Tên: ……..

Lớp: S5…

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

Đọc: …..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 5

Unit 2: Food and health - Grammar 1 & KET Reading

📌 **Mẹo: Đọc lướt và quét nhanh thông tin (Skimming & Scanning)**

Các bước:

- Đọc lướt (Skimming):

- Đọc **tiêu đề, câu đầu và câu cuối** của mỗi đoạn.
- Chú ý các **từ khóa chính** (danh từ, động từ, tính từ, trạng từ, từ để hỏi).
- Xác định **ý chính** của đoạn/bài đọc.

- Đọc quét nhanh (Scanning):

- Gạch chân **từ khóa trong câu hỏi** (ai, cái gì, ở đâu, khi nào…).
- Lướt nhanh bài đọc, tìm **từ/cụm từ trùng hoặc gần giống** từ khóa.
- Đọc kỹ **câu chứa từ khóa**, **đối chiếu với câu hỏi** để chọn đáp án.

🔍 **Ví dụ: Maria**

Maria was very happy when she won a competition to bake a birthday cake for the headteacher of her school. It was the first time that she had ever cooked anything. She found out on the internet what she needed to buy and what to do. She was going to ask her grandmother to help her because she makes beautiful cakes but then she decided to do it all by herself. Maria's prize was a cooking lesson with a TV chef. She can't wait to meet him!

Câu hỏi: 7. Which person is said to be a beginner at something?

- Đọc lướt (Skimming):

+ **Tiêu đề/nhân vật**: Maria → Bài nói về **trải nghiệm của Maria**.

+ **Câu đầu & cuối**:

Mở: "Maria was very happy when she **won a competition** to bake a birthday cake …"

Kết: "Maria's prize **was a cooking lesson with a TV chef**. She can't wait to meet him!"

→ **Ý chính**: Maria **thắng cuộc thi làm bánh**, háo hức nhận **phần thưởng học nấu ăn**.

+ **Từ khóa nổi bật**: won a competition, the first time, cooked anything, on the internet, decided to do it herself, prize = cooking lesson. → Gợi ý rằng cô ấy **mới bắt đầu việc nấu nướng**.

- Đọc quét nhanh (Scanning):

+ **Từ khóa trong câu hỏi**: **beginner** (= lần đầu, chưa có kinh nghiệm).

+ **Tìm cụm tương đương trong bài**:

Câu then chốt: "It was **the first time** that she had **ever cooked** anything."

+ **Đối chiếu & kết luận**: **"first time … ever cooked"** = **người mới bắt đầu**

❖ **Extra vocabulary**

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	**roast** (adj)	nướng, quay	3	**general** (adj)	chung, tổng quát
2	**strange** (adj)	lạ lùng, kỳ lạ			

❖ ***Note**: adj = adjective: tính từ.*

❖ Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** vào vở ghi.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

PART 2: Question 7-13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

	Charles	Maria	Spiros
7. Which person is said to be a beginner at something?	A	B	C
8. Which person knows what they want to be in the future?	A	B	C
9. Which person did something different from other people of their age?	A	B	C
10. Which person used the internet to prepare for a competition?	A	B	C
11. Which person doesn't like the internet?	A	B	C
12. Which person was the best in their country?	A	B	C
13. Which person will meet someone famous?	A	B	C

Competition winners

Charles

Charles is sixteen and is a very good artist. He is so good that he won a competition that was held for students all over the United Kingdom. Each student had to do a painting on the subject of 'My country'. Most students painted a famous building or a beautiful landscape. Charles, however, surprised everyone by painting a traditional Sunday roast dinner! When he was asked why he chose such a strange subject, he said that eating a roast dinner with his family every Sunday was really important to him and this was the thing that he missed most when he visited other countries.

Maria

Maria was very happy when she won a competition to bake a birthday cake for the headteacher of her school. It was the first time that she had ever cooked anything. She found out on the internet what she needed to buy and what to do. She was going to ask her grandmother to help her because she makes beautiful cakes but then she decided to do it all by herself. Maria's prize was a cooking lesson with a TV chef. She can't wait to meet him!

Spiros

Spiros won a short story competition. The competition was open to anyone in his city who is under eighteen. Spiros has been writing stories for many years and he loves reading. However, he only reads stories in books and not on the computer or on a tablet. He hates the internet and technology, in general. He has many, many books in his house and never throws them away. Spiros says that he will always write stories and he is sure that he will become a rich and famous writer in the future.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..

Lớp: S5…

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

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

Ngữ pháp: …..

Đọc: …..

Mini test: …..

StarLink

GLOBAL ENGLISH 5

Unit 2: Food and health - Grammar 1 & KET Reading

A. GRAMMAR: Quantifiers *(Lượng từ)*

- Từ chỉ định lượng dùng để chỉ số lượng của cái gì.

Danh từ đếm được	Danh từ không đếm được	Ví dụ
fewer + N(s/es) *(ít hơn)*	**less** + N *(ít hơn)*	**fewer** chairs *(**ít** ghế **hơn**)* **less** milk *(**ít** sữa **hơn**)*
as many + N(s/es) + **as** *... nhiều như ...*	**as much** + N + **as** *... nhiều như ...*	**as many** oranges **as** apples *(cam **nhiều như** táo)* **as much** rice **as** meat *(gạo **nhiều như** thịt)*
both + N(s/es) *(cả hai)*	X	**both** sides *(**cả hai** mặt)*
all + N *(tất cả)*		**all** chocolate *(**tất cả** socola)* **all** horses *(**tất cả** những con ngựa)*

***Note**: N = Noun: danh từ; N(s/es) = Noun(s/es): danh từ số nhiều.*

Dạng		Ví dụ
Danh từ đếm được	Có thể đếm được, thường thêm –s / –es	books, cats, students
Danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc	Không theo quy tắc thêm s/es	children, men, women, teeth
Danh từ không đếm được	Không thể đếm được, thường là chất liệu, khái niệm, thức ăn…	water, advice, bread

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	**outdoor** (adj)	ngoài trời	3	**blouse** (n)	áo sơ mi nữ
2	**uniform** (n)	đồng phục			

- ***Note**: n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ.*
- Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** vào vở ghi.

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answers.

0. You should try to use **less** / **fewer** money every day.
1. There are **fewer** / **much** cookies left in the jar now.
2. He did **less** / **fewer** exercises than he should.
3. We have as **many** / **much** sugar and milk as usual.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. He wants to make **fewer / less** business trips because he has become seriously ill.
5. I like **many / all** the books on this shelf.

II. Complete the sentences using "much" or "many".

0. I have as <u>much</u> homework as you do.

1. There are as _____ eggs in the fridge as there are in the basket.
2. There aren't as _____ people here today as there were yesterday.
3. My mom has as _____ recipes for fish dishes as my aunt does.
4. I use as _____ water to wash my car as my brother does.
5. It takes as _____ minutes to make popcorn in the microwave as it does to cook noodles.

III. Unscramble the words/phrases to make complete sentences.

0. *She / fewer sweets / ate / to maintain / healthy diet. / a*

→ *<u>She ate fewer sweets to maintain a healthy diet.</u>*

1. All / excited about / are / the trip. / the children

→ _____

2. we did / We / as many movies as / last summer. / saw

→ _____

3. I / I had / as much homework as / yesterday. / don't have

→ _____

4. Both options / their own advantages / have / and / disadvantages.

→ _____

IV. Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B or C) that needs correcting and correct it.

0. Tom <u>has</u> as <u>many</u> homework <u>as</u> Jane does.

A. has *(B.) many* *C. as* *Correct: <u>much</u>*

1. <u>The</u> company <u>makes</u> as <u>many</u> profit as last year.

A. The B. makes C. many Correct: _____

2. <u>All</u> employees <u>is</u> required <u>to attend</u> the meeting.

A. All B. is C. to attend Correct: _____

3. There are as <u>much</u> <u>books</u> on the shelf in <u>our</u> classroom as on the shelf in the library.

A. much B. books C. our Correct: _____

4. She has <u>less</u> <u>homeworks</u> to do today <u>than</u> yesterday.

A. less B. homeworks C. than Correct: _____

5. <u>All</u> the <u>student</u> in our class enjoy <u>reading</u> stories.

A. All B. student C. reading Correct: _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 1

Questions 1 – 5

Read the sentences below about a sports centre and circle the correct word for each space.

Example:

0 A new sports centre has just ..... close to where Emma lives.

entered (opened) began

---

1 Emma usually goes there on Fridays because there is a special ..... for students. [1]

money cost price

2 It only ..... Emma ten minutes to walk to the sports centre. [1]

takes gets needs

3 Emma often ..... her friend Judy outside the sports centre. [1]

meets invites arrives

4 Sometimes Emma spends the ..... morning at the sports centre. [1]

full whole extra

5 Emma ..... sports clothes when she goes to the sports centre. [1]

dresses wears puts

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 1

Questions 1 – 5

Read the descriptions of some words below about things that people wear.
What is the word for each one?
There is one space for each letter in the word. The first letter is already there.
For each question, complete the word.

Example:

0 People wear this on their head when it is sunny. **h** _a_ _t_

---

1 People put this on when they go outdoors in the winter. **c** ___ ___ ___ [1]

2 Nurses and police officers wear this when they are at work. **u** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ [1]

3 People wear these on their hands when it is cold. **g** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ [1]

4 Girls often wear this with a blouse instead of putting on a dress or trousers. **s** ___ ___ ___ ___ [1]

5 People wear these shoes when they do sport. **t** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ [1]

LIVEWORKSHEETS