

UNIT 1: MY NEW SCHOOL

Lesson 3: Distinguish - do, have, play, study

A. THEORY

Remember

do

➤ Kết hợp với các danh từ chỉ các hoạt động giải trí hoặc các môn thể thao trong nhà, không liên quan tới trái bóng, thường mang tính cá nhân và không mang tính chiến đấu, ganh đua.

Ví dụ: *do yoga (tập yoga)*

do ballet (múa ba-lê)

play

➤ Kết hợp với các danh từ chỉ môn thể thao liên quan đến trái bóng hoặc một vật tương tự trái bóng như trái cầu/ quả cầu.

Ví dụ: *play football (đá bóng)*

play tennis (chơi tennis)

study

➤ Đứng trước các danh từ chỉ một môn học, một lĩnh vực, một đề tài nghiên cứu hoặc một loại bằng cấp, nhằm diễn đạt việc ai đó nỗ lực học hoặc nghiên cứu một loại kiến thức nào đó.

Ví dụ: *study Maths*

study Biology

have

➤ Trước các danh từ để diễn đạt “ai đó sở hữu một cái gì đó”.

Ví dụ: *have a car (có một chiếc ô tô)*

have a dress (có một chiếc váy)

B. EXERCISE

1. Fill in the blanks with available words in the box.

am is are do does have

- What _____ you usually do at break time?
- Mr. Minh _____ our favourite teacher. He teaches English.
- How _____ you go to school every day, Nhan?
- Cuong _____ Minh's best friend.
- My brother _____ doing his homework now.
- They _____ going to open a new library.
- _____ you hungry?
- Where _____ you go shopping?
- _____ your sister like pop music?
- Hoa _____ watching a video clip on YouTube now.
- I _____ having dinner at my friend's house.

12. We often _____ Math lessons on Wednesday and Friday.

II. Put the words below into the correct verb group.

pop music	football	lessons	breakfast	English	homework
Vietnamese	the piano	History	Geography	vocabulary	the guitar
badminton	Physics	drawing	painting	basketball	volleyball

Play	Do	Have	Study
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III. Put the verbs into the correct form. Use Present Simple.

- They _____ (play) football and basketball at school.
- My father _____ (read) the newspaper every morning.
- We _____ (have) English, Maths and Science on Monday.
- She never _____ (do) her homework.
- I _____ (go) swimming twice a week.
- Cars _____ (be) more expensive than motorbikes.
- Jane always _____ (have) breakfast at 6 o'clock.
- He usually _____ (watch) TV after dinner.
- London _____ (be) a very big country.
- I _____ (be) a student and my parents _____ (be) teachers.

IV. Write negative sentences. Use short forms.

- I'm the best in the class. → _____.

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2. Mark does homework in the evening. → _____.
 3. We play football after school. → _____.
 4. You run fast. → _____.
 5. Tim and Lucas work at weekends. → _____.
 6. I like classical music. → _____.
 7. These exercises are difficult. → _____.
 8. She has science on Fridays. → _____.

V. Make questions in the present simple. Then write short answers.

1. you/ have/ an art lesson on Monday (no)
_____ ? _____
2. they/ ride/ their bikes to school (yes)
_____ ? _____
3. Jane/ play/ tennis at school (no)
_____ ? _____
4. your parents/ at home now (yes)
_____ ? _____
5. he/ have/ breakfast at 6 o'clock every day (yes)
_____ ? _____
6. you/ a good student (no)
_____ ? _____
7. I/ look/ well (no)
_____ ? _____
8. Ms. Van/ a good teacher (yes)
_____ ? _____

VI. Put the words in order to make a sentence.

1. secondary/ first/ your/ at/ school/ is/ how/ week?

2. lessons/ many/ have/ on/ how/ you/ do/ Friday?

3. art/ creative/ are/ drawings/ students/ the/ some/ doing/ in/ club

4. school/ at/ English/ we/ have/ classes/ don't/ today

5. homework/ you/ doing/ maths/ are/ your?

6. children/ first/ on/ most/ school/ excited/ are/ day/ of/ the

VII. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1. What is your favorite subject?
→ What subject _____
2. There are 35 students in my class.
→ My class _____
3. Mai live near her school.
→ Mai's house isn't _____
4. Mary plays the piano very well.
→ Mary is good _____
5. Do you like physics?
→ Are you interested _____
6. The school has a computer room and a library.
→ There _____

VIII. Fill in each gap with a word from the box.

big grades elementary scared school teachers Second still

Middle school often includes sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth (1) _____. It's called middle school because it's in the middle of your (2) _____ years. Elementary school is behind you. High school (3) _____ awaits you.

For a kid, going to middle school is often a (4) _____ change: First, it usually means moving to a new building, which takes some time to adjust to. (5) _____, it may mean taking a different bus, with different students. Third, the friends you made in (6) _____ school may end up going to different middle schools. And other things that probably will be different are the (7) _____ and the work. All of that can make you feel a bit (8) _____ on the first day of school.

IX. Match the questions with the answers.

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|---|--|
| _____ 1. Who are you waiting for? | a.No, they are sleeping. |
| _____ 2. What do you do at break time? | b.By bicycle. |
| _____ 3. Where are you going? | c.To buy some bread. |
| _____ 4. Do you play sports after school? | d.My friends. |
| _____ 5. Are they watching television? | e.Five days a week. |
| _____ 6. Why is he going out? | f. Home. |
| _____ 7. How often do you go to school? | g.Yes, I do. |
| _____ 8. How do you go to school? | h.I go out and play in the playground. |