Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 7: COMPETITIONS – GRAMMAR 2 & FCE USE OF ENGLISH

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Tính từ so sánh và trạng từ so sánh

- Tính từ **có 1 âm tiết**, hoặc **2 âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng -y, -er, -le, -ow, -et** được xem là **tính từ ngắn**. Tính từ có **từ hai âm tiết trở lên** (trừ các ngoại lệ ở trên) là **tính từ dài**.
- Trạng từ có **một âm tiết** hoặc **không có đuôi -ly** được coi là **trạng từ ngắn**. Trạng từ **có hai âm tiết trở lên**, thường **kết thúc bằng -ly** là **trạng từ dài**.
- Trường hợp ngoại lệ ***"early"***: đây là một trạng từ hoàn chỉnh có sẵn trong từ điển, -ly là một phần của từ gốc chứ không phải hậu tố được thêm vào từ tính từ, vì vậy early không thuộc nhóm trạng từ dài và vẫn được coi là trạng từ ngắn → so sánh: early → earlier).

a. So sánh hơn của tính từ và trạng từ:

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Tính từ/ Trạng từ **ngắn**	**S1 + to be + adj-er + than + S2.** **S1 + V + adv-er + than + S2.**	- Anna is **taller than** Marie. - John works **harder than** Tom.
Tính từ/ Trạng từ **dài**	**S1 + to be + more + adj + than + S2.** **S1 + V + more + adv + than + S2.**	- This story is **more interesting than** the last one. - She **sings more beautifully than** her sister.

b. Các từ nhấn mạnh trong so sánh hơn:

- Nhấn mạnh tính chất **hơn nhiều**: ***much, far, a lot, quite a lot, even, etc.***

E.g. Anna is **even** taller than Marie.

- Nhấn mạnh tính chất **hơn một chút**: ***a bit, a little, slightly, etc.***

E.g. This bag is **a bit** heavier than the other one.

- So sánh mang tính tiêu cực: ***(far) less*** *... than.*

E.g. I earn **far less** money than a postman **does**.

We used our cars **far less frequently** than we **do** now.

Để ý các câu ví dụ này, ta có thể dùng ***do/does/did, etc.*** thay vì lặp lại động từ đầu tiên

c. So sánh nhất của tính từ và trạng từ:

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Tính từ/ Trạng từ **ngắn**	**S + to be + the + adj-est (+ N)** **S + V + the + adv-est**	- Anna is **the tallest** girl in the class. - John works **the hardest** in the team.
Tính từ/ Trạng từ **dài**	**S + to be + the most + adj (+ N)** **S + V + the most + adv**	- This is **the most interesting** story. - She sings **the most beautifully**.

d. Lưu ý:

- Một số tính từ và trạng từ có hình thức so sánh bất quy tắc

	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good / well	better	the best
bad / badly	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many / much	more	the most
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

- Tính từ/ Trạng từ 2 âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng ***-y*** thì chuyển ***-y*** thành ***-i*** rồi thêm đuôi ***-er*** / ***-est***.

E.g. pretty → prettier → the prettiest

- Khi tính từ có 1 âm tiết, kết thúc bằng **1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm** và phụ âm cuối **không phải** w, x, y, ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm ***-er / -est***.

E.g. big → bigger → the biggest

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- Một số trạng từ có hình thức **giống hệt tính từ** (không thêm *-ly*), ví dụ: **fast, hard, early**. Các từ này vừa có thể là **tính từ**, vừa có thể là **trạng từ**, và khi so sánh thì **so sánh như từ ngắn**.

E.g. fast → faster

***Note:**

S1 = Subject 1: chủ ngữ 1 *S2 = Subject 2: chủ ngữ 2* *adv = adverb: trạng từ*

adj = adjective: tính từ *V = Verb: động từ* *N = Noun: danh từ*

2. Từ nối

- **Connectives (từ nối)** là những từ/cụm từ dùng để **liên kết các từ, mệnh đề, câu hoặc ý** trong một đoạn văn nhằm:
  - Giúp câu **mạch lạc**
  - Thể hiện **quan hệ logic** (nguyên nhân – kết quả, đối lập, bổ sung, trình tự…)

Từ nối có thể thuộc nhiều loại ngữ pháp khác nhau:

- Liên từ (conjunctions)
- Giới từ (prepositions)
- Trạng từ / cụm trạng từ (adverbs / adverbial phrases)

- Phân loại:

+ Từ nối dùng trong cùng một câu (nối các mệnh đề)

Nhóm quan hệ	Từ nối thường gặp	Ví dụ
Bổ sung	and, both … and, not only … but also	She is **not only** smart **but also** hardworking.
Đối lập	but, although, though, even though	**Although** it was raining, we went out.
Nguyên nhân – kết quả	because (of), so, due to, since, as, for	He was tired, **so** he went to bed early.
Thời gian	when, before, after, as soon as, until	I'll call you **when** I arrive.

+ Từ nối dùng giữa các câu / luận điểm

Nhóm quan hệ	Từ nối thường gặp	Ví dụ
Bổ sung	also, additionally, moreover, furthermore, in addition, as well as	The hotel is cheap. **Moreover**, it is very convenient.
Đối lập	however, nevertheless, on the other hand	The exam was difficult; **however**, most students passed.
Nguyên nhân – kết quả	therefore, as a result, consequently	It rained heavily. **Therefore**, the match was cancelled.

+ Từ nối dùng để tổ chức đoạn văn / bài viết

Chức năng	Từ nối thường gặp	Ví dụ
Mở - chia ý	On the one hand, On the other hand	**On the one hand**, studying abroad is expensive.
Trình tự	First, Secondly, Finally	**First**, you need to gather information.
Kết luận	In conclusion, To sum up	**In conclusion**, this solution is the most effective.

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

- CLASSWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**prominent** (adj)	nổi bật, có vị thế	3	**installation** (n)	sự lắp đặt
2	**depressing** (adj)	gây chán nản			

+ FCE USE OF ENGLISH PART 1

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**lay the foundations** (phr.)	đặt nền móng	3	**practical** (adj)	mang tính thực tiễn
2	**existence** (n)	sự tồn tại	4	**reveal** (v)	làm sáng tỏ

LIVEWORKSHEETS

+ FCE READING PART 1

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**commercial diver** (n)	thợ lặn thương mại	4	**field experience** (n)	kinh nghiệm thực địa
2	**big break** (n)	cơ hội lớn (trong sự nghiệp)	5	**vicious** (adj)	dữ dội, khắc nghiệt
3	**communications technology** (n)	công nghệ truyền thông	6	**sheer pleasure** (n)	niềm vui thuần túy

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ; phr. = phrase: cụm từ;*

III. METHOD

STEP 1: 🔍 ĐỌC LƯỚT & QUÉT THÔNG TIN (Skim & Scan)

Skimming = Đọc nhanh để hiểu ý chính của cả đoạn.
Scanning = Nhìn nhanh để tìm thông tin cụ thể/từ khóa cần thiết cho đáp án.
Ví dụ: Câu hỏi 1

SKIMMING: Đoạn đang giới thiệu thông tin chung về thị trấn Rjukan

Cấu trúc quen thuộc: the town, with its 3,400 ___

→ Đây là cách viết thông tin dân số / quy mô thị trấn. Đoạn không nói về thống kê chi tiết hay số liệu kỹ thuật mà đang nói đến **CON NGƯỜI** sống ở đó.

→ Ý chính sau khi skim: Tác giả đang mô tả quy mô dân cư của thị trấn, không phải con số trừu tượng hay phép tính.

SCANNING: Tập trung vào **các từ khóa khóa chặt đáp án**:

- **"the town"**
- **"with its 3,400 …"**

So sánh nhanh các lựa chọn:

- **totals** ❌ (danh từ trừu tượng, dùng cho số liệu)
- **populations** ❌ (thường không dùng với số cụ thể theo kiểu này)
- **numbers** ❌ (quá chung, không tự nhiên với "its")
- **inhabitants** ✅ (từ chuẩn để chỉ người dân sống trong một nơi)

KẾT LUẬN – CHỐT ĐÁP ÁN D. inhabitants

STEP 2: LOẠI TRỪ ĐÁP ÁN (Answer elimination)

Mục tiêu: Giúp học sinh **loại đáp án sai trước**, tránh đọc lại cả bài nhiều lần và **không bị bẫy từ giống nhau**.

🔹 **BƯỚC 1: Đọc CÂU HỎI trước – không đọc đáp án ngay**

✓ Gạch chân:

- **từ để hỏi** (who / why / what / where / when / how)
- **từ khóa nội dung** (hành động, lý do, cảm xúc, thời gian)

→ Xác định câu hỏi đang hỏi **THÔNG TIN GÌ?** (lý do / kết quả / chi tiết / ý chính)

🔹 **BƯỚC 2: Đọc đoạn văn và LOẠI đáp án sai**

Kiểu đáp án sai thường gặp

1. Đáp án có từ giống bài nhưng sai ý
2. Đáp án đúng một phần, nhưng thiếu thông tin chính
3. Đáp án bị phủ định trong bài
4. Đáp án suy luận logic nhưng KHÔNG có trong bài
5. Đáp án sai thời điểm / sai đối tượng

🔹 **BƯỚC 3: Chọn đáp án còn lại PHÙ HỢP NHẤT**

✓ Đáp án đúng thường:

- được **paraphrase** (viết lại bằng từ khác)
- xuất hiện **gần từ khóa**
- **không quá chi tiết**, cũng **không quá chung**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK

1. Lead-in activity: Choose the word with a DIFFERENT meaning in each sentence.

1. result – outcome – principle – consequence
2. cost – truth – expense – fee
3. population – inhabitants – residents – reality
4. stay – follow – track – observe

2. Use of English (8 questions):

Part 1

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

Example:

0 **A** closed **B** contained **C** surrounded **D** shut

0	A	B	C	D
	▭	▭	▬	▭

Lighting a town

The Norwegian town of Rjukan lies along the floor of a narrow valley, **(0)** ..... by sheer mountains. Because of its location, the town, with its 3,400 **(1)** ....., has in the past lived in shadow for half the year. During the day, from late September to mid-March, the town gets no direct natural sunlight at all. Its residents all agreed this **(2)** ..... that the town was incredibly depressing during the winter months.

However, that all changed in 2013 with the **(3)** ..... of a system of mirrors whose design Martin Anderson, an artist, had first **(4)** ..... up with some 12 years earlier. With financial **(5)** ..... from the local government and from several prominent business people, Anderson's idea became a **(6)** ..... . Today, high on the mountain opposite the town, **(7)** ..... three large solar-powered, computer-controlled mirrors **(8)** ..... the precise movement of the sun across the winter sky, reflecting its rays onto the town's market square and flooding it in bright sunlight.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	A	totals	B	populations	C	numbers	D	inhabitants
2	A	meant	B	explained	C	showed	D	made
3	A	ending	B	conclusion	C	completion	D	result
4	A	brought	B	come	C	caught	D	got
5	A	budget	B	cost	C	expense	D	investment
6	A	reality	B	truth	C	principle	D	practicality
7	A	find	B	sit	C	stay	D	hold
8	A	passing	B	following	C	proceeding	D	continuing

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (28 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. Choose the correct answers.

1. The new intern completes tasks _____ than expected, considering his limited experience.
   A. efficient B. most efficiently C. more efficiently D. efficiency
2. Of all the proposals submitted this quarter, hers was _____ convincing to the board.
   A. the most B. more C. very D. most of
3. This solution is _____ practical than the previous one, but it costs far less.
   A. most B. very C. the least D. less
4. He reacted _____ than anyone else when the system suddenly failed.
   A. most quickly B. more quick C. more quickly D. quickest
5. Among all the candidates interviewed, she answered the questions _____.
   A. more confidently B. confident C. the most confidently D. confidence
6. This year, students are using printed materials _____ than they did before.
   A. most frequently B. less frequently C. least frequent D. more frequent

III. Circle the correct answers.

1. The research findings were highly reliable; **as a result / moreover / however / therefore**, they were not sufficient to support the final conclusion.
2. **Although / Because / So / Moreover** the policy was carefully designed, it failed to address several long-term issues.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. The company faced serious financial difficulties. **However / As a result / On the other hand / Meanwhile**, several departments were forced to shut down.
4. The report was submitted after the deadline; **however / moreover / meanwhile / therefore**, it was not considered for publication.
5. The experiment was redesigned **because / although / so / meanwhile** the original procedure produced inconsistent outcomes.
6. The deadline was extended **but / moreover / since / due to** unexpected delays in the approval process.
7. The presentation was well structured and informative. **Furthermore / However / When / Until**, it provided practical examples that clarified complex concepts.

IV. Complete the paragraph using the correct COMPARATIVE or SUPERLATIVE forms of the words in brackets.

MY STUDY LIFE

This year is more stressful than last year because the workload is heavier and deadlines are tighter. My teachers expect us to work much **(1)** _____ **(hard)** than before, and exams are becoming **(2)** _____ **(challenging)** as the school year progresses.

Because of this pressure, I sleep **(3)** _____ **(little)** during the week than I used to, which often affects my concentration in class. However, I believe I am studying **(4)** _____ **(efficiently)** now than I did at the beginning of the year.

Overall, this has been **(5)** _____ **(demanding)** year of my school life so far. Maths is still **(6)** _____ **(hard)** subject for me, while English is **(7)** _____ **(useful)** because it helps me express ideas clearly. Among all my teachers, my English teacher explains things **(8)** _____ **(clearly)**, which makes lessons easier to understand.

V. What do you say in these situations? Use a superlative + the PRESENT PERFECT.

1. You've just finished a very challenging course and received your final results. You say:
   (difficult / course / ever / take) → It was _____ .
2. You've just been to a cinema. The movie was extremely boring. You tell your friend:
   (boring / movie / ever / see) → That's _____ .
3. Someone has just told you a joke that made everyone laugh. You say:
   (funny / joke / ever / hear) → That's _____ .
4. You're drinking coffee in a small café, and it's surprisingly excellent. You say:
   (good / coffee / ever / taste) → This is _____ .
5. You've just completed a mountain hike that was extremely tiring. You say:
   (tiring / hike / ever / do) → That's _____ .
6. You look back at a decision you regret deeply. You say:
   (bad / decision / ever / make) → It's _____ .
7. Your friend has travelled all over the world. You ask:
   (interesting / place / ever / visit) → What's _____ ?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (14 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 Use of English Part 1

Part 1

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

Example:

0 **A** open **B** think **C** find **D** look

	A	B	C	D
0	▭	▭	■	▭

The importance of science

The aim of science is to **(0)** ..... out how the world and everything in it, and beyond it, works. Some people, though, **(1)** ..... that much of what is done in the name of science is a waste of time and money. What is the **(2)** ..... in investigating how atoms behave or in studying stars billions of kilometres away? Science, they argue, is of **(3)** ..... only if it has some practical use.

When the Scottish scientist James Clerk Maxwell **(4)** ..... experiments with electricity and magnetism in the late 19th century, he had no particular end in **(5)** ..... and was certainly not **(6)** ..... to make money; he was simply trying to reveal more about how the world works. And yet his work laid the **(7)** ..... for our modern way of life. Computers, the internet, satellites, mobile phones, televisions, medical scanners all owe their existence to the fact that a scientist **(8)** ..... the need to understand the world a little better.

1	**A**	claim	**B**	demand	**C**	tell	**D**	review
2	**A**	basis	**B**	cause	**C**	point	**D**	sake
3	**A**	gain	**B**	profit	**C**	advantage	**D**	value
4	**A**	brought on	**B**	carried out	**C**	pulled out	**D**	set off
5	**A**	plan	**B**	idea	**C**	mind	**D**	thought
6	**A**	reaching	**B**	aiming	**C**	targeting	**D**	designing
7	**A**	sources	**B**	origins	**C**	structures	**D**	foundations
8	**A**	held	**B**	felt	**C**	chose	**D**	used

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read an article about a wildlife cameraman called Doug Allan. 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.**

Wildlife cameraman

Doug Allan films wild animals in cold places. If you've ever been amazed by footage of polar bears in a nature documentary, it's probably been filmed by him. His perfect temperature, he says, is -18°C. Allan trained as a marine biologist and commercial diver. Diving was his first passion, where he learned about survival in cold places. His big break came when a TV crew turned up in Antarctica, where Allan was working, to film a wildlife documentary. 'I ended up taking the crew to different places, and after 48 hours I realised that being a wildlife cameraman ticked all the boxes: travel, adventure, underwater.'

He is now a top cameraman and has worked on many major TV wildlife series. 'I came along at a good time. When I started, hardly anyone had been to the Antarctic. You had coral people, elephant people, chimpanzee people. I just became the cold man. It was like all these amazing sequences were just waiting to be captured on film.' The camera and communications technology was very basic when he started 35 years ago. 'It is certainly easier to film today. If you shot something then, you had to remember it. Today, with digital technology, you can shoot a lot and look at it immediately. You used to have to think what shots you needed next, and what you had missed. You shot less. Film was very expensive. Today you can have too much material.'

'My value is field experience in cold conditions. I have a feel for it. I have spent so much time on sea ice it now feels like crossing the street. I do get cold toes but the poles are healthy places. There are no leeches, no diseases or mosquitoes.' Wildlife filming, Allan says, is full of great successes, but also failures and embarrassments. Once, he was in the Orkneys to film kittiwakes. Unfortunately he could not identify which birds they were.

When Allan recently got permission to film sequences for a major TV series in Kong Karls Land, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, he did not expect an easy assignment. It is a world of polar bears and is strictly off limits to all but the most fearless or foolish. Usually -32°C in April, the wind is vicious and hauling cameras in the deep snow is a nightmare. After walking five or more hours a day and watching polar bear dens in the snow slopes for 23 days, however, Allan had seen just one mother bear and her cub. By day 24, though, he says, he was living in bear world, at bear speed, with bear senses.

'We find a new hole and wait. We shuffle, hop, bend, stretch and run to stay warm. Five hours of watching and then with no warning at all I catch a glimpse so brief that I almost miss it. But the camera's locked on the hole on full zoom and my eye's very quickly on the viewfinder. Nothing for a couple of seconds and then an unmistakable black nose. Nose becomes muzzle, grows bigger to become full head and in less than a minute she has her front legs out and is resting on the snow in front of the hole. She's looking at me but she's not bothered. I've just taken a close-up, thinking this can't get much better ... when she sets off on a long slide down the slope. I'd swear it's partly in sheer pleasure,' he recounts, adding that two cubs then appeared at the den entrance. 'Clearly it's their first view of the world ... It's show time on the slopes and we have front-row seats.'

Now Allan would like to make his own film about climate change in the Arctic, talking to the people who live there and experience the impact of it first hand. He says he would be able to make an extraordinary documentary. *line 80*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 What do we learn about Allan in the first paragraph?

A He had to train as a diver in order to become a wildlife cameraman.
B Becoming a cameraman suited the interests he already had.
C He was given the chance to work as a cameraman by a TV crew he met.
D Finding work as a cameraman allowed him to remain in Antarctica.

32 What does Allan say about the first documentaries he worked on?

A He has very clear memories of them.
B Most of what he filmed was new to viewers.
C They were shorter than those he makes nowadays.
D He would have liked to have been able to choose where he worked.

33 Why does Allan compare spending time on sea ice to crossing the street?

A It is an ordinary occurrence for him.
B He thinks it presents a similar level of danger.
C He has learnt to approach it in the same way.
D It requires skills that can be used in winter conditions anywhere.

34 When Allan had been on Kong Karls Land for a while, he began to

A stop worrying about the dangers he was facing.
B feel a deep understanding of how polar bears lived.
C get used to the terrible conditions for filming.
D be more hopeful that one bear would lead him to others.

35 What feeling does Allan describe in the fifth paragraph?

A panic when he nearly fails to film a fantastic sequence
B concern that he has disturbed an adult female with her young
C amazement at being lucky enough to capture some great shots
D delight at being able to move around after waiting quietly for ages

36 What does *it* refer to in line 80?

A Allan's film
B climate change
C the Arctic
D living there

LIVEWORKSHEETS