

LESSON 7
GRAMMAR & PET PRACTICE

A. NEW LESSON

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

Past Perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

- Cấu trúc tổng quát:

Khẳng định	S + had + V3.	Ex: She had had breakfast before we came.
Phủ định	S + had not/ hadn't + V3.	Ex: We hadn't eaten anything by the time our father returned.
Nghi vấn	Had + S + V3? → Yes, S + had . No, S + hadn't .	Ex: Had he left when we went to bed? → Yes, he had ./ No, he hadn't .
	Wh-question + had + S + V3 +...?	Ex: What had you done before midnight yesterday?

*Note: S = Subject: chủ ngữ; V3: quá khứ phân từ/ phân từ hai

- Cách dùng: Thị quá khứ hoàn thành được sử dụng để:

+ Diễn tả một hoạt động **đã xảy ra** và hoàn thành **trước một hành động khác** trong **quá khứ**. (hành động xảy ra trước dùng thì **quá khứ hoàn thành**, hành động xảy ra sau dùng thì **quá khứ đơn**.)

Ex: Jane **had cooked** breakfast when we got up. (Jane **đã nấu bữa sáng** trước khi chúng tôi thức dậy.)

+ Diễn tả một hành động **đã xảy ra** và kéo dài tới **một thời điểm nhất định** trong **quá khứ**.

Ex: We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down. (Chúng tôi **đã có cái ô tô đó** trong mười năm trước khi nó bị hỏng.)

+ Diễn tả một hành động **xảy ra trước một thời điểm nhất định** trong **quá khứ**.

Ex: She **had travelled** around the world before 2010. (Cô ấy **đã đi vòng quanh thế giới** trước năm 2010.)

- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** until then (cho đến lúc đó), by the time (đến lúc), before (trước), after (sau), by the end of (đến cuối khoảng thời gian nào đó), etc.

***Một số quá khứ phân từ thông dụng**

V1 Nguyên mẫu – Infinite	V3 Quá khứ phân từ – Past Participle	V1 Nguyên mẫu – Infinite	V3 Quá khứ phân từ – Past Participle
be	been	feel	felt
become	become	find	found
come	come	fly	flown
do	done	get	got / gotten
drink	drunk	give	given
eat	eaten	go	gone
fall	fell	have	had

B. HOMEWORK

I. Add a sentence with PAST PERFECT, using the notes given

0. Claire looked very suntanned (rám nắng) when I saw her last week. (just / be on holiday)

→ **She had just been on holiday.**

1. We rushed to the station, but we were too late. (the train / just / go)

→ _____.

2. When I got to the concert hall, they wouldn't let me in. (forget / my ticket)

→ _____.

3. I was really pleased to see Rachel again yesterday. (not see / her / for ages)

→ _____.

4. I didn't have an umbrella, but that didn't matter. (the rain / stop)

→ _____.

5. The boss invited me to lunch yesterday, but I had to refuse the invitation. (already / eat / my sandwiches)

→ _____.

II. Circle the correct answer

0. Harold _____ about it for a while.

A. had known

B. known

C. have known

1. I _____ at that restaurant before yesterday.

A. eaten

B. had ate

C. had not eaten

2. _____ you _____ up the mess by the time they came home?

A. Have - cleaned

B. Had - cleaned

C. Had - clean

3. After Loren _____ on the alarm, she _____ the door.

A. turned - had locked

B. had turned - locked

C. turned - have locked

4. How much had he _____ before you got to him?

A. drunk

B. drank

C. drink

5. By the time Doris got to the party, everyone _____ home.

A. were gone

B. gone

C. had gone

III. Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened - so (a) happened before (b), (b) before (c) etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the PAST PERFECT

1 (a) Somebody broke into the office during the night.

(b) We arrived at work in the morning.

(c) We called the police.

We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody had broken into the office during the night. So we called the police.

2 (a) Laura went out this morning.

(b) I rang her doorbell.

(c) There was no answer.

I went to Laura's house this morning and rang her doorbell, but there was no answer.

3 (a) Jim came back from holiday a few days ago.

(b) I met him the same day.

