

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

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

Class: GE7

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 3 – CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES

GRAMMAR

A. GRAMMAR

I. PHRASAL VERB (Cụm động từ)

- Là sự kết hợp giữa **một động từ** và **một hoặc hai tiểu từ**. Các tiểu từ ở đây có thể là giới từ.
- Khi thêm các tiểu từ này vào sau, nghĩa của phrasal verb sẽ hoàn toàn khác biệt so với động từ tạo nên nó.

SOME PHRASAL VERBS (MỘT SỐ CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ)

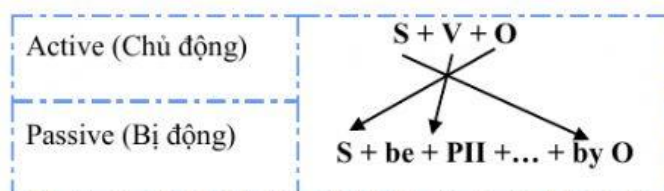
No.	Phrasal Verbs	Meanings	No.	Phrasal Verbs	Meanings
1	shop for	mua sắm	10	eat out	ăn ở ngoài
2	try on	mặc thử	11	dress up	ăn mặc đẹp
3	take on	tiếp nhận một thử thách mới	12	take up	bắt đầu một sở thích mới
4	make up	trang điểm	13	take after	giống ai đó
5	look after	chăm sóc	14	ask somebody out	mời ai đó đi hẹn hò
6	break down	bị hư, hỏng	15	give up	từ bỏ
7	put on	mặc vào, đeo vào	16	go on	tiếp tục
8	put away	cất đi	17	show off	khoe khoang
9	hang up	treo lên	18	take off	cởi ra/cắt cánh

II. PRESENT PASSIVE (Câu bị động ở thì hiện tại)

- **Passive Voice** (Câu bị động) được dùng khi ta muốn **nhấn mạnh vào hành động** trong câu, tác nhân gây ra hành động không quá quan trọng.

S + am / is / are (+ not) + PII (+ by + O)

- Cách chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động:



- Ví dụ: She doesn't **buy** this book. → This book **isn't bought** (by her).
They **finish** these exercises. → These exercises **are finished** (by them).

* **Lưu ý:** Nếu chủ ngữ (S) trong câu chủ động là: *I, you, she, he, they, people, someone, anyone, ...* thì có thể lược bỏ đi trong câu bị động.

III. PRESENT PASSIVE WITH MODAL VERBS (Câu bị động với động từ khuyết thiếu)

Active	S + can / will / should ... (+ not) + V + O
Passive	S + can / will / should ... (+ not) + be + PII (+ by + O)

- Ví dụ: I **can't** see her. → She **can't be seen** (by me).
You **should drink** water. → Water **should be drunk** (by you).

* **Lưu ý:** PII – Quá khứ phân từ; O = Object: Tân ngữ

B. HOMEWORK

***Note:** DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences. Use “was not/ do not/ have not...” instead of “wasn't/ don't/ haven't...”

I. Complete the sentences. Use these given verbs in the correct form

- Many accidents are caused by careless driving. (cause)
- Cheese _____ from milk. (make)
- A cinema is a place where films _____. (show)
- This plant is very rare. It _____ in very few places. (find)
- In the US, elections for president _____ every four years. (hold)
- You can't see the house from the road. It _____ by trees. (surround)

II. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D

- _____ the shoes to see if they fit.

A. Try on

B. Shop for

C. Make up

D. Go on

1. Our car _____ and we had to push it off the road.
A. ate out B. hang up C. broke down D. try on
2. You don't need to _____ to go to the mall. Jeans and a T-shirt are fine.
A. take on B. dress up C. make up D. hang out
3. The plane _____ at 8.30 a.m.
A. shop for B. show off C. dress up D. took off
4. Lazy? He _____ his father.
A. takes after B. takes on C. takes off D. takes out
5. You'll never guess the answer. Do you _____?
A. go on B. make up C. ask out D. give up

III. Rewrite these active sentences into passive form

0. *You may forget the rules quickly.*
⇒ **The rules may be forgotten quickly/The rules may be forgotten quickly by you**
1. You should study the lessons repeatedly.
⇒ _____
2. They should cancel the game.
⇒ _____
3. The doctor can't persuade her.
⇒ _____
4. They need to repair my car.
⇒ _____
5. Who should pay the damage?
⇒ _____?

