**Tên chuyên đề: Nâng cao chất lượng giờ ôn tập cho học sinh lớp 9**

**WEEK 29 - PERIOD 85**

**PRACTICE TEST**

**I/ Objectives:** By the end of the lesson, Ss can:

**1/ Knowledge**

* Revise some main grammatical structures that they’ve learnt
* Distinguish the signals, form, and use of the main grammatical structures
* Complete some types of exercises correctly.

**2/ Skills**

* Practicing skills: reading, listening, speaking and writing
* Develop communication skills and cultural awareness
* Develop practicing skill, pair working skill, team working skill

**3/ Attitude:**

* Ss know how to learn English in right way.
* Ss are interested in doing exercises.

**\* Competency:** Self – study; Co - operation

**II/ Teaching aids**: Projector, handouts

**III/ Anticipated problem**: Ss may get difficulty in reading some difficult words

**\*Solution**: T can help Ss practice more about those words.

**IV/ Procedures:**

**1. Warm up (5’)**

\*Aim: be interested in speaking English in class

*\*Watch the video: Which village is this?*

- The class is divided into 2 teams.

- You watch the video clip. You are not allowed to take notes when you watch. As soon as the clip finishes, you take turns to write ONE (activity of making) handicrafts you see in the clip. The team who has more correct answers will be the winner.

*Answer key:* (making) pottery, carving wood, lacquerware, making To He, (weaving) baskets, (weaving) silk

**2. Practice (38’)**

\*Aim: Apply the form, signal to do exercise

**I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks (8’)**

*- Ss do work individually then compare in pairs, give T answers and reasons. Other Ss check and give comments*

 After a tour in Cu Chi, we are moving to Mot Thoang Vietnam craft village (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Phu Binh Village, Ho Chi Minh City. Arriving at *Mot Thoang Vietnam*, we observe on-the-spot (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ craft persons weave tho cam (ethnic brocade fiber), (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wooden logs into wonders and weave rattan into home appliances. *Mot Thoang Vietnam* can (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your need to know what many of Vietnam’s traditional craft villages are like. The quarter of craft villages at *Mot Thoang Vietnam* is quiet, but not boring (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ craft persons chat amidst the clacking sound of wooden cudgels hitting a chisel caused by a sculptor or a loom used for weaving cloth.

Question 1: **A. located** B. locating C. locate D. locates

Question 2: A. what **B. how** C. whether D. why

Question 3: A. knit B. cast C. weave **D. carve**

Question 4: **A. satisfy** B. buy C. make D. stop

Question 5: A. although B. while C. whereas **D. as**

**II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions (8’)**

*- Ss do work in pairs, give T answers and reasons. Other Ss check and give comments*

 Many people now think that teachers give pupils too much homework. They say that it is unnecessary for children to work at home in their free time. Moreover, they argue that most teachers do not properly plan the homework tasks they give to pupils. The result is that pupils have to repeat tasks, which they have already done at school.

 Recently many parents complained about the difficult homework which teachers gave to their children. The Greek parents said that most of the homework was a waste of time, and they wanted to stop it. Spain and Turkey are two countries, which stopped homework recently. In Denmark, West Germany and several other countries in Europe, teachers cannot set homework at weekends. In Holland, teachers allow pupils to stay at school to do their homework. The children are free to help one another. Similar arrangements also exist in some British schools.

 Most people agree that homework is unfair. A pupil who can do his homework in a quiet and comfortable room is in a much better position than a pupil who does his homework in a small, noisy room with the television on. Some parents help their children with their homework. Other parents take no interest at all in their children’s homework.

 It is important, however, that teachers talk to parents about homework. A teacher suggests suitable tasks for parents to do with their children. Parents are often better at teaching their own children.

*Question 1: According to the writer, many parents would like their children to\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. do more difficult homework

B. do homework both at school and at home

C. have test homework

**D. do homework at school only**

*Question 2: According to many parents, \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A. a lot of homework has not been planned properly.**

B. children are too lazy to do.

C. teachers do not set enough homework.

D. children shouldn’t be given marks for homework.

*Question 3: Greek parents thought \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A. more time should be allowed for homework.

B. their children’s homework was useful.

**C. their children’s homework was useless.**

D. their children’s homework was too easy.

*Question 4: In some countries, especially in Europe \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A. teachers cannot have their children do homework at weekends.**

B. few people think homework to children only at weekends.

C. most people agree that it is fair to have children do homework at home.

D. teachers are allowed to give children homework only at weekends.

*Question 5: Pupils from \_\_\_\_\_\_ didn’t need to do homework recently.*

**A. Spain and Turkey**  B. Denmark C. England D. Germany

**III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer in each of the following questions (12’)**

*- Ss do work in groups of four, give T answers and reasons. Other Ss check and give comments*

**Question 1: “I’ll come with you as soon as I am ready.” Tom said to her.**

A. Tom said to her that he will come with her as soon as he was ready.

**B. Tom said to her that he would come with her as soon as he was ready.**

C. Tom said to her that he will come with you as soon as he was ready.

D. Tom said to her that he will come with her as soon as he is ready.

**Question 2: We have learnt English for 4 years.**

1. We started to learning English 4 years ago.
2. We started having learnt English 4 years ago
3. **We started to learn English 4 years ago.**
4. We started learnt English 4 years ago.

**Question 3: Our teachers have explained the English grammar.**

1. **The English grammar has been explained by our teachers.**
2. The English grammar have been explained by our teachers.
3. The English grammar has be explained by our teachers.
4. The English grammar has explained by our teachers.

**Question 4: He can’t go out because he has to study for his exam.**

1. If he didn’t has to study for his exam, he could go out.
2. **If he didn’t have to study for his exam, he could go out.**
3. If he doesn’t have to study for his exam, he could go out.
4. If he had to study for his exam, he could go out.

**Question 5: They are looking for the man and his dog. They have lost the way in the forest.**

1. **They're looking for the man and his dog that have lost the way in the forest.**
2. They're looking for the man and his dog who have lost the way in the forest.
3. They're looking for the man and his dog which have lost the way in the forest.
4. They're looking for the man and his dog whom have lost the way in the forest.

**Question 6: This film is more interesting than that one.**

1. That film is much interesting than this one.
2. That film is not as interesting than this one.
3. That film not as interesting as this one.
4. **That film is not as interesting as this one**

**Question 7: Although it was raining heavily, we still went to school.**

1. Despite of being rain heavily, we still went to school.
2. Despite being rain heavily, we still went to school.
3. **Despite the heavy rain, we still went to school.**
4. Despite it rains heavily, we still went to school.

**Question 8: Although they worked very hard, they earned little money**

1. They had little money so they worked very hard
2. They didn’t have much money and they didn’t work hard
3. **In spite of working hard, they didn’t earn much money**
4. Earning little money, they didn’t go to work

**IV. Choose the best answer (10’)**

*- Ss do work individually then compare in pairs, give T answers and reasons. Other Ss check and give comments*

1. Mr Minh, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a director in a big company, has never cooked in his life.

**A. who** B. that C. which D. whose

2. The police are asking the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car has been stolen

A. whom **B. whose** C. which D. that

3. The Hanoi Tower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I am working is one of the popular place for tourists when they come to Ha Noi.

**A. in which**  B. in where C. in that D. who

4. The grammar of this lesson, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is about relative clause, is interesting to me

A. who **B. which** C. that D. where

5. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my sister loves is very intelligent

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

6. The animals whom were known as the first to be launched into space in 1947 were fruit flies.

**A. whom** B. were known C. first D. be launched

=> A (which)

7. Final exams, that often refer to paper-and-pen tests, will be carried out in the forms of learning projects from the next semester.

**A. that**  B. refer to C. will be D. carried out

=> A (which)

8. Do you remember the year which you started learning the first English course at the British Council?

A. do you remember **B. which** C. learning D. at

=> B (when/ in which)

9. I didn’t understand the reason which you behaved so strangely at the party last night.

A. didn’t understand **B. which** C. behaved D. so

=> B (why)

10. The spacecraft whom Yuri Gagarin flew in his historic travel into space was Vostok 1

**A. whom**  B. flew C. historic D. into space

=> A (which)

**3. Wrap up + homework:(2’)**

- T: summarises the lesson

- Asks Ss to redo all the exercises: learn by heart new words and structures

**Remarks after teaching**

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