Tên: ……..
Lớp: S5…
Ngày giao bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....
Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....

Ngữ pháp: …..
Đọc: …..
Viết: …..
Mini test: …..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 5

Unit 3+4 - Grammar Revision

A. GRAMMAR REVISION

❖ **Comparatives & Superlatives with short and long adjectives**

- **Short adj** là tính từ có **một âm tiết**. (tall, short, big, small, …)
- **Long adj** là tính từ có từ **2 âm tiết trở lên**. (intelligent, beautiful, expensive, interesting, …)

	Cách dùng	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Comparative	dùng cho 2 đối tượng	S1 + to be + **short adj-er + than** + S2	Bikes are **slower than** cars.
		S1 + to be + **more + long adj + than** + S2	This movie is **more exciting than** that one.
Superlative	dùng cho 3 đối tượng trở lên	S + to be + **the + short adj-est** (+ N / in group/ of all...)	She is **the tallest** in class.
		S + to be + **the most + long adj** (+ N/ in group/ of all...)	This is **the most beautiful** place.

Note: S1 = Subject 1 = người/vật được đem ra so sánh; S2 = Subject 2 = người/vật dùng để đối chiếu so sánh; S = Subject: chủ ngữ; N = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ.

*** Lưu ý:**

1. Tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng **-er**, **-le**, **-ow**, **-et** thì coi là tính từ ngắn.	simp**le** – simpler – simplest narr**ow** – narrower – narrowest
2. Tính từ có đuôi **-y**, chuyển **-y** thành **-i** rồi thêm **-er/-est**.	dirt**y** – dirtier – dirtiest happ**y** – happier – happiest
3. Với tính từ ngắn, nếu trước phụ âm cuối là một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) thì gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm **-er/-est**.	b**ig** – bigger – biggest s**ad** – sadder – saddest

MỘT SỐ TÍNH TỪ SO SÁNH Ở DẠNG ĐẶC BIỆT

No.	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
1	good	better	the best	tốt
2	bad	worse	the worst	tồi tệ
3	little	less	the least	ít
4	much / many	more	the most	nhiều
5	far	further / farther	the furthest / the farthest	xa

❖ **Defining relative clauses** *(Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)*

- Dùng để **xác định chính xác người, sự vật, hiện tượng, sự việc** đang được nói tới trong câu là ai, cái gì, vấn đề nào.
- **Chức năng: bổ sung ý nghĩa** cho danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ đứng trước nó.
- Chúng ta **không thể lược bỏ** mệnh đề quan hệ xác định của câu vì sẽ làm thay đổi ý nghĩa của câu đó.
- Cấu trúc và ví dụ:

	WHO/THAT	WHICH/THAT	WHERE
Cách dùng	chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ	chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ	chỉ nơi chốn, thay thế cho "in/on/at + place"
Công thức	… N (chỉ người) + who/that + V + O … N (chỉ người) + who/that + S + V	… N (chỉ vật) + which/that + V + O … N (chỉ vật) + which/that + S + V	… N (chỉ nơi chốn) + where + S + V + O
Ví dụ	- The man **who/that** is sitting by the fire is a policeman.	- This is the book **which/that** won the prize.	- This is the house **where** I was born.

Note: N = noun: danh từ; S = subject: chủ ngữ; V = verb: động từ; O = object: tân ngữ.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	**awful** (adj)	tệ, kinh khủng	4	**expect** (v)	mong đợi, trông đợi
2	**fine** (v)	phạt tiền	5	**pay for sth** (phr)	trả tiền cho (cái gì đó)
3	**It doesn't matter** (phr)	không sao / không quan trọng	6	**There's a lot of traffic** (phr)	giao thông đông đúc (có thể gây tắc đường)

- ***Note***: *v = verb: động từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; phr = phrase: cụm 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. Complete the sentences. Use the SUPERLATIVE forms of the words in the box.

~~cheap~~	honest	good	popular	short	bad

0. We didn't have much money, so we stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town.

1. It was an awful day. It was …… day of my life.
2. What is …… sport in your country?
3. I like the morning. For me it's …… part of the day.
4. Sarah always tells the truth. She's one of …… people I know.
5. A straight line is …… distance between two points.

II. Are these sentences RIGHT or WRONG? Correct them where necessary.

*0. I don't like **stories who have** unhappy endings.* — *stories which have*

*00. What was the name of the person **who phoned**?* — *OK*

1. I love the park **where we play** football every afternoon. ……
2. Where's the nearest shop **which sell bread**? ……
3. We live in a world **which is changing** all the time. ……
4. The driver **which caused** the accident was fined £500. ……
5. The classroom **which we study** English is very big. ……

III. Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use a COMPARATIVE form.

0. Yesterday the temperature was six degrees. Today it's only three degrees.

*→ Today it's colder than **(cold)** it was yesterday.*

1. Dan and I went for a run. I ran ten kilometres. Dan stopped after eight kilometres.

→ I ran …… **(far)** Dan.

2. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.

→ The journey by train takes …… **(long)** the journey by car.

3. I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o'clock. In fact, they arrived at 2.30.

→ My friends arrived …… **(early)** I expected.

4. There is always a lot of traffic here, but today the traffic is really bad.

→ The traffic today is …… **(bad)** usual.

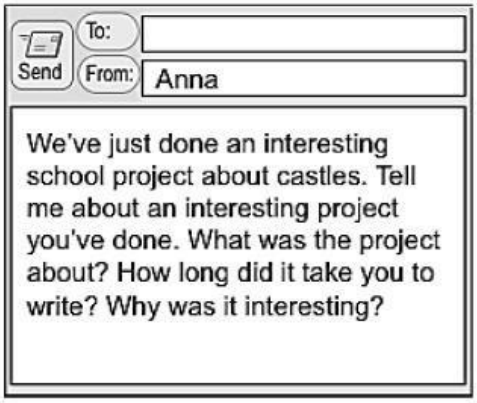
5. I usually feel tired after lunch, but today I feel full of energy.

→ Today after lunch I feel …… **(healthy)** I do on other days.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 6

Read the email from your English friend, Anna.



Task 1: Jumbled Email

Sam wants to know about a computer game that Nam likes. The sentences below are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order to make a good email.

Sentences (mixed order):

A. It was about animals that live in the jungle.

B. *Hi Anna,*

C. I enjoyed it because I learned a lot of new words.

D. My project was very interesting.

E. It took me five days to finish it.

F. From Mai

Your answers:

0 - B	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 - .....

Task 2: Write your own sentences

Write 3 sentences about a school project you've done. Follow the questions:

1. What was your project about?

.....

2. How long did it take you to finish it?

.....

3. Why did you like it?

.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3

Questions 16 – 20

Complete the conversation between two friends.

What does Tom say to James?

For questions 16–20, write the correct letter **A–F**.

Example:

James: *Hey, Tom. Are you doing anything next weekend?*

Tom: (0) *A*

James: Well, my brother gave me some tickets for a rock concert.

Tom: (16) ……

James: Do you want to come too? The band's called *Stone Dragons*. They're playing in Green Park next Saturday and Sunday.

Tom: (17) ……

James: Don't worry about that. My brother won them in a competition!

Tom: (18) ……

James: It doesn't matter, really. What do you think?

Tom: (19) ……

James: That's true. Right, I'll let my brother know you're coming.

Tom: (20) ……

James: That'll be great. Thanks.

Answer choices:

~~A. Not much. Why?~~

B. Sure, but I need to ask my parents for money to pay for the ticket.

C. If we go on Saturday, we won't miss football on Sunday.

D. And tell him my dad can drive us there.

E. Cool. You're really lucky!

F. That's brilliant. So which day do you want to go?

LIVEWORKSHEETS