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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 3 – WHAT WE WEAR, WHAT WE WASTE GRAMMAR 1

A. NEW LESSON

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

Multi-word verbs (Động từ kép/động từ có nhiều từ): Động từ kép bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiểu từ (mạo từ, phó từ, giới từ). Có ba loại động từ kép: **phrasal verbs**, **prepositional verbs** và **phrasal-prepositional verbs**. Đôi khi, cái tên “**phrasal verbs**” được dùng để chỉ cả ba loại từ này. Hôm nay ta sẽ học về **phrasal verbs** và **prepositional verbs**.

1. Phrasal verbs:

- Rất phổ biến trong tiếng Anh, nhất là trong ngữ cảnh không trang trọng. Nó bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiểu từ. Tiểu từ này thường thay đổi nghĩa của động từ.

Ex: I **called** Jen to see how she was. (**call** = to telephone)

They've **called off** the meeting. (**call off** = to cancel)

- **Phrasal verbs** thường được tách ra bởi danh từ và đại từ. Với danh từ, ta có thể chọn việc không tách từ. Tuy nhiên, khi dùng đại từ nhân xưng, bắt buộc phải tách các từ trong **phrasal verbs**.

Ex: Với danh từ: They've **called the meeting off**. = They've **called off the meeting**.

Với đại từ: The meeting? They've **called it off**. (not **called off it**)

2. Prepositional verbs:

- Bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiểu từ. Tiểu từ này không thay đổi nghĩa của động từ.

Ex: to worry

to **worry about** (someone or something)

- Không như **phrasal verbs**, **prepositional verbs** không thể tách rời mà phải đứng cùng nhau.

Ex: Với danh từ: Who **looks after the baby** when you are at work?

Với đại từ: Who **looks after her** when you are at work?

- Tuy nhiên, trong một vài trường hợp ngoại lệ, ta có thể đặt một chủ thể giữa động từ và tiểu từ của một số **prepositional verbs**.

Ex: remind + object + of: You **remind me of** my cousin.

provide + object + with: They **provided us with** food and shelter.

thank + object + for: I would like to **thank you for** coming today.

***Note:** Các tiểu từ được đánh vần giống như các giới từ nhưng chúng có chức năng ngữ pháp khác nhau. Một tiểu từ được kết nối về mặt ngữ pháp với một động từ. Một giới từ được kết nối về mặt ngữ pháp với một danh từ hoặc đại từ.

***Một số phrasal verbs phổ biến:**

put on: bật	put off: hoãn	put up: giơ lên	do off: cởi, bỏ ra	do up: buộc chặt
do over: làm lại	slip on: xô vào	slip out: thoát ra	put up: để lên	put away: bỏ xuống
put on: mặc vào	hang down: giũ ra	hang up: treo lên	look after: chăm sóc	look up: tìm
agree with: đồng ý	care for: chăm sóc	shop for: sắm sửa	take off: cởi bỏ	get off: ra khỏi

get away: đi khỏi	insist on: khẳng quyết	consist of: bao gồm	deal with: đối mặt với	depend on: dựa vào
run into: bắt gặp	work out: giải quyết	try on: thử (quần, áo)	look down on: khinh thường, coi thường	
dress up: ăn diện, thường là cho dịp quan trọng		go out with: có mối quan hệ với ai		

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences by using the phrases in the box. Change the form of the phrase when necessary

shop for	look after	dress up	go out with	try on	take off
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0. Did you look after Emma yesterday?

1. Wedding is a formal event; therefore, you need to _____ for it.
2. I don't need to _____ clothes because I have had enough to wear.
3. I really enjoy _____ Julia. She's a funny girl and always *cracks me up* (khiến tôi cười ngặt nghẽo).
4. I think this dress will suit you. _____ it _____!
5. When you arrive home, _____ your shoes and put them on the rack.

II. Put the words in the right order

0. after / Did / yesterday? / Emma / look / you

→ _____ *Did you look after Emma yesterday?* _____

1. I / ran into / the / Amir / today / at / supermarket.

→ _____

2. working / this / math problem. / the solution / out / having trouble / to / I'm

→ _____

3. speaking / up / in class, / Stand / please. / when

→ _____

4. Take / walk on / your shoes / please. / before / off / you / the carpet,

→ _____

5. not to / father / down / look / His / on / taught him / workers.

→ _____

III. Circle the correct answer

0. I couldn't sleep _____ night because of the noise.

A. in

B. on

C. at

1. Mary: I want to dance a little. Could you _____?

John: Of course.

A. put some music on

B. put some music off

C. put some music up

2. Mary: _____ your coat or you will get a cold.

John: Don't worry about me. I am *as strong as a horse* (rất khỏe mạnh).

