GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 3 – TOURISM
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 đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

I. Multi-word verbs (phrasal and prepositional verbs) (Động từ kép)

❖ **Định nghĩa:** Động từ kép là động từ được cấu tạo bởi một động từ (a verb) với một tiểu từ (a particle), hay một giới từ (a preposition), hay cả hai (tiểu từ + giới từ).
  Ex: give up, turn on, look after, get along with, etc.

❖ **Một số động từ kép thông dụng:** look round, stay on, go back, catch up with, eat out, take time off, look forward to, end up, get off, pick someone up, turn up, take off, turn back, get in, hang out, break down, turn out, etc.

II. Past continuous passive (Câu bị động ở thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

❖ **Cấu trúc:**

(+)	**S + was/were + being + V (P.P) (+ by O).** *Ex: Books were being read at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.*
(–)	**S + was/were + being + not + V (P.P) (+ by O).** *Ex: Television wasn't being broken at 9 o'clock last night.*
(?)	**Was/Were + S + being + V (P.P) (+ by O)?** *Ex: Was their house being decorated at 11a.m yesterday?*
(Wh-question)	**Wh-word + was/were + S + being + V (P.P) (+ by O)?** *Ex: Who was being interviewed by the journalist during the live broadcast?*

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

B. HOMEWORK

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

*0. The trees **were being planted** (**plant**) by the gardener when the storm came.*

1. What music _____ (**play**) when we came to the park?

2. An unidentified flying object _____ (**record**) by many observers from around the globe during the broadcast last night.

3. I had a feeling that I _____ (**laugh**) at the moment I finished my dance.

4. When Jack arrived at the workshop, his car _____ (**repair**).

5. My video _____ (**edit**) at 9 p.m. yesterday by John.

II. Each of these sentences contains a multi-word verb, but ONE word is missing. What is it?

0. I'm really looking forward __to__ hearing from you.

1. I saw some of my friends from primary school the other day. It was good to catch up _____ them.

2. My parents always take two weeks _____ during the summer, so that we can go on holiday.

3. As I arrived, he came _____ of the door to greet me with his warm hug.

4. The holiday got _____ to a bad start, I'm afraid.

5. The film started at 7 but of course Jose turned _____ at 7.30.

III. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

0. We were talking about Francis.

→ *__Francis was being talked about.__*

1. They were expecting a guest.

→ _____ .

2. They were watching the newest videos.

→ _____ .

3. Why were they picking the flowers?

→ _____ .

4. Were they painting the room when the accident happened?

→ _____ .

5. Nobody was watching TV.

→ _____ .

IV. Match the expressions to make sentences with multi-word verbs.

with your work	~~to hearing from you again soon~~	of the idea
on our secret?	for me at school	on people from the countryside

0. I look forward __to hearing from you again soon__.

1. I think people from big cities sometimes look down _____ .

2. We don't know much about Frank. Is it really a good idea to let him in _____ .

3. Stop talking, please, boys, and get on_____ .

4. When we were kids, my big sister would always stick up _____ .

5. My husband wanted to buy an expensive new car but I managed to talk him out _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

V. Tick (✓) the box with the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. He looked _____ for the phone.

       a. ☑ *round*   b. ☐ *up*

1. When I lived in Spain, I used to eat _____ a lot because I had no time to prepare meals by myself.

       a. ☐ out   b. ☐ forward

2. They are travelling across Europe by train and are planning to end _____ in Moscow.

       a. ☐ down   b. ☐ up

3. We are planning to take some time _____ before Christmas.

       a. ☐ off   b. ☐ down

4. We were so tired because we stayed _____ to complete the data entry before the deadline this morning.
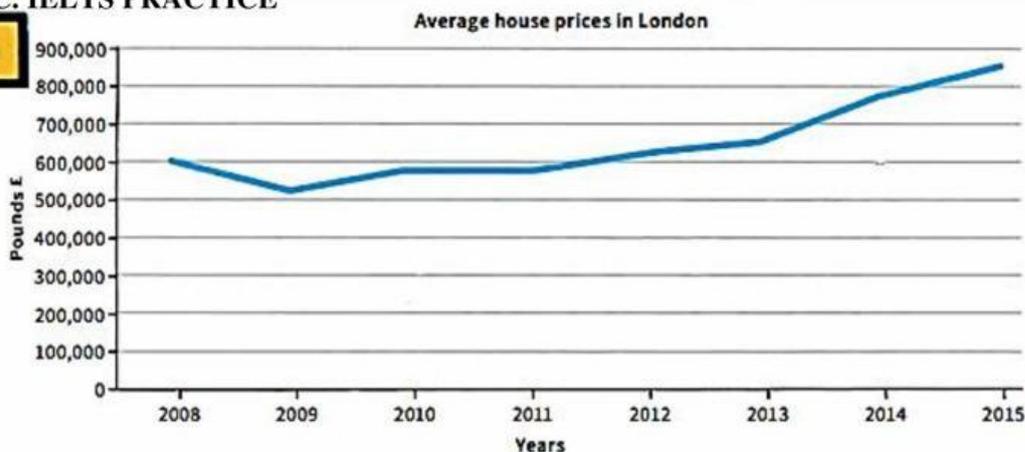
       a. ☐ over   b. ☐ on

5. Honestly, I do not know why she hangs _____ with James since they have got nothing in common.

       a. ☐ out   b. ☐ over

C. IELTS PRACTICE

Average house prices in London

House price change in Dubai

House price change in Hong Kong

14 ▸ Match descriptions 1–3 with the graphs and charts A–C, then complete the first gap in each sentence with the correct country name.

1 Since 2008, house prices in _____ have _____fluctuated_____ heavily. In 2008 prices _____ by just over 40% and then _____ to –40%.

2 Since 2008, house price increases in _____ have _____ under 11% each year. In 2008 prices reached a _____ , with a _____ of just over 10%.

3 Since 2010, house prices in _____ have _____ . In 2009, prices _____ , by almost £100,000, but _____ again rapidly in 2010 to approximately £600,000.
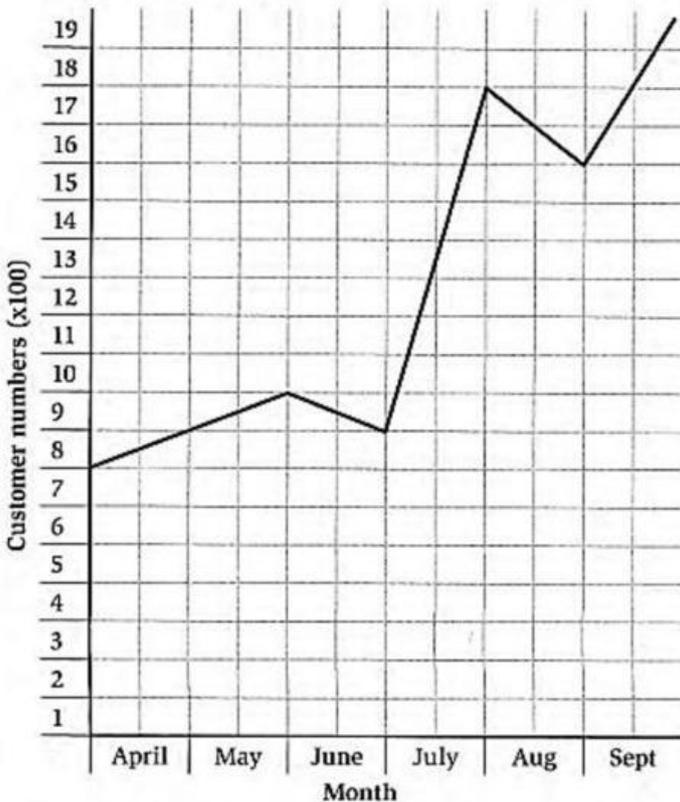
15 Complete the sentences in exercise 14 using the words and phrases in the box.

decreased substantially	increased steadily	remained	peak	rise
plummeted dramatically	went up	~~fluctuated~~	went up	

- -

Task 1

❶ Look at the graph below, and complete sentences 1–8 with words and phrases from the box. There are two words or phrases that you do not need.

Borderline bookshop

decreased slightly   downward trend   fell again
fluctuations   increased slightly   number   peaked
rose sharply   steady trend   upward trend

1 The graph shows the ....*number*.... of customers visiting a bookshop over a six-month period.

2 Customer numbers .... in May.

3 Customer numbers .... the following month.

4 Customer numbers .... in July.

5 Customer numbers .... in August.

6 Customer numbers .... in September.

7 There were .... in customer numbers between April and September.

8 The graph shows an .... generally.

4

❷ Complete the second sentence in each pair, replacing the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. You will need to use some words than once.
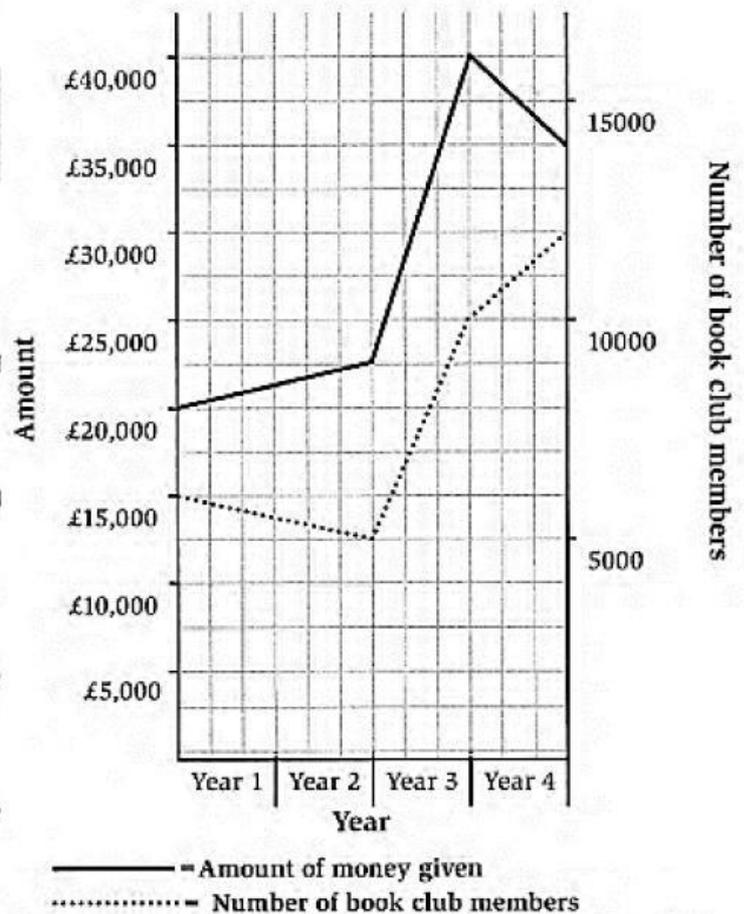
about	another	decrease	fall	fluctuated
gives	increase	information	peak	reached
rise	sharp	slight		

1 The graph **shows** the number of customers visiting a bookshop over a six-month period.
The graph ...*gives information about*... the number of customers visiting a bookshop over a six-month period.

2 Customer numbers **increased slightly** in May.
There was a .... in customer numbers in May.

3 Customer numbers **decreased slightly** the following month.
There was a .... in customer numbers the following month.

4 Customer numbers **rose sharply** in July.
There was a .... in customer numbers in July.

5 Customer numbers **fell again** in August.
There was .... in customer numbers in August.

6 Customer numbers **peaked** in September.
Customer numbers .... a .... in September.

7 There were **fluctuations** in customer numbers during the six-month period.
Customer numbers .... during the six-month period.

❸ Look at the Writing task below, then do the exercises which follow it.

> The graph below shows how much money a city council gave to book clubs over a four-year period.
> Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
> You should write at least 150 words.

Council donations to book clubs

— = Amount of money given
·············· = Number of book club members

❹ Are these sentences True or False? Underline your answers.

1 The graph shows how much money a city council received from book clubs in the city. True / False

2 The graph also shows how many book club members there were in the city. True / False

3 The graph covers a period of time that began and ended in the past. True / False

4 Over the four-year period, there was a steady rise in the amount of money that was given. True / False

5 Over the same period, the number of book club members fluctuated. True / False

6 Generally, there was a downward trend in the number of book club members. True / False

5

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Complete the sentences by filling in the gaps. Use comparatives.

1. The weather in Miami is _____ **(hot)** than in New York.

2. My new phone is _____ **(expensive)** than my old one.

3. They arrived _____ **(early)** than expected.

4. He ran _____ **(quickly)** than anyone else on the team.

5. The movie we saw last night was _____ **(exciting)** than the one we saw last week.

II. Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	sự suy dinh dưỡng (n)	m_____
2.	sự nghèo đói (n)	p_____
3.	đẩy lùi (phr.v)	f_____ o_____
4.	sự lây nhiễm, nhiễm trùng (n)	i_____
5.	thiếu dinh dưỡng (a)	u_____
6.	bệnh tiểu đường (n)	d_____
7.	bệnh tim (n)	h_____ d_____
8.	vừa phải, điều độ (a)	m_____
9.	dễ mắc bệnh (a)	s_____ t_____
10.	đẩy mạnh (n)	p_____

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