

Name: .....

Class: S9

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ..... ngày ...../.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ..... ngày ...../.....



Grammar: .....

Reading: .....

Mini Test: .....

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

### Unit 9: Achievements and ambitions - Grammar 1 & CAE Reading

#### A. GRAMMAR

##### I. Relative clause (Mệnh đề quan hệ)

- **Mệnh đề quan hệ** là mệnh đề phụ dùng để nói với mệnh đề chính thông qua các đại từ quan hệ, trạng từ quan hệ.
- **Mệnh đề quan hệ** thường **đứng sau các đại từ, danh từ** nhằm bô nghĩa và giải thích rõ hơn cho danh từ, đại từ đó và thường **bắt đầu** bằng một đại từ quan hệ như **who** (đối với người), **which** (đối với vật), **that** (đối với vật hoặc người), **where** (đối với nơi chốn), **whose** (đối với sự sở hữu) và **when** (đối với thời điểm).

Loại mệnh đề	Định nghĩa	Ví dụ
<b>Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định</b> (defining/ restrictive relative clause)	Đây là loại mệnh đề cần thiết vì danh từ chưa xác định, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The man <b>who</b> keeps the school library is Mr Green.</li> <li>– That is the book <b>that</b> I like best.</li> </ul>
<b>Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định</b> (non-defining/ non-restrictive relative clause)	Đây là loại mệnh đề không cần thiết vì tiền ngữ đã được xác định, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy. Trước danh từ thường có: <i>this, that, these, those, my, his ...</i> hoặc <i>tên riêng</i> .	– That man, <b>whom</b> you saw yesterday, is Mr Pike.

##### \*Note:

- Ta phải dùng **which** thay vì **that** sau dấu phẩy.

Ex: *This book, which is set in the last century, is very popular with teenagers.*

- Ta có thể sử dụng **which** để chỉ **toàn bộ** **mệnh đề** **trước đó**.

Ex: *I wouldn't have to worry about being unemployed, which would be very nice.*

##### II. Review: Past perfect and past perfect continuous (Quá khứ hoàn thành và quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

- **Quá khứ hoàn thành** (Past Perfect) được dùng để diễn tả một hành động hoặc sự kiện đã xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

- **Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn** (Past perfect continuous) được dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Tuy nhiên, hành động này vẫn tiếp tục diễn ra, bắt kể hành động sau đã kết thúc hay chưa.

	Past perfect	Past perfect continuous
(+)	S + had + PP.	S + had been + V <sub>ing</sub> .
(-)	S + had + not + PP.	S + had + not + been + V <sub>ing</sub> .
(?)	Had + S + PP? Wh-word + had + S + PP?	Had + S + been + V <sub>ing</sub> ? Wh-word had + S + been + V <sub>ing</sub> ?

\* Note: S = subject: chủ ngữ; PP = past participle: quá khứ phân từ; V-ing = động từ thêm đuôi ing;

Wh-word: từ để hỏi bắt đầu bằng Wh-

#### B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>microchip</b> (n)	vi mạch	3	<b>stereotypically</b> (adv)	theo khuôn mẫu
2	<b>microscope</b> (n)	kính hiển vi	4	<b>reluctant</b> (adj)	miễn cưỡng

\*Note: n = noun: danh từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ; adj = adjective: tính từ.

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



## Part 1

## Girls and technology

If you want your daughter to succeed, buy her a toy construction set. That is the (0) .... from Britain's (1) .... female engineers and scientists. Marie-Noelle Barton, who heads an Engineering Council campaign to encourage girls into science and engineering, maintains that some of Britain's most successful women have had their careers (2) .... by the toys they played with as children. Even girls who end (3) .... nowhere near a microchip or microscope could benefit from a better (4) .... of science and technology.

