GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 1 – VIEWS AND VOICES
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 đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

Present simple passive and Present continuous passive (Câu bị động ở thì hiện tại đơn và thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

	Present simple passive	Present continuous passive
(+)	S + am/is/are + V (P.P) (+ by O). *Ex: Flowers are watered every day.*	S + am/is/are + being + V (P.P) (+ by O). *Ex: The dog is being taken to the hospital.*
(–)	S + am/is/are + not + V (P.P) (+ by O). *Ex: Flowers are not watered every day.*	S + am/is/are + not + being + V (P.P) (+ by O). *Ex: The dog is not being taken to the hospital.*
(?)	Am/is/are + S + V (P.P) (+ by O)? *Ex: Are flowers watered every day?*	Am/is/are + S + being + V (P.P) (+ by O)? *Ex: Is the dog being taken to the hospital?*
(wh question)	Wh + am/is/are + S + V (P.P) (+ by O)? *Ex: How often are flowers watered?*	Wh + am/is/are + S + being + V (P.P) (+ by O)? *Ex: Why is the dog being taken to the hospital?*

*Note: *V (P.P) = past participle: quá khứ phân từ;   by O = by + đối tượng thực hiện hành động*

<u>Lưu ý:</u>

→ Trong câu bị động, nếu chủ ngữ đối tượng không xác định ta có thể lược bỏ: *by people, by us, by them, by someone, by him, by her, etc.*

→ Nếu O (tân ngữ) trong câu bị động là dụng cụ, đồ vật hoặc nguyên liệu được sử dụng để thực hiện hành động thì dùng **"with"** thay cho **"by"**.

*Ex: The bird was shot **<u>by the hunter</u>** → The bird was shot **<u>with the gun</u>**.*

B. HOMEWORK

I. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the given verbs.

*0. Paper **<u>is made</u>** (make) from wood pulp (bột).*

1. German _____ **(speak)** in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

2. The film that you've been interested in _____ **(show)** at the cinema at the moment.

3. In most countries, cigarettes _____ **(not sell)** to anyone under 18.

4. Don't switch the computer off. New updates _____ **(install)**.

5. Your room will be available at 10 o'clock. It _____ **(tidy)** now.

II. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

0. Profits _____ every Monday.
A. are discussed   *B. are being discussed*   *C. discuss*

1. Andy _____ by Maddie twice a week.
 A. is tutoring   B. tutors   C. is tutored

2. The cake is being cut _____ a sharp knife _____ Marry.
 A. by / by   B. with / by   C. through / by

3. This building _____ once a decade.
 A. renovates   B. is renovated   C. is being renovated

4. Look over there! The walls of that building _____.
 A. are painted   B. are painting   C. are being painted

5. Bangladesh _____ to be facing the worst flood in over 100 years on the news.
 A. is thought   B. is thinking   C. thinks

III. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

0. Families in poor countries often force their children to work.

→ *__Children in poor countries are often forced to work by their families.__*

1. Milkmen deliver milk to people's houses every morning.

→ _____.

2. Farmer John is milking the cows.

→ _____.

3. Children prefer chocolate.

→ _____.

4. People tell me that I'm a bit loud sometimes.

→ _____.

5. The police are investigating an *armed robbery (cướp có vũ trang)*.

→ _____.

IV. Write passive sentences from the words in brackets.

0. (The office / clean / every day)   → _____***The office is cleaned every day*** _____.

1. (This shop / open / before 8:00)   → _____.

2. (Nice cars / produce / in Germany)   → _____.

3. (I / look at / right now)   → _____.

4. (pretty sandals / sell / in this shop)   → _____.

5. (we / allow / to park here?)   → _____?

V. Write questions in passive voice for the following sentences.

0. *What is being shown on VTV3 right now?*

⇨ *A soccer match is being shown on VTV3 right now.*

1. _____?

⇨ <u>Yes</u>, rice is planted in Asian countries.

2. _____?

⇨ Tennis is played <u>in the morning or evening</u>.

3. _____?

⇨ <u>No</u>, the laptop is not being used.

4. _____?

⇨ <u>Articles</u> are written by journalists.

5. _____?

⇨ English is spoken all over the world <u>because it's an international language</u>.

C. IELTS PRACTICE

11 Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Famous animals

A Like people, animals each have their own personality and talents. And like some people, some animals achieve fame. Some of them become famous through films, TV or advertisements, and others through their work, for example rescuing people or playing a role in a war. Still others have done something special or been the first to do something.

B There have been many famous dogs in history. One of them is Hachiko, a dog remembered for his loyalty to his owner. Hachiko was born in Japan in 1923 and was owned by Hidesaburō Ueno, a professor at Tokyo University. Every day, Hachiko waited for Ueno at Shibuya station and the pair walked home together. One day in May 1925, Ueno died suddenly while he was at work. For the next nine years, nine months and 15 days, his faithful dog continued to meet the train his owner used to take every day. At first the station staff did not welcome him, but gradually people understood his loyalty and began giving him food and treats. Hachiko did not stop waiting for Ueno until his own death in 1935. There have been films and books about Hachiko, and every year there is a ceremony to commemorate him at the railway station in Tokyo, where he waited so faithfully.

C One animal that achieved fame in the twenty-first century is Knut the polar bear. Knut was born in Berlin Zoo in December 2006. Sadly, Knut was rejected by his mother, Tosca, and was raised by zookeepers. Knut was extremely popular with the public, not only in Germany, but across the world. Knut's story increased attendance at the zoo by about 30% and increased the zoo's revenue by five million euros. The zoo made substantial amounts of money by selling Knut toys, candy and other products. There were even songs written about him. By the time he was a year old, Knut weighed almost 100 kg and it was too dangerous for him to be handled by humans. Poor Knut missed his favourite keeper. Knut suffered in his short life without his mother, and later without human contact. He died of a virus at the age of four.

D Even some wild animals have become famous. One of them is Elsa the lioness, born in 1956. Elsa's mother was killed by a game warden, a person whose job it was to protect wild animals. The warden, George Adamson, had killed the lioness to defend himself, but he felt guilty about the orphaned cubs. He and his wife, Joy, took them home and brought them up. They trained Elsa, one of the cubs, to live in the wild. During her adult life in the wild, she had three cubs and took them to visit her human foster parents. Joy Adamson told Elsa's story in a book called *Born Free*. *Born Free* was made into a film, which was popular with both adults and children. In 1984, the actors who had starred in the film started the Born Free Foundation, an organisation that protects wildlife in many ways. The Foundation's important work includes improving conditions in zoos and circuses, stopping hunting for 'sport' and working against the killing of elephants for ivory.

E Many of us enjoy learning about famous animals. They can inspire us with their characters and stories, just as human celebrities can. Some of them are remembered for years through books, films, toys and other items created in their memory. But in the end, it is humans and not the animals themselves who benefit from that fame.

3

Choose the correct animal (A–C) for each question. You may choose any animal more than once.
Which animal ...

1 never forgot their human friend?
2 lived part of their life in the wild?
3 made large profits for the humans who cared for them?
4 was not wanted by their parent?
5 has had valuable work done in their memory?
6 is formally remembered at regular times?
7 had souvenirs of them made?

A Hachiko
B Knut
C Elsa

Questions 8–16

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the reading passage?

Write

YES   if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
NO   if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
NOT GIVEN   if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

8 All animals are very much the same.
9 There are many different reasons why animals might be remembered.
10 Ueno died after a long illness.
11 After some time, the people who worked at the railway station were kind to Hachiko.
12 The songs written about Knut were very popular.
13 Knut had a happy life because of his fame.
14 The Adamsons made money from Elsa.
15 The Born Free Foundation does useful work.
16 Famous animals get many advantages from their fame.

Reading 1

Table completion

❶ **You are going to read a passage about some of the cities above. Read the passage quickly and answer these questions.**

1 Which of the cities above are mentioned?
   ....

2 How many advantages are given for each city? ....

❷ **Find words or phrases in the passage which have a similar meaning to the underlined words and phrases in the table below.**

well-known: *famous*   quality of life: ....
excellent: ....   most pleasant: ....
very: ....   not many: ....
residents: ....   a lot: ....

❸ **Now complete the table. Choose ONE word from the passage for each answer.**

The best cities in the world

In a recent internet survey, tourists and business travellers were asked to rate 50 cities around the world, from the best to the worst. Of the top three cities, two were in Europe and one was in Australia.

In third place was London, scoring highly mainly because it was the most famous city on the list of 50 surveyed. It was also seen as a very good place to do business, and was an important cultural centre. However, it lost points because people believed it was an extremely expensive place to live.

Sydney was also a very popular destination, achieving second place on the list because people believed it had the friendliest inhabitants, as well as the best standard of living and the nicest climate. It failed to make the top spot, however, because people thought there were very few things to see there, and many also thought it was too far away from other business and cultural centres.

At the top of the list was Paris. Despite problems such as the large amount of traffic, it beat other cities to first place because people considered it to be the most interesting city, with more museums, art galleries and places of interest than anywhere else. People also thought it was the best city to take a holiday in.

City	Overall position in survey	Perceived advantages	Perceived disadvantages
London	1	• Is more <u>well-known</u> than the other cities. • Has <u>excellent</u> 2 .... opportunities.	Is <u>very</u> 3 ....
Sydney	Second	• <u>Residents</u> are the 4 .... • Has the best <u>quality of life</u>. • Has the <u>most pleasant</u> 5	<u>Not many</u> things to see.
Paris	6	• Is more 7 .... than other cities.	Has <u>a lot</u> of 8 ....

Reading 2

Note completion

❹ You are going to read a passage about a type of city survey. Read the passage quickly and answer these questions.

1 What do 'best city' websites usually show?

....

2 What does the CBI ask people to do?

....

A city survey with a difference

There are many websites on the Internet which provide lists of the world's best cities to visit, live or work in. These lists usually grade the cities in order, from 'best' to 'worst', and are based on facts and figures provided by local or national organisations.

The City Brands Index (CBI) also provides a list of best and worst cities. However, unlike other surveys, it is based on the idea that cities are <u>similar to</u> products in shops. It asks ordinary people in other countries to grade cities in the same way that they would grade a product, like a soft drink or a car. What is particularly different about the CBI is that the people who take part in the survey may not have ever visited the cities. Instead, they are asked to say what they think the cities are like, basing their opinions on things like news stories, magazine articles or television programmes they have heard or seen.

<u>Each</u> year, about 10,000 people in 20 countries take part in the CBI survey, and they grade a <u>total</u> of 50 cities. They do this by filling in an online questionnaire. There are <u>several</u> categories in the survey. These include things like the economy, education, the environment, local culture, climate and what the city's residents are like.

The CBI list is <u>useful</u> because it helps people choose a good place to live, <u>find work</u> or take a holiday. It also helps <u>regional</u> governments to understand why people and businesses are, or are not, coming to their cities, and so shows them areas which they could develop or improve.

❺ Match the words or phrases (1–7), which are <u>underlined</u> in the passage, with the words or phrases (a–g) which have a similar meaning.

1	similar to	a	a number of
2	each	b	every
3	total	c	get a job
4	several	d	helpful
5	useful	e	like
6	find work	f	local
7	regional	g	maximum

❻ Now complete the notes below. Choose ONE WORD OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

The City Brands Index

The CBI believes that cities are like 1 .... which people can buy when they go shopping.

Surveys take place every 2 ....

A maximum of 3 .... cities are included in the survey.

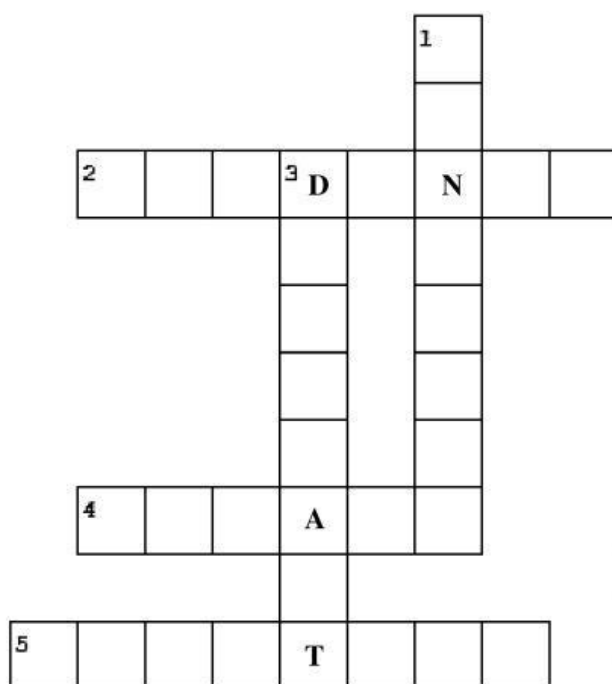A number of different 4 .... are included in the survey.

The CBI list is helpful for:

• people who are trying to decide where to

  5 .... or get a job.

• people who are looking for a good 6 .... destination.

• local 7 .... who want to make their city a better place.

I. Solve the below crossword puzzle.

			¹		
²		³**D**	**N**		
⁴		**A**			
⁵		**T**			

Across

2. information etc. that gives reason for believing something; proof

4. a period of ten years

5. the desire for success, fame, power etc.

Down

1. wise; having or showing good judgement

3. to take somebody's attention away from what they are trying to do

II. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. Do you mind _____ on the couch? (**SLEEP**).

2. I never liked _____ in bad weather. (**CYCLE**).

3. I _____ Joanna tonight. (**SEE**). _____ with me? (**YOU COME**).

4. _____ for someone Mark? (**YOU LOOK**). – Yes, I _____

to speak to Neil. (**SPEAK**). He _____ in the office. (**NOT BE**)

5. That dress _____ you perfectly. (**FIT**). You _____ great. (**LOOK**).

　　***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.*