

Tên:

Ngữ pháp HW:

Lớp: S5...

Độc HW:

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ..., ngày .../....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ..., ngày .../....



GE5 - Unit 9: Animal kingdom - Grammar 2 & Grammar 1 Revision

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

❖ Compound nouns (Danh từ ghép)

- Compound noun là **một danh từ** được tạo thành từ **hai hoặc nhiều từ**.

danh từ + danh từ (một từ)	Ex. butterfly, teacup, football, ...
danh từ + danh từ (hai từ)	Ex. stick insect, police station, bus stop, ...
tính từ + danh từ	Ex. blackboard, black hole, high school, ...

❖ Prepositions + Nouns (Giới từ đi với danh từ)

- Prepositions + nouns là các **cụm cố định** gồm **giới từ + danh từ**.

- **Cách dùng:** Dùng để mô tả **tình huống**, **trạng thái** hoặc **cách một hành động xảy ra**.

Type	Prepositions + Nouns	Meaning	Example
Trạng thái	in danger	trong tình trạng nguy hiểm	The climber is in danger .
	on fire	đang cháy	The building is on fire .
Cách thức	by accident	tình cờ	He broke the glass by accident .
	on purpose	cố ý	She did it on purpose .
Hình thức	in groups	theo nhóm	The students work in groups .
Mô tả	in length	về độ dài	The table is two meters in length .

II. GRAMMAR REVISION

❖ Gerund and infinitive form (Động từ -V-ing và nguyên thể (to V))

Những động từ được theo sau bởi gerund (V-ing)		Những động từ được theo sau bởi infinitive (to V)	
suggest	đề nghị	decide	quyết định
keep	tiếp tục	promise	hứa
delay	trì hoãn	plan	dự định
enjoy	tận hưởng	refuse	từ chối
dislike	ghét	manage	xoay sở
can't stand	không thể chịu được	prepare	chuẩn bị
spend (time)	dành thời gian vào	need	cần
finish	hoàn thành	want	muốn
practise/practice	thực hành	agree	đồng ý
stop	dừng hẳn việc gì	stop	tạm dừng để làm việc gì khác
Cấu trúc: S + V + Gerund (V-ing) + O		Cấu trúc: S + V + to V + O	
Ví dụ: - I finish doing my homework. - We really enjoyed eating vegetables. - He has stopped smoking .		Ví dụ: - He planned to make a trip to Nha Trang. - They want to eat pasta for dinner. - They stopped to have lunch.	

**Note: S = Subject: chủ ngữ; V = Verb: động từ; Gerund = V-ing: động từ thêm đuôi -ing; O = Object: tân ngữ.*

**Một số động từ được theo sau bởi cả V-ing và to V: begin, start, love, like, hate, ...*

Ví dụ: I like making jam – I like to make jam.

❖ Personal pronoun "it" and possessive adjective "its" (Đại từ nhân xưng "it" và tính từ sở hữu "its")

Từ	Loại từ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
it	Đại từ nhân xưng	Thay thế danh từ số ít (vật, con vật, thời tiết, khoảng cách, thời gian)	It is cold today.
its	Tính từ sở hữu	Chỉ sự sở hữu của một vật/con vật	The cat eats <i>its</i> food.

III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	ocean heat wave (n)	đợt nắng nóng ở đại dương	4	improve (v)	cải thiện
2	illegal (adj)	bất hợp pháp	5	mate (n)	bạn, bạn đồng hành
3	habitat (n)	môi trường sống	6	get better (phr)	trở nên tốt hơn

*Note: n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; phr = phrase: cụm từ.

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (23 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở mục III. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 2) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Put the compound nouns into the correct columns.

keyboard	tablecloth	rainbow	washing machine	car park
apple juice	blackboard	full moon	darkroom	

Noun + noun (one word)	Noun + noun (two words)	Adj + noun
0. <u>keyboard</u>	3.	6.
1.	4.	7.
2.	5.	8.

III. Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word.

0. The room was filled with sunlight streaming through the windows.

(A) darkness B. rainbow C. daylight

1. He left his homeland to start a new life abroad.

A. fatherland B. motherland C. foreign country

2. They prefer living in the countryside because of its peaceful atmosphere

A. rural area B. city C. village

3. Air pollution can make animals sick.

A. polluted air B. dirty air C. clean air

4. We woke up early to watch the beautiful sunrise over the ocean.

A. sunset B. morning C. daylight

5. Many people use public transport to go to work.

A. metro B. bus C. private transport

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

0. My teacher suggested practising (*practise*) speaking English every day.

1. She enjoys (*read*) books before going to bed.

2. We decided (visit) the museum this weekend.
3. The dog is playing with (it) toy in the garden.
4. They stopped (drink) some water during the walk.
5. He dislikes (do) homework late at night.

V. Put the given phrases in the correct blanks.

~~in danger~~ by accident in groups in length on fire on purpose

Many sea animals are (0) in danger because of pollution and climate change. Coral reefs can sometimes look like they are (1) during very hot ocean heat waves. This happens when the water becomes too warm and the corals lose their color and die.

Some problems happen (2) For example, boats may drop plastic or fishing nets into the sea. These things can hurt fish and turtles.

However, some harmful actions happen (3), such as illegal fishing or destroying reefs to catch more fish.

Scientists and volunteers often work (4) to protect the ocean. They study coral reefs and clean the beaches. Some reefs can grow to several kilometers (5), creating homes for thousands of sea animals.

How can we help protect these ocean habitats?

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 questions)

I. For each question, choose the correct answer.

Three teenagers describe their hobbies

Melissa, runner

I started running about a year ago. At first, I just ran 1 or 2 kilometres, but I now do about 10. My speed is improving too. I've joined a running club in the town centre. I didn't know any of the members before, but now most of them are my mates. My dad was a keen runner when he was younger - he was really fit, but he stopped when he hurt his leg. Actually, I need to order some new running shoes - just a simple pair. I don't think the expensive ones make you run faster!

Sharon, skateboarder

I go skateboarding most evenings in the park. I suppose that's quite a lot, but the park is only a minute or two from our apartment, and I only stay there half an hour or so. Although I stay

longer when my friends are there. Sometimes my cousin's there too. He's a beginner, and I'm teaching him a few moves. He's starting to get really good!

Latifa, rock climber

Two of my best friends suggested I should start rock climbing, so now the three of us do it together. The mother of one of them takes us once or twice a month, but I'd like to do it every week. When I started, I didn't know you need to get so much stuff - and it isn't exactly cheap! I really love it. I don't think I'll ever get bored of climbing.

Melissa Sharon Latifa

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Which person has made new friends because of her hobby? | A | B | C |
| 2. Which person does her hobby near her home? | A | B | C |
| 3. Which person says she is getting better at her hobby? | A | B | C |
| 4. Which person does her hobby with a family member? | A | B | C |
| 5. Which person wants to do her hobby more often? | A | B | C |
| 6. Which person needs to buy something for her hobby? | A | B | C |
| 7. Which person says her hobby was more expensive than she thought? | A | B | C |

II. Read the passages in Exercise I again. For each question, choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How far does Melissa usually run now?
A. About 2 kilometres
B. About 5 kilometres
C. About 10 kilometres | 4. What is Sharon teaching her cousin?
A. Some skateboarding moves
B. How to ride a bike
C. How to play basketball |
| 2. What happened to Melissa's dad when he stopped running?
A. He became too busy
B. He hurt his leg
C. He moved to another city | 5. How often does Latifa go rock climbing now?
A. Every week
B. Once or twice a month
C. Every day |
| 3. Where does Sharon usually go skateboarding?
A. At a sports centre
B. In the park
C. At school | |