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Từ vựng:

Viết:

Nghe:

Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 5

UNIT 8: RAINFORESTS - GRAMMAR 1

- ❖ **Lưu ý 1:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ nhé.
- ❖ **Lưu ý 2:** 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.
- ❖ **Lưu ý 3:** Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

A. GRAMMAR

Present Perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

1. Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả sự việc bắt đầu trong quá khứ và tiếp tục ở hiện tại.
- Diễn tả sự việc đã xảy ra nhiều lần trong quá khứ.
- Diễn tả sự việc vừa mới xảy ra và gây hậu quả tới hiện tại.

2. Công thức:

Loại câu	Công thức	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	S + have/has + V _{3/ed}	We have encountered many difficulties. (Chúng tôi đã gặp phải rất nhiều khó khăn.) He has learned French, but he can't communicate. (Anh ấy đã học học tiếng Pháp nhưng anh ấy không thể giao tiếp.)
Phủ định	S + haven't/hasn't + V _{3/ed}	I haven't met my mom for a long time. (Tôi đã không gặp mẹ trong một thời gian dài rồi.) She hasn't come back her hometown since 2020. (Cô ấy không quay trở lại quê hương của mình từ năm 2020.)
Nghi vấn	Have/Has + S + V _{3/ed} ? => Yes, S + have/has. => No, S + haven't/hasn't.	Has she started the task? (Cô ấy đã bắt đầu với nhiệm vụ chưa?) => Yes, she has./ No, she hasn't. Have you finished your housework? (Bạn đã xong việc nhà chưa?) => Yes, I have./ No, I haven't.
Wh-questions	Wh- + have/has + S + V _{3/ed} ?	Where have you been ? (Bạn đã ở đâu suốt vậy?)

Note: S = Subject: Chủ ngữ; V₃ = quá khứ phân từ cột II

3. Dấu hiệu:

- **before** (trước đây), **never** (chưa từng), **ever** (đã từng), **yet** (chưa), **already** (rồi), **the first/second/... time** (lần đầu/ thứ hai), **just/recently/lately** (gần đây, vừa mới), **so far/ until now/ up to now/ up to the present** (cho tới bây giờ).

Ví dụ: Have you ever travelled to Germany? (Bạn đã từng du lịch tới Đức chưa?)

- **for + khoảng thời gian** (được bao lâu)

Ví dụ: She has taught Spanish for 3 years. (Cô ấy đã dạy tiếng Tây Ban Nha khoảng 3 năm.)

- **since + mốc thời gian** (từ bao giờ)

Ví dụ: She has lived here since I was born. (Cô ấy đã sống ở đây từ khi tôi sinh ra.)

B. VOCABULARY

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1	active (adj)	tích cực	3	the number of...	số lượng (cái gì)
2	favourite (adj)	yêu thích	4	bamboo (n)	cây tre

Note: adj = adjective: tính từ, n = noun: danh từ

C. HOMEWORK

Exercise 1: Match

~~0. I have done my homework.~~

A. We can make cupcake now.

1. Emma has left.

~~B. I can watch TV now.~~

2. I have locked the door.

C. Here's the key.

3. John has broken his wrist.

D. He can't write anything.

4. I have got a new MP3 player.

E. We can listen to some music.

5. We have bought some flour.

F. She isn't here now.

0 - B	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
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Exercise 2: Read the text and circle the correct answer

Today, our family is preparing for Tet holiday. The house is dirty because we (0) _____ (**clean**) it for weeks. However, trees and flowers in the garden are in good condition because my mother (1) _____ (**take**) care of them since November. My sister (2) _____ (**just come**) back from England. It is the first time she (3) _____ (**be**) at home since she studied abroad. I will take her to the supermarket tomorrow because we (4) _____ (**go**) shopping together since last year.

0. ☒ A. have not cleaned B. have cleaned C. cleans D. don't clean
1. A. has took B. hasn't taken C. has taken D. took
2. A. just comes B. has just come C. has just came D. just came
3. A. has been B. hasn't been C. is D. was
4. A. went B. haven't gone C. have gone D. go

Exercise 3: Put the words in the correct order

0. Their train / yet. / arrived / hasn't

→ Their train hasn't arrived yet.

1. since Tuesday. / Jasmine / hasn't washed / her hair

→ _____

2. The university / to me / last week. / hasn't replied / since

→ _____

3. for / rained / months. / It / hasn't

→ _____

4. has been / since / a high school / last month. / Jenny / student

→ _____

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*

0. We have lived in this house since 2010.

1. They have lived here _____ a decade.
2. We haven't seen John _____ a couple of days.
3. I haven't seen Kelly _____ Friday.
4. We have had our car _____ three months.
5. I have had this bike _____ October.

Exercise 5: Complete what the people say to Jack. Use the *present perfect* form of the verbs in parentheses

Owner of the zoo	This is terrible! We <u>have not lost</u> (0. not lose) an animal before!
New zoo keeper	I _____ (1. not work) at the zoo for long, and I don't work with the lions.
Man in the street	I _____ (2. not see) Nero. I don't know what he looks like.
Two girls in the park	We think we _____ (3. see) him, but we're not sure.
Police officer	We're very worried because we _____ (4. not find) Nero.
Zoo keeper's wife	My husband is very upset. He _____ (5. look) after Nero for many years.

D. WRITING

Topic: Imagine you are going on an exciting adventure in the rainforest. Write a short story about the animals you meet and the fun things you do. (50-60 words)

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Questions 19–24

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Red pandas

Red pandas live in Nepal, Northern Myanmar, India and Bhutan, as (19) as in China. They (20) a lot of their time in trees and are very (21) at climbing. They are more active during the night than the day, and they usually (22) for food in the evening and early in the morning. Their favourite food is bamboo. In fact, a female red panda can eat 20,000 bamboo leaves in a day! But they also eat fruit, grass, eggs, insects and (23) small birds and animals. Scientists believe that the number of red pandas in the world is (24) because the forests where they live are getting smaller. But much is being done in countries around the world to help this amazing animal.

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|-------------|---------|---------|
| 19 A soon | B much | C well |
| 20 A spend | B live | C take |
| 21 A nice | B great | C good |
| 22 A look | B see | C find |
| 23 A even | B quite | C still |
| 24 A little | B low | C short |

Advice

20 What verb can you use with **time**: **to** **time**?

21 If you can do something well (e.g. **cooking**), you can say that you are **at cooking**.

22 Which verb goes before **for**: **look**, **see** or **find**?

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer

0. We _____ the road when the traffic lights turned red.
☒ A. were crossing B. was crossing C. was crossed D. crosses
1. The students were waiting for the bus when it _____ to rain.
A. started B. starting C. was starting D. starts
2. While the mother _____ dinner, the children _____ the table
A. cooked - set B. cooking - set C. cook - set D. was cooking - set
3. Someone _____ Anna's purse while she was waiting for the bus.
A. was taking B. took C. taken D. takes
4. The King ordered the soldiers _____ the water supply.
A. preserving B. to preserve C. to preserving D. preserved
5. The police officer told the children _____ home soon.
A. to go B. go C. going D. to going

Exercise 2: Put the letters in brackets into the correct order to complete these sentences

0. Flatten (T E N T F A L) the dough with a press of the hand.
1. Mary _____ (E D S H D A) from one meeting to another because she was late.
2. When the alarm went off, she _____ (E A L P T) out of bed.
3. The team discovered a box of _____ (S U T R E R E A) when they were looking for a shelter.
4. After the earthquake, we felt _____ (F L G A T E R U) to be alive.
5. The _____ (S U R E T R C U T) of the Colosseum is very impressive.

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 1 dòng.