

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN THI CUỐI HỌC KÌ 1 LỚP 9 NĂM 2021 - 2022**MÔN TIẾNG ANH CÓ ĐÁP ÁN****I. Ngữ pháp tiếng Anh học kì 1 lớp 9 đầy đủ**

* Xem chi tiết tại: **Ngữ pháp tiếng Anh lớp 9 học kì 1 năm 2021 - 2022**

CHƯƠNG 1: CÁC THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH**1. THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH.**

* form: (+) S + has / have + V- ed (pp) + O

(-) S + has / have + not + V- ed (pp) + O

(?) Has / have + S + V- ed (pp) + O?

PP = Past Participle Quá khứ phân từ

Quy Tắc V-ed: BQT xem cột

3 (V3)

* Adv: *just, recently, ever, never, already, since, for, so far, yet, up to now, lately, twice, three times, many times, not...yet*

eg: I have **just** seen my sister in the park. Note: (*just, ever, never, already*) đi sau have/has

She has **finished** her homework *recently*. (*recently, lately, yet*) đặt cuối câu.

* Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra.
- Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ mà không rõ thời gian.

- Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và còn liên quan đến hiện tại còn tiếp diễn đến tương lai.
- Hành động xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần.

2. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN

a. Với động từ To be:

* I / He / She / It (Nam) **Was** * eg: Nam was absent from class *yesterday*

* You / We / They (Nam and Lan) **Were** (Were Minh and Mai in hospital *last month*?)

b. Với động từ thường:

* form: (+) S + V- ed/(V₂ BQT) + O *eg: Tom went to Paris *last summer*.

Câu phủ định và nghi vấn ta phải mượn trợ động từ ***did***

(-) S + **did not** + V_{inf} + O (He did not watch TV *last night*.)

(?) **Did** + S + V_{inf} + O? (**Did** you go to HCM city two days *ago*?)

Adv: *Yesterday, ago, last (week/month/year/ ...)*

c. Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và chấm dứt hẳn trong QK

3. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN

* form (+) S + Was/ were + V- ing + O

(-) S + Was/ were + not + V- ing + O

(?) Was/ were + S + V- ing + O?

Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ tại 1 thời điểm xác định cụ thể.
 - => I was doing my homework **at 6 p.m last Sunday**.
- Diễn tả hai hay nhiều hành động cùng xảy ra trong quá khứ. (While)
 - => I was cooking **while** my sister was washing the dishes.
- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra thì một hành động khác đến cắt ngang.(When)
 - => **When** the teacher came, we were singing a song.

CHƯƠNG 2: CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN**I. Lý thuyết.**

- Một câu điều kiện thường có hai mệnh đề là mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề phụ (If).
Mệnh đề phụ (If) có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.

1. Câu điều kiện 1: điều kiện có thể xảy ra.

* form:

MỆNH ĐỀ IF	MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH
Simple present (HTđ)	Simple future (TLđ)
If + S + V(HT) + O,	S + Will/ Shall + V(Inf) + O

John usually walks to school if he has enough time.

If she eats much, she will be overweight.

2. Câu điều kiện 2: điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại.

* form:

MỆNH ĐỀ IF	MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH
Past simple (QKĐ),	would/could/ should/ might + V _{inf}
If + S + V-ed (V2) + O,	S + would/ could + V_(inf) + O

* Note: **To be** dùng **Were** cho tất cả các ngôi (trong Mệnh đề If)

* eg: If I had much money, I would buy a new bicycle.

If I were you, I would not tell him about that.

3. Note: **Unless = if...not** (nếu không, trừ khi)

Eg: Unless it rains, we will go to the movies. = (If it does not rain, we will go to the movies)

CHƯƠNG 3. CÁCH DÙNG ĐỘNG TỪ “WISH”

I. Lý thuyết.

- Động từ **Wish = If only** (ao ước) thường dùng để diễn tả những ước muốn, những điều không có thật hoặc rất khó thực hiện.
- Có 2 loại câu ước.

1. Future wish: (ước muốn ở tương lai)

* form: **S₁ + wish + S₂ + would/ could + V_(inf) + O.**

If only + S + would/ could + V(inf) + O

* eg:- I wish I would be an astronaut in the future.

- Tom wishes he could visit Paris next summer.

- If only I would take the trip with you next Sunday.

2. Present wish (ước muốn ở hiện tại)

* form: S₁ + **wish** + S₂ + V- ed + O

Were + adj / n

* Note: **To be** dùng **Were** cho tất cả các ngôi

* eg:- I wish I were rich (but I am poor now)

- I can't swim. I wish I could swim.

