PHÒNG GD&ĐT QUẬN LONG BIÊN

TRƯỜNG THCS THANH AM **PHIẾU BÀI TẬP ( 24/2- 29/2/2020)**

**MÔN : TIẾNG ANH KHỐI 9**

**I. THEORY( Giáo viên yêu cầu tất cả phần 2,3 phải viết ra vở , gv sẽ kiểm tra vở và kiểm tra miệng các phần lý thuyết, các động từ bất quy tắc để lấy điểm) - TẤT CẢ CÁC PHẦN LÝ THUYẾT ĐỀU CÓ TRONG SÁCH NGỮ PHÁP MÀ GIÁO VIÊN VẪN DẠY TRÊN LỚP.**

**1. Vocabulary** ( Học thuộc từ vựng)

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| **UNIT 9: ENGLISH IN THE WORLD**  (TIẾNG ANH TRÊN THẾ GIỚI)  **A. VOCABULARY**  1. affordable (adj) /əˈfɔːdəbl/: có thể chi trả được, hợp túi tiền  2. air (v) /eə(r)/: phát sóng (đài, vô tuyến)  3. breathtaking (adj) /ˈbreθteɪkɪŋ/: ấn tượng, hấp dẫn  4. check-in (n) /tʃek-ɪn/: việc làm thủ tục lên máy bay  5. checkout (n) /ˈtʃekaʊt/: thời điểm rời khỏi khách sạn  6. confusion (n) /kənˈfjuːʒn/: sự hoang mang, bối rối  7. erode away (v) /ɪˈrəʊd əˈweɪ/: mòn đi  8. exotic (adj) /ɪɡˈzɒtɪk/: kì lạ  9. explore (v) /ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/ thám hiểm  10. hyphen (n) /ˈhaɪfn/ dấu gạch ngang  11. imperial (adj) /ɪmˈpɪəriəl/ (thuộc về) hoàng đế  12. inaccessible (adj) /ˌɪnækˈsesəbl/ không thể vào/tiếp cận được | 13. lush (adj) /lʌʃ/ tươi tốt, xum xuê  14. magnif cence (n) /mæɡˈnɪfɪsns/ sự nguy nga, lộng lẫy, tráng lệ  15. not break the bank (idiom) /nɒt breɪk ðə bæŋk/: không tốn nhiều tiền  16. orchid (n) /ˈɔːkɪd/: hoa lan  17. package tour (n) /ˈpækɪdʒ tʊə(r)/: chuyến du lịch trọn gói  18. pile-up (n) /paɪl-ʌp/: vụ tai nạn do nhiều xe đâm nhau  19. promote (v) /prəˈməʊt/: giúp phát triển, quảng bá  20. pyramid (n) /ˈpɪrəmɪd/: kim tự tháp  21. safari (n) /səˈfɑːri/: cuộc đi săn(bằng đường bộ nhất là ở đông và nam phi)  22. stalagmite (n) /stəˈlæɡmaɪt/: măng đá  23. stimulating (adj) /ˈstɪmjuleɪtɪŋ/: thú vị, đầy phấn khích  24. touchdown (n) /ˈtʌtʃdaʊn/: sự hạ cánh  25. varied (adj) /ˈveərid/: đa dạng |

**2. Conditional sentences** (Viết và học thuộc công thức, cách dùng, các dấu hiệu nhận biết câu điều kiện loại 1,2,3 ) **– Sách ngữ pháp trang 400**

**3. Relative clause - Mệnh đề quan hệ (MĐQH) Sách ngữ pháp trang 347 (** Viết và học thuộc khái niệm về mệnh đề quan hệ, các loại đại từ quan hệ cùng cách dùng, các trạng từ quan hệ cùng cách dùng, phân loại mệnh đề quan hệ)

**4. Học thuộc 30 động từ bất quy tắc tiếp theo.**

**II. Exercise**

1. **Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. **A.** massive **B.**immersion **C.**imitate **D.**variety

2. **A.** rusty **B.** punctual **C.**universal **D.**subject

3. **A.** office **B.** official **C.**accent **D.**fluency

1. **Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

4. **A.** accent **B.** mistake **C.**global **D.**rusty

5. **A.** bilingual **B.** dialect **C.**dominance **D.**official

1. **Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

6. It’s an important part of your cultural identity to keep your in speaking English.

**A.**vocabulary **B.**language **C.**accent **D.**skill

7. Much comes through body language and gesture.

**A.**talk **B.**exchange **C.**speech **D.**communication

8. Try to the meaning of words rather than going straight for your dictionary.

**A.**judge **B.**guess **C.**decide **D.**expect

9. Reading is the best way to your vocabulary in any language.

**A.**improve **B.**increase **C.**raise **D.**put up

10. He is not exactly rich but he certainly earns enough to .

**A.**get through **B.**get by **C.**get on **D.**get up

11. One way of increasing your speed of comprehension is to learn all your vocabulary without the use of your own .

**A.**first language **B.**technical language **C.**business language **D.**official business

12. If I didn’t have exams next week, I camping with you this weekend.

**A.**will go **B.**will have gone **C.**would have gone **D.**would go

13. If she rich, she would travel around the world.

**A.**would be **B.**is **C.**has been **D.**were

14. India is the country he spent the early years of his life.

**A.**at which **B.**on which **C.**that **D.**where

15. The girls and flowers he painted were vivid.

**A.**who **B.**that **C.**whose **D.**which

1. **Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word/phrase from the box. There are some extra words.**

*collocations* *look up* *come across* *say* *use*

When you (1\_) a new English word or phrase, make a note of it!(2) the meaning in the dictionary, making sure you are aware of any grammatical information. For instance, if you are looking for the meaning of a verb, check to see if the verb can be used in a passive form, if it is followed by any particular preposition, and so on. Check also for the pronunciation and (3) of a word. It is particularly formal or informal, or used in certain word (4) ? For example, we (5) "do housework", but "make an effort".

1. **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Would you go to his party if he (invite) you?

2. I (help) you translate this text into French if we had a dictionary.

3. We (email) her if we had her address.

4. If(have) the answer, I wouldn’t need to ask.

5. I’d probably buy a laptop if it (be) cheaper.

6. Where would you like if you (have) a choice?

7. If they (make) a film of grandfather’s life, which actor would play him?

8. If the rooms were bigger, we (buy) larger furniture.

9. If you (have) 20 brothers and sisters, think how many birthday presents you (get) !

10. If my father (not work) , we (not have) enough money to live.

1. **Read the passage, and do the tasks that follow.**

**Five Ways To Improve Your Spoken English At Home**

First, you should improve your English pronunciation because good pronunciation will help people understand your spoken English clearly, even if you don’t know many words. Second, most English learners read too much and listen too little. If you want to improve your English speaking, spend more time listening! Listen to the audio while you read the text, then read the text out loud, trying to imitate the pronunciation you hear in the audio.

Then, reading English texts out loud will train your mouth and lips to pronounce English words more naturally. I suggest reading every text out loud twice. The first time, read slowly and focus on pronouncing each word correctly. Circle the words that are difficult to pronounce and repeat each one ten times. The second time, read faster and focus on making your English flow, speaking each sentence with a natural rhythm.

In addition, whenever you learn a new word, try saying it in a complete sentence. If you do this with every new English word you learn, it will help you speak English in complete sentences more naturally.

Finally, if you don’t have contact with native English speakers, watch TV shows and films in English with English subtitles to learn English conversation patterns.

***Task 1. Answer the following questions.***

1. Why should we improve our pronunciation?

2. What should we do while listening to English?

3. What are the functions of reading the text our loud twice?

4. What is the best way to learn a new word?

5. Which films should we watch to develop speaking skills?

***Task 2. Finds words in the passage to match these definitions.***

1. copy the way to do something (paragraph 1):

2. make the sound of a word or a letter (paragraph 2):

3. be produced in an easy way (paragraph 2):

4. a repeated patterns of sounds (paragraph 2):

5. words shown at the bottom of a film to explain what is being said (paragraph 4):

1. **Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Language is (1) people (2) with one another. It is a terrific tool. Language is spoken, but it is also (3) down. Sign language used by many people who are (4) is the communication with gestures. We do (5) our communication (6) speaking.

