Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 8: THE ENVIRONMENT – GRAMMAR 1 & UNIT 7 GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Verb + ing: Thường dùng khi động từ chính nói về hoạt động / quá trình; trải nghiệm; thái độ, cảm xúc; thói quen hoặc việc đã xảy ra

Động từ	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
enjoy	thích, thấy vui khi làm gì	She enjoys **reading** at night.
dislike	không thích	He dislikes **waiting** in long lines.
mind	phiền, ngại	Do you mind **opening** the window?
avoid	tránh	She avoided **answering** the question.
delay	trì hoãn	They delayed **leaving** because of the rain.
postpone	hoãn lại	He postponed **meeting** the client.
admit	thừa nhận	He admitted **making** a mistake.
consider	cân nhắc	We considered **moving** abroad.
keep	tiếp tục	She keeps **checking** her phone.
quit	bỏ, ngừng	He quit **smoking** last year.
discuss	thảo luận	We discussed **going** abroad for our holiday.
give up	từ bỏ	She gave up **trying** after several failed attempts.
spend time	dành thời gian	She spends time **reading** every evening.
feel like	muốn làm gì	I feel like **going** out tonight.
imagine	tưởng tượng	She imagined **living** in another country.
mention	đề cập	He mentioned **meeting** her before.
suggest	đề xuất	They suggested **going** by train.

2. Complex noun phrases: Là một nhóm từ có danh từ chính (head noun), đi kèm với từ bổ nghĩa trước hoặc sau nó, giúp làm rõ ý nghĩa của danh từ đó.

Thành phần	Loại từ	Ví dụ
Pre-modifiers *(Bổ nghĩa trước danh từ chính)*	tính từ (adjective)	A **beautiful** painting
	danh từ (noun)	A **history** book
	trạng từ + tính từ (adverb + adjective)	A **very interesting** story
	danh từ sở hữu cách (possessive noun)	**Tom's** house
Head noun *(Danh từ chính)*	danh từ chính (noun)	The **decision**
Post-modifiers *(Bổ nghĩa sau danh từ chính)*	mệnh đề quan hệ (relative clause)	The book **that I borrowed yesterday**
	cụm giới từ (prepositional phrase)	The girl **in the red dress**
	cụm động từ -ing (v-ing phrase)	The man **standing near the door**
	cụm động từ -ed (v-ed phrase)	The cake **baked by my mom**
	cụm động từ nguyên mẫu (to-infinitive phrase)	A chance **to travel abroad**

II. 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**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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?*

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

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

III. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**acquire** (v)	tiếp thu, đạt được	5	**appropriate** (adj)	phù hợp
2	**problem-solving** (n/adj)	giải quyết vấn đề	6	**practical value** (n)	giá trị thực tiễn
3	**innovative** (adj)	sáng tạo, đổi mới	7	**revolve (around)** (v)	xoay quanh
4	**screening method** (n)	phương thức sàng lọc	8	**academically** (adv)	về mặt học thuật

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK (16 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. She admitted _____ the confidential information before the investigation began.
   A. leaking B. to leak C. leak D. to leaking
2. By the time the guests arrived, dinner _____.
   A. had served B. had been served C. was serving D. has been served
3. He avoided _____ the question because he _____ about it earlier.
   A. answering / had lied B. to answer / had lied
   C. answering / lied D. to answer / had been lying
4. When the police reached the scene, the suspect _____ for nearly an hour.
   A. was hidden B. had been hiding
   C. hid D. was hiding
5. They considered _____ abroad after they _____ their degrees.
   A. to move / had completed B. moving / completed
   C. moving / had completed D. to move / completed
6. By the end of last year, the project _____ due to financial difficulties.
   A. had abandoned B. has been abandoned
   C. was abandoned D. had been abandoned
7. She kept _____ despite the fact that she _____ enough evidence beforehand.
   A. to argue / hadn't gathered B. arguing / hadn't gathered
   C. arguing / didn't gather D. to argue / didn't gather
8. Before the company hired new staff, it _____ significant losses for months.
   A. suffered B. had suffered C. had been suffering D. was suffering
9. He mentioned _____ the proposal before it _____ officially rejected.
   A. to submit / was B. submitting / had been
   C. submitting / was D. to submit / had been
10. By the time we met again, they _____ the issue for weeks without reaching a solution.
    A. had discussed B. had been discussing
    C. discussed D. were discussing

II. Arrange the words in the bracket to make a complete sentence.

1. (in / the / people / competing / race) must have a lot of stamina.
→ _____ must have a lot of stamina.
2. (for / reason / their / one / success) is the amount of effort they put in.
→ _____ is the amount of effort they put in.
3. (the proportion / of / changed / voters / who / party) was very dramatic.
→ _____ was very dramatic.
4. Please buy me (eat / healthy / to / something) when you go to the shop.
→ Please buy me _____ when you go to the shop.
5. (flying / around / in late summer / bees) can be very aggressive.
→ _____ can be very aggressive.
6. This is (the town / took / where / the disaster / place).
→ This is _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (19 questions)

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

II. Complete the second sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use 2–5 words.

1. She started working here three years before she became manager. **WORKING**
   She _____ three years before she became manager.
2. They didn't serve the food until all the guests arrived. **BEEN**
   The food _____ all the guests arrived.
3. Before you mentioned it, applying for the job never crossed my mind. **CONSIDERED**
   Before you mentioned it, I _____ the job.
4. She realised someone had taken her bag before she returned. **BEEN**
   When she returned, she realised her bag _____.
5. They continued discussing the issue although they had already decided. **KEPT**
   They _____ despite having already decided.
6. It was the first time the machine had broken down. **NEVER**
   The machine _____ before.

