

Tên: .....

Lớp: S3...

Ngày làm bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....



Đọc: .....

**GRAMMAR & FLYERS READING**  
**CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE**

| No. | Words                | Meanings   | No. | Words             | Meanings  |
|-----|----------------------|------------|-----|-------------------|-----------|
| 1   | <b>crocodile</b> (n) | con cá sấu | 3   | <b>insect</b> (n) | côn trùng |
| 2   | <b>lizard</b> (n)    | thằn lằn   |     |                   |           |

\* *Note: n = noun: danh từ.*

\* *Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chính phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 DÒNG vào vở ghi.*

**Part 4**  
– 10 questions –

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

**Lizards**



**Example**

- There are about 5000 different kinds ..... of ..... lizard in the world. Most lizards are small ..... to sit on a person's hand. .... biggest kind looks more like a crocodile, and is ..... a 'Komodo Dragon'. Lizards that live in trees or in grass are usually green ..... lizards that live in deserts are grey or yellow. Most have four legs and a long tail. Sometimes a lizard loses ..... tail. But another one will usually grow later. Lizards have very short necks, and ears on the outside of their heads. Some people ..... they are ugly! Lizards see different colours and are very good at ..... the quietest sound. They climb ..... trees or over rocks very quickly and some can run across water too. Small lizards eat insects. Bigger lizards catch birds or other small animals to eat. A ..... lizards only eat plants. Lizards quickly get cold, so most live in hot countries, ..... they can lie in the sun all day.

| Example | from    | for     | of       |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1       | each    | enough  | else     |
| 2       | The     | A       | Every    |
| 3       | call    | calling | called   |
| 4       | when    | after   | but      |
| 5       | our     | its     | your     |
| 6       | think   | thinks  | thinking |
| 7       | hearing | hears   | hear     |
| 8       | with    | up      | until    |
| 9       | much    | both    | few      |
| 10      | why     | where   | what     |

Tên: .....

Ngữ pháp: .....

Lớp: S3...

Độc: .....

Ngày giao bài: Thứ..., ngày.../....

Mini test: .....

Ngày làm bài: Thứ..., ngày.../....



## GRAMMAR & FLYERS READING

### A. GRAMMAR

❖ **Short adjectives** (Tính từ ngắn):

- Là những tính từ có **1 âm tiết**, hoặc **2 âm tiết** kết thúc bằng -y, -le, -ow.
- **Ví dụ:** tall, big, happy

❖ **Long adjectives** (Tính từ dài):

- Là những tính từ có **2 âm tiết trở lên** (trừ các trường hợp đặc biệt nêu trên).
- **Ví dụ:** beautiful, expensive, difficult

❖ **Comparatives** (So sánh hơn)

- Cấu trúc so sánh hơn dùng để so sánh hai người, con vật hoặc đồ vật
- Trong cấu trúc so sánh hơn, tính từ đã được biến đổi sang dạng so sánh hơn (ví dụ: bigger, more beautiful) sẽ đứng trước **“than”**
- Tính từ ngắn thêm đuôi **“er”**; tính từ dài đi kèm với **“more”** ở trước

| Tính từ ngắn                           | So sánh hơn | Tính từ dài                                          | So sánh hơn      | Dạng đặc biệt                              | So sánh hơn |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| big                                    | bigger      | interesting                                          | more interesting | good                                       | better      |
| sad                                    | sadder      | beautiful                                            | more beautiful   | bad                                        | worse       |
| slow                                   | slower      | exciting                                             | more exciting    | little                                     | less        |
| The dog is <b>bigger than</b> the cat. |             | This dress is <b>more beautiful than</b> that dress. |                  | This milk is <b>better than</b> that milk. |             |

- ❖ **Quy tắc nhân đôi phụ âm cuối của tính từ ngắn:** Khi thêm -er hoặc -est vào tính từ ngắn có 1 âm tiết, ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối nếu:

1. Tính từ kết thúc theo mẫu: **Phụ âm + Nguyên âm + Phụ âm (C-V-C)**. Và trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết kết thúc đó (nếu có nhiều âm tiết).
2. Phụ âm cuối không phải là w, x, hay y.

**Ví dụ:** big – bigger, sad – sadder, hot – hotter

### B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

| No. | Words             | Meanings       | No. | Words                  | Meanings |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|-----|------------------------|----------|
| 1   | <b>mix</b> (v)    | trộn, pha trộn | 4   | <b>wing</b> (n)        | cánh     |
| 2   | <b>cost</b> (v)   | tổn (tiền)     | 5   | <b>temperature</b> (n) | hiệu độ  |
| 3   | <b>degree</b> (n) | độ             |     |                        |          |

\*Note: v = verb: động từ; n = noun: danh từ.

\*Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chính phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 ĐỒNG** vào vở ghi.

### C. HOMEWORK

**I. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative forms of the given adjectives.**

(Điền vào chỗ trống dạng so sánh hơn của các tính từ đã cho sẵn.)

| Adjective    | Comparative |
|--------------|-------------|
| 0. big       | bigger      |
| 1. tall      |             |
| 2. beautiful |             |
| 3. hot       |             |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 4. interesting |  |
| 5. expensive   |  |

## II. Circle the correct answers. (Khoanh vào đáp án chính xác.)

0. My house / big / yours.

A. My house bigger than yours.

☒ B. My house is bigger than yours.

1. English / difficult / Maths.

A. English is more difficult than Maths.

B. English is difficult than Maths.

2. Europe / cool / than / Africa.

A. Europe is cooler than Africa.

B. Europe is the cooler than Africa.

3. Mike / tall / Tom.

A. Mike is taller Tom.

B. Mike is taller than Tom.

4. Ron / interested / than / Emma.

A. Ron is interested than Emma.

B. Ron is more interested than Emma.

5. His car / fast / my bike.

A. His car is faster than my bike.

B. His car is fast than my bike.

## III. Complete the sentences using the comparative forms of the adjectives in the brackets.

(Hoàn thành câu sử dụng dạng so sánh hơn của các tính từ trong ngoặc.)

0. Today is hotter than (hot) yesterday.

1. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) the one I read last week.

2. My dog is \_\_\_\_\_ (friendly) the cat.

3. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) her brother.

4. My phone was \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) yours.

5. This city is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) that city.

## IV. Combine the sentences with the comparative forms of the adjectives.

(Gộp các câu sau sử dụng dạng so sánh hơn của tính từ.)

0. Jill is 25. Gary is 24. (old)

→ Jill is older than Gary.

1. Jack's mother is 54. His father is 69. (young)

→ Jack's mother \_\_\_\_\_.

2. My camera cost £100. Yours cost £96. (expensive)

→ My camera \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The red car is big. The blue car is small. (big)

→ The red car \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Today, the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday, it was 10 degrees. (hot)

→ Today \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Ann is an excellent tennis player. I'm not very good. (good)

→ Ann is a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 4

– 10 questions –

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

### Colour



#### Example

- It ..... is ..... difficult to think of a world without colour,  
 1 but try for a minute! There aren't ..... beautiful  
 2 rainbows to look at. You can't choose ..... wear a  
 yellow T-shirt or a blue T-shirt. You can't see the beautiful pink, purple,  
 3 orange and red colours ..... the sky when the sun  
 4 ..... down every evening. What a different world!  
 The colours of light are different from the colours of paint.  
 5 ..... you mix red, green and yellow light together,  
 6 they make white light. ..... you get brown when  
 you mix red, green and yellow paint together.  
 7 Colour is very important to ..... of us. Red can  
 8 make people and animals think ..... is 'dangerous'.  
 Drivers stop when they see a red light and hungry birds don't eat insects  
 with red wings. Different colours can make you like or hate food too.  
 9 ..... you like to eat blue potatoes or  
 drink black milk? People have different favourite colours too.  
 10 ..... is yours?

| Example | be    | is        | being     |
|---------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1       | much  | no        | any       |
| 2       | to    | for       | at        |
| 3       | until | in        | far       |
| 4       | going | go        | goes      |
| 5       | So    | If        | And       |
| 6       | But   | Than      | Before    |
| 7       | much  | another   | all       |
| 8       | some  | something | sometimes |
| 9       | Can   | Would     | Must      |
| 10      | What  | When      | How       |