English is (7) international language in the world, but it is not the world’s most (8) spoken language. There are more than 1.2 billion people (9) Chinese.Arabic is second, and then Hindi, with English in the fourth place. (10) languages inthe top ten are Spanish, Bengali, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese, and German.

1. **A.**how **B.**why **C.**what **D.**when

2. **A.**communicate **B.**instruct **C.**introduce **D.**mention

3. **A.**compiled **B.**composed **C.**written **D.**made

4. **A.**blind **B.**deaf **C.**dead **D.**alive

5. **A.**most **B.**mostly **C.**most of **D.**mostly of

6. **A.**on **B.**of **C.**about **D.**by

7. **A.**most **B.**the most **C.**the mostly **D.**the more

8. **A.**widened **B.**width **C.**wide **D.**widely

9. **A.**speak **B.**speaks **C.**speaking **D.**are spoken

10. **A.**Another **B.**One another **C.**Other **D.**Others

1. **Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following**

**passage.**

When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly (1) a word - “hello”, “good bye”, “thank you” was just about it! I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I (2) progress. (3) the course we learned lots of vocabulary and studied grammar rules. (4) thing I enjoyed most was being able to practise speaking with the other students in my class.

After two years I went to England to a (5) school. It was in Cambridge.I did a(6) course at a very good school and I stayed with a local family. It was a fantastic experience and I (7) up a lot of things from speaking with my host family and with other students from (8) the world. I really improved my pronunciation as well. When I got back (9) my home town, I was so much more confident. I(10) actually hold a conversation with my teacher in English.

1. **A.** talk **B.**speak **C.**say **D.**tell

2. **A.** do **B.**make **C.**did **D.**made

3. **A.** During **B.**After **C.**Before **D.**While

4. **A.** That **B.**A **C.**The **D.**Those

5. **A.** science **B.**language **C.**art **D.**finance

6. **A.** three-weeks **B.**third-week **C.**threes-week **D.**three-week

7. **A.**picked **B.**looked **C.** got **D.**stood

8. **A.**all **B.**over **C.**over all **D.**all over

9. **A.**the **B.**to **C.**in **D.**on

10. **A.**had to **B.**used to **C.**could **D.**would

1. **Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

**The Importance of English in Today's World**

English was originally the language of England, and soon it has become the primary orsecondary language of many former British colonies such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and India. Nowadays, it is the most international language in the world. There an several factors that make the English language essential to communication in our current time.

First of all, it is the most common foreign language. This means that two people who come from different countries (for example, a Mexican and a Swede) usually use English as a common English to communicate. English is also essential to the field of education. In many countries, children are taught and encouraged to learn English as a second language. At the university level, students in many countries study almost all their subjects in English in order to make the material more accessible to international students. On the Internet, the majority of websites are written and created in English. Even sites in other languages often give you the option to translate the site. It is the primary language of the press: more newspapers and books are written in English than in any other language, and no matter where in the world you are, you will find some of these books and newspapers available.

Although many people think that it is very difficult and confusing, English is actually the easiest language of the world to learn because there are so many resources available. As soon as you decide you want to learn, there are thousands of resources on the Internet and in bookstores. With good understanding and communication in English, you can travel around the globe. Because it is the international language for foreigners, it is easy to get assistance and help in every part of the world. You can test it by online travel. Any travel booking site you can find will have English as a booking option.

1. When two people having different mother tongues meet each other, they will use, .

**A.**their own mother tongues to communicate

**B.**English as a means of communication

**C.**the third language to communicate

**D.**a second language as a means of communication

2. The study material at universities is often written in English so that .

**A.**all international students can follow it

**D.**scientists can understand it easily

**C.**it is the dominant language in England

**D.**all children from many countries understand English

3. All of the following about the role of English on the Internet are true EXCEPT that .

**A.**most websites are written in English

**B.**most programmers created websites in English

**C.**websites offer you the option in other languages

**D.**most websites have English version

4. English is believed by many to be the easiest language of the world to learn because .

**A.**you can decide you want to learn English

**B.**there are thousands of bookstores available

**C.**it is not very difficult and confusing

**D.**it is easy to find resources to learn English

5. We can infer from the passage that .

**A.**English makes you travel around the globe

**B.**you can use English to travel online

**C.**international tourists must know English

**D.**it is easy to get help to learn English all over the world

1. **Complete the second sentence with the conditional sentence based on the facts given.**

1. We have languages. We use them for communication.

If we didn’t .

2. We have languages. We can leave knowledge to our younger generations.

If we didn’t .

3. We have senses. They allow us to learn languages.

If we didn’t .

4. Our sense of sight allows us to read the written language.

If we didn’t .

5. Big companies have logos so that their goods can be recognized in every nation.

If there weren’t .

1. **Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.**

1. I think my IT skills are not good now because I have forgotten it.

My IT skills are a bit .

2.Paul’s father is English, and his mother comes from Italy.

I think Paul in English and Italian.

3.Many people now speak English as a second or foreign language.

For many people, English is not .

4.When you live in London, you can soon learn how to speak the language.

In London, you can the language.

5.You shouldn’t go straight for your dictionary to know the meaning of words.

You should try rather than going straight to for your dictionary.

6.If you are Vietnamese learning English, you can copy a native English speaker.

If you are Vietnamese learning English, you can .

7.Whenever you find a new word, try to predict the meaning and then look into the dictionary to know the meaning.

Whenever you find a new word, try to predict the meaning and .

8.Many students in my class come from different countries.

I attend a .

9.I spent only two months learning Korean, but I had little problem with my Korean when I was in Seoul last summer.

Although I spent only two months learning Korean, I could .

10.In India with innumerable regional languages in different states, English serves as the common language in the country.

In India, English is regarded as

**Bảng động từ bất quy tắc**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **31** | **fight** | **fought** | **fought** | **chiến đấu** |
| **32** | **find** | **found** | **found** | **tìm** |
| **33** | **fly** | **flew** | **flown** | **bay** |
| **34** | **forget** | **forgot** | **forgotten** | **quên** |
| **35** | **forgive** | **forgave** | **forgiven** | **tha thứ** |
| **36** | **freeze** | **froze** | **frozen** | **đóng băng** |
| **37** | **get** | **got** | **got** | **có được** |
| **38** | **give** | **gave** | **given** | **cung cấp cho** |
| **39** | **go** | **went** | **gone** | **đi** |
| **40** | **grow** | **grew** | **grown** | **phát triển** |
| **41** | **hang** | **hung** | **hung** | **treo** |
| **42** | **have** | **had** | **had** | **có** |
| **43** | **hear** | **heard** | **heard** | **nghe** |
| **44** | **hide** | **hid** | **hidden** | **ẩn** |
| **45** | **hit** | **hit** | **hit** | **nhấn** |
| **46** | **hold** | **held** | **held** | **tổ chức** |
| **47** | **hurt** | **hurt** | **hurt** | **tổn thương** |
| **48** | **keep** | **kept** | **kept** | **giữ** |
| **49** | **know** | **knew** | **known** | **biết** |
| **50** | **lay** | **laid** | **laid** | **đặt** |
| **51** | **lead** | **led** | **led** | **dẫn** |
| **52** | **learn** | **learned/learnt** | **learned/learnt** | **học** |
| **53** | **leave** | **left** | **left** | **rời bỏ, để lại** |
| **54** | **lend** | **lent** | **lent** | **cho vay** |
| **55** | **let** | **let** | **let** | **cho phép** |
| **56** | **lie** | **lay** | **lain** | **nói dối** |
| **57** | **lose** | **lost** | **lost** | **mất** |
| **58** | **make** | **made** | **made** | **làm** |
| **59** | **mean** | **meant** | **meant** | **có nghĩa là** |
| **60** | **meet** | **met** | **met** | **gặp, đáp ứng** |