ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ 2 – ĐỀ SỐ 2 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 9 CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI

BIÊN SOẠN: BAN CHUYÊN MÔN LOIGIAIHAY.COM

I. Listen and choose the correct for each question below.

1	How were	gender roles	hefore the	Industrial	Revolution?
1.	TIOW WEIG	Schael Loies	Deroie me	muusutat	IXE VOIULIOIL:

A. men went to work at factories

B. men and women stayed home with kids

C. pretty simple and similar

D. both men and women left home to take jobs

- **2.** How did gender roles change in the 20th century?
- A. women and men worked at factories offices
- B. men still filled in at stores and women stayed home
- C. men went off to fight in World War and women filled in at factories and stores
- D. women returned to home making and men became doctors, business leaders
- 3. Why didn't women want to stay home with kids when the war was over?
- A. Because they felt as if they had been freed from the home.
- B. Because they wanted to earn money.
- C. Because their husbands didn't go out to work.
- D. Because their kids didn't want to have their moms at home.
- **4.** What was dominated by men after the war?
- A. family stuff
- B. factories
- C. thought education and fields
- D. heads of state

- **5.** What did men who welcome this change decide to do?
- A. They didn't want to be nurses, teachers, secretaries and receptionists.
- B. More men started staying home with the children.
- C. They didn't allow women to go out to take jobs.
- D. They decided to dominate all fields of life.

II. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

6. A. sentenced B. breathed

C. sniffed

D. changed

7. A. telescope

B. microgravity

C. cooperate

D. rocket

8. A. burden

B. curtain

C. turtle

D. curriculum

III. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

9. A. drastically

B. distinction

C. enjoyable

D. dependent

10. A. apply

B. standard

C. service

D. masterpiece

11. A. alternative

B. academic

C. variety

D. biologist

12. A. architect

B. mechanic

C. channel

D. chemistry

IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

Loigiaihay.com

13. I am trying money to pay for a trip with my best friends in the next summer holiday.								
A. save	B. to save	C. to be saved	D. saving					
14. The possible care	er paths in education	can be to become tea	chers, education	_ or curriculum				
developers.								
A. leaders	B. administrators	C. managers	D. businessman					
15. Linda can't stand in a room with all of the windows closed.								
A. sleep	B. sleeping	C. slept	D. being slept					
16. Albert Einstein, was such a brilliant scientist, introduced the theory of relativity.								
A. that	B. whose	C. who	D. whom					
17. If I had more time	e, I a	a Business English cou	rse.					
A. take	B. took	C. will take	D. would take					
18. John and Mary v	vent to sc	chool yesterday and th	en studied in	_ library before				
returning home.								
A. the $-a$	B. x – the	C. a – a	D. the $-x$					
19. I think that lemon juice on fish makes it taste better.								
A. few	B. a few	C. little	D. a little					
20. No one ever impro	oves pronunciation and	d by watchin	ng someone else's shape of	the mouth! You				
improve English speaking by speaking, not watching.								
A. accent	B. sounds	C. rhythm	D. tone					
V. Use the correct for	rm of the word given t	to complete each sente	ence.					
21. The university has an international as a center of excellence. (repute)								
22. On the ISS,	have to attach the	emselves so they don't	float around. (astronomy)					
23. Computers offer a much greater degree of in the way work can be organised. (flexible)								
24. Teachers will bec	ome rat	her than information p	roviders. (facility)					
25. My little cousin is a blabbermouth! He can't resist everyone my secret. (tell)								
VI. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space. There is								
an extra word.								
espresso	recipes cod	okery after	traditional	kinds				
Australia is a huge co	untry and it has a lot o	of different (26)	of food. In the past, the A	boriginal people				
of Australia ate animals like crocodiles and some insects like the witchetty grub. Aboriginal Australians								
travelled around the Australian countryside, or 'bush', to find food.								
When the first British and Irish people moved to Australia in the 1830s, they brought sheep and cows from								
Europe. They also brought (27) English and Irish recipes. Many of these (28), like fish and								
chips and meat pies,	are still popular today	. They also created nev	w Australian recipes such a	as the pavlova (a				
fruit dessert - named after a Russian dancer) and damper (a bread cooked in the bush).								

Loigiaihay.com

(29) 1945, a lot of people came to live in Australia from countries like Italy, Germany, Greece						
Thailand and India. They brought recipes with them and Australians began to eat and drink different things						
People started to drink espresso coffee and eat Mediterranean and Asian food.						
A lot of modern Australians love cooking with fresh food. They often cook food on barbecue in their garden						
or on the beach. Today more people also eat Aboriginal food like kangaroo and emu. Mark Olive, ar						
Aboriginal chef, has a popular TV (30) programme about traditional; bush food. There are alway						
new recipes to try in Australia!						
VII. Read the text. Use the information in the story and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each						
question.						
COMETS						
Andy heard from his friends that a comet was coming. He knew that a comet was a space rock. Space rock						
seemed exciting. He wanted to watch it at night. All he had to do was go outside and watch. That was easy						
enough.						
That night, he put on a jacket and went outside. He looked around. He saw the moon, but he did not see						
anything else. There were only a couple clouds, so that was not the problem. He could see some stars, bu						
nothing new or special. Where was the comet?						
He called his friend on the phone. They talked about it. His friend told him where to look, but he still didn'						
see it. What was going on? Was he not special enough to see it? Were his eyes going bad? What was he doing						
wrong?						
Andy went to get his dad. Together, they looked up in the sky where it was supposed to be. Finally, afte						
several minutes of looking, he saw a fuzzy thing, brighter and bigger than a star, but nowhere near what he						
expected.						
"I thought it'd be like an extra moon or something." Andy complained.						
"It's not big enough for that, and it still might be very far away." Dad explained.						
"I still wish I could see it better."						
Dad nodded and went inside. When he came back out, he had a telescope. Together, they focused in and sav						
the comet a little better. It wasn't much, but it helped.						
"What else can we see?" Andy wondered.						
Dad smiled and aimed the telescope over at the moon instead. That was cool. Seeing the craters and the detail						
of the moon up closer was nice.						
Astronomy was interesting. Andy made sure to read more about it at school!						
31. What was Andy excited to see in the sky?						

Truy cập https://loigiaihay.com/ để xem lời giải SGK, SBT, VBT từ lớp 1 - lớp 12 tất cả các môn

B. clouds

32. What problem did Andy have when he tries to look at the comet?

A. There were too many and he couldn't find the right one.

A. rainbows

B. He couldn't see it.

C. the moon

D. a comet

Loigiaihay.com

C. It was too bright to see anything.							
D. The sky was very cloudy.							
33. When he couldn't find the comet, what did Andy do first?							
A. Called a friend		B. Asked dad for help					
C. Got a telescope		D. Checked the Internet					
34. When he still couldn't find the comet, what did Andy do next?							
A. Called a friend		B. Asked dad for help					
C. Got a telescope		D. Checked the Internet					
35. When he was disappointed by the comet, what did Andy's father show Andy?							
A. constellations B. a p	lanet	C. the moon	D. a comet				
VIII. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.							
36. Last week they visited a museum. The first artificial satellite is on display there.							
=> Last week they							
37. Even though she had a poor memory, she told interesting stories to the children. (Despite) =>							
38. Follow these safety instructions or you may get burnt. (not)							
=> If you							
39. I suggest having spaghetti and pizza tonight.							
=> Let's		ino,					
40. This is the best essay I have ever written. (such)							
=> Never	7013						
THE END							