Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp: ……

Đọc: ……

Mini Test: ……..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 3&4 – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**indigenous** (adj)	thuộc bản xứ, bản địa	4	**loanword** (n)	từ vay mượn
2	**guttural** (adj)	(âm) gằn, từ cổ họng	5	**descriptive** (adj)	mang tính mô tả
3	**suffix** (n)	hậu tố	6	**simplicity** (n)	sự đơn giản, giản dị

***Note:** *n = noun: danh 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.

B. CLASSWORK

I. Complete the text with the correct participle adjective form of the verbs in brackets.

Living in a Digital World

Although we live in a technologically advanced age, it's easy to feel ***(0) overwhelmed (overwhelm)*** by the constant flood of information. From breaking news to endless notifications, our devices create a **(1)** _____ **(distract)** environment that often makes it hard to focus. Even when people are alone, they may find themselves **(2)** _____ **(exhaust)** by the need to stay connected.

Social media, in particular, can be both **(3)** _____ **(entertain)** and **(4)** _____ **(frustrate)**. While some posts can be uplifting, others leave users feeling **(5)** _____ **(disappoint)** or even **(6)** _____ **(annoy)** by the behaviour of others. What's more, the endless comparisons we make can become **(7)** _____ **(depress)**, especially for young people.

Yet, for all its drawbacks, technology has also given us **(8)** _____ **(fascinate)** tools to learn, connect, and create. Online courses, virtual museums, and language apps make education more **(9)** _____ **(engage)** than ever. Those who embrace these opportunities often feel **(10)** _____ **(motivate)** to explore new interests and improve themselves.

II. Use the verbs in the box to complete each sentence in the Present Perfect tense (active or passive form).

~~*introduce*~~	examine	apply (x2)	enhance	isolate
map	detect	analyse	study	

0. *In recent years, innovative tools **have been introduced** to help doctors diagnose diseases more accurately.*
1. New forms of renewable energy _____ to reduce carbon emissions globally.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Scientists _____ the genetic code of various organisms to better understand evolution.
3. Previously unknown bacteria _____ in deep-sea environments.
4. Many genetic mutations _____ to identify causes of inherited diseases.
5. The effects of climate change on plant growth _____ by ecologists worldwide.
6. Researchers _____ advanced imaging techniques to observe brain activity in real time.
7. The human genome _____ in great detail, revealing insights about health and disease.
8. Sustainable farming techniques _____ to improve crop yields and soil health.
9. Advanced chemical compounds _____ in laboratories to create stronger materials.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Circle the correct answers.

0. A new highway _____ at the time the landslide occurred.
A. has been built *(B.) was being built*
C. was built *D. is being built*

1. The final results _____ by the committee yet.
A. haven't been reviewed B. haven't been reviewing
C. aren't reviewed D. haven't reviewing

2. Why _____ the documents _____ while the meeting was still going on?
A. have – been signed B. were – being signed
C. are – signed D. were – signing

3. The students _____ for the past hour, but the professor still hasn't arrived.
A. have waited B. have been waited
C. have been waiting D. were waiting

4. _____ the report _____ before the deadline?
A. Has – submitted B. Is – being submitted
C. Has – been submitted D. Was – being submitted

5. The streetlights _____ at the time of the accident, which made it hard to see.
A. are being fixed B. were being repaired
C. have been fixed D. are fixed

6. She _____ her research paper, so now she can finally relax.
A. have finished B. has been finishing
C. has finished D. was finishing

7. Why _____ your calls _____ all afternoon?
A. have – been ignored B. were – being ignored
C. have – been ignoring D. are – ignored

8. The engine _____ by the time the pilot reported the failure.
A. had stopped B. was being checked
C. has been checked D. is being checked

9. _____ the system _____ recently to handle more users?
A. Has – been upgraded B. Have – been upgrading
C. Was – being upgraded D. Did – upgrade

10. The workers _____ the site for weeks in preparation for the inspection.
A. has been cleaned B. has been cleaning
C. have been cleaning D. are cleaning

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in either the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous (ACTIVE or PASSIVE).