**I. Detailed questions:** For questions 1–4, read the text above and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

0.	A. instruction	B. information	C. opinion	D. advice
1.	A. foremost	B. uppermost	C. predominant	D. surpassing
2.	A. styled	B. shaped	C. built	D. modelled
3.	A. in	B. by	C. on	D. up
4.	A. hold	B. grasp	C. insight	D. realisation

**II. General questions:** Read the text above and choose the correct answer.

**G1: What does the text suggest as a way to help girls succeed?**

- A. Encouraging them to study harder in school
- B. Buying them a toy construction set
- C. Enrolling them in extra science classes
- D. Limiting their exposure to technology

**G2: According to Barton, what has influenced the careers of some of Britain's most successful women?**

- A. Their childhood toys
- B. Their university education
- C. Their parents' professions
- D. Their first job experiences

**D. HOMEWORK:** For questions 5–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

'It's a (5) .... of giving them experience and confidence with technology so that when they are (6) .... with a situation requiring some technical know-how, they feel they can handle it and don't just (7) .... defeat immediately,' says Mrs Barton. 'I believe that lots of girls feel unsure of themselves when it comes (8) .... technology and therefore they might be losing out on jobs because they are reluctant even to apply for them.'

Research recently carried (9) .... suggests that scientific and constructional toys should be (10) .... to girls from an early age, otherwise the result is 'socialisation' into stereotypically female (11) ...., which may explain why relatively few girls study science and engineering at university in Britain. Only 14% of those who have gone for engineering (12) .... at university this year are women, although this figure does represent an improvement on the 7% recorded some years ago.

5.	A. matter	B. situation	C. state	D. cause
6.	A. approached	B. encountered	C. presented	D. offered
7.	A. admit	B. allow	C. receive	D. permit
8.	A. for	B. to	C. from	D. with
9.	A. off	B. through	C. forward	D. out
10.	A. accessible	B. feasible	C. reachable	D. obtainable
11.	A. characters	B. parts	C. states	D. roles
12.	A. options	B. alternatives	C. selections	D. preferences

**I. Combine the following sentences using relative clause. Use of “that” is forbidden.**

0. *The documentary was fascinating. It explored the effects of climate change.*

→ *The documentary, which explored the effects of climate change, was fascinating.*

1. The woman spoke five languages fluently. I met her at the conference.

→ The woman \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The house belongs to my grandparents. It was built in the 19th century.

→ The house, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The musician has just released a new album. His songs are always on the radio.

→ The musician, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. That was the year. I graduated from university that year.

→ That was the year \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The car was parked outside. Its windows were completely covered in snow.

→ The car, \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Are these sentences OK? Correct them (and put in commas) where necessary. If the sentence is correct, write ‘OK’.**

0. *Anna told me about her new job that she's enjoying very much.*

→ *Anna told me about her new job, which she's enjoying very much.*

1. My office that is on the second floor is very small.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The office that I'm using at the moment is very small.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Sarah's father that used to be in the army now works for a TV company.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The doctor that examined me couldn't find anything wrong.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The sun that is one of millions of stars in the universe provides us with heat and light.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences with relative clauses.**

0. *The book that I borrowed from the library was really interesting.*

1. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ is my best friend.

2. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite.

3. This is the house \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The laptop \_\_\_\_\_ is already broken.

5. The man \_\_\_\_\_ was very kind.

**IV. Study this conversation extract. If the underlined verbs are correct, write ✓. If they are wrong, correct them using either the past perfect (active or passive) or past perfect continuous.**

A: How was your weekend?

B: Not great, actually. I (00) 'd really been looking forward to a relaxing couple of days. But early on Saturday morning Mum phoned to say that Dad (0) had been taking ill.

A: Oh, no! What (1) had happened?

B: She (2) had just been hearing that he (3) had been flown by helicopter to hospital in Edinburgh from a village called Contin where he (4) had fished with my Uncle Mark.

A: And is he okay? What's wrong with him?

B: Well, Uncle Mark said that Dad (5) had been complained of a bad headache most of yesterday, but he (6) hadn't been wanting to go back to the hotel and spoil the day. But then in the evening, just as they (7) had stopped fishing for the day, he (8) had been collapsing...

00. ✓	0. <u>had taken</u>	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____