

HOÀNG THỊ XUÂN HOA (Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN HỒNG HẠNH – LƯƠNG QUỲNH TRANG

LUYỆN TẬP VÀ TỰ KIỂM TRA, ĐÁNH GIÁ
THEO CHUẨN KIẾN THỨC, KĨ NĂNG

TIẾNG ANH 9

(Tái bản lần thứ nhất)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Công ty Cổ phần Dịch vụ xuất bản Giáo dục Hà Nội –
Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam giữ quyền công bố tác phẩm.

Lời nói đầu

Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo đã ban hành “Chương trình giáo dục phổ thông môn Tiếng Anh” và gần đây nhất đã ban hành thêm bộ tài liệu “Hướng dẫn thực hiện chuẩn kiến thức, kỹ năng môn Tiếng Anh”. Để giúp học sinh có tài liệu tự ôn luyện nhằm đạt được chuẩn kiến thức, kỹ năng quy định trong Chương trình, từ đó đạt kết quả tốt trong kiểm tra đánh giá định kì, các kì thi cuối cấp và thi vào các trường đại học, cao đẳng, chúng tôi biên soạn cuốn “*Luyện tập và tự kiểm tra, đánh giá theo chuẩn kiến thức, kỹ năng tiếng Anh 9*”.

Sách được biên soạn theo yêu cầu của chuẩn kiến thức và kỹ năng trong nội dung chương trình và sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 9. Nội dung về chủ điểm, kỹ năng và kiến thức ngôn ngữ của 10 đơn vị bài học trong sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 9 (Chương trình Chuẩn) được thể hiện trong các dạng bài tập luyện tập nhằm giúp các em học sinh tự học và luyện tập đạt chuẩn kiến thức và kỹ năng.

Sách gồm 10 đơn vị bài học, mỗi đơn vị bài có các phần sau:

- Tóm tắt các yêu cầu cần đạt của đơn vị bài.
- Các bài tập trong các bài kiểm tra như kiểm tra nói, kiểm tra 15 phút và kiểm tra 45 phút kết hợp cả hình thức trắc nghiệm và tự luận, trong đó trắc nghiệm có tỷ lệ 70% và tự luận là 30%.

Các bài tập đa dạng phong phú từ luyện tập ghi nhớ đến hiểu sâu và phân tích nâng cao nhằm đạt các kĩ năng về nói, đọc và viết bằng tiếng Anh.

Các bài tập kiểm tra đều có đáp án hoặc đáp án gợi ý.

Các tác giả hi vọng cuốn sách sẽ là tài liệu hỗ trợ tốt cho các em học sinh trong quá trình học tập và ôn tập môn Tiếng Anh lớp 9, đồng thời cũng là tài liệu tham khảo hữu ích cho các thầy, cô giáo đang dạy môn Tiếng Anh ở các trường trung học cơ sở.

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

UNIT 1

A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

PART I. SPEAKING

Oral test 1 (5 minutes)

Put the missing word into each space in the following dialogue.

Minh: Hello. You (1) be Jane.

Jane: That's (2), I am.

Minh: Pleased to (3) you. Let me (4) myself. I'm Minh.

Jane: (5) to meet you, Minh. Are you one of Lan's classmates?

Minh: Yes, I am. Are you (6) your stay in Viet Nam?

Jane: Oh, yes. Vietnamese people are very friendly and warm.

Minh: What do you think about Ha Noi?

Jane: Oh, it is very big, busy and beautiful.

Minh: Do you live in a city?

Jane: No. I (7) in a small town in the east of Australia. It (8) very quiet and peaceful. Have you ever been to Australia?

Minh: No. Is it different from Viet Nam?

Jane: For me, the two countries (9) the same in some ways.

Minh: Really? Oh! There's Lan. Let's (10) around the city.

Oral test 2 (5 minutes)

Lan has just come back from Malaysia. Complete the conversation between Lan and Nga, using the past form of verbs.

Nga: Oh, Lan! You have been to Malaysia, haven't you?

Lan: That's right.

- Nga:* So when (1) (you / come) back home?
- Lan:* I (2)..... (get) home two days ago.
- Nga:* How long (3)..... (you / be) in Malaysia?
- Lan:* I (4).....(stay) there for five days.
- Nga:* What sights (5) (you / see)?
- Lan:* My friend Maryam (6) (take) me to a lot of beautiful sights in Kuala Lumpur. We also (7)(visit) PETRONAS Twin Towers and some other interesting places there.
- Nga:* What (8)the weather (be) like in Kuala Lumpur?
- Lan:* It was fine and sunny all the time.
- Nga:* (9) (you / use) English all the time?
- Lan:* Yes, of course. I (10) (speak) English to everyone I met.

PART II. READING

Test 1 (15 minutes)

I. Choose A, B, C, D to complete the following passage.

SINGAPORE

Singapore is an island city-state of about 4.99 million people. It's a beautiful (1)..... with lots of parks and open spaces. It's also a very (2)..... city. At 710.2 km², Singapore is a microstate and the smallest nation in Southeast Asia.

Most of the people (3)..... in high rise flats in different parts of the island. The business district is very modern with (4)..... of high new office buildings. Singapore also has some nice older sections. In China town, there (5)..... rows of old shop houses. The Government buildings in Singapore are very (6).....and date from the colonial days.

Singapore is famous (7)..... its shops and restaurants. There are many good shopping centers. Most of the (8)..... are duty free.

Singapore's restaurants (9)..... Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food, and the (10)..... are quite reasonable.

English, Malay, Tamil, and Chinese are the official languages.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. district | B. town | C. city | D. village |
| 2. | A. large | B. dirty | C. big | D. clean |
| 3. | A. live | B. lives | C. are living | D. lived |
| 4. | A. lot - | B. lots | C. many | D. much |
| 5. | A. is | B. will be | C. were | D. are |
| 6. | A. beauty | B. beautiful | C. beautify | D. beautifully |
| 7. | A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| 8. | A. good | B. goods | C. goodness | D. goody |
| 9. | A. sells | B. selling | C. sell | D. sold |
| 10. | A. priced | B. price | C. prices | D. pricer |

II. Answer the questions.

1. What is the population of Singapore?
2. What is the city like?
3. Where do most people live in Singapore?
4. Is Singapore the smallest in Southeast Asia?
5. What is Singapore famous for?

Test 2 (15 minutes)

Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

THAILAND

Thailand is an independent country that lies in the heart of Southeast Asia. It is one of the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations. The country has an area of 513,115 sq km. Thailand enjoys tropical climate. The Thai unit of currency is the *Baht*.

The largest city in Thailand is Bangkok, the capital, which is also the country's center of political, commercial, industrial and cultural activities.

Thailand is divided into 75 provinces, which are gathered into 5 groups of provinces by location. The population of Thailand is now 61.5 million, about 10 million of whom live in the capital city of Bangkok. According to the last census, 94.7% of the total population are Buddhists of the Theravada tradition. Muslims are the second largest religious group in Thailand at 4.6%. The official language of Thailand is Thai. It is the principal language of education and government and spoken throughout the country.

The country is well-known for the tourist destinations such as Pattaya, Bangkok, and Phuket.

a) Fill in the blanks with the right information about Thailand:

THAILAND

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Location: | 6. Capital city: |
| 2. Area: | 7. Number of provinces: |
| 3. Population: | 8. Official religion: |
| 4. Climate: | 9. National language: |
| 5. Unit of currency: | 10. Tourist destinations: |

b) Answer questions:

1. Is the climate in Thailand different from the one in Viet Nam?
2. What is the official religion in Thailand?
3. Name the capital of Thailand.
4. What is the population of Thailand?
5. What are the famous tourist destinations in Thailand?

PART III. WRITING

Test 1 (15 minutes)

With the cues given, write a letter to your pen pal. You should put them in the correct order first, and then begin to write.

Walk / around / lake / enjoy / fresh cool air, we / feel / very comfortable.

The trip / be / very exciting, and I / be / eager / tell you / it.
 Tomorrow / going on a trip / Ha Long Bay.
 weather / be / rather cold / night, but / it / be / very cool / during the day.
 I / just / return / four-day trip / Ha Noi / my parents.
 We / stay / mini hotel / Hoan Kiem Lake.
 We / enjoy / ourselves so much.
 I hope / you / well.
 We / also / visit / lot / interesting places / such / Ho Chi Minh's
 Mausoleum / History Museum / Temple of Literature / West Lake / Thu
 Le Zoo...
 Write / me / soon.
Dear Lan,

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Test 2 (15 minutes)

Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce sentences which together make a complete letter.

Dear Minh,

1. Thank you / much / invitation / spend / this weekend / you / family / country house.

2. I love / come / unfortunately / I / be unable / accept.
3. My pen pal / live / Malaysia / going / stay / us / August 20th / this Sunday.
4. As it be / first visit / our country / I plan / show her round.
5. I like / take her / visit / Reunification Palace / Notre Dame Cathedral.
6. We also / go / Dam Sen Amusement Park / Ben Thanh Market / if / have time.
7. It be possible / visit you / following weekend?
8. I / be / you / few days / after / pen pal / go back / Malaysia.
9. Please tell / following weekend / be convenient.
10. I look forward / see you / all again.

Love,

Hoang Lan

PART IV. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Test 1 (15 minutes)

I. Choose A, B, C, D to complete the sentences.

1. I wish Peter harder for his examination.
A. will work B. worked C. has worked D. works
2. What were you doing when she?
A. arrives B. to arrive C. arrived D. arriving
3. It seems difficult for me the work right now.
A. finish B. to finish C. finished D. finishing
4. There used a market here, but it closed a long time ago.
A. be B. to be C. being D. been
5. I come from Vietnam so I am not used to on the left.
A. drive B. drove C. driven D. driving
6. The students are playing in the schoolyard.
A. happy B. happily C. happiness D. unhappy

7. I wish they here tomorrow.
A. will come B. would come C. come D. came
8. Our Singaporean to visit our school last year.
A. come B. came C. have come D. are coming
9. The tourists by the beauty of Phong Nha Cave.
A. impressed B. impressing C. were impressing D. were impressed
10. I'd rather out than stay at home.
A. go B. going C. to go D. went

II. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown so that the meaning stays the same.

1. John smoked a lot a year ago, but now he doesn't smoke any more. (*John used...*)
2. It's time for you to go to school. (*It's time you...*)
3. Please keep silent in the classroom. (*I'd rather you...*)
4. He can't pass the examination. (*He wishes...*)
5. What a pity! You aren't here with us now. (*We wish...*)

Test 2 (15 minutes)

I. Put in the correct tense of each verb in brackets.

- 1-2. My uncle (1-take) me to a piano concert last night. It (2-be) a pleasant evening.
- 3-8. American engineer Henry Ford (3-start) the Ford Motor Company in 1903. Ford (4-produce) the first cheap motor car. He (5-call) the car the Ford Model T. He (6-start) making the Ford Model T in Detroit in 1908. Millions of people (7-buy) the car and Ford (8-become) a very rich man.
- 9-20. Two people (9-die) in a fire in Ellis Street, Oldport yesterday morning. They (10-be) Herbert and Molly Paynter, a couple in their seventies. The fire (11-start) at 3.20 a.m. A neighbor, Mr. Aziz, (12-see) the flames and (13-call) the fire brigade. He also (14-try) to get into the house and rescued his neighbors,

but the heat (15-be) too great. The fire brigade (16-arrive) in five minutes. Twenty fire-fighters (17-fight) the fire and finally (18-bring) it under control. Two fire-fighters (19-enter) the burning building but (20-find) the couple dead.

II. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I don't like you to come to class late. (*I'd rather you...*)
2. My friends often go on a camping trip without me. (*I wish...*)
3. How long is it since you saw Tom? (*When...?*)
4. They often went to Vung Tau at weekends. (*They used...*)
5. I don't have enough money to help you. (*I wish...*)

PART V. TEST YOURSELF

Test yourself (45 minutes)

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. incl <u>u</u> de | B. s <u>u</u> mm <u>er</u> | C. instr <u>u</u> ction | D. comp <u>u</u> lsory |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> ity | B. <u>c</u> urrency | C. <u>c</u> apital | D. <u>c</u> orrespond |
| 3. A. <u>f</u> ood | B. <u>st</u> ool | C. <u>sch</u> ool | D. <u>to</u> ok |
| 4. A. impress <u>ed</u> | B. ask <u>ed</u> | C. want <u>ed</u> | D. increas <u>ed</u> |
| 5. A. year <u>s</u> | B. depend <u>s</u> | C. templ <u>e</u> s | D. parent <u>s</u> |
| 6. A. <u>c</u> ome | B. <u>l</u> ove | C. <u>o</u> nce | D. <u>c</u> ontinue |
| 7. A. clim <u>a</u> te | B. <u>l</u> ake | C. vacat <u>i</u> on | D. <u>st</u> ay |
| 8. A. bus <u>y</u> | B. vis <u>i</u> t | C. mus <u>e</u> um | D. conversat <u>i</u> on |
| 9. A. <u>w</u> hile | B. <u>w</u> hat | C. <u>w</u> here | D. <u>w</u> ho |
| 10. A. invit <u>e</u> | B. divid <u>e</u> | C. tropic <u>a</u> l | D. prim <u>a</u> ry |

II. Choose the best answer.

1. The currency of Malaysia is
 A. ringgit B. peso C. yen D. baht

2. Kuala Lumpur is the capital of
A. China B. Indonesia C. Malaysia D. Japan
3. Life in Viet Nam is different that in Malaysia.
A. off B. from C. with D. to
4. Churches and pagodas are places of
A. worship B. visit C. amusement D. entertainment
5. Malaysia is divided two regions.
A. to B. on C. in D. into
6. She often goes to the to pray because her religion is Islam.
A. church B. pagoda C. temple D. mosque
7. Mary was really by the beauty of Ha Noi.
A. impress B. impression C. impressive D. impressed
8. The United States has a of around 250 million.
A. population B. separation C. addition D. introduction
9. Mathematics and Literature are subjects in high schools.
A. adding B. compulsory C. optional D. religious
10. They were welcomed by friendly in Viet Nam.
A. air B. matter C. impression D. atmosphere

III. Supply the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

- 1-8. Mr. Tan (1).....(be) a teacher of English for twenty-five years. He first (2).....(start) teaching English at a small school. After he had taught there for ten years, his family (3)..... (move) to a big city. Since then, he (4).....(be) a teacher at a big school. He (5)..... (teach) English very well and his pupils (6)..... (like) learning English in his class.
- Lan and Maryam used (7)..... (write) to each other every month when they (8)..... (be) at secondary school.
- 9-10. Mr. Robinson (9)..... (know) a little Vietnamese, so he wishes he (10)..... (can) speak it fluently.

IV. Complete the passage. The first letter of the missing word is given.

India is a country in southern Asia. It is shaped like a triangle. It stretches from the bottom of Asia into the Indian Ocean. India is sometimes (1)

c..... a subcontinent (*tiểu lục địa*). Is this because India is big? Not really. Six countries - including Russia, Canada, and the United States - (2) a..... bigger.

India is a subcontinent because it is cut off from the rest of Asia. Mountains, jungles, and the Indian Ocean make India a separated world. India's neighbors, Pakistan (3) a..... Bangladesh, also form part of the Indian subcontinent. These lands were once part of India.

More than 1 billion people (4) l..... in India, only China has more people. The people of India speak (5) m..... than 100 different languages. Calcutta is India's largest (6) c..... . Bombay is the country's most populated urban area. They are among the world's largest cities, too. New Delhi is (7) t..... capital of India.

More than sixteen (8) m..... people live in or near the port city of Bombay. Bombay is a center of trade and the center of India's movie business. India makes about 800 movies a (9) y..... , more than any other country in the world. In spite of its large cities, India is primarily a country of villages. Most of India's people (10) e..... their living by farming.

V. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets.

1. She is sorry that she lives far from work. (*wishes*)
2. I had my old coat on. (*wearing*)
3. No one told me about the change of the plan. (*know*)
4. When I was a child we lived in Briton. (*used*)
5. My friend was the winner of the competition. (*won*)
6. It's a pity that my father has to work on the weekend. (*If only*)
7. Is it a fact that the Romans built this wall? (*did*)
8. She's sorry she can't play the piano. (*wishes*)
9. I'm sorry my mother won't come tomorrow. (*wish*)
10. It's time for us to go to school. (*went*)

Unit 2

CLOTHING

PART I. SPEAKING

Oral test 1 (5 minutes)

Describe the clothes you wear in the following situations. The vocabulary of clothes in the box below will help you. Begin with *"When I go to school, I usually wear ..."*

colorful, plain, striped, plaid, flowered, dotted, faded, long-sleeved, short-sleeved, sleeveless, open-neck, baggy/loose	Shirt, T-shirt, Blouse, Sweater, Jeans, Pants, Scarf, Dress, Coat, Jacket, Shorts, Skirt, Long shorts, Suit, School uniform
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1. You go to school.
2. You get to your friend's birthday party.
3. You go on a picnic with your friends on the weekend.
4. You go out when the weather is very cold.

Oral test 2 (5 minutes)

Make up dialogues.

Example: see/ movie "Titanic"?/ 5 years ago

A: Have you ever seen the movie "Titanic"?

B: Yes, I have.

A: When did you see it?

B: I saw it 5 years ago.

1. read/ novels by Charles Dickens?/ last year
2. be/ Italy?/ last summer
3. be/ on television?/ just 3 days ago

4. speak/ English to a native speaker?/ last Sunday at the Inter-Shop
5. visit Hue Citadel?/ 2 years ago

PART II. READING

Test 1 (15 minutes)

I. Choose the best words to complete the passage.

Clothes can tell a lot (1)..... a person. Some people like very colorful clothes because they want everyone (2)..... at them and they want to be the center of things. (3)..... people like to wear nice clothes, but their clothes are not (4)..... or fancy. They do not like people (5)..... at them. Clothes today are very different (6)..... the clothes of the 1800s. One difference is the way they look. For example, in the 1800s, all women (7)..... dress. The dresses all had long skirts. But today, women do not always wear dresses with long skirts. Sometimes they wear short skirts. Sometimes they wear pants. Another difference between 1800 and today is the (8)..... In the 1800s, clothes were made only (9)..... natural kinds of cloth. They were made from cotton, wool, silk or linen. But today, there are (10)..... kinds of man made cloth. A lot of clothes are now made from nylon, rayon or polyester.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. about | B. at | C. with | D. on |
| 2. | A. look | B. to look | C. looked | D. looking |
| 3. | A. Each other | B. Another | C. Others | D. Other |
| 4. | A. color | B. colorfully | C. colorful | D. colored |
| 5. | A. to look | B. to looking | C. looking | D. looked |
| 6. | A. at | B. to | C. from | D. in |
| 7. | A. wear | B. worn | C. wore | D. wearing |
| 8. | A. cloth | B. clothing | C. clothe | D. clothes |
| 9. | A. by | B. of | C. in | D. from |
| 10. | A. many | B. much | C. any | D. a little |

II. Read the passage above carefully and answer questions.

1. Why do some people like very colorful clothes?
2. Are clothes today the same as the clothes of the 1800s?
3. What were the dresses in the 1800s like?
4. What do women wear today?
5. What material are a lot of clothes now made from?

Test 2 (15 minutes)

I. Fill in each blank with a word given.

strong, important, invented, pair, things, nylon, during, make, for, scientists

NYLON - The first man-made fiber

Nylon was (1)..... in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other (2)..... worked with his invention and finally on 27 October 1938, (3)..... was introduced to the world. It was cheap and (4)..... and immediately became successful, especially in making of ladies' stockings.

(5)..... the Second World War, the best present for many women was a (6)..... of nylon stockings, but more importantly, it was used to (7)..... parachutes and tires.

Today, nylon is found in many (8).....: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts (9)..... the human body. It has played an (10)..... part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it will be manufactured.

II. Read the passage above carefully and make questions for the following answers.

1. In the early 1930s.
2. An American chemist, Julian Hill.

3. On 27 October 1938.
4. A pair of nylon stockings.
5. About 36 million tons.

PART III. WRITING

Test 1 (15 minutes)

Write a full passage, using the words given.

1. In / secondary schools / Britain / wear / school uniform / compulsory.
2. Some / schools / argue / there / many / disadvantages to / system.
3. Most / students / not agree / school uniform.
4. Firstly / when / you / have / wear / same / clothes / everyone else / not have / chance / develop / personal taste / way / dress.
5. Secondly / people / who / scruffy / usually / look / scruffy / uniforms / too
6. You / can / tell / people / come / poor homes / because / uniforms / not / new / not fit / properly.
7. Finally / most / schools / choose / such / colors / styles / not suit / young people / all.
8. That / main / reason / why / students / not like / school uniforms.
9. Students / prefer / wear / casual clothes.
10. They / feel / more self-confident / when / favorite clothes.

Test 2 (15 minutes)

Look at the following conversation and write a passage about Minh.

Interviewer: Good morning, Minh. I'd like to ask you a few questions. Which school do you go to?

Minh: I'm a student of Quang Trung Secondary School in Ha Noi.

Interviewer: And which grade are you in?

Minh: I'm in grade 9.

Interviewer: What do you usually wear at school?

Minh: On school days, I usually wear the school uniform: a white shirt and dark blue trousers.

Interviewer: I guess you don't wear the uniform on the weekend, do you?

Minh: Of course, not. I wear casual clothes.

Interviewer: Such as?

Minh: An open-neck shirt or a T-shirt, jeans and sport shoes...

Interviewer: Why do you wear them?

Minh: Oh, because they are very comfortable and convenient, and I can play football, ride a bicycle or go somewhere with my friends more comfortably.

Interviewer: What material do you like?

Minh: I like all materials made from cotton because they are strong and hardly worn out.

Interviewer: The last question. What's your favorite color?

Minh: I like red and blue.

Interviewer: Thanks for your answers. Goodbye.

Minh: Goodbye.

PART IV. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Test 1 (15 minutes)

I. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. He with friends in an apartment in HCM City since last week.
A. is living B. has lived C. lived D. lives
2. I English here since I graduated from university.
A. teach B. taught C. have taught D. am teaching
3. Millions of Christmas cards last month.
A. were sent B. sent C. send D. are sent
4. Marie Curie the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.
A. awards B. awarded C. was awarded D. has awarded

5. He hates being at.
A. look B. looking C. to look D. looked
6. We are good friends. We each other for a long time.
A. know B. knew C. have known D. have been known
7. Have you gone skiing?
A. ever B. for C. just D. already
8. After he was taken to the police station.
A. arrest B. arrested C. arresting D. being arrested
9. In the 18th century jean cloth completely from cotton.
A. made B. has made C. was made D. was making
10. Ben writes very quickly. He's finished his essay.
A. already B. been C. for D. yet

II. Change the sentences from the active into the passive.

1. He finished his exercises on time.
2. Why didn't they decorate your kitchen?
3. They use cars and trucks to carry food to market.
4. How do people pronounce this word?
5. Somebody has cleaned the room.
6. How long have they done their work?
7. We will meet him at the station.
8. No one can solve this problem.
9. Bill is using the computer at the moment.
10. They are going to build a new supermarket next year.

Test 2 (15 minutes)

I. Supply the correct verb tenses in the passive voice.

1. The house (build) over 100 years ago.
2. This road (not use) very often.