

Tên:

Lớp: S9...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 7

Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

UNIT 3: TOURISM - GRAMMAR & IELTS READING PART 1

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR: PAST CONTINUOUS PASSIVE

* Cấu trúc:

Khẳng định	S + was/were + being + V3/ed (+ by O)	<i>E.g. The car was being washed when it started to rain.</i>
Phủ định	S + was/were + NOT + being + V3/ed	<i>E.g. The documents weren't being printed at 3 PM yesterday.</i>
Nghi vấn	Was/Were + S + being + V3/ed...? → Yes, S + was/were. → No, S + was/were + not.	<i>E.g. Was the road being fixed when you drove past? → Yes, it was / No, it wasn't</i>
	Wh- + was/were + S + being + V3/ed...?	<i>E.g. Why was the suspect being followed?</i>

* Lưu ý:

- Nếu người thực hiện hành động là **các đại từ không xác định** (someone, everybody...) thì có thể lược bỏ.

E.g: Someone was following her when she left the office. → She was being followed when she left the office.

- Nếu tác nhân thực hiện hành động là **hiển nhiên** thì có thể lược bỏ.

E.g: The teacher was explaining the lesson when the fire alarm rang. → The lesson was being explained when the fire alarm rang.

II. IELTS READING PART 1

Dạng bài	- Các dạng bài phổ biến trong Passage 1: True / False / Not Given, Completion Questions, Short-answer Questions. - Thông thường Passage 1 sẽ gồm 13 câu hỏi.
Cách làm bài	Bước 1: Đọc kỹ đề & Kiểm tra giới hạn từ - Tránh mất điểm do điền thừa từ Bước 2: Phân tích câu hỏi & Xác định từ khoá - Xác định Từ khoá cố định (Anchor Keywords): Tên riêng, con số, năm, thuật ngữ chuyên ngành. - Xác định Từ khoá biến đổi (Changeable Keywords): Động từ, tính từ, danh từ chung. Bước 3: Định vị thông tin (Scanning & Skimming) - Scan nhanh xem đoạn văn nào chứa thông tin và trả lời câu hỏi Bước 4: Kiểm tra lại bài

- Các câu hỏi xuất hiện lần lượt theo thứ tự
- Cảnh giác với "Extreme Words"
- Với bài điền từ, điền từ có sẵn trong bài, không tự biến tấu
- Chú ý từ đồng nghĩa (Synonyms) & Cấu trúc bị động

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

1. While the scientists were analyzing the outbreak, a promising new vaccine _____ on lab mice.
A. was testing
B. was being tested
C. is being tested
D. were being tested
2. At this time last week, the endangered sea turtles _____ back into the ocean by the conservation team due to high waves.
A. weren't being released
B. wasn't being released
C. weren't releasing
D. were not being release
3. _____ by art experts when the sudden fire broke out in the museum gallery?
A. Was the damaged sculpture restoring
B. Was the damaged sculpture being restored
C. Were the damaged sculpture being restored
D. Did the damaged sculpture being restored
4. During the ongoing investigation, why _____ so intensively by the detectives in the room?
A. was the suspect being questioning
B. was being the suspect questioned
C. was the suspect being questioned
D. the suspect was being questioned
5. During the investigation, why _____ so thoroughly by the agents before the lawyer arrived?
A. were the confidential files being searched
B. were being searched the confidential files
C. was the confidential files being searched
D. the confidential files were being searched

1. The famous restaurant had to pause service because the main dishes _____ **(prepare)** by only one chef.
2. Despite the power outage across the area, the solar panels _____ **(not clean)** as scheduled.
3. When the author came onto the stage, _____ the newly published books _____ **(rewrite)** for the new edition?
4. Following the oil spill, why _____ the coastal waters _____ **(test)** so frequently by local experts?
5. All orders placed before midnight _____ **(process)** smoothly until the system stopped working unexpectedly.

IELTS READING PART 1 (13 questions)

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage below.

