

G9_REVISION FOR THE FIRST FINAL SEMESTER

SCHOOL YEAR 2021-2022

(Nội dung ôn tập gồm 2 phần: Phần I – Lý thuyết, Phần II – Bài tập thực hành)

PART I: THEORY

1. Revise all the topics, new words from Unit 3 to Unit 5:

- + Teen stress and pressure
- + Life in the past
- + Wonders of Vietnam

2. Special grammar structures such as:

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|--|--|
| + Phrasal verbs | + Passive voice: Impersonal passive |
| + Comparison of adjectives and adverbs | + Suggest + Ving/ clause (should) |
| + Reported Speech | + Past Perfect |
| + Used to | + Adjective + to + V infinitive/ + that + clause |
| + Wishes for the present | |

3. Reading skill:

- + Reading about life in the past, teen's pressure and stress, wonders of Vietnam.

4. Writing skill:

- + Write the second sentences so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

PART II - PRACTICE

I. PHONETICS

1. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> nack | B. ill <u>i</u> terate | C. <u>a</u> ctivity | D. <u>h</u> abit |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> resh | B. <u>s</u> pecific | C. <u>e</u> ntertain | D. <u>p</u> reservation |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> eniority | B. <u>s</u> eek | C. <u>w</u> est | D. <u>p</u> hysical |
| 4. A. <u>o</u> ccasion | B. <u>v</u> endor | C. <u>m</u> obile | D. <u>t</u> echnological |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> ntertain | B. <u>e</u> vent | C. <u>d</u> ogsled | D. <u>d</u> omed |

2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. surprise | B. event | C. behave | D. damage |
| 2. A. develop | B. understand | C. imagine | D. consider |
| 3. A. illiterate | B. communicate | C. entertainment | D. traditional |
| 4. A. programme | B. downtown | C. postman | D. custom |
| 5. A. importance | B. violence | C. buffalo | D. grandparent |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Huyen My _____ a teedy bear, but she doesn't have one now.
A. used to have B. used to having C. was use to having D. was used to have
2. The Grand Canyon is one of the natural _____ of the world.
A. reigns B. wonders C. settings D. islands
3. It is reported that _____ come to enjoy beautiful view of Binh Dai Fortress every year.
A. thousands of visitors B. thousand of visitors
C. thousands visitors D. thousands of visitor
4. They _____ go on holiday when they lived in the countryside.
A. not use to B. weren't use to C. didn't use to D. hadn't used to
5. Many people in our village are still _____. They can't read or write.
A. unhealthy B. traditional C. creative D. illiterate
6. He always forgets to turn off the lights after using. It is not easy for him to _____ this habit.
A. give B. correct C. break D. deal
7. "If I were you, I would start working on the assignments well before the deadline," she _____ me.
A. offered B. advised C. complained D. promised
8. Lan wishes there _____ a smart board in her classroom.
A. are B. were C. is D. had been
9. We all _____ it were the weekend tomorrow.
A. think B. hope C. wish D. want
10. My brother wishes he _____ English perfectly well.
A. spoke B. speaks C. is speaking D. has spoken
11. The beautiful music is what makes the movie so _____.
A. unimportant B. unrealistic C. unforgotten D. unforgettable
12. The children started to _____ each part of the story.
A. go out B. act out C. play out D. cry out
13. Cyclo, a sort of tricycle rickshaw, _____ the most popular means of transport in Vietnam in the past.
A. was B. used to C. used to be D. would be
14. Poor children don't have shoes to wear, so they have to go _____.
A. sandals B. foot C. bare-footed D. shoes
15. It is said that Ha Long Bay is a magical place, attracting more tourists than ever since UNESCO's _____ of this beautiful spot.
A. recognize B. recognition C. recognizing D. recognizes

III. READING

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 questions.

Hanoi is a unique city where seemingly contradictory characteristics happen to exist in harmony. It is where the people embrace rich cultural legacy while thriving to modernity and affluence. It is where you can easily find thousand-year-old pagoda, colonial French-style buildings, and modern skyscrapers all located on the same street. And it is where you can find hip-hop dancers showcasing their skills with daring moves in the same park where old grandfathers are doing Taichi with a calm and relaxing

demeanor.

When it comes to tourism, there are endless choices for a thrilling and satisfying excursion in Hanoi. In this city of more than one thousand years of historical continuity, you can virtually walk through time as you visit various tourist attractions and historical sites. Some of them date back to as far as the 1000s C.E, such as One Pillar Pagoda, Temple of Literature and National University. The Old Quarter is also a historical landmark as it was actually constructed many centuries ago, encompassing streets that made and sold all sorts of commodities. The sights of modernity such as high-rise buildings with shopping, dining and entertainment complexes are, of course, visible everywhere in the city.

1. "Hanoi is a unique city where seemingly contradictory characteristics happen to exist in harmony" means _____

- A. In Hanoi, both cultural legacy and modernity can harmoniously exist together.
- B. In Hanoi, traditional values are appreciated much more than modern ones.
- C. Tourists to Hanoi may have contradictory feelings.
- D. In Hanoi, people tend to have contradictory beliefs.

2. Ancient pagodas and French-Style buildings are examples of ____

- A. Foreign culture
- B. Cultural legacy
- C. Derelict complexes
- D. High-rise buildings

3. How can tourists virtually walk through time in Hanoi?

- A. Going to the park
- B. Dating back time
- C. Enjoying entertainment facilities
- D. Visiting historical buildings

4. Which of the following illustrates the modernity of Hanoi?

- A. The popularity of commodities sold in the street
- B. The sights of encompassing streets
- C. The sights of visibility
- D. The prevalence of high-rise buildings and entertainment complexes

5. Which of the following statements is not true of Hanoi?

- A. There are a wide variety of choices for tourists.
- B. Taichi is still practiced by old generations.
- C. Some historical buildings were built a long time ago.
- D. Traditional values are forgotten.

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

RICKSHAW IN VIETNAMESE LIFE

It is just simple and ordinary as its (1)_No noisy sound from engines, no obscure smoke and no spending too much for commuting. From a long time ago, Vietnamese people have thought of the rickshaw as a (2)_means of transportation when going out. It is not only close-knit to Vietnamese but also connected strongly with the foreigners (3)_all of them were attracted by this unique means

at the first time visiting Viet Nam.

The rickshaw has existed for a long time in Vietnamese life, and become quite necessary as the (4) in a body. Not only the Vietnamese feel (5) to rickshaw, foreigners are also impressed by this unique vehicle. They will be fond of sitting on the rickshaw for a (6) tour around Sword Lake or a round on the streets to (7) dreamy and peaceful photos in the ancient citadel.

Traveling in a rickshaw is the time for peacefully (8) windy sunset and bright sunrises on the beach of Nha Trang or Da Nang or elsewhere. How pleasant it is for you to enjoy a relaxing feeling on the short (9) trip.

Vietnam is becoming more and more modern; however, rickshaw still (10) through the time and has a stand in the minds of the residents.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. presence | B. appearance | C. judgment | D. performance |
| 2. A. shared | B. recognized | C. friendly | D. familiar |
| 3. A. although | B. as | C. but | D. while |
| 4. A. breath | B. air | C. rest | D. recovery |
| 5. A. close | B. closed | C. closest | D. closing |
| 6. A. sight | B. sighting | C. sightseeing | D. sightseer |
| 7. A. catch | B. take | C. bring | D. keep |
| 8. A. welcome | B. welcoming | C. welcomed | D. being welcomed |
| 9. A. city | B. town | C. urban | D. field |
| 10. A. keeps | B. continues | C. lives | D. survives |

IV. WRITING:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions:

1. People believe that 13 is an unlucky number.

- A. It is believed that 13 is an unlucky number.
- B. 13 was believed to have been an unlucky number.
- C. 13 was believed that as an unlucky number.
- D. It was believed that 13 is an unlucky number.

2. They rumour that the man was still living.

- A. It was rumoured that the man was still living.
- B. The man was rumoured to be still living.
- C. The man was still living was rumoured.
- D. It is rumoured that the man was still living.

3. They declared that she won the competition.

- A. It is declared that she won the competition.
- B. It was declared that she won the competition.
- C. She was declared that she won the competition.
- D. She is declared that she won the competition.

4. "You're always making terrible mistakes," said the teacher.

- A. The teacher complained to his students about making terrible mistakes.
- B. The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes
- C. The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.
- D. The teacher warned his students not to make terrible mistakes.

5. ***“Each of you may have one piece of candy,” Mrs. Jones said to the children.***

- A. Mrs. Jones advises the children to have one piece of candy.
- B. Mrs. Jones asked each of the children to have one piece of candy.
- C. Mrs. Jones allowed each of the children to have one piece of candy.
- D. Mrs. Jones reminded the children to have one piece of candy.

6. ***“Would you mind if I brought a friend to the party?” said Peter.***

- A. Peter wanted me to bring my friend to his party.
- B. Peter encouraged me to bring my friend to the party.
- C. Peter asked for permission to bring his friend to the party.
- D. Peter promised to bring a friend to the party.

7. ***“Don’t be so disappointed, Jane. You can take the driving test again,” said Helen.***

- A. Helen told Jane not to be disappointed and take the driving test again.
- B. Helen asked Jane not to be disappointed and offered her another driving test.
- C. Helen warned Jane not to be disappointed in order to take the driving test again.
- D. Helen encouraged Jane to take the driving test again.

8. ***“Let’s break for lunch,” said Mathew.***

- A. Mathew wanted to break for lunch.
- B. Mathew insisted on breaking for lunch.
- C. Mathew suggested breaking for lunch.
- D. Mathew offered US a break for lunch.

9. ***John is fat because he eats so many chips.***

- A. If John doesn’t eat so many chips, he will not be fat.
- B. If John didn’t eat so many chips, he would not be fat.
- C. John is fat though he eats so many chips.
- D. Being fat, John likes to eat so many chips.

10. ***In spite of his poor health, he managed to finish his book before the deadline.***

- A. Although he was unwell, he managed to finish his book before the deadline.
- B. Even though he managed to finish his book before the deadline, he was sick.
- C. He was in poor health when he managed to finish his book before the deadline.
- D. He managed to finish his book before the deadline, but he was very ill.

11. ***I’m very pleased that we shall meet again soon.***

- A. We shall never meet each other again.
- B. I’ve been looking for you for a long time.
- C. I’m looking forward to meeting you again soon.
- D. Please don’t come and meet us again.

12. Her living conditions were not good. She studied very well.

- A. She studied very well although her living conditions were not easy.
- B. She studied very well just because she lived in difficult conditions.
- C. Living in difficult conditions forced she to study very well.
- D. Living in difficult conditions, she had no choice but to study well.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT!