MS. CHI ENGLISH

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 2 – TIME TO CELEBRATE
GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

I – *which, whose, who* in non-defining relative clauses (*which, whose, who* ở mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

- Relative clauses give us information about the person or thing mentioned. (Mệnh đề quan hệ cung cấp thông tin về người hoặc vật được nhắc đến.)

- Non-defining relative clauses give us **extra information** about someone or something. It isn't essential for understanding who or what we are talking about. (Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định cung cấp **thông tin bổ sung** về ai đó hoặc cái gì đó. Thông tin này không quan trọng trong việc giúp chúng ta nhận biết người hay vật đang được nói đến.)

*** Note:**

- A relative pronoun is always used to start a non-defining relative clause: who, which, whose. (Một đại từ quan hệ luôn được dùng để bắt đầu một mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định: who, which, whose.)

- Commas are used to separate the clause from the rest of the sentence (Dấu phẩy được dùng để tách biệt mệnh đề khỏi câu.)

1, Which:

a. We use the relative pronoun "which" to talk about things. (Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "which" để chỉ vật.)

*Ex: The house, **which was built in 1883**, has just opened to the public.*

b. We can use "which" with a preposition to talk about places and times, although it is more common to use "where" and "when". (Ta có thể dùng "which" kèm theo một giới từ để chỉ địa điểm hoặc thời gian, tuy nhiên "where" và "when" thường được sử dụng hơn.)

*Ex: City Park, **which we used to go to**, was closed down. = City Park, **where we used to go**, was closed down.*

*January, **which Tet is celebrated in**, is my favorite month. = January, **when Tet is celebrated**, is my favorite month.*

2, Whose: We use the relative pronoun "whose" to refer to the person or thing that something belongs to. (Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "whose" để chỉ người hoặc vật, thứ mà người nào đó hay cái gì đó sở hữu.)

*Ex: The award was given to Sara, **whose short story impressed the judges**. (The short story that impressed the judges belongs to Sara.)*

3, Who: We use the relative pronoun "who" to talk about people. (Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "who" để chỉ người.)

*Ex: My grandfather, **who is 87**, goes swimming everyday. (My grandfather is 87 years old.)*

II – Participle adjectives that end in –ed and –ing (tính từ phân từ kết thúc bằng đuôi –ed và –ing)

- A participle adjective is formed from verb participle ending in –ing or –ed and is used to describe nouns and pronouns. (Tính từ phân từ được cấu tạo từ động từ phân từ có đuôi –ing hoặc –ed, được dùng để miêu tả danh từ và đại từ.)

*Ex: a **smiling** child, a **tired** mother, an **interesting** story, a **talented** chef, etc.*

- We usually use the past participle (ending in –ed) to talk about how someone feels. (Ta thường dùng tính từ quá khứ phân từ đuôi –ed để nói về cảm giác của ai đó.)

*Ex: I was really **bored** during the flight.*

*John is **frightened** of spiders.*

- We usually use the present participle (ending in –ing) to talk about the person, thing, or situation that has caused the feeling. (Ta thường dùng tính từ hiện tại phân từ đuôi –ing để nói về người, vật hoặc tình huống gây nên cảm xúc đó.)

*Ex: It was such a long and **boring** flight. (So I was bored.)*

*My people find spiders **frightening**. (So they are frightened when they see spiders.)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

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

0. His new friend ___***inspired***___ *him to write a new song. His friend was very* ___***inspiring***___. ***(inspiration)***

1. Mum _____ me with a cup of chocolate. The chocolate was very _____. **(comfortable)**
2. We were _____ to have Sam at home. He is such a _____ teenager! **(interest)**
3. The exam was _____. The students felt _____ by the difficulty of the questions. **(shock)**
4. Losing the final was _____. The players were _____. **(discourage)**
5. My new job is extremely _____. I'm _____ at the end of the day. **(exhaust)**

II. Put the words in the right order, using commas where necessary

0. new / concert / to / a / which / at / year. / built / arena / went / was / They / last / the

They went to a concert at the new arena, which was built last year.

1. wife / the / took / died / last / Mr Black / over / whose / year / company.

_____

2. is / contains / lot / heavy. / a / presents / which / of / The / bag

_____

3. Mr / likes / is / everyone / good / who / a / teacher. / Honeywell

_____

4. whose / always / producer / films / That's / are / the / success. / a / great

_____

5. but / hotel / several / we / times / stayed / at / clean. / have / is / simple / The / which

_____

III. Circle the correct answer

0. Mary: I went to bed last night thinking about our next vacation and I couldn't sleep.
Lucy: Me too! I'm so _____!

(A.) *excited* *B. exciting* *C. excite*

1. This treatment is really great. It makes me feel _____.
   A. relaxation B. relaxing C. relaxed
2. I didn't like that movie. I thought it was too _____.
   A. depressed B. depressing C. depressen
3. John is always playing tricks on me. I'm so _____ of it!
   A. tire B. tiring C. tired
4. Did you hear about the _____ news? There was a terrible accident.
   A. shocked B. shocking C. shock
5. Mary: I'm really _____ about my job. I think my new boss doesn't like me.
   Sam: Don't worry. Everything will be alright.
   A. worrying B. worry C. worried

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IV. Circle the correct adjective

0. My nephew was ***amused*** */* ***amusing*** *by the clown.*

1. I thought that my childhood was **fascinated / fascinating**.
2. I was really **embarrassed / embarrassing** when I fell over in the street.
3. She looked very **confused / confusing** when I told her we had to change the plan.
4. I find horror films **frightened / frightening** and not at all fun to watch.
5. As an adult, Chloe is never **satisfied / satisfying** with her work.

V. Tick if the sentence is correct. If it is incorrect, correct it

0. For twenty years, I worked in New York, that is a really exciting city. ***that → which***

1. On my first day, I talked to a girl called Ava, who's desk was next to mine. _____
2. At 19, she published her first novel, that won several awards. _____
3. After college, I started working at Vincom, which was founded ten years ago. _____
4. My uncle, whose worked on a farm, lived in Italy. _____
5. Our French teacher, whose husband is from Paris, wants to move to France. _____

VI. Complete the sentences with relative pronouns *which, who* or *whose*

0. Yesterday, ***which*** *was a holiday, we visited my grandparents.*

1. Last week he got a phone call from his father, _____ he hadn't spoken to in years.
2. He works with his parents, _____ company produces furniture.
3. My cousin, _____ you met last year, just got married.
4. My birthday, _____ was my 15th, turned out to be a wonderful day!
5. When I left, they threw me a party, _____ aimed to congratulate me on my new job.

VII. Combine the two sentences into one, using relative pronouns *which, who* or *whose* in non-defining relative clauses

0. The man is my uncle. I spoke to him the other day.

The man, who I spoke to the other day, is my uncle.

1. The newly elected *mayor (thị trưởng)* performs well. His aim is to help the poor.

_____.

2. The film is about a woman. Her son mysteriously disappears.

_____.

3. The exercise was very complicated. Nobody could do it.

_____.

4. My friend's father gave us the tickets. He owns a *travel agency (đại lý du lịch).*

_____.

5. The man was arrested yesterday. He escaped from prison a week ago.

_____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 6–10

The young people below are all looking for a clothes shop to go to this weekend.
On the opposite page there are eight online reviews of clothes shops.
Decide which shop would be the most suitable for the following people.
For questions **6–10**, mark the correct letter **(A–H)** on your answer sheet.

6



George has to buy some new jeans but hasn't much money to spend. He's quite tall, so he likes to try on clothes to check that they fit.

7



Rosa would like a beautiful dress for her school's end-of-year party, with earrings to match. Her mother has given her quite a lot of money to spend, and she'd like to buy everything in one store.

8



Stefan wants to get a smart designer rugby shirt, and doesn't mind how expensive it is. He prefers to choose his clothes online before he goes to town to buy anything.

9



Tanya wants to buy some skirts and tops that are a bit unusual, so that she'll look different from everyone else at school. She wants to try things on in the shop to make sure they suit her.

10



Suzie needs to get some fairly cheap sports clothes for wearing at the gym. She's in a hurry, so doesn't want to spend too long shopping.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Clothes Shops

A Streetwear
This shop has all the top-of-the-range sports and leisurewear labels. The clothes aren't cheap but they're all high quality. Keep up-to-date with their latest styles by going to their website.

B Balloon
This is the place to come for great designs and low prices. There are no changing rooms, but the service is quick and helpful. They stock plenty of jeans, T-shirts and other everyday fashions, plus a range of clothes for indoor and outdoor fitness activities.

C Zizi's
This small shop specialises in clothes for larger and smaller sizes and it's especially good for sportswear. The prices are high, but the assistants are friendly and efficient. The shop doesn't have a website yet.

D Teenscape
This shop is really popular with young people looking for clothes for special events – you'll pay a bit more, but you'll look fantastic! It's a huge shop and has everything you could possibly want – including a wide selection of jewellery and shoes. You can see the full range of their products online.

E Cinders
This tiny shop is full of the most wonderful partywear – dresses for girls and smart suits for boys. There are some unusual styles too. They're planning to launch a range of matching shoes and jewellery some time next year – check their website for details.

F Orange
A great store for shopping with pocket money. It stocks plenty of basic boys' and girls' clothes in a wide range of sizes and lengths, but the styles don't differ much from year to year. The staff are nice, and there are lots of changing rooms.

G Fanfare
If you're looking for something plain and simple for school or leisure - dresses, jeans, shirts, skirts, sportswear - you're sure to find it here. It's always crowded because the prices are so low. There aren't any changing rooms, and the queues to pay are always long - so be prepared to wait!

H Wardrobe
This shop has an interesting range of reasonably-priced girls' clothes for everyday wear, with styles that you just don't see in other stores. There are plenty of changing rooms. Look out for their lovely hand-made jewellery – especially their earrings.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 1–5

Here are some sentences about a game.
For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.
Use no more than three words.
Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.
You may use this page for any rough work.

Example:

0 The game is called Jotto.

The name ..... is Jotto.

Answer:

0	of the game

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1 You can't play Jotto unless there are at least two players.

You can only play Jotto ..... there are at least two players.

2 You can play Jotto in a team or by yourself.

You can play Jotto in a team or on ..... own.

3 I enjoy the game, and my parents enjoy it too.

I enjoy the game and so ..... my parents.

4 My friend said that she had never played Jotto.

My friend said, 'I ..... played Jotto.'

5 What about playing the game now?

Shall ..... the game now?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 6

Your English friend, Emma, has sent you some birthday money for you to buy a music CD.

Write an email to Emma. In your email, you should

- thank Emma for the present
- say which music CD you are going to buy
- explain why you have chosen this CD.

Write **35–45 words** on your answer sheet.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PET 1 – TEST 1 – LISTENING PART 4

Con hãy mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:
https://tinyurl.com/bdh8fn6x

Questions 20–25

Look at the six sentences for this part.
You will hear a boy called Thomas and a girl called Ruby talking about a poster for their school sports day.
Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, choose the letter **A** for **YES**. If it is not correct, choose the letter **B** for **NO**.

		A YES	B NO
20	Ruby realises that the first design of the poster may need improving.	A	B
21	Thomas thinks the poster should be bigger than last year's.	A	B
22	Ruby and Thomas agree that the poster should be in colour.	A	B
23	Ruby thinks the photograph should be in the middle of the poster.	A	B
24	Thomas suggests they use the same photograph as last year.	A	B
25	Ruby thinks every word on the poster should be the same size.	A	B

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Complete the sentences using compound adjectives given in the box

well-behaved	well-known	easy-going	absent-minded	over-confident	good-natured
narrow-minded	fashion-conscious	short-tempered	strong-willed	~~hard-working~~	

0. Sam works every single day. He is ***hard-working***.

1. Mr. Brown gets angry very easily. He is _____.

2. My sister is calm and relaxed. She does not easily get worried or upset. She is _____.

3. Ann is too sure about herself and her abilities. She is _____.

4. One little boy keeps quiet during class and focuses on his work. He is _____.

5. Jill had a nice time with Sam. He is very _____.

6. As she gets older, Mrs. Smith keeps forgetting things. She is _____.

7. Mary loves wearing new clothes and keeps up with the latest trends. She is _____.

8. Everybody loves Brad Pitt, who is an American actor. He is _____.

9. Our new boss is not ready to accept new and improving ideas. He is _____.

10. Elle is very determined to get into Harvard University. She is _____.

II. Circle the correct answer

0. Farmers pick cherries _____ summer.

(A.) *in* *B. on* *C. at*

1. Molly's birthday is _____ Tuesday so we have only two days to prepare a surprise party.

A. in B. on C. at

2. _____ Father's Day, I will give a nice present to my father.

A. In B. On C. At

3. The football match is _____ 8 o'clock. Shall we watch it together?

A. in B. on C. at

4. I get up early _____ the morning and have a big breakfast.

A. in B. on C. at

5. My father sometimes comes home late _____ night.

A. in B. on C. at

LIVEWORKSHEETS