

Circle the word whose underlined part is differently pronounced from the others

Câu 1 :

- A. harassment                      B. statement                      C. paperwork                      D. vacating

Câu 2 :

- A. account                      B. adjourn                      C. annoncement                      D. voucher

Câu 3 :

- A. pension                      B. compensate                      C. security                      D. secretary

Câu 4 :

- A. pins                      B. ringbinders                      C. files                      D. stamps

Câu 5 :

- A. technology                      B. puncher                      C. pitching                      D. dispatch

Câu 6 :

- A. vision                      B. mission                      C. fusion                      D. confusion

Câu 7 :

- A. headache                      B. stomach                      C. moustache                      D. chemist

Câu 8 :

- A. danced                      B. lived                      C. arrived                      D. loved

Câu 9 :

- A. germ                      B. gas                      C. gain                      D. goods

Câu 10 :

- A. faith                      B. failure                      C. fainted                      D. fairly

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D.

Câu 11 : The weather has turned\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. coldy and windily                      B. coldly and windy                      C. cold and windy                      D. cold and windily

Câu 12 : Nobody is ready,\_\_\_\_\_?

- A. is he                      B. isn't he                      C. are they                      D. aren't they

Câu 13 : He was pleased to have the \_\_\_\_\_to hear such a fine musician play his favorite piece of music.

- A. occasion                      B. possibility                      C. opportunity                      D. fate

Câu 14 : \_\_\_\_\_I had met him twice before, I didn't recognize him.

A. Although                      B. However                      C. If                      D. But

**Câu 15 :** I wish you'd stop chatting and \_\_\_\_\_ with some work.

A. get down                      B. get on                      C. come on                      D. come back

**Câu 16 :** He won 35 200.000, \_\_\_\_\_ he gave his parents.

A. half of which                      B. half of that                      C. half of them                      D. half of it

**Câu 17 :** The bus company has \_\_\_\_\_ the fare by 50%.

A. raised                      B. arisen                      C. rose                      D. risen

**Câu 18 :** It's time you \_\_\_\_\_ back to your work.

A. go                      B. went                      C. have gone                      D. shall go

**Câu 19 :** There was no \_\_\_\_\_ in waiting longer than half an hour so we left.

A. good                      B. point                      C. worth                      D. use

**Câu 20 :** If we built more hospitals, we could \_\_\_\_\_ better care of people.

A. get                      B. do                      C. give                      D. take

**Câu 21 :** Twenty-five dollars \_\_\_\_\_ too much to pay for that shirt.

A. is                      B. are                      C. were                      D. been

**Câu 22 :** The kidnappers have been caught, and the child is no longer \_\_\_\_\_ danger.

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

**Câu 23 :** Jim's parents wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ him go to the demonstration.

A. agree                      B. allow                      C. permit                      D. let

**Câu 24 :** Tony always goes to work \_\_\_\_\_ his car.

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

**Câu 25 :** Hoa is very good at \_\_\_\_\_ English.

A. speak                      B. to speak                      C. speaking                      D. speaks

Choose the best word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part. Circle A, B, C or D.

**Câu 26 :** What would happen if the water resources were made dirty?

A. run out                      B. restricted                      C. polluted                      D. destroyed

**Câu 27 :** Most people who live in apartments are urban dwellers.

A. of a village                      B. of a city                      C. wealthy                      D. famous

**Câu 28 :** He was proud of his son's accomplishment.

A. first attempt                      B. endurance                      C. determination                      D. achievement

**Câu 29 :** They extended the road for ten more miles.

A. lengthened                      B. repaired                      C. planned                      D. constructed

**Câu 30 :** It is risky to climb to the top of that tree.

A. unusual                      B. normal                      C. dangerous                      D. brave

Each of these sentences contains 1 mistake. Find and correct them.

**Câu 31 :** The police is now investigating the robbery that took place in our neighborhood last night.

A. is                      B. robbery                      C. took                      D. in

**Câu 32 :** There was a slight disagreement between committee members of the Club, regarding their trip next month.

A. slight                      B. between                      C. regarding                      D. next month

**Câu 33 :** My pen has very few ink in it; so could you give me some?

A. very                      B. few                      C. so                      D. some

**Câu 34 :** Either William or his brother have to do this.

A. either                      B. or                      C. have                      D. to do

**Câu 35 :** It is hoped that the develop countries will be less selfish in their economic policies and help the poorer nations.

