Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 4

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

UNIT 2: ADJECTIVES VS ADVERBS AND COMPARATIVES & FCE READING PART 6

A. THEORY

I. Adjectives vs Adverbs

	Adjectives	Adverbs
Chức năng	Bổ nghĩa cho **danh từ** hoặc **đại từ**.	Bổ nghĩa cho **động từ thường**, **tính từ**, hoặc **trạng từ** khác. *Cấu tạo: **Many adverbs of manner are formed by adding -ly to adjectives**
Vị trí	Đứng **trước danh từ** hoặc **đứng sau các động từ liên kết**.	- **Thường đứng sau động từ thường** (hoặc sau tân ngữ), **trước tính từ/trạng từ** khác. - **Trạng từ chỉ tần suất** đứng sau động từ tobe, đứng trước động từ thường, đứng giữa động từ khuyết thiếu và động từ chính. - **Trạng từ chỉ mức độ** đứng trước tính từ/ trạng từ khác/ động từ chính, đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính.
Ví dụ	*Moderate exercise is beneficial for your health.*	*Immune cells circulate quickly.* *He is usually busy on Mondays.* *I completely agree with your opinion.*
Lưu ý	- Trạng từ đặc biệt: good → well, fast → fast. - Một số từ có dạng Adj và Adv giống hệt nhau: **fast, hard, late, early, high**. - Một số trạng từ cần chú ý: + **Hardly** có nghĩa là "**hầu như không**", không phải trạng từ của hard. + **Lately** có nghĩa là "**gần đây**", không phải trạng từ của late. + **Highly** có nghĩa là "**rất cao, đánh giá cao**", không phải trạng từ của high.	

II. Comparative adverbs

Cấu trúc so sánh hơn	*Trạng từ ngắn: **S1 + V + Adv-er + than + S2**	*E.g: He runs faster than his brother.*
	*Trạng từ dài: **S1 + V + more + Adv-ly + (than + S2)**	*E.g: Moderate exercise helps the immune cells to circulate around the body more quickly.*
Cấu trúc so sánh kém	**S1 + V + less + Adv + (than + S2)**	*E.g: Active people catch coughs and colds less frequently.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Irregular Comparative Adverbs		
Adverb	**Comparative Form**	**Example**
well	better	*She speaks English better than I do.*
badly	worse	*He performed worse than last week.*
much	more	*She practices more nowadays.*
little	less	*He worries less than before.*
far	farther / further	*They went further into the details.*

III. FCE READING PART 6

Dạng bài	- Đọc văn bản và điền câu cho sẵn (A-G) vào 6 chỗ trống, có 1 câu thừa.
Cách làm bài	**Bước 1: Đọc lướt văn bản** - Nắm chủ đề chính **Bước 2: Đọc 7 câu cho sẵn** - Gạch chân từ khoá chính **Bước 3: Phân tích vùng thông tin và chọn đáp án đúng** - Đọc kỹ 1-2 câu trước và 1-2 câu sau chỗ trống. - Xác định nội dung, logic và chọn đáp án phù hợp - Sau khi chọn, đọc lại thêm 1 lần để xác định tính logic **Bước 4: Kiểm tra lại bài**
Chú ý	**- Bẫy liên kết một chiều:** Câu chọn khớp rất tốt với câu trước chỗ trống nhưng lại hoàn toàn vô lý hoặc đứt đoạn với câu ngay sau chỗ trống. Luôn kiểm tra tính liên kết 2 chiều. **- Phân bổ thời gian hợp lý:** Nếu bị bí ở một câu, hãy dùng phương pháp loại trừ và chuyển sang câu tiếp theo.

IV. EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ nhé:
https://on.soundcloud.com/c8wl1SUpShODs0jRCt

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**erupt** (v)	phun trào (núi lửa)	6	**pungent odour** (phr)	mùi hăng/nồng, mùi mạnh và khó chịu
2	**wilderness** (n)	vùng hoang dã	7	**cataclysm** (n)	thảm họa lớn, biến động địa chất dữ dội
3	**treacherous** (adj)	hiểm trở, nguy hiểm	8	**foolhardy** (adj)	liều lĩnh một cách dại dột
4	**hostile** (adj)	khắc nghiệt, môi trường sống không thuận lợi	9	**in plain view** (idiom)	hiện rõ ngay trước mắt
5	**adjacent (to)** (adj)	kế bên, liền kề	10	**give way to** (phr)	nhường chỗ cho, chuyển biến thành

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The instructions were written in an _____ complicated manner, making it difficult for the students to follow.

