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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 2 – TIME TO CELEBRATE GRAMMAR 2

A. NEW LESSON

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Which, whose, who in non-defining relative clauses (*which, whose, who* ở mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ cung cấp thông tin về người hoặc vật được nhắc đến.
- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định cung cấp **thông tin bổ sung** về ai đó hoặc cái gì đó. Thông tin này không quan trọng trong việc giúp chúng ta nhận biết người hay vật đang được nói đến.

* **Lưu ý:**

- Một đại từ quan hệ luôn được dùng để bắt đầu một mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định: **who, which, whose**.
- Dấu phẩy được dùng để tách biệt mệnh đề khỏi câu.

1. Which:

- Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ “**which**” để chỉ **vật**.

Ex: The house, **which was built in 1883**, has just opened to the public. (*Ngôi nhà, nơi mà được xây năm 1883, mới được mở cửa cho công chúng.*)

- Ta có thể dùng “**which**” kèm theo một giới từ để chỉ **địa điểm** hoặc **thời gian**, tuy nhiên “**where**” và “**when**” thường được sử dụng hơn.

Ex: City Park, **which we used to go to**, was closed down. (= City Park, **where we used to go**, was closed down.) (*City Park, nơi chúng tôi từng đến, đã bị đóng cửa.*)

January, **which Tet is celebrated in**, is my favorite month. (= January, **when Tet is celebrated**, is my favorite month.) (*Tháng Một, thời gian mà Tết được tổ chức, là tháng tôi yêu thích.*)

2. Whose: Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ “**whose**” để chỉ **người** hoặc **vật**, thứ mà người nào đó hay cái gì đó sở hữu.

Ex: The award was given to Sara, **whose short story impressed the judges**. (= The short story **that impressed the judges** belongs to Sara.) (*Giải thưởng đã được trao cho Sara, người có truyện ngắn gây ấn tượng với ban giám khảo.*)

3. Who: Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ “**who**” để chỉ **người**.

Ex: My grandfather, **who is 87**, goes swimming every day. (*Ông tôi, người đã 87 tuổi, đi bơi mỗi ngày.*)

II. Participle adjectives that end in -ed and -ing (tính từ phân từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ed và -ing)

- Tính từ phân từ được cấu tạo từ động từ phân từ có đuôi **-ing** hoặc **-ed**, được dùng để miêu tả danh từ và đại từ.

Ex: a **smiling** child, a **tired** mother, an **interesting** story, a **talented** chef, etc.

- Ta thường dùng tính từ quá khứ phân từ đuôi **-ed** để nói về **cảm giác, cảm xúc** của ai đó.

Ex: I was really **bored** during the flight. (*Tôi thấy rất chán trong suốt chuyến bay.*)

John is **frightened** of spiders. (*John rất sợ nhện.*)

- Ta thường dùng tính từ hiện tại phân từ đuôi **-ing** để nói về người, vật hoặc tình huống **gây nên cảm xúc** đó.

Ex: It was such a long and **boring** flight. (*Nó thực sự là một chuyến bay nhàm chán.*)

Many people find spiders **frightening**. (*Nhiều người thấy nhện rất đáng sợ.*)

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer

0. My nephew was amused / *amusing* by the clown.

1. I thought that my childhood was **fascinated** / **fascinating**.
2. I was really **embarrassed** / **embarrassing** when I got a bad grade.
3. She looked very **confused** / **confusing** when I told her we had to change the plan.
4. I find horror films **frightened** / **frightening** and not at all fun to watch.
5. As an adult, Chloe is never **satisfied** / **satisfying** with her work.

II. Circle the correct answer

0. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.

A. *writed*

B. wrote

C. *writes*

1. This treatment is really great. It makes me feel _____.

A. relaxation

B. relaxing

C. relaxed

2. I didn't like that movie. I thought it was too _____.

A. depressed

B. depressing

C. depress

3. John is always playing tricks on me. I'm so _____ of it!

A. tired

B. tiring

C. tire

4. Did you hear about the _____ news? There was a terrible accident.

A. shocked

B. shocking

C. shock

5. Mary: I'm really _____ about my job. I think my new boss doesn't like me.

Sam: Don't worry. Everything will be alright.

A. worried

B. worrying

C. worry

III. Tick if the sentence is correct. If it is incorrect, correct the mistake

0. For twenty years, I worked in New York, that is a really exciting city.

_____ that _____ → _____ which _____

1. On my first day, I talked to a girl called Ava, who's desk was next to mine.

_____ → _____

2. At 19, she published her first novel, that won several awards.

_____ → _____

3. After college, I started working at Vincom, which was founded ten years ago.

_____ → _____

4. My uncle, whose worked on a farm, lived in Italy.

_____ → _____

5. Our French teacher, whose husband is from Paris, wants to move to France.

_____ → _____

IV. Complete the conversation. Write the complete word in each space

Vicky: That was a(n) (0) exciting (*excit...*) film, wasn't it?

Rachel: Oh, do you think so? I'm (1) _____ (*surpris...*) you liked it. I thought it was rather (2) _____ (*disappoint...*).

Vicky: Well, I was (3) _____ (*puzzl...*) once or twice. I didn't understand the whole story. It was (4) _____ (*confus...*) in places. But the end was good.

Rachel: I was (5) _____ (*bor...*) most of the time. I didn't find it very (6) _____ (*interest...*).

V. Complete the sentences with relative pronouns WHICH, WHO or WHOSE

0. Yesterday, which was a holiday, we visited my grandparents.

1. Last week he got a phone call from his father, _____ he hadn't spoken to in years.

2. He works with his parents, _____ company produces furniture.

3. My cousin, _____ you met last year, just got married.

4. My birthday, _____ was my 15th, turned out to be a wonderful day!

5. When I left, they threw me a party, _____ aimed (nhằm mục đích) to congratulate me on my new job.

VI. Complete the sentences, using the words given in the box

annoyed	annoying	excited	exciting
frightened	frightening	surprised	surprising

0. Somebody phones you late at night. You are annoyed. He/ she is annoying.

1. A woman hears noises at night. She is _____. The noises are _____.
2. A family makes _____ holiday plans. The children are very _____.
3. Your exam mark is very good. This is _____. And you are _____.

VII. Combine the two sentences into one, using relative pronouns WHICH, WHO or WHOSE in NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

0. The man is my uncle. I spoke to him the other day.

→ The man, who I spoke to the other day, is my uncle.

1. She showed me a photograph of her son. Her son is a policeman.

→ _____.

2. The new stadium will be opened next month. The stadium holds 90,000 people.

→ _____.

3. John is one of my closest friends. I have known John for eight years.

→ _____.

4. My friend's father gave us the tickets. He owns a *travel agency* (đại lý du lịch).

→ _____.

5. That man over there is an artist. I don't remember his name.

→ _____.

VIII. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets

0. She was a(n) inspiring teacher. We were inspired by her. (inspire)

1. "Are you _____ of snakes?" – "Yes, they are _____."
(frighten)

2. We were _____ to have Sam at home. He is such a(n) _____ teenager! (interest)

3. The exam was _____. The students felt _____ by the difficulty of the questions. (shock)

4. Losing the final was _____. The players were _____.
(discourage)

5. My new job is extremely _____. I'm _____ at the end of the day. (exhaust)

Questions 21–26

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Light Pollution

We are all familiar with air pollution, **(21)** if we live in busy cities and suffer with pollution from factories and heavy traffic. But many of us don't take light pollution **(22)** Compared to the skies of our grandparents, the night isn't **(23)** as dark as it used to be because the use of **artificial** lighting has increased. As a result, this can create problems for **migrating** birds, which are not able to use the moon and stars to **(24)** their journey. In addition, light from our neighbourhood, whether that is street lighting, **(25)** lights or passing cars, can also **(26)** our own sleep patterns. And of course, the night sky is harder for us to see unless we go to parts of the world free of artificial lighting.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21 | A really | B especially | C because | D when |
| 22 | A seriously | B real | C mainly | D important |
| 23 | A just | B quite | C equal | D same |
| 24 | A fly | B leave | C set | D complete |
| 25 | A danger | B security | C guard | D guarantee |
| 26 | A make | B create | C influence | D do |

Part 2

You will hear part of a talk about dolls. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

Dolls

The first known dolls were found in 9 in ancient Egypt.

The earliest dolls in the museum date from the 10

Early European dolls were dressed like 11

On the 17th-century dolls, you can see details like the 12

17th-century dolls may cost as much as 13 each.

Collectors look for examples in perfect condition, with their 14

19th-century dolls had 15 and real hair.

If you can take off the doll's hair, you may see the 16 underneath.

Before the 20th century, all dolls were 17, not babies.

From the 1930s, dolls were made of 18

I. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	tượng trưng cho, là biểu tượng của (v)	s_____
2.	Thiên Chúa giáo (n)	C_____
3.	liên quan đến mặt trăng (adj)	l_____
4.	Đạo Thái giáo (n)	J_____
5.	sự giàu có (n)	w_____

II. Circle the correct answer

- The town has a _____ art gallery.
A. short-term B. world-famous C. three-page
- Are there any good films _____ the cinema this week?
A. at B. on C. to
- I wrote her address _____ a piece of paper and put it _____ my pocket.
A. in - on B. on - in C. in - in
- Joshua came to college today in his _____ Audi car.
A. ice-cold B. blue-collar C. brand-new
- She was doing some _____ revision for her exams.
A. old-fashioned B. last-minute C. good-looking
- Is Sandra _____ the office today?
A. in B. on C. of
- She had a wonderful diamond ring _____ her first finger.
A. at B. in C. on

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.