Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 9: ACHIEVEMENTS & AMBITIONS – GRAMMAR 1

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Relative clause

- **Mệnh đề quan hệ** là mệnh đề phụ dùng để nối với mệnh đề chính thông qua các đại từ quan hệ, trạng từ quan hệ.

Loại mệnh đề	Định nghĩa	Ví dụ
Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định *(defining/ restrictive relative clause)*	Đây là loại mệnh đề cần thiết vì danh từ chưa xác định, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.	– The man **who** keeps the school library is Mr Green. – That is the book **that** I like best.
Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định *(non-defining/ non-restrictive relative clause)*	– Đây là loại mệnh đề không cần thiết vì tiền ngữ đã được xác định, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. – Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy. Trước danh từ thường có: *this, that, these, those, my, his* … hoặc *tên riêng*.	– That man, **whom** you saw yesterday, is Mr Pike.

Các đại từ/trạng từ quan hệ thường gặp:

Từ	Vai trò trong câu	Ví dụ	Lưu ý
who	Chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ (nhưng chủ yếu là chủ ngữ)	The girl **who** lives next door is friendly.	**KHÔNG** dùng cho vật
whom	Tân ngữ của động từ hoặc giới từ	The teacher **whom** you met yesterday is famous.	Thường dùng trong văn trang trọng. Văn nói thường dùng **who** thay thế. **KHÔNG** dùng cho vật.
whose	Sự sở hữu, thường đứng trước danh từ	The man **whose** car was stolen is my neighbour.	**KHÔNG** thay bằng *who/which*. Có thể dùng cho cả người và vật.
which	Chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, hoặc đại từ tham chiếu cả mệnh đề trước	- The laptop **which** I bought is expensive. - He forgot my birthday, **which** upset me.	Dùng trong cả mệnh đề xác định (defining) & không xác định (non-defining). **KHÔNG** dùng cho người. **KHÔNG** dùng thay *that* sau các đại từ bất định (everything, something, all, anything...). **KHÔNG** dùng sau so sánh nhất trong mệnh đề xác định.
that	Chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ	The book **that** I read was amazing.	Chỉ dùng trong mệnh đề **xác định (defining)**. **KHÔNG** đứng sau dấu phẩy. **KHÔNG** đi sau giới từ (dùng *which* thay).
where	Trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn	This is the café **where** we met.	Dùng thay cho *at/on/in + which*.
when	Trạng từ quan hệ chỉ thời gian	I remember the day **when** we first met.	Dùng thay cho *at/on/in + which*.
why	Trạng từ quan hệ chỉ lý do	I don't know the reason **why** he left.	Thường dùng với danh từ "reason".

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Reported speech statements

S + (said / said to sb / told sb that) + S + V (lùi thì) + O.

Ví dụ: **Yesterday**, **Tom said**, "**I am having** dinner." → **The day before**, **Tom said** (that) **he was having** dinner.

- Cách chuyển Direct Speech → Reported Speech

Bước 1: Lùi thì (Backshift of tenses)

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
Simple present *(thì hiện tại đơn)*	Simple past *(thì quá khứ đơn)*
Present continuous *(thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)*	Past continuous *(thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)*
Present perfect *(thì hiện tại hoàn thành)*	Past perfect *(thì quá khứ hoàn thành)*
Present perfect continuous *(thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)*	Past perfect continuous *(thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)*
Simple past *(thì quá khứ đơn)*	Past perfect *(thì quá khứ hoàn thành)*
Past continuous *(thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)*	Past perfect continuous *(thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)*
Past perfect *(thì quá khứ hoàn thành)*	Past perfect *(thì quá khứ hoàn thành)*
Future simple *(thì tương lai đơn)*	Future in the past (would + V-inf) *(thì tương lai trong quá khứ)*
Modal verbs *(can, may, must)*	Modal verbs in the past *(could, might, must / had to)*

Chú ý: Các trường hợp không lùi thì bao gồm:

Trường hợp	Ví dụ
Động từ tường thuật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai	"I like pizza," she says. → She says that she likes pizza.
Sự thật hiển nhiên hoặc sự thật luôn đúng	"The sun rises in the east," he said. → He said that the sun rises in the east.
Lời nói chưa thay đổi tại thời điểm tường thuật	"I am at home," she said. → She said that she is at home.
Câu điều kiện loại 2 và loại 3	"I would help you," he said. → He said that he would help me.
Cấu trúc giả định (wish, if only, would rather,...)	"I wish I were rich," she said. → She said that she wished she were rich.

Bước 2: Đổi đại từ (Pronouns). Đại từ phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ và tân ngữ của mệnh đề tường thuật.

Bước 3: Đổi trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp	Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
This	That	Yesterday	The day before; the previous day
These	Those	Ago	Before
That, those	Không đổi	Next week / month / year	The next / following week / month / year; the week / month / year after
Now	Then	Last week / month / year	The previous week / month / year; the week / month / year before
Right now	Then / at that moment	The day before yesterday	2 days before
Today	That day	The day after tomorrow	2 days after; in 2 days' time; 2 days later
Tonight	That night	Tomorrow	The day after; the next / following day
Here	There		

***Note:** *S = subject: chủ ngữ; V = verb: động từ; O = object: tân ngữ; sb = somebody: ai đó / người nào đó;*

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**plug the gaps** (phr.)	lấp đầy những khoảng thiếu hụt	5	**immensity** (n)	sự rộng lớn / bao la
2	**demystify** (v)	làm cho điều gì đó bớt khó hiểu / bớt bí ẩn	6	**astronomically** (adv)	theo nghĩa thiên văn học / cực kỳ lớn
3	**dipping** (n)	sự suy giảm	7	**bionic** (adj)	sinh học – điện tử (liên quan bộ phận cơ thể nhân tạo)
4	**bewildering** (adj)	gây bối rối / khó hiểu	8	**microchip** (n)	vi mạch điện tử

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK (16 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The scientist _____ discovered the vaccine received an international award last year.
   A. which B. whose C. who D. where
2. The restaurant, _____ overlooks the harbour, is famous for its seafood dishes.
   A. that B. which C. where D. whose
3. He explained that he _____ the documents the day before.
   A. loses B. has lost C. had lost D. lost
4. The city _____ we first met has changed a lot since then.
   A. where B. which C. whose D. whom
5. Maria said that she _____ working on the project for several months.
   A. is B. had been C. has been D. was being
6. The student _____ essay won the competition received a scholarship.
   A. who B. which C. where D. whose
7. The manager said that the company _____ a new policy the following month.
   A. introduces B. had introduced C. would introduce D. introduced
8. The reason _____ the experiment failed remains unclear to the researchers.
   A. which B. why C. where D. whose

II. You talked to some friends of yours. Later the same day, you tell another friend what they said. Complete the sentences.

1. **YOU:** What are you doing?
   MIKE: I'm preparing the presentation for tomorrow's meeting.

→ Mike said _____ .

2. **YOU:** Do you understand the instructions?
   LUCY: Yes, I understand them clearly.

→ Lucy said _____ .

3. **YOU:** Why are you leaving the office so early today?
   DAVID: I'm not feeling very well.

→ David said _____ .

4. **YOU:** Have you ever worked with international clients before?
   EMMA: Yes, I have worked with several companies in Europe.

→ Emma said _____ .

5. **YOU:** Will you attend the training session tomorrow?
   PETER: Yes, I will join the session.

→ Peter said _____ .

6. **YOU:** Where did you learn to design websites?
   JASON: I learned it at university.

→ Jason said _____ .

7. **YOU:** Can you finish the report today?
   OLIVIA: I can complete it this evening.

→ Olivia said _____ .

8. **YOU:** Are you working on the project right now?
   BEN: No, I'm discussing it with the manager.

→ Ben said _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (18 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần II. Cambridge Vocabulary (trang 2) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Complete the following sentences in reported speech.

1. "I am preparing the final report right now," the manager told us.
   → The manager told us _____.
2. "I left the meeting very early yesterday," I told the director.
   → I told the director _____.
3. "We will announce the results at the end of next month," the committee said.
   → The committee said _____.
4. "The new staff have completed the safety training this week," the supervisor said.
   → The supervisor said _____.
5. "Anna found this rare manuscript last year," the assistant told the professor.
   → The assistant told the professor _____.
6. "I have been working on this project for three months," David said to me.
   → David told me _____.
7. "I am planning to study abroad after I graduate next year," I told my teacher.
   → I told my teacher _____.
8. "She sent the documents to the client this morning," the secretary told the manager.
   → The secretary told the manager _____.

III. Combine the following sentences using relative clauses.

1. The woman spoke five languages fluently. I met her at the conference.
   → The woman _____ .
2. The house belongs to my grandparents. It was built in the 19th century.
   → The house, _____ .
3. The musician has just released a new album. His songs are always on the radio.
   → The musician, _____ .
4. That was the year. I graduated from university that year.
   → That was the year _____ .
5. The car was parked outside. Its windows were completely covered in snow.
   → The car, _____ .
6. The documentary was fascinating. It explored the effects of climate change.
   → The documentary, _____ .
7. The scientist won an international award. She developed a new vaccine.
   → The scientist _____ .
8. The hotel is very popular with tourists. It overlooks the old harbour.
   → The hotel, _____ .
9. That was the moment. Everyone started to panic at that moment.
   → That was the moment _____ .
10. The student gave an excellent presentation. Her research impressed the professors.
    → The student, _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 four reviews of a science documentary series on TV. For questions **43–52**, choose from the reviews (**A–D**). The reviews may be chosen more than once.

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

In which review does it say that

an effort was made to connect a number of unrelated issues?	43	
the topics covered are well chosen?	44	
viewers are shown how science can occasionally do better than nature?	45	
the series deals with something people have hoped to achieve for a while?	46	
the series unfortunately didn't spend a lot of time explaining the topics covered?	47	
viewers are clearly informed?	48	
it's good that viewers are not required to consider all aspects of the subject carefully?	49	
the series was worth making despite the topic not appearing very interesting at first?	50	
viewers may not always find the series comfortable to watch?	51	
the series achieves its aims by astonishing its viewers?	52	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reviews of TV science documentary series

Paul Hansen looks at the latest science programmes.

A Science for All

Fortunately for me and non-scientists everywhere, the makers of *Science for All* are there to plug the gaps in our knowledge. The series is rather like a knowledgeable parent who doesn't mind being pestered by wide-eyed and curious children: it takes the time to explain all those fascinating mysteries of nature in an entertaining and understandable way. The last series opened my eyes to all manner of interesting facts and demystified some of the problems faced by modern physics. And the new series shows no lack of inspiration for subjects to tackle: everything from the existence of life on other planets to the odd properties of human memory are rightly considered suitable subjects. So, while it's a shame that factual programmes are getting increasingly scarce these days, it's a comfort that *Science for All* shows no signs of dipping in quality or disappearing from public view.

B Out in Space

Although I wasn't expecting much from this series, I'm pleased that the producers of *Out in Space* persisted with their unpromising subject. In the course of the first programme we learn about hurricanes, deserts, and even how the Moon was made; a bewildering mix of phenomena that, we were assured, were all caused by events beyond our planet's atmosphere. That's not to say the programme explored them in any great detail, preferring to skip breathlessly from one to the next. The essential logic of the series seemed to be that if you take any natural phenomenon and ask 'why?' enough times, the answers will eventually be that it's something to do with space. The two presenters attempted to get it all to fit together, by taking part in exciting activities. Sadly these only occasionally succeeded.

C Stars and Planets

The second series of *Stars and Planets* is an attempt to take advantage of the success of the first, which unexpectedly gained a substantial general audience. Like its predecessor, this is big on amazing photography and fabulous graphics, most of which are much less successful at communicating the immensity of the ideas involved than one human being talking to you directly. This time the scope is even wider, astronomically speaking. What we are being introduced to here are ambitious ideas about time and space, and the presenter succeeds rather better than you might expect. It helps that he doesn't go too deep, as once you start thinking about it this is tricky stuff to get your head around. The point of such programmes is less to explain every detail than to arouse a generalised sense of amazement that might lead to further thinking, and *Stars and Planets* is certainly good at that.

D Robot Technology

This ground-breaking science documentary series follows a group of experts as they attempt to build a complete artificial human from robotic body parts. The project sees scientists use the latest technology from the world's most renowned research centres and manufacturers. It is the realisation of a long-held dream to create a human from manufactured parts, using everything from bionic arms and mechanical hearts, eye implants and microchip brains. The series explores to what extent modern technology is capable of replacing body parts – or even improving their abilities. The presenter, very appropriately, has an artificial hand himself. This ambitious series gives us a guided tour of the wonders of modern technology. Though it can be a slightly upsetting journey at times, it engages the audience in a revolution that is changing the face of medicine.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Extra Reading

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

1. The programme **Science for All** explains scientific ideas in a way that non-experts can understand.

   → _____

2. The reviewer believes **Out in Space** explores its topics in great detail.

   → _____

3. The presenter in **Stars and Planets** deliberately avoids explaining every complex idea fully.

   → _____

4. The documentary **Robotic Technology** shows attempts to create an artificial human body.

   → _____

5. The reviewer suggests that **Science for All** may soon disappear from television.

   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS