

REVIEW FIRST TERM: TEST 2

Môn: Tiếng Anh – Lớp 9 Bộ sách: Global Success
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

A. LISTENING: (2.0 points)

PART 1. Listen to the recording about **REMEMBERING THE PAST** and Circle A.True or B. False according to what you have just heard . You will listen to the recording **TWICE**. (1.0 point)

(NB) Question 1:

Children in the past used to play happily in the street after school.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 2:

Children in the past always needed expensive toys to have fun.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 3:

In the old days, people usually kept their doors unlocked because they trusted each other.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 4:

Mrs. Jones says people in the past already had mobile phones and modern cars.

- A. True
- B. False

(TH) Question 5:

Mrs. Jones says the best thing about the past was spending more time together in person rather than using gadgets.

- A. True
- B. False

PART 2. You will hear the recording about **Minh's worst experiences at school** and circle the right answer (A, B, C, or D) for each of the questions according to what you have just heard. You will listen to the recording **TWICE**. (1.0 point)

(NB) Question 6: What was the event when Minh had his worst experience?

- A. A wonderful school trip
- B. An English speaking contest
- C. An exiting football match
- D. A music performance

(NB) Question 7: How did Minh prepare for the contest?

- A. He didn't prepare well at all
- B. He only studied the night before
- C. He practised with his friends every evening
- D. He frequently copied from a book

(NB) Question 8: What happened to Minh on the stage?

- A. He spoke very well and confidently
- B. He forgot almost everything he had learnt
- C. He sang a song instead of speaking
- D. He left the contest before it started

(NB) Question 9: How did Minh feel after leaving the stage?

- A. Excited and happy
- B. Proud of himself
- C. Embarrassed and disappointed
- D. Relaxed and comfortable

(TH) Question 10: What lesson did Minh learn from this experience?

- A. Always memorise everything by heart
- B. Mistakes are part of learning and never give up
- C. Speaking in front of a crowd is impossible
- D. It is better not to join contests

B. KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGE: (1.6 points)

PART 1: Read the following advertisement/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fit each of the numbered blanks (0.8 point)

HEALTHY MIND – HEALTHY TEENS!

Teenagers today face many challenges. To stay healthy both physically and mentally, it's important to develop smart daily habits. Here are some simple tips to help you feel better and achieve more.

1. **Manage Your Time Wisely**

Create a daily plan and write important dates like (11) ____ and project due dates to stay organized and avoid last-minute stress.

2. **Relax Your Mind**

Don't try to (12) ____ everything alone. If you feel overwhelmed, take a short walk, listen to music, or talk to someone you trust.

3. **Think Positively**

It's helpful to stay (13) ____ when you face difficulties. Positive thinking can give you the strength to overcome stress.

4. **Balance Your Life**

If you spend too much time on your phone or gaming, you (14) ____ lose focus on your studies.

(NB) Question 11:

- A. examine B. examiner C. exams D. examination

(NB) Question 12:

- A. handles B. handle C. handled D. handling

(NB) Question 13:

- A. positive B. positivity C. positively D. positiveness

(TH) Question 14:

- A. might B. must C. can D. should

PART 2: Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks (0.8 point)

CITY UPGRADES: MAKING URBAN LIFE BETTER

Our city is rolling out a Green Urban Plan this summer. New public (15) _____ such as parks, playgrounds, and community gyms will give residents more space to relax.

To ease traffic, the council will improve public (16) _____ including buses and the metro, which should reduce rush-hour delays.

The first new bike lanes will open (17) _____ June, with more to follow by the end of the year.

We're also adding bus routes (18) _____ people can leave their cars at home and cut air pollution.

(NB) Question 15:

- A. facility B. facilitate C. facilities D. facilitator

(NB) Question 16:

- A. transports B. transport C. transporting D. transportation

(NB) Question 17:

- A. on B. at C. in D. for

(TH) Question 18:

- A. because B. although C. so that D. if

C. READING: (3.0 points)

PART 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 19 to 24. (1.2 points) 120 từ.

Vietnamese cuisine differs across regions, but two main features stand out clearly everywhere. Firstly, rice plays an essential role in the daily diet, and so do noodles. Noodles made from wheat or rice are eaten at any time of day. They come in various shapes and sizes, and are used in soups, as side dishes, or served plain. Vietnamese people enjoy noodle dishes for breakfast, lunch, or dinner.

Secondly, fresh vegetables and herbs are a major focus of every meal. Most people buy food at least twice a day, which explains why Vietnamese food is always fresh. Dishes are usually served with vegetables like spinach, cucumbers, and carrots, and herbs such as coriander, basil, mint, or lemongrass.

Unlike in many other Asian countries, the Vietnamese do not eat in courses. Instead, all the food is placed on the table at once, and people help themselves from shared dishes. Vietnamese cuisine is becoming more popular around the world because it is both delicious and healthy. Food is rarely fried. Instead, it is often steamed or simmered. Salads are oil-free, making meals very light and nutritious. Vietnamese food is known for its balance, freshness, and variety in every dish.

(Adapted from Futurelang 9)

(NB) Question 19: Noodles in Viet Nam are eaten at _____ of day.

- A. breakfast only
B. lunch only
C. dinner only
D. any time

(NB) Question 20: Fresh vegetables and herbs are a major _____ of every meal.

- A. problem
B. dessert
C. spice
D. focus

(NB) **Question 21:** The Vietnamese don't eat in courses; instead, all _____ is placed on the table at once.

- A. the food
- B. the snacks
- C. the dessert
- D. the rice

(TH) **Question 22:** Why is Vietnamese food "always fresh," according to the passage?

- A. People buy food frequently.
- B. People use many spices.
- C. People eat only salads.
- D. People cook only at home.

(TH) **Question 23:** Which statement about cooking methods is TRUE?

- A. Meals are usually fried in hot oil.
- B. Dishes are often steamed or simmered.
- C. People never eat salads and apples.
- D. All dishes are very spicy and delicious.

(TH) **Question 24:** What best explains Vietnamese cuisine's global popularity?

- A. It is spicy and complex.
- B. It is expensive and rare.
- C. It is delicious and healthy.
- D. It is salty and oily.

PART 2. Read the following conversation and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 25 to 29. (1.0 point)

For many people, traveling by plane is an exciting and memorable experience. Some, however, still find the whole idea quite terrifying, although experts confirm that flying is no more dangerous than any other form of travel. In fact, air travel is considered one of the safest means of transportation. It is true that most accidents occur during take-off and landing, when every decision made by the pilots is vitally important. The people whose job is to look after the passengers, the stewards and stewardesses, also play a crucial role. They help passengers remain safe and comfortable throughout the flight. For many travelers, being given such thoughtful care becomes an important part of the overall experience. No other form of transport provides the same level of service. On board, passengers are usually offered food, drinks, newspapers, magazines, music, and even films. Modern airlines now compete to give better services, such as Wi-Fi, reclining seats, or entertainment screens. Although flights can sometimes be delayed, most people still choose planes because of their speed and convenience. For long journeys especially, flying saves time and energy, and many passengers actually look forward to the whole experience.

(Adapted from Futurelang 9)

(TH) Question 25: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The dangers of traveling by air
- B. The services and experiences of air travel
- C. The history of modern airlines
- D. The daily work of pilots

(NB) Question 26: When do most air accidents happen?

- A. While flying over the ocean
- B. During take-off and landing
- C. When passengers are eating
- D. At the small airport gate

(NB) Question 27: Who looks after the passengers during the flight?

- A. The pilots and staff
- B. The airport staff
- C. The stewards and stewardesses
- D. The excellent engineers

(NB) Question 28: What are passengers usually offered on board?

- A. Cars, buses, and taxis
- B. Wi-Fi and reclining seats only
- C. Food, drinks, and entertainment
- D. Hotels and free tours

(TH) Question 29: What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Most people dislike flying because of delays
- B. Flying is chosen for long journeys as it saves time
- C. Airlines do not care about passengers' comfort
- D. Air travel is more dangerous than other transport

PART 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 30 to 33. (0.8 point)

Vietnamese cities have changed remarkably over the years. In the past, cities such as Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City were much smaller and quieter. Streets were narrow, traffic was light, and most people used bicycles as their main means of transport. (30) _____, cars and motorbikes were rare, and houses were simple, usually one or two stories high. There were also fewer tall buildings, shopping areas, and entertainment places.

Today, Vietnamese cities look completely different. They are much bigger, busier, and more modern. Tall skyscrapers, shopping malls, and large roads have replaced many old houses and small alleys. Motorbikes and cars dominate the streets, (31) _____ metro systems and buses provide more options for public transportation.

Entertainment choices have also expanded, (32) _____ cinemas, restaurants, cafés, and parks becoming popular gathering places. At night, the cities are bright with lights and full of activities.

Although life in modern cities is more convenient and offers many opportunities, some people still miss the simplicity and quiet lifestyle of the past. The contrast between then and now shows how much Vietnam has developed (33) _____ keeping its cultural identity.

(Adapted from <https://hoclieu.vn/> 9)

(TH) Question 30:

- A. For that reason, people preferred walking everywhere
- B. At that time, there were not many vehicles on the streets
- C. Nowadays, traffic jams happen almost every day
- D. The government encouraged people to use bicycles in the city

(TH) Question 31:

- A. while new metro systems were being introduced
- B. because old vehicles were not used anymore
- C. and large bus stations were quickly completed
- D. although car parks were also being expanded

(TH) Question 32:

- A. such as
- B. together with
- C. as well as
- D. along with

(TH) Question 33:

- A. in addition to
- B. instead of
- C. without
- D. while still

D. WRITING: (1.4 point)

PART 1 Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 34 to 35. (0.4 point)

(TH) Question 34:

- a. Nam: Thanks a lot for helping me with my homework.
- b. Hoa: Don't mention it.
- c. Hoa: I'm glad I could help.
- d. Nam: I understand the lesson much better now.

- A. a – b – d – c
- B. a – b – c – d
- C. d – a – c – b
- D. b – a – d – c

(TH) Question 35:

- a. Mother: It's fine, but please remember tomorrow.
- b. Nam: Yes, I'll do it right away.
- c. Nam: I'm sorry, Mum. I forgot to water the plants.
- d. Mother: Good, I'm glad you won't forget again.

- A. b – c – a – d
- B. a – c – d – b
- C. d – c – a – b
- D. c – a – b – d

(VD) PART 2. Write an email (100 – 120 words) to your penfriend about the family changes in Viet Nam. You might use the following suggestions. (1.0 point)

USEFUL LANGUAGE

● **Opening:**

- It's nice to hear from you again.
- Thanks for your email. I'm writing to tell you about ...
- I'd like to share with you some changes in ...

● **Talking about changes:**

- In the past, Vietnamese families usually ...

- Families used to live with ...
 - Nowadays, most families ...
 - Parents now ... / Children now ...
 - Life has become more ... (modern / comfortable / democratic).
- **Closing:**
 - That's all for now. Write back soon!
 - Hope you will visit Viet Nam one day to see these changes.
 - All the best, / Best wishes,

OUTLINE

From: (your email)

To: (your friend's email)

Subject: Family changes in Viet Nam

Opening: Greeting + introduce the purpose of writing.

Body: Describe 2–3 big changes in Vietnamese families (extended → nuclear, roles of parents and children, lifestyle changes).

Closing: Express feelings + ask your friend to reply.

WRITING EXAMPLE

From: hoa@fastmail.com

To: mary@quickmail.com

Subject: Family changes in Viet Nam

Hello Mary,

It's nice to hear from you again. I'd like to tell you about some family changes in Viet Nam over the past decades. In the past, Vietnamese families were usually large, with three or four generations living together under one roof. Grandparents made most decisions, and children had little independence.

Nowadays, things are different. Most families are nuclear, with only parents and children. Men and women share housework, and children are encouraged to express their opinions. Parents respect their children's privacy and give them more independence. Despite these

That's all for now. Write back soon and tell me about families in your country.

Hoa

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.