TIẾNG ANH 9 I-LEARN SMART WORLD

UNIT 1: ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

PHẦN 1: VOCABULARY (TỪ VỰNG)

Lesson 1

1. …..…… (phr v): tình cờ gặp, bắt gặp

Eg: *He came across some of his old letters in his bedroom yesterday.*

2…..…… (phr v): xem lại, kiểm tra

Eg: *Remember to go over your essay for grammar and spelling mistakes before you hand it in to me.*

3. …..…… (phr v): tra cứu

+ ……..……: *nhìn* .

+ ……..……: *tìm kiếm*

+ ……..…… *V-ing: mong đợi* .

+ ……..……: *chăm sóc* .

+ ……..……: *quay đi*

+……..……: *quay lại nhìn, ngoái cổ nhìn lại.*

+ ……..……: *nhìn lại (quá khứ)* .

+ ……..……! *coi chừng, cẩn thận* .

+ ……..……: *nhìn vào*

+ ……..……: *điều tra, nghiên cứu / hướng về phía, hướng ra/ nhìn vào*

+ ……..……: *đứng xem, nhìn*

+ ……..……: *kiểm tra, xem xét* .

+ ……..…… *sb: kính trọng ai đó*

+ ……..…… *sb: xem thường ai đó*

4. …..…… (n): lời bài hát

5. …..…… (n): phương pháp

6. …..…… (phr v): ghi chú, ghi lại

7. …..…… (n): phụ đề.

8. …..…… (phr v): bật lên

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

EXERCISE 1 Complete the sentences using the given words.

come across - go over - look it up – lyric – method - note down – subtitle - turn on

1. This programme will be broadcast with _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. I feel interested in the sound and the_____.

3. If you don't know what the word means, _____ in a dictionary.

4. I always _____ my notes just before I go into an exam.

5. I want to _____ the television.

6. Please _____ what I'm about to say.

7. If you _____ something or someone, you find them or meet them by chance.

8. The usual _____ of getting through the Amsterdam traffic is to cycle to your local railway station and take the train.

Lesson 2

1. …..…… (v): thuộc về

+belong …..…… someone: thuộc về ai

+ …..…… (n): the things that a person owns, especially those that can be carried (đồ cá nhân)

2. …..…… (n): nghề nghiệp

3. …..…… (n): nội dung

+ …..…… (a): hài lòng với

4. …..…… (adj): thiết yếu

5. …..…… (adj): nước ngoài

+ …..…… (n) người nước ngoài

6. …..…… (adj): quốc tế.

7. …..…… (n): cơ hội

8. …..…… (adj/adv): thuộc về nước ngoài, ở nước ngoài

9. …..…… (adj/adv): toàn thế giới.

10. …..…… (v): quyết định

+ …..…… (n) sự quyết định

+ …..…… (a) sự quả quyết, mang tính quyết định, đầy thuyết phục

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

EXERCISE 2 Complete the sentences using the given words.

belongs – career – contents – essential – foreign – international – opportunity – overseas - worldwide - decisive

1. Climate was a _____ factor in establishing where the tournament should be held.

2. I went to the bank to get some _____ currency.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. This book _____ to my little brother.

4. Japan's crime rate is still low by _____ standards.

5. He enjoyed a long and distinguished _____ as a historian.

6. The company employs 28. 000 people _____.

7. The local government is not able to provide _____ services such as gas, water and electricity.

8. I'd like to take this_____ to thank my colleagues for their support.

9. The firm is expanding into_____ markets.

10. She hadn't read the letter and so was unaware of its _____.

Lesson 3

1. …..…… (phr v): xem xét, kiểm tra, trả phòng khách sạn .

2. …..…… (v): kiểm tra lại

3. …..…… (phr v): tìm hiểu, hiểu ra

4. …..…… (n): tầm quan trọng

+ …..…… (a) quan trọng

5. …..…… (idm): bảo đảm

6. …..…… (v) tham dự

+ …..…… (a): chăm chú

+ …..…… (n): sự quan tâm

+ …..……: quan tâm đến

7. …..…… (a) rõ ràng

…..…… (adv) 1 cách rõ ràng

…..…… (v) làm sáng tỏ

8. …..…… (n) sự thử thách

(v) someone …..…… something: thử thách ai với điều gì

+ …..…… (a) đầy thử thách, gian nan

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

EXERCISE 3 Complete the sentences using the given words.

check out – double check– figure out – importance **make sure – attention – clearly - challenging**

1. Ladies and gentlemen, could I have your _____, please?

2. Please remember to leave your room key at reception when you _____.

3. When you fill in the form, please write _____ in black ink.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. I think I locked the door but I'll go back and check just to _____.

5. He resigned from the company in order to take a more _____ job.

6. Can you_____ the answer to question 5?

7. I always _____ to make sure I locked the door.

8. The health report stresses the _____ of fresh food in a diet.

EXERCISE 4 Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. Make sure you don't forget any of your _____ when you leave. **BELONG**
2. Learning to ride a bike is _____ about balance. **ESSENTIAL**
3. The city attracts many _____ because of its cultural diversity. **FOREIGN**
4. The company operates _____, with offices in many countries. **INTERNATIONAL**
5. I'm feeling _____ about what to order from the menu. **DECIDE**
6. It's _____to eat a healthy diet and get regular exercise. **IMPORTANCE**
7. Please pay _____to the safety instructions before starting the experiment. **ATTEND**
8. Can you _____what you meant by that statement? **CLEAR**
9. Climbing a mountain can be a _____but rewarding experience. **CHALLENGE**
10. I tend to be _____, so I always set reminders on my phone. **FORGET**
11. The recent renovations have brought significant _____ to the building. **IMPROVE**
12. It's easy to _____someone's intentions without clear communication.

UNDERSTAND

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences with *because* or *because of*

1. The cricket match was cancelled _____ the bad weather.
2. I was late _____ the traffic was bad.
3. Mangoes grow well in India _____the tropical climate.
4. _____they are easy to set up and use, Chromebooks are very popular in schools.
5. Daniel prefers small farmers' markets to big supermarkets _____the quality and freshness of the vegetables
6. There's a policeman on the crossing near the school _____it's a very busy road.
7. Robert bought a first-class train ticket _____the extra space and comfort.
8. Richard travelled second-class _____ it was cheaper.
9. My girlfriend lives in Amsterdam. I moved to Holland _____her.
10. I sent the phone back to the shop _____the screen was broken.
11. Steven went to the shopping center last Sunday _____he needed a new laptop.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

12. Pam and her parents want to visit the city zoo _____they want to see the baby panda.

13. More and more people get to work late every day_____the heavy traffic in the city center.

14. I couldn't arrive on time _____I missed the train.

15. We cancelled the trip _____bad weather.

EXERCISE 2: Rewrite the sentences connecting them with *because* in the middle or at the beginning.

1. Tommy doesn't like school. The other children tease him.

_____

2. Michael works hard. He needs to earn money.

_____

3. Jennifer eats chocolate everyday. She likes it.

_____

4. All of the employees will have a party. It's the boss' birthday.

_____

5. I like butterflies. Why? They are pretty.

_____

EXERCISE 3: Rewrite the sentences, using *because/because of* :

