Tên: ……...

Lớp: S5…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Week: 32

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE5: Unit 8 & 9 - Grammar Revision

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR REVISION

❖ **Present perfect** *(Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)*

- Cách dùng:

Diễn tả sự việc **bắt đầu trong quá khứ** và **tiếp tục ở hiện tại.**	I have lived here **for** five years.
Diễn tả sự việc đã **xảy ra nhiều** lần **trong quá khứ.**	I have visited this museum **many times**.
Diễn tả sự việc **vừa mới xảy ra** và **gây hậu quả tới hiện tại**.	She has **just** finished her homework.

- Dấu hiệu:

- **before, never, ever, yet, already, the first/second/… time, just, recently/lately, …**
  Ví dụ: Have you **ever** travelled to Germany?
- **for** + **khoảng thời gian** *(được bao lâu)*
  Ví dụ: She has taught Spanish **for 3 years**.
- **since** + **mốc thời gian** *(từ bao giờ)*
  Ví dụ: She has lived here **since I was born**.

	Structure	Example
Positive	S + **have/has + V3/ed** (+ O)	We **have known** each other **for** a long time.
Negative	S + **haven't/hasn't + V3/ed** (+ O) S + **have/has + never + V3/ed** (+ O)	He **has never played** soccer.
Yes/No questions	**Have/Has** + S + **V3/ed** (+O)? → **Yes**, S + **have/has**. → **No**, S + **haven't/hasn't**.	**Have** you **been** to Japan? → **Yes**, I **have**. → **No**, I **haven't**.

❖ **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, …
	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)*

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

Prepositions + Nouns	Example	Prepositions + Nouns	Example
in danger	The climber is **in danger**.	**on purpose**	She did it **on purpose**.
on fire	The building is **on fire**.	**in groups**	The students work **in groups**.
by accident	He broke the glass **by accident**.	**in length**	The table is two meters **in length**.

II. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**firefighter** (n)	lính cứu hỏa	4	**light pollution** (n)	ô nhiễm ánh sáng
2	**electricity** (n)	điện	5	**galaxy** (n)	thiên hà
3	**impossible** (adj)	không thể (xảy ra / làm được)	6	**reduce** (v)	giảm, làm giảm

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (16 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục II. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 1) một dòng vào vở.

II. Read the sentences and circle the correct answers.

1. Emma: "Have you finished your homework yet?"
Tom: "....."
A. Yes, I finished it tomorrow.
B. Yes, I have already finished it.
C. Yes, I finishing it now.

2. Teacher: "What did you do in science class today?"
Anna: "....."
A. We worked in groups.
B. We worked on groups.
C. We worked at groups.

3. Ben: "Is that your dog?"
Lucy: "No. It is a very friendly ....."
A. dog house
B. dog food
C. police dog

4. Dad: "What did you see at school?"
Tom: "....."
A. I saw a black board.
B. I saw a blackboard.
C. I saw a board black.

5. Sam: "Why were the firefighters there?"
Nick: "....."
A. The building was in fire.
B. The building was on fire.
C. The building was by fire.

6. Lily: "Why did you break the glass?"
Kate: "....."
A. I broke it by accident.
B. I broke it in accident.
C. I broke it on accident.

III. Read the sentences and decide if the underlined parts are correct or not. If they are CORRECT – write TRUE. If they are NOT CORRECT – write FALSE and WRITE THE CORRECTIONS.

*0. She has lived in this city **since** five years.*
for ..... *FALSE*

1. The students **have finished** their project already.
....

2. My brother **haven't finished** his homework yet.
....

3. The monkey is **in danger** because of the fire.
....

4. They went to the **busstop** near the zoo.
....

5. She did it **on purpose** to make her friend laugh.
....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IV. Answer the questions with your own ideas. Write full sentences.

0. What have you done this evening?

→ *I have finished my homework.*

1. How long have you studied English?

→ .....

2. Have you ever been to a museum? Which one?

→ .....

3. Have you finished your homework yet?

→ .....

4. How do students usually work on a class project?

→ .....

5. Did you break anything today? Why?

→ .....

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

I. For each question, choose the correct answer.

Light pollution: One city turns off its lights

On the evening of 26 September 2019, the streets of Geneva in Switzerland went dark. This usually happens when there is a problem with the electricity, but this time the lights were turned off to allow people to go outside and look at the stars. This is often impossible in a city because of light pollution.

Light pollution is when light from streetlamps or buildings makes the night less dark. There are many reasons why this is a problem. Animals sleep less because they think it is still daytime. Birds that fly to warmer countries in the autumn need to see the moon and stars to find their way, but light pollution makes this difficult. Insects and birds in cities often fly towards lights at night, crash into buildings and die.

Light pollution is also bad for us. It can stop us sleeping and give us headaches. Also, we don't see the same sky that people in the past did. This means we almost never see one of the greatest sights in the world: the millions of stars in our galaxy, the Milky Way. Hundreds of thousands of people have never seen it in their lives.

However, it is not difficult to do a few things to reduce light pollution: we can all turn lights off when we don't need them and we can cover our windows with curtains. If there is less light pollution, we will once again be able to enjoy the beauty of the night sky.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 The lights were switched off in Geneva on 26 September

A because there was no electricity in the city.

B so that people could go out of their houses.

C to make it easier for people to see the stars.

2 Light pollution is a problem

A when the night is too dark.

B when it isn't light enough at night.

C when there is too much light at night.

3 Light pollution is bad for some birds because

A they get lost more easily.

B they never sleep.

C they can't see so they crash into buildings.

4 The writer of the article thinks that

A people today should learn more about the past.

B it is a pity that people today can't enjoy the night sky.

C a hundred thousand people have never seen the stars.

5 The writer says that

A there aren't many things we can do to stop light pollution.

B it is easy to do something to improve the situation.

C we can enjoy looking at the stars if we cover our windows.

II. Read the text again from Exercise I. Write True or False for each statement. If the statement is False, explain why.

0. The lights in Geneva were turned off because of an electricity problem. *False*

→ *The lights were turned off to allow people to look at the stars.*

1. It is usually easy to see stars clearly in big cities. .....

→ .....

2. Light pollution makes the night brighter than it should be. .....

→ .....

3. Animals sleep more because of light pollution. .....

→ .....

4. Birds can easily find their way when there is a lot of light pollution. .....

→ .....

5. People can have problems sleeping because of light pollution. .....

→ .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS