Tên: ……...

Lớp: S4…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

StarLink

GE4 - Unit 9: School's Out! - Grammar 1

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

❖ **"Would like" for invitations** *("Would like" để đưa ra lời mời)*

- Cách dùng: để đưa ra **lời mời một cách lịch sự**.

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Positive	S + **would like + to V**	I **would like to invite** you. She **would like to join** us.
Yes/No questions	**Would** + S + **like + to V/N?** → **Yes**, S + **would**. → **No**, S + **wouldn't**.	**Would** you **like to come** to my party**?** → **Yes,** I **would. / No,** I **wouldn't.**
Wh- questions	**Wh-word + would** + S + **like** + **to V**? **Wh-word + N + would** + S + **like**? **Wh-word + would** + S + **like + for + N?**	**Where would** you **like to go**? **Which cake would** you **like**? **What would** you **like for your birthday**?

❖ **Comparative & Superlative adjectives** *(So sánh hơn & so sánh nhất)*

- Short adj là tính từ có **một âm tiết**. (tall, short, big, small, …)

- Long adj là tính từ có từ **2 âm tiết trở lên**. (intelligent, beautiful, expensive, interesting, …)

	Usage	Structure	Example
Comparative	dùng cho 2 đối tượng	S1 + to be + **short adj-er** + than + S2	Bikes are **slower** than cars.
		S1 + to be + **more + long adj** + than + S2	This movie is **more exciting** than that one.
Superlative	dùng cho 3 đối tượng trở lên	S + to be + **the** + **short adj-est** (+ N / in group/ of all...)	She is **the tallest** in the class.
		S + to be + **the most** + **long adj** (+ N/ in group/ of all...)	This is **the most beautiful** place.

*** Lưu ý:**

1. Tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng **-y**, **-er**, **-le**, **-ow**, **-et** thì coi là tính từ ngắn.	simp**le** – simpler – simplest happ**y** – happier – happiest
2. Tính từ có đuôi **-y**, chuyển **-y** thành **-i** rồi thêm **-er/-est**.	dirt**y** – dirtier – dirtiest happ**y** – happier – happiest
3. Với tính từ ngắn, nếu trước phụ âm cuối là một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) thì gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm **-er/-est**.	b**ig** – bigger – biggest s**ad** – sadder – saddest

MỘT SỐ TÍNH TỪ SO SÁNH Ở DẠNG ĐẶC BIỆT

No.	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
1	good	better	the best	tốt
2	bad	worse	the worst	tồi tệ
3	little	less	the least	ít
4	much / many	more	the most	nhiều
5	far	further / farther	the furthest / the farthest	xa

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **Ways of making suggestions** *(Các cách đưa ra lời gợi ý)*

	Usage	Structure	Example
How about…?	Đưa ra một lời gợi ý	How about + **V-ing / N**?	How about **going** to the park? How about **a movie** tonight?
Let's…	Rủ ai đó làm gì cùng mình	Let's + **V (nguyên mẫu)**	Let's **go** to the park.
Why don't we…?	Đưa ra lời gợi ý lịch sự (dạng câu hỏi)	Why don't we + **V (nguyên mẫu)**?	Why don't we **go** to the park?

❖ **"Will" to talk about predictions in the future** *("Will" dùng để dự đoán tương lai)*

- **Cách dùng**: Dùng để nói về **dự đoán trong tương lai (không chắc chắn 100%).**
- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** thường đi với *in the future, tomorrow, next week, next year, …*

	Structure	Example
Positive	S + **will + V (nguyên mẫu)**	It will rain tomorrow.
Negative	S + **will not + V (nguyên mẫu)**	It won't rain tomorrow.

**Note: S = Subject: chủ ngữ; N = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; V = Verb: động từ;*
S1 = Subject 1 = Chủ ngữ thứ nhất (người/vật được đem ra so sánh);
S2 = Subject 2 = Chủ ngữ thứ hai (người/vật dùng để đối chiếu so sánh);
V-ing = Verb – ing: động từ có đuôi -ing; will not = won't.

II. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**appear** (v)	xuất hiện	4	**take part in** (phr.v)	tham gia vào
2	**instrument** (n)	nhạc cụ	5	**world-class** (adj)	đẳng cấp thế giới
3	**backstroke** (n)	bơi ngửa	6	**match** (n)	trận đấu

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

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (20 questions)

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

II. Circle the correct answers.

0. I would like ..... to the beach this weekend.

A. go *B. going* *C. to go*

1. Where would you like ..... during your trip?

A. stay B. staying C. to stay

2. My father will ..... his car when it stops raining.

A. cleans B. clean C. cleaning

3. She would like ..... some juice.

A. to have B. having C. have

4. Anna promises she ..... too much time on her phone in the future. It's bad for her eyes.

A. won't spends B. will spend C. won't spend

5. I ..... fruits for a snack tomorrow because they are good for my body.

A. will eat B. eat C. will eats

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. The Smith family has made some green promises. Complete their promises with "WILL/WON'T" and the given verbs.

