

Tên:

Lớp: S9...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 12 – GVVN

Ngữ pháp HW:

Nghe HW:

UNIT 4: SCIENCE – PAST PARTICIPLES, PRESENT PERFECT & FCE LISTENING PART 3

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR A: PARTICIPLE - REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS

1. Định nghĩa:

- **Past Participle (V3/ed)** là dạng quá khứ phân từ của động từ trong tiếng Anh.

2. Regular Verbs – Động từ có quy tắc

- Thường thêm **-ed** vào động từ nguyên thể. (*work* → *worked*; *talk* → *talked*; *wish* → *wished*)

+ **Động từ kết thúc bằng -e**: chỉ thêm -d. (*use* → *used*; *smile* → *smiled*)

+ **Động từ kết thúc bằng -c**: thêm -k trước -ed. (*panic* → *panicked*; *picnic* → *picnicked*)

+ **Phụ âm + y**: đổi y thành i rồi thêm -ed. (*cry* → *cried*; *copy* → *copied*)

+ **Nguyên âm + y**: giữ y và thêm -ed. (*stay* → *stayed*)

+ **Một số động từ một âm tiết kết thúc nguyên âm + phụ âm**: gấp đôi phụ âm cuối. (*stop* → *stopped*)

+ **Động từ nhiều âm tiết có trọng âm cuối, kết thúc nguyên âm + phụ âm**: thường gấp đôi phụ âm cuối. (*prefer* → *preferred*)

3. Irregular Verbs – Động từ bất quy tắc: Có dạng quá khứ phân từ riêng, thường nằm ở cột thứ ba của bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

V1	V2	V3	Meanings	V1	V2	V3	Meanings
be	was/were	been	thì, là, ở	go	went	gone	đi
begin	began	begun	bắt đầu	have	had	had	có
break	broke	broken	làm vỡ	hit	hit	hit	tấn công
bring	brought	brought	mang	keep	kept	kept	giữ
breed	bred	bred	nhân giống	read	read	read	đọc
build	built	built	xây dựng	ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi, lái
buy	bought	bought	mua	see	saw	seen	nhìn thấy
come	came	come	đến	send	sent	sent	gửi
do	did	done	làm	speak	spoke	spoken	nói
drink	drank	drunk	uống	tell	told	told	kể
drive	drove	driven	lái xe	think	thought	thought	suy nghĩ
eat	ate	eaten	ăn	spend	spent	spent	tổn
find	found	found	tìm thấy	wear	wore	worn	mặc
give	gave	given	đưa	write	wrote	written	viết

II. GRAMMAR B: PRESENT PERFECT - ACTIVE & PASSIVE

Nội dung	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Cách dùng	Nhấn mạnh chủ thể hành động Trải nghiệm, kết quả hoặc hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và còn tiếp diễn. Ví dụ: <i>She has lived here since 2015.</i>	Nhấn mạnh hành động được thực hiện Nhấn mạnh đối tượng chịu tác động hơn người thực hiện. Ví dụ: <i>The room has been cleaned.</i>
Khẳng định (+)	S + have/has + V3/ed (+ O) <i>They have built a new school.</i>	S + have/has + been + V3/ed (+ by + agent) <i>A new school has been built.</i>
Phủ định (-)	S + have/has not + V3/ed (+ O) <i>She has not finished the report.</i>	S + have/has not + been + V3/ed (+ by + agent) <i>The report has not been finished.</i>
Câu hỏi Yes/No	Have/Has + S + V3/ed (+ O)? <i>Have they repaired the car?</i>	Have/Has + S + been + V3/ed (+ by + agent)? <i>Has the car been repaired?</i>
Câu hỏi Wh-	Câu hỏi với từ để hỏi: Wh-word + have/has + S + V3/ed (+ O)? <i>What have they discovered?</i> Câu hỏi chủ ngữ: Who/What + has/have + V3/ed + ...? <i>Who has broken the window?</i>	Câu hỏi với từ để hỏi: Wh + have/has + S + been + V3/ed? <i>Why has the road been closed?</i> Câu hỏi chủ ngữ: Who/What + has/have been + V3/ed? <i>What has been discovered?</i>
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	already, just, yet, ever, never, recently/lately, so far since + mốc thời gian / for + khoảng thời gian.	
Chuyển Active → Passive	Active: S + have/has + V3/ed + O Passive: S + have/has + been + V3/ed (+ by + agent) Ví dụ: <i>The workers have painted the walls.</i> → <i>The walls have been painted by the workers.</i>	

III. FCE LISTENING PART 3 TIPS

Dạng bài	Multiple Matching (nối thông tin): Nghe 5 người nói về cùng một chủ đề và nối mỗi người với một nhận định trong 8 lựa chọn A–H.
Cách làm bài	- Đọc lựa chọn: Gạch chân từ khóa, dự đoán từ đồng nghĩa (paraphrases). - Nghe ý chính: Tập trung vào thông điệp và thái độ của người nói, không chọn chỉ vì nghe thấy từ giống trong đề. - Nối và loại trừ: Chọn đáp án phù hợp nhất. Mỗi chữ cái chỉ dùng một lần. - Nghe lần hai: Kiểm tra các câu chưa chắc chắn và xác nhận đáp án..

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Complete each sentence with the Present Perfect active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Ever since the clinic opened last year, it _____ (provide) free check-ups to hundreds of families who cannot afford private healthcare.
2. So far this month, more than ten thousand children _____ (inoculate) against tuberculosis in the northern provinces.
3. The inspectors _____ (not / find) any evidence so far that the river _____ (contaminate) deliberately by the factory.
4. _____ the new vaccine _____ (test) on enough volunteers yet to prove that it is safe for people of all ages?
5. Although the villagers have been _____ (tell) repeatedly that the river is unsafe, many of them still drink from it, and no one has been _____ (stop) from polluting it.

II. Each sentence contains ONE grammatical error. Find and correct it.

1. Scientists have discover a new gene that may explain why some people are more likely to catch infections than others.
→ _____
2. The wildlife park has bred rare animals in captivity since more than twenty years, and many of them have been released into the wild.
→ _____
3. The patient has given antibiotics twice a day since she arrived at the hospital on Tuesday, but her fever has not come down.
→ _____
4. Many of the diseases that were once considered fatal have been brought under control, but several new ones has emerged in recent years.
→ _____
5. The results of the study, which have been published in a leading journal last month, show that fewer people have died of tuberculosis than researchers had expected.
→ _____

EXTRA VOCABULARY

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

Con truy cập link hoặc quét QR code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:

<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet-s9-w12-extra-vocab>



No.	Words/Phrases	Meaning	No.	Words/Phrases	Meaning
1	fancy (adj)	sang trọng, đắt tiền	6	enthusiastic about (phr)	hào hứng, nhiệt tình với điều gì
2	tend to (phr)	có xu hướng, thường làm gì	7	introduction to (phr)	giới thiệu về
3	injury (n)	chấn thương	8	lend (v)	cho mượn
4	advanced (adj)	nâng cao, ở trình độ cao	9	slip (v)	trượt chân
5	technique (n)	kỹ thuật, phương pháp thực hiện			

FCE LISTENING PART 3 (10 questions)

Con truy cập link hoặc quét QR code để làm bài nghe nhé:

<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet-s9-w12-fce-listening-part>



I.

You will hear five people talking about playing different sports.

For speakers 1–5, choose from the list **A–H** what each speaker says.

Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 21 Speaker 1 | A I do the sport with a family member. |
| 22 Speaker 2 | B I started doing the sport at school. |
| 23 Speaker 3 | C I have made lots of friends doing the sport. |
| 24 Speaker 4 | D I was injured recently. |
| 25 Speaker 5 | E I enjoy the sport more than I expected. |
| | F I would like my friends to join me. |
| | G I took part in a competition recently. |
| | H I have just got some new sports equipment. |

II. Listen again and decide whether the statements are True, False or Not Given.

- **True (T):** The statement agrees with the information in the recording.
- **False (F):** The statement contradicts the information in the recording.
- **Not Given (NG):** The information is not stated or cannot be confirmed from the recording.

26. Speaker 1: The speaker no longer needs their mother to accompany them to hockey practice.

→ _____

27. Speaker 2: The speaker is convinced that using their father's racket will improve their performance.

→ _____

28. Speaker 3: The group would like to enter a competition soon.

→ _____

29. Speaker 4: The speaker is currently learning swimming skills that are more challenging than basic techniques.

→ _____

30. Speaker 5: The speaker's team has won most of its matches this season.

→ _____

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 4) một dòng vào vở để kiểm tra vào bài sau.

II. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1. Scientists _____ a new vaccine for the disease over the past two years, and the first patients are receiving it this month.

- A. developed B. have developed C. have been developed D. has developed

2. The village _____ by floods three times since the beginning of the century, so many residents have moved to higher ground.

- A. has hit B. have been hit C. has been hit D. has been hitten

3. Not a single case of the disease _____ in this region since the vaccination programme began in 2015.

- A. has reported B. have been reported
C. has been reported D. was reported

4. Although the health minister _____ millions of dollars on public health campaigns so far this year, many people still do not wash their hands regularly.

- A. has spent B. have spent C. has been spent D. spent

5. Several of the villagers who _____ with the new antibiotic have already shown clear signs of improvement, according to the doctors.

- A. have treated B. have been treated C. had treated D. are treating

III. Complete the text with the present perfect active or passive using the verbs in brackets.

High winds cause damage to the country

Hundreds of people have lost their homes after strong winds swept across the country during the night. Fortunately, no one (1) _____ (die) as a result of the storm, which continues to affect regions in the north of the country. However, many farm animals (2) _____ (kill) in some areas. Rescue workers (3) _____ (start) clearing up the wreckage of some of the houses that (4) _____ (destroy) by the storm since yesterday evening. The president (5) _____ (keep) up to date with news of the destruction by government workers in affected areas. She said that the government would help in any way that it could.

IV. Rewrite each sentence so that it keeps the same meaning. Change active to passive or passive to active, and keep the Present Perfect.

- Who has vaccinated almost every child in the district against measles?
→ _____
- Scientists have not yet identified the gene that is responsible for this inherited characteristic.
→ _____
- Many enclosures at the wildlife park have been damaged by heavy storms this autumn.
→ _____
- Enough vaccines have been supplied to the hospital by an international charity.
→ _____
- Rising costs have forced many farmers to sell their cattle, and this has affected livestock prices across the country.
→ _____

EXTRA VOCABULARY

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LISTENING PRACTICE (10 questions)

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- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Speaker 1 _____ | A. I became interested in the sport because of my brother. |
| 2. Speaker 2 _____ | B. I want to play basketball. |
| 3. Speaker 3 _____ | C. I train with a group after school. |
| 4. Speaker 4 _____ | D. I have made many good friends through this sport. |
| 5. Speaker 5 _____ | E. I first tried the sport in a school lesson. |
| | F. I'm looking forward to playing with a friend who is injured now. |
| | G. I took part in a competition last month. |
| | H. My dad taught me how to play. |

II. Listen again and choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

6. Speaker 1 – What made it possible for the speaker to take up hockey?
 - A. The club provided an opportunity for less experienced adult players.
 - B. The club offered training suitable for younger participants.
 - C. The speaker was invited to join a team at school.
7. Speaker 2 – What initially persuaded the speaker to give squash a try?
 - A. The opportunity to improve physical fitness.
 - B. The possibility of competing against skilled players.
 - C. The chance to receive professional coaching.
8. Speaker 3 – What influenced the speaker's choice of running as a sport?
 - A. It required relatively little financial investment.
 - B. It offered a more structured training programme.
 - C. It was less physically demanding than other sports.
9. Speaker 4 – What can be inferred about the speaker's commitment to swimming?
 - A. The speaker has recently reduced the number of training sessions.
 - B. The speaker mainly practises independently of the local club.
 - C. The speaker follows a fairly demanding training schedule.
10. Speaker 5 – What may the speaker need help with soon?
 - A. finding enough players to form a team.
 - B. getting to matches in other towns.
 - C. learning a different set of competition rules.