**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA HỌC KỲ 1 - MÔN ANH 9**

**I.Newwords**

**- Review Unit 1 to unit 2**

**II/ Grammar:**

**I. PHRASAL VERBS**

**1. Cấu trúc chung**

*Cụm động từ bao gồm*

*1 động từ + 1 trạng từ/giới từ: get up, go through, write down, take after.*

*1 động từ + 1 trạng từ/giới từ + 1 trạng từ/giới từ: look forward to, put up with, sit in for*

**2. Phân loại Phrasal verbs**: chia thành 2 loại chính:

**2.1. Separable**

Có nghĩa là cụm động từ có thể tách rời hoặc đi cùng nhau.

Trường hợp, cụm từ đi tách rời nhau trong đó giới từ / trạng từ được đặt sau động từ hoặc sau tân ngữ.

**Eg:** They've called the meeting *off.*

**Eg:** They've called *off* the meeting.

*Trường hợp, nếu tân ngữ object là một đại từ pronoun, giới từ / trạng từ preposition/adverb phải được đặt sau đại từ (tân ngữ).*

**Eg:** The meeting? They've called it off.

**Eg:** I didn't want to bring the situation up at the meeting.

(bring up = nói về 1 chủ đề cụ thể)

**2.2. Non-separable: Cụm động từ không thể tách rời**

**Eg:** Who looks after the baby when you're at work?

Cho dù trong câu là tân ngữ thì cụm cũng không được tách nhau ra:

**Eg:** Who looks after her when you're at work?

***Các cụm mà có v+ pre/adv 1 + pre/adv 2 thường sẽ là Non-separable. Ngay cả khi bạn sử dụng đại từ thì đại từ đó sẽ đặt sau tiểu từ.***

**Eg:** Who came up with that idea?

(come up with = nghĩ về ý tưởng, kế hoạch)

**Eg:** Let's get rid of these old magazines to make more space.

(get rid of = loại bỏ gì đó)

**II. TO\_INFINITIVES**

**INFINITIVES OF PURPOSE**  
Chúng ta có thể dùng ***to + infinitive*** để nói lý do tại sao chúng ta làm điều gì đó.   
 **Eg:** I went on holiday (this is what I did) **to relax** (this is why I did it).  
 She studies hard **to get** good marks.  
 Động từ chính có thể ở bất kỳ Thì nào:   
 • Present simple: I exercise every day to stay healthy.  
 • Present continuous: He's saving money to buy a flat.  
 • Past simple: I went to university to get a degree.  
 • Past continuous: She was walking to the shops to buy milk when she met John.  
 • Future simple: He'll come to the party later to pick up Julia.

Chúng ta cũng có thể sử dụng 'in order to + infinitive' và 'so as to + infinitive'. 'In order to' trang trọng hơn một chút nhưng ý nghĩa vẫn giống như 'so as to' và 'to + infinitive'.

**Eg:** I went on holiday to relax.  
 I went on holiday in order to relax.  
 I went on holiday so as to relax.  
Trong trường hợp phủ định, thêm 'not' trước 'to', 'in order not to' hoặc 'so as not to'.  
 **Eg:** I drank coffee in order not to fall asleep.  
 **Eg:** He got up very quietly so as not to wake the children.

You must go home and sleep!

**III. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES / PHRASES OF REASON**

**1. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ (Adverbial Clause) là gì?**

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ (Adverbial Clause) là mệnh đề phụ trong câu (đi kèm với mệnh đề chính mục đích làm rõ nghĩa cho mệnh đề chính), mệnh đề này không đứng một mình.

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ bố nghĩa cho 1 tính từ, động từ hoặc 1 trạng từ khác trong câu.

**2. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ về nguyên nhân (Adverbial clause of reason)**

Dùng để chỉ nguyên nhân cho biết lý do xảy ra của hành động được nhắc tới trong mệnh đề chính của câu.

Mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân thường bắt đầu bằng các liên từ như ***“as”, “because”, “since”,*** ***“because of”,***

**3. Công thức**

**3.1**. ***Because*** là 1 liên từ thì cấu trúc ***because + subject + verb.*** (Because is a conjunction. The structure we use is ***because + subject + verb).***  
 **Eg:** He moved to London because *his girlfriend lives* there.  
 (*his girlfriend lives* = subject + verb)

**3.2.**  ***Because of*** là một giới từ, cấu trúc như sau **(Because of** is a preposition. We use the structure)  
 **because of + noun**

*He moved to London****because of his girlfriend****.*  
 (*girlfriend* = noun)  
hoặc  
 **because of + pronoun** (*you, me, him*, etc.).  
 *He moved to London****because of her****.*  
 (*her* = pronoun)

