

**UNIT 2 CITY LIFE**  
**NGỮ PHÁP CHUYÊN SÂU LỚP 9 NÂNG CAO (Part 2)**

**II CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ (PHRASAL VERBS) (TIẾP)**

Bên cạnh ý nghĩa, vị trí của động từ và tiêu từ trong cụm động từ cũng là phần kiến thức quan trọng các em cần chú ý tới.

**1. Động từ chính và tiêu từ luôn đứng cạnh nhau**

Dưới đây là những trường hợp động từ chính và tiêu từ luôn đi sát nhau, không bao giờ tách rời.

Trường hợp	Ví dụ
<b>TH1:</b> Với những cụm nội động từ (intransitive phrasal verb) không có tân ngữ phía sau.	The magazine Time <b>comes out</b> once a week. (Báo Time được phát hành mỗi tuần một lần.) Our car <b>broke down</b> and had to be towed to a garage. (Xe chúng tôi bị hư và phải kéo về chỗ sửa.)
<b>TH2:</b> Với những cụm ngoại động từ được cấu tạo bởi động từ + giới từ (to, for, at,...), theo sau là tân ngữ.	I <b>ran into</b> our old friend, Mary, the other day at the supermarket. (Hôm đó, tôi gặp lại Mary, bạn cũ của tụi mình, ở siêu thị.) She was <b>looking for</b> the passport which she had lost. (Chị ấy đang tìm kiếm cuốn hộ chiếu mà chị ấy đã mất.)
<b>TH3:</b> Với những cụm từ được cấu tạo bởi động từ + trạng từ + giới từ (phrasal prepositional verbs), theo sau là tân ngữ.	She was <b>looking everywhere for</b> the missing passport. (KHÔNG DÙNG...looking for everywhere...) (Cô ta đang tìm khắp mọi nơi cho ra cuốn hộ chiếu đã mất.) I can't <b>put up with</b> this treatment any longer. (KHÔNG DÙNG ...put up this treatment/it with...) (KHÔNG DÙNG ... put this treatment/it up with)

(Tôi không thể nào chịu đựng nổi cách đối xử này nữa.)

**Một vài cụm phrasal verbs có động từ và tiêu từ luôn đứng cạnh nhau:**

Pass away (chết)	Wait for (đợi)	Use up (sử dụng hết, cạn kiệt)
belong to (thuộc về)	Take after (giống ai như đúc)	Stay up (đi ngủ muộn)
attend to (chú ý)	break up (chia tay, giải tán)	believe in (tin cẩn, tin có)
Save up (để dành)	Look after (chăm sóc)	Look for (trông đợi, tìm kiếm)
Shut up (ngậm miệng lại)	Clear up (dọn dẹp)	Set out /off (khởi hành, bắt đầu)
Show off (khoe khoang, khoác lác)	agree on sth (đồng ý với điều gì)	agree with (đồng ý với ai, hợp với, tốt cho)
Take over (giành quyền kiểm soát)	Run into (tình cờ gặp, đâm xô, lâm vào)	Watch out/over (coi chừng, cẩn thận)

**2. Động từ chính và tiêu từ có thể được ngăn cách bởi tân ngữ**

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Hầu hết cụm ngoại động từ (transitive phrasal verbs) thuộc loại này. Tân ngữ là một danh từ thì có thể nằm ở giữa động từ và tiêu từ hoặc đi sau tiêu từ.	I <b>took</b> my shoes <b>off</b> . / I <b>took off</b> my shoes. (Tôi cởi giày ra.) He admitted he'd <b>made up</b> the whole thing./ He admitted he'd <b>made</b> the whole thing <b>up</b> . (Anh ta thú nhận rằng đã bịa ra mọi chuyện.)
Khi tân ngữ là một đại từ như <b>this</b> , <b>that</b> , <b>it</b> , <b>them</b> , <b>me</b> , <b>her</b> & <b>he'd</b> thì đại từ này bắt buộc sẽ phải đứng ở giữa động từ và tiêu từ.	I <b>took</b> <b>them</b> <b>off</b> . (KHÔNG DÙNG I took off them) He admitted he'd <b>made it up</b> . (KHÔNG DÙNG He admitted he'd made up it)

Một vài cụm **phrasal verbs** có động từ và tiêu từ có thể đứng tách rời:

Pay sb back ( <i>trả nợ ai</i> )	Take sth off ( <i>cởi cái gì đó</i> )	Put sth on ( <i>mặc cái gì đó vào</i> )
Tell sb off ( <i>la rầy ai đó</i> )	Pick sb up ( <i>đón ai đó</i> )	See sb off ( <i>tạm biệt</i> )
Drop sb off ( <i>thả ai xuống xe</i> )	Make sth up ( <i>bịa chuyện</i> )	Keep sb together ( <i>gắn bó</i> )
Pull sth out ( <i>lấy cái gì ra</i> )	Put sth away ( <i>cất đi</i> )	Put sth down ( <i>ghi chép lại</i> )
ask sb in/ out ( <i>cho ai vào/ ra</i> )	cut sth into ( <i>cắt vật gì thành</i> )	Get sb down ( <i>làm ai thất vọng</i> )
Turn sth/sb down ( <i>tùi chối cái gì/ai đó</i> )	Put something/ somebody out ( <i>đưa ai/cái gì ra ngoài</i> )	Take sb/sth back to ( <i>đem trả lại</i> )

- Sau mỗi cụm động từ thường có **sb/sth**, trong đó; **sb** viết tắt cho **somebody**(người nào đó), **sth**: viết tắt cho **something**(cái gì đó).

## ■ BÀI TẬP VĂN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

**Bài 6: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng. (A, B, C)**



9. Have you (take/ put) out clean towels for the guests?
10. (Take/ Dress) off your rain coat before you come in.
11. I remember (paying/ looking) Jim back but he kept asking me for his money.
12. Jim's poor test results (got/ looked) his parents down.
13. My grandmother (died/ passed) away before I was born.
14. I have many tasks to (attend/ took) to.
15. Who does this bag (belong/ own) to?

**Bài 8: Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây bằng cách điền tiêu từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.**

1. We will set \_\_\_\_\_ for Tokyo in the next few hours.
2. Everyone says that Jim takes \_\_\_\_\_ his father but I think he is more like his mother.
3. Who will take \_\_\_\_\_ your position when you are on parental leave?
4. There are four of us so Peter cuts the cake \_\_\_\_\_ four pieces.
5. I am going to buy a new bike, so I put my old one \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Remember to put the trash \_\_\_\_\_ before the garbage truck comes.
7. You must take \_\_\_\_\_ your hat before you come into a temple.
8. I hate the way my manager shuts me \_\_\_\_\_ when she disagrees with me.
9. What are you looking \_\_\_\_\_? My car keys.
10. Watch \_\_\_\_\_ for the dog. Everyone says that it is a fierce dog.

**Bài 9: Đánh dấu [✓] trước câu đúng, đánh dấu [X] trước câu sai và sửa lại cho đúng.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Your son doesn't take you after at all.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I think we will use the natural resources up in the near future.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Jim agreed me with when I said he needed to improve his living condition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Mary and Peter broke them up after two months dating.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. I rarely put down what the teacher says but I can remember most of her words.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The taxi driver dropped me off in front of the City Council building.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. You should clear your room up before mom comes back.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. I was happy that I run my old teacher into yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mary is always showing her jewelry off.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Both of us agreed with Jane's opinion about our plan.

### ■ BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

#### Bài 10: **Dựa vào những từ cho trước, viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh.**

1. Yesterday/ the plane/ take/ off/ early/ than/ I/ expect.

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2. My mother/ look/ after/ us/carefully/ than/ my/father.

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3. They/ cut/the/big/cake/into/small/ parts/than/l/think.

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4. My sister/ even/ tell/ me/ off/ often/ than/ my/ mother/ do.

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5. Who/ see/ you/ off/ yesterday?

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6. It/ cold/ today/ so/ I/ put/ on/ warm/ clothes/ than/ usual.

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7. Yesterday/ my father/ pick/ me/ up/ late/ than/ usual.

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8. You/ be/ pretty/ girl/ I/ ever/ know.

9. Unless/you/listen/ attentively/ to/ you/ teacher/ you/ not/catch/ up/with/your friends.

10. By far, “The Little Prince”/ be/ my/ favorite/ book.

**Bài 11: Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng dạng so sánh của các trạng từ hoặc tính từ cho sẵn.**

ancient	polluted	spacious	fast
populous	densely	tranquil	well

1. I prefer living in the countryside to living in big cities as the countryside is \_\_\_\_\_. I really enjoy peaceful moments of life.
2. Although the cities are \_\_\_\_\_ than the countryside, there are more recreational activated that I really enjoy in the cities.
3. I can't believe this vase is more than 100 years old. It is much \_\_\_\_\_ than I thought.
4. The city is always \_\_\_\_\_ populated than the countryside.
5. My town is much \_\_\_\_\_ than it was ten years ago. I remember there used to be only several houses in a large area.
6. Houses in the rural areas are \_\_\_\_\_ than those in urban areas.
7. Young people often \_\_\_\_\_ adjust to changes than the old.
8. The number of skyscrapers in the city is growing \_\_\_\_\_ than ever before.

**Bài 12: Hoàn thành những câu sau bằng một cụm động từ thích hợp.**

pay back	get down	believe in	watch out	tell off
pull out	see off	agree with	save up	make up

1. I have seen a lot of people burst into tears when they \_\_\_\_\_ their friends and family \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ me that you didn't try hard enough?
3. Has your teacher ever \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? No, she hasn't. She is a nice teacher.
4. Last week I borrowed Tom \$50 to buy a book but I \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
5. My boyfriend walked towards me and then he \_\_\_\_\_ a small gift.
6. I never \_\_\_\_\_ in ghosts but my brother is always scared of them.
7. \_\_\_\_\_! There is a car coming.
8. I hate the way Peter tells lies and \_\_\_\_\_ stories to cheat people.
9. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ enough to buy a new car?
10. I promised my mother not to \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_, so I tried my best to get high scores.

### Bài 13: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

#### Should people retire to the countryside?

Many people who are close to their retirement want to move to the countryside to enjoy the rest of their life. It is widely believed that life in the rural areas are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ than that in the city. The countryside is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ than the city and people's health will improve. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, city folks have warned people about the potential risks of living the rural areas. Life in the countryside may not be blissfully calm as expected, even tougher. For example, rural houses are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and more inconvenient than those in the city. During harsh weather condition, it is dangerous for people living in it. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, people may also (6) \_\_\_\_\_ up to the lack of health care service. The vulnerable old people can't be (7) \_\_\_\_\_ treated in the countryside than in the city. For those who have spent most of their life working and living in urban areas, they may not be able to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the boredom and lack of facility in the rural areas.

1. A. more peaceful    B. more peacefully    C. more noisy    D. more noisily
2. A. less polluted    B. more polluted    C. less pollute    D. more pollute
3. A. However    B. But    C. Therefore    D. When

4. A. much weaker      B. more weaker      C. less weaker      D. more weakly
5. A. However      B. Besides      C. Whereas      D. Therefore
6. A. look      B. make      C. face      D. take
7. A. well      B. more better      C. best      D. better
8. A. come down with      B. put up with      C. work out      D. agree on

**Bài 14: Đọc bài đọc sau đây. Điền T (True) trước câu có thông tin đúng với thông tin bài đọc. Điền F (False) trước câu có thông tin không đúng với nội dung bài đọc, điền NG (Not Given) trước câu có nội dung không có trong bài đọc.**

#### **Issues in big cities**

These days, more and more people prefer urban life because of all the opportunities it brings about, namely job opportunity, recreational facilities, decent education and high standard of living. However, once they settle down in a city, they have to face up to more than one problem.

To begin with, the life in the urban city is also very stressful and busy. City dwellers often have a hectic pace of life, which means that they rarely have enough time for recreational activities. People have to work hard and compete fiercely to earn a decent living, which puts people under a lot of pressure. Moreover, working hard and extra working hours mean that urban residents have very short time for their family and friends. Many people have complained that parents in the cities do not pay much attention to their children and people tend to talk less to each other.

Furthermore, people have to put up with heavy pollution in the city. There are many kinds of pollution such as air, water, land, noise and even light pollution. This is understandable because there are numerous pollutants in the city. For example, exhaust fumes from vehicles or emissions from factories are the main causes of air pollution. Pollution is detrimental to human health. It can create some incurable diseases for people such as lung cancer when we inhale too much fume and dust.

Another serious problem is unemployment, while many people move to the city with hope of find a job, their dreams turn sour due to the competitive job market. In the