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Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Grammar: ……

Reading: ……

Mini Test: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

Unit 6: Rules and laws - Grammar 2 & FCE Reading

A. GRAMMAR

I. Third condition *(Câu điều kiện loại 3)*

- Câu điều kiện loại 3 sử dụng để diễn tả **tình huống giả định trong quá khứ**.

Về điều kiện	Về kết quả		Examples
If + S + had (not) + $V_{3/ed}$,	**S + would have + $V_{3/ed}$.**	Diễn tả một giả thuyết về một **hành động** hoặc **sự kiện** đã **không xảy ra trong quá khứ**.	*If I **had seen** you there, I **would have invited** you to dinner.*
	S + could have + $V_{3/ed}$.	Diễn tả một **hành động** hoặc **sự kiện có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ nếu điều kiện được đề cập đã diễn ra**.	*If I **had had** enough money, I **could have bought** the phone.*
	S + might have + $V_{3/ed}$.	Diễn tả một **hành động** hoặc **sự kiện có thể đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không chắc chắn**.	*If I **had played** better, I **might have won**.*

- **Thứ tự** của các mệnh đề có thể **hoán đổi cho nhau**.

Ex: *We **would have gone** for the picnic yesterday **if** the weather **had not been** rainy.*

- Sử dụng **if only** cùng **quá khứ hoàn thành** để nói về điều mà ta ước mình đã làm trong quá khứ (nhưng thực tế đã không làm).

Về điều kiện	Về kết quả	Example
If only + S + had (not) + $V_{3/ed}$,	**S + would/could/might have + $V_{3/ed}$.**	*If only she **hadn't told** the police, everything **would have been** all right.*

***Note:** $V_{3/ed}$ = quá khứ phân từ của động từ.

II. Past continuous *(Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)*

- **Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn** dùng để mô tả một **hành động** hoặc **sự kiện đang diễn ra xung quanh một thời điểm trong quá khứ**.

(+)	**S + was/were + V_{ing}.**	*Ex: At 9 a.m. yesterday, he **was watching** Avatar.*
(–)	**S + was/were + not + V_{ing}.**	*Ex: They **weren't working**, and we **weren't working** either*
(?)	**Was/Were + S + V_{ing}?** **Wh- word was/were + S + V_{ing}?**	*Ex: **Was** your mother **going** to the market at 7 a.m. yesterday?* *What **were** you **doing** at this time yesterday?*

***Note:** was not = wasn't; were not = weren't; Ving = động từ thêm đuôi -ing.

- Sử dụng **thì quá khứ tiếp diễn** khi câu có: **at + hour + time in the past, at this time + time in the past, in + year, etc.**

Ex: *In 1998, he **was staying** with his parents.*

- Sử dụng thì **quá khứ tiếp diễn** và **quá khứ đơn** trong cùng một câu khi **một hành động xen vào một hành động khác**, thường có từ **"when"** trong câu.

Ex: *When I **was singing** in the bathroom, my mother **came** in.*

- Sử dụng thì **quá khứ tiếp diễn** để mô tả các **hành động đã xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ** (thường có từ **"while"** trong câu), **một hành động đã lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ và làm phiền người khác**.

Ex: *John **was listening** to music while his mother **was cooking** in the kitchen.*

*When Lisa stayed with me, she **was** always **singing**. I totally got mad.*

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**quirky** (adj)	độc đáo	2	**caravan** (n)	xe kéo được thiết kế để ở

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjectives: tính từ.*

*Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** vào vở ghi.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

I. Using the third condition to rewrite these statements.

0. Jane didn't help me, so I didn't respect her a lot.

→ *If Jane had helped me, I would have respected her a lot.*

1. Without this treatment, the patient would have died.

→ _____.

2. Susan felt sick because she ate four cream cakes.

→ _____.

3. He lost his job because he was late every day.

→ _____.

4. Robert got a bad cough because he started smoking cigarettes.

→ _____.

5. You didn't do your homework and then you got into trouble at school.

→ _____.

II. Fill in the gaps with the correct past tense of the given verbs.

When I ***(0)*** *arrived* **(arrive)** at the station, Raimond **(1)** _____ **(wait)** for me. He **(2)** _____ **(wear)** a nice black suit and he **(3)** _____ **(hold)** a red rose in his right hand. When I **(4)** _____ **(get)** off the train, he **(5)** _____ **(run)** up to me and **(6)** _____ **(hug)** me passionately.

It **(7)** _____ **(rain)** heavily so he **(8)** _____ **(take)** off his jacket and **(9)** _____ **(put)** it over my head. I **(10)** _____ **(tell)** Raimond to go to a café so that we could talk, but he **(11)** _____ **(insist)** on going to another place.

III. Find a mistake in each sentence and correct it.

Last weekend, I was go to the park with my family. We decide to have a picnic because the weather was so nice. While my mom prepared the food, my dad is setting up the picnic mat under a large tree. My younger brother were playing with a ball, and I read a book. Suddenly, the sky become dark, and it started to rain heavily. We quickly packed everything and run to the car. By the time we reached home, we was soaking wet but laughing at the unexpected adventure.

0. go → *going* 1. _____ → _____ 2. _____ → _____

3. _____ → _____ 4. _____ → _____ 5. _____ → _____

IV. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the given verbs.

*0. In 1998, he **was staying** **(stay)** with his parents.*

1. At this time last year, our team _____ **(eat)** dinner, _____ **(discuss)** plans, and _____ **(have)** a good time.
2. My friends _____ **(always / complain)** about their wives.
3. _____ **(they / listen)** while he _____ **(talk)**?
4. We _____ **(just / talk)** about it before you _____ **(arrive)**.
5. The light _____ **(go)** off when we _____ **(watch)** TV.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2

For questions **9–16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 WHICH

The Mini-Monet

Kieron Williamson is a very successful landscape painter. His paintings, **(0)** ..... mostly depict the peaceful countryside around his home village in eastern England, sell very well. Perhaps this shouldn't **(9)** ..... as that much of a surprise. It's a beautiful part of the world, and landscape paintings are always popular.

The strange thing about Kieron, however, **(10)** ..... that he is only seven years old. At a recent exhibition of his work, all the paintings were sold in half an hour, some for £100,000 each. Kieron now has fans all over the world, and has gained the nickname the 'Mini-Monet'.

What's even **(11)** ..... surprising is that Kieron doesn't come from an artistic family, and only started painting two years **(12)** ..... . He first got inspiration **(13)** ..... some boats he saw on holiday at the seaside. Kieron asked his parents if they **(14)** ..... buy him a sketch pad and pencils **(15)** ..... that he could draw them. Only when they saw **(16)** ..... well he drew did they realise that he was talented.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 5

You are going to read an article about a woman's career. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

A varied career

Chloe Kelling, a successful model and singer-songwriter, now has a new venture

I arrive for my interview with Chloe Kelling and I'm asked to wait in the garden. I hardly have time to start looking round at the carefully tended flowerbeds when Chloe appears. Every bit as tall and striking as I'd expected, Chloe emerges from the house wearing an oversized man's jacket, a delicately patterned top and jeans. Chloe is known for her slightly quirky sense of fashion and, of course, she looks great as she makes her way towards me through the flowerbeds.

'Let's talk in my office,' she says, leading the way not back to the house, but instead to an ancient caravan parked up next to it. As we climb inside the compact little van, the smell of fresh baking greets us. A tiny table is piled high with cupcakes, each iced in a different colour. Chloe's been busy, and there's a real sense of playing tea parties in a secret den! But what else should I have expected from a woman with such a varied and interesting career?

Chloe originally trained as a make-up artist, having left her home in the country at nineteen to try and make her name as a model in London, and soon got work in adverts and the fashion business. 'I went to Japan to work for a short period, but felt very homesick at first,' she recalls. 'It was very demanding work and, though I met loads of nice people, it was too much to take in at nineteen. If I'd stayed longer, I might have settled in better.'

Alongside the modelling, Chloe was also beginning to make contacts in the music business. 'I'd been the typical kid, singing with a hairbrush in front of the mirror, dreaming of being a star one day,' she laughs. She joined a girl band which 'broke up before we got anywhere', before becoming the lead singer with the band Whoosh, which features on a best-selling clubbing album. Unusually though, Chloe also sings with two other bands, one based in Sweden and another in London, and each of these has a distinct style.

It was her work with Whoosh that originally led to Chloe's link with Sweden. She was offered a song-writing job there with a team that was responsible for songs for some major stars, but gradually became more involved in writing music for her own band.

Although she now divides her time between London and Sweden, her first stay there turned out to be much longer than she'd bargained for. 'The rooms are very tall over there and so people have these rather high beds that you climb up to,' she explains. 'I fell as I climbed up the ladder and cracked three ribs. Although the people at the hospital were very kind, I was stuck there for a while, which was very frustrating. Sneezing and laughing were so painful at first, let alone singing!'

It was while recovering from her injuries that Chloe hit upon the idea of staging what she calls vintage fairs. 'It was snowing in Sweden and I wanted something nice to look forward to.' Chloe had always loved vintage clothes, particularly from the 1950s, and decided to stage an event for others who shared her passion. The first fair was held in her home village and featured stalls selling all sorts of clothes and crafts dating back to the 1950s. It was a huge hit, with 300 people turning up.

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'When I had the idea of the first fair, it was only meant to be a one-off, but we had so many compliments, I decided to go ahead with more,' says Chloe. 'There's something for all ages and people find old things have more character than stuff you buy in modern shops. It also fits perfectly with the idea of recycling.' Looking round Chloe's caravan, I can see what she means.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Classwork

❖ General questions

1. What does the passage suggest about Chloe Kelling's career?

A. She has always focused on one profession throughout her life.
B. She has pursued a variety of creative and entrepreneurial ventures.
C. She became successful only after her move to Sweden.
D. She has struggled to gain recognition for her creative endeavors.

2. What can be inferred about Chloe Kelling's approach to challenges?

A. She gives up easily when faced with difficulties.
B. She finds creative solutions and turns challenges into opportunities.
C. She prefers sticking to traditional methods to overcome problems.
D. She avoids challenges by focusing only on her strengths.

3. What is the main focus of the passage?

A. Chloe Kelling's transition from music to vintage fairs.
B. How Chloe Kelling built a career in both fashion and music.
C. The varied and creative paths Chloe Kelling has taken in her career.
D. The challenges Chloe Kelling faced and how she overcame them.

❖ Test questions

4. In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that Chloe

A. usually keeps people waiting.
B. is much taller than he expected.
C. lives up to her stylish reputation.
D. is surprisingly interested in flowers.

5. What do we learn about Chloe in the second paragraph?

A. She's cooked something for her guest.
B. She's expecting some other visitors today.
C. She has no room in her house for an office.
D. She invites very few people into her caravan.

6. What does Chloe say about her trip to Japan?

A. She soon got used to her life there.
B. She felt lonely most of the time there.
C. She wishes she'd done the work better.
D. She wasn't old enough to appreciate it fully.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Homework

1. What impression does the writer give about Chloe Kelling's appearance?

A. She is shorter than expected.
B. She has a unique sense of style.
C. She prefers wearing formal clothes.
D. She is known for her gardening skills.

2. Why does Chloe invite the writer into the caravan?

A. To show her collection of vintage items.
B. Because her house was under renovation.
C. To use it as her makeshift office.
D. Because she wanted to bake something for the writer.

3. What does Chloe say about her experience in Japan?

A. She felt it was a relaxing and easy job.
B. She enjoyed every moment of her time there.
C. She struggled with homesickness while working there.
D. She planned to stay longer but returned earlier than expected.

4. In the fourth paragraph, we find out that Chloe

A. gave up modelling to become a singer.
B. had always had ambitions to be a singer.
C. has now left the first successful band she joined.
D. sings in three bands that have a very similar sound.

5. Chloe ended up in hospital in Sweden after

A. breaking a rib whilst trying to move her bed.
B. hurting her leg in a fall from her bed.
C. falling off a ladder in her bedroom.
D. tripping over in her room at night.

6. What does Chloe say about her 'vintage fairs'?

A. Her main aim is to raise awareness of environmental issues.
B. She has responded to positive feedback from customers.
C. Certain shops are now showing interest in the idea.
D. They are mostly popular with older people.

❖ **Extra vocabulary**

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		

LIVEWORKSHEETS