

GOLD EXPERIENCE A2+: UNIT 6 - THE GREAT OUTDOORS
GRAMMAR REVISION

A. NEW LESSON:**I. Modal verbs for rules**

Các động từ khuyết thiếu	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
Must/Have to	- MUST hoặc HAVE TO được sử dụng để diễn tả sự cần thiết/bắt buộc/quy định phải làm một việc gì đó. + MUST thường diễn tả một sự bắt buộc hoặc một mệnh lệnh (do bên ngoài tác động). + HAVE TO diễn tả nghĩa " phải " do xuất phát từ chủ quan người nói.	- You must go to school at 7.00 a.m. (<i>Bạn phải đến trường lúc 7 giờ sáng.</i>) - I have to study for my upcoming exam. (<i>Tôi phải học cho bài kiểm tra sắp tới.</i>)
Mustn't (Must not)	- MUSTN'T diễn tả một điều cấm, lệnh cấm không được làm gì đó.	- You mustn't walk on the grass. (<i>Bạn không được đi bộ trên cỏ.</i>)
Don't (Do not) have to	- DON'T HAVE TO diễn tả một việc không cần thiết/không bắt buộc .	- You don't have to drive. (<i>Bạn không cần phải lái xe.</i>)
Can/Can't (Cannot)	- CAN có thể được dùng để diễn tả một sự cho phép . - CAN'T được dùng để diễn tả một sự cấm đoán .	- In London, you can smoke on the upper deck of the buses, but you can't smoke downstairs. (<i>Ở London, bạn có thể hút thuốc ở tầng trên của những chiếc xe buýt, nhưng bạn không thể hút thuốc ở tầng dưới.</i>)

II. Reflexive pronoun

- Reflexive pronouns (Đại từ phản thân) dùng để diễn tả những hành động do chính bản thân mình gây ra hoặc để nhấn mạnh hành động do chủ thể của hành động gây ra.

Ex: Be careful. Don't hurt **yourself**. (*Hãy cẩn thận. Đừng tự làm đau mình.*)

- Bảng đại từ phản thân:

Subject	Reflexive pronoun
I	myself
You	yourself / yourselves
She	herself
He	himself
It	itself
We	ourselves
They	themselves

***Note:** Khi đại từ phản thân đứng sau giới từ “by” thì sẽ mang nghĩa là “một mình”.

Ex: I don't think I can do it **by myself**, I really need some help. (Tôi không nghĩ tôi có thể làm việc đó một mình đâu, tôi thực sự cần sự trợ giúp.)

She sat **by herself**. (Cô ấy ngồi một mình.)

III. It's, there is, there are

1. It is/It's

- Có thể sử dụng “It's” để miêu tả một sự vật, sự việc, đưa ra một quan điểm, ...

Ex: We went to the new park. **It's** quite big. (Chúng tôi đã đến công viên mới. Nó khá lớn.)

It's fun swimming in the sea. (Thật thú vị khi bơi ở biển.)

2. There is/There are

- Có thể sử dụng “There is/There are” để liệt kê nhiều danh từ trong cùng một câu.

- Quy tắc:

+ Nếu danh từ trong chuỗi liệt kê bắt đầu là **danh từ số ít** hoặc **danh từ không đếm được**, chúng ta dùng “There is”.

Ex: **There is a book**, a pen, three rulers and a bottle of water on the table. (“a book” là danh từ số ít nên ta dùng “There is” và không quan tâm các danh từ được liệt kê phía sau.)

+ Nếu danh từ trong chuỗi liệt kê bắt đầu là **danh từ số nhiều**, chúng ta dùng “There are”.

Ex: **There are candies**, a birthday cake, some bottles of cola and pizza in John's birthday party. (“candies” là danh từ số nhiều nên ta dùng “There are” và không quan tâm các danh từ được liệt kê phía sau.)

B. HOMEWORK:

I. Choose the correct answer

0. We're going to hurt _____ if we're not careful.

A. herself

C. themselves

B. ourselves

D. myself

1. He burnt _____ with the matches.

A. himself

C. itself

B. myself

D. herself

2. There _____ three kids and a dog playing in the park.

A. is

C. am

B. are

D. was

3. Ow! I've cut _____.

A. ourselves

C. myself

B. yourself

D. yourselves

4. The cat has *scratched* (cào) _____.

A. himself

C. myself

B. itself

D. themselves

5. There _____ some bread, a dozen of eggs and a can of soda on the table.

A. were

C. is

B. are

D. have been

II. Fill in the blank with the suitable reflexive pronoun

0. Annie baked the cake.....**herself**.....

1. Tom cut..... while he was shaving this morning.

2. The film..... wasn't very good, but I liked the music.

3. I repaired my bike.....

4. Why don't we clean the windows.....?
5. Thomas and Mary introduced..... to their new neighbour.

III. Choose the sentence which means the same as the first sentence

0. All passengers must fasten their seatbelts.

A. They are required to fasten their seatbelts now.

B. They don't have to fasten their seatbelts.

C. They can fasten their seatbelts.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 We have to pay the electricity bill before Friday.
A We can pay it if we want to.
B We must pay it.
C We've already paid it.</p> <p>2 You don't need to buy me a birthday present.
A You must buy me a birthday present.
B It's not necessary to buy me a birthday present.
C You mustn't buy me a birthday present.</p> <p>3 I have to do some work on my project this evening.
A I haven't got time to do the work.
B I've already done the work.
C I need to do the work.</p> | <p>4 Lenny didn't have to see the head teacher after all.
A It wasn't necessary for Lenny to see the head teacher.
B Lenny went to see the head teacher.
C Lenny is waiting to see the head teacher.</p> <p>5 Students mustn't run in school buildings.
A They can run if they want to.
B Students don't like running.
C Running isn't allowed.</p> |
|---|---|

IV. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning, using the correct form of *have to* and *must*

0. It's not necessary to go to school on Saturdays.

→ You***don't have to go to school on Saturdays.***.....

1. It's obligatory (*bắt buộc*) for all drivers to have a driving license.

→ All drivers.....

2. It's compulsory for Peter to learn Spanish.

→ Peter

3. It's not obligatory for customers to go on the trips organized by the hotel.

→ Customers

4. Passengers aren't allowed to smoke in this compartment.

→ Passengers

5. It's necessary to book in advance.

→ You

V. Make meaningful sentences with the given words

0. *There/bed/two mirrors/wardrobe/my younger sister/bedroom.*

→ ***There is a bed, two mirrors and a wardrobe in my younger sister's bedroom.***

1. *There/some dogs/cat/three rabbits/garden.*

→

2. *It's/fun/travel/around/world.*

→

3. *There/park/many restaurants/school/two hospitals/near/my house.*

→

Part 3

Questions 14 – 18

For each question, choose the correct answer.

A family of dancers

The women in the Watson family are all crazy about ballet. These days, Alice Watson gives ballet lessons, but for many years, she was a dancer with the National Ballet Company. Her mother, Hannah, also had a full-time job there, making costumes for the dancers.

Alice's daughter Demi started learning ballet as soon as she could walk. 'I never taught her,' says Alice, 'because she never let me.' Now aged sixteen, Demi is a member of the ballet company where her mother was the star dancer for many years.

Alice's husband, Jack, is an electrician. They met while he was working at a theatre where she was dancing and got married soon after. 'When Demi started dancing, the house was too small for her and Alice to practise in so I made the garage into a dance studio. Now the living room is nice and quiet when I'm watching television!' he says.

Last month, Demi was invited to dance in the ballet *Swan Lake*. Of course, Alice and Hannah were in the audience and even Jack was there, which made it very special for Demi. Jack says, 'I'm not that interested in ballet myself but it's fantastic seeing Demi taking her first steps with Alice's old company!' Demi was wearing a dress that Hannah made for Alice many years before.

'It was very exciting for all of us,' says Hannah. 'Demi's way of dancing is very like Alice's. I know I'm her grandmother, but I think she has a great future!'



- 14 What is Alice Watson's job now?
- A dancer
 - B teacher
 - C dress-maker
- 15 Demi had her first ballet lessons
- A at a very young age.
 - B at the National Ballet Company.
 - C from her mother.
- 16 Jack helped his wife and daughter by
- A moving to a larger house.
 - B letting them use the living room for dancing.
 - C making a place for them to practise in.
- 17 What was the best thing about the *Swan Lake* show for Demi?
- A It was her first show with the company.
 - B All her family were there.
 - C She was wearing a new dress.
- 18 Hannah says that Demi
- A will be a star one day.
 - B is her favourite granddaughter.
 - C dances better than Alice did.

A2 KEY 2020 SAMPLE TEST LISTENING – PART 5

Con làm bài nghe theo link sau (19p20s – 22p28s):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RblWGJ62QtE&t=1s>

Part 5

Questions 21 – 25

For each question, choose the correct answer.

You will hear Simon talking to Maria about a party.
What will each person bring to the party?

Example

0 Maria B

People

21 Barbara

22 Simon

23 Anita

24 Peter

25 Michael

Food

A bread

B cake

C cheese

D chicken

E fish

F fruit

G ice cream

H salad

Part 5

Questions 26–35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 A in B on C at D from

Answer: 0

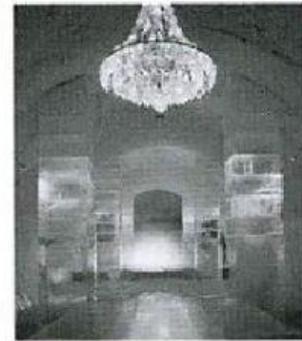
A	B	C	D
—	—	—	—

Sweden's Ice Hotel

The village of Jukkasjärvi is (0) Swedish Lapland, and winter temperatures there can reach -40° C. But 6,000 holidaymakers (26) go there annually, to visit what is probably Europe's most unusual accommodation.

In this hotel you eat, drink, and sleep in rooms made (27) ice. If you want, you can (28) get married in one. The bar is ice too, and putting hot drinks on it is obviously not (29) ! The bedrooms are around -4° C, but fortunately guests are (30) with special sleeping bags that will keep (31) warm in the coldest of temperatures. (32) outdoor clothes can be supplied too, if needed.

The hotel is never more than six months old (33) it melts in summer, and (34) winter it is rebuilt. Creating the hotel (35) 10,000 tonnes of ice, plus 30,000 tonnes of snow.



- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 26 A therefore | B ever | C also | D still |
| 27 A by | B of | C within | D for |
| 28 A even | B however | C already | D yet |
| 29 A supported | B recognised | C recommended | D agreed |
| 30 A given | B offered | C provided | D delivered |
| 31 A these | B those | C they | D them |
| 32 A Suitable | B Convenient | C Acceptable | D Satisfactory |
| 33 A although | B because | C so | D while |
| 34 A other | B any | C each | D another |
| 35 A brings | B puts | C fetches | D takes |

I. Complete the table with the missing forms of the adjectives

Adj	Comparative	Superlative
<i>Funny</i>	<i>Funnier</i>	<i>The funniest</i>
		The shortest
Amazing		
	Better	
		The least
Beautiful		
	More modern	
Bad		
		The most convenient
	Farther/Further	
Comfortable		
	Longer	
		The most
	Stronger	
<i>Poisonous (có độc)</i>		
		The scariest

II. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives given

0. Giraffes are **the tallest** (tall) animals in the world.

- The Sahara Desert is _____ (hot) than the Amazon rainforest.
- _____ (bad) problem in our town is pollution.
- The water is too cold! It isn't _____ (warm) enough to swim in.
- Polar bears are _____ (aggressive) (*hung hăng*) than koala bears.
- Sloths (con lười)* are _____ (lazy) animals in the world.
- Lan isn't as _____ (tall) as Mai.
- African elephants are _____ (big) than Indian elephants.
- John is _____ (strong) enough to lift that box. You should ask him for help.
- Sharks are _____ (dangerous) than dolphins.
- Cheetahs (con báo)* are _____ (fast) land animals in the world.