(c) He looked very well.

I met Jim a few days ago. He just came back from holiday. He looked very well.

4 (a) Kevin sent Sally lots of emails.

(b) She never replied to them.

(c) Yesterday he got a phone call from her.

(d) He was very surprised.

Yesterday Kevin sent Sally lots of emails. She never replied to them. He was very surprised.

PART 4 Questions 16-20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, choose the correct answer. There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

The most unusual festival I've been to by Diane Key

Last year I visited a small village near the city of Gloucester, England, where a very special and unusual race takes place once a year. It's called 'Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling'. On a Saturday at the beginning of spring, people from all over the world go to Cooper's Hill to see the race. The first written information about the race was in a message sent to the local government in 1826. **16** So nobody knows when it really started. Each year, the event becomes more and more popular with people coming from all over the world to take part and to watch. **17**



The way the race works is as follows. There is a very large piece of cheese, which is round, like a wheel, and weighs about 4 kilograms. **18** One of the people in charge of the event sends the large piece of cheese down the hill and half a second later everyone taking part runs down the hill after the cheese. **19**

In the past, the cheese has hit people watching the race and injured them. It's not just the spectators who get injured; many of the people running down the hill get serious injuries, too. The injuries are usually broken ankles and legs as the runners lose control coming down the steep hill. **20** There are also lots of local people helping to catch the runners, so they don't fall over and hurt themselves; they are called 'catchers'.

This event has become so famous that it appears on television all over the world on the BBC network and, also, on Trans World Sport. People watching this event think it is very strange and that the people taking part are crazy.

- A. It has wood around it to protect it.
- B. The police think the event is very dangerous.
- C. Winners of the event have come from the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Nepal.
- D. Sometimes they use an old tyre.
- E. The words in this message showed that this event was already a tradition then.
- F. That's why, at the bottom of the hill, there are lots of ambulances and medical staff.
- G. The first person over the finish line at the bottom of the hill wins the cheese.
- H. Children are not allowed to eat the cheese.

PART 5 Questions 21-26

For each question, choose the correct answer.

My first flight

Last week my family and I travelled by plane for the first time. I must admit we all had a few questions that we were too (21)..... to ask anyone and I guess there are many other teens that could use some (22)..... to help them go through their first flight.



So, first, make sure you arrive with all the (23)..... paperwork to board the flight: that is your passport, which must be valid. As most airlines issue e-tickets, don't worry if you don't get a paper ticket, as well. Once you show though your e-ticket to the staff, you will be given a physical boarding pass; this is what will give you (24)..... to the aeroplane.

All travellers get confused by airline rules about baggage. For trips lasting several days or more, you'll need to (25)..... in a piece of hold luggage, while for a long weekend or for a city break, all you need can usually fit into a bag or case which you can take with you on the plane.

Once you've made it successfully on to your flight, look for a number followed by a letter on your boarding pass. That's your seat number. If you can't locate your seat, the cabin crew will be happy to help and put your luggage in a safe place, either in an overhead (26)..... or under your seat. Now, all you need to do is sit back and relax.

21. A. confused	B. embarrassed	C. interested	D. relieved
22. A. clues	B. news	C. tips	D. predictions
23. A. necessary	B. common	C. convenient	D. frequent
24. A. introduction	B. connection	C. allowance	D. access
25. A. call	B. fill	C. check	D. give
26. A. drawer	B. locker	C. case	D. shelf

Write your answer in about 100 words.

Question 2

You see this notice in your school English-language magazine.

Articles wanted!

Travel

Write an article telling us which form of transport is the nicest way to travel and why. Why do people in cities choose to go by train instead of driving?

The best article answering these questions
will be published next month.

Write your article.

I. Match the words with the correct definitions

1. demolish	a. a house built all on one level, without stairs
2. bungalow	b. to repair and paint an old building, a piece of furniture, etc. so that it is in good condition again
3. mansion	c. a small house, especially in the country
4. renovate	d. a large, impressive house
5. cottage	e. to pull or knock down a building; to destroy something

1- 2- 3- 4- 5-

II. Circle the correct answer