Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 7: COMPETITION – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Past perfect simple *(Thì quá khứ hoàn thành đơn)*

a. Cách dùng: Dùng để diễn tả một hành động **đã hoàn thành TRƯỚC một mốc thời gian** hoặc **một hành động khác trong quá khứ**.

- Thứ tự thời gian: Past Perfect → Past Simple

E.g. When the police **arrived**, the thief **had escaped**.

b. Công thức:

- Past Perfect Simple Active

(+)	**S + had + $V_{3/ed}$.**	*E.g. She **had had** breakfast before we came.*
(–)	**S + had not (hadn't) + $V_{3/ed}$.**	*E.g. Linda **had not washed** the dishes when her mother came home.*
(?)	**Had + S + $V_{3/ed}$?** **Wh-word + had + S + $V_{3/ed}$?**	*E.g. **Had** he **left** when we went to bed?* *What **had** you **done** before midnight yesterday?*

- Past Perfect Simple Passive: Dùng khi không quan trọng ai là người thực hiện hành động đó, hoặc muốn nhấn mạnh kết quả/hành động.

(+)	**S + had + been + $V_{3/ed}$ (+ by O).**	*E.g. English **had been taught** to Anna for ten years before she moved to London.*
(–)	**S + had not (hadn't) + been + $V_{3/ed}$ (+ by O).**	*E.g. My teeth **had not been brushed (by me)** before I went to bed last night.*
(?)	**Had + S + been + $V_{3/ed}$ (+ by O)?** **Wh-word + had + S + been + $V_{3/ed}$ (+ by O)?**	*E.g. **Had** the tickets **been booked** online in advance?* *Where **had** the money **been invested (by her)**?*

***Note:** *had = 'd; had not = hadn't;* *by O = by + đối tượng thực hiện hành động.*

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- before, after, when, as soon as
- by, by the time, by the end of
- Dùng khi cần phân biệt rõ hành động/sự kiện nào xảy ra trước trong quá khứ

2. Past perfect continuous *(Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)*

a. Cách dùng: Dùng để nhấn mạnh **quá trình / khoảng thời gian** của một hành động **đã diễn ra trước một mốc trong quá khứ**, thường có **kết quả nhìn thấy được**.

📌 So sánh nhanh:

- **Past Perfect Simple** → nhấn mạnh *đã xong*
- **Past Perfect Continuous** → nhấn mạnh *diễn ra bao lâu / liên tục*

b. Công thức:

(+)	**S + had + been + V_{ing}.**	*E.g. When I woke up, I saw that it **had been raining**.*
(–)	**S + had + not + been + V_{ing}.**	*E.g. My sister and I **had not been listening** to music before we found our headphones.*
(?)	**Had + S + been + V_{ing}?** **Wh-word + had + S + been + V_{ing}?**	*E.g. **Had** James **been playing** video games when we came?* *Why **had** they **been making** noise when you arrived?*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- for, since, how long
- before, until, by the time, when

3. Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs *(Tính từ so sánh và trạng từ so sánh)*

- Tính từ **có 1 âm tiết**, hoặc **2 âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng -y, -er, -le, -ow, -et** được xem là **tính từ ngắn**. Tính từ có **từ hai âm tiết trở lên** (trừ các ngoại lệ ở trên) là **tính từ dài**.
- Trạng từ có **một âm tiết** hoặc **không có đuôi -ly** được coi là **trạng từ ngắn**. Trạng từ **có hai âm tiết trở lên**, thường **kết thúc bằng -ly** là **trạng từ dài**.
- Trường hợp ngoại lệ ***"early"***: đây là một trạng từ hoàn chỉnh có sẵn trong từ điển, -ly là một phần của từ gốc chứ không phải hậu tố được thêm vào từ tính từ, vì vậy early không thuộc nhóm trạng từ dài và vẫn được coi là trạng từ ngắn → so sánh: early → earlier).

a. So sánh hơn của tính từ và trạng từ:

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Tính từ/ Trạng từ **ngắn**	**S1 + to be + adj-er + than + S2.** **S1 + V + adv-er + than + S2.**	- Anna is **taller than** Marie. - John works **harder than** Tom.
Tính từ/ Trạng từ **dài**	**S1 + to be + more + adj + than + S2.** **S1 + V + more + adv + than + S2.**	- This story is **more interesting than** the last one. - She sings **more beautifully than** her sister.

b. Các từ nhấn mạnh trong so sánh hơn:

- Nhấn mạnh tính chất **hơn nhiều**: ***much, far, a lot, quite a lot, even, etc.***

E.g. Anna is **even** taller than Marie.

- Nhấn mạnh tính chất **hơn một chút**: ***a bit, a little, slightly, etc.***

E.g. This bag is **a bit** heavier than the other one.

- So sánh mang tính tiêu cực: ***(far) less*** *... than.*

E.g. I earn **far less** money than a postman **does**.

We used our cars **far less frequently** than we **do** now.

Để ý các câu ví dụ này, ta có thể dùng ***do/does/did, etc.*** thay vì lặp lại động từ đầu tiên

c. So sánh nhất của tính từ và trạng từ:

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Tính từ/ Trạng từ **ngắn**	**S + to be + the + adj-est (+ N)** **S + V + the + adv-est**	- Anna is **the tallest** girl in the class. - John works **the hardest** in the team.
Tính từ/ Trạng từ **dài**	**S + to be + the most + adj (+ N)** **S + V + the most + adv**	- This is **the most interesting** story. - She sings **the most beautifully**.

d. Lưu ý:

- Một số tính từ và trạng từ có hình thức so sánh bất quy tắc

	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good / well	better	the best
bad / badly	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many / much	more	the most
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

- Tính từ/ Trạng từ 2 âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng ***-y*** thì chuyển ***-y*** thành ***-i*** rồi thêm đuôi ***-er*** / ***-est***.

E.g. pretty → prettier → the prettiest

- Khi tính từ có 1 âm tiết, kết thúc bằng **1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm** và phụ âm cuối **không phải** w, x, y, ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm ***-er / -est***.

E.g. big → bigger → the biggest

- Một số trạng từ có hình thức **giống hệt tính từ** (không thêm *-ly*), ví dụ: **fast, hard, early**. Các từ này vừa có thể là **tính từ**, vừa có thể là **trạng từ**, và khi so sánh thì **so sánh như từ ngắn**.

E.g. fast → faster

***Note:**

S1 = Subject 1: chủ ngữ 1 *S2 = Subject 2: chủ ngữ 2* *adv = adverb: trạng từ*

adj = adjective: tính từ *V = Verb: động từ* *N = Noun: danh từ*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**mind-numbing** (adj)	gây tê liệt, khiến mất cảm giác	6	**snow-blindness** (n)	việc bị mù tạm thời do tuyết phản chiếu
2	**stranded** (adj)	bị mắc kẹt, bị bỏ lại	7	**anticipate** (v)	lường trước
3	**behavioural** (adj)	thuộc về hành vi	8	**improvise** (v)	ứng biến, xoay xở
4	**trekker** (n)	người đi bộ đường dài (leo núi)	9	**blinding** (adj)	gây lóa mắt
5	**porter** (n)	người khuân vác (leo núi)			

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ.*

B. CLASSWORK (13 questions)

I. Circle the correct answer.

1. By the time the manager arrived, the report _____ to the clients.
   A. sent B. had sent C. had been sent D. was sending
2. She was exhausted because she _____ for over five hours before the presentation began.
   A. prepared B. had prepared C. was preparing D. had been preparing
3. When we reached the cinema, the film _____ already.
   A. started B. had started C. was starting D. had been starting
4. He couldn't log into his account because someone _____ the password.
   A. changed B. had changed C. had been changing D. was changing
5. By the end of the investigation, several important documents _____ by the police.
   A. discovered B. had discovered C. had been discovered D. were discovering
6. When I finally checked my phone, I realised that someone _____ me repeatedly.
   A. had been calling B. called C. had called D. was calling

II. Complete the paragraph using the correct COMPARATIVE forms of the words in brackets.

UNIVERSITY PRESSURE

Many students believe that university is (1) _____ **(stressful)** than they had imagined. The workload is often much (2) _____ **(heavy)** than in high school, and professors expect students to think far (3) _____ **(critically)** than before.

In my first semester, I worked (4) _____ **(efficiently)** than I do now, mainly because I lacked experience. My grades were (5) _____ **(bad)** than I had hoped, which forced me to change my study habits. By the second year, I was performing (6) _____ **(well)** and managing my time (7) _____ **(effectively)** than most of my peers.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (20 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần II. Cambridge Vocabulary 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Circle the correct answer.

1. This year's project was _____ than we had expected, especially because of the tight deadline.
   A. much challenging B. far more challenging C. very challenging D. most challenging
2. She arrived _____ than anyone else, even though she lives the farthest from the office.
   A. earlier B. more early C. earliest D. the earlier
3. Of all the candidates, Daniel answered the questions _____.
   A. more confidently B. much confidently
   C. the more confidently D. the most confidently
4. The new software runs _____ than the previous version, but it is slightly more complicated to use.
   A. faster B. more fast C. fastest D. the faster
5. His explanation was _____ than I had anticipated, which made the concept easier to understand.
   A. a bit clearer B. more clear C. the clearest D. very clear
6. Compared to last semester, I spend _____ time socialising and far more time studying.
   A. little B. less C. the least D. fewer
7. Among all the departments, the marketing team performed _____ this quarter.
   A. better B. the better C. best D. more well

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

When the conference finally began, the organisers had been preparing the event for over six months. Before the first speaker went on stage, the technical team (1) _____ (**test**) all the equipment carefully. However, they didn't realise that one microphone (2) _____ (**not connect**) properly. By the time the audience entered the hall, the main presentation slides (3) _____ (**upload**) onto the system. The keynote speaker seemed nervous because he (4) _____ (**not sleep**) well the night before. Several guests were late because they (5) _____ (**wait**) for a delayed train for nearly two hours before it finally arrived. At the end of the day, the organisers felt relieved because everything (6) _____ (**go**) much better than they had expected.

IV. Put the following sentences into the passive voice.

1. The committee had approved the proposal before the deadline.
   → _____.
2. The manager hadn't informed the staff about the policy changes.
   → _____.
3. Had the technician repaired the system before the inspection began?
   → _____?
4. The board had postponed the meeting due to unforeseen circumstances.
   → _____.
5. The company hadn't disclosed the financial details to the investors.
   → _____.
6. Why had the authorities closed the bridge before rush hour?
   → _____?
7. The researchers had collected the data from multiple sources before publishing the report.
   → _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (14 questions)

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.

I. FCE Part 3

You are going to read an article in which four tourist guides talk about their work. For questions **43–52**, choose from the people (**A–D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person

says that a guide must be able to react to unexpected events?	**43**	
takes clients to a location which is starting to disappear?	**44**	
had a sudden realisation that he wanted to be a guide?	**45**	
says he can look back on his experiences with pleasure?	**46**	
fulfilled a long-held ambition?	**47**	
admits to taking tourists on the wrong trip?	**48**	
lived close to where history was made?	**49**	
enjoys seeing his clients' sense of achievement?	**50**	
criticises some of the people he guides?	**51**	
mentions that his work changed someone's life for the better?	**52**	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Adventure guides

Four guides describe the benefits and drawbacks of taking tourists to some of the world's most scenic, beautiful but different terrain.

A Torfi from Iceland

The worst thing about being a guide in Iceland is when people haven't bothered to bring the right clothes for the weather. We like to say that there is no such thing as bad weather, only bad equipment. I haven't had any disasters but funny moments and blunders are endless: locking myself out of the car in a mind-numbing blizzard, taking folks hiking over a mountain when the schedule clearly said we should have been going rafting, being stranded on a glacier in a blizzard with a broken-down car for 16 hours. This is a job that provides a stream of good memories and friendship. The river Hvitá is my favourite place for white-water rafting. I'd also recommend a visit to the glacier to hike across the ice – you won't be able to do that for much longer as the ice is melting at an alarming rate.

B Tulga from Mongolia

When I became a guide I had virtually no training at all, just a two-hour lecture about what not to do. I had to learn from my mistakes. There were four Swiss people on my first trip. When I met them, I said: 'Hi guys.' They gave me a strange look. I asked if there was anything wrong but they said: 'No, no problem.' After two days, one of them explained, 'Guys means "goats" in our language.' I felt terrible. On a later trip, clients were upset because they were meant to see an ice gorge in the Gobi desert but our vehicle broke down and we didn't get there so they demanded half their money back. On a happier note, I once guided a family whose son had behavioural problems, and the child improved so much during the trip that a documentary was made about him called *The Horse Boy*.

C Ngima from Nepal

I used to watch the trekkers going through my village to the mountain peak situated just above it and that made me want to become a guide. The house where I grew up was on the old trekking path to Everest base camp. This is the route Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay took to become the first people to climb Everest. We saw an inspiring video about them at school. On my first job as a lead guide, as we crossed the difficult Tashi Lapsa pass we had very heavy snowfall and one of our porters had to be rescued by helicopter because he got frostbite and snow-blindness. We have many beautiful places in Nepal but my favourite trek is up Mera Peak – from the summit you can see five mountains above 8,000m, including Everest.

D José from Peru

I was working in a factory when a school friend who was a river guide took me on an expedition. The moment our boat set off down the river I knew I had found the job for me. After two months of training, I guided my first group. Ten years later, one of my hands was badly damaged in an accident so it was impossible for me to continue. My boss suggested I use my legs rather than my arms, and this was the start of my life as a trek leader. You have to deal with lots of situations you hadn't anticipated would occur. There was the time when it snowed on the Inca Trail and the combination of snow and sun made for blinding conditions. So we had to improvise sunglasses out of the silver lining of our drinks boxes! I still love watching people's reactions on arriving at the summit of a high pass – it's so much better to get there after a few hours' walk than after a comfortable car journey.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Extra Reading

Read the text again and decide if statements 1–4 are True (T) or False (F). Write T or F for each statement.

1. Torfi believes that bad weather is usually the main reason why trips go wrong. _____
2. Tulga admits that he made a mistake when speaking to his first group of clients. _____
3. Ngima grew up on a route that was later used by the first climbers of Mount Everest. _____
4. José says that after his accident, he completely stopped working as a guide. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS