**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 NĂM 2023 - 2024**

# Vocabulary

Focusing on unit 7,8,9

Expedition, explore, resort, environment, sprinkle, imitate, variety, masive, popularity, sensitive, stimulate, drain, punctuality…..

# Grammar

* 1. **Câu điều kiện loại 1**
		+ *Là loại câu chỉ tình huống có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.*

Mẫu câu :

# *\* if +* S + V(chia hiện tại đơn)........, S + V ( chia tương lai đơn hoặc khuyết thiếu)....................

*Eg :* - If you work hard, you'll pass the exam. ( Nếu bạn học chăm, bạn sẽ thi đỗ )

* + - You will pass the exam if you work hard.

# Câu điều kiện loại 2

* + - *Diễn tả hành động, chỉ tình huống không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại, trái với thực tế ở hiện tại. Đó là tình huống giả định ( không có thật)*

Mẫu câu :

***\* If + S + V( chia quá khứ đơn/ were ).........., S + would / could + V...............................***

*Eg* : - Mrs Hoa is too old, so she can't apply for the job. If Mrs Hoa were younger, she would/ could apply for the job. ( Nếu bà Hoa trẻ hơn, bà ấy sẽ nộp đơn xin việc)

*( To be chia là were cho tất cả các ngôi)*

# Đại từ quan hệ:

* + - Đại từ quan hệ được dùng để thay thế cho một danh từ hoặc đại từ để nối hai câu thành một câu phức

-. Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho từ đứng làm chủ ngữ

1. Chủ ngữ chỉ người: Who/ That( người mà)
2. Chủ ngữ chỉ vật: which/That( cái mà, điều mà...)
	* + Tân ngữ chỉ người: whom/who/that ( người mà..) ( whom được dùng ưu tiên hơn cả)
		+ Tân ngữ chỉ vật: which/that ( vật mà/ điều mà..)
* Chú ý : Trong trường hợp tân ngữ của giới từ

+ Đối với tân ngữ chỉ người: giới từ có thể để sau động từ hoặc để trước đại từ quan hệ trong trường hợp này ta phải dùng mẫu: giới từ + whom và không được lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ

+ Đối với tân ngữ chỉ vật: giới từ có thể để sau động từ hoặc để trước đại từ quan hệ trong trường hợp này ta phải dùng mẫu: giới từ + which và không được lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ

* + - Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho từ chỉ sở hữu: Whose
* mẫu: N( danh từ chủ sở hữu) + whose + N( danh từ bị sở hữu)
	+ - Trạng từ quan hệ where thay thế cho trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn ( there, here, ....) và trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn ( trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn được tạo thành bởi một giới từ và một danh từ chỉ nơi chốn: in this house, at the beach, on the table...)
* Trạng từ quan hệ when thay thế cho trạng từ chỉ thời gian ( then, today...) và trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian( trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian được tạo thành bởi một giới từ và một danh từ chỉ thời gian: On Monday, at the moment, on that day, in May...).

# Mạo từ: a/an/the

* 1. **Cách dùng của Although/ though / even though: Mặc dù** **nhưng**

\* Although/ though/ even though + S + V ( chia)........, S + V (chia)...................... Despite/ In spite of + sth/ Ving........., S + V ( chia)...... : Mặc dù nhưng

1. **Exercises**

# Exercise 1. CLAUSE OF CONCESSION

**Choose the best answer:**

* 1. having the best qualifications among all the applicants, Justin was not offered the job.

A. Although B. While C. In spite of D. Despite of

* 1. the internet is very popular, many older people do not know how to use it.

A. However B. Nevertheless C. Even though D. Despite

* 1. he wasn’t feeling very well, David was determined to take part in the inter- university athletics meet.

A. Although B. While C. Where as D. yet

* 1. what Megan prepared for the job interview, she didn’t pass it.

A. Despite of B. In spite of C. Though D. However

* 1. Bruce was not praised he was a hard worker.

A. despite B. in spite of C. although D. no matter how

* 1. It looks like they are going to succeed their present difficulties.

A. despite B. although C. in spite D. even though

* 1. Mary usually goes to parties. She likes meeting people and crowded places she is rather shy.

A. In spite of B. Even though C. On the contrary D. In other words

* 1. **Ann**: Have you decided to get the job?

**Terry**: Yes, I’ve just decided. I’ll accept that job it is not suitable with my major. It is not an interesting job, the salary is very good.

A. although / but B. despite / and C. but / though D. yet / however

* 1. , he has continued to work on his thesis.

A. Although all these problems B. Even though there are problems

C. Despite of all these problems D. In spite of there are problems

* 1. In spite of , he was determined to finish his work.

A. was seriously ill. B. be seriously ill C. his serious illness

D. he was seriously ill

# \* Rewrite the sentences:

1. Mary tried to keep calm although she was very disappointed.

 Despite

1. Even though it was raining heavily, the explorers decided to continue their journey.

 In spite of

1. Despite his ability to do the job, he was not offered the position.

 Although

1. He had worked very hard but he failed.

Even though

1. Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.

 In spite of

1. Although the weather was bad, she went to school on time.

 Despite

1. Although there was a big storm, they decided to leave home.

 In spite of

# Exercise 2.Relative clauses

**\* Chọn câu đúng:**

1. She gives her children everything they want.

A. that B. who C. whom D. what

1. Tell me you want and I will try to help you.

A. that B. what C. who D. which

1. The place we spent our holiday was really beautiful.

A. what B. who C. where D. which

1. What was the name of the girl….passport was stolen?

A. whose B. who C. which D. when

1. The bed I slept in was too soft.

A. whose B. which C. what D. who

1. Nora is the only person understands me.

A. which B. who C. what D. whose

1. Why do you always disagree with everything…I say?

A. who B. That C. when D. what

1. The hotel …we stayed was not clean.

A. who B. that C. where D. when

1. I recently went back to the town…I was born in.

A. what B. where C. who D. which

1. The reason I phoned him was to invite him to a party.

A. what B. whose C. why D. which

1. She told me her address I wrote on a piece of paper.

A. what B. which C. when D. where

1. The dress didn’t fit her, so she took it back to the shop she had bought it.

A. where B. which C. what D. when

# \* Combine These Pairs Of Sentences Using Relative Pronouns:

1. The first boy has just moved. He knows the truth.

………………………………………….. ………………………………………….. ……

1. I don’t remember the man. You said you met him at the canteen last

week. ………………………………………….. ………………………………

1. The only thing is how to go home. It makes me worried.

………………………………………….. ………………………………………….. ……

1. The boy was Tom. I met him at the bar yesterday.

………………………………………….. ………………………………………….. ……

1. The children often go swimming on Sundays. They have much free time

then. ………………………………………….. …………………………………………..

1. They are looking for the man and his dog. They have lost the way in the

forest. ………………………………………….. …………………………………………..

……

1. The tree has lovely flowers. The tree stands near the gate of my

house. ………………………………………….. …………………………………………..

……

1. The book was a lovely story. I was reading it yesterday.

………………………………………….. ………………………………………….. ……

1. The botanist will never forget the day. He found a strange plant on that

day. ………………………………………….. …………………………………………..

……

1. The man works for my father’s company. The man’s daughter is fond of

dancing. ………………………………………….. ………………………………………

….. ……

1. The town was small. I was born in that town

………………………………………………………………………………………………

# Exercise 3: ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CONDITION

1. Hurry up or you will be late.

 If

1. She is very busy, so she can’t help me now.

 If

1. You’re unfit because you don’t take exercise.

 If

1. Unless you are careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.

 If

1. If I have time, I’ll help you.

 Unless

1. Dick often causes accidents because he drives carelessly.

 If

1. I can’t apply for that job because I don’t know English.

 If

1. Susan is overweight because she eats too much chocolate.

 If

1. His father often punishes him for his laziness.

 If

1. if you do not study hard, you will fail the exam.

 Unless