

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../20...

Class: L3

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL STAGE 3

UNIT 3: HOW MUCH IS IT? – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. GRAMMAR

Unit 1:

1. Simple past tense (Thì Quá khứ đơn)

- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.
- Động từ trong thì quá khứ:
 - + Động từ có quy tắc: thêm đuôi -ed sau động từ thường.
 - + Động từ bất quy tắc (VD: go – went; read – read; have – had; swim – swam; ...)
- Cấu trúc

(+) S + V-ed/V-irregular.

(-) S + did not + V-inf.

(?) Did + S + V-inf? → Yes, S did/ No, S did not.

2. Adverbs of manner (Trạng từ chỉ cách thức)

- Trạng từ chỉ cách thức có chức năng bổ nghĩa cho động từ.
- Cấu tạo Trạng từ chỉ cách thức: thường thêm đuôi -ly sau tính từ (Với tính từ kết thúc bằng -y thì chuyển -y thành -i rồi mới thêm -ly)

Unit 2:

1. Comparative and superlative adjectives: Tính từ so sánh hơn và tính từ so sánh nhất.

	Comparative adjectives	Superlative adjectives
Cách dùng	Dùng để so sánh hai người (hoặc vật).	Dùng để so sánh ba người (hoặc vật) trở lên.
Tính từ ngắn	adj + -er + than	the adj + -est (+ N)
Tính từ dài	more + adj + than	the most + adj (+ N)

2. Cấu trúc “to – Vinf” chỉ mục đích:

- Cách dùng: dùng để chỉ mục đích của hành động, việc làm.

- Cấu trúc: **to + V – inf**

Unit 3:

Modal Verbs: have to, should, could

	have to (phải)	do not have to (không cần phải)
Cách dùng	Diễn tả sự cần thiết phải làm gì.	Diễn tả sự không cần thiết phải làm gì.
Cấu trúc	(+) S + has/have to + V-inf.	(-) S + do/does+ not+ have to + V-inf.
	(?) Do/Does + S + have to + V-inf? • Yes, S + do/does. • No, S + do not / does not.	
	Wh-questions + do/does + S + have to + V-inf?	

	should (nên)	could (có thể)
Cách dùng	Dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên.	Diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra.
Cấu trúc	(+) S + should + V-inf.	S + could + V-inf.
	(-) S + should not + V-inf.	S + could not + V-inf.
	(?) Should + S + V-inf? • Yes, S + should. • No, S + should not.	Could + S + V-inf? • Yes, S + could. • No, S + could not.
	Wh-questions + should + S + V-inf?	Wh-questions + could + S + V-inf?

B. HOMEWORK

*Chú ý: các con dùng đang đầy đủ của trợ động từ, động từ khuyết thiếu.

I. Complete the sentences, using Simple past tense. (Hoàn thành câu với Thì Quá khứ đơn)

0. I (eat) ate an apple yesterday.

1. I (go) _____ swimming last week.

2. Mr. Charles (wash) _____ the dishes yesterday morning.

3. My mother (go) _____ shopping in the mall last Sunday.

4. Lan (cook) _____ chicken noodles for dinner 2 hours ago.

5. Nam and I (study) _____ hard last weekend.

II. Choose suitable adjectives in the box, turn them into adverbs and put in the correct sentences. (Chọn tính từ thích hợp, đổi thành trạng từ để hoàn thành câu)

clear	strong	fast	heavy	real	noisy
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0. My father reads fast.

1. I _____ disagree with your opinion.

2. We can see everything _____ in this mirror.

3. We cannot go out now because it is raining _____.

4. I _____ love my grandmother.

5. The baby cries _____ in the room.

III. Fill in the blank with “to V-inf”, using suitable verbs in the box. (Điền vào chỗ trống với “to – Vinf” của động từ thích hợp trong hộp)

ask	welcome	keep	get	travel	have
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0. My sister is cleaning the floor to welcome a guest tomorrow.

1. I study hard _____ a high score.

2. We learn English _____ to London.

3. You should wear a scarf _____ warm.

4. Ms. Mary drinks water regularly _____ a better skin.

5. She calls me _____ for help.

IV. Circle the correct answer. (Chọn đáp án đúng)

0. She says this is (the most boring / the boringest) job in the world.

1. They speak French very (good / well). They have lived in France for 2 years.

2. Apples are usually (more cheaply / cheaper) than oranges.

3. Janet is (the best/ the better) tennis player in the club.

4. My house is (more expensive / most expensive) than hers.

5. Your desk is (**cleaner / more clean**) than mine.

V. Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks (Điền từ đúng vào chỗ trống)

the hottest	larger	higher	thinner	the most expensive	the longest
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0. This jacket is too small. I need a larger size.

1. You look _____ than last month. Have you lost weight?

2. Prices in a city are _____ than in a countryside.

3. Today is _____ day of the week.

4. What is _____ river in the world?

5. This room is very good. It is _____ room in the hotel.

VI. Choose the correct modal verbs. (Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng)

0. You (should / should not) sleep early.

1. She (**have to / has to**) go to work early.

2. His eyes were so bad that he (**should not / could not**) read the newspapers.

3. There is the waiter. We (**should not / could**) ask him for the bill.

4. You (**should not / have to**) skip breakfast.

5. If you are under 13, you (**have to / could**) go with your parents.

VII. Find and correct the mistake. (Tìm và sửa lỗi sai)

0. She do not have to go to work on the weekend.

(A)

B

C

D

→ does not

1. You should not study hard if you want to get a high score.

A

B

C

D

→ _____

2. You do not have do all this work.

A

B

C

D

→ _____

3. Tom could not learn the alphabet by heart when he was 4. He was so talented.

A B C D → _____

4. She have to go to school early.

A B C D → _____

5. We should go out because it is raining heavily.

A B C D → _____

VIII. Match the sentences in column A with the suitable advice in column B. (Nối câu ở cột A với lời khuyên thích hợp ở cột B)

A	B
0. Mark eats so many candies.	a. We should buy a cheaper car.
1. Your camera is really old!	b. He should get up earlier.
2. The car is lovely, but it is too expensive.	c. We should wear coats.
3. It is really cold here.	d. He should eat more vegetables.
4. He often goes to work late.	e. You should buy a new one.
5. That is a great book.	f. You should read it.

Your answer: 0 - d 1 - _____ 2 - _____ 3 - _____ 4 - _____ 5 - _____

MOVERS 2- TEST 2- PART 3

Part 3

– 5 questions –

What did Lucy do last week?

Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture.

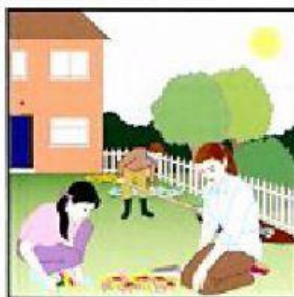
There is one example.



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday

Friday

Saturday



Sunday



Part 5

– 7 questions –

Look at the pictures and read the story. Write some words to complete the sentences about the story. You can use 1, 2 or 3 words.

Fishing in the lake



Sally and her brother, Peter, live next to a lake and they love swimming and fishing in it. They often fish from the end of their garden, but last Saturday, they went fishing in another part of the lake. But there were no fish there.

'This is boring,' Sally said. She put her fishing things down and took off her shoes. Then she put her feet in the water because it was a hot and sunny day.

Examples

Sally and Peter enjoy ..swimming and fishing.. in the lake near their house.

The children fished in another part of the lake lastSaturday.....

Questions

- 1 Sally stopped fishing because there were in the water that day.
- 2 Because it was hot and sunny, Sally in the lake.



'Sally, look!' Peter said. 'I think I can see a lake monster!' Sally jumped up to look, but when she did that, she dropped her shoes in the water!

Then she got angry with Peter because there was no monster. 'Now I haven't got my shoes!' she said. 'It's not funny!'

Peter looked down in the water. He could see Sally's orange shoes at the bottom of the lake.

- 3 Peter said he saw a
- 4 When she jumped up, Sally in the lake.
- 5 Sally was angry because her shoes were at of the lake.



'Well, let's try to catch your shoes now!' Peter said. He fished them out of the lake.

Sally was happy again.

When they got home, their mum was in the kitchen.

'Did you catch any fish?' she asked.

She laughed when Peter said, 'Yes we caught two Orange Shoe Fish!'

6 Sally when Peter caught her shoes.

7 When the children told her about the two orange shoe fish, their mum
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