0. We promise we will recycle our plastic bags at home. ***(recycle)***

1. We ..... water in the bathroom. **(waste)**
2. Jack ..... his charger when he doesn't need it. **(unplug)**
3. We ..... the lights on when we go out. **(leave)**
4. We ..... single-use plastic bottles any more. **(use)**
5. Mum and Dad ..... more vegetables in the gardens. **(plant)**

IV. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Linh: Hi Mai! I would like ***(0)*** *to visit* ***(visit)*** Ha Long Bay this weekend.

Mai: That sounds great! Where would you like **(1)** ..... **(stay)**?

Linh: I'd like **(2)** ..... **(book)** a small hotel near the beach.

Mai: Nice idea! How about **(3)** ..... **(take)** a boat tour on Saturday?

Linh: Perfect! Let's **(4)** ..... **(try)** some seafood in the evening.

Mai: Great! Why don't we **(5)** ..... **(leave)** early on Saturday morning?

Linh: That's a good plan. Let's meet at 6 a.m. at my house.

V. Read and answer with MORE THAN 3 WORDS.

0. Which is ***more important*** *for a trip: a map or a phone? Why?*

→ *A phone is more important because it is more useful and convenient.*

1. Which is **lighter**: a backpack or a suitcase?

→ .....

2. What is **the most important** thing you will pack for your trip? Why?

→ .....

3. Which is **more comfortable** for a long trip: a train or a bus? Why?

→ .....

4. What clothes will be the most useful for your trip?

→ .....

5. Do you think traveling by plane will be faster than traveling by car? Why?

→ .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 questions)

I. FLYERS PART 2

Read the conversation and choose the best answer. Write a letter (A–F) for each answer.

Helen has started to learn to play the drums. What does Helen say to Katy?

Example

Katy: *When did you start having drum lessons?*

Helen: *D*

Questions

1. **Katy:** How often do you practise the drums?

Helen: .....

2. **Katy:** Where do you practise the drums?

Helen: .....

3. **Katy:** What is your drum teacher like?

Helen: .....

4. **Katy:** I really like pop music.

Helen: .....

5. **Katy:** Would you like to play drums in a band?

Helen: .....

A – In the basement, because the drums are very noisy.

B – I should do it every day, but sometimes I forget.

C – He's an amazing drum player and very cool.

D – Last year. The drums were my birthday present. *(Example)*

E – Sure! But I don't know anyone else who plays an instrument.

F – Me too, but rock music is my favourite.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. KET PART 2

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Three teenage sports superstars

Gaurika Singh, swimmer

Gaurika is from Nepal, and she was the only under-14-year-old to take part in the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro. She swam the 100 metres backstroke for Nepal. Home for Gaurika these days is in the UK, and she trains at the Copthall Swimming Club, where the coaches have trained other world-class swimmers. Her father, Paras Singh, travels with her around the world when she goes to a competition.

Tracy Austin, tennis player

When Tracy Austin was given a car as a prize in a tennis competition in Stuttgart, Germany, she was 15 and still too young to drive, but she was already a professional tennis player. Then, at the age of 17, the American became the youngest ever sports person to earn a million dollars. Before long, she was the world's number one player. These days, she often appears on TV, talking about tennis matches at major competitions.

Nadia Comăneci, gymnast

When Romanian gymnast Nadia took part in the Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada, in 1976, she immediately became one of the most famous sports people in the world. She got perfect scores of 10.0 in seven different events. Everyone thought that nobody could do this and, in fact, 9.9 was the highest number that the score board could show. She did so well that she helped large numbers of people become interested in gymnastics.

	Gaurika Singh	**Tracy Austin**	**Nadia Comăneci**
1. Which sports person now works as a journalist?	A	B	C
2. Which sports person made her sport more popular?	A	B	C
3. Which sports person won something that she couldn't use?	A	B	C
4. Which sports person became rich when she was young?	A	B	C
5. Which sports person was the youngest person in a competition?	A	B	C
6. Which sports person did something that people believed was not possible?	A	B	C
7. Which sports person was born in one country and now lives in another?	A	B	C

LIVEWORKSHEETS