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| **GIA THUY SECONDARY SCHOOL**  **SCHOOL YEAR: 2021-2022**  **Full name: ………………..........……**  **Class: 9A …** | **THE SECOND MID-TERM TEST –No.1 Grade 9**  **Time: 45 minutes** |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. imaginary | B. multiply | C. hobby | D. happy |
| 2. | A. complained | B. decayed | C. existed | D. controlled |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D that differ from the other three in the position of primary stress***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | A. guidance | B. diverse | C. reserve | D. survive |
| 4. | A. relative | B. ancestor | C. sacrifice | D. decision |

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

5. I’d like ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glass of Coke and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crisps, please.

A. the/some B. a/ some C. any/ some D. some/some

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dominican Republic is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country on the island of Hispaniola, in the Caribbean region.

A. The / a B. Ø/ a C. The/ the D. Ø/ the

7. William \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his passport. It seems to be lost.

A. is looking for B. is looking at C. is looking up D. is looking after

8. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more exercise, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ healthier.

A. do/ would be B. did/ would feel C. did/ will be D. does/ wouldn’t feel

9. Is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wants to buy your car?

A. the/ whom B. a/ who C. the/ who D. Ø/ who

10. Many English words have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the centuries.

A. been simplified B. simplified C. has simple D. simplicity

11. EcoTours gives one dollar of the cost of your trip to help protect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. national holiday B. world travel C. local people D. local environment

12. She pick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some Spanish when she was living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mexico

A. out/in B. up/ in C. up/ on D. at/ at

13. Is English a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language in your country?

A. mother B. Living C. official D. old

14. Please tell me the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are so happy.

A. Why B. What C. Which D. When

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction***

15. Simon takes part with many different volunteer programs in his ton.   
 A B C D

16. The more electricity you use, the highest your bill will be.   
 A B C D

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

17. She lost her temper with a customer and shouted at him.

A. became very angry C. kept her temper   
B. had a temperature D. felt worried

18. Don’t worry, you can count on me. I’ll try my best to help you

A. look after B. rely on C. stand for D. live on

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

19. Solar energy doesn’t cause pollution, but it’s not cheap.

A. effective B. commercial C. possible D. expensive

20. The traffic here is very dangerous for children.

A. noisy B. safe C. quite D. easy

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response***

21. Jenifer: “Wow. I’ve never seen such a nice shirt.”

Laura: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Oh, I don’t know. C. Yes, definitely.   
B. I’m glad you like it. D. You’re welcome.

22. Bob: “It’s been a wonderful evening. Thank you very much.”

Allen: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It’s ok. C. My pleasure.

B. No, thanks. D. It doesn’t matter.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer***

Welcome to wonderful Dana Tours! Come to us and you are sure to find the widest range of holidays! You can pamper yourself at the five-star Vinland Hotel in a well-known seaside resort, (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the facilities are second to none. If you prefer a more active holiday, you (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cruise around the island in a canoe, go diving to see the wonderful coral reef, or go trekking to admire the spectacular scenery. Alternatively, you might prefer (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a self-catering apartment in one of the picturesque fishing villages. There you can sample the authentic local cuisine, with its famous seafood (26) \_\_\_\_\_, and choose from a variety of excursions to (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of cultural and archaeological interest. Our prices are inclusive of all flights and accommodation, and represent excellent value. Book now, before it's too late!

23. A. which B. where C. whom D. why

24. A. could B. would C. would have D. can

25. A. to take B. take D. to taking D. taken

26. A. special B. specially C. especially D. specialities

27. A. trips B. monuments C. places D. fields

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions*.**

   Ha Long Bay is a UNESCO World heritage site in Quang Ninh province, in the northeast of Vietnam. It has got over 1,600 island and islets. Among the many ancient fishing villages float on huge wooden rafts.

                The villagers spend their days fishing and looking after the sea life. Then **they** sail to the mainland to trade their fish for things like food, drinking water or clothes. Most children go to floating schools and then spend the rest of their time learning important skills like swimming and fishing. They also help out their parents as much as they can.

                Their lifestyle may seem strange to many people, but it’s wonderful to live among such natural beauty and know you are protecting it. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because they live directly on the water.

