GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 2 – WELL-BEING
GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

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

I. Must have/ Might have/ Can't have + past participle (VpII)
(Động từ khuyết thiếu + have + quá khứ phân từ)

Must have + VpII	Diễn tả một việc mà người nói rất chắc chắn đã diễn ra (có thật) trong quá khứ. → *Ex: The grass is wet. It **must have rained** last night.*
Might have + VpII	Diễn tả khi người nói không chắc chắn về sự việc trong quá khứ được nhắc đến (một lời phỏng đoán). → *Ex: She couldn't find her phone. She **might have forgotten** it at the office.*
Can't have + VpII	Để diễn tả một sự việc mà người nói chắc chắn không thể diễn ra ở quá khứ, **thay vì sử dụng mustn't have**, *"can't have + past participle"* sẽ được sử dụng. → *Ex: My husband **can't have driven** to the office today because I still can see his car in the garage now.*

II. Strong adjectives and intensifiers (Tính từ mạnh và từ nhấn mạnh)

❖ **Tính từ mạnh** là những tính từ dùng để **diễn tả mức độ cao nhất** của một sự vật, sự việc hoặc trạng thái, tính cách của con người, v.v. Nói các khác, **thay vì sử dụng** *"very + adj"*, ta có thể sử dụng những tính từ mạnh để nhấn mạnh câu văn.

→ *Ex: fascinating (very interesting); stunning/ gorgeous (very beautiful); tiny (very small); boiling (very hot); huge/ enormous/ gigantic (very big); freezing (very cold); delicious (very tasty); furious (very angry); hilarious (very funny); starving (very hungry); exhausted (very tired); awful/ terrible/ disgusting/ dreadful (very bad); excellent/ fantastic (very good), etc.*

❖ **Từ nhấn mạnh** là những từ được sử dụng để **gia tăng thêm ý nghĩa** của động từ, tính từ hoặc các trạng từ khác trong câu nói, biến điều muốn nói trở nên nhiều màu sắc và có chiều sâu hơn. Những từ nhấn mạnh cơ bản thường gặp như: *very, too, so, really, rather, quite, etc.*

❖ Tuy nhiên, ta **không sử dụng** *"very"* **trước những tính từ mạnh** để nhấn mạnh chúng, mà sử dụng những từ nhấn mạnh là trạng từ chỉ mức độ như: *absolutely, completely, extremely, particularly, really, totally, incredibly, etc.*

B. HOMEWORK

I. Tick (✓) the box with the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. You _____ thirsty after playing tennis all afternoon. Shall I get you a drink?

          a. ☑ *must be*   b. ☐ *must have been*

1. I think James _____ all the milk. There's none left.

          a. ☐ must have drunk   b. ☐ might have drunk

2. I expected my boyfriend to call after work last night, but he did not. I suppose he _____ too tired.

        a. ☐ must have been   b. ☐ must be

3. I do not know why you wanted to stay at that party. You _____ talking to all these boring people.

        a. ☐ might have enjoyed   b. ☐ can't have enjoyed

4. Please check these figures again. They are not accurate. You _____ when you added them up.

        a. ☐ might have been distracted   b. ☐ can't have been distracted

5. Erica _____. I can't see her.

        a. ☐ can't have gone out   b. ☐ must have gone out

II. Rewrite the following sentences. Use the verb in brackets.

0. I don't think David enjoyed the party. (can't)

→ ***David can't have enjoyed the party.***

1. It is possible that the train has arrived. (might)

→ _____ .

2. I'm sure that Ruben stole my wallet. (must)

→ _____ .

3. I think that Melanie talked on my back, but I'm not sure. (might)

→ _____ .

4. Eva didn't commit the crime. She was with me. (can't)

→ _____ .

5. It is certain that Claire forgot the meeting. (must)

→ _____ .

III. Complete the sentences with *can't have*, *must have*, or *might have* using the verbs in brackets.

0. He __must have studied__ (study) hard for his exams because his results were very good.

1. My handbag has simply disappeared. Someone _____ (take) it.

2. The Loch Ness Monster _____ (exist), but there's no proof of it.

3. I saw blood on my brother's towel. He _____ (cut) his face when he shaved this morning.

4. He _____ (see) us at the supermarket. We were in London all day.

5. Thank you very much! I _____ (pass) the course without your help!

IV. Fill in the blank with an appropriate word from the box.

starving	huge	fascinating	ridiculous	delicious	*furious*

0. When Tom discovered that someone had stolen his jacket, he was absolutely __furious__.

1. Derek invited thirty people to his birthday party so he ordered a really _____ cake.

2. He told me he didn't do his homework because his dog had eaten his book. That kind of excuse is really _____.

2

3. I'm so hungry that I could eat a horse! I'm absolutely _____!
4. Jane's stories about her trips to Africa are extremely _____.
5. These dumplings are really _____!

V. Choose the correct answer.

0. When we were told about the school trip to Amsterdam, we were all _____.
  A. gorgeous   *B. thrilled*   *C. boiling*

1. I've never seen a prettier girl in my whole life. She's absolutely _____.
  A. fascinating   B. stunning   C. hilarious

2. Your homework this week is really bad. In fact, it's absolutely _____. You must do all the exercises again.
  A. boiling   B. dreadful   C. terrifying

3. Surprisingly, the film I watched last night with Jenny was not just funny. It was absolutely _____.
  A. hilarious   B. good   C. exciting

4. The new reality show of this channel is worse than I thought. It is quite _____.
  A. terrible   B. terrifying   C. terrific

5. Her divorce was surprising, but her marriage to an 80-year-old man was really _____.
  A. stunning   B. fascinating   C. shocking

C. IELTS PRACTICE

The table and bar chart show how journey times in a city centre changed after improvements were made to the transport network, and the costs of using different forms of transport in the city.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Form of transport	Average journey time before improvements	Average journey time after improvements
Tram	22 minutes	16 minutes
Bus	28 minutes	23 minutes
Taxi	9 minutes	12 minutes
Car	10 minutes	15 minutes

Bar chart: Average cost per kilometre (€) vs Method of transport — Tram, Bus, Taxi, Car
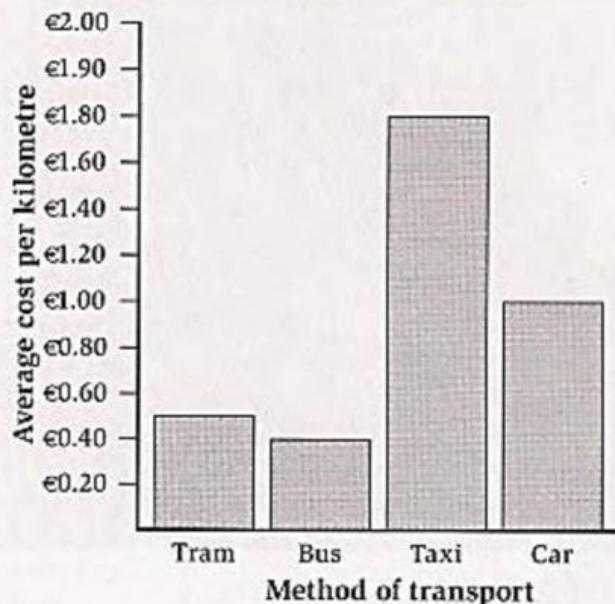
Complete the introduction from a sample answer to the Writing task with words and phrases from the box. You should use one word twice.

| bar graph | how long | how much | table |
| transport | travel | use | |

The 1 .... shows 2 .... it took to 3 .... around a city before and after the 4 .... network was improved. The 5 .... shows 6 .... it costs to 7 .... different forms of 8 .... in the city.

❶ Complete these sentences with *increased* or *fell*, and then underline the best preposition in bold to complete the sentences. In <u>one</u> sentence, <u>both</u> of the prepositions are correct.

1 The number of fish caught in the lake
   .... **from / in** 2010.

   2009: 17,000 fish caught in the lake.
   2010: 15,000 fish caught in the lake.

2 The amount of honey produced ....
   from / in July.

   June: Amount of honey produced – 170kg.
   July: amount of honey produced – 190kg.

3 The number of animals on the reserve
   .... **between / from** 2005 and 2007.

   2005: 1250 animals on the game reserve
   2006: 1520 animals on the game reserve
   2007: 1870 animals on the game reserve

4 **Between / From** 2004 to 2006, the number of visitors to the zoo ....

5 **During / Over** the same period, admission prices ....

   2004: 20,000 visitors to the zoo. Admission price: £10
   2005: 18,000 visitors to the zoo. Admission price: £12
   2006: 16,000 visitors to the zoo. Admission price: £15

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

❷ Look at the Writing task below, and complete the sentences on page 35. Use the words and phrases in the box to form an opening paragraph. You will need to use one phrase twice.

The charts below show information about the number of fish caught and the number of fishing boats used in Westhaven.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

### Number of fish caught near Westhaven, 2008-2011

| = Tuna | = Swordfish |

Number of fishing boats in Westhaven, 2008-2011
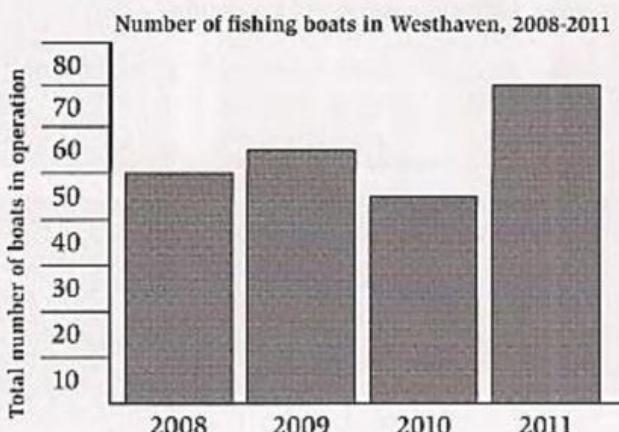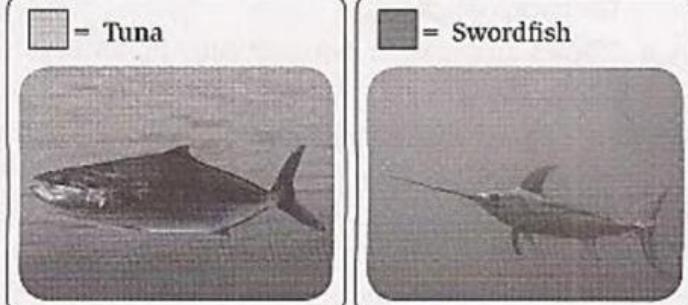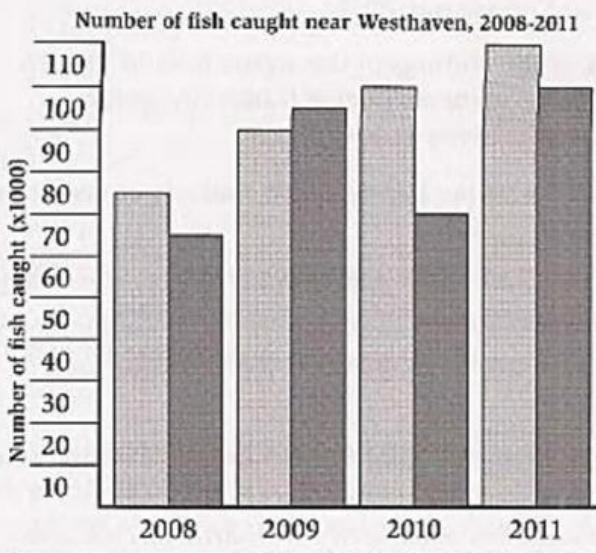
| and | between | during | first | fishing boats |
| how many | same | second | swordfish | tuna |

The 1 ......*first*...... chart shows 2 ....
3 .... and 4 .... were caught near Westhaven 5 .... 2008 6 .... 2011. The 7 .... chart shows 8 .... 9 .... there were in Westhaven 10 .... the 11 .... period.

❸ Complete the sentences with words from the box to form a concluding paragraph. You will need to use some words more than once.

| however | more | number | overall |
| swordfish | tuna | | |

1 ......*Overall*...... , the 2 .... of fishing boats that were used did not affect the
3 .... of 4 .... which were caught.
5 .... , it did appear to affect the 6 .... of 7 .... When there were 8 .... boats, 9 .... 10 .... were caught.

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MINI TEST

I. Fill in the blank with an appropriate word from the box. Make changes where necessary.

banish	anxiety	promote	susceptible to	wind down	depression	recover

A continued lack of sleep can make a person more **(1)**._____

mental health problems such as **(2)**._____ and

(3)._____. Dr. Nerina Ramlakhan, a sleep and energy coach, advises

turning off all technological devices at least 60 – 90 minutes before going to sleep in order to

give the mind time to **(4)**._____. She said:

"**(5)**._____ technology from the bedroom is one of the easiest things

people can do to **(6)**._____ a relaxing sleep environment and ensure

they're getting enough rest for the body to **(7)**._____."

II. Circle the correct option to complete the sentences below.

1. She is **more careful / more carefully** than him.

2. Children in the countryside play **more freely / freer** than those in the city.

3. People nowadays wear **less traditional / less traditionally** than people in the past.

4. Brandy is **more popular / more popularly** than Becky.

5. The Great Wall was built **earlier / more early** than the White House.

 Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.