ĐỀ CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI LỚP 9

SECTION I: LEXICO – GRAMMAR

Part 1. ***Circle the letter (A, B, C or D) next to the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.***

1. Despite working in the same office, Mary earns_____her boyfriend.

A. twice as many as **B**. twice more than

C. twice as more than **D**. twice as much as

2. It is high time we_____something to protect rare animals from extinction.

A. did **B**. do C. will do **D**. are doing

3. They insisted that she_____the party.

A. attended **B**. attends **C**. to attend **D**. attend

4. Michael and his friend were badly injured in the last match, so_____can play today.

A. both of them **B**. either one of them **C**. neither of them **D**. not any of them

5. It is interesting to take_____a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.

A. over **B**. on **C**. in **D**. up

6. His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very_____

A. open-minded **B**. kind-hearted **C**. narrow-minded **D**. absent-minded

7. There is_____in my bedroom.

A. a square wooden old table **B**. an old square wooden table

C. a wooden old square table **D**. an old wooden square table

8. I am looking for a **dependable** person who can stand out for me at the meeting.

A. dependent **B.** talented **C.** energetic **D**. reliable

9. On the table_____.

A. the disks lay **B**. did the disks lie **C**. lay the disks **D**. lied the disks

10. Pauline_____me very much of a girl I used to know at university.

A. remembers **B**. reminds **C**. recalls **D**. recollects.

11._____the rise in unemployment, people still seem to be spending more.

A. While **B**. Despite **C**. Meanwhile **D**. Although

12. It was clear that the young couple were_____of taking charge of the restaurant.

A. responsible **B**. reliable **C**. capable **D**. able

13. After retiring, my aunt spent her_____on an expensive holiday.

A. dollars **B**. accounts **C**. savings **D**. cheques

14. He found_____to answer all the questions within the time given

A. that impossible B. it impossibly **C**. it impossible **D**. that impossibly

15. _ "She's the best pianist in the school." _ "_____"

A. That's that. **B**. Never mind! **C**. That's OK! **D**. You can say that again.

16._____you have no key, you will have to get back before I go out.

A. Unless **B**. Provided **C**. Although **D**. As

LIVEWORKSHEETS

17. The smaller the room is, the_____furniture it needs.

A. fewer **B**. smaller **C**. less **D**. more

18. Scientists can usually_____when a volcano will erupt.

A. guess **B**. estimate **C**. report **D**. predict

19. Mary was the last applicant_____.

A. to be interviewed **B**. to be interviewing

C. to interview **D**. to have interviewed

20. - Daisy: "What a lovely house you have!" - Mary: "_____."

A. Lovely, I think so **B**. Thank you. Hope you will drop in

C. Of course not, it's not costly **D**. No problem

Part 2. ***Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.***

1. The phone doesn't work. It's been_____.
(CONNECT)

2. If you are_____to your customers, I don't think you'll remain in business long.
(POLITE)

3. The Internet has helped students study more_____.**(EFFECT)**

4. Many rural areas in the North have been_____.**(URBAN)**

5. Why don't you ask Uncle John this question? He is very_____about the history of English. **(KNOW)**

6. She often makes a_____ between English and French.**(COMPARE)**

7. It is_____to drive a car if you don't have a driver's licence.**(LEGAL)**

8. She always listens_____to what she is told.**(ATTEND)**

9. Advertisements acount for three fourths of the_____of the newspaper. **(COME)**

10. Trinh Cong Son is one of the most well-known _____in Vietnam. **(MUSIC)**

Part 3. ***Each of the following sentences has an error. Identify it by writing A, B, C or D.***

1. There is no point(A) to(B) explaining(C) the situation to such a narrow-minded(D) person.
2. It is really annoyed(A) to talk(B) to so stubborn(C) a person like(D) him.
3. What I told(A) her a few(B) days ago were(C) not the solutions(D) to most of her problems.
4. Dislike(A) the(B) gorilla, the male adult(C) chimpanzee weighs(D) under 100 kilograms.
5. Mrs. Barnes, who(A) was so proud of(B) her new car, drove (C) to work when the accident suddenly happened (D) and damaged her car.

