Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 31

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE9 - UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Expressing the future *(Các thì diễn tả tương lai)*

Cấu trúc	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
S + V(s/es) (Present Simple)	Lịch cố định, thời khóa biểu	The train **leaves** at 6:30 p.m. tomorrow.
Be + V-ing (Present Continuous)	Kế hoạch cá nhân đã chắc chắn	I**'m coming** to see you in December.
Be going to + V-inf	Dự định có trước / dự đoán có bằng chứng	Look at those clouds! It**'s going to rain**.
Will + V-inf (Future Simple)	Quyết định lúc nói; dự đoán / lời hứa / đề nghị	Your smart alarm clock **will scan** your diary.
Future passive with "will"	Việc sẽ được làm trong tương lai	Everything **will be done** automatically.
S + will be + V-ing (Future continuous)	Hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm cụ thể trong tương lai	She **will be studying** at 10 p.m. tomorrow.
S + will have + V3/ed (Future Perfect Simple)	Hành động hoàn thành trước một mốc tương lai — nhấn mạnh **kết quả**	By 2030, they **will have completed** the new railway system.
S + will have been + V-ing (Future Perfect Continuous)	Hành động kéo dài đến một mốc tương lai — nhấn mạnh **quá trình/thời lượng**	By July, she **will have been working** here for ten years.

2. Relative clauses *(Mệnh đề quan hệ)*

Cách dùng:

- Điểm chung:

+ Cả hai từ that/which đều được dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, sự việc, ý tưởng hoặc động vật.

+ Có thể thay thế cho chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong câu.

Ví dụ:

- *I want a phone **which/that** takes good photos.*
- *The movie **which/that** we watched yesterday was sad.*

- Điểm khác biệt:

	THAT	WHICH
Loại mệnh đề	Chỉ dùng cho mệnh đề xác định (Defining) *Ví dụ: The book that I read yesterday is interesting.*	Dùng cho cả mệnh đề xác định và không xác định (Non-defining) *Ví dụ: The book, which I read yesterday, is interesting.*
Dấu phẩy	**KHÔNG** bao giờ có dấu phẩy *Ví dụ: The car that I bought is red.*	✓ Bắt buộc có dấu phẩy nếu là thông tin phụ *Ví dụ: My car, which is red, is parked outside.*
Với giới từ	Không đứng sau giới từ (giới từ phải đảo xuống cuối) *Ví dụ: The cat that I am taking care of is my neighbor's.*	Có thể đứng ngay sau giới từ *Ví dụ: The cat of which I am taking care is my neighbor's.*
Thay thế cả câu	**KHÔNG** thể thay thế cả câu	✓ Có thể thay thế cả câu (dùng dấu phẩy trước which)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

	Ví dụ: He left the room. (Không dùng that cho cả câu)	*Ví dụ: He left the room, which surprised everyone.*
Ưu tiên dùng	Sau: All, Everything, The only, So sánh nhất *Ví dụ: Everything that I said was true.*	Trong văn bản trang trọng (Formal writing) *Ví dụ: The proposal, which was discussed yesterday, is important.*
Đối tượng	Vật, sự vật (đôi khi là người trong văn nói thân mật) *Ví dụ: The student that won the competition is in my class.*	Vật, sự vật, sự việc (**KHÔNG** dùng cho người) *Ví dụ: The house, which is old, needs repairs.*

BONUS: Các đại từ/trạng từ quan hệ thường gặp

✓ **WHO/WHOM** → Dùng cho **NGƯỜI**

✓ **WHOSE** → Dùng cho **SỞ HỮU**

✓ **WHERE** → Dùng cho **NƠI CHỐN (= in/at/on + which)**

✓ **WHEN** → Dùng cho **THỜI GIAN (= in/at/on + which)**

✓ **WHY** → Dùng cho **LÝ DO (= for which,** thường với **"the reason")**

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**preoccupation** (n)	mối bận tâm, điều chiếm hết tâm trí	5	**craft-based** (adj)	dựa trên kỹ năng thủ công
2	**in thrall** (idiom)	bị mê hoặc, bị cuốn hút hoàn toàn	6	**supplement** (v)	bổ sung thêm
3	**from scratch** (idiom)	từ đầu, từ không có gì	7	**scratch a living** (idiom)	kiếm sống vất vả, chật vật
4	**free rein** (idiom)	toàn quyền tự do hành động	8	**trial and error** (idiom)	thử và sai, học qua thực hành

