Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 30

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE9 - UNIT 8: THE ENVIRONMENT – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Verb + ing: Thường dùng khi động từ chính nói về hoạt động / quá trình; trải nghiệm; thái độ, cảm xúc; thói quen hoặc việc đã xảy ra

Động từ	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
enjoy	thích, thấy vui khi làm gì	She enjoys **reading** at night.
dislike	không thích	He dislikes **waiting** in long lines.
mind	phiền, ngại	Do you mind **opening** the window?
avoid	tránh	She avoided **answering** the question.
delay	trì hoãn	They delayed **leaving** because of the rain.
postpone	hoãn lại	He postponed **meeting** the client.
admit	thừa nhận	He admitted **making** a mistake.
consider	cân nhắc	We considered **moving** abroad.
keep	tiếp tục	She keeps **checking** her phone.
quit	bỏ, ngừng	He quit **smoking** last year.
discuss	thảo luận	We discussed **going** abroad for our holiday.
give up	từ bỏ	She gave up **trying** after several failed attempts.
spend time	dành thời gian	She spends time **reading** every evening.
feel like	muốn làm gì	I feel like **going** out tonight.
imagine	tưởng tượng	She imagined **living** in another country.
mention	đề cập	He mentioned **meeting** her before.
suggest	đề xuất	They suggested **going** by train.

2. Complex noun phrases: Là một nhóm từ có danh từ chính (head noun), đi kèm với từ bổ nghĩa trước hoặc sau nó, giúp làm rõ ý nghĩa của danh từ đó.

Thành phần	Loại từ	Ví dụ
Pre-modifiers *(Bổ nghĩa trước danh từ chính)*	tính từ (adjective)	A **beautiful** painting
	danh từ (noun)	A **history** book
	trạng từ + tính từ (adverb + adjective)	A **very interesting** story
	danh từ sở hữu cách (possessive noun)	**Tom's** house
Head noun *(Danh từ chính)*	danh từ chính (noun)	The **decision**
Post-modifiers *(Bổ nghĩa sau danh từ chính)*	mệnh đề quan hệ (relative clause)	The book **that I borrowed yesterday**
	cụm giới từ (prepositional phrase)	The girl **in the red dress**
	cụm động từ -ing (v-ing phrase)	The man **standing near the door**
	cụm động từ -ed (v-ed phrase)	The cake **baked by my mom**
	cụm động từ nguyên mẫu (to-infinitive phrase)	A chance **to travel abroad**

3. Multi-word verbs (or phrasal verbs): là cụm động từ gồm **một động từ chính** kết hợp với **một hoặc nhiều từ khác** (thường là giới từ hoặc trạng từ) để tạo nghĩa mới. Nghĩa của chúng không luôn giống với từng từ riêng lẻ.

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Ví dụ:

- **Look after** (chăm sóc) → *She looks after her little brother every day.*
- **Give up** (từ bỏ) → *He gave up smoking last year.*

***Công thức tổng quát**

+ Phrasal verbs (Động từ + trạng từ/giới từ):

Verb + Particle(s) → Nghĩa có thể thay đổi hoàn toàn.

Phrasal verb	Ý nghĩa	Phrasal verb	Ý nghĩa
bring forward	dời lịch sớm hơn	knock out	đánh bại và loại khỏi cuộc thi; làm bất tỉnh
carry on	tiếp tục	look out	cẩn thận, coi chừng
get round to	bắt đầu làm gì (sau thời gian dài dự định)	pull out	rút lui, ngừng tham gia hoạt động nào đó
get up to	làm gì đó; làm điều không nên làm	put off	trì hoãn, dời lại
go in for	tham gia (cuộc thi, hoạt động, v.v.); thích	put up with	chịu đựng
go off	hết thích, không còn hứng thú	take to	bắt đầu một thói quen
join in	tham gia, góp mặt	take up	bắt đầu (một sở thích, môn thể thao, v.v.); chiếm không gian/thời gian

+ Phrasal-prepositional verbs (Động từ + trạng từ + giới từ):

Verb + Particle + Preposition → Nghĩa có thể thay đổi hoàn toàn.

E.g. *"put up with" (chịu đựng), "look forward to" (mong đợi).*

+ Prepositional verbs (Động từ + giới từ):

Verb + Preposition → Nghĩa gần với nghĩa gốc hơn.

E.g. *"depend on" (phụ thuộc vào), "listen to" (nghe).*

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**staggering** (adj)	gây sửng sốt, kinh ngạc	3	**diminished** (adj)	bị suy giảm, thu nhỏ
2	**replicate** (v)	sao chép, tái tạo			

B. CLASSWORK (15 questions)

I. Complete the following sentences by providing the most appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. Considering the current economic climate, the board of directors suggested _____ **(restructure)** the company's internal debt.
2. The woman eventually admitted _____ **(witness)** the incident but claimed she was too intimidated to speak earlier.
3. We are going to postpone _____ **(finalize)** the contract until our legal team has reviewed the new clauses.
4. Do you mind _____ **(elaborate)** on the third point of your presentation? The data seems a bit unclear.
5. Most professional athletes strictly avoid _____ **(consume)** processed sugars during the peak of their training season.

II. Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

1. She dislikes it when people interrupt her while she is speaking. (BEING)
   → She _____ .
2. He finally stopped smoking two years ago. (QUIT)
   → He _____ .

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3. I don't want to go out this evening. (FEEL)
   → I _____ .
4. They suggested that we travel by train instead of by plane. (GOING)
   → They _____ .
5. It took her three hours to read the proposal carefully. (SPENT)
   → She _____ .

III. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb in brackets.

1. We decided to delay the conference until next month. (PUT OFF)
   → We _____ .
2. She can't tolerate his rude behaviour any longer. (PUT UP WITH)
   → She can't _____ .
3. He started a new hobby during the summer break. (TOOK UP)
   → He _____ .
4. The team continued working despite the power cut. (CARRIED ON)
   → The team _____ .
5. She withdrew from the competition because of an injury. (PULLED OUT)
   → She _____ .

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần II. Cambridge Vocabulary 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Combine the ideas into one sentence using a complex noun phrase.

1. The painting is beautiful. It hangs in the main hall.
   → _____ is beautiful.
2. The book is on the top shelf. It belongs to Tom.
   → _____ belongs to Tom.
3. The proposal was extremely ambitious. It was submitted yesterday.
   → _____ was extremely ambitious.
4. The girl is wearing a red dress. She won the scholarship.
   → _____ the scholarship.
5. The man is standing near the door. He is the new department head.
   → The man _____ .

III. Fill in each blank with the correct phrase from the box. Use each phrase once only. There are TWO extra phrases.

carry on	put up with	get round to	bring forward	pull out	take up	go off

When the city announced its annual debate competition, Mia immediately decided to (1) _____ the challenge, even though public speaking had never come naturally to her. At first, she kept delaying her preparation because of her heavy school workload and did not (2)

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_____ writing her speech until the night before the preliminary round. During the event, however, one of the judges suddenly had to (3) _____ because of a family emergency, so the organisers chose to (4) _____ the lunch break and continue with the remaining teams. Although several participants were clearly exhausted, Mia managed to (5) _____ speaking confidently until the end and eventually won a place in the final.

IV. Write one complete sentence using all the given words. Begin with the word(s) given.

1. She / admit / make / a serious mistake / and / suggest / delay / the launch

   → _____.

2. The man / stand / near the entrance / be / the only candidate / who / not / give up / halfway through the task

   → _____.

3. They / start / discuss / the revised proposal / before / the chairperson / decide / postpone / the vote

   → _____.

4. Anyone / have to / put up with / such / badly / prepare / report / would / question / the manager's competence

   → _____.

5. What / she / dislike most / be / work / with / people / constantly / put off / make / difficult decisions

   → _____.

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CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (15 questions)

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

I. FCE Part 3

You are going to read an article about four people who set up local environmental projects. For questions **43–52,** choose from the people (**A–D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Which person

accepted that the attitudes of local people might be impossible to change?	43
included a useful additional feature on a product?	44
co-operated with others to develop the initial idea?	45
had to convince local people to take part in an experiment?	46
managed to get products sold in other countries?	47
received formal recognition for a project's achievements?	48
realised that it wasn't possible to use ideas that had worked elsewhere?	49
saw that a traditional way of life was under threat?	50
created an example that people in different places were able to follow?	51
used materials that they recycled?	52

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Local environmental heroes

Four innovators who founded local conservation projects

A Evans Wadongo

Like many Kenyans, Evans Wadongo grew up studying by the light of a kerosene lamp. Bad for his eyes, the lamps also produced harmful fumes that made him cough. So, Evans designed a cleaner sun-powered alternative. Instead of importing solar technology from a mass-producing country, he set up the Use Solar initiative, which trained youngsters to manufacture special solar-powered lamps, using locally-sourced scrap metal and fragments of solar panels. A USB port, built into the base, offered an easy way to charge phones and radios. The lamps were then given to local groups, who used the money they saved on kerosene to set up small businesses such as poultry farming or beekeeping. Evans says that getting finance for the project was a challenge due to its long-term nature. Each lamp costs $25, which covers materials, training and distribution. The groups used money from their successful businesses to buy more lamps.

B Alasdair Harris

Coastal communities in south-western Madagascar have lived by fishing for more than a thousand years. But when biologist Alasdair Harris visited the region, he found them struggling to sustain themselves because population increases had diminished local fish stocks. Unsurprisingly, people had mixed feelings when he suggested closing one of the local fishing grounds, but agreed to a three-month trial. When it was re-opened, they caught a staggering 1,200 kg of octopus in one day and the community could see the benefit of looking after their resources. Others soon took up the model and the country now boasts hundreds of marine areas, monitored and protected by local people. Organisations in neighbouring countries have begun to replicate the model, as recognition grows for the importance of locally initiated conservation. 'We need a radically new approach,' Alasdair says, 'that's why we do this work.'

C Nam Nguyen

Although much of Vietnam's population lives in rural areas, its two major cities are increasingly affected by traffic and pollution. Ride-sharing was a relatively new concept when Nam Nguyen founded his Hanoi-based ride-sharing website. Initially, he intended to make a free network where people could share vehicles and contribute to protecting the environment. 'I tried to learn the model from European schemes, but they didn't really work here. Private vehicles are a source of pride for many city dwellers, who rely on them to visit their families in the provinces. They wouldn't give them up easily.' He realised he'd have to form a business plan to help finance and promote the idea. So, Nam designed a taxi-sharing service whose profits could support the ride-sharing enterprise he had initially imagined. 'The taxi service has become our main revenue stream. It allows the ride-sharing network to continue to grow.'

D Bernice Dapaah

About to graduate with a business administration degree but facing a tough job market in Ghana, Bernice Dapaah joined forces with some engineering students to create an innovative product from bamboo, an abundant crop in Ghana. They make strong, lightweight and durable bikes out of bamboo, using an ever-growing team of young people specially trained for the role. The project has serious green credentials, too: not only are the bikes an affordable, environmentally sound alternative to cars, but bamboo is fast-growing, produces up to 35% more oxygen than other trees and helps to prevent soil erosion, a significant cause of concern for farmers. It's an idea so brilliant the team went on to win ten international awards. The initiative had soon sold over a thousand bikes, including exports, allowing new workshops to be set up. The idea is that each employee, once trained, can train and employ five others and bikes can be produced on a small scale all over Ghana.

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II. Extra Reading

Read the text again and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. Evans Wadongo's project focuses on importing high-tech solar panels to help Kenyan students study at night. → _____
2. The fishing community in Madagascar was fully supportive of Alasdair Harris's proposal from the very beginning. → _____
3. Nam Nguyen had to modify his original business idea because the European ride-sharing model didn't fit the local culture in Vietnam. → _____
4. The taxi-sharing service in Hanoi was created as a way to generate profit to support the ride-sharing network. → _____
5. The bamboo used in Bernice Dapaah's project is beneficial to the environment primarily because it is a lightweight material. → _____

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