

MS. CHI ENGLISH

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

A. GRAMMAR

I. Must have/ Might have/ Can't have + Past participle (Động từ khuyết thiếu + have + quá khứ phân từ)

Must have + VpII	<p>- Dùng để diễn tả điều gì đó chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, căn cứ vào bằng chứng nào đó. <u>Ex:</u> The grass is wet. It must have rained last night.</p>
Might have + VpII	<p>- Dùng để diễn tả điều gì đó có khả năng đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng khả năng này không cao, chúng ta không chắc chắn. <u>Ex:</u> It is ten o'clock. They might have arrived by now.</p>
Can't have + VpII	<p>- Dùng để chỉ một sự việc gần như chắc chắn không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ. <u>Ex:</u> Last night, Marry can't have gone out with John because her father didn't allow her to go out lately.</p>

II. Strong adj and intensifiers (Tính từ mạnh và từ nhẫn mạnh)

	Tính từ mạnh, từ nhẫn mạnh	
Khái niệm	<p>- Strong adj (Tính từ mạnh) là những tính từ có mức độ miêu tả mạnh hơn, rõ rệt hơn, được dùng để nhẫn mạnh câu văn. <u>Ex:</u></p> <p>Tính từ thường: That's an interesting story. Tính từ thường cùng từ nhẫn mạnh cơ bản: That's a very interesting story. Tính từ thường cùng 2 từ nhẫn mạnh cơ bản: That's a very, very interesting story. Tính từ mạnh: That's a fascinating story. *Lưu ý: Tính từ mạnh không đi kèm với những từ nhẫn mạnh cơ bản. Để nhẫn mạnh thêm nữa, chúng ta cần sử dụng những từ nhẫn mạnh với mức độ cao hơn. <u>Ex:</u> That's a very fascinating story. That's a completely fascinating story.</p>	
Một số từ phổ biến	<p>Các tính từ mạnh thường gặp như:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fascinating (very interesting) - stunning/ gorgeous (very beautiful) - huge/ enormous/ gigantic (very big) - tiny (very small) - boiling (very hot) - freezing (very cold) - excellent/ fantastic (very good) - awful/ terrible/ disgusting (very bad) - furious (very angry) - hilarious (very funny) - starving (very hungry) - terrified (very scared) - exhausted (very tired) 	<p>Các từ nhẫn mạnh với mức độ cao thường dùng như:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - absolutely - completely - extremely - particularly - really - totally - incredibly

* Note: Adj = Adjective: Tính từ; VpII = V-past participle = Quá khứ phân từ

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the correct alternative

0. *I expected my boyfriend to call after work last night, but he did not. I suppose he **must be / must have been** too tired.*
1. I do not know why you wanted to stay at that party. You **might have enjoyed / can't have enjoyed** talking to all these boring people.
2. Please check these figures again. They are not accurate. You **might have been concentrating / can't have been concentrating** when you added them up.
3. You **must have been / must be** thirsty after playing tennis all afternoon. Shall I get you a drink?
4. Erica **must have gone / can't have gone** out. I can't see her.
5. I think James **might have drunk / must have drunk** all the milk. There's none left.

II. Read the situations and use the words in bracket to write sentences with **must have** and **can't have**

0. *The phone rang, but I didn't hear it. (I / asleep)*
-> I must have been asleep.
1. I spent a month in hospital before I was able to walk. (That / easy for me)
-> That was not easy for me.
2. I haven't seen the people next door for ages. (they / go away)
-> They must have gone away.
3. I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night)
-> I must have left it in the restaurant last night.
4. Dave, who is usually very friendly, walked past me without speaking. (he / see / me)
-> He must have seen me.
5. There was a man standing outside the café. (he / wait / for somebody)
-> He must have been waiting for somebody.

III. Decide if the following pairs of sentences have the same meaning or a different meaning. Write S (same) or D (different)

0. *It was wrong of you to open the package.*
You must have opened the package. D
1. *It is essential that my father does not find out what I have done.*
My father must have found out what I have done.
2. *I bet you were exhausted after such a long journey!*
You must have been exhausted after such a long journey!
3. *There is no way Casey won the disco dancing competition – he's got two left feet.*
Casey might have won the disco dancing competition although he's got two left feet.
4. *I am sure that Irene was not at the party because she was ill.*
Irene might have been at the party.
5. *I do not believe that Jim stole the money.*
Jim can't have stolen the money.

IV. Complete the sentences with *can't have*, *must have*, or *might have* using the verbs in brackets

0. *He (study) must have studied* hard for his exams because his results were very good.
1. They (not understand) _____ the instructions because they looked really confused.
2. She (get) _____ home late last night because she was very tired this morning.
3. _____ they (go) _____ to the wrong place?
4. They (finish) _____ the project yet because they only started work on it this week.
5. He is late for this appointment. His train (delay) _____.
6. Sarah thinks she (leave) _____ her purse on the bus.

V. Select a strong adjective from the table to complete the sentences. Use each word once only

exhausted	furious	freezing	hilarious	terrified	tiny	disgusting
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7. *I will never eat at that restaurant again! The food was extremely **disgusting** and I could not eat it.*
8. Sue got us tickets for the comedy show tonight. I have heard it's _____!
9. I had been working all day and was _____ so I found it difficult to concentrate on the documentary.
10. I would not recommend staying at that hotel. The room we had was _____ and we felt so *cramped* (*chật hẹp*). There was no heating on either so we were _____.
11. My boyfriend enjoyed the roller coaster ride but I hated it. I was _____ the whole time.
12. The shop assistant was so rude. I complained to the manager because I was so _____ at the way she spoke to me.

VI. Choose the correct answer

0. *I am trying to _____ my holiday.*
A. *save for* B. *save up for* C. *save up*
1. Look at that girl. She is really attractive. In fact, I would say that she is quite _____.
A. stunning B. attractive C. fascinating
2. Surprisingly, the film I watched last night with Jenny was not just funny. It was absolutely _____.
A. funny B. hilarious C. good
3. The talk given by a well-known lecturer from my university was interesting, and some of it was really _____.
A. terrible B. fascinating C. fantastic
4. The new reality show on YouTube is worse than bad. It is quite _____.
A. terrible B. terrifying C. terrific
5. Her divorce was surprising, but her marriage to an 80-year-old man was really _____.
A. stunning B. fascinating C. shocking

C. BASIC IELTS

BASIC IELTS READING – UNIT 7 – PASSAGE 1

Read the following passage from a health education booklet.

Cuts

Bleeding can usually be stopped by applying pressure to the cut for 2 or 3 minutes. The cut can then be carefully inspected. If it has bled freely, any germs will normally have been washed away by the blood.

Apply a plaster dressing firmly, bringing the edges of the cut together so that it knits quickly. Keep dry for 1 to 3 days.

If the cut is deep and the edges cannot be pulled together with a dressing, consult the doctor or practice nurse. A tetanus injection may be needed.

Grazes

Dirt will often enter a graze caused by falling on a hard or rough surface. It must be cleaned out carefully.

After cleaning, leave the graze uncovered. Exposure to the air will cause a scab to form. This will gradually dry and fall off. It is not a good idea to apply a dressing. This may stick to the graze or make it infected.

Bruises

Bruises are very common in children. They normally get better in 7 to 10 days. Parents sometimes worry that a bone may be broken. Children's bones are rubbery and rarely break, but if in doubt consult the doctor.

If a child gets up at once after a fall and moves about normally, it is unlikely that a bone has been broken. But the child may be stiff the next day because of the bruising which has occurred.

Severe bruising can be treated by rest for 24 to 48 hours. In the case of a badly bruised leg, the limb should be raised. Lying in bed is the easiest way to do this.

A cold compress may ease a bad bruise if applied at once. This is made by soaking some material in water and applying it to the bruise.

Bruises on the head may cause anxiety. If the patient was not "knocked out" and can remember the accident, it is unlikely that serious injury has resulted.

But if the patient was knocked unconscious and cannot remember what happened, he or she should be taken to a hospital Casualty Department.

Insect Bites

These are common in the summer. They look like spots about 5mm across. They are very itchy and usually appear on exposed parts, e.g. arms and legs.

The itching can be relieved by calamine lotion.

Burns and Scalds

Minor burns and scalds cause redness of the skin. Immediate treatment by pouring cold water over a burn is often helpful. If burns cause severe blistering or break the skin, the doctor should be consulted.

Sunburn should, if possible, be prevented by avoiding long exposure and covering exposed areas adequately. It may be treated by calamine lotion and soluble aspirin to relieve the pain.

Glossary

tetanus	n.
calamine lotion	n.

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. Dirt will often enter a graze caused by falling on a hard or rough surface.
A. soft B. uneven C. high
2. But the child may be stiff the next day because of the bruising which has occurred.
A. difficult to bend B. difficult to move C. difficult to jump
3. But if the patient was knocked unconscious and cannot remember what happened, he or she should be taken to a hospital Casualty Department.
A. a place for people who have died
B. a place for people who have had an accident
C. a place for people who need an operation
4. It may be treated by calamine lotion and soluble aspirin to relieve the pain.
A. lessen B. cure C. change

Exercise 2 Classification

Look at the following list of injury-treating instructions or symptoms and use the information in the passage to answer the questions. Write

- A. if it is for treating cuts;
- B. if it is for treating grazes;
- C. if it is for treating bruises;
- D. if it is for treating insect bites;
- E. if it is for treating burns and scalds.

5. The injury needs to be left open and exposed to the air.
6. You may use some special lotion to ease the itching.
7. Some pressure on the injury can usually stop the bleeding.
8. Materials soaked in cold water may help if applied immediately.
9. Ask the doctor for advice if a dressing does not work.
10. The skin may appear red because of the injury.
11. It is unlikely to be a serious problem if the person can remember what happened.
12. You will have to stop the bleeding before you check the injury.
13. You'd better rest for one day or two when the injury is serious.

Exercise 3 Short-Answer Questions

Refer to the passage and answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage.

14. What can you do to the cut to stop the bleeding quickly?
15. When the cut bleeds freely, what may be brought out by the blood?
16. What may cause a graze to become infected?
17. What types of people are likely to get bruises?
18. When may a child feel uncomfortable because of a bruise he or she gets after a fall?
19. What is the easy way suggested to treat a badly bruised leg?
20. Where could the injury be if anxiety is a symptom?

BASIC IELTS WRITING – PART 2 – CHAPTER 1

I. Translate this short passage into English.

Trong 5 tháng đầu năm ngoái, lợi nhuận hàng tháng của công ty tăng lên đến 10.000 đôla Mỹ (USD) và giữ ổn định, nhưng lợi nhuận của tháng 6 là 9.000 USD, giảm 10%. Từ tháng 7 đến tháng 9, lợi nhuận hàng tháng của công ty dao động trong khoảng 9.000 USD và 7.000 USD. Thế nhưng lợi nhuận của 3 tháng sau cùng lại tăng đều, lợi nhuận của tháng 12 đạt 11.000 USD, đạt mức cao nhất trong năm.

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II. There are a few mistakes in the following passage. Find them out and correct them.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the output value of two factories in their toy production from 2003 to 2007.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the table below.

You should write at least 150 words.

(Table 3) The output value of two factories in their toy production 2003-2007

	Factory A (million USD)	Factory B (million USD)
2003	0.84	1.80
2004	1.04	1.70
2005	1.24	1.60
2006	1.40	1.66
2007	1.60	0.90

The table indicates the output of Factory A and Factory B in their toy production from 2003 to 2007.

The production of Factory A was obviously much better than Factory B. Take the five years from 2003 to 2007 for example. Factory A's output value increased from 0.84 million USD to 1.60 million USD, with a rise of 0.2 million USD each year. The value in 2007 was almost twice as much as that in 2003. Yet in the same period Factory B's slid all the way from 1.80 million USD to 0.9 million USD, with a fall of 0.1 million USD each year. Although the value picked up in 2006, it has dropped sharply in 2007 to the amount of half of that in 2003.

We see clearly that Factory A's output value kept growing while Factory B's output value dropped all the time.

From the table we can also see that in 2003 Factory A's output value was 0.84 million USD and that of Factory B was 1.80 million USD.

The cause of the decrease of Factory B's output value must have been the poor management. (188 words)

BASIC IELTS LISTENING – UNIT 3 – Exercise 9

Con hãy mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/5cszvh4x>

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



Around 1900, people from many countries lived in New Orleans. 1. was an important part of life in this city. Musicians in New Orleans started to play a different kind of music. It was called 2. Most early jazz musicians were 3. They played in small bands and they didn't write down their music. They learned to work together to produce a loose and 4. that was so powerful that listeners could not help but dance, or at least move their feet along with the music. Soon 5. were playing jazz too.

Around 1920, jazz music began to 6. Jazz musicians moved from city to city. People listened to jazz records. They heard jazz on the radio. In the 7. , jazz was popular in the U.S. and Canada. The music was called 8. It was played by big bands. Now, there are still a few bands made up of 9. playing the old-style jazz in a club in New Orleans. They play jazz for 10. each evening so many tourists go there. The audience can make some 11. for the songs, but they should pay a little 12. for the request.