

Tên:

Lớp: S7...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 12 - GVVN

Ngữ pháp HW:

Nghe HW:

UNIT 4: FROM A TO B - COMPARATIVES & STORY WRITING

A. GRAMMAR

I. Comparative Adjectives

Cách dùng	Dùng để so sánh 2 đối tượng với nhau	
Công thức	Tính từ ngắn (1 âm tiết): S1 + to be + adj-er + than + S2	<i>Anna is taller than Marie.</i>
	Tính từ dài (hầu hết 2 âm tiết trở lên): S1 + to be + more + adj + than + S2	<i>This story is more interesting than the last one.</i>
Cách thêm -er vào sau tính từ	Hầu hết tính từ ngắn (1 âm tiết) → thêm -er	<i>fast → faster</i>
	Tính từ ngắn tận cùng bằng -e → thêm -r	<i>wide → wider</i>
	Tính từ 2 âm tiết tận cùng bằng -y → chuyển -y thành -i + -er	<i>pretty → prettier</i>
	Tính từ ngắn có dạng phụ âm + nguyên âm + phụ âm (trừ x,w,y) → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối + -er	<i>big → bigger</i>
Lưu ý	- Một số tính từ 2 âm tiết có thể dùng cả hai dạng (<i>quiet → quieter / more quiet, narrow → narrower / more narrow</i>). - Sau than có thể dùng danh từ hoặc đại từ: <i>She is taller than me. (hoặc taller than I am).</i> - Có thể thay to be bằng look / seem / feel / get: <i>You look happier today.</i>	

Một số tính từ bất quy tắc			
Adjectives	Comparative Adjectives	Adjectives	Comparative Adjectives
good	better	far	farther/ further
bad	worse	many/much	more
little	less	old	older/elder (elder chủ yếu dùng trước danh từ chỉ thành viên gia đình)

II. Much + Comparative

- Thêm **much** (hoặc **a lot, far**) trước dạng so sánh để nhấn mạnh sự khác biệt lớn.

***Công thức:**

S1 + to be + much/ a lot/ far + comparative + than + S2

E.g: A plane is much faster than a train.

Living in a city is a lot more expensive than living in a village.

* **Lưu ý:** Không dùng **very** trước dạng so sánh. Không nói **very faster**; chỉ nói **much faster**.

III. (Not) as + adjective + as

Cách dùng	So sánh 2 đối tượng ngang bằng	
Công thức	*Bằng nhau: S1 + to be + as + adj + as + S2	<i>My bike is as fast as yours.</i>
	*Không bằng: S1 + to be + not + as + adj + as + S2	<i>The bus is not as fast as the metro.</i>
Lưu ý	- Có thể dùng quite/nearly để nhấn mạnh với not as ... as <i>E.g: The bus is not nearly as fast as the metro. (xe buýt chậm hơn nhiều)</i> <i>The bus is not quite as fast as the metro. (xe buýt chậm hơn một chút)</i>	

B. CLASSWORK

WRITING – LESSON 2

Complete the story (90–110 words), beginning:

- “Oliver felt excited as he walked up the path to the house and knocked on the front door.”
- Continue the opening and plan from W11; write the main events and ending.



Story Organizer

Write a story (90–110 words)

Your story begins: Oliver felt excited as he walked up the path to the house and knocked on the front door.

(Use this sentence as your first paragraph.)

1. PLAN YOUR STORY



Beginning

Where was Oliver?

Who was he visiting?

Why was he excited?

→ He was outside a small house at the end of a quiet path.

→ He was visiting his aunt.

→ He was excited because it was a special surprise visit.





Middle

Who opened the door? → An old woman opened the door.

What surprising thing happened? → Oliver discovered the house was decorated for a surprise party.

How did Oliver react? → He smiled, laughed, and felt amazed.



Ending

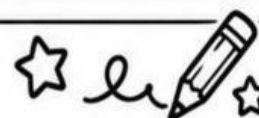
How did the story finish? → Oliver went inside and celebrated with everyone.

How did Oliver feel at the end? → He felt happy and thankful.

What did he learn or discover? → He learned that his family had planned everything for him.



2. WRITE THE MAIN EVENTS AND ENDING



GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- I've lost weight. These jeans seem _____ than they were before.
A. more larger B. larger C. large
- This homework is _____ than the one we did last week.
A. more easy B. easy C. easier
- My house is _____ big as yours.
A. as B. more C. than
- His new film is much _____ than his last one.
A. entertaining B. more entertaining C. more entertained
- My cat is 3 kg. Tom's dog is 30 kg. My cat is _____ as heavy as Tom's dog.
A. not nearly B. not quite C. just

II. Rewrite the sentences using the correct COMPARATIVE form of the words in the box.

cheap	young	good	short	heavy
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- Joshua is much taller than Emma.

→ _____.

2. The red suitcase is lighter than the blue one.

→ _____.

3. This laptop is much more expensive than that one.

→ _____.

4. Tom's English is worse than Ann's.

→ _____.

5. Sarah is twenty-five, and her sister is only twenty.

→ _____.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (18 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 5) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Complete the paragraph using the correct form of the words in brackets.

MY NEW JOB

I think this job is worse than any job I've had before. My last job was much (1) _____ (good) than this one. I had much (2) _____ (little) work there and my boss was really nice. My boss here is very strict, and the working day is (3) _____ (long) than in my last job, too. The best thing about it is that the office is (4) _____ (close) to my house than the old one. Well, at least now my journey home is (5) _____ (quick) than it used to be, even though I feel (6) _____ (tired) at the end of the day. Also, the reports here are (7) _____ (important) than the ones in my previous job, so I have to concentrate more. The projects here are (8) _____ (difficult) than anything I've ever worked on before, so I need to put in more effort.

III. Complete these sentences with an opposite of the words in BOLD and correct comparative forms.

1. This coffee is very **weak**. I'd like it _____.
2. The hotel was surprisingly **big**. I expected it to be _____.
3. I was surprised how **easy** it was to get a job. I thought it would be _____.
4. Joey is very **rude**. In contrast, his brother is _____.
5. You were a little **depressed** yesterday, but you look _____ today.

IV. Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning, using the word in brackets. Do not change the word in brackets.

1. The lake is much deeper than the pond. (**NEARLY**)
→ The pond _____
2. Her bag is newer than mine. (**AS**)
→ My bag _____
3. The hill isn't nearly as high as the mountain. (**MUCH**)
→ The mountain _____
4. Lan is not as happy as Mai. (**HAPPIER**)
→ Mai _____

5. Chess isn't as popular as football. **(MORE)**

→ Football _____

LISTENING PRACTICE (12 questions)

I. 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 mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:

<https://on.soundcloud.com/hVRoo1THKDylsflXPg>



No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	be into something (phr)	thích mê, say mê điều gì đó	6	have a go (at something / doing something) (phr)	thử sức làm một việc gì đó
2	work out (something) (phr)	hiểu ra, nghĩ ra, tìm ra cách giải quyết	7	give somebody confidence (phr)	tiếp thêm sự tự tin cho ai đó
3	set (homework / a task) (phr)	giao (bài tập về nhà, nhiệm vụ) cho học sinh	8	hold onto something (phr)	cầm chặt, giữ chặt lấy vật gì
4	in the first place (phr)	ngay từ đầu	9	accurate (adj)	chính xác, đúng đến từng chi tiết
5	have little to do with (something) (phr)	hầu như không liên quan đến cái gì	10	end up (somewhere / doing something) (phr)	roi vào, kết cục là ở một nơi hoặc làm một việc ngoài dự tính

II. For each question, choose the correct answer.

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để làm bài nghe nhé:

<https://on.soundcloud.com/eTtRWb4WjdqAxMoMOX>



8. You will hear two friends talking about a film they've just seen.

Why didn't the boy enjoy the film?

- A. It was too frightening.
- B. It was too long.
- C. The actors were not good.

9. You will hear two friends talking about some biology homework.

The girl suggests that the boy should

- A. ask his teacher for help.
- B. use the internet to find the answers.
- C. read his biology book again.

10. You will hear two friends talking about an interview with a singer they've seen on TV.

They agree that

- A. the singer said some interesting things.
- B. the interviewer was rude.
- C. the questions were difficult.

- 11. You will hear a girl telling her friend about a diving trip. How did the girl feel about it?**
- A. sure she will go diving again
 - B. glad she went with a family member
 - C. pleased with how well she dived
- 12. You will hear a girl talking to a friend about basketball. The girl is trying to**
- A. explain the rules of the game.
 - B. describe a game she played in.
 - C. encourage the boy to start playing.
- 13. You will hear a boy talking about a trip to a city with his family.**
- Why did the boy's family get lost?**
- A. They forgot to bring a map.
 - B. A man in the street told them the wrong way.
 - C. The guidebook had wrong information.

III. Listen again and decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

- 14. The boy says he usually doesn't like horror films. → _____
- 15. The boy doesn't understand what he has to do for his biology homework. → _____
- 16. The singer seemed relaxed at the start of the interview. → _____
- 17. The girl found it just as easy to dive in the sea as in the swimming pool. → _____
- 18. The boy says he doesn't know much about the rules of basketball. → _____
- 19. The family used the old guidebook to travel on the Underground. → _____