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## GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 7 – HISTORICAL FIGURES

### GRAMMAR 2

#### 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)

- Chúng ta sử dụng **thì quá khứ hoàn thành** để nói về **những thành động đã hoàn thành trước một hành động hoặc tình huống khác trong quá khứ.**

- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng khi muốn **tập trung vào kết quả của hành động.**

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

- Thì **quá khứ hoàn thành** dùng cho **hành động xảy ra trước** và thì **quá khứ đơn** dùng cho **hành động xảy ra sau.**

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

- Chúng ta sử dụng thì **quá khứ hoàn thành** khi trong câu có **những trạng từ chỉ thời gian sau: 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 in reported speech (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành trong câu tường thuật)

- Khi **tường thuật lại lời của một ai đó nói**, chúng ta **phải thay đổi thì của động từ**. Nếu trực tiếp sử dụng thì **hiện tại hoàn thành** thì khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta **phải lùi về thì quá khứ hoàn thành**, thì **quá khứ đơn** cũng lùi về thì **quá khứ hoàn thành**.

**\*Note:** Sử dụng **"if"** khi tường thuật câu hỏi **yes / no**.

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
<b>Hiện tại hoàn thành: S + have/ has + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b> <i>Ex: Claudia: "I've <b>been</b> busy." Lauren: "Where <b>have you been</b>, Claudia?"</i>	<b>Quá khứ hoàn thành: S + had + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b> <i>Ex: Claudia said she'd <b>been</b> busy. Lauren asked Claudia Where she <b>had been</b>.</i>
<b>Quá khứ đơn: S + V<sub>2/ed</sub></b> <i>Ex: Laura: "Did you <b>take</b> any photos, Claudia?"</i>	<b>Quá khứ hoàn thành: S + had + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b> <i>Ex: Laura asked Claudia if she <b>had taken</b> any photos.</i>

## B. HOMEWORK

### I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. Yesterday, his parents went home after he \_\_\_\_\_ his work.

- A. had finished                      B. has finished                      C. finished

1. When they came to the stadium, the match \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. already started                      B. had already started                      C. had already start

2. We sat down after our friends \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has gone                      B. had gone                      C. went

3. Before his grandpa died, he \_\_\_\_\_ ill for several months.

- A. had been                      B. was                      C. is

4. Last night, after he \_\_\_\_\_ TV, he did the exercise.

- A. watched                      B. had watch                      C. had watched

5. Before she went to the department, she \_\_\_\_\_ her work.

- A. had done                      B. did                      C. has done

6. When Hoa arrived at the theater, the film \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. had been started                      B. started                      C. had started

### II. Use the correct past perfect form of the verbs in brackets to complete sentences.

0. The tornado (*lốc xoáy*) destroyed the tent that people (build) **had built**.

1. My sister (not / be) \_\_\_\_\_ to Ho Chi Minh before 2020.

2. When she went out to play, she (do / already) \_\_\_\_\_ her homework.

3. She ate all of the candies that her mum (make) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The nurse took off the *plaster* (*băng dán*) that she (put on) \_\_\_\_\_ 8 weeks before.

5. The waitress brought food that I (not / order) \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Complete the following passage by putting the correct form of the verb in each blank.

Until a few years ago, no one (0) **had heard** (*hear*) of Harry Potter, the young wizard and hero of the children's book Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. The writer, J.K Rowling, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (already / write) several stories and books, but this was the first book that was published. She (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the idea for the story of a wizard at magic school while she was travelling on a train to London. By the time the train (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) King's Cross station, she (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) most of the characters. When the book was published in 1997, no one (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (imagine) it would be such a tremendous success, but it quickly became a bestseller.

### IV. Circle the correct answer.

0. The robbers (*left* / **had left**) the bank when the policemen finally (**arrived** / had arrived).

1. By the time she (**went / had gone**) into the store, she (**got/ had got**) *soaked* (*ướt sũng*).
2. He (**saw / had seen**) this castle before he (**came / had come**) again last Monday.
3. Lam (**didn't speak / hadn't spoken**) any Chinese before she (**moved / had moved**) to Beijing.
4. I (**got / had got**) fainted by the time the ambulance (**reached / had reached**) the hospital.
5. Lan (**refused / had refused**) to drive the car because she (**had / had had**) a terrible accident on the highway about 2 years ago.

**V. Match the phrases in column A with the suitable phrases in column B to make meaningful sentences.**

A	B	Answer
<del>0. She said she had</del>	a. visited Japan in 2012."	<del>0 - e</del>
1. Laura: "We	b. that she had worked until six.	1 -
2. She told	c. he had left the party early.	2 -
3. She said	d. gone out at the weekend.	3 -
4. He told me	<del>e. gone to the cinema.</del>	4 -
5. My mother said she hadn't	f. me she had travelled through India and Pakistan.	5 -

**VI. Turning these following direct sentences into indirect sentences and using past perfect tense.**

0. "She didn't buy the dress."

=> He told me she hadn't bought the dress.

1. "He met his girlfriend in a café."

=> He said \_\_\_\_\_.

2. "David didn't arrive until 10 o'clock."

=> David's mother told \_\_\_\_\_.

3. "Did they eat Chinese food at the restaurant?"

=> She \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "Where did you go, Nam?"

=> Huy \_\_\_\_\_.

5. "Did Lucy study German, Nga?"

=> Peter \_\_\_\_\_.

**VII. Underline the correct answers to make complete sentences.**

0. He told me Jane **left** / **had left** the party early.

1. "I **didn't go** / **hadn't gone** out at the weekend." She says

2. He told me he hadn't **like** / **liked** chocolate as a child.

3. He **told** / **said** me he had come to London in 2004.

4. She **asked** / **told** me if I had forgotten to bring the CDs.

5. She said he **didn't take** / **hadn't taken** a shower.

C. FCE PRACTICE

FCE 2 (2008) – TEST 1 – READING PART 3

For questions 25–34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 

0	M	E	E	T	I	N	G												
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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**A new supermarket for the town**

At a public (0) *meeting* held recently, residents of the town of Oxwell met local politicians and shop owners to discuss plans to build a large supermarket in the town. A wide (25) ..... of opinions was expressed, some in favour and some against the project. A (26) ..... of the supermarket group, who was present at the meeting, stated that the supermarket would benefit the (27) ..... of Oxwell as it would give people more (28) ..... when shopping. He also pointed out that it would lead to a (29) ..... in the number of jobs available in the town, which has a high rate of (30) ..... . Although there was general (31) ..... on the need for new jobs, some of those present claimed that the presence of the proposed new supermarket would actually lead to the (32) ..... of jobs. They pointed out that small shops would be forced to close as they would be (33) ..... to compete with supermarket prices. The final (34) ..... on whether or not to build the supermarket will be made next month.

**MEET**

**VARY**

**DIRECT**

**INHABIT**

**CHOOSE**

**GROW**

**EMPLOY**

**AGREE**

**LOSE**

**ABLE**

**DECIDE**

**FCE 2 (2008) – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 3**

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:  
<https://tinyurl.com/2p8rehhb> (20:07 - 28:40)

You will hear part of a radio programme called *Morning Market*. Five listeners have telephoned the programme because they have something to sell. For questions **19–23**, choose which of the statements (**A–F**) matches the reason each of the people gives for selling their possession. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

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**A** I didn't enjoy using it.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

**B** I made a mistake.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

**C** It's an unwanted prize.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

**D** It takes up too much space.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

**E** I've got something better.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

**F** I have health problems.

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120–150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You are helping to organise a visit to a college in an English-speaking country for a group of students. You have received a letter from Michael Slater, the College Director. Read the letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to Mr Slater using **all** your notes.

*I am very glad to hear that you are coming to our college this September. We will make sure you all have a very enjoyable time and that you learn a lot of English!*

Yes, very important because . . .

*Your accommodation can either be with English-speaking families, or you can all stay together in a youth hostel. Which would you prefer?*

Say which and why

*To help me organise some interesting free-time activities, tell me something about the group. What sort of things do they like doing?*

Give details

*If you need any other information, please ask.*

Weather and clothes?

*Yours sincerely,  
Michael Slater*

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

Do not write any postal addresses.



**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ when his mother came?  
A. was you doing                      B. were you doing                      C. are you doing
2. What were you watching on TV while you \_\_\_\_\_ dinner last night?  
A. are having                              B. was having                              C. were having
3. The police \_\_\_\_\_ his letter in the post office at that time.  
A. is sending                              B. sending                              C. was sending
4. When I \_\_\_\_\_ on the street, it rained.  
A. was walking                              B. am walking                              C. walked
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ badminton when I called him.  
A. is playing                              B. were playing                              C. was playing

**II. Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb in the box.**

belong to	take part in	learn about	depend on	deal with
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1. Put your name in your coat so we can see who it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I've \_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_ computers since I started work here.
3. General enquiries are \_\_\_\_\_ by our head office.
4. Surely a friend should be someone you can \_\_\_\_\_ in difficult times?
5. I felt so unfit after Christmas that I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a gym club.