**)
 29. I'm not _____ supposed to be here. (**official**)
 30. The country is _____ into two regions. (**divide**)

V. Put the words in the correct order: (0.5pt)

31. at the entrance. / an old / banyan tree / There is
 32. a picnic / river bank. / We had / on the /

Answers:

31. **There**

32. **We**

VI. Rewrite the sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the cues. (2.0pts)

33. Lucy doesn't know how to cook spaghetti. à Lucy wishes _____

34. We have sent her a postcard. à She _____

35. Hoa started to learn English when she was six.

à Hoa has _____

36. Maryam often got up late.

à Maryam used _____

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

-HS học từ vựng và ngữ pháp Unit1 & 2 = - HS làm hết các phần bài tập được giao

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO (Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

1. Ebook SGK 9 anh : SGK TIẾNG ANH 9 CŨ - Great English

2. Bài tập tự luyện thêm: Bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9 unit 2 có đáp án (english4u.com.vn)

Tiết 23: MID-TERM TEST

YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

HS ôn kỹ bài làm cẩn thận và làm bài nghiêm túc

FORMAT ĐỀ KIỂM TRA ĐỊNH KỲ ONLINE

MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9 (2021-2022)

(8 điểm) TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: 12 CÂU (0.25 X 12 = **3.0 PS**)

- 2 CÂU PHÁT ÂM (1 TRỌNG ÂM, 1 PHÁT ÂM CHO PHẦN GẠCH DƯỚI)

- 2 CÂU GIỚI TỪ

- 3 CÂU TỪ VỰNG (1 DANH TỪ, 1 TÍNH TỪ, 1 TRẠNG TỪ)

- 1 CÂU TỪ NỐI

- 2 CÂU ĐÀM THOẠI

- 2 CÂU NGỮ PHÁP

II. SIGNS: 2 CÂU (**0.5 P**)

I. REARRANGE: 2 CÂU (DẠNG TRẮC NGHIỆM) (0.25 X 2 = **0.5P**)

CHO 5 HOẶC 6 PHẦN VÀ CHO 4 SỰ LỰA CHỌN ĐÃ SẮP XẾP ĐỂ HS CHỌN SẮP XẾP NÀO ĐÚNG.

II. GUIDED CLOZE TEST: 6 CÂU (0.25 X 6 = **1.5 P**)

III. TRUE or FALSE: 6 CÂU (0.25 X 6 = 1.5 P)

IV. TRANSFORMATION: (0.25 X 4 = 1.0 P)

(2 điểm) TỰ LUẬN

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: 4 CÂU (0.25 X 4 = 1.0 P) --> không có sẵn từ

I am a _____ at Le Loi School. I teach English.

@ teacher

VIII. WORD FORMS: 4 CÂU (0.25 X 4 = 1.0 P)

Tiết 24: CORRECTION OF MID-TERM TEST

YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

Gv sửa bài, rút kinh nghiệm phần chưa đạt

Trường THCS Lê Lợi- Quận 3 Tổ Ngoại ngữ- Nhóm ANH 9	Lớp 9..... Năm học 2021- 2022; Ngày:
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TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 09 (01/11/2021- 06/11/2021)

Tiết 25: SPEAK

I. NỘI DUNG:

- 1. Từ vựng: do for a living: nghề, raise: nuôi

2. Ngữ pháp: Revision: Tenses

Bảng động từ bất quy tắc thông dụng

IRREGULAR V-(past):	cost-cost-cost/	cut-cut-cut/	hurt-hurt-hurt/	put-put-put/	read-read-read/	set-set-set/
<i>Bất quy tắc</i>	<i>chi phí</i>	<i>cắt, chặt, đốn</i>	<i>đau</i>	<i>đặt, để</i>	<i>đọc</i>	<i>cài đặt</i>
sit-sat-sat/	come-came-come/	become-became-become/	begin-began-begun/	drink-drank-drunk/	sing-sang-sung/	
<i>ngồi</i>	<i>đi đến</i>	<i>trở nên</i>	<i>bắt đầu</i>	<i>uống</i>	<i>hát</i>	
give-gave-given/	fall-fell-fallen/	run-ran-run/	swim-swam-swum/	get-got-got/	bite-bit-bitten/	hide-hid-hidden/
<i>cho, tặng</i>	<i>té</i>	<i>chạy</i>	<i>bơi</i>	<i>được</i>	<i>cắn</i>	<i>ẩn trốn</i>
forget-forgot-forgotten/	drive-drove-driven/	steal-stole-stolen/	ride-rode-ridden/	forbid-forbade-forbidden/		
<i>quên</i>	<i>lái xe</i>	<i>lấy cắp</i>	<i>cưỡi</i>	<i>ngăn cấm</i>		
write-wrote-written/	choose-chose-chosen/	rise-rose-risen/	wake-woke-waken/	win-won-won/	bleed-bled-bled/	
<i>viết</i>	<i>chọn</i>	<i>mọc</i>	<i>thức giấc</i>	<i>thắng</i>	<i>chảy máu</i>	
dig-dug-dug/	hang-hung-hung/	stick-stuck-stuck/	strike-struck-struck/	meet-met-met/	feed-fed-fed/	lead-led-led/
<i>đào</i>	<i>treo</i>	<i>dụng</i>	<i>tấn công</i>	<i>gặp gỡ</i>	<i>cho ăn</i>	<i>dẫn, lạnh đạo</i>
hold-held-held/	hear-heard-heard/	make-made-made/	lie-lay-lain/	lay-laid-laid/	say-said-said/	pay-paid-paid/
<i>tổ chức, nắm</i>	<i>nghe</i>	<i>làm, chế tạo</i>	<i>lừa</i>	<i>bày biện</i>	<i>nói</i>	<i>trả</i>
feel-felt-felt/	smell-smelt-smelt/	lend-lent-lent/	send-sent-sent/	spend-spent-spent/	keep-kept-kept/	
<i>cảm thấy</i>	<i>ngửi</i>	<i>cho mượn</i>	<i>gửi</i>	<i>dùng</i>	<i>giữ</i>	
sleep-slept-slept/	leave-left-left/	sell-sold-sold/	tell-told-told/	lose-lost-lost/	stand-stood-stood/	
<i>ngủ</i>	<i>rời khỏi</i>	<i>bán</i>	<i>kê, báo</i>	<i>thua</i>	<i>đứng</i>	
understand-understood-understood/	draw-drew-drawn/	blow-blew-blown/	fly-flew-flown/	grow-grew-grown/		
<i>hiểu</i>	<i>vẽ</i>	<i>thổi</i>	<i>bay</i>	<i>phát triển, trồng</i>		
know-knew-known/	throw-threw-thrown/	have;has-had/	do;does-did-done/	eat-ate-eaten/	go-went-gone/	
<i>biết</i>	<i>ném</i>	<i>có</i>	<i>làm</i>	<i>ăn</i>	<i>đi</i>	
see-saw-seen/	wear-wore-worn/	swear-swore-sworn/	bear-bore-born/	shake-shook-shaken/	take-took-taken/	
<i>thấy</i>	<i>mặc</i>	<i>thề</i>	<i>sinh ra</i>	<i>lắc, bắt tay</i>	<i>lấy, đưa đi đâu đó</i>	
break-broke-broken/	speak-spoke-spoken/	buy-bought-bought/	bring-brought-brought/	fight-fought-fought/		
<i>vỡ, hư</i>	<i>nói ngôn ngữ</i>	<i>mua</i>	<i>đem</i>	<i>chiến đấu</i>		
think-thought-thought/	catch-caught-caught/	teach-taught-taught/	find-found-found/	...		
<i>suy nghĩ</i>	<i>đuôi bắt, bệnh</i>	<i>dạy</i>	<i>tim thấy</i>			

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

Gợi ý hỏi và trả lời:

A: Where is your home village?

B: It's to the west of the city. And where is your home village?

A: It's to the south of the city. How far is your home village from here?

B: It's about 15 kilometers away. And your village?

A: It's 30 kilometers far from here. How do you travel there?

B: I usually go by motorbike. What about you?

A: I go by bus. An hour. How long does it take you?

B: It takes me about 50 minutes. What do the people in your village do for a living?

A: They plant rice and vegetables. And what about the people in your village?

B: They plant rice and raise cattle.

A: Is there a river in your village?

B: No, but there is a big lake. And your village? Does it have a river?

A: Yes. There's a river flowing across my village.

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

Hỏi và trả lời được các câu hỏi và trả lời mẫu.

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO

(Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

m.vn

Tiết 26: U3: Listen

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng:

- gas station: trạm xăng
- pond: ao
- parking lot: bãi đậu xe

2. Ngữ pháp:

Past simple tense

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

E9.U3.Tapescript/p25:

1. At 6.30 in the morning, the bus collected Ba and his family from their home. After picking everyone up, the bus continued north on **(1)**. It crossed the Dragon Bridge and stopped at the **(2)** to get some more fuel. Then, it left the highway and turned **(3)** onto a smaller road westward. This road ran **(4)** green paddy fields, so the people on the bus could **(5)** a lot of cows and buffaloes. The road ended before a big **(6)** beside a **(7)**. Instead of turning left towards a small airport, the bus **(8)** in the opposite direction. It didn't stay on that road for very long, but turned left onto a road which went through a small **(9)** forest. Finally, the bus **dropped** everyone **off** at the parking lot ten meters from a big old banyan tree. It parked there and waited **(10)** people to come back in the evening.

Nội dung bài nghe:

At 6.30 in the morning, the bus collected Ba and his family from their home. After picking up everyone, the bus continued north on the highway number 1. It crossed the Dragon Bridge and stopped at the gas station to get some more fuel. Then, it left the highway and turn left onto a smaller road westward. This road ran between green paddy fields, so the people on the bus could see a lot of cows and buffaloes. The road ended before a big store beside a pond. Instead of turning left towards a small airport, the bus went in the opposite direction. It didn't stay on that road for very long, but turned left onto a road which went across a small bamboo forest. Finally, the bus dropped everyone at the parking lot ten meters from a big old banyan tree. It would park there and wait for people to come back in the evening.

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

HS luyện nghe chi tiết

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO

(Ctrl+ click vào link bên dưới)

m.vn

Tiết 27: READ

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng:

- exchange** /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ (v.): **give sth. and receive sth. in return** (trao đổi)
 - exchange (n.): the act of exchanging
 - exchangeable (adj.): that can be exchanged (có thể trao đổi được)
 - Foreign Exchange (n.): Kiều hối

* exchange students: học sinh diện trao đổi văn hóa/ lưu học sinh

2. **to grow**- grew- grown: trồng, phát triển, trưởng thành
- grow (vi.) mọc, phát triển --> Some plants grow well in the shade.
. My daughter has grown 3 centimeters this summer.
- grow (vt.) trồng--> They are growing grass in the garden.
- growth (n.): sự tăng trưởng
3. **maize** (n.) = corn (n.): bắp, ngô
4. **part-time** (adj./ adv.): shorter or less than standard time: bán thời gian
full-time: toàn thời gian
He works part-time.
He got a part-time job as a waiter at a restaurant.
5. **nearby** (adj& adv.) gần đó --> He works **nearby**/ near his house.
o near (prep.) gần
o nearly (adv.)= almost/ not completely
She is **nearly** as tall as her father.
It's **nearly** midnight.
6. **to feed**- fed- fed: cho ăn
7. **hurry** (n&v)
- hurried (adj.): vội --> A hurried breakfast
o Hurriedly /'hʌr.id.li/ (adv.) 1 cách vội vàng
o Hurry up! Nhanh lên.....!
o To be in **a hurry** : đang vội
8. **feel like** + V-ing: dường như

I feel like living in such a foreign country that I want to leave immediately.

9. **collect** (v)- collected: gom, sưu tầm
- collection (n.) bộ sưu tập, sưu tầm --> a collection of stamps
- collector (n.) người sưu tầm, người thu gom --> He is a collector of coins.
- collective (adj.): tập thể, tập hợp
- *Collective nouns: staff (bộ phận), uniform*
10. **watch** someone do something/ watch someone doing something
V0 V-ing

“I watched him play baseball.”

It means that I watched right through until he had finished the action of playing.

“I watched him playing baseball.”

It means that I could have stopped watching before he finished.

11. Use **“while”** with the present simple:

They eat hamburgers or hot dogs **while** they watch Peter play baseball.

Emphasizes (nhấn mạnh) on the habitual nature of the actions, they always happen at the same time.

12. Expressions:

American state of Ohio= Ohio state in the US

late/ early in the afternoon

2. Ngữ pháp/ Grammar:

2a. The present perfect continuous/ progressive (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

Form: have/ has been+ V-ing Use: The present perfect continuous describes an action or situation that started in the past (usually in the recent past) and continues in the present. The actions are normally temporary situations.	He's been running since 3:30. They've been talking all afternoon. *so far, up to now,....
---	--

2b. Comparison of Equality So sánh bằng:

the same +Noun + as

= as Adjective as

Adjectives	Nouns	Examples
tall/ high	height	Lan and Hoa are/ have the same height.
heavy	weight	--> Lan is as tall as Hoa.
deep	depth	--> Lan has the same height as Hoa.
far	distance	English 7:
wide	width	How deep is the swimming pool?
old/ new	age	--> What __?
long	length	-@-> What is the depth of the swimming pool?
thick	thickness	What is the weight of that Laptop?
		--> How __?
		@--> How heavy is that Laptop?

Practice:

1/ He is younger than his friend. -He is not

2/ He is as young as my sister.-My sister and My sister has

3. Bài khóa:

Read (trang 25 và 26)

Van, a student from Ho Chi Minh City, is an exchange student in the USA. He is now living with the Parker family on a farm 100 kilometers outside Columbus, Ohio. He will stay there till the beginning of October. Mr. Parker grows maize on his farm, while Mrs. Parker works part-time at a grocery store in a nearby town.

They have two children. Peter is the same age as Van, and Sam is still in primary school.

Since Van arrived, he has been learning a lot about life on a farm. In the afternoon, as soon as he completes his homework, he feeds the chickens and collects their eggs. On weekends, if Mr. Parker is busy, the three boys help him on the farm.

On Saturday afternoons. Peter plays baseball. The Parker family and Van eat hamburgers or hot dogs while they watch Peter play. The Parkers are nice so Van feels like a member of their family.

A	B
1/ maize	corn
2/ feed	give food to eat
3/ grocery store	where people buy food and small things shorter or less than standard time
4/ part-time	
5/ collect	bring things together

b) Complete the summary. Use information from the passage.

A Vietnamese boy named Van is living with the Parker family in the America state of (1) **Ohio**. Mr. Parker is a (2) **farmer** and Mrs. Parker (3) **is working** in a nearby town. They have two children, (4) **Peter** and (5) **Sam**. Van often does chores (6) **after** school. Sometimes, he also helps on the (7) **farm**. The family relaxes on Saturday afternoons and (8) **watch** Peter play (9) **baseball**. Van likes the Parkers and he enjoys being a

(10) **member** of their family

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

II.1. Supply the correct word form

1. He is a famous stamp _____ (collect)
2. He has a fine stamp _____ (collect)
3. They _____ me to their family to Hue last year (invitation)
4. It is an _____ journey (interest)
5. He is _____ in playing soccer (interest)
6. It was an _____ day (enjoy)
7. She sings very _____ (beautiful)
8. The accident happens because of driving _____ (care)
9. You should _____ for an hour (relaxation)
10. There is a _____ lot near my house (park)

II.2. PRONUNCIATION: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. village B. shrine C. river D. picnic
2. A. town B. grown C. mountain D. down
3. A. tired B. enjoyed C. reached D. arrived
4. A. bamboo B. afternoon C. food D. foot
5. A. trips B. rivers C. trees D. days

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

-HS học từ vựng, nghe, đọc, dịch, trả lời được câu hỏi về bài khóa Van-exchange student

-HS nắm các mẫu câu trong phần Ngữ pháp cơ bản : *present perfect continuous/ equality*

TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 TRỰC TUYẾN tuần 10 (08/11/2021- 13/11/2021)

Tiết 28: UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUBTRYSIDE

WRITE

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng:

picnic site	: chỗ cắm trại	collector (n)	: người sưu tập
blanket	: tấm trải	collective (adj) farm:	nông trại tập thể
lay- laid- laid out	: bày ra	hurry (adj) Ú hurried (adj)	: vội vã
gather / collect (v)	: thu nhặt	hurriedly (adv)	
collection (n)	: bộ sưu tập		

2. Ngữ pháp:

The Past Simple Tense (Thì quá khứ đơn)

S + Ved/ V(2)

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

HS dựa vào tranh và các từ gợi ý viết thành 1 đoạn văn ngắn với chủ đề “Một buổi dã ngoại về miền quê”, bắt đầu bằng câu:

It was a beautiful day.....

Choose A, B, C or D to complete the paragraph

My village is about 50 kilometers (1) _____ the city center. It is a very beautiful and (2) _____ place where people (3) _____ flowers and vegetables only. It's very famous for its pretty roses and picturesque (4) _____. The air is quite (5) _____; however, the smell of roses makes people (6) _____ cool. In spring, my village looks like a carpet with plenty of (7) _____. Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn't take the (8) _____ much time to water the roses. And even at night, people can (9) _____ along the path and enjoy the fresh smell (10) _____ the flowers.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. on | B. for | C. from | D. since |
| 2. | A. peace | B. peaceful | C. peacefully | D. quite |
| 3. | A. grow | B. buy | C. grew | D. bought |
| 4. | A. scenery | B. scene | C. screens | D. scenes |
| 5. | A. cool | B. fresh | C. clear | D. clean |
| 6. | A. felt | B. to feel | C. feel | D. feeling |
| 7. | A. colors | B. colorful | C. spots | D. styles |
| 8. | A. villages | B. towns | C. villagers | D. city-dwellers |
| 9. | A. waked | B. walked | C. walk | D. walking |
| 10. | A. on | B. of | C. in | D. at |

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

HS biết sử dụng các từ gợi ý và biết dùng thì quá khứ đơn để xây dựng thành những câu hoàn chỉnh tạo nên một đoạn văn ngắn.

HS luyện thêm bt gv đã giao

HS ôn lại thì quá khứ đơn

Tiết 29: UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng:

2. Ngữ pháp:

Modal could with wish

The past simple with wish (review)

WISH (ước muốn) N (phrase) → I wish a merry Christmas.
to V → She wishes to be the best student.
(that) Clause { S + V..... }

1. (*cho tương lai*) **S wish (that) S+would V-bare** (tomorrow, next...,soon, coming..)
→ He wishes (that) he would travel to Phu Quoc soon.
→ Nam wishes (that) he would be awarded
a scholarship abroad. được thưởng (V₃)
học bổng (n.) ở nước ngoài (adv.)

2. (*cho hiện tại*) **S wish (that) S + V-past subjunctive**
I am not you. → I wish (that) I were you (now).
→ We wish (that) we didn't fail the exams.

3. (*cho quá khứ*) **S wish (that) S + had + V-3.ed**
I missed the train yesterday. → I wish (that) I hadn't missed the train yesterday.

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

HS làm bài tập 1 trang 28-29 trong SGK Anh 9

Bài tập thêm

Supply the correct form of the verbs, and then match the situations in column A to the wishes in column B.

A	B
1. I am bored.	a. I wish I _____ (be) on the beach now.
2. Jane doesn't know Paul's phone number.	b. We wish we _____ (live) in a small village in the countryside.
3. We're tired of living in a big city.	c. She wishes she _____ (can) speak French.
4. I want to go out but it's raining heavily.	d. He wishes he _____ (be) a pilot.
5. Sue is going to France next month, but she can't speak French.	e. I wish I _____ (have) something to read.
6. It's a pity that I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach.	f. She wishes she _____ (know) his phone number.
7. Nghia has interest in aeroplanes.	g. I wish it _____ (not be) raining.
8. Sue has to work in the fields.	h. She wishes she _____ (work) in the office.

Write sentence with *wish*.

1. Joe doesn't have a tape recorder. _____
2. I don't know anything about cars. _____
3. Maryam can't stay in Ha Noi longer. _____
4. My parents aren't coming to dinner. _____
5. Jane has to study for a test. _____
6. We live in a small flat. _____
7. There aren't any pictures in my room. _____
8. The weather isn't nice today. _____
9. John is not living in an apartment. _____
10. I can't visit my grandparents often. _____

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

HS nắm được cách dùng WISH và áp dụng làm được các bài tập dạng WISH

IV. LINK THAM KHẢO

Tiết 30: UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

LANGUAGE FOCUS (CONT.)

I. NỘI DUNG:

1. Từ vựng:

2. Ngữ pháp:

2a. Prepositions of time (Giới từ chỉ thời gian)

Æ in/ at/ on/ till/ until/ before/ after/ between ~ every, last, next, this, tomorrow, yesterday _____

1. in parts of the day/ months/ seasons/ years/ decades/ centuries: in the morning, in summer, in 2021, in June, in the 21st century

2. at clock time/ night/ holiday periods...à **at** noon, **at** lunch time, **at** (mid)night, **at** sunset, **at** dawn, **at** Christmas, **at** Easter, **at** Ramadan, **at** Tet, ...

3. on the day of the week/ dates/ particular days...à **on** Friday morning, **on** New Year's Eve, **on** a fine sunny day, **on** Tet holiday....

a long time/ ages à duration of time: **for** centuries, **for** five weeks, ...

4. for à period of time: **since** last Sunday, **since** Lan was ten,..

5. since

TILL/ UNTIL: cho đến khi **Ex:** He'll be at work until half past five.

BEFORE: trước khi **Ex:** She regularly goes for a run before breakfast.

AFTER: sau khi **Ex:** I'll see you after the meeting.

BETWEEN: giữa 2 khoảng thời gian **Ex:** I'm usually free between Tuesday and Thursday.

2b. Adverb clauses of result (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả)

so + Adj/adv (phrase) + that

Ex: She is so good at English that she can speak it fluently.

so → many / much + (adj) + N (phrase) + that ...
 → few / little

Ex: Students have so much homework at weekend that they don't have time watching TV.

Such

Ex: I have so many books that I can't read them all.

She puts so much sugar in the coffee that she couldn't drink it.

I have such a lot of books that I can't read them all.

S + V + SUCH + (a/ an) + adj + noun + THAT + S + V

Ex: I saw such a funny cartoon that I couldn't stop laughing.

II. LUYỆN TẬP:

HS làm bài 2,3,4 trong SGK Anh 9 trang 30-31

Bài tập thêm

Match the word in column A with its meaning or equivalent in column B

A	B
1. Nga was tired after her trip,	a. so I have to stay up late
2. Mrs. Brown has to cook dinner,	b. so he practices running every day
3. I have a lot of homework to do,	c. so I wanted to go there again
4. He was too poor to pay his debt,	d. so we got home after midnight
5. The place was beautiful,	e. so she went to bed early
6. Na woke up late,	f. so the teacher punished him
7. The bus was late,	g. so we have to take our umbrella
8. It is raining heavily,	h. so he was imprisoned
9. He wants to be a good runner,	i. so she didn't have time for breakfast
10. Jack didn't do his homework,	j. so she is going to the market now

Rewrite the following sentences by using "so" so that the second sentence means exactly the same the sentence before it

1. I like playing soccer and that's why I spend a lot of time on that game
=>
2. Because the weather was cold, they had to cancel their picnic
=>
3. They study very hard and that was why they passed the examination
=>
4. They couldn't help you because they were not here
=>
5. I can't go out because it is raining =>
6. This book is interesting enough for me to read many times
=>
7. This car is too old for me to buy=>
8. He is too young to go to school alone=>
9. You must be careful because he is very strict =>
10. The test was so long that I couldn't finish it in an hour
=>

III. YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

HS nắm vững và có thể áp dụng vào bài tập cách sử dụng giới từ chỉ thời gian và mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả

HS luyện tập các bài tập gv đã giao