0. *Scientists **have been studying** (**study**) the effects of pollution on coral reefs for over a decade.*
1. Recently, engineers _____ (**make**) great strides in renewable energy technology.
2. Climate experts _____ (**conduct**) research on global warming since the early 2000s.
3. Over the past few years, scientists _____ (**observe**) a significant increase in greenhouse gases.
4. They _____ (**experiment**) with new materials to create eco-friendly packaging alternatives.
5. Researchers _____ (**explore**) the possibility of life on other planets for many years.
6. Just this year, new vaccines _____ (**develop**) to combat various infectious diseases.
7. The team _____ (**work**) on a groundbreaking project to store renewable energy more efficiently.
8. Recently, biologists _____ (**analyze**) DNA to better understand genetic disorders.
9. Over the last two months, doctors _____ (**improve**) diagnostic tools to detect diseases earlier.

III. Write two sentences for each verb using both forms. (One with -ed to describe feelings, and one with -ing to describe something that causes the feeling.)

0. ***bore***
   - ***I stopped reading the article because it was boring***.
   - ***I was bored after just a few minutes of reading***.

1. **excite**
   - _____.
   - _____.
2. **confuse**
   - _____.
   - _____.
3. **frustrate**
   - _____.
   - _____.
4. **overwhelm**
   - _____.
   - _____.
5. **fascinate**
   - _____.
   - _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

Lưu ý:
1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

Pre-reading: Match the words/phrases from the article (A) with their closest meanings (B).

1. indigenous inhabitants	1- ___	a. made using the throat, nose, pitch
2. guttural, nasal, tonal	2- ___	b. difficult to say
3. introduced diseases	3- ___	c. native people
4. I got hold of...	4- ___	d. I managed to obtain...
5. rather hard to pronounce	5- ___	e. brought illnesses

Reading:

Part 6

You are going to read an article about a language. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one sentence you do not need to use.

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

A I felt a sudden desire to learn that one too.

B It was slow because I had no one to talk to.

C Yagán is quite different, however, because it has more vocabulary.

D This meant that I was able to start learning words, verbs and expressions.

E This was good because I didn't want to be the only one.

F These turned out to be rather hard for me to pronounce, however.

G The trip seemed the best way to find out about my roots.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I'm the last speaker of my language

I come from Chile and I've always been interested in my country's history and culture. It all started when I was about eight and I started to learn about the country's indigenous inhabitants. When I first found out about the native people of Patagonia, in the far south, I had no idea that my mother's family was from there and that her grandfather had been a Selk'nam. The last speaker of Selk'nam died in 1974. I really wanted to learn Selk'nam, so relatives on my father's side who live in Punta Arenas, the southernmost town in mainland Chile, sent me dictionaries. 37 But I had no idea what these sounded like.

Then, when I was about eleven, I saw a television programme about the Yagán people who lived on the island of Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost tip of South America. The programme interviewed two sisters, Cristina and Ursula Calderón, and said they were the only two speakers of their language left. 38 Only later did I discover that the two languages are quite different; that the two peoples couldn't communicate with each other.

One day, my mother told me that although she was born in the capital, Santiago, her grandfather was a Selk'nam from the north of Tierra del Fuego. Nobody had ever told me anything about this before. When I asked why, she said that when she was young she had been teased for looking different, and so she had just kept quiet about it.

When I was thirteen, I went to the south for the first time on my own to meet Cristina Calderón. 39 I discovered that there used to be four thousand Selk'nam in Tierra del Fuego. They were hunters of wild cats and foxes. The Yagán lived further south and travelled by canoe all the way down to Cape Horn, but the Selk'nam moved on foot.

Settlers from the north arrived in the nineteenth century and introduced diseases like measles and typhoid, which affected the local people very badly. Now, there's no way back. I got hold of some recordings of a Selk'nam shaman from the 1960s and started to study them. 40 Gradually, however, I began to understand how the words sounded and began to reproduce them.

The Selk'nam express themselves using lots of prefixes and suffixes, and the sounds are guttural, nasal and tonal. 41 For example, it has lots of different words for the weather. The hardest thing in Selk'nam, however, is the verbs – they all sound a bit the same. There are some English loanwords, such as 'bread' and 'money'. Others are descriptive: 'read' translates as 'playing with words' and 'drum' as 'vibrating leather'. Then there are words for modern things – for 'telephone', you have to say 'speak from afar', and 'car' is 'go on four wheels'. I speak the language well now. Cristina's husband spoke Selk'nam and apparently I sound just like him.

Because music is something that reaches lots of people, I started composing traditional songs in Selk'nam and formed a band with two friends. This meant that they had to learn some words, too. 42 I need to teach my language to more people because if something happened to me, it would die out all over again.

LIVEWORKSHEETS