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| **UBND THỊ XÃ KINH MÔN****TRƯỜNG THCS MINH TÂN** | **ĐỀ KIỂM TRA GIỮA KÌ 1****MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 9****THỜI GIAN: 45** |

**SECTION A: LISTENING (2 POINTS)**

**I. Listen to the recording twice then choose A, B or C to best answer the questions.(1.pt)**

1. What is the purpose of the woman's visit? (NB)

 A. business B. pleasure C. business and pleasure
2. Where will the woman stay during her trip? (NB)

 A. at a friend's home B. at a hotel C. at a university dormitory

3. About how long will the woman be in the country? (NB)

A. one or two days B. three or four days C. more than four days

4. What things are in the woman's luggage? (TH)

A. clothing, computer, and books B. CD player, clothing, and books C. books, gifts and computer

5. What other piece of information do we learn about the woman? (VD)

A. Her parents are on the same trip.

B. She enjoys traveling to different countries.

C. She was born in that country.

**II. Listen to the recording twice then choose A, B or C to best answer the questions.(1.pt)**

1. What's the matter with Steve? (NB)

 A. He has a cold. B. He has the flu. C. He has a stomachache.
2. How long has Steve been sick? (NB)

 A. since Friday B. since Saturday C. since Sunday

3. How often should Steve take the medicine the doctor prescribes? (TH)

 A. three times a day with meals B. four times a day before meals C. three times a day after meals

4. What does Carla suggest he do? (TH)

 A. take herbal medicine B. see another doctor C. eat chicken soup

5. What does Steve decide to do? (VD)

A. talk to another friend B. listen to Carla's suggestion C. see the same doctor again

**SECTION B: LANGUAGE (2.5 POINTS)**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others by circling A, B, C or D (0.5 point)**

1. A childhood B. champagne C. chapter D. charity **(nhận biết)**

2. .A. layer B. frame C. place D. artisan **(nhận biết)**

**II. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete these sentences. (2.0 point)**

1. Our aim is to make the performing arts, museums and our accessible to all. (TV) **(THÔNG HIỂU)**

 A. love B. patriotism C. heritage D. status

2. Every time I fly to the United States, I get really bad . (TV) **(THÔNG HIỂU)**

 A. asthma B. jet lag C. confusion D. recreation

3. He was sentenced to ten years in prison on charges of drug . (TV)**(NHẬN BIẾT)**

 A.charging B.stealing C.trafficking D.trading

4. After visiting Van Phuc village, they came to their hotel for lunch. (TV) **(THÔNG HIỂU)**

 A.at B.up C. down D. back

5. His doctor advised him any strenuous exercise. (NP) **NHẬN BIẾT**

A.not take B.not taking C. not takes D. not to take

6. John cannot make a \_\_\_\_\_\_ to get married to Mary or stay single until he can afford a house and a car. (TV) **(VẬN DỤNG)**

A. decide                B. decision              C. decisive                D. Decisively

7. The manager told me that I from place to place the following month. (NP)**(THÔNG HIỂU)**

A.woul travel B. travel C. travelled D.is travelling

8. Studies show that having good conflict skills is associated with various positive outcomes. (TV) **(VẬN DỤNG)**

 A. resolutional B.resolving C.resolve D. resolution

**SECTION 3: READING (2 POINTS)**

**I. Read the passage and then choose the correct answer to each question. (1 point)**

#  TREES BRING HANOIANS CLOSER TO NATURE

City planners have claimed trees (**1**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an important role in an urban environment. Children growing up close to nature have better health, while walking in parks reduce blood pressure, stress and obesity. The problem is to select the right trees and (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

Ha Noi is considered one of the greenest cities in Viet Nam thanks to its beautiful and precious trees. Ancient trees in Ha Noi are frequently (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in poems. Each street can be represented by a tree. To local residents, the hundred-year old trees that line the streets are more than just beautiful, they are a part of the city’s identity.

Due to the treasured place the trees have in the center of the local resident, Hanoians seem to have a lot of concern when construction workers chop them (**4**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Workers get away with digging around the trees without much care, and even leave the trees without enough earth to grow - making them vulnerable to storms.

To (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the problem, Ha Noi’s authorities have started a project of replanting trees: each of the capital’s streets will be planted with two or three sorts of trees. Moreover, more people should be made aware of the importance of protecting trees in communities.

**1.** **A.** act **B.** play NB **C.** enjoy **D.** perform

**2.** **A.** maintain TH **B.** service **C.** provide **D.** care

**3.** **A.** referred **B.** indicated **C.** spoken **D.** mentioned TH

**4. A.** away **B.** off **C.** down NB **D.** ∅

**5.** **A.** solve **B.** come up **C.** deal NB **D.** agree

**II. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question (1 point)**

**WHAT IS IT LIKE BEING A TEENAGER IN BRITAIN?**

**School**

British teenagers spend most of their time at school. Students in Britain can leave school at sixteen (grade 11). This is also the age when most students take their first important exams, the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Most teens take between 5-10 subjects, which means a lot of studying. They are spending more time on homework than teenagers ever before. Forget watching TV, teenagers in Britain now spend 2-3 hours on homework after school.

**School uniform**

Visit almost any school in Britain and the first thing you’ll notice is the school uniform. Although school uniform has its advantages, when they are: 15 or 16 most teenagers are tired of wearing it. When there is more than one school in a town, school uniforms can highlight differences between schools. In London there are many cases of bullying and fighting between pupils from different schools.

**Clothes and looks**

In Britain, some teens judge you by the shirt or trainers you are wearing, is 40% of British teenagers believe its important to wear designer labels. If you want to follow the crowd, you need to wear trendy labels. Teenagers in Britain wear fashionable trainers and the more expensive, the better.

**1.** Most students in Britain take the GCSE when\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** they are 11 years old **B.** they are 16 years old TH

**C.** they finish grade 10 **D.** they begin grade 11

**2.** What is the first thing you’ll notice when you visit almost any school in Britain?

**A.** the school logo **B.** the school gate

**C.** the school playground **D.** the school uniform NB

**3.** What do most teenagers in Britain prefer to wear?

**A.** trendy labels NB **B.** expensive uniforms

**C.** fashionable hats **D.** economical trainers

**4.** The word ‘highlight’ in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** confuse **B.** remark

**C.** emphasize VD **D.** decrease

**5.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

**A.** Students in Britain can take 8 subjects at the GCSE.

**B.** Most British teenagers spend 2-3 hours watching TV after school. TH

**C.** Most 16-year-old students in Britain don’t like school uniforms.

**D.** Many British teenagers judge their friends by their shirt or trainers.

**SECTION D: WRITING (2 POINTS)**

**I. Find out the mistake in each following sentence. (0.4 pt)**

1. It’s difficult to keep with the rapid pace of change in big cities. => **(NB)**

 A B C D

 2. Our city has some luxury shop, but they are not very affordable. => **(NB)**

 A B C D

**II. Rewrite the following sentences as directed ( using the suggested words) so that the meanings stay the same. (0.6 pt)**

 1.“It took me nearly three days to finish this special ceramic vase.”, said the craftsman. **(VẬN DỤNG)**

 → The craftsman said that

 2.Jenny was the only one in the class who failed the exam, so she was very sad. **(VẬN DỤNG)**

 → Jenny was very

 3.I have never bought such a beautiful and expensive ancient pottery item before. **(VẬN DỤNG)**

 →This

**III. Make complete sentences based on the given words below. (1pt)**

 1.People/ cities/ busy/ work/ they/ not/ have/ time/ talk/ neighbors. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪

 2.Although/ parents/ have/ successful/ arts/ crafts business/ he/ not/ want/ follow. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪

3.My father/ interested/ marble scriptures/ anything else/ he/ spend/ lot/ money/ them. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪

4.It/ much/ densely populated/ big cities/ small cities. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪

5.I/ not/ know/ what/ do/ when/ friend/ say/ he/ lose/ my favourite book. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪

**Keys**

**SECTION A.LISTENING**

**I.**

1.C. business and pleasure

2. B.at a hotel 3. C.more than four days

4.B. CD player, clothing, and books 5. C.She was born in that country.

**II.**

1.A He has a cold.

2. C.since Sunday 3. A.three times a day after meals

4. A.take herbal medicine 5. B.listen to Carla`s suggestion

**SECTION B: LANGUAGE (2 POINTS)**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others by circling A, B, C or D (0.4 point)**

1. C

2. D

**II. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete these sentences. (1.6 point)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 3. C | 5. D | 7.A |
| 2. B | 4. D | 6B 7. A | 8.D |

**SECTION C: READING (3 POINTS)**

**I. Read the passage and then choose the correct answer to each question. (1.5 point)**

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C

**II. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question (1 point)**

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

**SECTION D: WRITING (3 POINTS)**

**I. Find out the mistake in each sentence. (0.6 point)**

1. B

2. B

**II. Rewrite the following sentences as directed ( using the suggested words) so that the meanings stay the same. (0.9 pt)**

1.“It took me nearly three days to finish this special ceramic vase.”, said the craftsman. **(VẬN DỤNG)**

→ The craftsman said that it had taken him nearly three days to finish that special ceramic vase.

 2.Jenny was the only one in the class who failed the exam, so she was very sad. **(VẬN DỤNG)**

→ Jenny was very sad because she was the only one in the class who failed the exam.

3.I have never bought such a beautiful and expensive ancient pottery item before. **(VẬN DỤNG)**

→This is the first time that I have ever bought such a beautiful and expensive ancient pottery item.

**III.Make complete sentences based on the given words below. (1.5 pt)**

 1.People/ cities/ busy/ work/ they/ not/ have/ time/ talk/ neighbors. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪 Since people in cities are busy with work, they don’t have much time to talk with neighbours.

 2.Although/ parents/ have/ successful/ arts/ crafts business/ he/ not/ want/ follow. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪 Although his parents have a successful arts and crafts business, he doesn’t want to follow it.

3.My father/ interested/ marble scriptures/ anything else/ he/ spend/ lot/ money/ them. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪 My father is more interested in marble sculptures than anything else, and he spends a lot of money on them.

4.It/ much/ densely populated/ big cities/ small cities. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪 It is much more densely populated in big cities than in small cities.

5.I/ not/ know/ what/ do/ when/ friend/ say/ he/ lose/ my favourite book. **(VẬN DỤNG CAO)**

🡪 I didn’t know what to do when my friend said that he had lost my favorite book.