

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

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

Class: GE7

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 9 – WORLD RECORDS

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

I. Past Perfect (*Thì quá khứ hoàn thành*)

	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Câu khẳng định	S + had + V(pII).	He had gone out when I came into the house.
Câu phủ định	S + hadn't + V(pII).	She hadn't come home when I got there.
Câu nghi vấn	Had + S + V(pII)? - Yes, S + had . / No, S + hadn't .	Had the film ended when you arrived? - Yes, it had .
Câu hỏi với từ để hỏi	Từ để hỏi + had + S + V(pII)?	What had you done before midnight yesterday?

* Note: S = subject: Chủ ngữ ; V(pII): động từ phân từ II (quá khứ phân từ) ; **hadn't** = **had not**

- Cách dùng:

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1	Dùng trong trường hợp 2 hành động cùng xảy ra trong quá khứ, ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành cho hành động xảy ra trước và quá khứ đơn cho hành động xảy ra sau.	Jane had cooked breakfast when we got up.
2	Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong 1 khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ, trước 1 mốc thời gian khác.	I had lived abroad for twenty years when I received the transfer.
3	Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước một thời điểm nhất định trong quá khứ.	She had travelled around the world before 2010.
4	Diễn tả hành động xảy ra như là điều kiện tiên quyết cho hành động khác.	I had prepared for the exams and was ready to do well.

- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường được dùng kèm với các giới từ và liên từ như:

+ Until then, prior to that time, for, as soon as, by, ...

+ Before, after, when by, by the time, by the end of + time in the past ...

II. Pronouns: everyone, anyone, no one (Đại từ: everyone, anyone, no one)

- **Everyone:** Tất cả mọi người, mỗi người (thường dùng trong câu khẳng định)

VD: Everyone has gone home.

- **Anyone:** Bất cứ ai (thường dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi)

VD: Has anyone seen my keys lying about?

I can't see anyone here.

- **No one:** Không một ai (thường dùng trong câu khẳng định và mang nghĩa phủ định)

VD: No one can answer this question.

* **Lưu ý:** - Động từ đứng sau **Everyone, Anyone, No one** chia ở số ít.

- **Everyone = Everybody ; Anyone = Anybody ; No one = Nobody**

B. TỪ VỰNG MỞ RỘNG

No	New words	Meaning	No	New words	Meaning
1*	oyster (n) /'ɔɪstə(r)/	con hào	2	symphony (n) /'sɪmfəni/	bản nhạc giao hưởng

* **Note:** n = noun: danh từ

* Những từ có ký hiệu * thì có 2 cách đọc

* Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chép mỗi từ 2 dòng vào vở ghi và chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển

C. HOMEWORK

***Note:** DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences. Use “was not/ do not/ have not...” instead of “wasn't/ don't/ haven't...”

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. I want to say goodbye to Jerry, but he _____.

A. already left

☒ B. had already left

C. was already left

1. I wasn't sure how Belinda would react because I _____ her long.

A. didn't know

B. wasn't knowing

C. hadn't known

2. When I closed the door, I realized that I _____ my keys inside.

A. left

B. was left

C. had left

3. _____ when you rang the doorbell?

A. Did Denise already leave

B. Had Denise already left

C. Did Denise already left

4. I looked in the letter box yesterday and the letter still _____.

A. hadn't arrived

B. didn't arrive

C. hadn't arrive

5. What _____ for dinner that night?

A. had you cooked

B. did you cooked

C. had you cook

II. Complete sentences using the Past perfect simple of the verbs in the box. You may need to use a negative form.

write	stay	know	see	eat	leave
-------	------	------	-----	-----	-------

0. When we got to the airport, I realized I **had left** my passport at home.

1. I _____ the film before, so I knew how it ended.

2. Holly _____ oysters (*con hào*) before, so she wasn't sure what to do with them.

3. When Chris got married, I _____ him for about 2 years.

4. We chose the Hotel Rio because we _____ there before. It was nice.

5. By the time he died, Beethoven _____ nine symphonies. (*bản nhạc giao hưởng*)

III. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

0. You went to Sue's house, but she wasn't there. (*she / go / out*)

-> **She had gone out.**

1. You went back to your hometown after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (*It / change / a lot*)

-> _____ .

2. Somebody sang a song. You didn't know it. (*I / not / hear / it / before*)

-> _____ .

3. You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late. (*The film / already / start*)

-> _____ .

4. It was nice to see Daniel again after such a long time. (I / not / see / him for five years)

-> _____ .

5. I offered Sue something to eat, but she wasn't hungry. (She / just / have / lunch)

-> _____ .

IV. Circle the correct answer.

0. I don't know (anyone / everyone / no one) here.

1. There was (anyone / everyone / no one) on the bus.

2. Hey! Does (anyone / everyone / no one) know our head teacher's address?

3. She loves (anyone / everyone / no one). She is a kind person.

4. Helen has gone away. (Anyone / Everyone / No one) knows where she is. She didn't tell (anyone / everyone / no one) where she was going.

5. Let's have dinner. (Anyone / Everyone / No one) is hungry.

V. Complete the sentences. Use NO ONE / ANYONE / EVERYONE.

0. That house is empty. No one lives there.

1. Jennie was sitting alone. She wasn't with _____.

2. I didn't know about the meeting. _____ told me.

3. I like the people here. _____ is very friendly.

4. Don't tell _____ about it. It is a secret.

5. We called, but _____ answered.

VI. Put the verbs into the correct form, PAST PERFECT or PAST SIMPLE.

0. Paul wasn't at the party when I arrived. He had gone home. (go)

1. I felt very tired when I got home, so I _____ (go) straight to bed.

2. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody _____ (go) to bed.

3. Mark travels a lot. When I first met him, he _____ (already / travel) round the world.

4. We were driving along the road when we _____ (see) a car which
_____ (break) down, so we _____ (stop) to help.

Test 2

Part 3

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about a music day for young people.
Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.
If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

- 11 The aim of the music day is for young professional musicians to meet each other.
- 12 Students will learn some music to play to an audience in the evening.
- 13 At the concert, the professional musicians will perform individually.
- 14 Transport home by coach from the concert hall will be provided.
- 15 Classes will begin straight after the students have registered.
- 16 Each student attending may be lucky enough to be taught individually.
- 17 Students wanting any of the goods on sale can collect their chosen items after the concert.
- 18 Students staying to wait for the evening concert are advised to take their own entertainment.
- 19 Some students will need to bring their evening clothes with them in the morning.
- 20 For safety reasons, the organisers want to know how many students will be at the concert.



Young People's Music Day



Dear Young Musicians,

Thank you for agreeing to take part in our Music Day. Here are some notes for your information.

The day

The whole idea of the day is for music students from secondary schools around the area to meet other players and receive expert teaching from our guests, six professional players. In the evening, you will perform the pieces you have worked on during the day at a concert which your friends and family can attend. The concert will include a range of music from you, followed by one piece from each of our guests.

Getting there

A map is included for the concert hall. Your school coaches will drop you at the main building. Please note that there is no return coach journey.

The programme

After you have registered at the reception, go to the main hall. First there will be a short performance by our professional musicians who are joining us for the day. After this you will go into your classes to practise on your own instruments for the evening concert. There will also be a chance to experiment with a different instrument from the one you normally play, and see if you enjoy playing something more unusual – we have several instruments to choose from!

What to bring

Bring a piece of music that you can play well. Part of the day will include a 'masterclass' in which you might have the opportunity, if there is enough time, to play a piece of your choosing and be given a short lesson by one of the professional players.

What to buy

There will be opportunities to buy sheet music or books during the day, so you may want to have money for these. If you wish to buy something, you could reserve it and then arrange to pick it up and pay when your parents arrive to watch the concert. This service will be available until 7 pm.

Going home

The first part of the day will finish at 5 pm, when parents can collect students. For those remaining in the hall until the evening concert at 7 pm, there will be DVDs for you to watch, although you should also bring something to do while you are waiting. A change of clothes is required for the evening – black trousers or skirt and white top – so unless you are going home at 5 pm, you will need to have this with you at the start of the day.

Evening concert

If for whatever reason you cannot attend the evening concert, you must inform us as soon as possible, as we need to know numbers in order to prepare the stage.

We look forward to seeing you at the Young People's Music Day.

Part 3

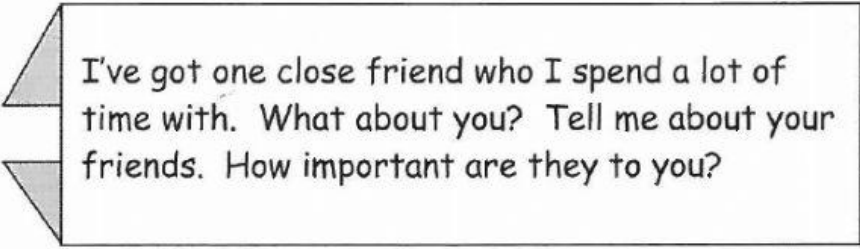
Write an answer to **one** of the questions (7 or 8) in this part.

Write your answer in about **100 words** on your answer sheet.

Tick the box (**Question 7** or **Question 8**) on your answer sheet to show which question you have answered.

Question 7

- This is part of a letter you receive from your new penfriend, Jenna.



I've got one close friend who I spend a lot of time with. What about you? Tell me about your friends. How important are they to you?

- Now write a letter to Jenna about your friends.
- Write your **letter** in about 100 words on your answer sheet.

Question 8

- Your English teacher has asked you to write a story.
- Your story must begin with this sentence:

It was getting dark and I was completely lost.

- Write your **story** in about 100 words on your answer sheet.