**TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HỚN**

**TỔ TIẾNG ANH - TIẾNG ANH 9**

**TUẦN 30 (TỪ 07/4 ĐẾN 12/4 )**

**WEEK 30**

**PERIOD 88-89-90**

**PERIOD 88**

**UNIT 7 - TEST**

***I. Listen to the record player three times, then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).(unit7-lesson 2-P.69(1pt)***

***(Từ câu 1 đến câu 4, thí sinh chỉ viết mẫu tự (A, B, C hoặc D) đại diện cho câu trả lời đúng vào Phần ANSWERS)***

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**ANSWERS**

1. Joe thinks that there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be enough people to work.

 A. will B. won’t C. is D. was

2. People are littering in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much.

 A. parks B. schools C. stores D. streets

3. Too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ store owners are closing their businesses.

 A. much B. any C. many D. little

4. Lily thinks that the government will need to attract more businesses to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. place B. house C. zoo D. area

***II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space or best answers the question given in each sentence. (2.5 pts)***

 ***(Từ câu 5 đến câu 14, thí sinh chỉ viết mẫu tự (A, B, C hoặc D) đại diện cho câu trả lời đúng vào Phần ANSWERS)***

**5.**

**6.**

**7.**

**8.**

**9.**

**10.**

**11.**

**12.**

**13.**

**14.**

**ANSWERS**

5. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

A. pedestri**a**n B. b**a**n C. **a**ccident D. traffic j**a**m

6. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

A. encoura**g**e B. **g**overnment C. con**g**ested D. dama**g**e

7. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

A. traffic B. struggle C. direct D. homeless

8. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

A.criminal B. congested C. accident D. government

9. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the store when she met her old friend.

A.go B. went C. was going D.were going

10. People are causing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ damage that the government is closing the park.

A.so B. so that C. such that D. such

11. The number of car owners in the city is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.struggling B. attracting C. rising D. directing

12. If someone loses their job and their apartment, they can become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.homeless B. a pedestrian C. an owner D. struggle

13. Some people think that the government should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cars in the city center.

A.sidewalk B. accident C. homeless D. ban

14. The cost of growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is rising every year.

A.crops B. children C. sidewalks D. accidents

***III. Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5pt)***

***(Từ câu 15 đến câu 16, thí sinh chỉ viết mẫu tự (A, B, C hoặc D) đại diện cho câu trả lời đúng vào Phần ANSWERS)***

**16.**

**15.**

**ANSWERS**

15. What does the sign mean?

 A. Washing your hands before meals.

 B. You shouldn’t wash your hands.

 C. You should hold hands.

 D. Don’t wash your hands.

****16. What does the sign say?

A. Using mobile phones is allowed when pumping gas.

B. Using mobile phones is prohibited when pumping gas.

C. Making a phone call when pumping gas is possible.

D. Using mobile phones isn’t dangerous when pumping gas.

***IV.* *Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)***

***(Từ câu 17 đến câu 22, thí sinh chỉ viết mẫu tự (A, B, C hoặc D) đại diện cho câu trả lời đúng vào Phần ANSWERS)***

 Traffic (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a big problem in cities. It causes (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and frustration for

**17.**

**18.**

**19.**

**20.**

**21.**

**22.**

**ANSWERS**

people who live there and those who travel through. There are a few ways cities can try to (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_

this issue. One way is to (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_public transportation. By making buses and trains better and

more reliable, people might choose to use them instead of driving their own cars. This would reduce

 the number of vehicles on the road and help ease congestion. Encouraging biking and walking is

another (21)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Making more bike lanes and pedestrian-friendly paths can make it easier

for people to choose these (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for short trips. This would not only reduce traffic but also

improve air quality and make people healthier.

17. A. congestion B. noise C. light D. street

18. A. delays B. problems C. sidewalks D. accidents

19. A. go B. solve C. vivit D. play

20. A. use B. improve C. reduce D. make

21. A. job B. technology C. program D. solution

22. A. stories B. systems C. options D. buildings

***V*. *Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions 27 and 28*. *(1.5 pts)***

***(Từ câu 23 đến câu 26, thí sinh viết đầy đủ từ True hoặc False vào ô trả lời. Mọi cách viết khác không được chấm điểm. Đối với câu 27 và 28, thí sinh chỉ viết mẫu tự (A, B, C hoặc D) đại diện cho câu trả lời đúng vào Phần ANSWERS)***

**23.**

**24.**

**25.**

**26.**

**27.**

**28.**

**ANSWERS**

 The city where we live is facing two major problems - crime and littering. Crime, such as motor theft or pick-pocketing, violates the law and can make people feel unsafe in their environment. First, the city needs more police officers to prevent crimes or catch criminals. They will patrol various areas and make sure there are no dangers or serious issues. They will also take quick action to any emergencies. Second, it’s necessary to make laws and punishments for people who don’t follow the law.

 Another problem is littering, where trash is thrown on the ground instead of in trash bins. This behavior makes the city look **filthy** and causes harm to the environment. To solve this problem, we need to raise people’s awareness. This means we will educate people the importance of keeping cleanliness and the negative impact of littering. There should be more trash bins in public areas. Regular clean-up campaigns that involve community participation will also contribute to solving the problem.

By implementing these solutions, our city will become cleaner and safer, improving the quality of life.

23. Crime and littering are the two main problems which are discussed in the passage.

24. Police officers are unnecessary to ensure the safety of the citizens.

25. Laws and punishments are applied for people who don’t obey the law.

26**.** We need to raise people’s awareness to harm the environment.

27. Which sentence is NOT true about police officers?

 A. They prevent crimes and catch criminals. B. They patrol many areas in the neighborhood.

 C. They take quick actions to any emergencies. D. They make laws and punishments.

28. Which word has the closet meaning to the word “**filthy**” in paragraph 2?

A.clean B.good C.dirty D.fresh

***VI. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. ( 1.5 pts)***

***(Từ câu 29 đến câu 34, thí sinh phải viết từ cần điền vào Phần ANSWERS bên dưới câu hỏi)***

29. The population increase was such an issue that many people became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (home)

30. Water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is such a big problem that the fish population will drop very quickly. (populate)

31. People are causing so much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that animals are leaving the area. (noisy)

32**.** We are building a new road that connects all the major tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (attract)

33. The government is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_new bike lanes.(implementation)

34. Some people have accidents when traffic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is really bad. (congested)

 **29.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **30.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **31.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ANSWERS**

 **32.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **33.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **34.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***VII. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences. (0.5pt)***

***(Từ câu 35 đến câu 36, thí sinh viết tiếp các nhóm từ và dấu câu theo đúng trình tự vào Phần ANSWERS bên dưới câu hỏi để hình thành câu hoàn chỉnh)***

35. so / to take a break. / They were / they decided / tired that /

36. We were / when / waiting for the bus / happened. / an accident /

**ANSWERS**

**35. They were**

**36. We were**

***VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the* *sentence printed before it. (1.0pt)***

***(Từ câu 37 đến câu 40, thí sinh hoàn thành phần trả lời bên dưới mỗi câu)***

37. The book was very interesting. I couldn’t put it down.(so…that)

🡪 The book was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

38. She is a talented singer. She won the singing competition.(such…that)

🡪 She is such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

39. They were watching a movie when the doorbell rang. (while)

🡪 The doorbell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40. Her computer froze while she was writing an email. (when)

🡪 She was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END OF THE TEST**

**PERIOD 89**

**UNIT 8: JOBS IN THE FUTURE**

**LESSON 1-1 (New Words)**

**I. New words**

1. plumber (n) /ˈplʌmər/ : thợ sửa ống nước
2. mechanic (n) /məˈkænɪk/ : thợ sửa xe

🡪mechanical (adj) /məˈkæn.ɪ.kəl/ : thuộc máy móc

🡪mechanically (adv) /məˈkæn.ɪ.kəl.i/ : một cách máy móc

1. psychologist (n) /saɪˈkɑːlədʒɪst/ : nhà tâm lí học
	* psychology (n) /saɪˈkɒl.ə.dʒi/ : tâm lí học
	* psychological (adj) /ˌsaɪ.kəlˈɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl/ : thuộc tâm lí
	* psychologically (adv) /ˌsaɪ.kəlˈɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl.i/ : thuộc tâm lí
2. skincare specialist (n) /ˈskɪnker ˈspeʃəlɪst/ : chuyên viên chăm sóc da
3. tutor (n) /ˈtuːtər/ : gia sư
4. apprenticeship (n) /əˈprentɪsʃɪp/ : sự học việc, học nghề

🡪apprentice (n) /əˈpren.tɪs/ : người học việc

1. research (v) /ˈriːsɜːrtʃ/ : nghiên cứu

🡪researcher (n) /rɪˈsɜː.tʃər/ : nhà nghiên cứu

**II. Word Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. plumb (v) | 🡪 plumber (n) |
| 2. mechanic (n)  | 🡪 mechanical (adj) 🡪 mechanically (adv) |
| 3. psychologist (n)  | 🡪 psychology (n) 🡪 psychological (adj) 🡪 psychologically (adv) |
| 4. apprentice (n)  | 🡪 apprenticeship (n)  |
| 5. research (v)  | 🡪 reseacher (n) |

