

# MS. CHI ENGLISH

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## GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 1 – MAKING CONNECTIONS GRAMMAR 2

### A. GRAMMAR

I – “Who - which - whose” in defining relative clauses (“Who - which - whose” trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)

#### 1, Who:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người làm chủ ngữ, đứng sau tiền ngữ chỉ người để làm chủ ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó.
- Theo sau **who** là một động từ.

Ex: *The man is my father. He is sitting by the fire. -> The man **who** is sitting by the fire is my father.*

#### 2, Which:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó.
- Theo sau **which** có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủ ngữ.

Ex: *The hat is red. It is mine. => The hat **which** is red is mine.*

- Khi **which** làm tân ngữ, ta có thể lược bỏ.

Ex: *The dress (**which**) I bought yesterday is very beautiful.*

#### 3, Whose:

- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người và vật, thay cho tính từ sở hữu. **Whose** cũng được dùng cho **of which**.
- Theo sau **whose** luôn là 1 **danh từ**.

Ex: *The boy is Tom. You borrowed **his** bicycle yesterday. => The boy **whose** bicycle you borrowed yesterday is Tom.*

*John found a cat. **Its** leg was broken. => John found a cat **whose** leg was broken.*

### II – Present Perfect tense (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

#### 1. Cấu trúc:

Khẳng định	<b>S + have/ has + PII</b>	Ex: I <b>have seen</b> this film recently.
Phủ định	<b>S + have/ has + not + PII</b>	Ex: She <b>has not taught</b> German here since 2011.
Nghi vấn	<b>Have/ Has + S + PII?</b> → Yes, S + <b>have/ has</b> . → No, S + <b>haven't/ hasn't</b> .	Ex: <b>Have</b> they <b>got</b> married for nearly fifty years? → Yes, they <b>have</b> ./ No, they <b>haven't</b> .
	<b>Wh-question + have/ has + S + PII?</b>	Ex: Where <b>has</b> the cat <b>gone</b> ?

**Lưu ý:** PII: quá khứ phân từ; haven't = have not; hasn't = has not

## 2. Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động **diễn ra trong quá khứ** và vẫn còn **tiếp diễn đến hiện tại**.

Ex: They **have been married** for nearly fifty years. (*Họ đã kết hôn được gần 50 năm*).

- Diễn tả hành động đã **hoàn thành cho tới thời điểm hiện tại** mà **không đề cập** tới thời điểm xảy ra khi nào.

Ex: He **has lost** my key. (*Anh ấy đã làm mất chìa khóa của tôi*).

## 3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- recently, lately (*gần đây*), already (*trước đây*), before (*trước đây*), yet (*chưa*), just (*vừa mới*), etc.

- **for + khoảng thời gian** (for a year, for a long time, for 2 months, etc.): *trong vòng ...*

- **since + mốc/ điểm thời gian** (since 1992, since June, etc.): *kể từ khi ...*

## 4. Vị trí của các trạng từ trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành:

<b>already, never, just:</b> sau "have/ has" và đứng trước động từ phân từ II; <b>already:</b> cũng có thể đứng cuối câu.	I have <b>just</b> come back home. I have told him <b>already</b> .
<b>yet:</b> đứng cuối câu, thường được sử dụng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.	She has <b>not</b> told me about you <b>yet</b> .
<b>recently, lately:</b> có thể đứng đầu hoặc cuối câu.	I have seen this film <b>recently</b> . <b>Lately</b> he has seen this film.

## III – Apostrophes 's and s' (Sở hữu cách)

- 's: dùng để chỉ **một thứ gì đó thuộc về một người/ một thứ gì**.

Ex: *John's book* -> *the book of John*

- s': dùng để chỉ **một thứ gì đó thuộc về nhiều người/ nhiều thứ gì**.

Ex: *My parents' house* -> *The house of my parents*

## B. HOMEWORK

### I. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets

0. The train has stopped (stop). We can go out now.

1. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (take) some photos.

2. Sally hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yet. Where is she?

3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework.

4. I have never \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to Jamie.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here for 3 years?

### II. Put the words in the right order

0. He / home / has / already / gone

→ He has already gone home

1. Mark / come back / France / just / from / has

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. left / the train / yet / Has

→ \_\_\_\_\_?

3. I / housework / the / finished / have / already

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. They / bought / new / a / just / have / house

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. We / had / yet / lunch / haven't

→ \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Circle the correct answer

0. She is talking about the author \_\_\_\_\_ book is one of the best-sellers this year.

A. which

C. that

**B. whose**

D. who

1. He bought all the books \_\_\_\_\_ are needed for the next exam.

A. which

C. those

B. what

D. who

2. The children \_\_\_\_\_ parents are famous teachers are taught well.

A. that

C. whose

B. whom

D. their

3. Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ sang at the party last week?

A. which

C. who

B. whose

D. whom

4. We need a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ native language is English.

A. who

C. whom

B. whose

D. which

5. The man next to me kept talking about the film \_\_\_\_\_ was really interesting.

A. that

C. whose

B. which

D. who

### IV. Circle the correct word or phrase

0. We **haven't seen** / **haven't saw** her since January.

1. I **have lost** / **have losed** my purse.

2. They **have been** / **have visited** to the mall twice this month.

3. I **have watched** / **has watched** this show three times this week.

4. The children **has made** / **have made** a mess in the kitchen.

5. There **have been** / **has been** an accident.

### V. Fill the gaps with the possessive case of nouns ('s or s')

0. The boy has a toy -> It's the **boy's toy**.

4. John has a sister, Jane. -> Jane is \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Peter has a book -> It's \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Our friends live in this house.

2. My sisters own a car. -> It's \_\_\_\_\_.

-> It's our \_\_\_\_\_.

3. This school is for girls only. -> It's a \_\_\_\_\_.

### VI. Fill in the blanks with WHO, WHICH or WHOSE

0. The men **who** live next-door are English.

1. The dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ you gave me is very good.

2. The volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasm was obvious finished the work quickly.

3. The police are looking for the thieves \_\_\_\_\_ got into my house last night.

4. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ daughter was crying tried to calm her down.

5. A bus is a big car \_\_\_\_\_ carries lots of people.

**VII. Combine these pairs of sentences using relative pronouns**

0. *The first boy has just moved. He knows the truth.*

*The first boy who knows the truth has just moved* \_\_\_\_\_.

1. I don't remember the man. He is shouting over there.

2. The tree has lovely flowers. The tree stands near the gate of my house.

3. Anna lives in the city. I like her long hair very much.

4. That's the boy. His parents won't let him play video games.

5. These buses go to the airport. They run every half hour.

**PET 1 – TEST 1 – READING PART 4**

**Questions 21–25**

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

**One to watch!**

**Essay by Jessica Bourne, aged 14**

I'm a big fan of films featuring the spy James Bond. I've got most of them on DVD. We've recently bought *Quantum of Solace*, in which Daniel Craig plays the part of Bond. I don't know why the film's got that name – but it's a great movie, anyway.

All the actors who've played James Bond have been great, but Daniel Craig, who's made lots of other films, plays the part better than any of them. Even though he doesn't talk very much, I think he's the most perfect actor for the role. He even does a few of the more dangerous things in the film himself, instead of getting someone else to do them. I did wonder sometimes whether he'd be clever enough to defeat the bad people – but I'm not going to tell you the ending! The actress who stars with Craig gives a fantastic performance too – I loved all the glamorous clothes she wore!

The director probably had a hard job making this Bond film as full of action as earlier ones. But the excitement starts right at the beginning here, with a car chase along a mountain road, and plenty of other thrilling scenes, too – Bond leaping off tall buildings and so on. Unfortunately I found the story difficult to follow in places, and it also seemed to be over very quickly – it lasted under two hours. I also felt there weren't as many jokes as in the old Bond films. And where was all the ridiculous Bond equipment – the underwater car or exploding watch that everyone laughed at? This is a more serious, darker Bond film, but I still really enjoyed it.

**21** What is Jessica trying to do in her essay?

- A** explain what first attracted her to Bond films
- B** tell readers about the Bond DVDs she owns
- C** give a balanced view of a Bond film she has seen
- D** describe how Daniel Craig got the part of James Bond

- 22 What can a reader find out from Jessica's essay?
- A whether *Quantum of Solace* is her favourite Bond film
  - B what other films Daniel Craig has made
  - C which other actors have played James Bond
  - D whether she thinks Daniel Craig is the best James Bond

- 23 What does Jessica tell us about Craig in the new Bond film?
- A He performs some of the action scenes.
  - B He wears some stylish clothes.
  - C He is given a lot of lines to say.
  - D He looks strong and fit enough to fight the criminals.

- 24 What is one problem with the film, according to Jessica?
- A It seems a bit too long.
  - B It's sometimes hard to understand what's happening.
  - C It has too much silly technology in it.
  - D It has jokes that aren't very funny.

- 25 Which of these might appear in a magazine review of the new Bond film?

A **It's full of excitement, with Bond jumping across rooftops, so don't be disappointed by the slow start.**

B **The director wanted to move away from the last Bond film and include a bit less action.**

C **I'm not sure the title tells you much . . . but be prepared to watch a rather different kind of Bond movie.**

D **Daniel Craig performed well as James Bond, but the main female star was disappointing.**

PET 1 – TEST 1 – LISTENING PART 3

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

**Questions 14–19**

You will hear a man called Ben, from a young people's organisation, telling a youth group about a course they can do on Saturdays.

For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

## Saturday course

Name of Ben's organisation: **(14)** .....

Aim of course: Discovering **(15)** .....

Closest course location for this group: **(16)** .....

Length of course: **(17)** ..... weeks

Examples of activities we will do:

- Learn how to climb
- Cut up wood
- Make a **(18)** .....
- Design a **(19)** ..... to take home.

**I. Write B's question, use words in the box**

<i>stay</i>	<i>go to bed late</i>	<i>win</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>arrive</i>
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1 A: We went to New York last month.  
 B: Where *did you stay?*  
 A: With some friends.

5 A: We came home by taxi.  
 B: How much ..... ?  
 A: Ten pounds.

2 A: I was late this morning.  
 B: What time ..... ?  
 A: Half past nine.

6 A: I'm tired this morning.  
 B: ..... ?  
 A: No, but I didn't sleep very well.

3 A: I played tennis this afternoon.  
 B: ..... ?  
 A: No, I lost.

4 A: I had a nice holiday.  
 B: Good. Where ..... ?  
 A: To the mountains.

**II. Choose the correct answers by circling a, b, c or d**

0. The shop ..... open last Monday.

- a. am                      b. is                      c. was                      d. were

1. .... you a teacher two years ago? Yes, I .....

- a. Is/ isn't                      b. Are/ aren't                      c. Were/ was                      d. Was/ weren't

2. Where ..... Nam from yesterday?

- a. am                      b. is                      c. was                      d. were

3. Why ..... they unhappy last Tuesday?

- a. am                      b. is                      c. was                      d. were

4. Mary ..... books yesterday, when she was in the library.

- a. read                      b. reads                      c. reading                      d. readed

5. Ba ..... the cap all day yesterday.

- a. wear                      b. wears                      c. weared                      d. wore