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

A. NEW LESSON

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.*

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

- Mệnh đề quan hệ cung cấp thông tin về người hoặc vật được nhắc đến.
- 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.

*** Lưu ý:**

- Một đại từ quan hệ luôn được dùng để bắt đầu một mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định: **who, which, whose**.
- Dấu phẩy được dùng để tách biệt mệnh đề khỏi câu.

1. Which:

- Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "**which**" để chỉ **vật**.

Ex: The house, **which was built in 1883**, has just opened to the public. *(Ngôi nhà, **nơi mà được xây năm 1883**, mới được mở cửa cho công chúng.)*

- 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.) *(City Park, **nơi chúng tôi từng đến**, đã bị đóng cửa.)*

January, **which Tet is celebrated in**, is my favorite month. (= January, **when Tet is celebrated**, is my favorite month.) *(Tháng Một, **thời gian mà Tết được tổ chức**, là tháng tôi yêu thích.)*

2. Whose: 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.) *(Giải thưởng đã được trao cho Sara, **người có truyện ngắn gây ấn tượng với ban giám khảo**.)*

3. Who: Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "**who**" để chỉ **người**.

Ex: My grandfather, **who is 87**, goes swimming every day. *(Ông tôi, **người đã 87 tuổi**, đi bơi mỗi ngày.)*

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

- 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.

- Ta thường dùng tính từ quá khứ phân từ đuôi **–ed** để nói về **cảm giác, cảm xúc** của ai đó.

Ex: I was really **bored** during the flight. *(Tôi thấy rất chán trong suốt chuyến bay.)*

John is **frightened** of spiders. *(John rất sợ nhện.)*

- 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. *(Nó thực sự là một chuyến bay nhàm chán.)*

Many people find spiders **frightening**. *(Nhiều người thấy nhện rất đáng sợ.)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer

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 got a bad grade.
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.

II. Circle the correct answer

0. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.

A. writed *B. wrote* *C. writes*

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. depress
3. John is always playing tricks on me. I'm so _____ of it!
   A. tired B. tiring C. tire
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. worried B. worrying C. worry

III. Tick if the sentence is correct. If it is incorrect, correct the mistake

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. _____ → _____

IV. Complete the conversation. Write the complete word in each space

Vicky: That was a(n) *(0)* ___***exciting***___ ***(excit...)*** film, wasn't it?
Rachel: Oh, do you think so? I'm (1) _____ **(surpris...)** you liked it. I thought it was rather (2) _____ **(disappoint...)**.
Vicky: Well, I was (3) _____ **(puzzl...)** once or twice. I didn't understand the whole story. It was (4) _____ **(confus...)** in places. But the end was good.
Rachel: I was (5) _____ **(bor...)** most of the time. I didn't find it very (6) _____ **(interest...)**.

V. 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!

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5. When I left, they threw me a party, _____ *aimed (nhằm mục đích)* to congratulate me on my new job.

VI. Complete the sentences, using the words given in the box

~~***annoyed***~~	~~***annoying***~~	**excited**	**exciting**
frightened	**frightening**	**surprised**	**surprising**

0. Somebody phones you late at night. You are ___***annoyed***___. *He/ she is* ___***annoying***___.

1. A woman hears noises at night. She is _____. The noises are _____.
2. A family makes _____ holiday plans. The children are very _____.
3. Your exam mark is very good. This is _____. And you are _____.

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. She showed me a photograph of her son. Her son is a policeman.

→ _____.

2. The new stadium will be opened next month. The stadium holds 90,000 people.

→ _____.

3. John is one of my closest friends. I have known John for eight years.

→ _____.

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

→ _____.

5. That man over there is an artist. I don't remember his name.

→ _____.

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

0. She was a(n) ___***inspiring***___ *teacher. We were* ___***inspired***___ *by her.* ***(inspire)***

1. "Are you _____ of snakes?" – "Yes, they are _____." **(frighten)**
2. We were _____ to have Sam at home. He is such a(n) _____ 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)**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 21–26

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Light Pollution

We are all familiar with air pollution, **(21)** ..... if we live in busy cities and suffer with pollution from factories and heavy traffic. But many of us don't take light pollution **(22)** ..... Compared to the skies of our grandparents, the night isn't **(23)** ..... as dark as it used to be because the use of **artificial** lighting has increased. As a result, this can create problems for **migrating** birds, which are not able to use the moon and stars to **(24)** ..... their journey. In addition, light from our neighbourhood, whether that is street lighting, **(25)** ..... lights or passing cars, can also **(26)** ..... our own sleep patterns. And of course, the night sky is harder for us to see unless we go to parts of the world free of artificial lighting.

21	**A** really	**B** especially	**C** because	**D** when
22	**A** seriously	**B** real	**C** mainly	**D** important
23	**A** just	**B** quite	**C** equal	**D** same
24	**A** fly	**B** leave	**C** set	**D** complete
25	**A** danger	**B** security	**C** guard	**D** guarantee
26	**A** make	**B** create	**C** influence	**D** do

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:
https://tinyurl.com/mr4c3wju

Part 2

You will hear part of a talk about dolls. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences.

Dolls

The first known dolls were found in _____ 9 in ancient Egypt.

The earliest dolls in the museum date from the _____ 10

Early European dolls were dressed like _____ 11

On the 17th-century dolls, you can see details like the _____ 12

17th-century dolls may cost as much as _____ 13 each.

Collectors look for examples in perfect condition, with their

_____ 14

19th-century dolls had _____ 15 and real hair.

If you can take off the doll's hair, you may see the

_____ 16 underneath.

Before the 20th century, all dolls were _____ 17 , not babies.

From the 1930s, dolls were made of _____ 18

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	tượng trưng cho, là biểu tượng của (v)	s_____
2.	Thiên Chúa giáo (n)	C_____
3.	liên quan đến mặt trăng (adj)	l_____
4.	Do Thái giáo (n)	J_____
5.	sự giàu có (n)	w_____

II. Circle the correct answer

1. The town has a _____ art gallery.

A. short-term B. world-famous C. three-page

2. Are there any good films _____ the cinema this week?

A. at B. on C. to

3. I wrote her address _____ a piece of paper and put it _____ my pocket.

A. in - on B. on - in C. in - in

4. Joshua came to college today in his _____ Audi car.

A. ice-cold B. blue-collar C. brand-new

5. She was doing some _____ revision for her exams.

A. old-fashioned B. last-minute C. good-looking

6. Is Sandra _____ the office today?

A. in B. on C. of

7. She had a wonderful diamond ring _____ her first finger.

A. at B. in C. on

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS