Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

StarLink

Week: 4

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

1. Future tenses (will, be going to, be V-ing)

Tense	Structure	Usage	Example
will + V (future simple)	**S + will + V.**	– Quyết định đưa ra ngay lúc nói. – Dự đoán không chắc chắn. – Lời hứa, đề nghị, cảnh báo.	– I **will help** you carry that bag. – It **will rain** tomorrow.
be going to + V	**S + be + going to + V.**	– Kế hoạch đã có trước khi nói. – Dự đoán dựa trên dấu hiệu hiện tại.	– We**'re going to visit** Grandma this weekend. – Look at those clouds! It**'s going to rain**.
be V-ing (present continuous)	**S + be + V-ing.**	– Lịch trình/kế hoạch đã sắp xếp cụ thể (gần như chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra).	– I**'m meeting** my boss at 9 a.m. tomorrow. – They**'re flying** to Paris next week.

2. Third conditional

- Câu điều kiện loại 3 sử dụng để diễn tả **tình huống giả định trong quá khứ**.

Vế điều kiện	Vế kết quả		Examples
If + S + had (not) + $V_{3/ed}$,	**S + would have + $V_{3/ed}$.**	kết quả **chắc chắn** (không xảy ra)	If I **had seen** you there, I **would have invited** you to dinner.
	S + could have + $V_{3/ed}$.	kết quả **có thể** xảy ra	If I **had had** enough money, I **could have bought** the phone.
	S + might have + $V_{3/ed}$.	kết quả **không chắc chắn**	If I **had played** better, I **might have won**.

II. Extra Vocabulary

Con bấm vào link/code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet_s9_w4_vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**clap eyes on something** (idiom)	nhìn thấy, bắt gặp cái gì	4	**rambler** (n)	người đi bộ đường dài
2	**a neutral mixture of something** (phr)	sự pha trộn trung tính của cái gì	5	**hardly daring to breathe** (phr)	gần như không dám thở
3	**landscape gardener** (n)	người làm vườn cảnh quan	6	**pantheism** (n)	thuyết phiếm thần

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK

I. Which goes with which?

1. The client has confirmed the appointment, and I've added it to my calendar.	1-	a. I'll help you finish the final section before lunch.
2. Look at the battery warning on your laptop. It is flashing red.	2-	b. They're going to apply for the scholarship this year.
3. I can't finish these slides before the meeting.	3-	c. I'm meeting her at the office at 9 a.m. tomorrow.
4. They have already researched the course and prepared all the documents.	4-	d. It's going to shut down in a minute.
5. The new delivery system seems useful, but staff may need time to learn it.	5-	e. I think it will improve customer service in the long run.

II. Complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A group of students almost missed their flight after their school trip ended later than planned. The traffic near the airport was terrible, and their teacher realised that the schedule had been too risky. If the school (1) _____ **(leave)** the hotel earlier, they (2) _____ **(not arrive)** at the airport so late.

Luckily, one student had checked the departure board online before they reached the terminal. If he (3) _____ **(not notice)** the gate change, the whole group might have gone to the wrong part of the airport.

They managed to board the plane just before the gate closed. However, their luggage was not loaded in time. If only the airline staff (4) _____ **(transfer)** the bags more quickly, the students could have collected them when they landed.

Their teacher felt relieved but embarrassed. If only she (5) _____ **(plan)** the journey more carefully, the trip would have ended much less stressfully.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (17 questions)

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

II. Circle the correct answers.

1. The admissions officer has confirmed the appointment and sent me a calendar invite, so I _____ her at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
   A. meet B. will meet C. am meeting D. met
2. Look at the crack spreading across the glass door. It _____ if nobody moves away from it soon.
   A. is going to break B. will have broken C. broke D. breaks
3. "The client is waiting downstairs and looks rather impatient." — "OK, I _____ to him now."
   A. spoke B. have spoken C. will speak D. would speak
4. If the hotel _____ our reservation correctly, we _____ in the lobby for nearly an hour last night.
   A. confirmed / would not wait B. had confirmed / did not wait
   C. had confirmed / would not have waited D. confirmed / would not have waited

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. If only the marketing team _____ the advert more carefully, the company _____ so many complaints online.
   A. checked / would not receive
   B. had checked / would not have received
   C. had checked / will not receive
   D. checked / would not have received
6. I don't think the new delivery system _____ smoothly at first because several staff members still need training.
   A. is working
   B. worked
   C. will work
   D. has worked
7. We _____ part of the money back after the cancelled trip if we _____ travel insurance in advance.
   A. would recover / bought
   B. could recover / had bought
   C. could have recovered / had bought
   D. would have recovered / bought

III. Read the situations and complete the sentences using the THIRD CONDITIONAL. Choose from the verbs/phrases below. You may need to use the negative form.

consult	**underestimate**	**back up**	**verify**	**purchase**

1. The journalist published incorrect figures because she did not check the source carefully.
   If she _____ the information, the article would not have caused so much confusion.
2. The team lost the final match because they thought their opponents were weak.
   If the team had trained more seriously, they _____ their opponents.
3. We had to pay for the hospital bill ourselves because we did not buy travel insurance.
   If we _____ travel insurance, we could have claimed some of the money back.
4. The company chose the wrong marketing strategy because it did not ask an expert for advice.
   If the manager _____ a specialist, the campaign might have been more successful.
5. Anna lost all her photos when her laptop broke because she did not save copies online.
   If Anna _____ her files, she would not have lost all her photos.

IV. Make complete sentences using the given words and the correct future tense. Add necessary words if needed.

1. Your colleague cannot finish the report before the deadline. You decide immediately to help her.
   I / help / you / finish / the report / before / the deadline
   → _____.
2. The screen is frozen, the fan is making a loud noise, and the laptop feels extremely hot.
   the laptop / shut down / soon / because / it / get / too hot
   → _____.
3. The organiser has sent you a confirmation email for an interview at 2 p.m. tomorrow.
   I / have / an interview / at 2 p.m. tomorrow / because / the organiser / confirm / it
   → _____.
4. The speaker has just cancelled. You decide at that moment to contact another guest.
   I / contact / another guest speaker / right away
   → _____.
5. The company has prepared the documents and chosen the launch date, but the venue is not booked yet.
   the company / launch / the new product / next month
   → _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING PRACTICE (6 questions)

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con cần 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.

You are going to read an article about an English poet, William Wordsworth. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

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

Daffodils everywhere

Two hundred years ago the English poet William Wordsworth wrote 'I wander'd lonely as a cloud', a poem that expresses a basic spirit of early English Romanticism. It was Thursday, 15 April 1802. William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the poet's devoted, journal-writing sister, were walking home to Dove Cottage in the Lake District. The wind was fierce, but the Wordsworth siblings were used to striding long distances in foul weather. They were in the woods close to the water side when they first clapped eyes on a field of daffodils 'fluttering and dancing in the breeze'.

What makes this poem an example of Romantic thinking? It isn't just that Wordsworth chooses to write about a natural scene: it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human emotions. For him, nature is not merely a neutral mixture of scenery, colours, plants, rocks, soil, water and air. It is a living force that feels joy and sadness, shares human pain and even tries to educate us human beings by showing us the beauty of life.

Wordsworth's home, Dove Cottage, is now one of the most popular destinations in the Lake District. You can go on a tour of the garden which William planted with wild flowers and which survived in his backyard even after they disappeared from the area. 'He always said that if he hadn't been a poet, he would have been a terrific landscape gardener,' says Allan King of the Wordsworth Trust, the organisation that looks after the cottage and gardens.

The Lake District in the north-west of England becomes particularly crowded during the summer months with tourists and ramblers eager to enjoy the region's majestic valleys, hills and sparkling
line 19 lakes. Wordsworth himself was far from keen on tourists, which was quite apparent. He wanted outsiders to admire the local sights he enjoyed so much, but was afraid the district might be 'damaged' by too many visitors. He opposed the coming of the trains, and campaigned in the 1840s against a plan to link the towns in the area – Kendal, Windermere and Keswick – by rail.

The place near Ullswater, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake. The lake is wide and calm at this turning point. There's a bay where the trees have had their soil eroded by lake water so that their roots are shockingly exposed. You walk along from tree to tree, hardly daring to breathe, because you are walking in the footprints of William and Dorothy from two centuries ago. The first clumps of daffodils appear, but they aren't tall yellow trumpets proudly swaying in the breeze. They're tiny wild daffodils, most of them still green and unopened, in clumps of six or seven. They're grouped around individual trees rather than collecting together.

But as you look north, from beside a huge ancient oak, you realise this is what delighted the Wordsworths: clump after clump of the things, spread out to left and right but coming together in your vision so that they form a beautiful, pale-yellow carpet. What you're seeing at last is nature transformed by human sight and imagination. For a second, you share that revelation of Dorothy and William Wordsworth's, the glimpse of pantheism, the central mystery of English Romanticism.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 According to the article, Wordsworth's poem

A started the Romantic movement.
B was based on actual experience.
C was written while he was visiting his sister.
D was written after he had been lonely.

32 What was Wordsworth's attitude to nature?

A He believed nature had a character of its own.
B He felt nature was human.
C He thought nature could talk to people.
D He believed that we could influence nature.

33 We are told that Dove Cottage

A has gardens designed by a landscape gardener.
B has a wide range of flowers in its garden.
C receives a lot of visitors.
D has a very large garden.

34 What does 'which' in line 19 refer to?

A the number of tourists who come to the Lake District
B Wordsworth's desire for outsiders to admire the local sights
C the fact that Wordsworth was keen on tourists from far away
D Wordsworth's dislike of tourists

35 In what way is the scene different from what Wordsworth described?

A All the daffodils are green and small.
B There are no daffodils by the lake.
C The daffodils are fewer and smaller.
D There are no daffodils around trees.

36 The writer implies that the poem describes

A exactly what Wordsworth saw in detail.
B the effect the daffodils had on Wordsworth.
C what Wordsworth saw around an ancient oak.
D clumps of daffodils on the left and on the right.

LIVEWORKSHEETS