Name: ……..

Class: S9

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Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Grammar: ……

Reading: ……...

Listening: ……....

Mini Test: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 5 – TECHNOLOGY – GRAMMAR 2 & IELTS READING

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.*

A. GRAMMAR:

1. To have something done

- Cấu trúc **"to have something done"** được sử dụng để diễn tả việc **ai đó làm gì đó cho mình** hoặc một dịch vụ nào đó được thực hiện cho mình **bởi người khác**. Nó đặc biệt phổ biến khi nói về việc thuê mướn, nhờ vả, hoặc yêu cầu dịch vụ từ người khác.

S + have + something + $V_{3/ed}$ (+ O).	***Ex:*** I **have** the room **cleaned**. She **has** her bag **stolen** in Thailand.

***Note:** Động từ "have" được chia ở các thì khác nhau, tùy vào ngữ cảnh của câu (có thể chia ở thì hiện tại, quá khứ, tương lai…)

2. "Wish" sentence

Loại câu ước	Cách dùng	Cấu trúc và Ví dụ
Ước ở hiện tại	Diễn tả mong ước về một điều **không có thật** ở hiện tại, thường mang ý nghĩa trái ngược với thực tế hiện tại.	S + wish + S + $V_{2/ed}$. ***Ex:*** I wish I **had** more free time.
Ước ở quá khứ	Diễn tả mong ước về một điều **đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ** và không thể thay đổi được. Thường dùng để thể hiện sự **nuối tiếc**.	S + wish + S + had + $V_{3/ed}$. ***Ex:*** She wishes she **had gone** to the concert.
Ước ở tương lai	Diễn tả mong muốn về một điều có thể xảy ra trong tương lai, nhưng **không có khả năng cao** hoặc rất khó thực hiện.	S + wish + S + would/could + V-inf. ***Ex:*** We wish he **would visit** us next week.

***Note:**

- **Wish + could** thường diễn tả mong muốn có **khả năng** hoặc **kỹ năng thực hiện** điều gì đó mà hiện tại không thể.

Ex: I wish I **could** swim.

- **Wish + would** thường diễn đạt **mong muốn người khác** hoặc **điều gì** đó **thay đổi**.

Ex: I wish he **would** be more careful.

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**sequence (n)**	trình tự	5	**assignment** (n)	nhiệm vụ, bài tập được giao
2	**syllable (n)**	âm tiết, đơn vị phát âm của một từ	6	**pronunciation** (n)	cách phát âm, sự phát âm
3	**inevitable** (adj)	không thể tránh khỏi	7	**extract** (v)	lấy ra, trích ra một đoạn hoặc phần từ tổng thể
4	**structured** (adj)	có cấu trúc rõ ràng	8	**chunk** (n)	khối, phần lớn của văn bản hoặc bài giảng

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

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

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. I wish they _____ me sooner so I could have joined them for dinner.

A. called *B. would call* *(C) had called*

1. She wishes her parents _____ her to travel more often to explore new places.
   A. allowed B. would allow C. will allow
2. They wish they _____ so much time on social media yesterday instead of studying.
   A. wouldn't spend B. didn't spend C. hadn't spent
3. I wish my friends _____ so far away, so we can meet more often.
   A. didn't live B. hadn't lived C. don't live
4. He wishes he _____ better about his presentation last week; he was very nervous.
   A. felt B. had felt C. feels
5. We wish our school _____ more support for student-led projects next year.
   A. provides B. would provide C. provided

II. Complete the sentences or questions using HAVE SOMETHING DONE and words from the box. Use the correct tense.

a new suit / make	~~eyes / test~~	room / paint
it / repair	the sink / not replace	your hair / cut

a A: I went to the optician's yesterday.
B: Did you *have your eyes tested*?

b A: I had to clean out my room because the painters are coming tomorrow.
B: Are you ..... ?

c A: The screen on my phone is broken.
B: I think you should .....

d A: I'm at the hairdresser's right now.
B: Are you ..... ?

e A: Mark went to the tailor's last week.
B: Did he ..... ?

f A: The water pipe is leaking!
B: Yes, I know. We .....
..... yet.

III. Complete the sentences using the correct tense of *have something done* and the words in brackets.

0. You can ***___have your T-shirt personalised___. (T-shirt / personalise)***

1. My parents are looking for a builder. We need _____ . **(garden wall / repair)**
2. I am going to the photography studio tomorrow. I _____ . **(my photo / take)**
3. We didn't go to the supermarket last week. We _____. **(our food / deliver)**
4. I dropped my phone and I _____ yet. **(it / not repair)**
5. My brother is at the dentist at the moment. He _____ . **(a tooth / extract)**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 đọc.

A

Barry Schwartz did not expect to feel inspired on a clothes-shopping trip. 'I avoid buying jeans; I wear one pair until it falls apart,' says Schwartz, an American psychology professor. 'The last time I had bought a pair there had been just one style. But recently I was asked if I wanted this fit or that fit, or this colour or that. I intended to be out shopping for five minutes but it took an hour, and I began to feel more and more dissatisfied.' This trip made him think: did more choice always mean greater satisfaction? 'I'd always believed that choice was good, and more choice was better. My experience got me thinking: how many others felt like me?'

B

The result was a widely discussed study that challenged the idea that more is always better. Drawing on the psychology of economics, which looks at how people choose what to buy, Schwartz designed a questionnaire to show the differences between what he termed 'maximisers' and 'satisficers'. Broadly speaking, maximisers are keen to make the best possible choices, and often spend time researching to ensure that their purchases cannot be bettered. Satisficers are the easy-going people, delighted with items that are simply acceptable.

C

Schwartz puts forward the view, which contrasts with what politicians and salesmen would have people believe, that the unstoppable growth in choice is in danger of ruining lives. 'I'm not saying no choice is good. But the average person makes at least 200 decisions every day, and I don't think there's room for any more.' His study may help to explain the peculiar paradox of the wealthy West – psychologists and economists are puzzled by the fact that people have not become happier as they have become richer. In fact, the ability to demand whatever is wanted whenever it is wanted has instead led to rising expectations.

D

The search for perfection can be found in every area of life from buying soap powder to selecting a career. Certain decisions may automatically close off other choices, and some people are then upset by the thought of what else might have been. Schwartz says, 'If you make a decision and it's disappointing, don't worry about it, it may actually have been a good decision, just not as good as you had hoped.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E

One fact that governments need to think about is that people seem more inclined to buy something if there are fewer, not more, choices. If that's true for jeans, then it is probably true for cars, schools and pension funds. 'If there are few options, the world doesn't expect you to make the perfect decision. But when there are thousands it's hard not to think there's a perfect one out there, and that you'll find it if you look hard enough.'

F

If you think that Internet shopping will help, think again: 'You want to buy something and you look at three websites. How long will it take to look at one more? Two minutes? It's only a click. Before you know it you've spent three hours trying to decide which £10 item to buy. It's crazy. You've used another evening that you could have spent with your friends.'

G

Schwartz, who describes himself as a natural satisficer, says that trying to stop our tendency to be maximisers will make us happier. 'The most important recommendation I can give is to lower personal expectations,' he says. 'But no one wants to hear this because they all believe that perfection awaits the wise decision maker. Life isn't necessarily like that.'

Questions 8 and 9

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.*

8 Which phrase best describes Barry Schwartz's reaction to buying jeans?

A annoyance at having spent more money than he intended to

B delight at being able to find exactly what he was looking for

C acceptance of the amount of time he needed to spend shopping

D *irritation at the end of his shopping trip*

9 A suitable title for this article would be

A When to make that decision

B *Too much choice*

C Decision making for the indecisive

D A psychologist's choice

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tFbXkhFX6PA

Questions 5–8

Which comments do the speakers make about each lecture?

*Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions **5–8**.*

Lectures

5 History of English

.....

6 Gestures and signs

.....

7 Intonation patterns

.....

8 Language and rhythm

.....

Comments

A The content is repetitive.
B It took a long time to write.
C It was shorter than the others.
D It was well structured.
E The content is relevant.
F The topic was popular.

LIVEWORKSHEETS