

TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP MÔN ANH 9- TUẦN 16 (trực tuyến và trực tiếp)

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA CUỐI KÌ 1

Ngày thi dự kiến: Sáng thứ Tư 19/01/2022

PHẦN 1. PHẠM VI ÔN TẬP và DẶN DÒ

	Ngữ vựng	Kỹ năng ĐỌC	Ngữ pháp và Kỹ năng VIẾT	Ngữ âm
Phạm vi ôn tập	Unit 1 → 5	TOPICS from Unit 1-5 -Understanding warning, signs, notes -Reading for the general idea -Reading for the specific idea -Identifying the writer's opinion	Language focus Unit 2,3,4,5 -	Unit 1-2
DẶN DÒ ôn tập	Ôn lại các từ, cụm từ, giới từ chỉ thời gian thuộc unit 1-> 5. Ôn wordform khi ôn từ (Danh từ, động từ, tính từ, trạng từ)	Xem lại các bài đọc, bài tập và chủ đề đã học từ Unit 1-5	Tenses: Simple past, Present perfect, simple present Structures: PASSIVE, DIRECT and REPORTED SPEECH, WISH with modal COULD, CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, ADVERBIALS of RESULT/ CONSEQUENCE[so, because], TAG QUESTION, V+ GERUND, INFINITIVE,	Ôn quy tắc phát âm ED Ôn lại cách phát âm các từ vựng thuộc Unit 1-2

Cấu trúc đề: 40 câu= 10 đ [trắc nghiệm khách quan kết hợp tự luận], mỗi câu 0.25 đ. Có 7 phần lớn theo các tiêu đề sau:

- I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others: (2 câu/ 0.5 đ)
- II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others (2 câu/ 0.5 đ)
- III. Multiple choice: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence: (10 câu/ 2.5 đ)
- IV. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets (6 câu/ 1.5 đ)
- V. Signs/ Notes/ Warnings (2 câu/ 0.5 đ)
- VI. Reading comprehension: có 2 phần, bài đọc A và bài Đọc B
 - A. Read the following text and decide whether the following statements are True or False: (4 câu/ 1 đ)
 Read the text again and choose the correct answer (A,B,C, or D) for each question: (2 câu/0.5 đ)
 - B. Read the following text and choose the answer (A,B,C,or D) which fits best each blank : (6 câu/ 1.5 đ)
- VII. Writing
 - A. Rearrange words/ phrases to make a meaningful sentence (2 câu/ 0.5 đ)
 - B. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the first one (4 câu/ 1 đ)

- Các phần **trình giản**, không ra đề theo CV 4040:

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Getting started Speak Listen Write	Speak Write	Getting started Speak b Listen	Speak Read	Getting started Speak Write

PHẦN 2. TÓM TẮT SƠ LƯỢC NGỮ PHÁP

Unit 3: WISH CLAUSE:

Formular	Examples
Present wish: S1+wish(es) + S2+ V2/V-ed If only + S2+ V2/V-ed	I wish I (have) had a laptop now. (Thời điểm của ước muốn này là hiện tại) I wish I (have) would have a laptop soon. (Thời điểm của ước muốn này là tương lai)
Future wish: :	

- Yes-No questions: S+ asked +O +if/ whether +S+V(phải lùi thì)

Ex: She said, "Where are you going?" → She asked them where they were going.

He said: "Did you see him yesterday?" → He asked me if/ whether I had seen him the day before.

Unit 5: TAG QUESTIONS

You want to watch the weather forecast, don't you?

Affirmative base sentence negative tag

Nam wanted to go to the movies, did he?

Negative base sentence affirmative tag

*Notes: Let's → shall we Don't → will you I'm → aren't I

After imperatives:

-invite people to do things: won't you? (Ex: Do have some more tea, won't you?)

-tell or ask people to do things: will/ would/ can/ could/ can't you? (Ex: Send it to me, will you?)

After negative imperatives: will you? (Ex: Don't forget, will you?)

No/ never/ nothing/ nobody/ hardly/ scarcely/ little/ rarely + non-negative tags

Ex: She is never angry, is she? / Nobody loves her, do they?

Nothing → it (Ex: Nothing will influence his plan, will it?)

Nobody/ no one/ anyone/ anybody/ somebody/ everybody → they

(Ex: Anybody is fond of beauty, aren't they?)

I am late, aren't I? (am I not?)/

Unit 5: GERUND AND INFINITIVE

Các động từ theo sau một số động từ phải sử dụng ở hình thức gerund (V-ing) hay infinitive.

+ Gerund: Sau các động từ này, động từ theo sau phải sử dụng dạng gerund: enjoy, love, like, hate, finish, mind, feel like, suggest, spend time/ money (on) doing something, deny, keep (on), practice, look forward to, be interested in, be fond of, be keen on, ...

+Infinitive:

_ To infinitive: Sau các động từ này, động từ theo sau phải sử dụng dạng "động từ nguyên mẫu có to": want, ask, tell, refuse, invite, would like, would love, *take* someone time/ money to do something, continue

Ex: I want to go out now./ I refused to go to his birthday party.

_ Bare infinitive: please, help, let, have someone do something

Ex: Please let me help you do the homework.

I had my father fix the bicycle for me.

+ Một số động từ có thể được theo sau cả gerund và to infinitive mà nghĩa không thay đổi: start, begin.

Ex: It started to rain/ raining.

I began to study/ studying English when I was five.

+ Một số động từ có thể theo sau bởi gerund và to infinitive mà nghĩa rất khác: try, remember, forget, need

To try to do something: cố gắng làm gì/ try doing something: thử làm gì

Ex: Don't try using any drugs. (đừng thử dùng ma túy).

I tried to unlock the door, but failed. (Tôi cố gắng mở cửa nhưng thất bại.)

To remember to do something: nhớ làm gì (dặn dò)/ remember doing something: nhớ đã làm gì

Ex: Remember to go to bed early./ I remember locking the door.

To need to do something: cần làm gì/ need doing = need to be done (nghĩa bị động)

Ex: I need to paint the door.

The door needs painting. = The door needs to be painted.

Unit 3: PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: AT, ON, IN

* Time(chỉ thời gian)

In: the afternoon, a cold night, 2009, December, the summer, the end, etc.

- A. At B. In C. For D. On
8. I don't want to depend too much _____ my parents.
- A. of B. from C. in D. on
9. Please stop riding riskily on the street _____ you'll be fined.
- A. so B. but C. or D. and
10. Let's ask our teacher how to solve it _____ we don't agree on the answer.
- A. and B. but C. so D. because
11. Compared to the last result, this one is _____.
- A. well B. best C. more better D. better
12. I had _____ to the countryside last month.
- A. a two-day trip B. a two-days trip C. two-day trip D. two-days trip
13. _ Tam: "Shall we have a walk along a river?" _ Lan: " _____"
- A. Yes, I feel like taking a walk. B. That would be better.
- C. Yes, I don't agree. D. Walking is good for my health.
14. – Her daughter: "Dad, May I introduce Mr. Pike, the English teacher?"
 – Dad: How do you do?
 – Mr. Pike: _____ ?
- A. I'm fine B. I'm a teacher C. How do you do? D. How is everything?

IV. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign. (0.5 pt)

15. The sign means:



- A. Don't leave this valuable place.
 B. change your bag to a valuable one.
 C. Pay attention to the surroundings.
 D. Keep your possessions safe.

16. This road sign means:



- A. You can drive your car as freely as you like to drive it.
 B. You must drive your car like that.
 C. You must be careful because of the slippery road ahead.
 D. There is a car-racing competition nearby.

V. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 13 to 16 are True or False, and choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D) for the questions 17 and 18. (1.5 pts)

Doing a study exchange is really an unforgettable experience for an exchange student, both for the learning process and broadening of horizons. I lived in a double room in an undergraduate dormitory. My roommate and I have very different lifestyles. School work here is really tough. Students there are very hard-working and competitive. I was not accustomed to their learning lifestyles at first. The learning process is much tougher in the USA. Quizzes, homework and exams are much tougher and more demanding. However, I have never heard of students grumbling. Their hardworking and enthusiastic attitudes are something we should learn from them. For example, they do not hesitate to raise questions and present their ideas in class. Doing a study exchange can be an uphill walk: the first time to leave home, the first time to take care of myself, but a study exchange experience is very valuable. I learned something from each mistake I made and each obstacle I encountered.

17. Studying abroad is a memorable experience.
18. She shared a double room with two other students.
19. Studying at school in the USA is very hard but very useful for the writer.
20. Studying in USA is a bit easy.
21. The main idea of this passage is _____.
- A. the comparison between studying abroad and studying in our country
 B. studying abroad helps students more mature
 C. studying abroad is too difficult for students to stand
 D. foreign students like making questions in class
22. The most important thing the writer learned from his friends is _____.

- A. their positive point of view
- C. to be accustomed to learning lifestyles

- B. that school work is hard and competitive
- D. how to present his idea in class

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

Last summer, I had a (23) _____ to join my friend's family on a trip to his home village, about 30 km to the north of Da Nang. The village lies near the foot of Hai Van Pass. We went there in our car. The car ran (24) _____ an average speed, (25) _____ we could enjoy the beautiful sights along the road. The green paddy fields stretched as far as the eye could see. Some cows were grazing by the roadside and some storks were fluttering beyond. It did not (26) _____ long, just about half an hour. The village is on the other side of the river, so we had to (27) _____ the car under a big banyan tree by the ferry landing. We cross the river by ferry.

Like almost every village in the country, Nam's home village looks quiet and peaceful with bamboos, banyan trees, water wells. We enjoyed the beautiful sights and the (28) _____ air, met friendly people and did interesting things. I hope I will be able to go there again.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 23. A. time | B. journey | C. chance | D. opportunity |
| 24. A. with | B. at | C. on | D. in |
| 25. A. but | B. so | C. so that | D. because |
| 26. A. stay | B. lose | C. spend | D. take |
| 27. A. park | B. lie | C. stopped | D. lay |
| 28. A. fresh | B. clear | C. clean | D. cool |

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

- 29. Schools in Britain need to do more to help children of ethnic _____. (**minor**)
- 30. They left _____ when they were asked for identification. (**hurry**)
- 31. After two hours, they reach a big old banyan tree at the _____ to the village. (**entry**)
- 32. At 6.30 that morning, the bus _____ Ba and his family from their home. (**collect**)
- 33. They led a _____ life in the countryside. (**peace**)
- 34. They have visited villages and studied traditional designs and _____. (**symbolize**)

VIII. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences. (0.5 pt)

- 35. It's difficult / and high elevation / Moc Chau because / to reach / of its remote
 → It's difficult
- 36. my friends spent less / I wish / and more time outdoors / computer games / time playing
 → I wish

IX. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pt)

- 37. Minh does not speak English as well as Lan.
 → Minh wishes
- 38. Women usually wear the ao dai on special occasions.
 → The ao dai
- 39. This is the first time Martin has cycled for 50 miles on scenic routes.
 → Martin has never
- 40. Football is the most popular sport all over the world.
 → No other sports all over the world is

THE END OF THE TEST