Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày làm bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Đọc: …….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 2: WELL-BEING – GRAMMAR 1 & FCE READING

CLASSWORK

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**agency** (n)	hãng, công ty, đại lý (dịch vụ/môi giới)	4	**duchess** (n)	nữ công tước
2	**celebrity** (n)	người nổi tiếng	5	**courier** (n)	người đưa thư/chuyển phát nhanh
3	**footage** (n)	cảnh quay, đoạn phim			

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ.*

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

B. TIPS

Ví dụ: On a normal day, I watch out for **flights arriving from Los Angeles** on the **major airlines**. _____. **Most of them** either fly with **British Airways** because it's such an **established company**, or with **Virgin Atlantic** because the **owner**, Richard Branson, moves in those **celebrity circles**.

BƯỚC 1 – Gạch chân từ khóa :

Mục tiêu: Nhìn rõ câu đang nói về nội dung gì và dự đoán chỗ trống cần loại từ gì (danh từ? động từ? trạng từ?).

Làm sao để biết đâu là từ khóa?

Tập trung vào:

- Chủ ngữ + động từ chính
- Từ **ngay trước và sau** chỗ trống

Câu có chứa chỗ trống đang muốn nói điều gì

BƯỚC 2 – Đọc lướt & quét thông tin:

Skim: Đoạn văn nói về việc tác giả chờ các chuyến bay từ Los Angeles và kể lý do vì sao chúng quan trọng trong công việc chụp ảnh người nổi tiếng.

Scan: Ngay trước chỗ trống, tác giả đề cập đến "flights from Los Angeles on the big airlines"; ngay sau chỗ trống, tác giả giải thích vì sao các chuyến này thường có ngôi sao nổi tiếng (British Airways và Virgin Atlantic).

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

Part 6: You are going to read an article about a man who takes photos of celebrities. 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 extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The airport photographer

I'm a photographer working at Heathrow Airport in London. Sometimes airlines hire me to take pictures of their planes or staff. But most of the time, I focus on taking photos of famous people as they arrive at the airport. I sell some photos directly to newspapers and celebrity magazines, and the rest I send to a photo agency.

On a normal day, I watch out for flights coming in from Los Angeles on the big airlines. **(37)** _____. Most of them either fly with British Airways because it's a well-known company, or with Virgin Atlantic because the owner, Richard Branson, is part of the celebrity world.

Of course, I have to watch all incoming flights. For example, Victoria Beckham once flew with Air New Zealand. I know the ground and security staff here very well. **(38)** _____. That can make a big difference in getting to the right place at the right time.

I've been doing this job for many years and have seen thousands of celebrities. In my opinion, the older stars are the nicest. Joan Collins is my favourite – she sends me a Christmas card every year. Mick Jagger also knows me and says hello. People like Paul McCartney and Rod Stewart are great fun. **(39)** _____. I guess that's because they can see the value of it.

Most modern celebrities are polite and smile at you, but some tell me to go away quite rudely. Sometimes their managers appear suddenly and say, "No pictures" to us photographers. **(40)** _____. You might have seen this kind of thing on TV when celebrities arrive at airports and wondered why photographers act so fast – well, that's the reason.

(41) _____. One time, Naomi Campbell refused to come out from behind a pillar. She called for an airport buggy and I had to run after it to try to get a picture. But the next time I saw her, she had just got engaged and came up to me to show me her ring.

Today's technology makes my job much easier than before. When I started, it was much more basic. I remember when the British Queen's granddaughters, Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie, were babies. I heard that their mother, the Duchess of York, was coming through Heathrow with them. She was carrying both babies in her arms. **(42)** _____. I realised I had a big chance of getting one of them onto the front page of the newspaper – which is always a photographer's dream.

I called my editor, took the photos, then rolled up the film, labelled it, put it in an envelope and got a motorbike courier to take it to the newspaper office. It took hours to get the photos developed. Today, using digital cameras and laptops, I can send the images in just three minutes.

Sentences:

A. You get the impression that they enjoy the attention.
B. I was lucky enough to get some lovely shots of them.
C. Often it's one of them who tips me off that a big star has just come through passport control.
D. That's where you generally find the celebrities.
E. They could be appearing in the arrivals hall at any time, night or day, of course.
F. When that happens, they have to do what we call 'duck and dive' to get a shot.
G. With some stars, however, you're never quite sure what you're going to get.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp: ……

Đọc: ……

Mini Test: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 2: WELL-BEING – GRAMMAR 1 & FCE READING

A. GRAMMAR: Comparative adjectives and adverbs (So sánh hơn với tính từ và trạng từ)

1. So sánh hơn là gì?

- So sánh hơn (comparative) dùng để **so sánh hai người, hai vật hoặc hai hành động**, cho thấy **một bên hơn bên kia** về một đặc điểm nào đó.

Ví dụ: He is **taller than** me.

She runs **faster than** her brother.

2. So sánh hơn với TÍNH TỪ (Adjectives)

a. Cách dùng: So sánh đặc điểm, tính chất của người hoặc vật (cao hơn, đẹp hơn, nguy hiểm hơn,…)

b. Cấu trúc:

Trường hợp	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Tính từ ngắn (1 âm tiết)	**S + to be + adj + -er + than + O**	This bag is **bigger than** mine. This task is **simpler than** I expected.
Tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng -y, -le, -ow, -er		
Tính từ dài (≥ 2 âm tiết)	**S + to be + more + adj + than + O**	This building is **more modern than** the old one. That car is **more expensive than** mine.

3. So sánh hơn với TRẠNG TỪ (Adverbs)

a. Cách dùng: So sánh **cách thức hoặc mức độ hành động** (làm nhanh hơn, nói rõ hơn,…)

b. Cấu trúc:

Trường hợp	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Trạng từ ngắn (có form giống như tính từ ngắn)	**S + V + adv + -er + than + O**	He runs **faster than** his brother. They arrived **earlier than** we expected.
Trạng từ dài (kết thúc bằng -ly)	**S + V + more + adv + than + O**	She speaks **more clearly than** her classmates. He works **more carefully than** before.

4. So sánh kém (Comparative with LESS)

a. Cách dùng: Dùng để so sánh hai đối tượng, trong đó một bên **kém hơn / ít hơn** về tính chất (adj) hoặc cách thực hiện hành động (adv).

b. Cấu trúc:

Loại từ	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Tính từ (adjective)	**S + to be + less + adjective + than + O**	He **is less confident than** his brother.
Trạng từ (adverb)	**S + V + less + adverb + than + O**	She drives **less carefully than** her husband.

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**client** (n)	khách hàng (sử dụng dịch vụ)	3	**idling** (n)	việc để động cơ chạy khi xe đang đỗ hoặc không di chuyển.
2	**spreadsheet** (n)	bảng tính (như Excel)			

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ.*

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Circle the correct answers.

0. (a.) This computer is faster than the one we used before.
b. This computer is more fast than the one we used before.
c. This computer is the faster than the one we used before.

1. a. Sarah works more careful than Tom, but she's slower.
   b. Sarah works more carefully than Tom, but she's slower.
   c. Sarah works carefullier than Tom, but she's slower.
2. a. That explanation was the less clear than yours.
   b. That explanation was more clearer than yours.
   c. That explanation was less clear than yours.
3. a. After changing her diet, she felt healthier and more energetic.
   b. After changing her diet, she felt more healthy and energeticer.
   c. After changing her diet, she felt more healthier and energetic.
4. a. The mountain path is most dangerous than the forest trail.
   b. The mountain path is more dangerous than the forest trail.
   c. The mountain path is less dangerouser than the forest trail.
5. a. He reacted more calmly than anyone else in the group.
   b. He reacted calmier than anyone else in the group.
   c. He reacted more calm than anyone else in the group.

II. Complete the second sentences using comparative adjectives/adverbs.

0. Yesterday the temperature was six degrees. Today it's only three degrees.
→ *It's* ***colder today than it was*** *yesterday.*

1. I expected the meeting to end at 4. It actually ended at 3.30.
→ The meeting ended _____ I expected.
2. His previous essay was detailed. This one has much less information.
→ This essay is _____ the previous one.
3. I expected the instructions to be clear, but they were quite confusing.
→ The instructions were _____ I expected.
4. The old manager works effectively, but the new one brings better results.
→ The new manager works _____ the old one.
5. His last speech was very emotional. Today's speech was calm and controlled.
→ Today's speech was less _____ his last one.

III. Write meaningful sentences with the words given using comparative. Add any words you need.

0. My sister / tall / me.
→ ***My sister is taller than me.***

1. This problem / complicated / we thought.
→ _____.
2. He / drive / carefully / his friend.
→ _____.
3. The new shopping mall / big / modern / the old one.
→ _____.
4. I / finish / my homework / quickly / usual.
→ _____.

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.

Part 5

You are going to read an article about a woman's career. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

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

A varied career

Chloe Kelling, a successful model and singer-songwriter, now has a new venture

I arrive for my interview with Chloe Kelling and I'm asked to wait in the garden. I hardly have time to start looking round at the carefully tended flowerbeds when Chloe appears. Every bit as tall and striking as I'd expected, Chloe emerges from the house wearing an oversized man's jacket, a delicately patterned top and jeans. Chloe is known for her slightly quirky sense of fashion and, of course, she looks great as she makes her way towards me through the flowerbeds.

'Let's talk in my office,' she says, leading the way not back to the house, but instead to an ancient caravan parked up next to it. As we climb inside the compact little van, the smell of fresh baking greets us. A tiny table is piled high with cupcakes, each iced in a different colour. Chloe's been busy, and there's a real sense of playing tea parties in a secret den! But what else should I have expected from a woman with such a varied and interesting career?

Chloe originally trained as a make-up artist, having left her home in the country at nineteen to try and make her name as a model in London, and soon got work in adverts and the fashion business. 'I went to Japan to work for a short period, but felt very homesick at first,' she recalls. 'It was very demanding work and, though I met loads of nice people, it was too much to take in at nineteen. If I'd stayed longer, I might have settled in better.'

Alongside the modelling, Chloe was also beginning to make contacts in the music business. 'I'd been the typical kid, singing with a hairbrush in front of the mirror, dreaming of being a star one day,' she laughs. She joined a girl band which 'broke up before we got anywhere', before becoming the lead singer with the band Whoosh, which features on a best-selling clubbing album. Unusually though, Chloe also sings with two other bands, one based in Sweden and another in London, and each of these has a distinct style.

It was her work with Whoosh that originally led to Chloe's link with Sweden. She was offered a song-writing job there with a team that was responsible for songs for some major stars, but gradually became more involved in writing music for her own band.

Although she now divides her time between London and Sweden, her first stay there turned out to be much longer than she'd bargained for. 'The rooms are very tall over there and so people have these rather high beds that you climb up to,' she explains. 'I fell as I climbed up the ladder and cracked three ribs. Although the people at the hospital were very kind, I was stuck there for a while, which was very frustrating. Sneezing and laughing were so painful at first, let alone singing!'

It was while recovering from her injuries that Chloe hit upon the idea of staging what she calls vintage fairs. 'It was snowing in Sweden and I wanted something nice to look forward to.' Chloe had always loved vintage clothes, particularly from the 1950s, and decided to stage an event for others who shared her passion. The first fair was held in her home village and featured stalls selling all sorts of clothes and crafts dating back to the 1950s. It was a huge hit, with 300 people turning up.

line 39

'When I had the idea of the first fair, it was only meant to be a one-off, but we had so many compliments, I decided to go ahead with more,' says Chloe. 'There's something for all ages and people find old things have more character than stuff you buy in modern shops. It also fits perfectly with the idea of recycling.' Looking round Chloe's caravan, I can see what she means.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that Chloe

A usually keeps people waiting.
B is much taller than he expected.
C lives up to her stylish reputation.
D is surprisingly interested in flowers.

