

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 11 - GVVN

Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

UNIT 4: ADVERTISING – PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE & PAST-PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR A: PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

	Past Simple Passive
Cách dùng	- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và hoàn thành trong quá khứ. - Nhấn mạnh người/vật chịu tác động hơn người thực hiện.
Khẳng định	(+) S + was/were + V3/ed + (by O) Ví dụ: The painting was used in an advertisement.
Phủ định	(-) S + was/were + not + V3/ed + (by O) Ví dụ: The road wasn't repaired last year.
Nghi vấn	(?) Was/Were + S + V3/ed + (by O)? Ví dụ: Was the book written in 2005?
	(Wh-?) Wh-word + was/were + S + V3/ed? Ví dụ: When was the bridge built ?
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	yesterday, last week/month/year, ... ago, in + past year
Chuyển chủ động sang bị động	$S + V2 + O$ $\swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow$ $S + was/were + V3/ed (by + O)$ Ví dụ: They built the school in 2010. ↓ The school was built in 2010.

II. GRAMMAR B: PAST-PARTICIPLE CLAUSES WITH PASSIVE MEANING & NOUN + PAST-PARTICIPLE CLAUSE

1. Past-participle Clauses with Passive Meaning

- **Cách dùng:** Past-participle clause bắt đầu bằng V3/ed và mang ý nghĩa bị động: chủ ngữ nhận/chịu tác động của hành động. Nó thường là dạng rút gọn của một mệnh đề bị động đầy đủ.
- **Cấu trúc:** V3/ed + ..., main clause
- Ví dụ: *Worried by the news, she called the hospital.* = *Because she **was worried** by the news, she called the hospital.*
- **Past-participle clauses có thể diễn tả:**
 - + **Reason / Cause:** lý do, nguyên nhân (Ví dụ: ***Surprised** by the news, she said nothing.*)
 - + **Condition:** điều kiện (Ví dụ: ***Stored** in a cool place, the food will last longer.*)
- **Lưu ý:** Chủ ngữ được hiểu của past-participle clause phải trùng với chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính.
- Ví dụ: ☒ ***Built** in 1900, the house is still beautiful.*
- ✗ ***Built** in 1900, I visited the house.*

2. Noun + Past-participle Clause

- **Cách dùng:** Dùng để thêm thông tin về một danh từ. Đây thường là dạng rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ bị động.
- **Cấu trúc:** Noun + V3/ed + ... = Noun + who/which/that + be + V3/ed + ...

- **Vi dụ:** The car **damaged** in the accident was towed away. = The car **which was damaged** in the accident was towed away.

The picture, **painted** by Sir John Everett Millais in 1886, shows his grandson. = The picture, **which was painted** by Sir John Everett Millais in 1886, shows his grandson.

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. The first television advert for the soft drink _____ (**show**) in 1995, and people still remember its catchy jingle.
2. The winners of the national advertising competition _____ (**announce**) at the end of the ceremony yesterday.
3. The posters _____ (**display**) on hoardings along the motorway attracted a lot of attention from drivers.
4. _____ (**design**) by a famous graphic artist, the new logo quickly became recognisable all over the country.
5. Most of the leaflets _____ (**not / hand out**) because the rain started suddenly.

II. Rewrite each sentence using a past-participle clause, a noun + past-participle clause, or the Past Simple Passive. Accept other grammatically correct answers that use the required structure/word and preserve the original meaning.

1. The advert that was banned by the authorities was removed from all TV channels within a week.
→ _____
2. The products that were promoted by the celebrity sold out in just two days.
→ _____
3. The consumers asked to test the new product were not allowed to tell anyone about it.
→ _____
4. Because he was shocked by the high price of the advertised product, the customer decided not to buy it.
→ _____
5. Launched in 2005, the brand was soon recognised by millions of people.
→ _____

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 3) một dòng vào vở.

II. Choose the best answer.

1. The slogan for the sports brand _____ by a student in 1988, and it is still used today.
A. created B. was created C. creates D. was creating
2. The celebrity _____ to promote the new perfume earned a huge amount of money for a single photo shoot.
A. chosen B. choosing C. was chosen D. was choosing
3. _____ to millions of viewers during the final, the advert became the most talked-about of the year.
A. Showing B. Having shown C. Shown D. It was shown
4. Shown on TV every night, _____.
A. the advert soon became famous B. I soon got bored of the advert
C. many people learned the jingle by heart D. children sang the jingle everywhere.

5. Several customers _____ by the misleading advert, so the company later had to apologise.
A. fooled B. fooling C. were fooling D. were fooled

III. Find and correct ONE mistake in each sentence.

- The famous slogan was write by a young copywriter for a small sports company in 1985.
→ _____
- The posters printing for the campaign were delivered to shops across the country last week.
→ _____
- Written in simple language, the adverts was easy for even young children to understand.
→ _____
- The brand was launched in 2010 by a group of students, but it was not notice by the public until two years later.
→ _____
- Filming by a famous director, the commercial for the new car was admired by everyone who saw it.
→ _____

IV. Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning, using the word in brackets. Do not change the word in the bracket. Accept other grammatically correct answers that use the required structure/word and preserve the original meaning.

- The company launched the new advertising campaign last Monday. **(WAS)**
→ _____
- The posters which were designed by students from our school are now displayed on hoardings in the city centre. **(DESIGNED)**
→ _____
- Because he was dressed in a bright costume, the actor became the face of the brand overnight. **(DRESSED)**
→ _____
- If you use this cream correctly, it will protect your skin from the sun. **(USED)**
→ _____
- Who designed the posters for the school festival? **(WERE)**
→ _____

EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con học thuộc các từ dưới đây để làm bài bên dưới và chuẩn bị cho bài kiểm tra buổi sau nhé!

Con truy cập link hoặc quét QR code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet-s8-w11-extra-vocab>



No.	Words/Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words/Phrases	Meanings
1	residence (n)	nơi ở; dinh thự	7	remainder (n)	phần còn lại
2	sovereign (n)	quốc vương, người đứng đầu hoàng gia	8	extensively (adv)	rộng rãi, ở mức độ lớn
3	in residence (phr)	đang cư trú/có mặt tại nơi ở chính thức	9	appearance (n)	vẻ ngoài, diện mạo
4	commitment (n)	cam kết; trách nhiệm, nghĩa vụ	10	status (n)	trạng thái; địa vị
5	assemble (v)	tập hợp, thu thập	11	inevitably (adv)	không thể tránh khỏi
6	conception (n)	sự hình thành, thời điểm bắt đầu của một ý tưởng	12	admission fee (phr)	phí vào cửa

READING PRACTICE (13 questions)

I. For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: A. or B. and C. in D. nor

Royal Palaces

Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle 0 _____ the Palace of Holyroodhouse are official 1 _____ of the Sovereign and, as such, serve as both home and office for the King, whose personal flag flies 2 _____ his Majesty is in residence.

These buildings are used extensively for State ceremonies and official entertaining and are opened to the 3 _____ as much as these commitments allow. They are furnished with fine pictures and works of art from the Royal Collection, assembled over four centuries by successive sovereigns. Many of the State Apartments and rooms at the official residences have been in continuous use since their conception and many of the paintings are 4 _____ in the rooms for which they were originally 5 _____.

The official residences are in regular use and the style and manner in which they are shown to visitors reflects their working status. Rooms are kept as close to their normal 6 _____ as possible. Inevitably, opening times are subject to change at short notice depending on circumstances.

The Royal Collection, which is owned by the King as Sovereign in trust for his successors and the Nation, is administered by the Royal Collection Trust to which a proportion of the admission fee and other 7 _____ from visitors is directed. The remainder of this money funds the majority of the cost of restoring Windsor Castle which was badly 8 _____ by fire in November 1992.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. venues | B. residences | C. situations | D. occupation |
| 2. | A. whatever | B. however | C. whoever | D. whenever |
| 3. | A. humans | B. public | C. peoples | D. strangers |
| 4. | A. created | B. explored | C. produced | D. displayed |
| 5. | A. instructed | B. intended | C. performed | D. guarded |
| 6. | A. feature | B. location | C. destination | D. appearance |
| 7. | A. salary | B. budget | C. income | D. wage |
| 8. | A. destroyed | B. ruined | C. damaged | D. collapsed |

II. Answer the questions. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS/NUMBERS** for each answer.

- Besides being homes, what do the royal residences also serve as?
→ _____
- For how many centuries was the Royal Collection assembled?
→ _____
- Why are the rooms kept as close to normal as possible?
→ _____
- Who owns the Royal Collection?
→ _____
- When was Windsor Castle damaged by fire?
→ _____