IV. Fill in the blanks with the given word in the correct form

print	finish	pay	speak	recycle	feel
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0. How many newspapers **are printed** in Britain every day?
1. I'll _____ at the end of the month.
2. The earthquake could _____ 20km away.
3. How much paper _____ in Poland each year?
4. German _____ in Germany, Austria, and some parts of Switzerland.
5. The work should _____ before you leave.



PET 8 – TEST 2 – LISTENING PART 4

Con làm bài theo link nghe sau: <https://youtu.be/OpShlXZBFHo> (từ 23:30 đến 28:20)

Part 4

Questions 20–25

Look at the six sentences for this part.

You will hear a woman called Laura and a man called Karl talking about living away from home whilst studying at university.

Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under **A** for **YES**. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under **B** for **NO**.

	A YES	B NO
20 Karl says it's been difficult finding somewhere to live.	☐	☐
21 Karl has had problems studying in another language.	☐	☐
22 Laura is surprised at how little work there is on her course.	☐	☐
23 Karl is uncertain whether to return home after his course.	☐	☐
24 Laura is missing her parents.	☐	☐
25 Laura feels that she's too busy to visit Karl.	☐	☐

FCE 1 – TEST 1 – READING PART 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	E	X	T	R	E	M	E	L	Y								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Tea

Tea is an (0) popular drink with many people. It is estimated that the consumption of tea in England alone exceeds 165 million cups daily. Despite this, the drink was virtually (17) in England until about 400 years ago. The first (18) to tea in England comes in a diary written in 1660. However, its (19) really took off after the (20) of King Charles II to Catherine of Braganza. It was her great love of tea that made it (21)

EXTREME

KNOW

REFER

POPULAR

MARRY

FASHION

It was believed that tea was good for people as it seemed to be capable of reviving the spirits and curing certain minor (22) It has even been suggested by some historians that it played a significant part in the Industrial Revolution. Tea, they say, increased the number of hours that (23) could work in factories as the caffeine in tea made them more (24) and consequently able to work longer hours.

ILL

LABOUR

ENERGY

MINI TEST

I. Circle the correct options

0. They went / have been to Spain last year.
1. I **didn't eat** / haven't eaten anything yesterday.
2. I have got two snakes. Fortunately, they **never bit** / have never bitten me!
3. Anna **had** / has had a computer since 2002.
4. I **bought** / have bought this dictionary a long time ago.
5. **Did you ever drink** / Have you ever drunk green tea? It's very nice.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct apostrophes 's or s'

0. These are our friends' cats. (friends)
0. This is Peter's book. (Peter)
1. _____ sister is twelve years old. (John)
2. _____ and _____ school is old. (Susan – Steve)
3. These are the _____ pencils. (boys)
4. _____ shoes are on the second floor. (men)
5. My _____ car was not expensive. (parents)

III. Fill in the blanks, using where/ which/ who/ whose

0. Let's meet at the place where we met yesterday.
1. He's got a machine _____ makes really good ice-cream.
2. The girl _____ won the competition is over there.
3. Where's the boy _____ phone rang during the film?
4. There are three bridges _____ cross the river.
5. That's the museum _____ you can see the king's crowns.

IV. Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence

0. She is the most beautiful girl whose I have ever met.
whose → who/that
1. She can't speak English, who is a disadvantage.

2. Mother's Day is the day where children show their love to their mother.

3. The policeman tries to catch those people which drive dangerously.

4. The woman which told me the news was my mother's friend.

5. This is my hometown when I was born and grew up.
