

Name: _____

Date: .../.../...

Class: S9

Tel: 034 200 9294

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 6 – RULES AND LAWS

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Verbs in the passive followed by the infinitive. (Động từ thể bị động theo sau là động từ nguyên mẫu)

❖ Để miêu tả các quy tắc, chúng ta có thể sử dụng **dạng bị động của các động từ** như *ask*, *require*, *order*, *tell*, *allow*, *encourage*, *expect* và *suppose* theo sau là **to + infinitive**.

Ex: *Ron is required to call the police.*

II. Reported questions and statements. (Các dạng câu tường thuật)

		Examples	
		Direct speech	Reported speech
Questions	Với câu hỏi <i>Yes / No</i> , dùng <i>if / whether</i> để tường thuật.	<i>"Are you angry?"</i> , Jimmy asked.	Jimmy asked <i>if / whether</i> I was angry.
	Với các câu hỏi bắt đầu với <i>Wh-words</i> , lưu ý <i>thứ tự các từ</i> khi tường thuật.	My mother said, <i>"When did you go to school?"</i>	My mother asked me <i>when</i> I went to school.
Statements	Say	Kiri: <i>"I like my house very much"</i> .	Kiri said she <i>liked</i> her house very much.
	Tell: phải được theo sau bởi một tân ngữ là cá nhân nào đó (him, her, etc..) hoặc một cái tên.	Older sister: <i>You have to finish your mission.</i>	His older sister <i>told</i> him that he <i>had to finish</i> his mission.
	Commands (Câu mệnh lệnh, sai khiến, nhờ vả)	<i>"Please wait for me here, Mary"</i> Tom said.	Tom <i>told</i> Mary <i>to wait</i> for him there.

Chú ý: Nhớ lùi các động từ về quá khứ một thì so với thì được sử dụng trong câu trực tiếp và thay đổi các trạng từ liên quan.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct passive form of the given verbs.

0. We were told (tell) to do it immediately as soon as the tasks were assigned.

- We have a list for household chores and everyone _____ (expect) to help out.
- We _____ (not / allow) to have our phones at the table. It's a phone-free zone.

3. At school, we _____ (**encourage**) to learn to play a musical instrument, but it is not compulsory.

4. I _____ (**suppose**) to learn a poem for homework this evening but so far, I've only learned two lines.

5. You _____ (**tell**) what to do when you arrive tomorrow.

II. Rewrite the following sentences into passive voice.

0. *Our mom didn't allow us to stay up late.*

→ **We were not allowed to stay up late (by our mom).**

1. They ordered her to pack her bags and leave.

→ _____.

2. Anna encourages John to apply for promotion.

→ _____.

3. She isn't asking them to do very much.

→ _____.

4. Does he require the team to run four miles before breakfast daily?

→ _____?

5. People expect Apple to *unveil (tiết lộ)* their new iPhone next week.

→ _____.

III. Rewrite these sentences without changing the meanings.

0. *"Are you planning to go to school by train?" Brian's mother asked him.*

→ **Brian's mother wanted to know if he was planning to go to school by train.**

1. "Please download the information from this file," the director said to us.

→ _____.

2. "Which way are you planning to go to the beach?" Ruby asked us.

→ _____.

3. She said: "I'll take you to school tomorrow, Jack."

→ _____.

4. "I want lots of people to come to my birthday party," my brother said to me.

→ _____.

5. "Will you come to the concert to see my show?" my neighbor asked me.

→ _____.

IV. Fill in the blank with a suitable form of *to + infinitive* of the verb from the box.

stay up	meet	submit	<i>call</i>	give	read
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0. I was asked **to call** the doctor.

1. The students are asked _____ the deadline without any delays.
2. The children were allowed _____ late on the weekend.
3. The players are encouraged _____ their best effort in the upcoming match.
4. The team were told _____ their reports by the end of the day by the manager.
5. The students are supposed _____ the assigned chapters before the class.

V. Complete the sentences by changing the direct speech to reported speech.

0. *I asked Martha, "Are you planning to enter law school?"*

→ *I asked Martha **if/whether she was planning** to enter law school.*

1. Ed just asked me, "What time does the movie begin?"

→ Ed wants to know _____.

2. Fred asked, "Can we still get tickets for the concert?"

→ Fred asked _____.

3. Thomas said to us, "How can I help you?"

→ Thomas wants to know _____ us.

4. Eva asked, "Can you help me, Mario?"

→ Eva asked Mario _____ her.

5. Charles said, "When will the final decision be made?"

→ Charles wanted to know _____.

C. IELTS PRACTICE

4 Find the words in bold in the passage on the right and match them to the following definitions.

- 1 to do or make something which behaves or looks like something real, but which is not real
- 2 the work of treating mental or physical illness without surgery
- 3 using computer images and sounds that make you think an imagined situation or object is real
- 4 to make someone experience something or be affected by it
- 5 an extreme fear of something
- 6 someone whose job is to treat a particular type of mental or physical illness

Fighting fear using virtual reality

Computers are not just for entertainment, shopping or research purposes – as one woman found out when she tried to cure her fears

Most people have at least one thing they are afraid of. A fear of things like snakes, spiders, dogs, heights or open spaces affects over 90% of the population. In extreme cases, a fear can develop into a **phobia**, where the fear of something is so powerful it can affect the way the sufferer lives their life. About 10% of people suffer from a phobia. Most sufferers never seek treatment, because the most common type of cure – ‘exposure therapy’ – involves them being **exposed** to the object of their fear, and this is the last thing many of them are prepared to do.

There is now a new cure for phobias, using something called **virtual reality exposure therapy (VRET)**. The concept is simple. The person with the phobia wears a virtual reality headset. A computer, controlled by a **therapist**, then **simulates** a variety of situations in which the sufferer is gradually exposed to the object of their fear, which they view on the headset's screen. At the same time, the therapist explains why they should not be afraid of it. The technique is surprisingly successful, as this case demonstrates.

Sara Considine had a serious spider phobia, and had developed several spider-related behaviour patterns. Before going to bed, for example, she would check her room for spiders, then seal the windows with tape so none could get in. She had frightening dreams about spiders every night. Eventually, she decided to get treatment.

During twelve one-hour virtual reality sessions over a three month period, Ms Considine started very slowly. First, she stood a long way from the virtual spider and just looked at it. Slowly, she moved a little closer. The therapist controlling the computer programme then made the virtual spider move. After just two sessions, Ms Considine reported that although she still saw spiders in her dreams, they were no longer frightening, and she had even managed to have an amusing 'conversation' with one of them. A few sessions later, the therapist encouraged her to hold the virtual spider in her virtual hand, and put it in places where the presence of a real spider would cause her fear. The next stage was to introduce touch. A large toy spider was placed next to her. Ms Considine then reached out to touch the virtual spider she could see on the screen, and at the same time her real hand touched the toy spider.

After her sessions were over, Sara Considine was able to stop her spider-related behaviour. She even took up camping, something she would never have considered before therapy. More recently she has appeared on a television nature programme, where for the first time she was able to hold a real spider in her hands.

- 5 Now find the part of the passage that deals with Sara Considine's VRET treatment course and answer Questions 1–5.

Questions 1–5

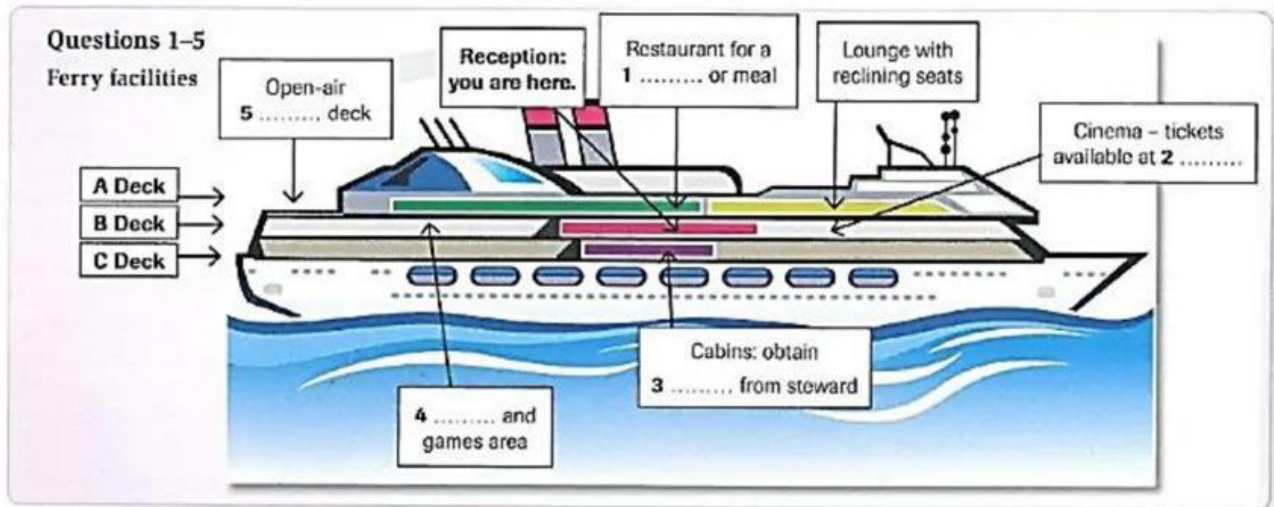
Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, A–J, below.

Treating a phobia using VRET

Sara Considine's programme of treatments lasted for 1 months. At first, the sessions did not move very 2, as she just 3 the virtual spider through her headset. It only took two sessions for her to stop being 4 the spiders in her dreams. After a while, she could hold the virtual spider in her virtual hand, and the next stage involved making physical 5 with a toy spider.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A afraid of | F quickly |
| B amused by | G slowly |
| C contact | H touch |
| D held | I three |
| E observed | J twelve |

- 3 (17) Now listen and label the diagram. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.



Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính: [Track 17](#);
[Track 22](#)

- 2 Look at Questions 1–6 below.

- 1 How many sections are mentioned?
- 2 Which questions relate to which sections?
- 3 Underline the key ideas in each sentence.

Questions 1–6

Electronics exhibition

- 1 The first section deals with electronics designed to the environment.
- 2 One new device is for checking temperatures at different levels.
- 3 The theme of the second section is children and their
- 4 There are a number of inventions to avoid an in the home.
- 5 They demonstrate a device for checking if older children are at
- 6 The third section contains devices for dealing with

- 3 (22) Listen and complete Questions 1–6 in Exercise 2. Write ONE WORD for each answer.

MINI TEST

I. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box. Change the forms if necessary.

initial	silt	scorpion	drone	practice
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1. If you really were stung by a(n) _____, which I doubt, it was a mark of an anatomical displacement.
2. I eventually realized I had to change my attitude toward medical _____.
3. People's gardens are covered in _____ and mud, their lawns don't exist anymore.
4. But can you get his name from his _____.
5. Until now, _____ planes have only been used by the military and police.

II. Use "which" or "that" to complete the following sentences.

1. Please pick up the clothes _____ you dropped off at the dry cleaners yesterday.
2. Any book _____ gets children reading is worth having.
3. That's the cat _____ we saw yesterday.
4. The soup _____ I had for lunch was so delicious.
5. I sent my parents some postcards _____ were not so expensive.

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.