

Name: .....

Ngữ pháp: .....

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

Đọc – Viết: .....

Class: S2...

Mini Test: .....



Tel: 034 200 9294

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 2

## Unit 8: Home, sweet home – Grammar 1

- ❖ **Lưu ý:** Với các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô có cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ nhé

## I. Grammar

## 1. Future simple form: will, won't (Thì tương lai đơn)

- ❖ **Cách dùng:** dùng để diễn tả một hành động/ sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

- ❖ **Cấu trúc:**

|                | Cấu trúc                                                                               | Ví dụ                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Câu khẳng định | S + <b>will</b> + V(nguyên thể)                                                        | She <b>will</b> study abroad next year. (Cô ấy sẽ đi du học vào năm tới.)                                                                                                |
| Câu phủ định   | S + <b>will not / won't</b> + V(nguyên thể)<br>(will not = won't)                      | They <b>won't</b> come to his party tomorrow. (Họ sẽ không đến bữa tiệc của anh ấy vào ngày mai.)                                                                        |
| Câu nghi vấn   | <b>Will</b> + S + V(nguyên thể)?<br>- Yes, S + <b>will</b> .<br>- No, S + <b>won't</b> | <b>Will</b> you be at home tomorrow morning?<br>(Bạn sẽ ở nhà vào sáng ngày mai chứ?)<br>- Yes, I <b>will</b> (Có, tôi sẽ)<br>- No, I <b>won't</b> (Không, tôi sẽ không) |

- ❖ **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** tomorrow (ngày mai), next + thời gian: next week, next month, next year, ... (tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới, ...), ...

**Lưu ý:** V = Verb (động từ); S = Subject: I / he / she / it / we / you / they, ...

## 2. Use "for" to indicate recipient (Dùng "for" để chỉ người nhận)

| Cách dùng                          | Cấu trúc                 | Ví dụ                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| For có nghĩa là Để cho ai/ cái gì? | ... + N + <b>for</b> + O | - A nest is a home <b>for</b> a bird. (Cái tổ là nhà cho chú chim.)<br>- This is a book <b>for</b> children. (Đây là sách dành cho trẻ em.) |

| No | Word                   | Meaning  | No | Word             | Meaning           |
|----|------------------------|----------|----|------------------|-------------------|
| 1  | donkey (n)             | con lừa  | 3  | dangerous (adj)  | nguy hiểm         |
| 2  | different (adj) (from) | khác với | 4  | frightened (adj) | sợ hãi, giật mình |

## II. Homework

**Exercise 1:** Rewrite the sentences in future simple form based on given words, using "for + O" structure.

0. He / buy a gift / his girlfriend.

=> He will buy a gift for his girlfriend.

1. Helen / pick some apples from the trees / her mother.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The father / sing a song / his son.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Liam / make a birthday cake / his friend.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We / not get a new table / the room.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

5. There / a playground / children.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2: Match the pictures with words.**



0. It is a home for a \_\_\_\_\_

1. It is a house for a \_\_\_\_\_

2. It is a milk bottle for a \_\_\_\_\_

baby

doctor

cat

party

bird

dog

3. It is food for a \_\_\_\_\_

4. It is a dress for a \_\_\_\_\_

5. It is a shirt for a \_\_\_\_\_



**Exercise 3: Circle the correct answer.**

0. Tomorrow, Rose \_\_\_\_\_ a bike to school.

A. will ride

B. will rides

C. rode

1. Pat \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo next Sunday.

A. went

B. goes

C. will go

2. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar for the next music contest.

A. will play

B. plays

C. play

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the dancing class next week.

A. won't take

B. will takes

C. took

4. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ at work tomorrow afternoon.

A. will being

B. won't being

C. will be

## Part 4

– 5 questions –

Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

### Donkeys and horses



#### Example

How are donkeys different ..... from ..... horses?

1 Donkeys move ..... slowly than horses, they don't do dangerous things like jumping and they can't swim. Horses can.

2 ..... a donkey is frightened, it doesn't move. But a horse runs!

Donkeys and horses have different ears and tails, too. A donkey has

3 ..... ears than a horse, and a tail which is like a cow's.

Most horses enjoy eating grass and live in places where it grows. Donkeys

4 can live in hot, dry places where there is ..... grass.

5 But ..... colours aren't very different. Most horses and donkeys are white, black, brown or grey.

**Example**

from

for

with

1

more

worse

many

2

Why

When

What

3

long

longer

longest

4

no

not

nothing

5

their

them

theirs

**Exercise 1: Fill in the blank using DO or DOES.**

0. Does Jane like playing games?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I need to close the door?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ he like running?

4. How many arms \_\_\_\_\_ a monkey have?

5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you eat dinner?

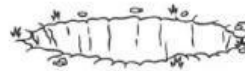
**Exercise 2: Unscramble**

0. garss                      => grass

1. erycngli                      => r \_\_\_\_\_



2. hloe                      => h \_\_\_\_\_



3. vesa                      => s \_\_\_\_\_



4. gid                      => d \_\_\_\_\_



5. amagnezi                      => m \_\_\_\_\_