Case Study: Tourism New Zealand website

New Zealand is a small country of four million inhabitants, a long-haul flight from all the major tourist-generating markets of the world. Tourism currently makes up 9% of the country's gross domestic product, and is the country's largest export sector. Unlike other export sectors, which make products and then sell them overseas, tourism brings its customers to New Zealand. The product is the country itself – the people, the places and the experiences. In 1999, Tourism New Zealand launched a campaign to communicate a new brand position to the world. The campaign focused on New Zealand's scenic beauty, exhilarating outdoor activities and authentic Maori culture, and it made New Zealand one of the strongest national brands in the world.

A key feature of the campaign was the website www.newzealand.com, which provided potential visitors to New Zealand with a single gateway to everything the destination had to offer. The heart of the website was a database of tourism services operators, both those based in New Zealand and those based abroad which offered tourism services to the country. Any tourism-related business could be listed by filling in a simple form. This meant that even the smallest bed and breakfast address or specialist activity provider could gain a web presence with access to an audience of long-haul visitors. In addition, because participating businesses were able to update the details they gave on a regular basis, the information provided remained accurate. And to maintain and improve standards, Tourism New Zealand organised a scheme whereby organisations appearing on the website underwent an independent evaluation against a set of agreed national standards of quality. As part of this, the effect of each business on the environment was considered.

To communicate the New Zealand experience, the site also carried features relating to famous people and places. One of the most popular was an interview with former New Zealand All Blacks rugby captain Tana Umaga. Another feature that attracted a lot of attention was an interactive journey through a number of the locations chosen for blockbuster films which had made use of New Zealand's stunning scenery as a backdrop. As the site developed, additional features were added to help independent travellers devise their own customised itineraries. To make it easier to plan motoring holidays, the site catalogued the most popular driving routes in the country, highlighting different routes according to the season and indicating distances and times.

Later, a Travel Planner feature was added, which allowed visitors to click and 'bookmark' places or attractions they were interested in, and then view the results on a map. The Travel Planner offered suggested routes and public transport options between the chosen locations. There were also links to accommodation in the area. By registering with the website, users could save their Travel Plan and return to it later, or print it out to take on the visit. The website also had a 'Your Words' section where anyone could submit a blog of their New Zealand travels for possible inclusion on the website.

The Tourism New Zealand website won two Webby awards for online achievement and innovation. More importantly perhaps, the growth of tourism to New Zealand was impressive. Overall tourism expenditure increased by an average of 6.9% per year between 1999 and 2004. From Britain, visits to New Zealand grew at an average annual rate of 13% between 2002 and 2006, compared to a rate of 4% overall for British visits abroad.

The website was set up to allow both individuals and travel organisations to create itineraries and travel packages to suit their own needs and interests. On the website, visitors can search for activities not solely by geographical location, but also by the particular nature of the activity. This is important as research shows that activities are the key driver of visitor satisfaction, contributing 74% to visitor satisfaction, while transport and

accommodation account for the remaining 26%. The more activities that visitors undertake, the more satisfied they will be. It has also been found that visitors enjoy cultural activities most when they are interactive, such as visiting a marae (meeting ground) to learn about traditional Maori life. Many long-haul travellers enjoy such learning experiences, which provide them with stories to take home to their friends and family. In addition, it appears that visitors to New Zealand don't want to be 'one of the crowd' and find activities that involve only a few people more special and meaningful.

It could be argued that New Zealand is not a typical destination. New Zealand is a small country with a visitor economy composed mainly of small businesses. It is generally perceived as a safe English-speaking country with a reliable transport infrastructure. Because of the long-haul flight, most visitors stay for longer (average 20 days) and want to see as much of the country as possible on what is often seen as a once-in-a-lifetime visit. However, the underlying lessons apply anywhere – the effectiveness of a strong brand, a strategy based on unique experiences and a comprehensive and user-friendly website.