A. Do off

B. Do up

C. Do over

3. After breakfast, they _____ their shoes and *headed out (ra ngoài)* in a hurry manner.
A. slipped on B. slipped out C. slipped at
4. James, _____ your toys and go to bed now. It's 11 p.m.!
A. put up B. put away C. put on
5. You should fold your clothes or _____ to maintain them.
A. hang them down B. hang them in C. hang them up

IV. Circle the correct answer

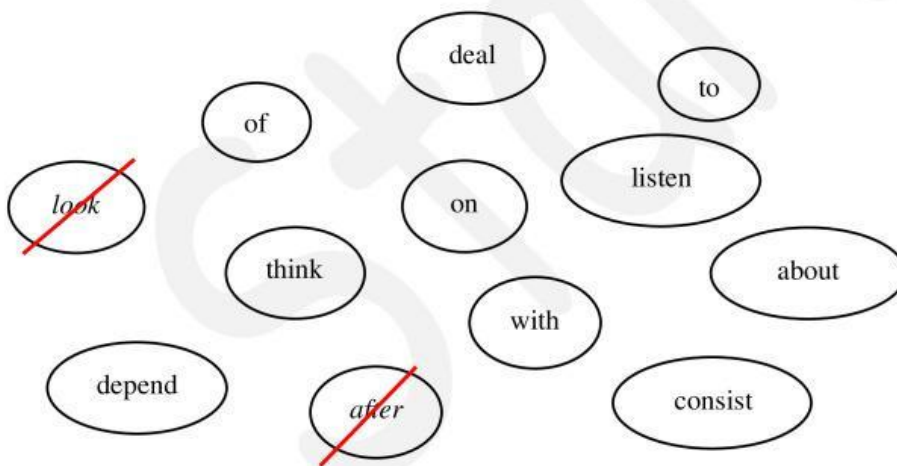
0. She has to look after / up her niece.
1. I don't agree **with** / **to** you. I think we should go this way instead.
2. He is 25 years old but he still believes **in** / **about** the tooth fairy.
3. She's a nurse. Her job is to care **for** / **about** the elderly.
4. We need to decide **on** / **to** the plan for next year.
5. They are laughing **to** / **at** a joke by a comedian online.

V. Replace the underlined word with a multi-word verb that has the same meaning. There are clues for you in the bracket

0. buy clothes (*shop*)
1. remove the jacket (*take*)
2. exit the bus (*get*)
3. fasten the buttons (*do*)
4. wear a shirt (*put*)
5. leave the house (*get*)

_____ *shop for* _____

VI. Match the words together to form 5 prepositional verbs



0. look after
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

VII. Use the prepositional verbs in Exercise VI to complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb

0. She looks after her daughter and her mother at the same time.
1. Our uniform _____ a navy polo shirt and a *beige (màu be)* skirt.
2. It is a great offer. _____ it and let me know your decision.
3. Our manager has to come up with a solution to _____ the problem.
4. I'm not sure if we will go out. It _____ on the weather.
5. I love _____ music.

Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two and five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 Prizes are given out when the school year finishes.

PLACE

Prize-giving end of the school year.

The gap can be filled by the words 'takes place at the', so you write:

Example:

0	TAKES PLACE AT THE
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Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 25 Because Alice was finding her book very interesting, she didn't hear the doorbell ring.

ABSORBED

Alice was her book that she didn't hear the doorbell ring.

- 26 We missed the train because we didn't leave home early enough.

IF

We wouldn't have missed the train home early enough.

- 27 I'm sure Diane can solve this maths puzzle.

CAPABLE

I'm sure Diane this maths puzzle.

- 28 I'll lend you my bike, but only if you look after it.

LONG

I'll lend you my bike care of it.

- 29 'I don't want to help you with your homework, Sam,' said his sister.

WILLING

Sam's sister said she him with his homework.

- 30 'I'm not going to miss my best friend's party!' Mary told her mother.

DETERMINED

Mary told her mother that she to her best friend's party.



Questions 8–13

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau (từ 13p04s – 22p42s):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRadjoRFlkE>

For each question, choose the correct answer.

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- 8 You will hear two friends talking about a film they've just seen.
Why didn't the boy enjoy the film?
- A It was very frightening.
 - B It lasted too long.
 - C It had terrible acting.
- 9 You will hear two friends talking about some biology homework.
The girl suggests that the boy should
- A ask his teacher for help.
 - B get information from the internet.
 - C look in the biology textbook.
- 10 You will hear two friends talking about an interview with a singer they've seen on TV.
They agree that
- A the singer's answers were interesting.
 - B the interviewer was quite rude.
 - C the questions were confusing.
- 11 You will hear a girl telling her friend about a diving trip.
How did the girl feel about it?
- A sure she will go again
 - B glad she went with a relative
 - C pleased with her diving skills
- 12 You will hear a girl talking to a friend about basketball.
The girl is trying to
- A explain the rules of the game.
 - B describe a game she took part in.
 - C encourage the boy to start playing.
- 13 You will hear a boy talking about a trip to a city with his family.
Why did the boy's family get lost?
- A They couldn't understand their map.
 - B Someone gave them the wrong directions.
 - C The guidebook contained incorrect information.

I. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	đã đính hôn (adj)	e_____
2.	đầu, đỉnh (n)	t_____
3.	rất thông minh (adj)	b_____
4.	vẫy tay (v)	w_____
5.	lễ kỷ niệm 100 năm (n)	c_____

II. Circle the correct answer

1. It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I _____ her a present.

A. haven't bought

B. didn't buy

2. The _____ feathers are colorful.

A. bird's

B. birds's

3. Can I take this newspaper? _____ you _____ with it?

A. Have - finishing

B. Have - finished

4. Why _____ Garbo _____ any films after 1941?

A. didn't - make

B. did - made

5. My twin _____ birthday party is tomorrow.

A. brothers

B. brothers'

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.