

MS. CHI ENGLISH

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Class: S9

Date: .../.../ 20...

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 4 - SCIENCE

GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

I. Present perfect active and passive (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành thể chủ động và bị động)

- Use the **present perfect** for situations continuing up to now and for things that have happened, but are not linked to a specific past time.

Active	Positive	S + have/ has + V_{3/ed} + O.	Ex: We have worked in this factory for 15 years.
	Negative	S + have/ has + not + V_{3/ed} + O.	Ex: She hasn't met her classmates for a long time.
	Question	Have/ has + S + V_{3/ed} + O? Wh- + have/ has + S + V_{3/ed} + O?	Ex: Have you finished your homework yet? Where have you and your kids been?
Passive	Positive	S + have/ has + been + V_{3/ed} + O.	Ex: A new road has been built in the village.
	Negative	S + have/ has + not + been + V_{3/ed} + O.	Ex: The door has not been opened .
	Question	Have/ has + S + been + V_{3/ed} + O? Wh- + have/ has + S + been + V_{3/ed} + O?	Ex: Has that house been built (by them) yet? What have the students been asked by the teacher?

- We use the **present perfect** when the sentence has: **just = recently = lately, already, before, ever, never, for + a period of time, since + a point in time, yet, so far = until now = up to now = up to the present, etc.**

II. Dependent prepositions following verbs (Giới từ phụ thuộc động từ)

- There are no rules about which prepositions follow certain verbs. It's best to learn and use them as often as you can.

- Some couples of dependent prepositions following verbs are usually used:

interfere with	can thiệp	differ from	khác với	provide s.th for s.o	cung cấp,
laugh at	cười	consist of	bao gồm	provide s.o with s.th	cho
excel at/in	giỏi về cái gì	complain about s.th	phàn nàn	count on	dựa dẫm
specialize in	chuyên về cái gì	insist on	nhất quyết	believe in	tin vào
crash into	đâm vào	blame s.o for s.th	đổ lỗi	approve of	chấp nhận
cope with	đối mặt	blame s.th on s.o		shout at	la hét

Ex: I can **provide** you **with** directions to their house.

She thinks people will **laugh at** her if she sings.

***Note:** have not = haven't; has not = hasn't; s.o = someone; s.th = something

B. HOMEWORK

I. Write four sentences about yourself. Use **I haven't** and choose from the boxes.

used a computer
been to the cinema

travelled by bus
read a book

eaten any fruit
lost anything

1 I haven't used a computer today.

2

3

4

5

today
this week
recently
for ages
since ...
this year

II. Rewrite the following sentences using the present perfect.

0. Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose)

→ Tom **has lost his key.**

1. Lisa can't walk and her leg is in plaster. (break)

→ Lisa _____.

2. Last week the bus fare was £1.80. Now it is £2. (go)

→ The bus fare _____.

3. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better. (improve)

→ Maria's English _____.

4. Daniel didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard. (grow)

→ Daniel _____.

5. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. (arrive)

→ The letter _____.

III. Write down the error of each sentence and fix it.

0. I haven't cutted my hair since last June.

cutted → cut

1. The lesson haven't started yet.

_____ → _____

2. He has been at his computer since seven hours.

_____ → _____

3. She hasn't received any good news since a long time.

_____ → _____

4. I have just decide to start working next week.

_____ → _____

5. My father hasn't played any sport for last year.

_____ → _____

IV. Choose suitable prepositions to fill in the blanks.

on	at	with	into	about	in
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0. I'm thinking about moving out.

1. They insisted _____ playing football in the rain.

2. My five-year-old niece already excels _____ math and science.

3. English majors can choose to specialize _____ creative writing.

4. The car nearly crashed _____ a tree.

5. It's not easy to cope _____ failure.

V. Choose the correct answer for each sentence.

0. I'm thinking _____ moving out.

- A. about B. to C. with

1. How does milk chocolate differ _____ white chocolate?

- A. in B. for C. from

2. Pizza consists _____ bread, cheese, and tomato sauce.

- A. of B. off C. to

3. The boy complained _____ the early curfew (giờ giới nghiêm).

- A. on B. with C. about

4. Hugh blames his lack of confidence _____ his mother.

- A. about B. on C. for

5. The exhibition provides an opportunity _____ local artists to show their work.

- A. with B. for C. of

6. I can count _____ my parents to help me.

- A. on B. in C. at

VI. Is the preposition in bold correct? Fix it when necessary.

0. I never thought I could make it as an actor, but my parents always believed with me.	→ <u>in</u>
1. She doesn't approve for me leaving school this year.	→ _____
2. Members can borrow up to ten books on the library at any one time.	→ _____
3. We cannot learn until we stop shouting by each other.	→ _____
4. Even a low level of noise interferes upon my concentration.	→ _____
5. It was dark by the time we arrived in the station.	→ _____

VII. Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

- After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says, "Would you like something to eat?"
You say: No thank you. I've just had lunch. (have lunch)
- Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, "Can I speak to Joe?"
You say: I'm afraid he's gone out. (go out)
- You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.
You say: Wait a minute! I haven't finished. (not / finish)
- You plan to eat at a restaurant tonight. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says,
'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say: No, you should do it. (do it)
- You know that Lisa is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful.
You ask her: Has she found one yet? (find)
- You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'Where are you going
for your holiday?' You say: I haven't decided yet. (not / decide)

09

Skim read this text to understand the main ideas.

*The mountain***GORILLA**

As their name suggests, mountain gorillas live in forests in the mountains, at heights of around 2,400 to 4,000 m. The mountain gorilla's habitat is limited to protected national parks in two regions of Africa. They have thicker fur compared to other great apes and this helps them to survive in a habitat where temperatures often drop below freezing. Mountain gorillas also have shorter arms and tend to be a bit larger than other gorillas.

Currently there are fewer than 900 surviving and they are classed as critically endangered. They are endangered for several reasons, but most significantly because humans are moving further into their territory and consequently destroying their habitats. Human invasion also brings with it the risk of disease and the threat of being poached. Another problem the species faces is the area where they live, which is continuously troubled by war. Consequently, gorillas have been killed by bombs and war refugees have removed trees from the forests to create new homes and farms.

Many conservation projects have been set up to aid mountain gorillas and it is believed that their numbers may slowly be increasing. Nevertheless, they continue to face major threats from both loss of habitat and poaching.

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Complete the summary using one word from the text.

Mountain gorillas are one of the most 1 _____ species in the world. With fewer than 900 surviving, there are several factors which have caused their decline. The biggest factor is humans moving into their areas and destroying their 2 _____. The risk of being 3 _____ is another major reason. In response to this decline in mountain gorillas, efforts have been made by 4 _____ groups to try and increase numbers.

HOW EFFECTIVE ARE CONSERVATION EFFORTS?

While many organisations put a considerable amount of effort into conservation projects, it is just not enough. Many of these efforts are effective short-term, but in the long term they simply do not work, due to a number of factors.

Whilst there remains a demand for exotic animals in society, endangered species will always be at risk of being hunted and poached. Poachers often target larger animals – animals which take a long time to repopulate, such as rhinos and elephants. The poachers are clever and use methods which are sometimes completely undetectable. A recent case involved 300 elephants being killed in Zimbabwe's largest nature reserve. Poachers put poison in the water holes, killing hundreds of elephants and destroying an entire ecosystem*.

Captive breeding is perhaps the most effective method of protecting animals from extinction, but this also has its problems. First, releasing animals from captive environments could introduce disease into wild populations. Secondly, after several generations in captivity, species could become less able to survive in the wild. Would they know how to hunt for food? Or how not to be killed by other animals?

Perhaps the biggest problem facing endangered species, however, is the increasing population of the human race. Although conservation measures have helped to prevent humans from completely destroying all natural habitats, human invasion will always be one of the greatest risks to threatened species.

* ecosystem – all the living things in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment

Look at the statements and write

- YES** if the statement agrees with the views in the text
NO if the statement contradicts the view of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1 Captive breeding programmes ensure that animals can cope in their natural habitat.
- 2 Poachers are good at hiding the way in which they kill animals.
- 3 Releasing animals into the wild after captive breeding has led to infections spreading.
- 4 Conservation projects have not made any impact on saving natural habitats.

Complete the summary using the list of words, A–L.

The problems faced by conservationists

A great deal of effort is put into conservation work in order to protect endangered species from becoming **1** _____. Whilst some of these conservation efforts are successful to an extent, they are still not enough to safeguard certain species in the long term.

Culturally, these sought-after endangered **2** _____ are still valuable property and therefore they will always be at risk from **3** _____. **4** _____ is perhaps the best method to ensure their survival, but is also problematic. After generations of being held in a **5** _____ environment, these species may lose their ability to cope in their natural habitat.

One of the most significant factors is the increase in the population of the human race, leading to many natural habitats being taken over and **6** _____.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| A lost | B poachers | C strange |
| D diseases | E extinct | F species |
| G protected | H human | I destroy |
| J captive breeding | K destroyed | L changed |

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 2 – UNIT 5 – LISTENING

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/224pkt5k>

03▶

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In the Listening test, you may need to complete notes with **ONE OR TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the recording. In this exercise, the lecturer is talking about the structure, and the advantages and disadvantages of partnerships. Listen and complete the notes with the correct words or phrases from the box.

accounts borrow money contracts pay debts tax

- 1 Partnership: easier to _____ than sole trader
- 2 If simple partnership fails, all partners may lose personal possessions to _____
- 3 LLP members must send _____ to Companies House
- 4 LLP better chance of getting _____ from larger organisations
- 5 Members of partnership may pay more _____ than owners of limited liability companies

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/ywnz3a6z>

04▶

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In the Listening test you might need to complete sentences which summarise the information from the listening with **ONE OR TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**. The lecturer is now talking about the structure, advantages and disadvantages of limited liability companies. Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 Shareholders in a limited liability company do not lose their _____ or property to pay debts because liability is limited to the business.
- 2 A limited company must have a registered address where the company keeps its _____ and _____.
- 3 The shareholders must pay _____ on any money they take out of the company as a salary.
- 4 For many people who think about setting up a business, it is a good idea to start as a _____ and form a limited company later.