

Name:

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

Class: S9

Tel: 034 200 9294



Ngữ pháp:

Viết:

Nghe:

Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 9 – ACHIEVEMENTS AND AMBITIONS

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. Participle clauses (Mệnh đề phân từ)

- **Mệnh đề phân từ** giúp diễn đạt thông tin một cách **tinh gọn hơn**. Chúng được hình thành bằng cách sử dụng **phân từ hiện tại**, **phân từ quá khứ** hoặc **phân từ hoàn thành**.

	Usage	Example
Present participle clause (V_{ing}) (Mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại)	Đưa ra kết quả của một hành động	<i>The bomb exploded, destroying the house.</i>
	Đưa ra lý do cho một hành động	<i>Knowing she loved reading, Richard bought her a book.</i>
	Nói về hai hành động xảy ra đồng thời	<i>Standing in the queue, I realised I didn't have any money.</i>
	Thêm thông tin về chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính	<i>Starting in the new year, the new policy bans cars in the city center.</i>
Past participle clause (V_{3ed}) (Mệnh đề phân từ quá khứ)	Công dụng tương tự như câu điều kiện if	<i>Used in this way, it can help you clean faster. = If you use it in this way, you can clean faster.</i>
	Đưa ra lý do cho một hành động	<i>Worried about the news, she called the hospital.</i>
	Thêm thông tin về chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính	<i>Filled with pride, he walked towards the stage.</i>
Perfect participle clause (Having + V_{3ed}) (Mệnh đề phân từ hoàn thành)	Biểu đạt hành động mô tả trong mệnh đề đã kết thúc trước hành động trong mệnh đề chính .	<i>Having finished their training, they will be fully qualified doctors.</i>

***Lưu ý:** Mệnh đề phân từ có thể thay thế mệnh đề quan hệ trong một số câu.

Ex: If you receive an e-mail **containing** a virus, delete it immediately. = If you receive an e-mail **that contains** a virus, delete it immediately.

This is the last photograph **taken** of my grandmother. = This is the last photograph **that was taken** of my grandmother.

II. Cambridge & IELTS Vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	conference (n)	hội nghị	3.	scheme (n)	kế hoạch, âm mưu
2.	address (v)	chú tâm đến	4.	initiative (n)	sáng kiến

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; v – verb: động từ

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. _____ the envelope, I found two concert tickets.
☒ A. Opening B. Opened C. Having opened
1. _____ lunch, I sat in the garden with a drink.
A. Making B. Made C. Having made
2. _____ for the bus, she slipped on some ice and fell over.
A. Running B. Run C. Having run
3. On _____ her former owner, the dog ran across the room to greet him.
A. seeing B. seen C. having seen
4. _____ in the hospital for several weeks, she was *delighted* (*hân hoan*) to be home.
A. Been B. Being C. Having been
5. _____ by all the attention, he thanked everyone for the cake and presents
A. Embarrassing B. Embarrassed C. Having embarrassed

II. Fill in the blank with the correct participle form of the given verb.

0. Opening (*open*) the envelope, I found two concert tickets.
1. The building collapsed, _____ (*injure*) two people.
2. _____ (*wear*) under normal clothes, a *thermal* (*ấm*) layer keeps you warm in minus temperatures.
3. _____ (*blind*) by the sun, she didn't see the boy crossing the road.
4. _____ (*confuse*) by the changing information, they thought the plane was cancelled.
5. _____ (*live*) in India for two years, Kaleem could speak some Hindi.

III. Choose the correct option (a-c) to complete the text.

The most popular time for people to go shopping used to be during the January sales. Now, in some parts of the world there is one particular day that sees shoppers go wild! (0). _____ "Black Friday", it takes place in November. (1). _____ Thanksgiving, one of the USA's biggest holidays, on the following Friday millions of Americans rush to the shops, (2). _____ to save money on their Christmas shopping. Although still (3). _____ mainly in the USA, Black Friday has also spread to shops in Canada, Mexico and the UK. And (4). _____ to miss out on making money, online stores are also joining in, (5). _____ huge bargains to their customers. (6). _____ sensibly, it's a great opportunity for shoppers, but it has also been criticised by many for encouraging *consumerism* (*chủ nghĩa tiêu dùng*).

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| (0). a. Calling | ☒ b. Called | c. Having called |
| (1). a. Celebrating | b. Celebrated | c. Having celebrated |
| (2). a. hoping | b. having hoped | c. hoped |
| (3). a. taken place | b. taking place | c. having taken place |
| (4). a. not wanting | b. not having wanted | c. not wanted |
| (5). a. offered | b. having offered | c. offering |
| (6). a. Approached | b. Approaching | c. Having approached |

IV. Which is the correct answer?

0. "My dad ran a marathon at the age of 65."

→ She told me that her dad **had run** / **was running** a marathon at the age of 65.

1. "I've written three pages of the report."

→ He said that he **wrote** / **had written** three pages of the report.

2. "I live in the centre."

→ She told me that she **has lived** / **lived** in the centre, but I think she's moved.

3. "We're meeting Toni at 8 o'clock."

→ She said that they **were meeting** / **had been meeting** Toni at 8 o'clock. I hope they're having a nice time!

4. "We're having a great time here on holiday!"

→ I got a postcard from my parents – they said they're having a great time **here** / **there** on holiday.

5. "Coralie's arriving today."

→ She told me that Coralie was arriving **today** / **that day**, but I found out the next day that her visit was cancelled.

C. CAE & IELTS PRACTICE

2 You receive this email from your English friend, Sam.

Hi

I'm visiting relatives in Scotland next week. It's a ten-hour train ride! I know that you do quite a bit of long-distance travelling. What do you take with you on a long journey? And what can I do so I don't get bored?

Thanks

Sam

Write your email.

[illegible]

- A at the beginning of a conference
B during the planning of a conference
C at the end of a conference

Questions 1–5

- 1 The speaker says that the conference includes issues which
- A were requested by participants.
 - B are seldom discussed.
 - C cause disagreement.
- 2 The speaker says that in the past, this subject
- A caused problems in the workplace.
 - B was not something companies focused on.
 - C did not need to be addressed.

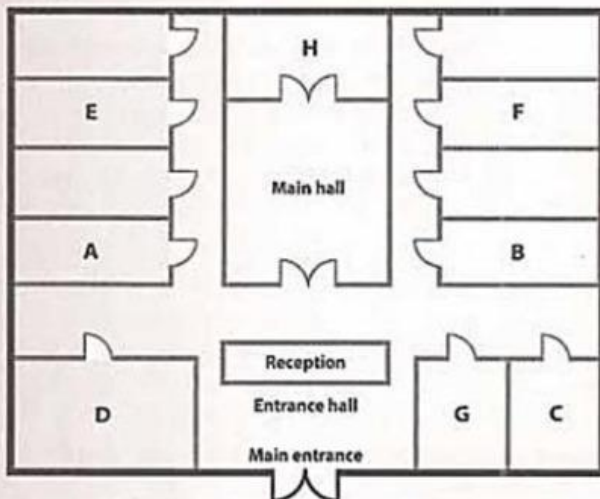
Track 03

- 3 The speaker mentions a connection between health and fitness and
- A keeping employees.
 - B employees' performance.
 - C a company's reputation.
- 4 What does the speaker say about the people attending the conference?
- A Some of them may feel that there is not much they can learn.
 - B All of them have attended the conference before.
 - C Most of them are familiar with the speakers.
- 5 The speaker says that in the sessions, participants will
- A work together in pairs.
 - B pretend to have various roles.
 - C describe real events.

Questions 6–10

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, A–H, next to questions 6–10.



- 6 Setting Up a Fitness Centre
- 7 Healthy Eating Schemes
- 8 Transport Initiatives
- 9 Running Sports Teams
- 10 Conference Coordinator's Office

MINI TEST

I. Do the matching.

1. the process of getting coal and other minerals from under the ground; the industry involved in this	a. living cost
2. to send out programmes on television or radio	b. legal
3. the system by which sewage is carried away from houses, factories, etc. and is cleaned and made safe by adding chemicals to it	c. broadcast
4. the amount of money that people need to pay for food, clothing and somewhere to live	d. sewerage
5. connected with the law	e. mining

1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II. Combine the sentences above into one only sentence using the relative pronoun provided.

1. We have to be at the station. Can you tell me the exact time? (when)

→ Can you tell me the exact time _____.

2. He got the job. This surprised everyone. (which)

→ He got the job, _____.

3. You need to listen to a person. He is not this person. (whom)

→ He is not the person _____.

4. You arrived with a woman. Who was that woman? (that)

→ Who was the woman _____?

5. You must decide the exact location. You are going to build your house in that location. (where)

→ You must decide the exact location _____.

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