Part 4. ***Supply each space with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle to complete each of the following sentences.***

1. I'm sure you will succeed_____this entrance test.

2. I'm faithful_____my principle.

3. I'm afraid Tom's_____work. But Jack's in. Would you like to speak to him?

4. I saw Tom at the bus stop this morning but couldn't speak to him because we were standing _____a queue.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. I don't approve_____smoking.

6. _____the age of 40, he had written three best-selling novels..

7. Don't make up your mind at once, talk_____with your lawyer first.

8. We both thank you_____the bottom of our hearts.

9. There is no difference_____those two colors.

10. Mr. Thai is thinking of exporting rice_____India.

SECTION II. READING:

***Part 1*: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits each blank space in the following passage.**

Can you imagine what life would be like if there were no telephone? You could not call (**1**) _____your friends on the phone and talk to them. If fire (**2**)__out in your house you could not call the fire department. If somebody was sick, you could not call a doctor.

In our daily life we need to (**3**)___ with one another. We need do this mostly by speaking to other people and listening to (**4**) ___they have to say to us, and when you are close (**5**)_____them you can do this very easily. However, our voices will not travel very far even when we shout.

The man who (**6**)_____this possible was Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman, born in Edinburgh in 1847. Bell, a teacher of visible speech who later moved to Canada, (**7**)___all his spare time experimenting. (**8**)_enthusiastic was he in his research for a means of sending speech (**9**) _____electricity that he left much time for his day-to-day work and at one time was (**10**)_penniless.

1. A. on	B. up	C. for	D. in
2. A. burst	B. broke	C. went	D. got
3. A. communicate	B. contact	C. address	D. tell
4. A. that	B. this	C. what	D. which
5. A. from	B. out	C. to	D. on
6. A. made	B. had	C. did	D. brought
7. A. took	B. wasted	C. cost	D. spent
8. A. Such	B. Very	C. Too	D. So
9. A. with	B. in	C. by	D. on
10. A. almost	B. hardly	C. most	D. never

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2. Fill in each of the blank spaces with one suitable word.

For many people, traveling by plane is an exciting experience. Others, however, find the whole idea quite terrifying, **(1)**_____flying is no more dangerous **(2)** _____any other form of travel and some experts say it is considerably safer. It is known, however, that most accidents occur **(3)**_____take-off and landing when a **(4)** _____decisions are vitally important.

The people **(5)** _____job is to look **(6)** _____the passengers – the stewards and stewardesses – play an important part in helping passengers to **(7)** _____safe and comfortable. In deed for many passengers being **(8)** _____such care of is all parts of the total experience.

(9) _____other form of travel involves waiting on people in quite the same **(10)** _____, with food, drink, newspapers, magazines, music and even video films.

Part 3. *Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.*

Million of people are using cell phones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are **means** of communication – having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the issues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High – tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone of you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because_____.

A. they are indispensable in everyday communication

B. they make them look more stylish

C. they keep the users alert all the time

D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones

2. The changes possible caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with_____.

A. the mobility of the mind and the body **B.** the smallest units of brain

C. the arteries of the brain **D.** the resident memory

3. The word "**means**" in the passage most closely means_____.

A. meanings **B.** expression **C.** method **D.** transmission

4. The word "**potentially**" in the passage most closely means_____.

A. obviously **B.** possibly **C.** certainly **D.** privately

5. "**Negative publicity**" in the passage most likely means_____.

A. information on the lethal effects of cell phones

B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell phones

C. the negative public use of cell phones

D. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones

6. Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may_____.

A. damage their users' emotions **B.** cause some mental malfunction

C. change their users' temperament **D.** change their users' social behavior

7. The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cell phone too often_____.

A. suffered serious loss of mental ability **B.** could no longer think lucidly

C. abandoned his family **D.** had a problem with memory

8. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is_____.

A. their radiant light **B.** their power of attraction

C. their raiding power **D.** their invisible rays

9. According to the writer, people should _____.

A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases **B.** only use mobile phones in medical emergencies

C. keep off mobile phones regularly **D.** never used mobile phones in all cases

10. The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.

A. "The reasons why mobile phones are regular" **B.** "Technological Innovation and their price"

C. "They way mobile phones work" **D.** "Mobile phones – a must of our time"

THE END

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