**TUẦN 1 (17/2/2020 – 21/2/2020)**

**THỜI GIAN ĐĂNG ĐÁP ÁN: Thứ 7 (22/2/2020)**

**KHỐI 9 (hệ 10 năm) )**

**UNIT 9. ENGLISH IN THE WORLD**

**Tiếng Anh trên Thế giới**

**Vocabulary**

1. accent (n) /ˈæksent/: giọng điệu

2. bilingual (adj) /ˌbaɪˈlɪŋɡwəl/: song ngữ

3. dialect (n) /ˈdaɪəlekt/ tiếng địa phương

4. dominance (n) /ˈdɒmɪnəns/ chiếm ưu thế

5. establishment (n) /ɪˈstæblɪʃmənt/ việc thành lập, thiết lập

6. factor (n) /ˈfæktə(r)/ yếu tố

7. get by in (a language) (v) /get baɪ ɪn/:  cố gắng sử dụng được một ngôn ngữ với với những gì mình có

8. global (adj) /ˈɡləʊbl/: toàn cầu

9. ﬂexibility (n) /ˌﬂ eksəˈbɪləti/: tính linh hoạt

10. ﬂuent (adj) /ˈﬂ uːənt/: trôi chảy

11. imitate (v) /ˈɪmɪteɪt/: bắt chước

12. immersion school (n) /ɪˈmɜːʃn skuːl/: trường chuyên (sử dụng hoàn toàn 1 ngôn ngữ)

13. massive (adj) /ˈmæsɪv/:  to lớn

14. mother tongue (n) /ˈmʌðə tʌŋ/: tiếng mẹ đẻ

15. mutinational (adj) /ˈmʌːtiˈnæʃnəl/: đa quốc gia

16. off cial (adj) /əˈfɪʃl/: (thuộc về) hành chính; chính thức

17. openness (n) /ˈəʊpənnəs/ độ mở

18. operate (v) /ˈɒpəreɪt/ đóng vai trò

19. pick up (a language) (v) /pɪk ʌp/: học lỏm một ngôn ngữ

20. punctual (adj) /ˈpʌŋktʃuəl/: đúng giờ

21. rusty (adj) /ˈrʌsti/: giảm đi do lâu không thực hành/sử dụng

22. simplicity (n) /sɪmˈplɪsəti/: sự đơn giản

23. variety (n) /vəˈraɪəti/: thể loại

**GRAMMAR**

**I./ CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 2: (Câu điều kiện loại 2)**Câu điều kiện loại II là câu điều kiện không có thực ở hiện tại. Ta sử dụng câu điều kiện loại II để diễn tả điều không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, chỉ là một giả thiết, một ước muốn trái ngược với thực trạng hiện tại.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **If clause** | **Main clause** |
| **Type 2 (LOẠI 2)**  Đkiện ***không thể*** xãy ra ở htại or tương lai | **Past subjunctive (Quá khứ giả định)**  **(be) were**  **( not be ) weren’t/ were not**  **( V) Ved/ V2**  **( not V ) didn’t + V** | **(V) WOULD + V**  **(not V) Wouldn’t + V/**  **Would not V**  **(can) could**  **(may) might**  **(must) had to** |

**EXERCISES**

**I./ Choose the best answer.**

1. Did she gain ..................... to the university she chose?

A. status B. admission C. settlement

2. This bird has several ..................... which distinguish it from the others.

A. characteristics B. derivatives C. expansion

3. When did you pick ..................... those English words?

A. from B. up C. by

4. She can just about ..................... by heart in Spanish.

A. take B. learn C. get

5. Learning how to look new words ..................... in the dictionary is really important.

A. up B. at C. from

6. You should try to avoid using too much business .....................

A. dialect B. jargon C. slang

7. They are looking for those employees with a high level of ..................... in English.

A. expansion B. settlement C. proficiency

8. We tried to ..................... his novel into different languages.

A. translate B. simplify C. look up

9. It can be difficult for some parents to understand the teenage .....................

A. dialect B. intonation C. slang

10. He seems ..................... happy with his new life in New York.

A. reason B. reasonable C. reasonably

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

1. They could understand our conversation if they some English.

A. will know B. know C. knew D. would know

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

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

3. Trying to use a dictionary less and switching to a monolingual one can help you to stop translating in your head when you are speaking or listening.

A. bi-monthly B. bilingual C. biannual D. bicentenary

4. If I had more time I a Business English course.

A. take B. took C.will take D. would take

5. Much comes through body language and gesture.

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

6. Are you someone who can read and write well in English but cannot speak ?

A. fluency B. a fluency C. fluent D. fluently

7. In a class, this is a great opportunity to learn about different customs and traditions around the world.

A. multi-dimensionalB. multinationalC. multilingual D. multi-disciplinary

8. The children attend that English school receive good education.

A. which B. whose C. who D.whom

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

A. decide B. except C. judge D.guess

10. If you get when speaking, take two deep breaths before you say something.

A. pleased B. unwilling C. annoyed D. nervous

11. Mike comes from a city is located in the southern part of England.

A. when B. that C. where D. who

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

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

13. No one ever improves pronunciation and by watching someone else’s shape of the mouth! You improve English speaking by speaking, not watching.

A. accent B. sounds C. rhythm D. tone

14. The picture reminds him of the time he studied in New York.

A. where B. why C. which D. when

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

A. get on B. get up C. get down D. get by

16. The language that you learn to speak from birth is language

A. second B. foreign C. official D. first

17. If I taller, I better at basketball.

A. be – would beB. were – might beC. am – will be D. were – would have been

18. Reading helps you learn vocabulary easily as you will new words without even realizing it when you read.

A. face up B. look up C. pick up D. give up

19. If you in my position, what would you do?

A. were B. would be C. are D. will be

20. If you want to improve your speaking skill, you should attend the courses that are taught in a . way.

A. lexical B. communicative C. traditional D. domestic

21. There was a storm had never experienced before.

A. which B.for which C. such as D. as which

22. It is not easy to foreign language without communicating with the native speakers regularly.

A. master B. challenge C. translate D. simplify

23. Children always want to know the reason things are as they are.

A. which B.who C. why D. whom

24. Is the first of March the day the astronaut will come and give a speech at our school?

A. which B.when C. that D. what

25. There are many of English all over the world such as British English, American English and Indian English.

A. dialogues B. varieties C. speakers D. terms

**III./ Conditional sentences - Type 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.**

1. If I had a typewriter, I (type) ...................................it myself.

2. If I (know) ................................... his address, I’d give it to you.

3. He (look) ...................................a lot better if he shaved more often.

4. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) ...................................so many mistakes.

5. I shouldn’t drink that wine if I (be) ................................... you.

6. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) ................................... a better climate.

7. If I (win) ................................... a big prize in a lottery, I’d give up my job.

8. What ...........................you (do) .................... if you found a burglar in your house?

9. I could tell you what this means if I (know) ................................... Greek.

10. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not come) ...................................

11. I could get a job easily if I (have) ...................................a degree.

12. If we had more rain, our crops (grow) ...................................faster.

13. What would you do if the lift (get) ................................... stuck between two floors?

14. If you (paint) ...................................the walls white, the room would be much brighter.

15. I’d climb over the wall if there (not be) ...................................so much broken glass on top of it.

16. If he (clean) his windscreen he’d be able to see where he was going.

17. If you drove your car into the river, you (be able) to get out?

18. If you (not belong) to a union, you couldn’t get a job.

19. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery, I’d give up my job.

20. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?

21. I could tell you what this means if I (know) Greek.

22. If everybody (give) us one pound, we would have enough.

23. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.

24. If he knew that it was dangerous he (not come) .

25. If you (see) someone drowning, what would you do?

26. The whole machine would fall to pieces if you (remove) that screw.

27. I (keep) a horse if I could afford it.

28. I’d go and see him more often if he (live) on a bus route.

29. If they (ban) the sale of alcohol at football matches, there might be less violence.

30. I (offer) to help if I thought I’d be any use.

31. What would you do if the lift (get) stuck between two floors?

32. If you (paint) the walls white, the room would be much brighter.

33. If you (change) your job, would it affect your pension?

34. If you knew you had only six weeks to live, how you (spend) those six weeks?

35. I’d climb over the wall if there (not be) so much broken glass on top of it.

**IV./ Fill in the blanks with Relative pronouns or Relative adverbs where necessary.**

1. Let me see all the letters .................. you have written.

2. Is there any one .................. can help me do this?

3. Mr. Brown, .................. is only 34, is the director of this company.

4. I know a place .................. roses grow in abundance.

5. It was the nurse .................. told me to come in.

6. The teacher with .................. we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.

7. They showed me the hospital .................. buildings had been destroyed by US bombings.

8. We saw many soldiers and tanks .................. were moving to the front.

9. Dr. Fleming, ............ discovered penicillin, was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945.

10. He joined the political party .................. was in power.

11. Love, .................. is a wonderful feeling, comes to everyone at some time in his life.

12. Freedom is something for .................. millions have given their lives.

13. It is easy to find faults in people .................. we dislike.

14. The really happy people are those .................. enjoy their daily work.

15. We must find a time .................. we can meet and a place .................. we can talk.

**V./ Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. He can’t go out because he has to study for his exam.

🢡 If

2. She is lazy so she can’t pass the exam.

🢡 If

3. He will pay me tonight; I will have enough money to buy a car.

🢡 If

4. He smokes too much; that’s why he can’t get rid of his cough.

🢡 If

5. She is very shy, so she doesn’t enjoy the party.

🢡 If

6. I get a work permit. I will stay for another month.

🢡 If

7. He doesn’t take any exercises. He is so unhealthy.

🢡 If

8. We can’t get the ticket because I don’t have the right change.

🢡 If

**VI. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence**

1. English speaking presents special for foreign learners. **(difficult)**

2. The school is performing well, but we recognize the need for further . **(improve)**

3. Let me introduce you a university. I think it’s really reliable. **(repute)**

4. We placed in a number of national newspapers. **(advertise)**

5. If you want to attend the course, you must pass the examination. **(write)**

6. The teaching staff are all well . **(qualify)**

7. We gather our things and run to the bus stop. **(hurry)**

8. I go hill-walking for . **(relax)**

9. Students will take an at the end of the year. **(examine)**

10. The university has an international as a center of excellent. **(repute)**

**VII. Complete the sentence with one preposition**

1. You shouldn’t believe everything you read the newspapers.

2. The course starts 3rd November and ends January.

3. first we didn’t like each other, but the end we became good friends.

4. I was disappointed the grade I received on my last exam.

5. Are you interested learning foreign languages?

6. We are looking forward new possibilities.

7. We can live a dormitory campus.

8. What aspect learning English do you find difficult?

9. Practice listening English tapes or English programs the radio.

10. The hotel is close the historical district.

**VIII. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, c or D) that needs correcting.**

1. On the way home, we saw a lot of men, women, and dogs which were playingin the

A B C D

park.

2. The man whom remained in the office was the manager.

A B C D

3. This novel, which written by a well known writer, shouldbe read.

A B C D

4. My friend George, that arrived late, was not permittedto enter the class.

A B C D

5. This is theonly placewhich we can obtain scientific information.

A B C D

6. Chemistry isone branch of science on thatmost of the industries depend.

A B C D

7. 1975 is the year in whenthe revolutiontook place.

A B C D

8. Mr. Brown, thatteaches me English, is comingtoday.

A B C D

9. The hotel where we stay inlast yearwas excellent.

A B C D

10. At last they found the woman and her cat whichwere badly injured by the fire.

A B C D