CHƯƠNG 4: CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG (THE PASSIVE VOICE)**A. Lý thuyết.**

• Quan sát:

- Câu chủ động: Mr Smith teaches English. (Active)

- Câu bị động: English is taught by Mr Smith. (Passive)

• Qui tắc:

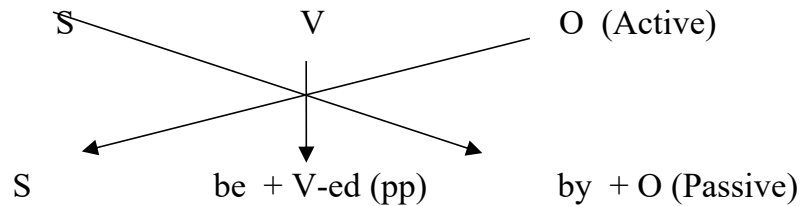
- Tân ngữ chủ động (chủ ngữ bị động

- Động từ bị động **Be + Past Participle (pp)**

- Chủ ngữ chủ động (tân ngữ bị động (trước có giới từ **by** chỉ tác nhân)

* Note: by them/ by people/ by someone Bỏ

- Sơ đồ:



Bảng tóm tắt công thức các thì trong câu bị động.

HTĐ	Am, is, are + V- ed (pp)
QKĐ	Was, were + V- ed (pp)
HTTD	Am, is, are + being + V- ed (pp)
QKDD	Was, were + being + V- ed (pp)
HTHT	Have, has + been + V- ed (pp)
MODEL VERBS	Can, may, might, should, will Have to, used to, + be + V- ed (pp)

Cách đổi: Bước 1: Lấy Tân ngữ (O) câu chủ động xuống làm Chủ từ (S) câu bị động.

Bước 2: a/ Lưu ý Động từ câu chủ động ở thì nào To Be ở ngay thì đó.

b/ Động từ chính đổi sang dạng PP (QK phân từ)

Bước 3: Lấy Chủ từ (S) câu chủ động xuống làm Tân ngữ (O) câu bị động đặt sau By chỉ tác nhân.

* eg: I learn English everyday. (Active)

=> English is learnt by me everyday. (Passive)

CHƯƠNG 5: CÂU TRỰC TIẾP – GIÁN TIẾP

A. **Lý thuyết**. - Lời nói gián tiếp là tường thuật lại ý của người nào đó nói.

- **Cách đổi câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:**

1. **Thay đổi thì của động từ.**

<i>Trực tiếp (Direct speech)</i>	<i>Gián tiếp (Reported speech)</i>
HTĐ (is/are/ am)	QKĐ (was/were)
HTTD (is/are/am + V-ing)	QKTD(was/were + V-ing)
TLĐ (Will)	TL trong QK (Would)
Can	Could / be able to
Shall	Should
Must	Had to / would have to
Have to	Had to
Will	Would

2. **Thay đổi chủ ngữ, tân ngữ, đại từ sở hữu.**

- Ngôi thứ nhất: (I, we, me, mine, us, our) được đổi sang ngôi thứ ba (He, She, It, They, him/her, his/ hers, its, their, them) phù hợp.

* eg: Jane said, " **I** live in the suburbs"

(Jane said that **she** lived in the suburbs.

- Ngôi thứ hai (You, your, yours) được đổi theo ngôi của tân ngữ trong mệnh đề tường thuật.

* eg: He said to me,” You can take my book”

(He said me that I could take his book.

- Ngôi thứ ba (He, She, It, They, him, his, her,them,their) giữ nguyên(không đổi).

* eg: Mary says,” They come to help the pupils.”

(Mary said that they came to help the pupils.

3. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian.

<i>Trực tiếp (Direct speech)</i>	<i>Gián tiếp (Reported speech)</i>
now	then
ago	before
today	that day
tonight	that day
tomorrow	the next day/ following day
yesterday	the day before
last week/month/year	the previous week/month/year
next week/month/year	the following week/month/year

* eg: - “I’m going now”. He said

(He said he was going then.

- She said “ I was at Hue yesterday”.

(She said that she had been at Hue the day before.

4.Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn.

<i>Trực tiếp (Direct speech)</i>	<i>Gián tiếp (Reported speech)</i>
here	there
this	that
these	those

* eg:- He said,”Put the books here”

(He told me to put the books there.

- Tom said to me,” I’ll meet you this Friday”

(He told me that he would meet me that Friday.

I. Câu mệnh lệnh gián tiếp

* Công thức: TT: “V + O” =>

GT: S + told/ordered/asked + O + to-

inf...

TT “Don’t/ doesn’t + V + O” =>

GT: S + asked/told + O + not +

to-inf ...

Eg: - “Hurry up, Lan”

(He told Lan to hurry up.

- “Shut the door”

(He ordered them **to shut** the door.

- “Don’t leave the room”.

(He told them **not to leave** the room.

II. Câu nghi vấn

1. Yes/ No – questions

* Công thức: TT: S + tell / told + “Do/does/was/will/are/is.. + S + V + O?”

GT => S + asked/wondered + (O) + If/ whether + S + V (lùi 1 bậc về QK) + O.

* eg: - “Have you seen that film?” he told her

(He **asked if** she had seen that film.

- “Will Tom be here tomorrow?.” She told

(She **wondered whether** Tom would be there the day after.

2. Wh – questions (who, what, where, why, when, how much/ many/ long”

* Công thức: TT: S + tell/ told + “ wh- qs + (do/was/will)... + S + V + O?”

GT: S + asked/wondered + (O) + wh – qs + S + V (lùi 1 bậc về QK) + O.

* eg: - “What time does the film begin?.” He asked

(He asked what time the film **began**.

- “What will you do tomorrow?” She asked

(She asked what I **would** do **the next day**.

III. Câu phát biểu

* Công thức: GT: S + said (that) + S + V (lùi 1 bậc về QK)

* eg “I’ll pay him if I can”

She said that she would pay him if she could.

CHƯƠNG 6: DẠNG CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ

A. Lý thuyết.

I. To – infinitive.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau các động từ: want, intend, decide, expect, hope, mean, offer, promise, refuse, wish,....
- sau các tính từ: glad, happy, ready, kind,....
- sau các phó từ: enough, too,
- trong cấu trúc:
 - It + take + O + (time) + to-inf
 - S + V + O + (not) + to-inf (V: ask, get, tell, want, advise, request,...)

* Eg: I *want* to buy a new house.

I’m *glad* to pass the exam.

II. Bare infinitive.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau Modal Verbs như: can, may, must, will, shall, would, should, would rather, had better,....
- trong cấu trúc với V là: make, let, have

- trong cấu trúc với V là động từ tri giác: see, hear, notice, feel,.

* Eg: I *can* speak English very well.

I *hear* him come in.

III. Verb- ing.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau một số động từ như: avoid, dislike, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, practise, stop....
- sau các Phrasal verbs: to be used to, to get accustomed, to look forward to, to have a good time/difficulty, to be busy, to be worth,...
- trong cấu trúc với V là động từ tri giác biểu đạt hành động đang tiếp diễn
- trong cấu trúc: would you mind ...
- sau các giới từ như: about, of, with, without,...

* Eg: I *enjoy* fishing.

Alice is *fond of* dancing.

II. Bài tập ôn tập tiếng Anh 9 học kì 1 có đáp án

I. SUPPLY THE CORRECT VERB FORM

1. Be quiet ! The baby (sleep)
2. It (not rain)..... in the dry season.
3. His uncle (teach)..... English in our school five years ago.
4. They (not speak)..... to each other since they quarreled
5. If Tom (go).....to bed earlier, he would not be so tired.

6. If he (try)..... hard, he'll pass the examination.
7. I wish someone (give) me a job next month.
8. The form teacher has asked Jack (write)..... an essay on the Thames.
9. I advised him (wait)..... for me at the airport.
10. Homework must (do)..... regularly.

Đáp án:

1. is sleeping	2. doesn't rain	3. taught	4. haven't spoken	5. went
6. tries	7. would give	8. to write	9. To wait	10. do

II. TURN INTO PASSIVE FORM:

1. The chief engineer was instructing all the workers of the plant.

.....

2. Somebody has taken some of my books away.

.....

3. They will hold the meeting before May Day.

.....

4. They have to repair the engine of the car

.....

5. The boys broke the window and took away some pictures

.....

Đáp án:

1. All the workers of the plan were being instructed by the chief engineer
2. Some of my book have been taken away
3. The meeting will be held before May Day
4. The engine of the car has to be repaired
5. The window was broken and some pictures were taken away by the shops

III. DO AS DIRECTED

1. Johnny said to his mother, "I don't know how to do this exercise."

Johnny told his mother

2. "Don't come back before one o'clock", advised my brother.

My brother advised me

3. I often went fishing when I was young.

I used

4. My friend said, "Are you going to leave tomorrow?"

My friend asked me

5. I asked Bill, "What time did you go to bed last night?"

I asked Bill

6. It's a pity. I can't help her with her business

I wish

7. "We are waiting for the school bus", said the children.

The children said that

8. "Listen to me and don't make a noise," said the teacher to his students.

The teacher asked his students

9. Because my sister studied hard, she completed her exam successfully

(Rewrite, using "so")

My sister

10. "Let's go for a walk," said Tam.

Tam suggested

Đáp án:

1. Johnny told his mother he didn't know how to do that exercise.
2. My brother advised me not to come back before one o'clock.
3. My father used to go fishing when he was young.
4. My friend asked me if I was going to leave the day after
5. I asked Bill what time he had gone to bed the night before
6. I wish I could help her with her business
7. The children said that they were waiting for the school bus
8. The teacher asked his students to listen to him and not to make a noise
9. My sister studied hard, so she completed her exam successfully
10. Tam suggested going for a walk

IV. PHONETICS

From each number, pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. out B. round C. about D. would
2. A. chair B. check C. machine D. child
3. A. too B. soon C. good D. food
4. A. though B. enough C. cough D. rough
5. A. happy B. hour C. high D. hotel
6. A. equal B. fashion C. champagne D. match
7. A. only B. cotton C. cross D. economic
8. A. baggy B. minority C. style D. symbol
9. A. design B. ghost C. clothing D. strong
10. A. casual B. sale C. sleeveless D. slit

Đáp án:

1. D	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. A

V. **MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences

1. I've played the piano _____.
A. two years ago B. since 1995 C. before 1995 D. tomorrow
2. He _____ me about it last night.
A. tells B. have told C. has told D. told

3. The meeting will _____ in London next week.
A. be held B. is held C. be hold D. are hold
4. Bananas _____ to Europe every year.
A. are exported B. exports C. is exported D. exported
5. She wishes she _____ a palace now.
A. owns B. owned C. is owning D. would own
6. My house _____ broken into last night.
A. are B. is C. was D. were
7. The details should _____ carefully.
A. is checked B. check C. was checked D. be checked
8. If Mary doesn't improve in math, we _____ have to find a tutor for her.
A. will B. can C. should D. would
9. The journey to the village is very _____.
A. interested B. interesting C. disinterested D. interest
10. I don't like using the internet because it has some _____.
A. benefits B. advantages C. limitations D. disadvantages

Đáp án

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. D

VI. ERROR

Choose the underlined words or phrases that are not correct in standard written English.

1. Minh and I (A) haven't seen (B) each other (C) for 2012 now (D) .
2. Don't expect to learn (A) all words in a day (B). Learning language is (C) time-
consumed (D) work.
3. Millions of people (A) have visit (B) Disney World in (C) Orlando, Florida, since (D)
it opened.
4. This (A) is the first (B) time I tried (C) to play (D) badminton.
5. The last time (A) we decorated the flat was (B) 5 years ago. The flat wasn't (C)
decorated for (D) five years.

Đáp án

1 - D; 2 - D; 3 - B; 4 - C; 5 - C;

VII. GAP FILLING

1. Read the passage and fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box.

<i>working</i>	<i>doing</i>	<i>sound</i>	<i>scientific</i>	<i>adults</i>
<i>writers</i>	<i>universities</i>	<i>angry</i>	<i>computers</i>	<i>have</i>

Today, computer companies sell many different programs for computers. First, there are programs for (1)_____ math problems. Second, there are programs for (2)_____ studies. Third, some programs are like fancy typewriters. They are often used by (3)_____ and business people. Other programs are made for courses in schools and (4)_____. And finally, there are programs for fun. They include word games and puzzles for children and (5)_____.

There are many wonderful new computer programs, but there are other reasons to like (6)_____. Some people like the way computers hum and sing when they are

(7)_____. It is a happy sound, like the sounds of toys and childhood. Computers also (8)_____ lights and pretty pictures. And computers even seem to have personalities. That may (9)_____ strange, but computers seem to have feelings. Sometimes they seem happy, sometimes they seem (10)_____. It is easy to think they are like people.

Đáp án

1 - doing; 2 - scientific; 3 - writers; 4 - universities; 5 - adults;

6 - computers; 7 - working; 8 - have; 9 - sound; 10 - angry;

2. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word in the box:

<i>convenient</i>	<i>wear</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>impressed</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>different</i>
<i>don't</i>					

1. I wish I had more time to get to your beautiful country better.
2. My little daughter was really by the wonderful flowers in DaLat.
3. The design and material used to make the Ao dai for men were from those used for women.
4. People like wearing jeans because it did not..... out easily.
5. Internet is really wonderful. It's very fast and..... way to get information.
6. You love playing chess with your father in your free time,.....you?

Đáp án

1 - know; 2 - impressed; 3 - different;

4 - wear; 5 - convenient; 6 - don't;

3. Read the following passage and choose the best answers.

Tet is a national and..... (1) festival in Vietnam. It is occasion for every Vietnamese to be reunited to think.....(2) their past activities and hope for good luck in the new year.

Before Tet all houses..... (3) whitewashed and (4) with colourful lights. Everybody is looking..... (5) to a better life. In the new year's eve, children are smartly dressed..... (6) are hoping to receive money put in small red envelopes as they are wishing longevity to..... (7) grandparents and parents. Wrong doings should..... (8) avoided on these days.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. traditional | B. modern | C. compulsory | D. convenient |
| 2. A. about | B. with | C. after | D. for |
| 3. A. was | B. were | C. are | D. is |
| 4. A. decorate | B. decorating | C. to decorate | D. decorated |
| 5. A. for | B. forward | C. after | D. at |
| 6. A. them | B. who | C. these | D. they |
| 7. A. his | B. her | C. my | D. their |
| 8. A. take | B. not | C. we | D. be |

Đáp án

1 - A; 2 - A; 3 - C; 4 - D;

5 - B; 6 - B; 7 - D; 8 - D;

4. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following passage:

English is a very useful language. If we (1)_____ English, we can go to any countries we like. We will not find it hard to make people understand (2)_____ we

want to say. English also help us to learn all kinds of (3) _____ hundreds of books are (4) _____ in English everyday in (5) _____ countries. English has also helped to spread ideas and knowledge (6) _____ all corners of the world. Therefore, the English language has helped to spread better (7) _____ and (8) _____ among the countries of the world.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. to know | B. know | C. knew | D. known |
| 2. A. what | B. where | C. when | D. how |
| 3. A. subjects | B. things | C. ideas | D. plans |
| 4. A. write | B. wrote | C. written | D. writing |
| 5. A. much | B. lot of | C. many | D. a lots of |
| 6. A. in | B. with | C. at | D. to |
| 7. A. to understand | B. understanding | C. understand | D. understood |
| 8. A. friend | B. friendly | C. friendliness | D. friendship |

Đáp án

1 - B; 2 - A; 3 - A; 4 - C;

5 - C; 6 - D; 7 - B; 8 - D;

VIII. READING

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

The Complex of Hue Monuments is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is located in the city of Hue in central Vietnam. Hue was founded as the Viet Nam capital city by Gia Long, the first king of the Nguyen Dynasty in 1802. It held this position for thirteen Nguyen kings until 1945.

The massive complex features hundreds of monuments and mins, such as the Forbidden Purple City, once the residence of the royal family and badly damaged during the Vietnam War. the Imperial City, royal tombs, the flag tower, pagodas, temples, a library and museum.

Hue, located on the banks of the Huong River, (also known as the Perfume River) is about a hundred kilometres north of Da Nang. Among the most impressive monuments in this former grand imperial capital are the Ngo Mon Gate of the Imperial City which once was exclusively used by the royal family and their servants and soldiers, the tomb of Emperor Minh Mang as well as the tomb of Emperor Tu DuC. In fact, many of the monuments surrounding the royal buildings were constructed in the early 19th century and were modeled after Beijing's Forbidden City. The wall that surroundings the citadel is six metres high and two and a half kilometres long.

The historical complex is known not only for its rich architecture but also for its beautiful landscape setting. Overall, the site is quite spectacular. Avoid Hue between October and December as it gets most of its rain from the northeast monsoon during that period. This small city is also famous for its Imperial-style cuisine.

1. The Hue Citadel needs the work of restoration because of _____.
A. the period from 1802 to 1945 B. the damage during the war
C. the northeast monsoon D. its rich architecture
2. All of the following are mentioned as features of the Hue Citadel EXCEPT _____.
A. a library and museum B. the flag tower
C. the Temple of Literature D. the royal tombs
3. All of the following are advantages of Hue EXCEPT _____.

- A. the last three months of the year B. its beauty of natural setting
C. the waterway of the Perfume River D. the art of cooking

4. The Complex of Hue Monuments _____.

- A. was built by thirteen Nguyen kings from 1802 to 1945
B. is located on the left bank of the Perfume River
C. has its buildings built during the region of King Gia Long
D. is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site

Đáp án

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