

Tên:

Lớp: S9...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 8

Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

UNIT 1: VIEWS & VOICES - GRAMMAR REVISION & EXTENSION

A. THEORY

I. EXTENDED GRAMMAR

1. Modal Verb Passive

	Can/Could	Should	Must
Ý nghĩa	- Can: Việc gì đó có thể được thực hiện ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai. - Could: Việc gì đó có thể được thực hiện trong quá khứ/ tình huống giả định.	Đưa ra lời khuyên (advice), đề xuất (recommendation) hoặc bổn phận (obligation/duty)	Sự bắt buộc tuyệt đối, luật lệ HOẶC suy luận chắc chắn ở hiện tại.
Công thức	(+) S + Modal + BE + V3/ed (+ by O) (-) S + Modal + NOT + BE + V3/ed (?) Modal + S + BE + V3/ed?		
Ví dụ	<i>The file can be downloaded directly from the LMS portal.</i> <i>This issue could be solved if we worked together.</i>	<i>Plastic bags should be replaced by reusable ones.</i> <i>Mobile phones shouldn't be used during the formal examination.</i>	<i>Lab safety goggles must be worn at all times.</i> <i>Chemicals mustn't be touched without gloves.</i>

*Common errors with be/being

Loại lỗi	Lỗi sai	Dạng đúng
Nhầm sang Tiếp diễn	Mobile phones <u>must being</u> turned off.	Mobile phones <u>must be turned</u> off.
Quên be	All tests <u>should passed</u> easily.	All tests <u>should be passed</u> easily.
Thêm to vào be	Plastic bags <u>can to be recycled</u> .	Plastic bags <u>can be recycled</u> .

*Be interested in & Look forward to + V-ing

Be interested in	Look forward to
Hứng thú, quan tâm, thích thú với cái gì / việc gì	Trông mong, trông chờ, mong đợi một điều gì đó với sự háo hức
S + to be + interested in + V-ing / Noun	S + look forward to + V-ing / Noun
<i>E.g: My brother is interested in collecting rare stamps.</i>	<i>E.g: I am looking forward to meeting you next week.</i>

2. Verb + V-ing

***Công thức: S + V + V-ing**

E.g: She enjoys reading books in her free time.

You should avoid making silly mistakes in the exam.

Các động từ phổ biến thường gặp			
enjoy	thích	delay / postpone	trì hoãn
mind	phiền/bận tâm	finish	hoàn thành
hate / detest	ghét	keep / keep on	tiếp tục
like / love	thích	quit / give up	từ bỏ
dislike	không thích	consider	cân nhắc
avoid	tránh	suggest	gợi ý
admit	thừa nhận	deny	phủ nhận

3. Preposition + V-ing

- Tất cả các **giới từ** (in, on, at, about, for, of, with, without, by, from, after, before,...) có **động từ** đi sau bắt buộc phải ở **dạng V-ing**.

***Công thức: S + V/Adj + Preposition + V-ing**

E.g: He left the room without saying a word.

Các cấu trúc phổ biến			
be good at / bad at	Giỏi / dở về việc gì	thank someone for	Cảm ơn ai vì đã làm gì
be famous for	Nổi tiếng về việc gì	instead of	Thay vì làm gì
be afraid of / scared of	Sợ việc gì	without	Mà không làm gì

4. V-ing as Subject

- Khi muốn biến một **hành động thành chủ ngữ** của câu, ta đưa động từ đó về **dạng V-ing**.

***Công thức: V-ing + V(chia số ít) +**

E.g: Learning English is very useful for your future.

II. Present Simple & Present Continuous - Active & Passive Voice

	Present Simple	Present Continuous
Structure	*Active: (+) S + V(bare/s/es) (-) S + do/does + not + V (?) Do/Does + S + V?	*Active: (+) S + am/is/are + V-ing (-) S + am/is/are + not + V-ing (?) Am/Is/Are + S + V-ing?
	*Passive: (+) S + am/is/are + V3 + (by O) (-) S + am/is/are + not + V3 + (by O) (?) Am/is/are + S + V3 + (by O)?	*Passive: (+) S + am/is/are + being + V3 + (by O) (-) S + am/is/are + not + being + V3 + (by O) (?) Am/is/are + S + being + V3 + (by O)?
Usage	- Diễn tả thói quen thường nhật. - Diễn tả lịch trình cố định. - Diễn tả các hướng dẫn, chỉ dẫn .	- Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói. - Diễn tả các tình huống tạm thời . - Diễn tả sự phàn nàn với “always”. - Diễn tả các kế hoạch cố định trong tương lai.
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	- Trạng từ chỉ tần suất : usually, often, frequently... - Cụm từ chỉ thời gian lặp lại : every, once/ twice/ ...times... - Cụm từ chỉ thời gian cố định : in the morning/ afternoon/ evening, at night/ at weekends...	- Trạng từ chỉ thời gian : now, at present, at the moment... - Câu mệnh lệnh : Look!, Listen!... - Từ cho câu phàn nàn : always, constantly, continually.
Example	Active: <i>She cleans the room every morning.</i> Passive: <i>The room is cleaned every morning.</i>	Active: <i>The workers are building a new bridge.</i> Passive: <i>A new bridge is being built by the workers.</i>

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Choose the correct option.

- Plastic bags and single-use bottles should _____ by reusable ones to protect our environment.
 A. replace B. be replaced C. being replaced D. to be replaced
- All the students in class 9A are really looking forward to _____ the annual sports festival next Friday.
 A. join B. joined C. joining D. to join
- To protect personal data, the IT teacher suggested _____ stronger passwords for school accounts.
 A. use B. using C. to use D. used
- Students must not leave the computer lab without _____ off all the monitors and air conditioners.
 A. turn B. to turn C. turned D. turning

5. _____ simple science experiments in the lab helps students understand complex theories more easily.

A. Doing

B. Do

C. Did

D. To doing

II. Reorder the given words/phrases to form grammatically correct and meaningful sentences.

1. traditional family recipes / together / during the Tet holiday / Vietnamese mothers / usually / prepare/.

→ _____

2. A healthy balance / for high school students / between study and exercise / is being promoted / .

→ _____

3. in Vietnam / by international travel agencies / ancient cultural sites / Are / regularly / preserved / ?

→ _____

4. late at night / Generation Z teenagers / are / constantly / spending / on their smartphones / excessive time / .

→ _____

5. is / sustainable tourism development / Why / being discussed / by local authorities / at the moment / ?

→ _____

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

1. To minimize environmental impact, single-use plastic packaging in the school canteen _____ by biodegradable materials immediately.

A. should replace

B. should be replaced

C. should being replaced

D. should to be replaced

2. Look at the announcement board! A cutting-edge digital library _____ on our campus at the moment to support student research.

A. is constructed

B. is constructing

C. is being constructed

D. was constructed

3. According to international laboratory protocols, highly toxic chemicals _____ without certified protective equipment under any circumstances.

A. must not handle

B. must not being handled

C. must not to be handled

D. must not be handled

4. Every semester, outstanding scientific projects submitted by Grade 9 students _____ thoroughly by the academic board.

A. are evaluated

B. evaluate

C. is evaluated

D. are being evaluated

5. _____ confidential student records _____ via the public portal without prior administrative permission?

A. Can / access

B. Can / be accessed

C. Can / to be accessed

D. Can / being accessed

II. There is ONE grammatical error in each sentence below. Find the mistake, underline it, and write the correct form in the space provided.

1. All hazardous chemicals in the lab must being kept in specialized containers to prevent accidents.
→ _____
2. The eco-club members are really looking forward to collaborate with foreign experts next month.
→ _____
3. Now, a high-tech digital library is currently constructing by the municipal workers on campus.
→ _____
4. To reduce plastic pollution, our science teacher suggested to replace disposable cups with reusable bottles.
→ _____
5. Conducting research projects on environmental issues help high school students develop problem-solving skills.
→ _____

III. Use the given words/phrases to make complete and grammatically correct sentences. You must add necessary words (prepositions, auxiliary verbs, articles, etc.) and change the forms of verbs where appropriate.

1. Many / eco-tourists / consider / explore / the / untouched / Amazon / rainforest / this / summer.
→ _____
2. The Great Barrier Reef / be / famous / for / support / a wide variety / marine species.
→ _____
3. Our / travel / group / be / look / forward / to / participate / in / the / African / safari / tour / next / month.
→ _____
4. Travel / to / fragile / natural / habitats / require / tourists / to / show / high / environmental / awareness.
→ _____
5. Local / conservationists / be / interested / in / observe / wild / animals / in / their / natural / habitat / instead / of / keep / them / in / cages.
→ _____

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.

You are going to read a newspaper article in which a former ballet dancer talks about the physical demands of the job. Ten sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-K the one which fits each gap (1-10). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

GOOD PREPARATION IN BALLET DANCING

What we ballet dancers do on stage looks effortless and natural, but it is actually a skill learnt through many years of discipline. A dancer's everyday life is often misunderstood by the public. Many novels and movies describe dancers as people who live in constant agony and pain. [1]..... In reality, our smiles on stage are completely genuine, not a mask to hide suffering.

As a former professional dancer in the Royal Ballet Company, I strongly reject these extreme ideas. [2]..... With expert coaching and daily practice, its physical demands are completely within the limits of a healthy human body. [3]..... It is simply a matter of careful, continuous physical training for the body's muscles.

Over my dancing career, I took part in at least 10,000 ballet classes. I started my very first lesson when I was only seven years old, and danced my last show 36 years later at the Royal Opera House in London. In all those years, morning ballet class was the first thing I did every single day. It has to start at such an early age because mastering the art is a lifelong journey. [4]..... Furthermore, this intensive training must begin long before teenage years arrive. Many future professionals begin training in childhood. [5]..... This gradual approach helps them develop the skills needed for more demanding work later.

Those first classes I took as a child were remarkably similar to the ones I took as an adult professional. In fact, ballet classes have changed very little since 1820, when the rules of ballet technique were first written down. Starting with the left hand on the barre (the wooden rail), our training routine lasts for about 75 minutes. [6]..... Even the most famous, leading performers in the company must complete this exercise every morning.

These daily morning classes serve two clear purposes: they warm up our bodies and improve our basic technique. In every single class, we prove the old saying that "practice makes perfect". [7]..... It is this continuous repetition that strengthens the muscles needed for jumping high, spinning fast, or lifting legs to incredible angles. [8].....

The human body is naturally designed to adapt to heavy physical work, provided that we train carefully and step by step. [9]..... In the same way, all those years of daily training transform a dancer into a strong, healthy and expressive athlete. This high level of physical control does not hurt; in fact, it feels great.

[10]..... But people should not be confused: there is a huge difference between hard work and real suffering. Dancers are very familiar with hard work, but their lives are definitely not full of misery.

A. Through constant practice and learning from errors, dancers train their brains and muscles to control fast movements smoothly.

B. Traditional satin ballet shoes provide good ankle protection, but they wear out very quickly during stage rehearsals.

C. In today's digital world where people sit more and move less, it is becoming harder for the public to appreciate this level of physical ability.

D. Ballet technique is certainly demanding, but it is not inherently dangerous to a person's health.

E. The principle is very similar to working out in a gym – pushing your body to its healthy limit, but never beyond it, will produce the best results.

F. No dancer is ever allowed to skip this warm-up: it treats everyone equally, from young newcomers to world-famous stars.

G. In fact, it requires at least a decade of patient, high-quality practice to reach professional standards in any physical art.

H. At that young age, lessons should focus on basic coordination and progress gradually.

I. Consequently, people often believe that performers spend every waking hour enduring terrible physical damage.

J. Without this specific muscular strength, even a naturally gifted dancer would soon lose stability and risk falling.

K. Contrary to this popular myth, nobody needs to break bones or damage their joints to achieve classic ballet positions.