

Tên:

Lớp: S9...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 9

Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

UNIT 3: TOURISM - GRAMMAR & CHECKPOINT READING PART 1

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR: Participle Adjectives and Compound Adjectives

	Participle Adjectives	Compound Adjectives
Khái niệm	Tính từ có nguồn gốc từ V-ing hoặc V-ed, dùng để mô tả đặc điểm của người/vật hoặc cảm xúc, trạng thái.	Tính từ được tạo bởi hai hoặc nhiều từ kết hợp với nhau để tạo thành một tính từ có nghĩa cụ thể.
Cấu trúc	V-ing: mô tả người/vật gây ra cảm xúc. Ví dụ: an interesting book a boring lesson V-ed: mô tả người/vật cảm nhận cảm xúc. Ví dụ: an excited student a bored child	number + singular noun Ví dụ: a ten-minute break; an 18-year-old singer adjective + noun Ví dụ: high-tech; long-distance adjective + V-ing / noun + V-ing Ví dụ: easy-going; hard-working; time-consuming noun + adjective Ví dụ: brand-new; smoke-free; world-famous noun + V-ed / adjective + V-ed / adverb + V-ed Ví dụ: home-made; old-fashioned; well-known; highly respected <i>Lưu ý: Thường dùng dấu gạch nối (-) khi đứng trước danh từ. Trạng từ đuôi -ly thường không cần dấu gạch nối.</i>

II. EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet-s9-w9-u3-extra-vocab>



No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	typically (adv)	thường, điển hình là	5	a habit of doing sth (phr)	thói quen làm gì
2	predator (n)	động vật săn mồi / kẻ săn mồi	6	be unlucky enough to do sth (phr)	không may đến mức phải làm gì
3	in preparation for (phr)	để chuẩn bị cho	7	float on top of (phr)	nổi trên bề mặt
4	dive deep down (phr)	lặn sâu xuống			

III. CHECKPOINT READING PART 1 TIPS

Dạng bài	Đọc đoạn văn và chọn một trong bốn phương án để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống (1–10). Có một câu (0) là câu ví dụ. Chú ý ngữ pháp, từ vựng và cụm từ trong ngữ cảnh.
Cách làm và mẹo làm bài	Bước 1: Đọc lướt cả câu để hiểu nghĩa chung - Xác định câu đó đang nói về điều gì (thời gian, thời tiết, hành động hay vị trí). - Xác định loại từ cần điền (danh từ, động từ, tính từ, giới từ, ...) hoặc cấu trúc ngữ pháp Bước 2: Kỹ thuật "NHÌN TRƯỚC - NGÓ SAU" - Xác định từ đứng ngay trước và ngay sau chỗ trống để chọn loại từ hoặc cụm từ đúng. Bước 3: Khoanh đáp án đúng - Có thể áp dụng phương pháp loại trừ.

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- [illegible]

II. Rewrite the bold part using a Participle Adjective or Compound Adjective.

1. The committee rejected the proposal **that required a lot of time to do or complete.**
→ The committee rejected a _____ proposal.
2. We took a bus **that travelled a long distance** to reach the village.
→ We took a _____ bus to reach the village.
3. The tourists stayed in a hotel that was **famous around the world.**
→ The tourists stayed in a _____ hotel.

4. Working with professional researchers was **an experience that inspired the students**.

→ Working with professional researchers was _____ experience for the students.

5. The school organised **a discussion that lasted two hours** about the impact of social media on teenagers.

→ The school organised a _____ discussion about the impact of social media on teenagers.

CHECKPOINT READING PART 1 (10 questions)

Read the text below. For each number 1–10, choose the correct answer.

The ocean sunfish

The ocean sunfish is a very large fish; its (0) average weight is around 1000 kilogrammes.

Some sunfish can weigh double this, (1) _____ it or not! Sunfish are flat and round, and grow to over 3 metres long. Because of their huge size, they can seriously (2) _____ small boats which are unlucky enough to meet them.

Sunfish have a rather strange (3) _____ of floating on top of the water when it's sunny. Experts (4) _____ this may help the fish to get warm in (5) _____ for when they dive deep down into colder water.

Female sunfish (6) _____ around 300 million eggs at one time. The young fish usually stay together in large groups, which helps protect them from (7) _____.

Adult sunfish, however, (8) _____ live alone. They are often seen near the surface, where they can warm themselves in the sunlight after (9) _____ into colder water. Although they usually move slowly, they can dive deeper to (10) _____ predators.

Example:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0. A. common | <u>B. average</u> | C. complete | D. total |
| 1. A. expect | B. know | C. imagine | D. believe |
| 2. A. hurt | B. tear | C. damage | D. break |
| 3. A. habit | B. routine | C. style | D. tradition |
| 4. A. mention | B. suggest | C. advise | D. inform |
| 5. A. organisation | B. practice | C. preparation | D. support |
| 6. A. produce | B. add | C. provide | D. include |
| 7. A. emergency | B. danger | C. difficulty | D. accident |
| 8. A. particularly | B. fully | C. typically | D. specially |
| 9. A. dive | B. dived | C. diving | D. dives |
| 10. A. attract | B. produce | C. damage | D. escape |

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần II. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 1) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. The documentary was particularly (**fascinating** / **fascinated** / **fascination**) because it presented several conflicting explanations for the disappearance of the species.
2. Although the students had prepared carefully, many of them felt (**confusing** / **confused** / **confusion**) when the examiner suddenly changed the topic of discussion.
3. The hotel offers a (**smoke-free** / **smoking-free** / **smoke-freely**) area for families with children.
4. The village has become a (**world-famous** / **world-famously** / **famous-world**) tourist destination.
5. The travel company needs (**hard-worked** / **working-hard** / **hard-working**) staff during the summer season.

III. Complete the sentences. Choose the correct word from the box.

concerned	time-consuming	well-known	convincing	old-fashioned
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1. Although the campaign attracted thousands of views online, some parents remained _____ about whether the information presented was reliable.
2. The researcher gave a highly _____ explanation of why the results differed from those of previous studies.
3. The museum invited a _____ historian to speak about how social media has changed the way young people learn about the past.
4. Collecting and analysing the data manually was extremely _____, so the research team decided to use specialised software.
5. Some tourists prefer traditional, _____ hotels to modern resorts.

IV. Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) given. Do not change the meaning.

1. The journey took ten minutes from the hotel to the beach. (**TEN-MINUTE**)
→ It is _____
2. Our new tour guide is relaxed, friendly and very easy to talk to, so most visitors feel comfortable around him. (**EASY-GOING**)
→ Our new tour guide _____
3. The students lost interest because the documentary did not keep their attention. (**BORING**)
→ The documentary _____
4. Although the hotel rooms have recently been renovated, the furniture and decorations are still in a style that was popular many years ago. (**OLD-FASHIONED**)
→ Although _____, they _____
5. The museum exhibition attracted the students' attention from the moment they entered. (**INTERESTING**)
→ The museum exhibition _____

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 CHECKPOINT READING PART 1 (page 3) again.

I. Write YES/NO/NOT GIVEN.

1. Some ocean sunfish can weigh about 2000 kilogrammes.
→ _____
2. Ocean sunfish have a long, narrow body shape.
→ _____
3. Scientists know exactly why sunfish float near the surface on sunny days.
→ _____
4. Young sunfish usually stay together rather than moving separately.
→ _____
5. The text gives information about how long ocean sunfish usually live.
→ _____

II. Answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

6. How long can ocean sunfish grow?
→ _____
7. What can sunfish use to warm themselves?
→ _____
8. How many eggs can a female sunfish produce at one time?
→ _____
9. Where are adult sunfish often seen?
→ _____
10. Why do adult sunfish sometimes dive deeper?
→ _____