28. The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the builders         B. the schools         C. the villagers         D. the houses

29. According to the passage the villagers’ lifestyle may seem \_\_\_\_\_\_to many people.

A. strange                B. dangerous          C. tiring                    D. boring

30. The villagers not only fish but also \_\_\_\_\_\_ the sea life.

A. look at                 B. look after           C. pollute                  D. damage

31. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they live directly on the water                    B. they live far from the sea

C.  they don’t live directly on the water D. they live on the land

32. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Ha Long Bay – A UNESCO world heritage site B. Life in Ha Long Bay

C. Children living at Ha Long Bay D. Fishing at Ha Long Bay

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence closest in meaning to the given sentence.***

*33. Finish your homework or you can’t go out with your friends.*

A. If you not finish your homework, you can’t go out with your friends

B. If you don’t finish your homework, you can’t go out with your friends

C. If you can’t finish your homework, you can’t go out with your friends

D. If you finish your homework, you can’t go out with your friends

*34. We didn’t have enough money to buy the picture.*

A. The picture are too expensive for us to buy.

B. The picture was too expensive for us to buy.

C. The picture was too cheap for us to buy.

D. The picture too expensive for us to buy.

*35. You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle.*

A. Helmet must be wear at all time when riding a motorcycle.

B. Helmet must be take on at all time when riding a motorcycle.

C. Helmet must be take off at all time when riding a motorcycle.

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36. “Why don’t you meet to discuss how to organize the fair?”

A. He suggested (that) we (should) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

B. He suggested (that) we (could) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

C. He suggested (that) we meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

D. He suggested (that) we (will) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct sentence from the words/ phrases given***

*37. English/ language/ has/ largest/ vocabulary*

A. English was the language which has the largest vocabulary.

B. English are the language which has the largest vocabulary.

C. English is the language which has the largest vocabulary.

D. English will be the language which has the largest vocabulary.

*38. If / want/ slim/ healthy/ reduce/ amount/ fast food*

A. If you want to stay slim and healthy, you must reduce the amount of fast food you eat every day.

B. If you want to stay slim and healthy, you must have been reduce the amount of fast food you eat every day.

C. If you want to stay slim and healthy, you should reduce the amount of fast food you eat every day.

D. If you want to stay slim and healthy, you would reduce the amount of fast food you eat every day.

*39. Receptionist/ gave/ useful/ information*

A. The receptionist gave me very useful information.

B. The receptionist are giving me very useful information.

C. The receptionist have given me very useful information.

D. The receptionist had given me very useful information.

*40. I/ have/ money/ buy/ lots/ nice clothes*

A. Should I have a lot of money, I ‘ll have bought lots of nice clothes.

B. Should I have a lot of money, I’m not buy lots of nice clothes.

C. Should I have a lot of money, I don’t buy lots of nice clothes.

D. Should I have a lot of money, I will buy lots of nice clothes.

***----The end----***

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| **GIA THUY SECONDARY SCHOOL**  **SCHOOL YEAR: 2021-2022** | **ANSWER KEY FOR**  **THE SECOND MID-TERM TEST –No.1**  **Grade 9**  **Time: 45 minutes** |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
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**A. Why** B. What C. Which D. When

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**----The end----**

**Người ra đề TTCM BGH**

**Hoàng Minh Yến Nguyễn T Thu Hương Nguyễn T Mỹ Linh**

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| **GIA THUY SECONDARY SCHOOL**  **SCHOOL YEAR: 2021-2022**  **Full name: ………………..........……**  **Class: 9A …** | **THE SECOND MID-TERM TEST –No.2**  **Grade 9**  **Time: 45 minutes** |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. claimed | B. warned | C. occurred | D. existed |
| 2 | A. health | B. appear | C. ready | D. heavy |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to D to indicate the word that differs from other three from position of primary stress in each of the following question***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | A. economy | B. diplomacy | C. informative | D. information |
| 4. | A. arrest | B. purchase | C. accept | D. forget |

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

5. If you can’t cook ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food yourself, have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bowl of cereal.

A. some/ any B. a/ any C. some/ an D. any /a

6. Egypt is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most popular country in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Arab world

A. The / the B. The / Ø C. Ø / the D. A / the

7. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with our tickets. We were charged for one way tickets and not around trip

A. mix up B. mix on C. mix at D. mix in

8. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a lot of English homework.

A. wouldn’t go/ has B. would goes/ had C. would go/ doesn’t have D. would go/ didn’t have

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help you yesterday is not here.

A. A/ who B. a/ whom C. the/ who D. the/ Ø

10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of form makes English easy to learn.

A. simple B. simplicity C. simplified D. simpler

11. At this hotel you can choose between bed and breakfast, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. full board B. full tickets C. round trip D. one-way ticket

12. China is a huge tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has many castles and pagodas.

A. attract B. attractive C. attraction D. attracted

13. Frank never turns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on time for a meeting?

A. in B. up C. on D. by

14. Is that the girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ father is an English teacher.

A. Whose B. Whom C. Who D. That

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction***

15. I can have a conversation in Italian, but I’m a lot rusty.   
 A B C D

16. Louis is virtual bilingual in Dutch and German.   
 A B C D

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning***

17. The teacher gave some suggestions on what could come out for the examination.

A. effects B. hints B. symptoms D. demonstration

18. Playing computer games for too long is not good for our eyesight.

A. careful B. effective C. enormous D. harmful

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning***

19. My mother often tells me never to accept a lift from someone I’ve just met!

A. refuse B. prevent C. agree D. keen on

20. In some rural areas, English is an optional subject for school children.

A. compulsory B. interesting C. voluntary D. local

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response***

21. Martin: “Well. We’d like to thank you for coming today. It’s nice to meet you.”

Carter: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Oh, It’s my pleasure. C. No, I don’t. My name is Linda.   
B. Not too bad. How are you? D. Hi, I’m Katherine, but call me Kate.

22. Father: “I really appreciate what you have done.”

Son: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Of course. C. You’re welcome.

B. No matter what. D. No, thanks.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer***

I went to Australia on a student program last year and I like to (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you about it. I was very (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ‘l’ and ‘r’. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?” I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat lice”…  
23. A. say B. tell C. talk D. speak  
24. A. exciting B. excites C. excited D. excite  
25. A. after B. until C. when D. while  
26. A. although B. even C. because D. so  
27. A. pronouncing B. speaking C. reading D. telling ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Almost every language in the world has dialects and American English is no exception. At the present time there is an interesting study which is on American speech habits. This study has shown that different words are frequently used in different parts of the country to denote the same thing. For example, in the east, Americans use the word " soda" to denote a soft drink. In some parts of the west, a soft drink is" tonic". Such differences are usually a source of conversation and sometimes misunderstanding happens

Speech and life all over the world have often changed. new words are being used when new discoveries are made and new concepts are formed. Usage determines what is correct and what is incorrect. fifty years ago, it was incorrect to say " It's me". But today it is acceptable simply because most Americans say that instead of " It's I". People change, so language changes. What is Wrong today may be right tomorrow.

28. Which sentence is true?  
A. American English has no dialects.

B. American English has dialects.  
C. There is no study on American speech habits.

D. American English has no exception.

29. The study has shown that \_\_\_\_\_\_  
A. different words are used in different parts to denote the same thing  
B. different words are used in different parts to denote a different thing  
C. there are no different words in different parts  
D. dialects do not exist in American English

30. Differences in speech can lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_  
A. dialects B. changes C. new concepts D. misunderstanding

31. What determines whether a word is correct or incorrect?  
A. change B. usage C. dialect D. study

32. According to the last paragraph, Language \_\_\_\_\_\_  
A. frequently changes B. is the same in almost every part  
C. makes misunderstanding happen D. makes people change

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence closest in meaning to the given sentence.***

*33. The test was very difficult. No one could finish it.*

A. The test was difficult enough for everyone to finish.

B. It was such difficult test that no one could finish it.

C. It was such a difficult test that no one could finish it.

D. The test was so difficult that everyone could finish it.

*34. People say that they bought this shop last year.*

A. They is said to buy this shop last year.

B. They is said buying this shop last year.

C. It is said that they were bought this shop last year.

D. It is said that they bought this shop last year.

*35. Minh doesn’t read many English books because she doesn’t have time*

A. If Minh had time, she would read many English books

B. If Minh had had time, she would have read many English books.

C. Unless Minh had time, she would read many English books.

D. If Minh had time, she wouldn’t read many English books.

*36. That’s the boy. He is bilingual in English and French.*

A. That’s the boy whom is bilingual in English and French.

B. That’s the boy who is bilingual in English and French.

C. That’s the boy that bilingual in English and French.

D. That’s the boy which is bilingual in English and French.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct sentence from the words/phrases given***

*37. If/ make/ roundtrip/ go/ a journey/ return/ where/ started*

A. If you had made a round trip, you would have gone on a journey and returned to where you started from.

B. If you make a round trip, you would go on a journey and return to where you started from.

C. If you make a round trip, you will go on a journey and return to where you started from.

D. If you made a round trip, you will go on a journey and return to where you started from.

*38. Mai/ good/ language/ has/ friends/ native speakers/ English*

A. Mai is so good at the language because she has some friends who are native speakers of English.

B. Mai is good enough at the language because she has some friend who are native speakers.

C. Mai is very good at the language because she has some friend whom are native speakers.

D. Mai is so enough at the language because of she has some friend who are native speakers.

*39. If/ not/ your support/ I/ be/ discourage*

A. If it were not for your support, I will be very discouraged.

B. If it were not for your support, I would be very discouraged.

C. If it hadn’t been for your support, I would be discouraged.

D. Unless it were not for your support, I would be very discouraged.

*40. I/ moved/ new school/ English/ taught/ native speaker*

A. I moved to a new school which English is taught by native speaker.

B. I moved to a new school where English is taught by native speaker.

C. I moved to a new school which native speaker teaches English.

D. I moved to a new school in which English taught by native speaker.

**----The end----**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **GIA THUY SECONDARY SCHOOL**  **SCHOOL YEAR: 2021-2022** | **ANSWER KEY FOR**  **THE SECOND MID-TERM TEST –No.2**  **Grade 9**  **Time: 45 minutes** |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. claimed | B. warned | C. occurred | **D. existed** |
| 2 | A. health | **B. appear** | C. ready | D. heavy |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to D to indicate the word that differs from other three from position of primary stress in each of the following question***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | A. economy | B. diplomacy | C. informative | **D. information** |
| 4. | A. arrest | **B. purchase** | C. accept | D. forget |

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

5. If you can’t cook ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food yourself, have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bowl of cereal.

A. some/ any B. a/ any C. some/ an **D. any /a**

6. Egypt is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most popular country in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Arab world.

**A. The / the** B. The / Ø C. Ø / the D. A / the

7. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with our tickets. We were charged for one way tickets and not around trip

**A. mix up** B. mix on C. mix at D. mix in

8. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a lot of English homework.

A. wouldn’t go/ has B. would goes/ had C. would go/ doesn’t have **D. would go/ didn’t have**

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help you yesterday is not here.

A. A/ who B. a/ whom **C. the/ who** D. the/ Ø

10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of form makes English easy to learn.

A. simple **B. simplicity**  C. simplified D. simpler

11. At this hotel you can choose between bed and breakfast, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A. full board** B. full tickets C. round trip D. one-way ticket

12. China is a huge tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has many castles and pagodas.

A. attract B. attractive **C. attraction**  D. attracted

13. Frank never turns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on time for a meeting?

A. in **B. up** C. on D. by

14. Is that the girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ father is an English teacher.

**A. Whose**  B. Whom C. Who D. That

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction***

15. I can have a conversation in Italian, but I’m a lot rusty.   
 A B C **D**

16. Louis is virtual bilingual in Dutch and German.   
 A **B** C D

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

17. The teacher gave some suggestions on what could come out for the examination.

A. effects **B. hints** B. symptoms D. demonstration

18. Playing computer games for too long is not good for our eyesight.

A. careful B. effective C. enormous **D. harmful**

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

19. My mother often tells me never to accept a lift from someone I’ve just met!

**A. refuse** B. prevent C. agree D. keen on

20. In some rural areas, English is an optional subject for school children.

**A. compulsory**  B. interesting C. voluntary D. local

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response***

21. Martin: “Well. We’d like to thank you for coming today. It’s nice to meet you.”

Carter: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A. Oh, It’s my pleasure.** C. No, I don’t. My name is Linda.   
B. Not too bad. How are you? D. Hi, I’m Katherine, but call me Kate.

22. Father: “I really appreciate what you have done.”

Son: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Of course. **C. You’re welcome.**

B. No matter what. D. No, thanks

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer***

I went to Australia on a student program last year and I like to (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you about it. I was very (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ‘l’ and ‘r’. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?” I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat lice”…  
23. A. say **B. tell** C. talk D. speak  
24. A. exciting B. excites **C. excited** D. excite  
25. A. after **B. until** C. when D. while  
26. A. although B. even **C. because** D. so  
27. **A. pronouncing** B. speaking C. reading D. telling ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Almost every language in the world has dialects and American English is no exception. At the present time there is an interesting study which is on American speech habits. This study has shown that different words are frequently used in different parts of the country to denote the same thing. For example, in the east, Americans use the word " soda" to denote a soft drink. In some parts of the west, a soft drink is" tonic". Such differences are usually a source of conversation and sometimes misunderstanding happens

Speech and life all over the world have often changed. new words are being used when new discoveries are made and new concepts are formed. Usage determines what is correct and what is incorrect. fifty years ago, it was incorrect to say " It's me". But today it is acceptable simply because most Americans say that instead of " It's I". People change, so language changes. What is Wrong today may be right tomorrow.

28. Which sentence is true?  
A. American English has no dialects.

**B. American English has dialects.**  
C. There is no study on American speech habits.

D. American English has no exception.

29. The study has shown that \_\_\_\_\_\_  
**A. different words are used in different parts to denote the same thing**B. different words are used in different parts to denote a different thing  
C. there are no different words in different parts  
D. dialects do not exist in American English

30. Differences in speech can lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_  
A. dialects B. changes C. new concepts **D. misunderstanding**

31. What determines whether a word is correct or incorrect?  
A. change **B. usage** C. dialect D. study

32. According to the last paragraph, Language \_\_\_\_\_\_  
**A. frequently changes** B. is the same in almost every part  
C. makes misunderstanding happen D. makes people change

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence closest in meaning to the given sentence.***

*33. The test was very difficult. No one could finish it.*

A. The test was difficult enough for everyone to finish.

B. It was such difficult test that no one could finish it.

**C. It was such a difficult test that no one could finish it.**

D. The test was so difficult that everyone could finish it.

*34. People say that they bought this shop last year.*

A. They is said to buy this shop last year.

B. They is said buying this shop last year.

C. It is said that they were bought this shop last year.

**D. It is said that they bought this shop last year.**

*35. Minh doesn’t read many English books because she doesn’t have time*

**A. If Minh had time, she would read many English books**

B. If Minh had had time, she would have read many English books.

C. Unless Minh had time, she would read many English books.

D. If Minh had time, she wouldn’t read many English books.

*36. That’s the boy. He is bilingual in English and French.*

A. That’s the boy whom is bilingual in English and French.

**B. That’s the boy who is bilingual in English and French.**

C. That’s the boy that bilingual in English and French.

D. That’s the boy which is bilingual in English and French.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct sentence from the words/phrases given***

*37. If/ make/ roundtrip/ go/ a journey/ return/ where/ started*

A. If you had made a round trip, you would have gone on a journey and returned to where you started from.

B. If you make a round trip, you would go on a journey and return to where you started from.

**C. If you make a round trip, you will go on a journey and return to where you started from.**

D. If you made a round trip, you will go on a journey and return to where you started from.

*38. Mai/ good/ language/ has/ friends/ native speakers/ English*

**A. Mai is so good at the language because she has some friends who are native speakers of English.**

B. Mai is good enough at the language because she has some friend who are native speakers.

C. Mai is very good at the language because she has some friend whom are native speakers.

D. Mai is so enough at the language because of she has some friend who are native speakers.

*39. If/ not/ your support/ I/ be/ discourage*

A. If it were not for your support, I will be very discouraged.

**B. If it were not for your support, I would be very discouraged.**

C. If it hadn’t been for your support, I would be discouraged.

D. Unless it were not for your support, I would be very discouraged.

*40. I/ moved/ new school/ English/ taught/ native speaker*

A. I moved to a new school which English is taught by native speaker.

**B. I moved to a new school where English is taught by native speaker.**

C. I moved to a new school which native speaker teaches English.

D. I moved to a new school in which English taught by native speaker.

**----The end----**

**Người ra đề TTCM BGH**

**Hoàng Minh Yến Nguyễn T Thu Hương Nguyễn T Mỹ Linh**

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| **GIA THUY SECONDARY SCHOOL**  **SCHOOL YEAR: 2021-2022**  **Full name: ………………..........……**  **Class: 9A …** | **THE SECOND MID-TERM TEST –No.3**  **Grade 9**  **Time: 45 minutes** |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. imaginary | B. multiply | C. hobby | D. happy |
| 2. | A. complained | B. decayed | C. existed | D. controlled |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to D to indicate the word that differs from other three from position of primary stress in each of the following question***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | A. economy | B. diplomacy | C. informative | D. information |
| 4. | A. arrest | B. purchase | C. accept | D. forget |

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

5. I’d like ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glass of Coke and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crisps, please.

A. the/some B. a/ some C. any/ some D. some/some

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dominican Republic is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country on the island of Hispaniola, in the Caribbean region

A. The / a B. Ø/ a C. The/ the D. Ø/ the

7. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with our tickets. We were charged for one way tickets and not around trip

A. mix up B. mix on C. mix at D. mix in

8. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a lot of English homework.

A. wouldn’t go/ has B. would goes/ had C. would go/ doesn’t have D. would go/ didn’t have

9. Is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wants to buy your car?

A. the/ whom B. a/ who C. the/ who D. Ø/ who

10. Many English words have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the centuries.

A. been simplified B. simplified C. has simple D. simplicity

11. At this hotel you can choose between bed and breakfast, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. full board B. full tickets C. round trip D. one-way ticket

12. China is a huge tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has many castles and pagodas.

A. attract B. attractive C. attraction D. attracted

13. Is English a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language in your country?

A. mother B. Living C. official D. old

14. Please tell me the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are so happy.

A. Why B. What C. Which D. When

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction***

15. I can have a conversation in Italian, but I’m a lot rusty.   
 A B C D

16. Louis is virtual bilingual in Dutch and German.   
 A B C D

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

17. She lost her temper with a customer and shouted at him.

A. became very angry C. kept her temper   
B. had a temperature D. felt worried

18. Don’t worry, you can count on me. I’ll try my best to help you

A. look after B. rely on C. stand for D. live on

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

19. My mother often tells me never to accept a lift from someone I’ve just met!

A. refuse B. prevent C. agree D. keen on

20. In some rural areas, English is an optional subject for school children.

A. compulsory B. interesting C. voluntary D. local

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response***

21. Jenifer: “Wow. I’ve never seen such a nice shirt.”

Laura: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Oh, I don’t know. C. Yes, definitely.   
B. I’m glad you like it. D. You’re welcome.

22. Bob: “It’s been a wonderful evening. Thank you very much.”

Allen: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It’s ok. C. My pleasure.

B. No, thanks. D. It doesn’t matter.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer***

I went to Australia on a student program last year and I like to (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you about it. I was very (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ‘l’ and ‘r’. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?” I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat lice”…  
23. A. say B. tell C. talk D. speak  
24. A. exciting B. excites C. excited D. excite  
25. A. after B. until C. when D. while  
26. A. although B. even C. because D. so  
27. A. pronouncing B. speaking C. reading D. telling

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions*.**

   Ha Long Bay is a UNESCO World heritage site in Quang Ninh province, in the northeast of Vietnam. It has got over 1,600 island and islets. Among the many ancient fishing villages float on huge wooden rafts.

                The villagers spend their days fishing and looking after the sea life. Then **they** sail to the mainland to trade their fish for things like food, drinking water or clothes. Most children go to floating schools and then spend the rest of their time learning important skills like swimming and fishing. They also help out their parents as much as they can.

                Their lifestyle may seem strange to many people, but it’s wonderful to live among such natural beauty and know you are protecting it. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because they live directly on the water.

28. The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the builders         B. the schools         C. the villagers         D. the houses

29. According to the passage the villagers’ lifestyle may seem \_\_\_\_\_\_to many people.

A. strange                B. dangerous          C. tiring                    D. boring

30. The villagers not only fish but also \_\_\_\_\_\_ the sea life.

A. look at                 B. look after           C. pollute                  D. damage

31. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they live directly on the water                    B. they live far from the sea

C.  they don’t live directly on the water D. they live on the land

32. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Ha Long Bay – A UNESCO world heritage site B. Life in Ha Long Bay

C. Children living at Ha Long Bay D. Fishing at Ha Long Bay

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence closest in meaning to the given sentence.***