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

Last Saturday was extremely stressful for Daniel. Before the guests arrived, he (1) _____ **(clean)** the house for three hours, so he was already exhausted. By the time his parents came home, he (2) _____ **(finish)** preparing all the food.

He was nervous because he (3) _____ **(not organise)** such a large event before. In fact, he (4) _____ **(worry)** about it since Monday.

When his best friend finally showed up, Daniel was relieved because he (5) _____ **(wait)** for over half an hour. However, he was embarrassed to realise that he (6) _____ **(forget)** to buy drinks before the shops closed.

By the time the party ended, everyone was tired because they (7) _____ **(dance)** all evening. Later that night, Daniel felt proud because he (8) _____ **(manage)** to solve every problem that had appeared during the party.

IV. Complete the sentence with a complex noun phrase.

1. Some people continue to work after retirement. The number is increasing.

→ The number of _____ after retirement is increasing.

2. A percentage of people complained about the service. The percentage fell in October.

→ The percentage of _____ fell in October.

3. NASA has satellites. The satellites are orbiting other planets in our solar system.

→ NASA has _____ other planets in our solar system.

4. Lots of rubbish lies on the riverbed. It is dangerous to wildlife.

→ Rubbish _____ is dangerous to wildlife.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Fewer young people are buying their own homes. In the past, more young people bought their own homes.

→ The proportion of _____ their own homes has fallen.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (15 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 graduates discuss going to university. For questions **43–52**, choose from the graduates (**A–D**). The graduates may be chosen more than once.

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

Which graduate

says people should be allowed to consider a range of options apart from university?	43	
says that some people are expected to make important decisions before they are ready?	44	
initially rejected something she was told?	45	
was unaware of the alternatives to university?	46	
says that the type of learning at university is different from that at other institutions?	47	
felt when she was a student that she might not be doing the right course?	48	
says that some people discover that what is studied at university is not useful in the workplace?	49	
was uncertain about her reasons for going to university?	50	
says graduates have an advantage when applying for jobs?	51	
was expected to go to university despite being a fairly average student at school?	52	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Why go to university?

Four graduates talk about their experiences.

A Sonia

While I was doing my physics degree people would often say I was acquiring skills I'd be able to use in my future career, even if I didn't become a physicist. It sounded like nonsense to me: if I did another job in the end, what could be relevant about knowing what's inside an atom or how to operate a laser? It turns out they were referring to the wealth of other skills you pick up along the way. Communication and problem-solving are just two of these. In contrast to the way you may have been taught before, university teaches you to be innovative and to think for yourself. Going to university is about more than just studying though! I got to make friends from all over the world and they have proved to be useful work contacts.

B Jane

I went to university because it was the career path expected by school, parents and classmates (to an extent) and also because I didn't really have a clue about what other options were open to me. It's difficult to know how things would have turned out if I hadn't gone. I do know that the job I do 'requires' a degree to do it, though there must be alternative ways of developing these skills. The degree, like it or not, is the screening method used by large numbers of employers and as such opens certain doors. It's certainly harder to get into all sorts of careers without a degree. The debates about university education typically revolve around routes into employment, yet for many the degree is barely relevant to the work we end up doing later on. It gives access to a certain type of career but the actual degree can often be of little practical value.

C Lydia

There is a lot of pressure on teenagers to know exactly what they want to do with their lives. As a high-achieving student at school, the alternatives to university didn't really appeal to me. So I took up a place at a good university but ended up studying something I wasn't sure I was interested in. Some people know what they want to do from a young age, and for those people, going to university straight out of school may be a great idea. However, many of us are very unsure of our future ambitions aged 18, and should therefore be given as many choices as possible, rather than being pushed into a degree course. Many of my friends went to university straight from school.

D Bethany

I don't really remember making the decision to go to university. Everyone always assumed I would, even though I was never the most gifted academically. Someone asked me during my second year why I had gone, and I remember not being able to answer the question. Maybe it was the way I was raised? Maybe it was the school I went to? But university was the next step. I had a great time there, I must say. It's so much more than the place you go to get a degree. You learn so many life skills that I would urge anyone to give the idea some thought. Since graduation I've had a string of jobs. University is an excellent decision for some, and may provide the right qualifications to start a career. But for others, going straight into a job is just as appropriate.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Extra Reading

Read the text again and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. Sonia believes university teaches skills that are useful beyond the subject itself. → _____
2. Jane was fully aware of all the alternatives to university when she finished school. → _____
3. Lydia thinks that young people should always go straight to university after school. → _____
4. Bethany clearly remembers carefully deciding to go to university. → _____
5. Jane says that having a degree can make it easier to access certain careers. → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS