

ĐỀ CƯƠNG THAM KHẢO ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA GKII FRIENDS PLUS 9

Thời gian thi dự kiến: TUẦN 10 (10/11/25-> 14/11/25)

PHẦN 1. Form đề:

Phần		Câu số
I. listening: (1.0)	Listen carefully. Decide if the statements from 1 to 4 are True or False	1-4
II. Pronunciation (1.0)	Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?	5-6
	Which word has a different stress from that of the others?	7-8
III Multiple choice (2.5)	Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space or the best answer for the questions given in each sentence.	9-18
IV. Reaing (2.5)	Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 19 to 22 are True or False	19-22
	Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.	23-28
V. word form (1.5)	Use the correct form of the word given in brackets to complete sentences	29-34
VI. Writing (1)	Look at the entry of the word “.....” in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with <i>no more than TWO words</i> .	35,36
	Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it	37-40

PHẦN 2. Tóm tắt:

1. GRAMMAR POINTS AND TOPICS

UNIT	Lesson 1: Vocabulary	Lesson 2: Reading	Lesson 3: Language Focus	Lesson 4: Vocabulary and listening	Lesson 5: Language Focus	Lesson 6: Speaking	Lesson 7: Writing
Starter	Social media and the internet		Present tenses Question words before to-infinitive	Digital technology	Question tags Used to		
Unit 1 THEN AND NOW	Memories	A fact file	Past perfect	Describing objects	Past narrative tenses	Telling an anecdote	A blog post Time connectors
Unit 2 LIFESTYLES	Making decisions	An online article	Present perfect	Personal development	Past perfect vs. past simple Adverbial clauses and phrases of concession	Difficult decisions	A report on an opinion survey Expressing contrast

Gợi ý Ôn tập phần trắc nghiệm

Từ vựng:

Voc/prep U1:	Voc/prep U2:
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Memories: belong to, come across, find, forget, get back, keep, leave, look back on, look forward to, recognise, remember, remind Describing objects: brand new, common, damaged, fashionable, fragile, old-fashioned, popular, rare, tough, undamaged, unpopular, used, useful, useless, valuable, worthless,	Making decisions: avoid, commit, consider, not bother, drop out, get on with (something), hesitate, keep your options open, make up your mind, think twice, put off, rush into, stick with (a decision), take your time, try out Personal development: get a lot out of, get in touch with, get into, get involved with, get ready, get the chance, get to know, get together with, get used to
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Language Focus + Language Notes.

Unit	Starter	Unit 1	Unit 2
Sách Friends Plus 9	Trang 98	Trang 99	Trang 100

Key phrases:

Unit 1 Telling an anecdote Have I told you about the time I ... ? It was the day of ... I remember feeling ... And that's it! All in all it was / wasn't a/an ... experience. Luckily / Thankfully / Sadly, ... Describing an eventful day It all started at / when ... The moment that ... By the time ... Meanwhile, ... When we finally ... Amazingly, ... In the end, ...	Unit 2 Talking about decisions It's up to you. I'm in two minds. I'm leaning towards ... What are your options? Which do you reckon (is best)? Have you thought of / considered ... ? The good thing about ... is that ... Presenting the results of a survey Those in favour said that ... Those against commented that ... People who said 'yes' / 'no' think that ... All in all, the results indicate that ... Most students / the majority of students ... An equal number of people thought that ...
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Phát âm : -ED

-ED	Khi dùng / Ví dụ minh họa
/ɪd/	Khi động từ kết thúc bằng /t/ hoặc /d/. 👉 <i>wanted, needed, decided, started</i> tiền đô
/t/	Khi âm cuối của động từ là âm vô thanh : /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /f/, /tʃ/, /θ/, /p/. 👉 <i>asked, watched, laughed, helped, danced, washed, kissed</i> khi sang sông phải chờ thu phí
/d/	Khi âm cuối của động từ là hữu thanh (các trường hợp còn lại). 👉 <i>played, cleaned, called, used, lived, opened, enjoyed</i>

◆ Ngoại lệ:

Tính từ có đuôi **-ed** thường phát âm là /ɪd/.

👉 *bored* /bɔːrɪd/, *excited* /ɪk'saɪtɪd/, *interested* /'ɪntrəstɪd/

Gợi ý ôn tập wordform

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
damage/ endamage <i>làm hư hại</i>	damage <i>thiệt hại</i>	damaged >< undamaged <i>bị hư hại >< không bị hư hại</i> damaging <i>có hại</i>	—
value <i>đánh giá, coi trọng</i>	value / valuation <i>giá trị / sự định giá</i>	valuable >< valueless <i>có giá trị >< không có giá trị</i> invaluable <i>vô giá (rất có ích)</i>	valuably <i>một cách có giá trị</i>
afford <i>có đủ khả năng (chi trả)</i>	affordability <i>khả năng chi trả</i>	affordable <i>có thể chi trả được</i>	affordably <i>một cách hợp túi tiền</i>

signify <i>biểu thị, có nghĩa là</i>	significance <i>ý nghĩa, tầm quan trọng</i>	significant <i>quan trọng, có ý nghĩa</i>	significantly <i>một cách đáng kể</i>
fashion <i>tạo kiểu, tạo mẫu</i>	fashion <i>thời trang</i>	fashionable >< unfashionable <i>hợp thời trang >< không ...</i> old-fashioned : lỗi thời	fashionably <i>một cách hợp thời</i>
decide <i>quyết định</i>	decision <i>quyết định</i>	decisive >< indecisive <i>quyết đoán, dứt khoát >< không</i>	decisively <i>một cách dứt khoát</i>
vary <i>thay đổi, biến đổi</i>	variety <i>sự đa dạng</i>	various <i>đa dạng</i>	variably <i>một cách thay đổi</i>
economize <i>tiết kiệm</i>	economy / economics <i>nền kinh tế / kinh tế học</i>	economic / economical <i>thuộc kinh tế / tiết kiệm</i>	economically <i>một cách tiết kiệm / về kinh tế</i>
popularize <i>làm cho phổ biến</i>	popularity <i>sự phổ biến</i>	popular >< unpopular <i>phổ biến, đặc ưa thích >< không</i>	popularly <i>một cách phổ biến</i>
—	worth <i>giá trị</i>	worthy / worthless <i>xứng đáng / vô dụng</i>	worthily <i>một cách xứng đáng</i>
fear <i>sợ</i>	fear <i>nỗi sợ</i>	fearful / fearless <i>sợ hãi / không sợ</i>	fearfully / fearlessly <i>một cách sợ hãi / can đảm</i>
—	difficulty <i>khó khăn</i>	difficult <i>khó khăn</i>	—
develop <i>phát triển</i>	development <i>sự phát triển</i>	developed / developing <i>phát triển / đang phát triển</i>	—
—	event <i>sự kiện</i>	eventful / uneventful <i>nhiều sự kiện / yên ả</i>	—
waste <i>lãng phí</i>	waste <i>sự lãng phí</i>	wasteful <i>lãng phí</i>	wastefully <i>một cách lãng phí</i>
use <i>sử dụng</i>	use / usage <i>sự sử dụng / cách dùng</i>	useful / useless <i>hữu ích / vô ích</i> used / unused <i>cũ, dùng rồi / không dùng đến</i> reusable <i>có thể dùng lại được</i>	usefully / uselessly <i>một cách hữu ích / vô ích</i>

Một số câu luyện tập wordform:

No.	Sentences	Word	Answer
1	She spoke _____ to explain her decision clearly.	(decisive)	
2	Our teacher smiled _____ when we gave her a handmade gift.	(fear)	
3	Travelling by bus is more _____ than by taxi.	(economy)	
4	Students should study _____ to prepare for final exams.	(useful)	
5	The teacher gave us _____ advice about studying abroad.	(value)	
6	My bike was _____ in the heavy rain last night.	(damage)	
7	The shop gave me a quick _____ of my old phone.	(value)	
8	I had some _____ speaking English with foreigners at first.	(difficult)	
9	Our town is _____ quickly with new transport systems.	(development)	
10	We tried _____ foods at the street market in Ho Chi Minh City.	(variety)	
11	Don't _____ water when you wash your motorbike.	(wasteful)	
12	It's _____ visiting Hue if you love history.	(worthy)	
13	My sister loves wearing _____ clothes when she goes out.	(fashion)	
14	Schools try to _____ the idea of recycling among students.	(popular)	
15	The singer arrived _____ dressed in traditional clothes.	(fashion)	
16	Leaving the lights on all night is very _____.	(waste)	
17	Tourism helps the local _____ grow faster.	(economic)	
18	The traffic moves more _____ now thanks to the new bridge.	(significant)	
19	This old charger is _____ for my new phone.	(use)	

20	Using plastic bags is becoming _____ these days.	(popular)	
21	The train ride was long but _____.	(event)	
22	My brother was _____ when he rode a motorbike for the first time.	(fear)	
23	I bring a _____ cup to school instead of buying plastic ones.	(reuse)	
24	A good leader must be _____ when making plans for the team.	(decision)	
25	Vietnamese _____ today mixes modern and traditional styles.	(fashionable)	
26	Our school trip to Da Lat was an _____ day full of fun memories.	(event)	
27	Moving to the city was a _____ change in my lifestyle.	(significance)	
28	The _____ of electric bikes helps students travel easily.	(affordable)	
29	I want to _____ better study habits this year.	(development)	
30	My best _____ was to join the English club last year.	(decide)	
31	I bought an _____ bag for my weekend trip.	(afford)	
32	People should live more _____ to protect the environment.	(economical)	
33	I thought the broken phone was _____, but the shop fixed it!	(worth)	
34	It's _____ to wake up early during the summer holiday.	(difficulty)	
35	We should not the environment by throwing plastic bottles away.	(damage)	
36	There is a great _____ of transport in Vietnam now.	(various)	

Gợi ý ôn tập một số cấu trúc viết lại câu:

Type 1	HTHT ⇔ QKD
	Gốc: S + have/has + not + past participle (V3-ed) + O + for + khoảng TG Chuyển: It + is/has been + khoảng thời gian + since + S + last + V2-ed + O
	Gốc: S + has/have + not + past participle (V3-ed) + O + for/since + thời gian Chuyển: The last time + S + V2-ed + was + thời gian + ago/ mệnh đề quá khứ đơn Chuyển: S + last + V2-ed + O + thời gian + ago/ mệnh đề quá khứ đơn
	Gốc: S + has/have + not + past participle (V3-ed) + before Chuyển: It/This is the first time + S + has/have + past participle (V3-ed)
	Gốc: S + has/have + past participle (V3-ed) + for + khoảng thời gian Chuyển: S + started/began + V-ing + khoảng thời gian + ago/ when + clause
	Gốc: When did + S + V0 + ...? How long ago did + S + V0 +? ; How long is it since S + last + V2-ed + O ? Chuyển: How long + have/has + S + past participle (V3-ed) + ...?

Pactice: Rewrite each sentence using the given words so that it has the same meaning.

- I haven't seen my best friend for five months. 🖐 It's.....
- He hasn't gone swimming since last summer. 🖐 The last time
- We haven't travelled by train before. 🖐 This is.....
- My father has driven this car for eight years. 🖐 My father started.....
- When did she join the volunteer club? 🖐 How long

Type 2	Adverbial clauses and phrases of CONCESSION		
Từ	Sang	Cách chuyển	Ví dụ minh họa
Clause→ Phrase		Although / Even though / Though + S + V → In spite of / Despite + Noun phrase / V-ing	Although he was tired , he went on working. → In spite of being tired , he went on working. → In spite of his tiredness , he went on working.
Phrase→ Clause		In spite of / Despite + N/V-ing → Although / Even though / Though + S + V	Despite the rain , they played football. → Although it rained , they played football.
Clause→ Clause (hs <u>hạn chế</u> sd)		Although / Even though + clause → Despite / In spite of the fact that + clause	Although he was rich , he wasn't happy. → Despite the fact that he was rich , he wasn't happy.

Type 3	Used to
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Công thức chuyển đổi	Bài tập minh họa
S + used to + V ₁ → S + no longer + V(s/es) S + don't / doesn't + V ₁ + any more / any longer	He used to play football. → He football. He doesn't
S + no longer + V(s/es) → S + used to + V ₁ S + don't / doesn't + V ₁ + any more / any longer → S + used to + V ₁	She no longer lives in Hanoi. → She used in Hanoi. She doesn't live in Hanoi any more . → She used

Type 4	Lexical / Idomatic paraphrases 9 (chọn lọc các cụm động từ đã học)
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Cấu trúc gốc	Cấu trúc viết lại / Tương đương
Make up one's mind (to do something)	= Decide to do something
Put off + Ving / N	= Postpone / Delay + Ving / N
Drop out of + a course / school / competition	= Quit / Leave + a course / school / competition
Rush into + N/ Ving	= Do / Decide + N + without thinking carefully = make a quick decision about V-ing
Manage to + V	= Succeed in + V-ing
Be accustomed to + N/Ving	= be/get used to + N/Ving
Get in touch with + sb	= contact sb

Practice this type here:

I. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

- Don't **make a quick decision about changing your job**.
→ Don't _____ changing your job.
- She **made up her mind to** study abroad next year.
→ She _____ to study abroad next year.
- We **succeeded in** finding the answer to the problem.
→ We _____ to find the answer to the problem.
- I'm **used to** working late at night.
→ I'm _____ working late at night.
- The boy **quit** school when he was sixteen.
→ The boy _____ school when he was sixteen.
- Please **contact** me as soon as possible.
→ Please _____ me as soon as possible.
- They had to **postpone having** the meeting until next week.
→ They had to _____ having the meeting until next week.
- Don't **rush into** marriage without knowing each other well.
→ Don't _____ marriage without knowing each other well.
- He **dropped out of** the competition after the first round.
→ He _____ the competition after the first round.
- They **managed to** finish the project on time.
→ They _____ in finishing the project on time.

Type 3 – practice : Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

- Despite being busy, my father helps me with homework.
→ Even though
- Although he studied hard, he didn't pass the exam.
→ Despite the fact that
- In spite of her illness, she went to work.
→ Though

4. Despite the traffic jam, we arrived on time.
→ Although
5. Although they are poor, they are very kind.
→ In spite of
6. Despite the cold weather, we went swimming.
→ Though

Dạng câu từ điển (Dictionary Entry):

Lưu ý khi làm dạng bài này

1. **Đọc kỹ mục từ** – chú ý nghĩa, ví dụ và các cụm từ đi kèm.
2. **Chú ý dạng từ** – số ít, số nhiều, đếm được hay không.
3. **Tập trung vào cụm cố định (collocations)** – như *local community, rural communities*.
4. **Dựa vào ví dụ trong từ điển** – chúng gợi cách dùng đúng.
5. **Điền 2–3 từ** sao cho đúng ngữ pháp và hợp nghĩa.

Look at the entry of the word “accomplish” in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words.

accomplish *verb*



/ə'kʌmplɪʃ/

/ə'kɑːmplɪʃ/

+ Verb Forms



accomplish something to succeed in doing or completing something

SYNONYM **achieve**

- *The first part of the plan has been safely accomplished.*
- *I don't feel I've accomplished very much today.*
- *That's it. Mission accomplished* (= we have done what we aimed to do).

1. The rescue team _____ their mission, successfully evacuating all residents from the flooded area without any injuries.

2. " _____ ", she said with a satisfied smile, knowing that all their hard work had finally paid off.

Look at the entry of the word “delivery” in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words.

delivery *noun*



/dɪ'lɪvəri/

/dɪ'lɪvəri/

(plural **deliveries**)

Idioms

1 ★ [uncountable, countable] the act of taking goods, letters, etc. to the people they have been sent to

- *Allow 28 days for delivery.*
- *We offer free delivery on orders over \$200.*
- *The service guarantees next-day delivery.*
- **on delivery** *Please pay for goods on delivery* (= when you receive them).
- (formal) *When can you take delivery of* (= be available to receive) *the car?*
- *A delivery van was waiting in the street outside.*

1.time, it may vary depending on your location

2. The company will the new equipment next Monday, ensuring they have everything they need to start production on schedule.

Hãy ôn bài thật kĩ để có kết quả tốt nhất có thể nha. Good luck to YOU !