1. I failed the exam because I slept over.

→ Because of _____

2. Because there was a wind, we are glad.

→ Because of _____

3. Because the wind is strong, we can't go jogging.

→ Because of _____

4. Because she is very kind, we really like her.

→ Because of _____

5. Because it is raining, I stayed at my house.

→ Because of _____

6. Because Nam is tall, he can reach the book on the shelf.

→ Because of _____

7. Because Hoa was rich, she could buy that house.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

→ Because of _____

8. Because the rain was so heavy, I couldn't go to school.

→ Because of _____

9. His father asked him to stay at home because he was sick.

→ Because of _____

10. Because there was an accident, I was late.

→ Because of _____

11. Because of the cheap price, my wife insists on buying the refrigerator

→ Because _____

12. He is dismissed because of being late for work often.

→ Because _____

13. Because of driving too fast, he caused a serious accident.

→ Because _____

14. Because Lan is short, she can't reach the book on the self.

→ Because of _____

15. Because there was a storm, students have to stay at home

→ Because of _____

16. Because he behaved impolitely, I broke up with him.

→ Because of _____

17. Because he acted badly, she doesn't like him.

→ Because of _____

18. Because of the rain, we stopped the match.

→ Because _____

19. Because of her illness, Mary is absent today.

→ Because _____

20. Because of his kindness, everybody loves him.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

→ Because _____

21. Because of her passing the exam, her parents were very proud of her

→ Because _____

22. I can't feel comfortable because the house is dirty.

→ Because of _____

23. Because of her laziness, I didn't speak to her.

→ Because _____

24. She can't work hard because of her age.

→ Because _____

PHẦN 3: READING COMPREHENSION (ĐỌC HIỂU)

EXERCISE 1 Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

English began as a west Germanic language (1) _____ was brought to England around 400 AD. Old English was the spoken and written language of England between 400 and 1100 AD. But Old English was very different (2)_____ Modern English and only a few words can be easily recognized. English from about 1300 to 1500 is known as Middle English. It was (3)_____ by French and Latin in vocabulary and pronunciation. Modern English developed from the Middle English dialect of the East Midlands and was influenced by the English used in London, where a printing press was (4)_____ up in 1476. The development of printing helped established standards of spelling (5) _____ grammar, but there was still a lot of variation.

Question 1: A. who B. where C. what D. which

Question 2: A.in B. from C. with D. about

Question 3: A. created B. adapted C. influenced D. spoken

Question 4: A. set B. checked C. looked D. brought

Question 5: A. because B. so C. but D. and

EXERCISE 2 Read the followingpassage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD LANGUAGE LEARNER?

- Don't be afraid of making mistakes. Good language learners notice their mistakes and learn from (1)_____.

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- Do group activities. A good language learner always (2)_____ for opportunities to have a talk with other students.
- Make notes during every class. Notes help you to remember new language. Look (3)_____ your notes when you do your homework.
- Use a dictionary. Good language learners often use dictionaries to (4) _____ words they don't know. They also make their own vocabulary lists.
- Do extra practice. Test and improve your language, reading and listening skills with self-study material. You can find a lot of this online.
- Enjoy learning. Watch a TV series or film, listen to songs, play video games or read books in the language you are learning. It's never too (5) _____ to become a good language learner.

(Adapted from learnenglish.britishcouncil.org)

Question 1: A. her B. him C. you D. them

Question 2: A. look B. looks C. is looked D. are looked

Question 3: A. at B. forward C. about D. with

Question 4: A. look B. support C. lose D. check

Question 5: A. young B. late C. hot D. big

EXERCISE 3: Read the passage carefully and decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

In the first year of lower secondary school, Nam had some difficulties in learning English. His English pronunciation was really bad and his English grammar was worse. He did not know how to improve them. He didn't want his father and mother to know about this. One afternoon after the lesson, his teacher of English told him to wait for her outside the classroom. She took him to the school library and showed him tapes of pronunciation drills kept in a glass bookcase. She also told him how to use an English-English dictionary to improve his English grammar. "Now I think you know what you should do," she said. He made much progress and only one year later, He won the first prize in the English Speaking Contest organized for secondary school students in his hometown.

Question 1: _____ At first. Nam was not good at English.

Question 2: _____His pronunciation of English words is worse than his English grammar.

Question 3: _____ His mother took him to the school library and showed him tapes of pronunciation drills.

Question 4: _____ He won the best competitor award in the English Speaking Contest.

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EXERCISE 4 Read the followingpassage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Language is how people communicate with (1)_____ another. It is a terrific tool. Language is spoken, but it is also (2)_____ down. Sign language used by many people who are deaf is the communication with gestures. We do most of our communication by speaking. English is the most (3)_____ language in the world, but it is not the world's most widely spoken language. There are more than 1.2 billion people who speak Chinese. Arabic is second, and then Hindi, with English (4)_____ the fourth place. Other languages in the top ten are Spanish, Bengali, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese, and German.

Question 1: A. one B. each C. friends D. tourists

Question 2: A. writing B. written C. wrote D. writes

Question 3: A. national B. nation C. internationally D. international

Question 4: A. above B. under C. by D. in

EXERCISE 5 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

Over the past 600 years. English has evolved from a language of few speakers to the dominant language of international communication. English as we know ***it*** today ***emerged*** around 1350, after having combined many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was for the most part, spoken only in England and had not expanded even as far Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries. English began to missionary work. Thus, small enclaves or English speakers became established and ***grew*** in various parts of the world. As these communities expanded, English gradually became the primary language of International business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80% of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English: Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airport, and air traffic controllers. Today, there are more than 700 million English users in the world and over half of these are non-native speakers, forming the largest number of non-native users than any other language in the world.

Question 1: In the first paragraph, the word ***emerged*** is closest in meaning to

A. engaged B. stopped C. appeared D. happened

Question 2: Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

A. Before 1600 B. Around 135 C. After 1600 D. In 1060

Question 3: The word ***it*** in the first paragraph refers to

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. language B. English C. communication D. technology

Question 4: In the first paragraph, the word ***grew*** is closest in meaning to

A. raised B. widened C. changed D. developed

Question 5: According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT

A. the Norman invasion B. missionaries C. colonization D. slave trade

Question 6: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The expansion of English as an international language

B. The me of English for science and technology

C. The French influence on the English language

D. The number of non-native users of English

Question 7: According to the passage, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today.

A. A quarter million B. 700 million C. 350 million D. Half a million

Question 8: What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Few people in the world speak English as their first language.

B. About 80% of information in the world is stored on computer systems isn't in English.

C. None of the world's science writing is in English.

D. More than 350 million English users in the world are non-native speakers

EXERCISE 6: Read the passage carefully and decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

THE HARDEST LANGUAGE

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners.

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However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Question 1: The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.

Question 2: Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.

Question 3: A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.

Question 4: Motivation also play an important role in learning language.

EXERCISE 7 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

Today, millions of people want to learn or improve their English but it seems difficult to find the best method. Is it better to study in Britain or America or study in your own country?

The advantages of going to Britain seem obvious. Firstly, you will be able to listen to the language all the time. You will be surrounded completely by the language wherever you go. Another advantage is that you have to speak the language if you are with other people. At home, it is always possible to use your mother tongue if you want to. However, the learning is slower.

On the other hand, there are also advantages to staying at home to study. You don't have to make big changes in your life. As well as this, it is also a lot cheaper than going to Britain. If you have a good teacher, I think you can learn in a more concentrated way than being in Britain without going to a school.

So, in conclusion, I think that if you have enough time and enough money, the best choice is to spend some time in the UK. This is simply not possible for most people, so being home is the only ***viable*** option. The most important thing to do in this situation is to maximize your opportunities: to speak only English in class and try to use English whenever possible outside the class.

Question 1: What is probably the topic of the passage?

A. The best way to learn English.

B. English schools in England and America.

C. How people learn English.

D. Learning English in many countries.

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Question 2: What is one of the advantages of going to Britain to learn English?

A. There are no people who know your language in Britain.

B. There are many good teachers of English there.

C. The language schools in the UK are always better.

D. You will have to use English all the time.

Question 3: What is one of the advantages of staying at home to learn English?

A. You can concentrate on English only.

B. You don't have to work too hard to make money for your study.

C. You always have good teachers of English.

D. Your life can continue more or less as it was before.

Question 4: The word "**viable**" in the passage probably means _____ .

A. careful B. possible C. understandable D. important

Question 5: People who don't have a lot of time and money to learn English abroad should _____.

A. use English only when they have English classes

B. learn English in English classes

C. speak English as often as possible; in English class and even outside it

D. speak English less outside the class

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