

MS. CHI ENGLISH

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 2 – WELL-BEING GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

I. Abstract nouns (Danh từ trừu tượng)

Định nghĩa	Danh từ trừu tượng (Abstract nouns) là danh từ chỉ những thứ chỉ có thể cảm nhận qua ý thức. <u>Ex:</u> <i>ideas, experiences, quality, etc.</i>
Phân loại	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Danh từ trừu tượng chỉ cảm giác: <i>anxiety, pleasure (hài lòng), pain, stress, sympathy (đồng cảm), etc.</i> - Danh từ trừu tượng chỉ cảm xúc: <i>anger, hate, happiness, sorrow (sự buồn bã), etc.</i> - Danh từ trừu tượng chỉ trạng thái: <i>freedom, luxury, chaos (lộn xộn), peace, etc.</i> - Danh từ trừu tượng chỉ chất lượng: <i>determination (kiên quyết), brilliance (thông minh), trust, etc.</i> - Danh từ trừu tượng chỉ khái niệm: <i>culture, charity (từ thiện), energy, etc.</i> - Danh từ trừu tượng chỉ ý sự kiện: <i>holiday, birthday, marriage, etc.</i>
Quy tắc cấu tạo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adj + ness: <u>Ex:</u> <i>kind -> kindness ; happy -> happiness</i> (Chú ý: Khi chuyển sang danh từ: y -> i) - noun + ship: <u>Ex:</u> <i>friend -> friendship</i> - noun/ adj + dom: <u>Ex:</u> <i>king -> kingdom ; free -> freedom</i> - adj + th: <u>Ex:</u> <i>wide -> width</i> (Chú ý: Khi chuyển thành danh từ bỏ e thêm th) <p>* Lưu ý: Danh từ trừu tượng còn nhiều cách cấu tạo khác, trên đây chỉ là một số dạng phổ biến.</p>

II. Comparative adj and adv (Tính từ và trạng từ so sánh)

1. Phân biệt tính từ ngắn – tính từ dài, trạng từ ngắn – trạng từ dài

Tính từ ngắn (Short adj)	Tính từ dài (Long adj)
Là tính từ có 1 âm tiết và tính từ có 2 âm tiết với tận cùng là y, ow, et, etc. <u>Ex:</u> <i>red, long, short, hard, etc.</i>	Là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên <u>Ex:</u> <i>beautiful, friendly, humorous, etc.</i>
Trạng từ ngắn (Short adv)	Trạng từ dài (Long adv)
Là trạng từ có 1 âm tiết <u>Ex:</u> <i>hard, fast, late, high, etc.</i>	Là trạng từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên <u>Ex:</u> <i>interestingly, tiredly, etc.</i>

2. So sánh hơn với tính từ và trạng từ

	So sánh trội hơn	So sánh kém hơn
Công thức	<p>- short adj/ adv + er + than <u>Ex:</u> <i>Today is hotter than yesterday.</i> <i>His house is bigger than mine.</i> <i>Marry is prettier than I've.</i> <i>We have been waiting longer than them.</i></p> <p>- more + long adj/ adv + than <u>Ex:</u> <i>The exam was more difficult than we expected.</i> <i>Jane speaks Spanish more fluently than Martin.</i></p>	<p>- less adj/ adv + than <u>Ex:</u> <i>My book is less interesting than hers.</i> <i>This computer runs less quickly than yours.</i></p> <p>* Lưu ý: Công thức này áp dụng cho cả tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn và dài.</p>

* Note:

Adj = Adjective: Tính từ;

Adv = Adverb: Trạng từ;

N = Noun: Danh từ

B. HOMEWORK

I. Underline abstract nouns in the given sentences

- I felt pain when dentist took my tooth out.*
- I have full trust on my child's nanny.*
- My friends always show their loyalty.*
- He emigrated to Australia to escape the poverty.*
- Surprisingly, Mira made a full recovery.*
- The audience show their excitement before the show.*

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable abstract nouns, using clues given in the brackets

- (Child) Childhood is the best period of one's life.*
- He is a man of (strong) _____.*
- The people in this part of the country live in (poor) _____.*
- I have great (please) _____ to welcome you.*
- As the sun went below the horizon, (dark) _____ enveloped the planet.*
- (Cruel) _____ to animals is a punishable offence.*

III. Complete the following exercise with the correct comparative forms of the words from the table.

Use *than* where necessary

funny	early	far	easy	simple	quickly
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- You will find your way around the town **more easily** if you have a good map.*
- I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed _____ usual.*
- The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____.*
- You are standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit _____ away?*
- Gaby's jokes are always _____ mine.*
- She can read book much more _____ than I can.*

IV. Complete the sentences using a comparative form (older / more important, etc.)

0. The restaurant is very expensive. Let's go somewhere **cheaper**.

1. This coffee is very weak. I like it _____.
2. They called _____ us in the afternoon.
3. You are driving too fast. Can you drive _____?
4. The weather is too cold here. I'd love to live somewhere _____.
5. Sometimes my job is a bit boring. I'd like to do something _____.
6. It was quite easy to find a place to live. I thought it would be _____.
7. What did you do yesterday? You look _____ today.
8. You were a little depressed yesterday, but you look _____ today.
9. You hardly ever call me. Why don't you call me _____?
10. I don't think this version of this game is interesting. It _____ than the last version.

V. Complete the sentences. Choose from:

than	more	worse	quietly	longer	better	careful	frequent
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0. Getting a visa is complicated. It took **longer** than I expected.

1. Sorry about my mistake. I will try and be more _____ in future.
2. Your English has improved. It's _____ than it was.
3. You can travel by bus or by train. The buses are more _____ than the trains.
4. You can't always have things immediately. You have to be _____ patient.
5. I'm a *pessimist* (người bi quan). I always think things are going to get _____.
6. We were busier _____ usual in the office today. It is not usually so busy.
7. You are talking very loudly. Can you speak more _____?

VI. Read the situation and complete the sentences. Use a comparative form (-er or more...)

0. Yesterday the temperature was six degrees. Today it's only three degrees.

→ It's **colder** today than it was yesterday.

1. We were very busy in the office today. We are not usually so busy.

→ We _____ usual in the office today.

2. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.

→ The journey takes _____ train _____ car.

3. I expected my friends to arrive at about four o'clock. In fact, they arrived at 2.30.

→ My friends _____ I expected.

4. There is always a lot of traffic here, but today the traffic is really bad.

→ The traffic today _____ usual.

5. The blue shirt costs 5 dollars. The pink shirt costs 7 dollars.

→ The pink shirt _____ the blue shirt.

BASIC IELTS
BASIC IELTS READING – UNIT 5 – PASSAGE 2

What Is Happening to Our Planet?

Sometimes humans kill animals indirectly. Few places on the planet are untouched by humans. The ever-increasing human population needs more space. Industries use more and more of the Earth's natural resources. The result: in less than one hundred years, as many as two hundred known species of birds and mammals have vanished.

How? Many natural habitats are disappearing. The Earth's rainforests are being destroyed, along with their inhabitants. Toxic wastes, air pollution, and radiation take terrible tolls on wildlife. Changes in the planet's ozone layer and in its climate threaten all animals, including humans.

In 1977, President Jimmy Carter asked for an official study of the environment. What, he asked, would our planet be like in the year 2000 if present trends continue? This study was done by several U.S. government departments at the direction of Dr. Gerald Barney. Published in 1980, the Global 2000 Report to the President provided startling warnings and predictions about the fate of the Earth if we do not make changes in the way we treat it.

The report predicted, among other things, that "between half a million and 2 million species – 15 to 20 percent of all species on earth – could be extinguished by the year 2000." It warned of more hardship for the Earth's human inhabitants as well – more starvation, for example.

This report strongly urged the government to take immediate action. It gave recommendations for change. But by the time the study was completed, Ronald Reagan had been elected president and his administration ignored the report.

The 1980s were not a good decade for the environment. It is likely that a global report now would be even bleaker than the one published after the 1970s. Many environmentalists wonder if we can stop the destruction of our planet before it is too late. When, they ask, will humans realise that they are not meant to be masters of the Earth, only one of its guests?

Exercise 1: Word Use

Decide which of the following choices is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence and write down the corresponding letter.

1. The result: in less than one hundred years, as many as two hundred known species of birds and mammals have vanished.
A. changed B. disappeared C. decreased
2. The Earth's rainforests are being destroyed, along with their inhabitants.
A. animals which live in a particular place
B. animals which are being destroyed
C. animals which move to other places

3. Published in 1980, the Global 2000 Report to the President provided startling warnings and predictions about the fate of the Earth if we do not make changes in the way we treat it.
- A. shocking B. serious C. terrible
4. This report strongly urged the government to take immediate action.
- A. forced B. supported C. encouraged
5. It is likely that a global report now would be even bleaker than the one published after the 1970s.
- A. more discouraging B. more shocking C. more encouraging

Exercise 2: Sentence Completion

Refer to the passage *What Is Happening to Our Planet?* and choose from the passage NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS to complete the following sentences.

6. Humans kill animals indirectly because industries need more and more of the _____ on the Earth.
7. The changes in the Earth's _____ as well as its climate are harmful to all animals.
8. The official study of the environment in 1977 was directed by _____.
9. One of the difficulties which humans were warned of by the report is _____.

Exercise 3: True/False/Not Given Questions

Read the passage headed *What Is Happening to Our Planet?* and look at the following statements. Write

TRUE	if the statement is true;
FALSE	if the statement is false;
NOT GIVEN	if the information is not given in the passage.

10. The increase of human population and the needs of industries result in the death of lots of birds and mammals.
11. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter believed that the present trends would continue.
12. According to the report, more than 2 million species on earth would disappear by 2000.
13. Ronald Reagan was elected president after the study was completed.
14. Ronald Reagan's administration didn't think that the report was necessary.
15. It is possible that it will be too late when we stop the destruction of the Earth.
16. The environmentalists don't think that humans are masters of the Earth.

BASIC IELTS WRITING – PART 2 – CHAPTER 1

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. So với năm 2007, lợi nhuận của năm 2008 đã giảm 5%.
2. Số du học sinh năm 2007 đã giảm xuống còn 1.500 người, cho thấy mức giảm 5% so với năm 2006.
3. Đội A ghi nhiều hơn đội B 5 bàn.
4. Số vận động viên có chiều cao hơn 2m trong đội A ít hơn đội B hai người.
5. Trên thực tế, hàm lượng đường có trong quả táo và quả lê nhiều như nhau.
6. Một xu hướng rõ rệt là số người đi xe đạp đang tăng đều.
7. Số người đi lại bằng xe buýt gia tăng từ năm 2000 đến năm 2008.
8. Trong số người lao động chân tay, nam giới chiếm tỉ lệ 70%.
9. Năm 1997 tài nguyên thiên nhiên cung ứng hơn 17% tổng sản phẩm quốc nội (GDP), nhưng đến năm 2007 lại giảm xuống dưới 10%.
10. Trong cùng một thời kỳ, số lượng cừu tăng nhanh từ 230.000 con lên 310.000 con, nhưng số lượng bò lại giảm mạnh từ 180.000 con xuống ít hơn 130.000 con.

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BASIC IELTS LISTENING – UNIT 2 – PART 7

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

Listen to some conversations and fill in the missing information in the forms.

Conversation 1

Type of room	.....
Room No.	.....
Floor	.....
Cost	.....

Conversation 2

Type of room	.....
Room No.	.....
Floor	.....
Cost	.....

Conversation 3

Type of room	.....
Room No.	.....
Floor	.....
Cost	.....

BASIC IELTS LISTENING – UNIT 3 – Exercise 7

Con hãy mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/88spfwcd>

Exercise 7 Marriage 59.MP3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

American families are different from

1. ones in several ways. People in the USA get married 2. Many of them get married before the age of 3. A lot of women work after they 4. Most women who have babies go back 5.

fairly soon. 50% of them return to work within a year of having a baby. A lot of Korean women 6. and take care of their families. The article says 7. of women with children work. And 8. of children, under six have two parents who work or a single parent who works.

