Tên: ……

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 14 - GVVN

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Nghe HW: ……

UNITS 1–2: VIEWS AND VOICES & WELL-BEING
PASSIVE VOICE & COMPARISONS REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR REVISION A

PRESENT & PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE (WITH IRREGULAR VERBS – V3)

1. Ý tưởng cốt lõi

Chủ động (nhấn mạnh người làm)	Bị động (nhấn mạnh cái bị tác động)
People grow rice here.	Rice **is grown** here.

2. Công thức và cách biến đổi

S + BE + V3/ed (+ by + người làm)

BE đổi theo thì & theo chủ ngữ mới

V3/ed luôn giữ nguyên

Present Simple Passive	**Active (Chủ động)**	S + **V(s/es)** + O
	Passive (Bị động)	S + **am / is / are** + **V3/ed** (+ by agent)
	Active: *People **grow** rice here.*	
	Passive: Rice **is grown** here.	
Past Simple Passive	**Active (Chủ động)**	S + **V2** + O
	Passive (Bị động)	S + **was / were** + **V3/ed** (+ by agent)
	Active: *They **built** the school in 2010.*	
	Passive: The school **was built** in 2010.	

3. Khẳng định – Phủ định – Nghi vấn

	Present Simple Passive	Past Simple Passive
Dấu hiệu	every day, usually, often	yesterday, last year, … ago, in 2010
(+)	The road **is repaired** every year.	The road **was repaired** last year.
(–)	The road **isn't repaired** every year.	The road **wasn't repaired** last year.
(?)	**Is** the road repaired every year?	**Was** the road repaired last year?
Wh-	How often **is** the road repaired?	When **was** the road repaired?

4. Có cần "by + người làm" không?

Bỏ đi	Giữ lại
Không biết / không quan trọng / chỉ là *people, they*	Người làm là thông tin quan trọng
Rice is grown here.	The Mona Lisa was painted **by Da Vinci**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Động từ bất quy tắc

V1	V2	V3	Nghĩa	V1	V2	V3	Nghĩa
begin	began	begun	bắt đầu	see	saw	seen	nhìn thấy
break	broke	broken	làm vỡ	speak	spoke	spoken	nói
do	did	done	làm	wear	wore	worn	mặc
drink	drank	drunk	uống	write	wrote	written	viết
drive	drove	driven	lái xe	be	was/were	been	thì, là, ở
eat	ate	eaten	ăn	go	went	gone	đi
give	gave	given	đưa	ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi, lái

II. GRAMMAR REVISION B

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

1. Chức năng và vị trí

	Adjective (tính từ)	Adverb (trạng từ)
Bổ nghĩa cho	danh từ, đại từ	động từ, tính từ, trạng từ khác
Vị trí	trước danh từ; sau động từ liên kết (be, look, feel, seem, become)	tùy loại, xem bảng dưới
Ví dụ	She is a **careful** driver. She looks **tired**.	She drives **carefully**.

Loại trạng từ	Vị trí	Ví dụ
Cách thức (manner)	sau động từ / tân ngữ	Immune cells circulate **quickly**.
Tần suất (frequency)	sau *be*, trước động từ thường	He is **usually** busy on Mondays.
Mức độ (degree)	trước tính từ / trạng từ / động từ	I **completely** agree with you.

2. Cách tạo trạng từ

Quy tắc	Ví dụ
adj + **-ly**	quick → quick**ly**
-y → **-ily**	happy → happ**ily**
-le → **-ly**	gentle → gen**tly**
-ic → **-ically**	basic → bas**ically**
Bất quy tắc	good → **well**
Cùng dạng với adj	fast, hard, late, early, high

3. Dễ nhầm

Từ	Nghĩa	Từ dễ nhầm	Nghĩa
hard (adv)	chăm chỉ, vất vả	**hardly**	hầu như không
late (adv)	muộn	**lately**	gần đây
high (adv)	cao	**highly**	rất, đánh giá cao

LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

1. Công thức

	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất	Ví dụ
Từ ngắn (adj 1 âm tiết; adv cùng dạng adj: fast, hard, late, early, high)	adj/adv + **-er**	the + adj/adv + **-est**	tall → taller → the tallest hard → harder → the hardest
Từ dài (adj từ 2 âm tiết trở lên (trừ adj tận cùng -y và nhóm ở bảng 3))	**more** + adj/adv	the **most** + adj/adv	beautiful → more beautiful → the most beautiful carefully → more carefully → the most carefully
Kém hơn / kém nhất (mọi từ)	**less** + adj/adv	the **least** + adj/adv	important → less important → the least important clearly → less clearly → the least clearly

2. Bất quy tắc

Adj	Adv	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good	well	better	the best
bad	badly	worse	the worst
far	far	farther / further	the farthest / furthest
little	little	less	the least
many / much	much	more	the most
old	–	older / elder	the oldest / eldest

3. Quy tắc theo dạng từ (từ ngắn & một số adj 2 âm tiết)

Dạng từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất	Ví dụ
Tận cùng -e	+ **-r**	+ **-st**	nice → nicer → the nicest
1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm	gấp đôi phụ âm + **-er**	gấp đôi phụ âm + **-est**	big → bigger → the biggest
Tận cùng -y	y → i + **-er**	y → i + **-est**	happy → happier → the happiest
Cả hai cách (quiet, clever, simple, narrow)	**-er** hoặc more	-est hoặc most	quiet → quieter / more quiet

*(*Note: older/oldest: dùng chung; elder/eldest: thường dùng trước danh từ chỉ thành viên gia đình, không dùng elder than.)*

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence.

1. The new student spoke so _____ during her presentation that nobody at the back of the room could hear a single word she said.

A. quiet B. quietness C. quieter D. quietly

2. After running the whole marathon in extremely hot weather, the athletes looked extremely _____, yet they were still smiling as they crossed the finish line.

A. tiredly B. tired C. tire D. tiring

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Several studies suggest that teenagers who sleep for at least eight hours a night concentrate _____ than those who stay up until midnight.

A. well B. more good C. better D. the best

4. Of all the volunteers who joined the river clean-up project, Lan worked _____, often staying behind until the sun went down.

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

5. I haven't seen my cousin _____, because she has been studying abroad for almost a year and only returns home during the summer holidays.

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

II. Use the prompts to write complete passive sentences. You may add words and change the form of the words, but do not change the order of the prompts.

1. The final report / write / a team of young scientists / 2019

→ _____

2. Wild animals / not / see / in this area / very often / because / noise from the new road

→ _____

3. How often / equipment in the school laboratory / check / qualified technicians / ?

→ _____

4. Where / rare species / discover / researchers / last year / ?

→ _____

5. The ancient vase / not / break / during the earthquake, / although / museum / badly / damage

→ _____

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 5) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence.

1. The results of the second experiment were _____ than those of the first, so the scientists decided to repeat the whole study from the beginning.

A. bad B. the worst C. worse D. more badly

2. The documentary was _____ than I had expected, and several scenes were so shocking that some members of the audience had to look away.

A. more disturbing B. less disturbing

C. most disturbing D. the more disturbing

3. Out of all the speakers at the conference, the young engineer explained the problem _____, using simple diagrams that everybody in the room could understand.

A. more clearly B. the most clearly

C. the clearest D. the least clearly

4. The second laptop is _____ expensive than the first one, so most students in our class, who have limited budgets, are planning to buy it instead.

A. the least B. more C. less D. least

5. Although the exam questions looked _____ at first sight, most students found that they had to think extremely _____ to answer them correctly.

A. easily / hard B. easy / hardly

C. easily / hardly D. easy / hard

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. Complete the text with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets. Some answers need more than one word.

A Clean-up Day at Willow River

In 2020, Willow River **(1. not / see)** _____ as a place where families could relax, because its banks were covered with plastic bags and old tyres. Last month, however, more than two hundred students and parents joined a clean-up day and worked **(2. patient)** _____ from early morning until late in the evening. Thanks to their efforts, the river is now **(3. healthy)** _____ than it has been for several decades, and fish have already started returning to the area. Local residents often wonder, "How often **(4. the water / test)** _____ by the council these days?" Most volunteers agreed that it was **(5. rewarding)** _____ day of the whole year.

IV. Rewrite each sentence in the passive if it is active, or in the active if it is passive. Keep the meaning the same and begin with the words given.

1. People speak English in many countries around the world.
→ English _____
2. The local council didn't repair the old bridge last winter, so many drivers had to take a much longer route to work.
→ The old bridge _____
_____
3. This novel was written by a teenager who had never travelled outside her small village.
→ A teenager _____
4. Did the students wear traditional costumes at the school festival last Friday?
→ Were traditional costumes _____
5. Why was the experiment stopped by the researchers before the results were published?
→ Why did _____

EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con học thuộc các từ dưới đây để làm bài nghe bên dưới và chuẩn bị cho bài kiểm tra buổi sau nhé!

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet-s9-extra-vocab

No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings
1	**mix-up** (n)	sự nhầm lẫn, nhầm lẫn thông tin	6	**hang on** (phr)	đợi một chút
2	**pre-prepared** (adj)	được chuẩn bị trước	7	**odd** (adj)	kỳ lạ, khác thường
3	**plain and obvious** (phr)	rõ ràng, dễ hiểu	8	**digestion** (n)	quá trình tiêu hóa
4	**disturb** (v)	làm phiền	9	**assemble** (v)	lắp ráp, sắp xếp hoặc kết hợp các phần lại
5	**oblige** (v)	đáp ứng yêu cầu, giúp đỡ theo lời đề nghị	10	**deal with** (phr)	giải quyết, xử lý

LIVEWORKSHEETS

FCE LISTENING PRACTICE PART 4 (7 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.

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để làm bài nghe nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet-s9-w14-fce-listening-part

You will hear a conversation which takes place in a busy restaurant between a couple, Ivan and Hannah Smythe, and a young waiter, Joel.

For questions 24–30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. Why does Hannah tell her husband not to speak so loudly?
    A. He is disturbing others.
    B. She can't hear him.
    C. The waiter is next to him.
25. How would the manager probably react to an order of two starters?
    A. He would not be agreeable.
    B. He would be happy to oblige.
    C. It wouldn't matter to him.
26. What did Joel use to be?
    A. A waiter
    B. A customer
    C. A vegetarian
27. Why does Ivan complain about the numbers?
    A. They are confusing.
    B. He doesn't like the idea of using numbers on a menu.
    C. He can't see them.
28. What does Ivan want with his banana split?
    A. Lemon sauce
    B. Additional cream
    C. Nuts
29. Why can't meals be changed?
    A. They are pre-prepared.
    B. The manager does not allow changes.
    C. The waiter is busy.
30. What is Ivan's mood at the end of the conversation?
    A. Angry
    B. Annoyed
    C. Impressed

LIVEWORKSHEETS