*33. The test was very difficult. No one could finish it.*

A. The test was difficult enough for everyone to finish.

B. It was such difficult test that no one could finish it.

C. It was such a difficult test that no one could finish it.

D. The test was so difficult that everyone could finish it.

*34. People say that they bought this shop last year.*

A. They is said to buy this shop last year.

B. They is said buying this shop last year.

C. It is said that they were bought this shop last year.

D. It is said that they bought this shop last year.

*35. You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle.*

A. Helmet must be wear at all time when riding a motorcycle.

B. Helmet must be take on at all time when riding a motorcycle.

C. Helmet must be take off at all time when riding a motorcycle.

D. Helmet must be worn at all time when riding a motorcycle.

*36. “Why don’t you meet to discuss how to organize the fair?”*

A. He suggested (that) we (should) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

B. He suggested (that) we (could) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

C. He suggested (that) we meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

D. He suggested (that) we (will) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct sentence from the words/phrases given***

*37. If/ make/ roundtrip/ go/ a journey/ return/ where/ started*

A. If you had made a round trip, you would have gone on a journey and returned to where you started from.

B. If you make a round trip, you would go on a journey and return to where you started from.

C. If you make a round trip, you will go on a journey and return to where you started from.

D. If you made a round trip, you will go on a journey and return to where you started from.

*38. Mai/ good/ language/ has/ friends/ native speakers/ English*

A. Mai is so good at the language because she has some friends who are native speakers of English.

B. Mai is good enough at the language because she has some friend who are native speakers.

C. Mai is very good at the language because she has some friend whom are native speakers.

D. Mai is so enough at the language because of she has some friend who are native speakers.

*39. Receptionist/ gave/ useful/ information*

A. The receptionist gave me very useful information.

B. The receptionist are giving me very useful information.

C. The receptionist have given me very useful information.

D. The receptionist had given me very useful information.

*40. I/ have/ money/ buy/ lots/ nice clothes*

A. Should I have a lot of money, I ‘ll have bought lots of nice clothes.

B. Should I have a lot of money, I’m not buy lots of nice clothes.

C. Should I have a lot of money, I don’t buy lots of nice clothes.

D. Should I have a lot of money, I will buy lots of nice clothes.

**----The end----**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **GIA THUY SECONDARY SCHOOL**  **SCHOOL YEAR: 2021-2022** | **ANSWER KEY FOR**  **THE SECOND MID-TERM TEST –No.3**  **Grade 9**  **Time: 45 minutes** |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. imaginary | **B. multiply** | C. hobby | D. happy |
| 2. | A. complained | B. decayed | **C. existed** | D. controlled |

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to D to indicate the word that differs from other three from position of primary stress in each of the following question***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | A. economy | B. diplomacy | C. informative | **D. information** |
| 4. | A. arrest | **B. purchase** | C. accept | D. forget |

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

5. I’d like ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glass of Coke and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crisps, please.

A. the/some **B. a/ some** C. any/ some D. some/some

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dominican Republic is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country on the island of Hispaniola, in the Caribbean region

**A. The / a** B. Ø/ a C. The/ the D. Ø/ the

7. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with our tickets. We were charged for one way tickets and not around trip

**A. mix up** B. mix on C. mix at D. mix in

8. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a lot of English homework.

A. wouldn’t go/ has B. would goes/ had C. would go/ doesn’t have **D. would go/ didn’t have**

9. Is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wants to buy your car?

A. the/ whom B. a/ who **C. the/ who**  D. Ø/ who

10. Many English words have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the centuries.

**A. been simplified** B. simplified C. has simple D. simplicity

11. At this hotel you can choose between bed and breakfast, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A. full board** B. full tickets C. round trip D. one-way ticket

12. China is a huge tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has many castles and pagodas.

A. attract B. attractive C. **attraction** D. attracted

13. Is English a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language in your country?

A. mother B. Living **C. official** D. old

14. Please tell me the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are so happy.

**A. Why** B. What C. Which D. When

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction***

15. I can have a conversation in Italian, but I’m a lot rusty.   
 A B C **D**

16. Louis is virtual bilingual in Dutch and German.   
 A **B** C D

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

17. She lost her temper with a customer and shouted at him.

**A. became very angry**  C. kept her temper   
B. had a temperature D. felt worried

18. Don’t worry, you can count on me. I’ll try my best to help you

A. look after **B. rely on** C. stand for D. live on

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)***

19. My mother often tells me never to accept a lift from someone I’ve just met!

**A. refuse** B. prevent C. agree D. keen on

20. In some rural areas, English is an optional subject for school children.

**A. compulsory**  B. interesting C. voluntary D. local

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response***

21. Jenifer: “Wow. I’ve never seen such a nice shirt.”

Laura: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Oh, I don’t know. C. Yes, definitely.   
**B. I’m glad you like it.**  D. You’re welcome.

22. Bob: “It’s been a wonderful evening. Thank you very much.”

Allen: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It’s ok.  **C. My pleasure.**

B. No, thanks. D. It doesn’t matter.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer***

I went to Australia on a student program last year and I like to (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you about it. I was very (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ‘l’ and ‘r’. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?” I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat lice”…  
23. A. say **B. tell**  C. talk D. speak  
24. A. exciting B. excites **C. excited** D. excite  
25. A. after **B. until** C. when D. while  
26. A. although B. even **C. because**  D. so  
27. **A. pronouncing** B. speaking C. reading D. telling

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions*.**

   Ha Long Bay is a UNESCO World heritage site in Quang Ninh province, in the northeast of Vietnam. It has got over 1,600 island and islets. Among the many ancient fishing villages float on huge wooden rafts.

                The villagers spend their days fishing and looking after the sea life. Then **they** sail to the mainland to trade their fish for things like food, drinking water or clothes. Most children go to floating schools and then spend the rest of their time learning important skills like swimming and fishing. They also help out their parents as much as they can.

                Their lifestyle may seem strange to many people, but it’s wonderful to live among such natural beauty and know you are protecting it. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because they live directly on the water.

28. The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the builders         B. the schools         **C. the villagers**         D. the houses

29. According to the passage the villagers’ lifestyle may seem \_\_\_\_\_\_to many people.

**A. strange**                B. dangerous          C. tiring                    D. boring

30. The villagers not only fish but also \_\_\_\_\_\_ the sea life.

A. look at                 **B. look after**           C. pollute                  D. damage

31. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. they live directly on the water**                    B. they live far from the sea

C.  they don’t live directly on the water D. they live on the land

32. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Ha Long Bay – A UNESCO world heritage site **B. Life in Ha Long Bay**

C. Children living at Ha Long Bay D. Fishing at Ha Long Bay

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence closest in meaning to the given sentence.***

*33. The test was very difficult. No one could finish it.*

A. The test was difficult enough for everyone to finish.

B. It was such difficult test that no one could finish it.

**C. It was such a difficult test that no one could finish it.**

D. The test was so difficult that everyone could finish it.

*34. People say that they bought this shop last year.*

A. They is said to buy this shop last year.

B. They is said buying this shop last year.

C. It is said that they were bought this shop last year.

**D. It is said that they bought this shop last year.**

*35. You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle.*

A. Helmet must be wear at all time when riding a motorcycle.

B. Helmet must be take on at all time when riding a motorcycle.

C. Helmet must be take off at all time when riding a motorcycle.

**D. Helmet must be worn at all time when riding a motorcycle.**

*36. “Why don’t you meet to discuss how to organize the fair?”*

**A. He suggested (that) we (should) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.**

B. He suggested (that) we (could) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

C. He suggested (that) we meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

D. He suggested (that) we (will) meet to discuss how to organize the fair.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct sentence from the words/phrases given***

*37. If/ make/ roundtrip/ go/ a journey/ return/ where/ started*

A. If you had made a round trip, you would have gone on a journey and returned to where you started from.

B. If you make a round trip, you would go on a journey and return to where you started from.

**C. If you make a round trip, you will go on a journey and return to where you started from.**

D. If you made a round trip, you will go on a journey and return to where you started from.

*38. Mai/ good/ language/ has/ friends/ native speakers/ English*

**A. Mai is so good at the language because she has some friends who are native speakers of English.**

B. Mai is good enough at the language because she has some friend who are native speakers.

C. Mai is very good at the language because she has some friend whom are native speakers.

D. Mai is so enough at the language because of she has some friend who are native speakers.

*39. Receptionist/ gave/ useful/ information*

**A. The receptionist gave me very useful information.**

B. The receptionist are giving me very useful information.

C. The receptionist have given me very useful information.

D. The receptionist had given me very useful information.

*40. I/ have/ money/ buy/ lots/ nice clothes*

A. Should I have a lot of money, I ‘ll have bought lots of nice clothes.

B. Should I have a lot of money, I’m not buy lots of nice clothes.

C. Should I have a lot of money, I don’t buy lots of nice clothes.

**D. Should I have a lot of money, I will buy lots of nice clothes.**

**----The end----**

**Người ra đề TTCM BGH**

**Hoàng Minh Yến Nguyễn T Thu Hương Nguyễn T Mỹ Linh**