Questions 1-7: Complete the table below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Section of website	Comments
Database of tourism services	- easy for tourism-related businesses to get on the list - allowed businesses to 1 information regularly - provided a country-wide evaluation of businesses, including their impact on the 2
Special features on local topics	e.g. an interview with a former sports 3 , and an interactive tour of various locations used in 4
Information on driving routes	varied depending on the 5
Travel Planner	included a map showing selected places, details of public transport and local 6
'Your Words'	travellers could send a link to their 7

Questions 8-13: Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

On your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8. The website www.newzealand.com aimed to provide ready-made itineraries and packages for travel companies and individual tourists.

9. It was found that most visitors started searching on the website by geographical location.

10. According to research, 26% of visitor satisfaction is related to their accommodation.

11. Between 1999 and 2004, overall tourism expenditure in New Zealand decreased slightly.

12. Visitors like staying in small hotels in New Zealand rather than in larger ones.

13. Many visitors feel it is unlikely that they will return to New Zealand after their visit.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Choose the correct option in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. While thousands of tourists were visiting Kyoto, the old wooden temple **(was being repaired / was repairing)** by skilled builders.

2. Due to bad snowstorm warnings, several tour groups **(weren't being guided / wasn't being guided)** through the dark caves at 3 PM yesterday.

3. **(Were the historic canals of Venice been promoted / Were the historic canals of Venice being promoted)** on international television when the festival season started?

4. During the annual animal migration, why **(was the national park protecting / was the national park being protected)** so strictly by local guards?

5. As the street parade began, various colourful performances **(were being shown / was being shown)** by them along the main street.

II. Complete the paragraph by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Past Continuous Passive.

During an exciting simulation at the International Space Center, scientists recreated an ancient Earth environment to study prehistoric life. While information from the station 1. _____ **(send)** back to Earth, a giant model of an ancient mammoth was placed in the hall. Surprisingly, the temperature 2. _____ **(not / control)** properly by the system, causing a minor technical problem. The lead scientist immediately asked: "3. _____ the ancient fossil pictures _____ **(check)** in real time?" Furthermore, he wanted to know why the planet air samples 4. _____ **(test)** so quickly by the junior team. Meanwhile, outside the station, new solar panels 5. _____ **(set up)** to ensure continuous connection with the ground team.

III. Rewrite the following sentences into the Past Continuous Passive form using the given prompts.

1. At 10 AM yesterday, the school chefs were preparing nutritious snacks for the students in the canteen.
→ At 10 AM yesterday, nutritious snacks _____
2. During the health awareness week, the campus store was not selling sugary drinks to the pupils.
→ During the health awareness week, sugary drinks _____
3. Were the PE teachers examining the gym equipment when the fire alarm rang?
→ _____ when the fire alarm rang?
4. Somebody was sharing private documents during the staff meeting.
→ Private documents _____
5. The police officers were checking the drivers' licenses when the accident happened.
→ The drivers' licenses _____

READING PRACTICE (13 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 khóa chính trong bài.

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Questions 1 – 7: Complete the table below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Official Website	• Acted as an essential entry point and single 1 _____ to showcase New Zealand to potential visitors.
Quality Control System	• Registered businesses were required to pass an independent 2 _____ based on agreed national quality standards.
Film & Media Promotion	• The country’s dramatic natural landscapes served as a 3 _____ for well-known blockbuster films.
Driving Route Guides	• Provided driving schedules highlighting regional routes, travel distances and journey 4 _____.

Travel Planner	Enabled users to organize their travel schedule online and either save it or 5 _____ a copy for their trip.
Recognition & Awards	The site won two Webby awards celebrating its online achievement and 6 _____.
Cultural Experiences	Tourists could learn about Maori traditions by visiting a tribal meeting place called a 7 _____.

Questions 8 – 13: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? In boxes 8–13, write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8. Tourism generates more export earnings for New Zealand than any other economic sector.
9. Only businesses located physically within New Zealand were permitted to register on the website.
10. The interview featuring Tana Umaga received more visitors than any other single page on the website.
11. Between 1999 and 2004, the average annual expenditure of tourists in New Zealand decreased slightly.
12. Research proved that leisure activities contribute far more to visitor satisfaction than accommodation and transport combined.
13. Most international tourists choose to hire private guides to avoid crowded places.