A. extreme B. extremely C. extremity D. extremeness

2. After working continuous 12-hour shifts in the laboratory, the scientist could _____ keep her eyes open.

A. hard B. hardly C. harder D. hardest

3. The newly developed vaccine turned out to be _____ effective in protecting children against the virus.

A. high B. height C. highly D. heighten

4. Despite arriving _____ for the official presentation, Mark was still permitted to join the discussion.

A. lately B. late C. lateness D. latest

5. Immune cells respond _____ to harmful bacteria in order to protect the human body from infection.

A. rapid B. rapidity C. rapidness D. rapidly

II. Complete the second sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between THREE and FIVE words, including the word given.

1. Nam runs faster than any other student in his physical education class. **(QUICKLY)**
   → Nam runs _____
2. David wrote his chemistry report much more carefully than Peter did. **(LESS)**
   → Peter wrote his chemistry _____
3. Moderate exercise helps immune cells circulate around the body faster. **(QUICKLY)**
   → Moderate exercise _____
4. Unhealthy individuals catch coughs and colds more frequently than active people. **(LESS)**
   → Active people _____
5. Laura spoke politely during the interview, but her brother spoke even more politely. **(LESS)**
   → Laura _____

READING PRACTICE (6 questions)

You are going to read a magazine article about a volcano in New Zealand, now a nature reserve, and the experience of the native people in the past when it erupted. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

RANGITOTO

By Alastair Jameson

Off-track the ground is menacing. Lava, like angry waves frozen in mid-chop only moments ago, claws at the soles of my boots and threatens to shred my knees if I place a foot wrong. The surface is so uneven that progress is extraordinarily difficult. Occasional smooth stone channels course like petrified streams through the rougher ground, their solid surfaces a welcome pathway amid teetering plates of broken lava and treacherous bouldery rubble. Out of the shade of the dense thickets of bush, it's as hot as a furnace. All that black rock absorbs and radiates enough heat to melt Antarctica. It's as hostile a spot as you could find anywhere in New Zealand, yet when I turn around, there is downtown Auckland in plain view just a few kilometres away.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(37) _____. Its symmetrical cone is a relaxed cousin of those higher and steeper volcanoes Taranaki and Ngauruhoe but Rangitoto is a truly astonishing wilderness right on the doorstep of the city. Landing on the island, the graceful sweeping curves seen from a distance quickly give way to a magnificent mosaic of the tortuous lava I've been scrambling through and scrubby, impenetrable pohutukawa forest.

Of course, it was not always like this. **(38)** _____. However, the emergence of the youngest and largest of the fifty-odd volcanoes in Auckland's volcanic field was witnessed by Maori living on adjacent Motutapu Island.

The persistent yelping of dogs might first have awoken them. Soon afterwards there would have been a thundering roar. The vibration of the sandy ground beneath them would surely have jolted them from their homes. **(39)** _____. A wind shift and the familiar smells of the camp – wood smoke, the sea, and even the penetrating stench of shark flesh drying on frames – were soon overpowered by the pungent, suffocating odour of sulphur dioxide.

Running across the beach and dragging boats into the sea, shoals of dead fish bumped against their legs as they waded into the cold shallows. **(40)** _____. Looking behind them, the cataclysm was becoming clearer in the first light of day. Black clouds were blasting out from the base of a roiling column of steam, flying boulders were arcing white streamers through the sky and splashing into the sea.

(41) _____. The footprints of a small group of adults and children were found sandwiched between layers of Rangitoto ash. Markings show where the ground was prodded with sticks and that one of the dogs with the group paused to drink from a puddle. **(42)** _____. Whether these people were foolhardy or brave, lured by curiosity, or a desire to retrieve their treasured possessions, we'll never know.

A. The familiar form of Rangitoto did not exist for generations of Maori who first inhabited the surrounding lands.

B. The low black cliffs of Rangitoto are just 1500 m away, the centre of the eruption only 3 km further.

C. The impressions were so well preserved that the next blanket of ash must have spewed from Rangitoto soon after they were made.

D. As they paddled hard towards safety, the first wet ash began to fall, sticky and abrasive.

E. Outside, the familiar stars above and the scatter of bright campfires along the shore to the west were hidden by a pall of steam, strobed by lightning and lit by a ferocious fiery glow from beneath.

F. No landform is more familiar to Aucklanders than Rangitoto Island and yet how many of them ever go there?

G. Proof exists that in the weeks or months following the onset of the eruption, people came back to their campsite on Motutapu Island.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần IV. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 2) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Choose the correct sentence.

1. A. Proper planning is essential for the success of any project.

   B. Proper planning is essentially for the success of any project.

   C. Proper planning is essence for the success of any project.

2. A. To avoid accidents on slippery roads, the instructor drives cautious.

   B. To avoid accidents on slippery roads, the instructor drives cautiously.

   C. To avoid accidents on slippery roads, the instructor drives caution.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. A. Despite facing numerous obstacles during his research, Dr. Evans hard complains about the working conditions.

B. Despite facing numerous obstacles during his research, Dr. Evans hardly ever complains about the working conditions.

C. Despite facing numerous obstacles during his research, Dr. Evans harder complains about the working conditions.

4. A. The flight was delayed, so the delegates arrived lately for the opening ceremony.

B. The flight was delayed, so the delegates arrived lateness for the opening ceremony.

C. The flight was delayed, so the delegates arrived late for the opening ceremony.

5. A. Getting admitted to a top university has become a high competitive process.

B. Getting admitted to a top university has become a highly competitive process.

C. Getting admitted to a top university has become a height competitive process.

III. Give the correct comparative form of the adverbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. After the school upgraded the Wi-Fi system, the pages loaded _____ than before. **(FAST)**
2. Through regular practice with a native tutor, Minh speaks English _____ than he did last semester. **(WELL)**
3. Since starting the new treatment, she has recovered _____ than the doctor expected. **(EARLY)**
4. The outdoor event went _____ than anticipated because a sudden storm hit the venue. **(BADLY)**
5. The concentration of the chemical solution in this test tube is _____ than in the control sample. **(HIGH)**

IV. Make complete sentences using the given words and the correct comparative adverb form. Add necessary words if needed.

1. Dark clouds are gathering quickly and the wind is blowing hard.
   the storm / approach / soon / than / expected
   → _____
2. The engineering team installed a new cooling mechanism in the factory.
   the machines / operate / smoothly / than / before
   → _____
3. Thanks to the newly implemented traffic policy in the city center,
   the overall traffic condition / has become / clear / than / last year
   → _____
4. The choir spent three months practicing with a professional conductor.
   they / perform / well / during / the final concert / than / during / the rehearsal
   → _____
5. The academic board requires a comprehensive analysis of the survey results.
   the researchers / must / investigate / the issue / far
   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING PRACTICE (10 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.

Read the text in Reading Practice (B.Classwork) on pages 3 and 4 again, and complete the tasks below.

I. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) based on the reading passage.

1. The terrain on Rangitoto Island consists of uneven lava ground with smooth stone channels running through it. → _____
2. Downtown Auckland is completely hidden from view when standing on Rangitoto Island. → _____
3. The emergence of Rangitoto Island occurred before any Maori people arrived at Motutapu Island. → _____
4. The smell of sulphur dioxide eventually replaced the smells of wood smoke, the sea, and drying shark flesh. → _____
5. Evidence proves that people never returned to their campsite on Motutapu Island after the eruption began. → _____

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. What makes walking on Rangitoto Island extraordinarily difficult?
   A. The thick pohutukawa forest blocking all visible paths
   B. The rough, uneven surface of broken lava and treacherous boulders
   C. The freezing temperature of the surrounding sea water
   D. The constant presence of thick, suffocating ash clouds
2. How does Rangitoto's symmetrical cone compare to Taranaki and Ngauruhoe?
   A. It is significantly higher and much steeper.
   B. It is a more relaxed, less steep cousin of those higher volcanoes.
   C. It is completely covered in snow and ice like Antarctica.
   D. It is located thousands of kilometres away from the city of Auckland.
3. What initially alerted the Maori residents on Motutapu Island to the eruption?
   A. The sight of bright campfires along the shore
   B. The falling of cold sea water onto their camp
   C. The persistent yelping of dogs, followed by a thundering roar and ground vibration
   D. The sudden shift of the wind carrying wood smoke and sea smells
4. What evidence confirms that humans were present in the area shortly after an eruption phase?
   A. Abandoned wooden boats found floating in the deep sea
   B. Footprints of adults and children sandwiched between layers of Rangitoto ash
   C. Ancient written records left by the early Maori settlers
   D. Large stone buildings discovered inside the pohutukawa forest
5. What remains unknown about the people who left footprints in the ash?
   A. Whether they were accompanied by any animals
   B. Whether they were adults or young children
   C. Their exact motives for returning, such as foolishness, bravery, curiosity, or retrieving possessions
   D. Whether their campsite was located on Motutapu Island

LIVEWORKSHEETS