**3.3.** Because / As / Since + clause (= + S + V), + main clause (mệnh đề chính)

Hoặc

Main clause (mệnh đề chính) + because / as / since + clause (= + S + V)

**Eg:** She couldn’t attend the meeting because she was sick..

Hoặc

**Eg:** Because she was sick, she couldn’t attend the meeting

**3.4**. Because of + N phrase/V-ing , + clause (= + S + V)

Hoặc

Clause (= + S + V) + because of / due to / owing to + N phrase/V-ing

**Eg:** Because of rush hour traffic, the roads were congested.

Hoặc:

**Eg:** The roads were congested because of rush hour traffic.

**4. Dấu phẩy trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ**

Chúng ta chỉ dùng dấu phẩy khi mệnh đề trạng ngữ nằm ở đầu câu, phía sau là một mệnh đề chính. Đối với trường hợp mệnh đề trạng ngữ nằm sau mệnh đề chính thì ta viết liền mạch, không dùng dấu phẩy ngăn cách 2 mệnh đề với nhau.

**IV. “WOULD”**

"would" thường được sử dụng để diễn tả hành động lặp lại hoặc thói quen trong quá khứ, thông thường được đề cập với một thời điểm, trước hoặc sau hành động được nhắc tới.

**Eg:** *When I was young, I would visit my grandparents every weekend.*

**Thực tế hiện tại**: Khi diễn đạt về sự kiện hiện tại một cách trực tiếp, không sử dụng "would".

**Eg:** *I want to go to the store* thay vì *I would want to go to the store*

1. **Diễn tả ý định, quyết định**: Khi bạn đang diễn đạt một quyết định hay ý định của mình, không sử dụng "would".

**Eg:** *I will do it* thay vì *I would do it.*

1. Diễn tả một hành động thường xuyên, thói quen đã từng làm trong quá khứ, nay không làm nữa: không sử dụng "would", sử dụng các cấu trúc như "used to" hay "typically" để diễn đạt điều đã từng làm.

**Eg:** *I used to walk to school every day* thay vì *I would walk to school every day.*

1. Diễn đạt một điều kiện có thể (câu điều kiện loại 1): Dùng *Will* chứ không dùng *Would*

**Eg:** *If it rains, we will stay home* thay vì *If it rains, we would stay home.*

**V. USED TO**

**Used to (đã từng):**

Ý nghĩa: Diễn tả một thói quen, hành động hoặc tình trạng đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng hiện tại không còn xảy ra nữa.

Cách sử dụng: Dùng với động từ nguyên thể (Bare-infinitive) để chỉ một thói quen trong quá khứ.

**Eg:** I used to play the piano when I was a child. (Tôi đã từng chơi đàn piano khi còn nhỏ.)

**PRACTICE 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 1** | **PRONUNCIATION (5 questions)** |

**Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in the following question.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. international | B. worldwide | C. subtitle | D. find |

**Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in the following question.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. | A. check | B. website | C. television | D. essential |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | A. international | B. career | C. language | D. karaoke |

**Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in the following question.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. | A. content | B. foreign | C. worldwide | D. figure |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. | A. essential | B. subtitle | C. importance | D. remember |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 2** | **USE OF ENGLISH (14 questions)** |

**Choose the best option to complete the following question.**

6. We should go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our homework and lesson notes several times before the test.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. across | B. over | C. up | D. down |

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being spoken all over the world, English will be very helpful for you in the future.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Because of | B. Because | C. As | D. Since |

8. To have better job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people usually learn different useful skills.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. opportunities | B. opportunity | C. contents | D. careers |

9. When it is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what is happening in an English film, you can turn on the subtitles.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. double-check | B. figure out | C. make sure | D. look up |

10. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
B: You can read English books to learn new words.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Why should we learn English? | B. Can you go over the new words? | C. Why do you think so? | D. How can I improve my English? |

11. If you want to remember something new, you should note \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. across it | B. it over | C. down it | D. it down |

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you turn all the lights off before leaving the building.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Figure out | B. Make sure | C. Figuring out | D. Making sure |

13. I use a dictionary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look up for new words in the reading passages.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. to | B. for | C. with | D. in |

14. My friends often travel to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries once a year with their family.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. worldwide | B. international | C. foreign | D. essential |

15. Nick: I don’t think learning English will be useful for us in the future.   
Judy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Is it useful? | B. How can you improve your English? | C. How about you? | D. Really? Why not? |

**Choose the best option to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following question.**

16. When you see a new word, try to find out its meaning and note it down.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. go over | B. turn on | C. come across | D. look up |

17. It’s essential to pass this test to get into your favorite school.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. important | B. normal | C. interesting | D. international |

**Choose the best option to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in the following question.**

18. To improve the lexical skill, it’s a great idea to choose books slightly above your level.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. barely | B. significantly | C. just | D. a little |

19. English is of great importance for overseas study.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. concern | B. effect | C. insignificance | D. consequence |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 3** | **ERROR RECOGNITION (3 questions)** |

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in the following question.**

25. Because of my sister practices writing every day, her language skills are improving noticeably.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Because of | B. practices | C. language | D. improving |

26. You can use an online dictionary to look over the words you don’t know the meaning of.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. use | B. dictionary | C. look over | D. know |

27. Some of my friends choose leave Vietnam and study in a foreign country.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. of | B. friends | C. leave | D. foreign |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 5** | **WRITING (8 questions)** |

**Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

28. We usually chat with our friends in English so that we can improve our English communication skills. (TO)

→ We usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

29. My brother notes down new words to learn them later in his free time. (AS)

→ My brother notes down new words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

30. It is important that we review the lessons several times before the test. (LOOK)

→ It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

31. Surfing websites can help us learn English because they provide a wide range of vocabulary and grammar. (BECAUSE OF)

→ Surfing websites \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentence.**

32. If / you / understand / English / you / enjoy / lot / entertainment / internet.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

33. I / would / learn / English / because / overseas / study opportunities / it / give / me.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentence.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 34. | Keywords: need/I/English/my/skills/want/I/./to/Since/improve/to/study/abroad,  → ....................................... |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 35. | Keywords: and/know/the/your/in/you/words/notebook/./them/underline/don’t/You/write/can  → ....................................... |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 6** | **READING (5 questions)** |

**Read the text and choose the best answer for each question. (5 questions)**

|  |
| --- |
| **A short history of international tourism**     Foreign lands have probably always interested people, but very few of them traveled for fun until recently, because it was difficult to go by land or sea to another country. The people who took the challenging journeys were mainly explorers trying to find out about new places, for example, where a river started or ended, or what was on the other side of an ocean. Others were people who wanted to buy or sell things in a foreign country.    In Europe, tourism for ordinary people started to become popular once people could travel by train in the 19th century. Slowly, countries in other parts of the world got railways, and more and more people traveled in their own country or even, by steamship, to other countries, for fun. Then the plane was invented at the start of the 20th century and, 50 years later, cheap air travel and car hire made tourism a worldwide leisure activity.    People who went abroad at this time had to learn some of the language of any country which they visited. Small phrase books for pockets or bags were sold for many languages, and tourists carried **them** so they could check out quickly how to say, for example, 'Where is the train station?' or 'How much does it cost for a double room for one week?'    Tourists still need to learn some words in a foreign language if they want to visit most countries. But nowadays, there are very few places where they need to learn the language of that country or use phone apps and maps there. Why? Because anyone working in the tourist industry anywhere in the world probably speaks English. |

**Questions:**

36. What does the writer say about international tourism?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. People weren't interested in going abroad until recently. | B. It costs a lot of money to travel abroad. | C. International travel was difficult until recently. | D. People didn't want to go to places which spoke a foreign language. |

37. When did international tourism become popular, according to the writer?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. In the 19th century. | B. At the start of the 20th century. | C. In about 1950. | D. No date is given. |

38. How many forms of transport connected with international tourism does the writer talk about in paragraph 2?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. One | B. Two | C. Three | D. Four |

39. What does **"them"** mean in paragraph 3?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Phrase books. | B. Pockets. | C. Bags. | D. Languages. |

40. Which of these things does the writer say about international tourism?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. English has always been the language of international tourism. | B. Most tourists traveling abroad only need one foreign language. | C. People don't need to ask where things are now because of phone maps. | D. Phone apps are used now instead of phrase books. |

PRACTICE 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 1** | **PRONUNCIATION (5 questions)** |

**Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in the following question.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. winner | B. child | C. single | D. figure |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. | A. relative | B. mention | C. nephew | D. extended |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | A. worked | B. helped | C. raised | D. baked |

**Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in the following question.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. | A. together | B. relative | C. afterward | D. memory |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. | A. cottage | B. member | C. thankful | D. become |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 2** | **USE OF ENGLISH (14 questions)** |

**Choose the best option to complete the following question.**

6. After losing his job, Thomas became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and took care of the children.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. housewife | B. house husband | C. breadwinner | D. homeboy |

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ families with two working parents and one or two children are now common.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Nuclear | B. Extended | C. Single | D. Lonely |

8. My sister gave birth to a baby boy last month; I'm so happy because he's my first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. niece | B. cousin | C. son | D. nephew |

**Choose the best option to complete the following question.**

**Question:**

9. Grandma used to take care \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us when my parents were away at work.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. for | B. to | C. of | D. with |

10. When we were children, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema every Saturday night.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. used | B. would | C. will | D. were |

11. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my niece while my sister had to work on Saturday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. would babysit | B. were babysitting | C. have babysat | D. babysit |

12. My mom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes from stalls in the market, but now she prefers shopping online.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. buys | B. was buying | C. used to buy | D. will buy |

13. Many years ago, people used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their food in clay pots made from soil.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. to cooking | B. to have cooked | C. for cooking | D. to cook |

14. An: “Did your cousins use to visit you during the summer holidays?”  
Tuấn: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Yes, we will play outside all day. | B. Yeah, we'd have the best time. | C. No, they don't do that. | D. No, they weren't visiting me. |

15. Sophie: "I used to go on vacation to Hawaii every summer when I was a kid."  
Frank: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I've always wanted to visit Hawaii.”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Lucky you! | B. I'd love to hear that! | C. I would go, too. | D. I can't agree with you. |

**Choose the best option to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following question.**

16. I am thankful to my mum for her hard work at the food stall.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. interested | B. funny | C. grateful | D. useless |

17. In the old days, wives mostly stayed home to cook, clean, and raise the kids.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. bring up | B. protect | C. support | D. love |

**Choose the best option to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in the following question.**

18. Preferring to be single can be a positive thing as it allows you the freedom to pursue your careers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. different | B. negative | C. useless | D. ancient |

19. My dad is a single dad, so it's difficult for him to look after us.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. common | B. strange | C. easy | D. familiar |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 4** | **ERROR RECOGNITION (3 questions)** |

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in the following question.**

**Question:**

20. In the past, it use to be common for several generations to live together under one roof – grandparents, parents, and children.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. use to be | B. for | C. together | D. roof |

21. In many Southeast Asian countries, people usually would take a tuk-tuk for short, quick rides around the city.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. In | B. usually would | C. for | D. rides |

22. In the 19th century, only husbands would went out to earn money and made the big decisions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. only | B. would went | C. earn | D. the |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PART 5** | **WRITING (8 questions)** |

**Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

23. When Sebastian was a child, his family lived in London.

→ USED\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24. Sketching was not Melinda's hobby but she likes it now.

→ USE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. I walked to school every day when I was a kid.

→ WOULD\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26 In some cultures, people traditionally married young, but they don't any more.

→ USED\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27 Back then / men / not / use / do / housework / as / much / they / do / today.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

28. My grandma / good / baking/ and / she / used / make / delicious cakes / us.

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 34. | Keywords: so that/raising/focus on/Some women/./they can/prefer/to be/a housewife/their children  → ....................................... |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 35. | Keywords: used/./to storing/for/everything/In the past,/from cooking/clay pots/food/were  → ....................................... |

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| **PART 6** | **READING (5 questions)** |

**Read the text and choose the best answer for each question. (5 questions)**

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| --- |
| **Life for teenagers in the past**     Five hundred years ago in the USA, a teenager's life was mostly about working and learning to work. Most boys would learn to grow food plants or look after animals, usually from their fathers. Some might learn a trade like working with wood or metal. Girls used to learn household tasks from their mothers. Most teenagers didn't go to school because there were very few schools and, anyway, parents could not pay for education.    One hundred years ago in the USA, most 13- and 14-year-olds went to school because, in many states, it was free until you reached 15. But after that, **most** left to work in factories in cities or on farms in the country. Life could be very hard for teenagers back then, especially in poor areas, but some of them used to have fun at dance halls with music for young people or at the new movie theatres.    Fifty years ago, in the 1970s, most teenagers in the USA started to get a lot more freedom than at any time before in history. Many went to school until they were 16, but when they were not in school, they would often enjoy life rather than having to work in dirty or dangerous jobs. Teenagers began to be seen as a group with its own **identity**, not just older children or young adults. This has grown stronger since the 1970s.    So life is very different for someone of 13, 14, or 15 in the USA today than it used to be. **[…]** |

**Questions:**

36. Which of these points about the 1620s in the USA can you infer from the information in paragraph 1?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. There were no schools for girls. | B. Parents were the main teachers of teenagers. | C. There were a great many farms. | D. Schools for teenagers were free in most cases at that time. |

37. What does "**most**" mean in paragraph 2?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. All teenagers | B. Thirteen- and fourteen-year-olds | C. Fifteen-year-olds | D. Teenagers in cities |

38. What recent invention does the writer refer to in paragraph 2?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Movies | B. Dance halls | C. Factories | D. Recorded music |

39. The word "**identity**" in paragraph 4 means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. name and address | B. situation in an area | C. ideas about life | D. position in society |

40. Which of these sentences is the best way to end the text?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. At one time, there was no word in the USA for the period between 12 and 20. | B. Childhood in the USA used to continue until you became an adult. | C. Teenagers in some other countries have a very different experience from Americans. | D. The teenage years are all about education and leisure activities now. |