32 What do we learn about Chloe in the second paragraph?

A She's cooked something for her guest.
B She's expecting some other visitors today.
C She has no room in her house for an office.
D She invites very few people into her caravan.

33 What does Chloe say about her trip to Japan?

A She soon got used to her life there.
B She felt lonely most of the time there.
C She wishes she'd done the work better.
D She wasn't old enough to appreciate it fully.

34 In the fourth paragraph, we find out that Chloe

A gave up modelling to become a singer.
B had always had ambitions to be a singer.
C has now left the first successful band she joined.
D sings in three bands that have a very similar sound.

35 Chloe ended up in hospital in Sweden after

A breaking a rib whilst trying to move her bed.
B hurting her leg in a fall from her bed.
C falling off a ladder in her bedroom.
D tripping over in her room at night.

36 What does Chloe say about her 'vintage fairs'?

A Her main aim is to raise awareness of environmental issues.
B She has responded to positive feedback from customers.
C Certain shops are now showing interest in the idea.
D They are mostly popular with older people.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 6: You are going to read an article about an environmental campaigner. 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 extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Would you turn off your engine, please?

I was walking in my neighbourhood in New York one spring evening two years ago when I saw a big limousine parked outside a restaurant. The driver's clients were inside eating dinner. He was waiting in the car with the engine running. It bothered me – he was making the air dirty and wasting fuel. So I knocked on his window.

I told him that he didn't need to waste his boss's money or make the air dirty. I spoke politely, and after a ten-minute talk, he agreed to turn off the engine. I felt happy – I could do something to help the environment. **(37)** _____ Since then, whenever I see someone with their engine running, I go and talk to them.

Six months later, I spoke to a man who turned out to be an undercover police officer. He said he couldn't turn off his engine because he was working, but he asked if I knew there was a law about keeping the engine on when parked. **(38)** _____ I found out that in New York City, you can be fined up to $2,000 for leaving your engine on for more than three minutes.

I made small cards. On one side they show the law, and on the other side they show the fine. I started giving them to drivers. **(39)** _____ Many people don't know they can get a fine, so I start every talk the same way.

I say: 'Sorry to bother you, but did you know it's against the law in New York City to keep your car engine running for more than three minutes?' **(40)** _____ They are often surprised and ask who I am. I tell them I'm just someone who cares about the environment and wants us to use less oil.

We usually talk for a bit, and I try to finish in a friendly way, saying how great it would be if they turned off their engine so everyone can breathe cleaner air. **(41)** _____ Most people agree. In fact, I get a good result 78 percent of the time. But there are some people who get angry or refuse. With police officers, I only succeed five percent of the time.

I keep a spreadsheet on my computer so I can record every meeting. If someone reacts angrily, I write down what they say and mark it in red. **(42)** _____ I don't give up, and I try to be polite. But sometimes I get hurt. Then I remind myself that I started the talk, and they might be thinking, 'Who is this guy?'

So far, I have had 2,500 of these talks, and I believe I have made a difference. I'm in contact with the Department of Energy in Washington, and my work is supported by the American Lung Association. Recently, a New York traffic officer gave the first ticket ever for idling.

Sentences:

A. I also tell them that it saves money and avoids breaking the law.

B. I decided to have these conversations on a regular basis after that.

C. I find this fact always takes my victims by surprise.

D. I went home and checked this out.

E. It's not the sort of mistake that you make twice.

F. I try not to get affected emotionally if drivers respond in this way.

LIVEWORKSHEETS