A. develop                      B. less                      C. economic                      D. poorer

Give the correct form of the words in bold in the same line. Write your answers on the numbered blanks.

**Câu 36 :** My teacher \_\_\_\_\_me to take this exam. (courage)

A. encourage                      B. discouraged                      C. encourages                      D. encouraged

**Câu 37 :** He has the \_\_\_\_\_to become a professional football player. (able)

A. abled                      B. ability                      C. abilities                      D. unable

**Câu 38 :** Give me something to drink please! I'm dying of\_\_\_\_\_ (thirsty)

A. thirst                      B. thirstily                      C. thirstying                      D. thirsteen

**Câu 39 :** We try to bring our work to \_\_\_\_\_(satisfy)

A. satisfaction                      B. satisfied                      C. satisfying                      D. satisfactory

**Câu 40 :** The\_\_\_\_\_ of the question was requested. (repeat)

A. repeatable                      B. repetition                      C. reapeating                      D. repeater

**Câu 41 :** The teacher checks for regular\_\_\_\_\_ (attend)

A. attendances                      B. attendance                      C. attending                      D. attenders

**Câu 42 :** The roads are rough in \_\_\_\_\_areas, so it's hard to travel by car. (mountain)

A. mountainous                      B. mountainside                      C. mountainy                      D. mountaintop

**Câu 43 :** The people whose houses are to be demolishes when the new road is rebuild will be \_\_\_\_\_outside the city. (house)

A. housing                      B. houseful                      C. household                      D. housed

**Câu 44 :** My mother wants me to have this photograph \_\_\_\_\_(large)

- A. enlargement                      B. largely                      C. enlarged                      D. enlarging

**Câu 45 :** Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this wonderful work of art? (create)

- A. creative                      B. creator                      C. creation                      D. creating

Supply the correct tenses of the VERBS in bracket in either active or passive voice Every ten minutes, one species of animal, plant, or insect \_\_\_\_\_(1. die) out for ever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today \_\_\_\_\_(2. become) extinct twenty years from now. Fortunately, somebody is trying to do something about it. In 1961, the World Wildlife Fund \_\_\_\_\_(3. found) - a small group of people who \_\_\_\_\_(4. want) to raise money to save animals and plants from extinction. Today, the World Wildlife Fund is a large international organization. It \_\_\_\_\_(5. raise) over 35 million pounds for conservation projects, and has given support to National Parks in six continents. It \_\_\_\_\_(6. help) 30 mammals and birds - including the tiger to survive. Perhaps this is not much, but it is a start. If more people \_\_\_\_\_(7. give) more money - and if more governments wake up to what \_\_\_\_\_(8. happen) - perhaps the World Wildlife Fund \_\_\_\_\_(9. be) able to help us avoid the disaster that \_\_\_\_\_(10. threaten) the natural world, and all of us with it.

**Câu 46 :** \_\_\_\_\_(1. die)

- A. dies                      B. died                      C. is died                      D. have died

**Câu 47 :** \_\_\_\_\_(2. become)

- A. become                      B. will have become                      C. are becoming                      D. have become

**Câu 48 :** \_\_\_\_\_(3. found)

- A. founded                      B. has been founded                      C. was founded                      D. founding

**Câu 49 :** \_\_\_\_\_(4. want)

- A. had wanted                      B. have wanted                      C. want                      D. wanted

**Câu 50 :** \_\_\_\_\_(5. raise)

- A. raised                      B. has raised                      C. is raised                      D. has been raising

**Câu 51 :** \_\_\_\_\_(6. help)

- A. helps                      B. has helped                      C. helped                      D. to help

**Câu 52 :** \_\_\_\_\_(7. give)

- A. giving                      B. given                      C. give                      D. to give

**Câu 53 :** \_\_\_\_\_(8. happen)

- A. to happen                      B. to be happened                      C. is happening                      D. happened

**Câu 54 :** \_\_\_\_\_(9. be)

- A. will be                      B. is                      C. to be                      D. being

**Câu 55 :** \_\_\_\_\_(10. threaten)

- A. threatening                      B. threatens                      C. threaten                      D. threatened

