

Name: _____

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

Class: S9

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 7 – COMPETITION
GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Past perfect simple (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

- We use the **past perfect simple** to talk about actions that were completed before another action or situation in the past. We use it to **focus on the result of the action.**

Positive	S + had + V_{3/ed}.	<i>Ex: She had had breakfast before we came.</i>
Negative	S + had + not + V_{3/ed}.	<i>Ex: Linda had not washed the dishes when her mother came home.</i>
Question	Had + S + V_{3/ed}? Wh- + had + S + V_{3/ed}?	<i>Ex: Had he left when we went to bed? What had you done before midnight yesterday?</i>

- The **past perfect simple** shows the **earlier action** and the **past simple** shows the **later action.**

*Ex: When the police **arrived**, the thief **had escaped**.*

- We use the **past perfect simple** when the sentence has: **until then, by the time, before, after, as soon as, by, by the end of + time in the past, etc.**

***Note:** had = 'd; had not = hadn't

II. Past perfect continuous (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

- We use the **past perfect continuous** to talk about actions that continued for a period of time before another action or situation in the past. We use it to **focus on the duration of the action.**

Positive	S + had + been + V_{ing}.	<i>Ex: When I woke up, I saw that it had been raining.</i>
Negative	S + had + not + been + V_{ing}.	<i>Ex: My sister and I had not been listening to music before we found our headphones.</i>
Question	Had + S + been + V_{ing}? Wh- + had + S + been + V_{ing}?	<i>Ex: Had James been playing video games when we came? Why had they been making noise when you arrived?</i>

- We use the **past perfect continuous** when the sentence has: **for, since, when, how long, until then, by the time, before, after, etc.**

***Note:** These two tenses have some similarities, you must pay attention to the emphasis on the result or the continuity of the action to distinguish.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the correct answers.

0. By the time I could talk to her, she ___ to quit her job.

A. decided

B. had decided

1. Dinosaurs ___ hundreds of millions of years ago.

A. lived

B. had lived

2. I looked at the photo and suddenly realised that I ___ that man somewhere before.

A. saw

B. had seen

3. She didn't feel like another coffee as she ___ one.

A. just had

B. had just had

4. We had the French exam this morning. It ___ as hard as I'd expected, though.

A. wasn't

B. hadn't been

5. I asked Sara if she wanted to go for a walk, but she still ___ her homework.

A. didn't finish

B. hadn't finished

II. Make a sentence with the given words and past perfect continuous.

0. James was sitting on the ground. He was out of breath.

(He / run) **He had been running.**

1. We were very tired when we arrived home.

(We / work / hard all day) _____.

2. Two friends came into the house. They had tennis and they were both very tired.

(They / play / tennis) _____.

3. She was disappointed when she had to cancel her holiday.

(She / look / forward to it) _____.

4. Nam had a nightmare and woke up in the middle of the night. He was frightened.

(He / have / bad dream) _____.

5. When we got home, Lisa was sitting in front of the TV. She had just turned it off.

(She / watch / a film) _____.

III. Complete the sentences by using *past simple* or *past perfect simple*.

0. We **had driven** (drive) only two miles when we **got** (get) a flat tire (bánh xe bị thủng).

1. Alan _____ (tell) me that he _____ (write) a book.

2. By the time we _____ (arrive) at the airport, the plane _____ (already/leave).

3. We _____ (not/stand) in line for tickets because we _____ (already/buy) them by mail.

4. By the time the movie _____ (end), everyone _____ (fall asleep).

5. I _____ (just/place) an order at the store for a new camera when I _____ (find) a cheaper one online.

IV. Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened – so (a) happened before (b), (b) before (c), etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the past perfect.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1 (a) Somebody broke into the office during the night.
 (b) <u>We arrived at work in the morning.</u>
 (c) We called the police.</p> | } | <p>We arrived at work in the morning and found that <u>somebody had broken</u> into the office during the night. So <u>we called</u> the police.</p> |
| <p>2 (a) Laura went out this morning.
 (b) <u>I rang her doorbell.</u>
 (c) There was no answer.</p> | } | <p>I went to Laura's house this morning and rang her doorbell, but no answer.
 out.</p> |
| <p>3 (a) Joe came back from holiday a few days ago.
 (b) <u>I met him the same day.</u>
 (c) He looked very well.</p> | } | <p>I met Joe a few days ago. just
 holiday.
 very well.</p> |
| <p>4 (a) James sent Amy lots of emails.
 (b) She never replied to them.
 (c) <u>Yesterday he got a phone call from her.</u>
 (d) He was surprised.</p> | } | <p>Yesterday James
 from Amy., surprised.
 lots of emails,
 but</p> |

V. Which one is the correct answer?

0. My eighteenth birthday was the worst day I had been ever having / had ever had.

1. I **had been working / had worked** all day, so I didn't want to go out.
2. I couldn't get into the house. I **had been losing / had lost** my keys.
3. She **had been sleeping / had slept** for ten hours when I woke her.
4. They **had been living / had lived** in Beijing for three years when he lost his job.
5. He **had been writing / had written** three books and he was working on another one.

VI. With two tenses in the lesson, make 5 sentences by your own ideas.

0. He was a wonderful guitarist. He had been playing ever since he was a teenager.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE FOOD YOU EAT?

- A** Most of us tend not to think about what we eat. Sure, we might have our favourite recipes, or worry about whether our food has been sprayed with pesticides, but the processes and discoveries that have gone into its production remain a closed book. Some, however, think differently. Why, they wonder, is frozen milk yellow? Why does your mouth burn for longer when you eat chillies than when you eat mustard? And what would happen if you threw yourself into a swimming pool full of jelly?
- B** It was for such people that *New Scientist* developed its 'Last Word' column, in which readers pose – and answer – questions on all manner of abstruse scientific issues, as they relate to everyday life. Many of the issues raised have simple answers. For the questions above, they would be: the riboflavin in milk begins to crystallise; it depends on your taste – the relevant chemical in mustard is more easily washed away by your saliva; and, you'd float, but don't dive in headfirst!
- C** Other questions allow us to explore issues that are relevant to everyone. For example, what's the difference between sell-by dates and use-by dates? You might expect the answer to involve overcautious health and safety regulation. But it's more complex than that. The shelf life of food is actually determined by its manufacturers, although lab tests and government guidelines also come into play. Food is tested periodically, at various temperatures, to check the level of bacterial spoilage over a few hours or days – the warmer it is, the more likely your prawn sandwich is to make you ill. After the lab tests, producers set a use-by date or a best-before date. Fresh shellfish need to be consumed by their use-by date (the date by which you must eat them). But tinned beans will probably last long beyond their best-before date (the date by which it's best to eat them), although they might not taste as good as they once did.
- D** The same research explains why even bottled mineral water, which had previously lain underground for decades, needs a best-before date. The problem isn't the water, but the bottling process: either bacteria can be introduced that multiply and, over time, contaminate the water, or unpleasant chemicals, such as antimony, leach into the water from the plastic bottles.
- E** Sometimes, this kind of scientific study takes us to some strange places. For example, we now know that the amount of oxygen in the air inside green peppers is higher than in red (by a whopping 1.23 percent), probably due to the different rate at which green peppers photosynthesise. The relevance of this research is that green peppers will decay faster than red if kept in sunlight: higher oxygen levels provide more resources to feed any bacteria that are present. Generally, cooler environments preserve food best – apart from tropical fruit. Banana skins, for example, have evolved to survive in warm conditions, because that is where they grow best. Anything below 13.3°C damages the membranes, releasing enzymes which lead to skin blackening. To avoid a mushy banana, keep it away from the chiller.
- F** It is not just fears for our health that keep food scientists busy. They are also involved in other areas. Their precision has, for example, also been applied to bottles – in particular, to the discovery that the optimum number of sharp pointy bits on a bottle cap is 21. Go on, count them. Years of trial and error led to the internationally accepted German standard DIN 6099, which ensures that almost every bottle cap is the same. This is because 21 is the ideal number when you take into account the circumference of the cap, the likelihood of its metal splitting, and the chances of it sticking in the capping machine. So, next time you open a bottle with a cap on it, pay homage to those who bothered to find out, starting with William Painter, in 1892.
- G** Of course, some researchers do care about the more serious stuff, driven by fear of the future and an ever-increasing population on a warming, land-impoverished planet. Sadly, *New Scientist's* correspondents concluded that there was no one foodstuff that could feed the world on its own. However, they did come up with a menu that could feed a family of four for 365 days a year, using only eight square metres of land. Rotating crops (so that the soil didn't lose one nutrient more than any other) would be vital, as would ploughing back dead plant matter and maintaining a vegetarian diet. After that, you would need to grow crops that take up very little space and grow vertically rather than horizontally, if possible.

COMPLETE IELTS - UNIT 2 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/mt2wz946>

2 (03) Now listen and answer Questions 1–10.

Questions 1–5

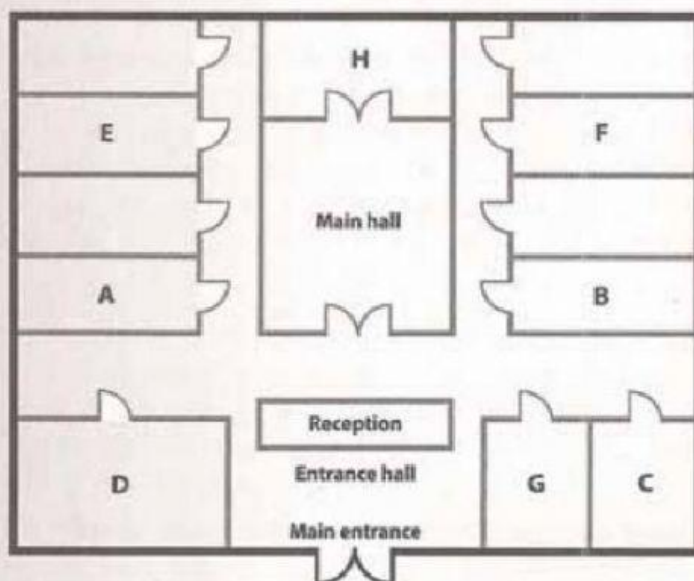
Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- The speaker says that the conference includes issues which
 - were requested by participants.
 - are seldom discussed.
 - cause disagreement.
- The speaker says that in the past, this subject
 - caused problems in the workplace.
 - was not something companies focused on.
 - did not need to be addressed.
- The speaker mentions a connection between health and fitness and
 - keeping employees.
 - employees' performance.
 - a company's reputation.
- What does the speaker say about the people attending the conference?
 - Some of them may feel that there is not much they can learn.
 - All of them have attended the conference before.
 - Most of them are familiar with the speakers.
- The speaker says that in the sessions, participants will
 - work together in pairs.
 - pretend to have various roles.
 - describe real events.

Questions 6–10

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, A–H, next to questions 6–10.



- Setting Up a Fitness Centre
- Healthy Eating Schemes
- Transport Initiatives
- Running Sports Teams
- Conference Coordinator's Office