

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 9

Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

UNIT 3: OUR SOCIETY - GRAMMAR & FCE READING PART 2

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Present Continuous Passive

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- now, right now, at the moment, etc.
- Look! / Listen! / At present, etc.

- Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + am/is/are + being + V3	<i>E.g. The floor is being cleaned at the moment.</i>
Phủ định	S + am/is/are + not being + V3	<i>E.g. Lunch is not being served right now.</i>
Nghi vấn	Am/Is/Are + S + being + V3?	<i>E.g. Is the problem being solved? → Yes, it is./No, it isn't.</i>
	Wh-word + am/is/are + S + being + V3?	<i>E.g. Why is the floor being cleaned?</i>

*Lưu ý: Có thể bỏ thông tin về người thực hiện hành động nếu người đó **không quan trọng** hoặc **không biết ai là người làm**. Có thể giữ thông tin khi muốn **nhấn mạnh** ai đang thực hiện hành động đó.

*E.g. A new system **is being installed**. (người nói đang quan tâm tới việc hệ thống được lắp đặt, không quan tâm ai là người làm.)*

*The problem **is being solved** by the IT team. (người nói đang nhấn mạnh ai là người thực hiện hành động.)*

2. Prepositions at the End of a Clause

- Thường xuất hiện trong giao tiếp hàng ngày và văn viết tự nhiên (Informal writing).

Các trường hợp thường gặp		
Mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative Clauses)	Giới từ thường đứng cuối mệnh đề (cách nói tự nhiên). Có thể dùng who/that/which hoặc bỏ đại từ.	<i>E.g. This is the house (which) I lived in. Who was the girl you were talking to? The friend (that/who) I travelled with...</i>
	Trong văn trang trọng, giới từ đứng trước đại từ và chỉ dùng được whom (người) hoặc which (vật). Không dùng giới từ + that/who.	<i>E.g. This is the house in which I lived. The friend with whom I travelled...</i>

Cấu trúc To-Infinitive (To + V)	Có thể đứng sau bổ nghĩa cho danh từ hoặc đại từ bất định để mô tả nó được dùng để làm gì, cần thiết cho mục đích gì hoặc liên quan đến điều gì.	<i>E.g. I need a chair to sit on.</i> <i>She has a lot of things to worry about.</i>
Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi (Wh- Questions)	Giới từ đi cùng động từ/cụm động từ sẽ đứng ở cuối câu hỏi.	<i>E.g. What are you listening to?</i> <i>Where do you come from?</i>
Câu bị động (Passive Voice)	Khi chuyển câu có cụm động từ (Phrasal Verbs) sang bị động, giới từ vẫn đi kèm động từ ở cuối.	<i>E.g. The baby was taken care of.</i>

II. FCE READING PART 2

Dạng bài	- Điền từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống. Dạng bài kiểm tra về: ngữ pháp, cụm từ và kết hợp từ cố định.
Cách làm bài	Bước 1: Đọc lướt cả bài để nắm ngữ cảnh chung. Bước 2: Phân tích ngữ pháp xung quanh ô trống - Xác định ngữ pháp → suy luận ra loại từ cần điền. Bước 3: Điền từ & kiểm tra lại
Mẹo làm bài	- Chỉ cần điền 1 từ - Chú ý cụm từ cố định - Viết hoa nếu từ ở đầu câu

III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

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

<https://on.soundcloud.com/gQSCFIwgYNszyR9O7T>



No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	maintain (v)	duy trì, gìn giữ	6	unlikely (adj)	khó xảy ra, ít có khả năng
2	in terms of (phr)	xét về mặt, về phương diện	7	keep up (phr)	duy trì liên tục, bắt kịp
3	capacity (n)	khả năng, năng lực	8	applicable (to) (phr)	có thể áp dụng được
4	conclude (v)	kết luận, đi đến kết luận	9	fraction (n)	một phần nhỏ
5	stable (adj)	ổn định, vững chắc	10	genuine (adj)	thật, chân thật, chân thành

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (11 questions)

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct ACTIVE or PASSIVE forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the PRESENT CONTINUOUS tense.

It's Monday morning, and things are moving fast at the company. In the meeting room, the director is presenting the updated project timeline to the team. Meanwhile, several employees (1) _____ (not/attend) the meeting because they're on client calls. Outside the room, maintenance workers (2) _____ (guide) by the building supervisor.

At the same time, the marketing team members (3) _____ (prepare) content for the new campaign. Designs (4) _____ (upload) to the shared drive so other departments can access them. However, some important files (5) _____ (not/save) correctly due to a technical error. To avoid delays, I (6) _____ (check) everything manually before sending it out.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between TWO and FIVE words, including the word given. The preposition must come at the end of the clause.

1. The friend with whom I travelled last summer is from Japan.

→ The friend that _____ last summer is from Japan. (**TRAVELLED**)

2. The library provides comfortable chairs on which students can sit while they study.

→ The library provides comfortable chairs _____ while they study. (**SIT**)

3. What topic are you two discussing right now?

→ What topic _____ right now? (**TALKING**)

4. To whom were you speaking at the gallery yesterday?

→ Who _____ at the gallery yesterday? (**SPEAKING**)

5. They didn't take proper care of the young puppies at the shelter.

→ The young puppies _____ properly at the shelter. (**TAKEN**)

FCE READING PART 2 (8 questions)

For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

How many friends can you have?

Dunbar's Number (0) is the supposed limit to how many people you can maintain a social relationship with. In the 1990s, the anthropologist Robin Dunbar studied the social relationships of primates, (1) _____ as monkeys and apes, and compared them to humans in terms (2) _____ brain size and mental processing capacity. He concluded that for human social groups, 150 is (3) _____ maximum number of people it is possible to have a stable relationship with. You may argue that you know more people, but according (4) _____ Dunbar, it is highly unlikely that you could keep up real social contact (5) _____ any more than this number.

It has also (6) _____ suggested in a recent study that Dunbar's number is applicable to online social networks and other communication channels. This is supported (7) _____ the fact that the average number of Facebook friends is 150. But it seems that even (8) _____ we have 150 friends on social media, we class only a small fraction of those as genuine.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục III. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 2) một dòng vào vở.

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

- The boy _____ at the park is my new classmate.
A. did I played B. I played with C. with I played D. whom did I play with
- Is there a good restaurant _____ tonight?
A. with eat B. to eat at C. eat at D. for eat
- _____? – My best friend, Lan.
A. Who did you go to the cinema B. Who did you go to the cinema with
C. With who you went to the cinema D. Who you went to the cinema with
- The school trip was _____ by the parents' club.
A. paid for B. paid C. paying for D. pay for
- The museum _____ last week was really interesting.
A. we went B. where we went to
C. we went to D. which we went

III. Some of the sentences below have one mistake, and some are correct. Find the mistake, underline it and write the correct version. Write YES if the sentence is correct.

- The school gym is be painted at the moment.
→ _____
- Look! The classrooms are being clean right now.
→ _____
- Is being the new library built?
→ _____
- The new sports field is being built by someone.
→ _____
- Two new computers are being set up in the library by the IT team right now.
→ _____

IV. Rewrite the sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE.

- Someone is painting the walls of the new classroom.
→ _____
- The cleaners are not vacuuming the carpet right now.
→ _____
- Is the chef preparing the food for the event?
→ _____
- When is the manager announcing the new policy?
→ _____
- The librarian is helping some students with their research.
→ _____

READING PRACTICE (10 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.

Read the text in Part B. Classwork again and complete the tasks below.

I. Read the statements below. Write T if the statement is True, or F if the statement is False according to the text.

1. Robin Dunbar's research in the 1990s was only about humans, not animals.
→ _____
2. Dunbar believed that 150 is the highest number of people a person can have a stable relationship with.
→ _____
3. Recent research suggests that Dunbar's number cannot be applied to modern digital platforms.
→ _____
4. The average number of Facebook friends is about 150.
→ _____
5. People generally consider most of their social media friends to be genuine friends.
→ _____

II. Choose the best answer.

1. What is "Dunbar's Number"?
 - A. The total number of friends allowed on a social media profile.
 - B. The estimated limit of people an individual can keep a social relationship with.
 - C. The number of monkeys and apes studied by researchers in the 1990s.
 - D. The exact brain size humans need to live in large communities.
2. When comparing primates and humans, what did Dunbar look at?
 - A. How long they live and how strong they are.
 - B. Where they live and what they eat.
 - C. The size of their brains and how much information they can process.
 - D. The sounds they make and their body language.
3. According to Dunbar, what is the maximum number of people in a stable human social group?

A. 15	B. 100	C. 150	D. 1,500
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4. Which fact about social media supports Dunbar's theory?
 - A. A typical Facebook user has around 150 friends.
 - B. People spend about 150 minutes a day talking to online friends.
 - C. Facebook advises users to keep their friend list under 150.
 - D. Online users regularly delete inactive contacts to keep only 150 people.
5. What does the writer say about the 150 friends many people have on social media?
 - A. Most of them are people we are very close to.
 - B. Only a small number of them are real friends.
 - C. They are mostly people we have never met.
 - D. Very few people ever reach this number.