Choose the word that best fits each of the blanks in the following passage. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answers. Are you one of the thousands of people who eagerly follow every new (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that appears? Or are you one of those who go to the shops and just buy (2) \_\_\_\_\_ they can find in their size that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ them? Or perhaps you order from a mail- order catalogue, and then have to send everything back because nothing fits? Whatever kind of shopper you are, one thing is certain. Every one finds clothes important.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_ a recent survey, people spend more time (5)\_\_\_\_\_ buying clothes or thinking about buying them, or looking at them in shop windows, than they do on most other products, apart from food. And the reason is obvious. Clothes are an important part of our appearance. At work, you may need to impress a customer. or persuade the boss that you know what you are doing, and clothes certainly help. Well dressed people, so they say, get on in the world. And as far as attracting the opposite sex is concerned, clothes also play a vital role. (6)\_\_\_\_\_ a friend who has been wearing the same old jacket or the same old dress suddenly appears in the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ fashion, you can be sure that romance is in the air. And apart from work and romance, there are the (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of sport, music and leisure on the way we dress. So excuse me while I (9)\_\_\_\_\_ on my tracksuit and training shoes. I'm just dashing off ( 10)\_\_\_ some fast window-shopping.

**Câu 56 :** \_\_\_\_\_(1)

- A. appearance                      B. fashion                      C. uniform                      D. dress

**Câu 57 :** \_\_\_\_\_(2)

- A. whatever                      B. whoever                      C. whichever                      D. however

**Câu 58 :** \_\_\_\_\_(3)

- A. matches                      B. suits                      C. takes                      D. couples

**Câu 59 :** \_\_\_\_\_(4)

- A. On account of                      B. Because of                      C. According to                      D. Due to

**Câu 60 :** \_\_\_\_\_(5)

- A. but                      B. either                      C. or                      D. nor

**Câu 61 :** \_\_\_\_\_(6)

- A. If                      B. Because                      C. Although                      D. Unless

**Câu 62 :** \_\_\_\_\_(7)

- A. last                      B. minute                      C. latest                      D. complete

**Câu 63 :** \_\_\_\_\_(8)

- A. affects                      B. benefits                      C. conveniences                      D. influences

**Câu 64 :** \_\_\_\_\_(9)

- A. have                      B. dress                      C. wear                      D. put

**Câu 65 :** \_\_\_\_\_(10)

- A. in                      B. for                      C. to                      D. toward

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answers. The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of waste. Experimental work is being done to derive synthetic fuels from coal, oil shale and coal tats. But to date, the process has proven expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heart form earth, is also being tested. Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived form streams and rivers. Fifty years ago hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of the temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

**Câu 66 :** Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. The Use of Water Productions for Energy.      B. The Search for Alternative Sources of Energy.      C. Efficient Ways of Disposing of Waste.      D. New Discoveries in Geothermal Power.

**Câu 67 :** Fifty years ago one third of the electricity in the United States was provided by\_\_\_\_\_

- A. wind      B. waste products      C. water      D. oil

**Câu 68 :** In the second paragraph, the phrase "synthetic fuels" could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. Biological fuels      B. Low burning fuels      C. Fast burning fuels      D. Artificial made fuels

**Câu 69 :** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an alternative source of energy?

- A. Electricity      B. Geothermal power      C. Synthetic Fuels      D. Burning of garbage

**Câu 70 :** According to the author, the impracticality of using coal, oil shale and coal tars as sources of energy is due to\_\_\_\_\_

- A. their being time consuming      B. their being money consuming      C. the scarcity of sources      D. the lack of technology

Read the following passage. Choose from the sentences below which best fits in each numbered gap (1-5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Carnival is definitely not a spectator sport. It's very difficult to get carried away by the atmosphere unless (0)\_\_(you are taking part yourself)\_\_\_ and by that I mean wearing a disguise of some kind, even if it's nothing more than a mask or a funny hat. In fact, the number of people (1)\_\_\_\_\_ is usually fairly small, so you will almost certainly be conspicuous out of fancy dress. You are bound to regret not having gone to a bit of trouble when (2)\_\_\_\_\_ having the time of their lives. Ask a friend to lend you a costume if (3)\_\_\_\_\_. You may even find that (4)\_\_\_\_\_. If all else fails, you can always improvise with old streets and clothes, after all, you don't have to look spectacular, elegant or beautiful, but you should try to enter into the spirit of the festivities if (5)\_\_\_\_\_

**Câu 71 :** \_\_\_\_\_(1)

- A. whom do not confuse to dress up      B. who do not bother to dress up      C. who does not bother to dress up      D. who does not worry to dress up

**Câu 72 :** \_\_\_\_\_(2)

- A. you see every body else      B. you see no one      C. you saw every body else      D. you see every body

**Câu 73 :** \_\_\_\_\_(3)

- A. you do not have one      B. you do not bring one      C. you do not do one      D. you do not own one

**Câu 74 :** \_\_\_\_\_(4)

- A. they are available in hire anywhere      B. they are available for hire anywhere      C. they are available for hire somewhere      D. they are inavailable for hire anywhere

**Câu 75 :** \_\_\_\_\_(5)

- A. you don't want to enjoy them      B. you like them      C. you want to hate them      D. you want to enjoy them

Fill in each numbered space with one suitable word. I'd like to talk about some of the problems that students face\_\_\_\_\_ (1) they follow a course of study through the medium of English \_\_\_\_\_(2) English is not their mother tongue. The problems can be \_\_\_\_\_(3) into three broad categories: psychological, cultural and linguistic. The first two categories mainly affect those \_\_\_\_\_(4) come to study in Britain. I'll comment only briefly on these two categories and then spend most of the time looking at linguistic difficulties apply to everyone. Some of the common psychological problems really involve fear of the unknown: for \_\_\_\_\_(5) , whether one's academic studies will be too difficult. Looking at the cultural problems, we can see that some of them are of a very practical nature, e.g. arranging satisfactory accommodation. Others are less easy to define. \_\_\_\_\_(6) largest category seems to be linguistic. Let's look at this \_\_\_\_\_(7) some detail. Most students, in their (8) countries, will have little opportunity to practice using\_\_\_\_\_ (9) . When foreign learners first have the opportunity to speak to an English-speaking person they may have a shock: they often have great \_\_\_\_\_(10) in understanding.

**Câu 76 :** \_\_\_\_\_(1)

- A. when                      B. what                      C. which                      D. who

**Câu 77 :** \_\_\_\_\_(2)

- A. whether                      B. if                      C. provided                      D. unless

**Câu 78 :** \_\_\_\_\_(3)

- A. dividing                      B. divided                      C. dividen                      D. to devide

**Câu 79 :** \_\_\_\_\_(4)

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

**Câu 80 :** \_\_\_\_\_(5)

- A. distance                      B. example                      C. regarding                      D. instances

**Câu 81 :** \_\_\_\_\_(6)

- A. a                      B. an                      C. some                      D. the

**Câu 82 :** \_\_\_\_\_(7)

- A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. by

**Câu 83 :** \_\_\_\_\_(8)

- A. own                      B. have                      C. gain                      D. obtain

**Câu 84 :** \_\_\_\_\_(9)

- A. country                      B. English                      C. language                      D. opportunity

**Câu 85 :** \_\_\_\_\_(10)

- A. difficult                      B. difficulty                      C. difficulties                      D. problem

Finish the second sentence in each pair in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it.

**Câu 86 :** He has never been on board a ship before.

- A. This is first time he has ever been on board a ship                      B. This is first time he has never been on board a ship  
C. This is first time he was on board a ship                      D. This is first time he had been on board a ship

**Câu 87 :** David finds it easy to make friends.

- A. David has no any difficulty to making friends                      B. David has no difficulty in making friends                      C. David has no difficult in making friends                      D. David has no difficulty to make friends

**Câu 88 :** Finish eating first, then you can watch TV.

- A. You can watch TV and you have finished eating                      B. You can't watch TV if you have finished eating                      C. You can't watch TV until you have finished eating                      D. Before watching TV, you have eaten

**Câu 89 :** In spite of her tiredness, she managed to finish her work.

- A. Although she was tired, she managed to finish her work                      B. Despite she was tired, she managed to finish her work  
C. Because she was tired, she managed to finish her work                      D. Although she was tired, she had managed to finish her work

**Câu 90 :** No messages have come for me, have they?

- A. There have been no messages for me, haven't there?      B. There have been no messages for me, have there?      C. There has not been any messages for me, has there?      D. There has not been any messages for me, hasn't there?

**Câu 91 :** When he drinks a lot, he gets very bad.

- A. The more he drinks, the worse he gets badly      B. If he drinks more, the worse he gets      C. The more he drinks, the worse he gets      D. The much he drinks, the worse he gets

**Câu 92 :** I regret not buying any tickets for the concert.

- A. I wish I bought some tickets for the concerts      B. I wish I had bought some tickets for the concerts      C. I wish I have bought some tickets for the concerts      D. I wish I can bought some tickets for the concerts

**Câu 93 :** My advice to you is to go to the doctor's.

- A. If I were you, I would go to the doctor's      B. I think you to go to the dentist      C. If I had been you, I would have gone to the doctor's      D. Unless I had been you, I would have gone to the doctor's

**Câu 94 :** A doctor is taking his temperature

- A. He is having his temperature taken by a doctor      B. He is having a doctor take his temperature taken by a doctor      C. He is a doctor taking his temperature taken by a doctor      D. He is having a doctor takeing his temperature taken by a doctor

**Câu 95 :** I was not familiar with that kind of computer.

- A. It was a kind of computer which I had      B. It was a kind of computer, which I was not familiar with which I was not familiar      C. It was a kind of computer that I was not familiar with which I was not familiar      D. It was a kind of computer that I was not familiar

Write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given in brackets and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.

**Câu 96 :** He drove so carelessly that he had an accident last month. (such)

- A. He was so a careless driver he had an accident last month.      B. He was such a careless driver that he had an accident last month.      C. He was such a careful driver that he didn't have an accident last month.      D. He was such a careful driver that he had an accident last month.

**Câu 97 :** Dicken's last novel was unfinished when he died. (without)

- A. Dicken died without finishing his last novel      B. Dicken died without being finished his last novel      C. Dicken died without having finished his last novel      D. Dicken died without to finish his last novel

**Câu 98 :** Mark is too young to see the horror film. (enough)

- A. Mark isn't young enough to see the horror film      B. Mark isn't old enough to see the horror film      C. Mark isn't time enough to see the horror film      D. Mark isn't enough old to see the horror film

**Câu 99 :** Everyone but Jane failed to produce the correct answer. (succeeded)

- A. If only Jane succeeded in producing the correct answer.      B. Jane always succeeded in producing the correct answer.      C. Only Jane succeeded in producing the correct answer.      D. Only Jane succeeded on producing the correct answer.

**Câu 100 :** "How about going to the concert?" said John. (suggested)

- A. John suggested we should go to the concert      B. John suggested why don't go to the concert      C. John suggested to go to the concert      D. John suggested going to the concert



Write meaningful sentences using suggested words.

**Câu 101 :** train/ already leave/ before/ I/ get/ station

- A. The train had already left before I had got to the station  
B. The train had already left before I got to the station  
C. The train already left before I got to the station  
D. The train already left before I got to the station

**Câu 102 :** what/ happen/ if/ there/ no plants/ earth?

- A. what happened if there were no plants on earth?  
B. what would happen if there were no plants on earth?  
C. what be happening if there were no plants on earth?  
D. what would happen if there was no plants on earth?

**Câu 103 :** we/ now/ face/ problem/ overpopulation

- A. we are now facing with the problem of overpopulation  
B. we now face with the problem of overpopulation  
C. we are now facing with the problem in overpopulation  
D. we are now facing many the problem of overpopulation

**Câu 104 :** if/ you/ not help/ I/ not meet/ my brother/ last month

- A. If you didn't help me, I wouldn't meet my brother last month.  
B. If you hadn't helped me, I wouldn't have met my brother last month.  
C. If you had helped me, I wouldn't have met my brother last month.  
D. unless you had helped me, I wouldn't have met my brother last month.

**Câu 105 :** you/ never/ will/ regret/ do/such/ kind action

- A. you will never regret done such a kind action  
B. you will never regret to do such kind action  
C. you will never regret to doing (such) a kind action  
D. you will never regret doing (such) a kind action

-----Hết-----

Họ tên thí sinh-----SBD-----

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Xem lời giải chi tiết Đề thi: **Đề thi chọn học sinh giỏi lớp 9 môn Tiếng Anh năm 2009 - Bắc Ninh Mã đề: 934** [tại đây](#)