**III. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.**

1. I meet a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every week to talk about my feelings and problems.
2. plumber B. mechanic C. psychologist D. tutor
3. I want to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_so I can help people look nice. Having clean and soft skin can help them feel confident.
4. plumber B. skincare specialist C. psychologist D. tutor
5. I damaged my car. I hope the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can fix it.
6. mechanic B. skincare specialist C. psychologist D. tutor
7. I need a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for math. They could help me get better grades.
8. plumber B. skincare specialist C. psychologist D. tutor
9. I use the internet to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and find information to help me choose a future job.
10. repair B. help C. research D. fix
11. I think I should find a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and learn how to do a job that way.
12. plumber B. skincare specialist C. psychologist D.apprenticeship
13. Water is coming out of the bathroom. Can you call a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please?
14. plumber B. skincare specialist C. psychologist D. tutor
15. I want to become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I think helping people feel better would be great.
16. plumber B. skincare specialist C. psychologist D. tutor
17. Being a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would be interesting. I love making my face and skin look nice.
18. plumber B. skincare specialist C. psychologist D. tutor
19. Being a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would be interesting. I like fixing cars and making them run well.
20. plumber B. mechanic C. psychologist D. tutor
21. I think I'd find being a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interesting. I like helping people understand things better.
22. plumber B. mechanic C. psychologist D. tutor
23. Doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would be interesting. I like finding out new things and learning more.
24. plumber B. skincare C. research D. tutor
25. If you want to get better grades, you should get a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
26. plumber B. skincare C. research D. tutor
27. I’m not good \_\_\_\_\_ math, so I want to find a tutor.

 A. at B. on C. in D. of

1. I think I would be better at being a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because I love cars and motorbikes.
2. plumber B. mechanic C. psychologist D. tutor
3. Miss White: Hi, Miss White. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I appreciate it.

 Paul: You're welcome. So what jobs are you interested in?

1. Thanks for helping me.
2. That’s not a bad idea.
3. Sounds great.
4. I understand what you’re saying.

17. Pham Tuan was the first Vietnamese\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fly in space in 1980.

 A. plumber B. mechanic C. psychologist D. astronaut

18. If Mary wants to improve her grades in math, she should find a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. plumber B. mechanic C. psychologist D. tutor

19. Mike : “ I want to be a fashion designer.”

 Lina : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 A. That’s a good idea! B. No problem .

 C. Thank you D. Let’s go!

20. Paul : “I want to be an astronaut.”

 Sofia : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 A. If you want to be an astronaut, you should get fit. B. No problem.

 C. Because we expect to see more jobs. D. I appreciate it.

21. Gina : “If you want to be a mechanic, you should take a short course .”

 Polly : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 A. Sorry, no thank you. B. That’s a good idea. I appreciate it.

 C. What do you mean? D. I should get a tutor.

**IV. *Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence.***

1. We need a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The water in the shower won’t stop. (plumb)
2. If you are really sad or too worried , you should go and see a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (psychology)
3. I need to take my car to a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (machine)
4. Being a skincare\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be interesting. I love making my face and skin look nice. (special)
5. He worked for two years as a doctor’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (apprenticeship)
6. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surveyed the attitudes of 250 college students. (research)
7. The company produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts for airplane engines. (mechanic)
8. The plane appeared to have crashed because of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem. (mechanic)
9. My son has some\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems . (psychology)
10. John is one of the famous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (psychology)
11. Oscar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our son in maths. (tutor)
12. He is now serving an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a nurse. (apprentice)
13. Most of the work was done by more than 100\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (apprenticeship)
14. The plane appeared to have crashed because of a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem. (mechanic)
15. Most crops are harvested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (mechanic)

**PERIOD 90**

**UNIT 8: JOBS IN THE FUTURE**

**LESSON 1-2 (Grammar)**

 

* We use the **First Conditional** to talk about the future situations we believe are real or possible.

*Chúng ta sử dụng Câu điều kiện loại 1 để nói về sự việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai.*

* We normally use **will** in the main clause, but we can also use a **modal verb (can, could, should, must, may, or might)** for different purposes.

*Chúng ta thường dùng “****will****”trong mệnh đề chính, nhưng cũng có thể dùng động từ khuyết thiếu* ***“can, could, should, must, may, or might*”** *cho mục đích khác nhau.*

|  |
| --- |
| * can: possibility or ability ⮚ must: obligation
* could: suggestion ⮚ may/ might: possibility
* should: advice
 |

**FORM**

|  |
| --- |
| **Subject + will/ modal + bare infinitive + *if* + Present Simple*****If* + Present Simple, subject + will/ modal + bare infinitive**  |

* When the sentence begins with if, we need to use a **comma**.

Ex: If you **want** to be a psychologist, you **must study** hard.

 = You must study hard if you want to be a psychologist.

 If you **need** more information, we **might be** able to help you.

 = We might be able to help you if you need more information.

**Give correct form of the verbs**

1. If she (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she can achieve her goals.
2. If he (practice) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more, he could become an expert.
3. If it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow, we might stay indoors.
4. If you have time, you may (want) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit the museum.
5. If the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice, we can (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a walk in the park.
6. If you (save) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough money, you might go on a vacation.
7. If he (not feel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well, he should (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
8. If we go by bus, the fare (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheaper.
9. If they (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by taxi, we can get there more quickly.
10. If she (want) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to be an astronaut, she should find training programs.