NAME:…….. G9-U9-TEST 11form2025-MARKS:…….

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.

Question 1: A. reason B. consist C. establish D. question

Question 2: A. vocabulary B. standard C. language D. grammatical

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.

Question 3: A. collection B. energy C. finally D. equity

Question 4: A. billingual B. concentric C. connection D. entity

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

Question 5: One example of _____ world is the word "ballet", which comes from French.

A. Lent B. borrowed C. compound D. foreign

Question 6: Another way of conceptualizing learning in English is to view it through the lens of the various _____ of the subject.

A. Rules B. varieties C. standards D. models

Question 7: Our school invited some famous _____ to be the judges for an English debating contest.

A. Coaches B. linguists C. doctors D. accountants

Question 8: Many English words have origins _____trace back to Latin and French.

A. Who B. which C. whose D. whom

Question 9: Linguists _____analyse the historical development and variations.

A. Whose English language they study B. Who study the English language

C. That they study the English language D. Studied the English language

Q10: Minh: " I heard you have a big presentation tomorrow. _____." **Linda: "**Thank you so much."

A. I promise I'll try my best C. I appreciate your effort

B. I wish you all the best of luck D. Don't worn about me

Question 11: The article was about the different varieties _____ English spoken throughout the world.

A. In B. of C. from D. among

Question 12: Susan _____bit of Korean when she was living here.

A. Looked up B. went over C. picked up D. took in

Read the following announcement 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 13 to 16.

The Importance of Learning English

Learning English is very important (13) ____ today's world. It helps you talk with people from many different countries and makes traveling and working abroad easier. Additionally, (14) ____ English opens doors to many good schools and educational resources, allowing you (15) ____ a wide range of information and opportunities. Being able to speak English can also (16) ____ your chances of getting a better job and advancing in your career.

Question 13: A. on B. in C. at D. by

Question 14: A. the B. a C. an D. X

Question 15: A. to access B. access C. accessing D. to accessing

Question 16: A. improve B. improved C. improving D. improves

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Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions 17.

Dear Jane,

a. Morover, schools are setting up English clubs and language exchange events for students to practice.
b. Besides normal classes, many villages now use mobile apps and online tools to help people learn English.
c. Next, I want to tell you about learning English in rural areas of Vietnam.
d. First, I hope you are doing well.

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

Question 18. Choose the sentence that most appropriately ends the text (in question 17)

A. Finally, these new ideas are really helping people improve their English skills.
B. Finally, English is hard to use for mostly Vietnamese people
C. Finally, English contributes to the development of tourism in rural areas.
D. Finally, students are using English more than their mother tounge.

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 numbered blank from 19 to 24.

English is a (19) _____ language spoken by a lot of people around the world. Approximately 1.5 billion people speak English as a native or as a second language. However, when it comes to understanding the difference between American English (AE) and British English (BE), it is not uncommon to find even native-English speakers getting (20) _____.

One of (21) _____ differences between BE and AE is in terms of vocabulary. In the UK, for example, they call it a *flat,* while in America it's an *apartment.* British go on *holiday,* while Americans go on *vacation.* Some of the other common words like *trousers, lorry, university* and *chips* come under BE while for AE they correspond to *pants, truck, college* and *fries.*

Another significant difference is the (22) _____ of certain words, such as *color* in AE instead of *colour* in BE. Verbs that are spelt with *ize* or *ise* in BE are always spelt as *ize* in AE. For example, it is *apologize* or *apologise* in BE but in AE, it is always *apologize.*

Aside from spelling and vocabulary, there are certain grammar differences between BE and AE. For instance, in AE, collective nouns are considered singular (e.g. The band is playing). In contrast, collective nouns can be (23) _____ singular or plural in BE, although the plural form is most often used (e.g. The band are playing). The British are also more likely to use formal speech, such as *shall,* whereas Americans (24) _____ the more informal *will* or *should.*

Question 19: A. modern B. regional C. global D. national

Question 20: A. confusing B. confusion C. confusable D. confused

Question 21: A. more evident B. the most evident C. the least evident D. less evident

Question 22: A. pronunciation B. ryhthm C. intonation D. spelling

Question 23: A. both B. only C. neither D. either

Question 24: A. favour B. dislike C. ignore D. disagree

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

Question 25: Let's do a reivision these grammar structures before you take the test.

A. Let's pick up these grammar structures before you take the test.
B. Why don't you learn by heart these grammar structures before you take the test?
C. Why don't you go over these grammar structures before you take the test?

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D. Let's look up these grammar structures before you take the test.

Question 26: Chau can speak both English and Japanese perfectly.

A. Chau is bilingual in English and Japanese.
B. Chau is good at learning both English and Japanese.
C. Chau can use perfect English and Japanese.
D. Chau practises speaking English and Japanese regularly.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27: *When/ arrive/ guide/ tell/ story/ a cruel king.*

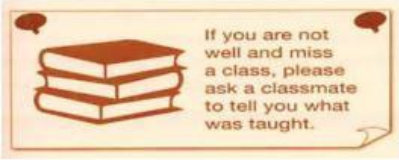
A. When arriving, the guide was telling the story about a cruel king.
B. When we arrived, the guide was telling the story about a cruel king.
C. When we were arriving, the guide tole the story about a cruel king.
D. When to arrive, a guide was telling the story about a cruel king.

Question 28: *You/shouldn't/ look/ the meaning/ all the words/ when reading/ text.*

A. You shouldn't look for the meaning of all the word when reading a text.
B. You shouldn't look over the meaning all the words when reading a text.
C. You shouln't look up the meaning of all the words when reading a text.
D. You shouldn't look after the meaning all the words while reading a text.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29: Who is this message for?



A. Pupils who are feeling not well.
B. Pupils who couldn't go to a lesson.
C. Pupils who wound like to help their friends.
D. The student does not study.

Question 30: What should the club members do?

A. Bring food to cook on the picnic.
B. Takes lots of photos at the picnic.
C. Tell Tom if they want to go on the picnic
D. Have a barbecue on the picnic.

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 31 to 36.

English as a global language

People often talk about English as a global language or lingua franca. With more than 350 million people around the world speaking English as a first language and more than 430 million speaking it as a second language, there are English speakers in most countries around the world. Why is English so popular, though? And why has it become a global language?

People often call English the international language of business, and it's increasingly true as international trade expands every year, bringing new countries into contact. Most multinational companies require a certain degree of English proficiency from potential employees so in order to get a position with a top company, more and more people are learning English.

If your ambitions lie in science or medicine, you can't neglect English either. Much of the technical terminology is based on English words, and if you want to learn about the latest developments and discoveries from around the world, you'll read about them in journals and research reports published in English, no matter whether the scientists who wrote them are from China or Norway.

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If you want a career in travel, English is absolutely **essential**. As the international language of aviation, pilots and cabin crew all need to speak English. Even if you're not up in the air, speaking English accurately will ensure you are able to communicate with clients and suppliers all over the world.

So, what's stopping you from learning this global language? With all the English resources available on the internet and so many other English speakers around the world to practice with, there's never been a better time to start learning English. Pick up a book, learn a few words, or even start a course today and take your first steps towards becoming one of nearly 800 million English speakers in the world.

(Adapted from: englishlive.ef.com/blog/english-in-the-real-world)

Question 31: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The history of the English language
B. Why English is a global language and its importance in various fields.
C. How many people speak English worldwide
D. The challenges of learning English as a second language

Question 32: Why do more and more people are learning English?

A. Be hired by a top company
B. Expand international trade
C. Require a certain degree
D. Make conntact with foreingers.

Question 33: The noun "**steps**" used in the phrase "**take your first steps**" means_____.

A. Movements B. actions C. feet D. stages

Question 34: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the passage?

A. Speaking English fluently is necessary even if you are on the ground staff
B. You can learn English from online resources or other English speakers.
C. It's better to take online English classes than physical classes.
D. There are nearly 800 million English speakers, both as first and second language.

Question 35: Why is English important if you want to pursue a medical career?

A. Because all journals of the world are published in English
B. Because most medical researchs are written by English scientists
C. Because medicine conferences are often held in English
D. Because many medical terms are English.

Question 36: The word "**essential**" is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

A. Important B. vital C. crucial D. worthless

Four phrases/ sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, 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 37 to 40.

Face-to-face conversation is a two-way process. You speak to me, (37) _____. Two-way communcation depends on having a coding system that is understood by both sender and receiver, and an agreed convention about signaling the beginning and end of the message. (38) ____; the convention that one person speaks at a time may seem too obvious to mention. In fact, the signals used in conversation and meetings are often non-verbal. (39) _____. A sharp intake of breath may signal the desire to interrupt, catching the chairman's eye may indicate the desire to speak in a formal setting like a debate, a clenched fist may indicate anger. (40) ____

A. For example, lowering the pitch of the voice may mean the end of a sentence.
B. When these visual signals are not possible, more formal signals may be needed.
C. I reply to you and so on
D. In speech, the coding system is the language like English or Spanish

Question 37……Question 38 ……Question 39……Question 40……

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