B. CLASSWORK (16 questions)

I. Match the sentences with their functions.

1. Given the rate at which Arctic ice is melting, scientists predict that sea levels will rise significantly enough to threaten coastal cities within the next fifty years.	1-	a. An action completed before a future point, emphasising duration
2. The international trade summit concludes on the 14th, after which delegates will proceed to the signing ceremony.	2-	b. A prediction about a long-term trend or development
3. By the time she defends her doctoral thesis next spring, she will have been conducting fieldwork in remote rainforests for nearly four years.	3-	c. A fixed timetable or scheduled event
4. "The server has just gone down mid-presentation!" — "Leave it to me, I will switch to the backup system immediately."	4-	d. A plan or fixed arrangement that cannot easily be changed
5. I am flying to Geneva on Monday to negotiate the contract; my assistant booked everything last week.	5-	e. A decision made at the moment of speaking

II. Combine the two sentences into one, using relative pronouns WHICH, WHO or WHOSE in NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES. Use the second sentence as the relative clause.

1. My neighbour has just returned from a six-month research trip to Antarctica. His photographs of polar wildlife have gone viral on social media.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

→ _____

_____.

2. The city council approved a new cycling infrastructure plan last Tuesday. It is expected to reduce traffic congestion significantly.

   → _____

   _____.

3. We had dinner with Professor Chang. She has written several bestselling books on behavioural psychology.

   → _____

   _____.

4. The old library on Market Street is being renovated this year. It holds over 200,000 books and historical documents.

   → _____

   _____.

5. Sarah got promoted to senior manager last month. Her innovative approach to marketing has transformed the company's online presence.

   → _____

   _____.

6. The airline announced a new direct route between Hanoi and London. This has been welcomed by both business travellers and tourists.

   → _____

   _____.

III. Write complete sentences using the prompts provided.

1. By 2035 / scientists / develop / new vaccines / that / prevent / many deadly diseases / worldwide /.

   → _____

2. This time tomorrow / our research team / test / the prototype / that / solve / the energy storage problem /.

   → _____

3. By this time next year / the company / expand / into / five new markets / .

   → _____

4. The professor / who / lead / the AI project / present / the results / at the international conference next week /.

   → _____

5. By the time the new policy / be / implement / government / work / on the reform / for several years /.

   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (17 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. Identify the underlined part (A, B, C, or D) that contains a grammatical error and correct it.

1. By next December, the committee will have **been (A)** reviewing the new policy for six months, **which (B)** means all proposed changes will be **finalise (C)** before the annual **general (D)** meeting.

   → _____

2. The research centre, **which (A)** scientists **had been conducting (B)** groundbreaking experiments for over a decade, **will be (C)** relocated to a more modern facility **next (D)** year.

   → _____

3. She **is meeting (A)** the board of directors tomorrow to present her proposal, **which (B)** she has been **preparing it (C)** thoroughly since the **beginning (D)** of the month.

   → _____

4. By the time the new metro line **opens (A)**, engineers **will have been (B)** working on the tunnels for five years, making it the **most longer (C)** infrastructure project **the city (D)** has ever undertaken.

   → _____

5. The annual science fair, **which (A)** takes place every March, **will have attracted (B)** over ten thousand visitors by the time it **closes (C)** on Sunday, **that (D)** organisers say exceeds all previous records.

   → _____

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct actions given in the box. Use the suitable future tense.

submit the final report	**present the findings live**
collapse	**not accept late entries**
deliver the packages to your address	**discuss the new policy**

1. The competition rules are very strict. They _____ after the deadline has passed.
2. I've already booked a slot with my supervisor, so I _____ at 3 p.m. this Thursday.
3. Look at the state of that building. If nothing is done soon, it _____.
4. The board meeting is scheduled every second Monday, so the directors _____ _____ again next week.
5. Don't worry about carrying everything home. The store _____ by tomorrow afternoon.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. You look exhausted; leave those files with me. I _____ to your manager first thing in the morning.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences using the word given in brackets so that the meaning stays the same.

1. The new vaccine was developed by a team of international researchers. It will be distributed to developing countries by the end of the year. (WHICH)

   → _____

   _____.

2. The government will announce the results of the environmental review next Monday. (BE)

   → _____

   _____.

3. I remember the summer. We visited my grandmother's village for the last time that summer. (WHEN)

   → _____

   _____.

4. The historian has spent thirty years studying ancient civilisations. Her latest book has just been shortlisted for a national award. (WHOSE)

   → _____

   _____.

5. My colleague suggested a conference venue. It can accommodate up to five hundred delegates. (THAT)

   → _____

   _____.

6. The reason is still unclear. The funding for the project was withdrawn for that reason. (WHY)

   → _____

   _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 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 Part 1

You are going to read an article about a man who makes guitars. 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.**

The guitar maker

Jonny Kinkead, one of the best known makers of hand-crafted acoustic guitars in the UK, talks about his career.

As a boy, when Jonny Kinkead wasn't making things using the tools in his dad's garage, he was messing about with a guitar. And the two preoccupations have been his living for the past four decades: building steel-string, acoustic guitars by hand. 'The guitar still holds me in thrall,' he says. 'Making a sound out of planks of wood – it's amazing what you can do. By using different combinations of timber, for example, you get a different sound, and that is what musicians are interested in – a sound that can do what they want it to do.'

Jonny learned to play his brother's guitar when he was eleven. Then, when he was sixteen, he wanted to learn the bass guitar. 'Some people would have got a holiday job and saved up and bought one,' he says. 'But I was of a mindset that if you wanted something, you made it.'

Although the bass was the first instrument Jonny built from scratch, he and his brothers had long been doing essentially the same thing with other items. 'I made model boats and aeroplanes as a child, so I was familiar
line 25 with that process. My father had taught me and my brothers how to use tools, and we had free rein in the garage.' Jonny had also been customising and repairing instruments for his mates.

Jonny's bass guitar turned out well, but the idea of a career building guitars had yet to cross his mind. 'My ambition in those days was to be a sculptor,' he says. His interests evolved further and on finishing school, he chose to study architecture at university. Halfway through the course, however, he dropped out, but he left with a clearer idea of what he wanted to do and started to think seriously about guitar making. 'I was still interested in painting and sculpture but I realised that when you are building guitars you're actually sculpting sound.' In addition he explains, 'I thought this might be more reliable than being an artist as it's craft-based.'

Ever since then, Jonny has made guitars for a living. For the first ten years, he supplemented his income by cleaning windows part-time. The first guitars he sold only went for the cost of the materials, but as he developed a reputation as one of the best guitar-makers around, he was able to charge a little more. But even now, almost forty years later, Jonny describes what he does as 'still scratching a living'. He admits he can never actually turn out more than ten guitars a year, which inevitably restricts his earnings.

In the early years, the key thing was to make the effort to get himself known. He would go to music festivals most weekends if he could and get musicians to try out his guitars and talk about him to their friends. He also had to learn how to price his instruments – when it came up in conversations with musicians, he hadn't got an answer because focusing on such things didn't come naturally to him.

Jonny believes developing a career is more straightforward for today's new guitar-makers in the UK. 'When I started it was hard because people thought that the guitars I was making were only made in America and that people in the UK didn't know how to make them. Now there is a culture of hand-making guitars that has grown up over the past 40 years in the UK. It is easier now for them,' he says. You may be able to learn valuable techniques in the classroom, Jonny concludes, but there is no substitute for trial and error, 'Make 100 guitars and you learn a lot.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 Why did Jonny choose to make a bass guitar for himself when he was a teenager?

A He regarded it as the natural thing to do.
B He saw it as good practice for making other guitars.
C He feared that he would never be able to buy one.
D He thought he could ensure it was in the style he wanted.

32 What does 'that process' in line 25 refer to?

A creating something from nothing
B working with his brothers
C doing things for friends
D getting tools ready

33 What does Jonny say about the architecture course he attended?

A It gave him the opportunity to explore different types of art.
B It provided him with ideas for guitar design.
C It enabled him to decide on a career path.
D It helped him become more independent.

34 What does Jonny suggest is the main reason for his low income?

A the cost of the materials he makes guitars with
B the small number of guitars that he produces
C the limited demand for hand-made guitars
D the competition between guitar-makers

35 What does Jonny say he found hard in his early years as a guitar-maker?

A deciding how much to charge for his guitars
B working out how to advertise his services
C building up relationships with musicians
D finding the time to visit music festivals

36 What does Jonny think has changed for guitar-makers in the UK?

A The training they receive is of a higher standard.
B A wider range of tools and equipment is available.
C Attitudes towards what makes a good guitar have moved on.
D Work methods have been introduced from America.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Extra Reading

Read the text again and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. Jonny Kinkead became interested in guitars only after finishing university.

   → _____

2. When he first started selling guitars, he charged very little for them.

   → _____

3. Jonny has always been able to earn a high income from making guitars.

   → _____

4. In the early years of his career, Jonny actively promoted his guitars at music festivals.

   → _____

5. Jonny believes modern guitar-makers in the UK have more opportunities than he had when he started.

   → _____

6. According to Jonny, the best way to learn guitar-making is through classroom study alone.

   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS