

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../2022

Class: GOLD A2

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GOLD EXPERIENCE A2: UNIT 6 – ARE WE THERE YET?

GRAMMAR

A. NEW LESSON

1, BE GOING TO and WILL (Thì tương lai gần và Thì tương lai đơn)

	BE GOING TO (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI GẦN)	WILL (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)
Công thức	<p>(+) Câu khẳng định → S + To be + going to + V-inf</p> <p>(-) Câu phủ định → S + To be + not + going to + V-inf</p> <p>(?) Câu có từ để hỏi → (Từ để hỏi) + To be + S (+ not) + going to + V-inf? - S + To be (+ not) + going to + V-inf</p> <p>(?) Câu hỏi Yes/No → To be + S (+ not) + going to + V-inf? - Yes, S + To be - No, S + To be + not</p>	<p>(+) Câu khẳng định → S + will + V-inf</p> <p>(-) Câu phủ định → S + will not (won't) + V-inf</p> <p>(?) Câu có từ để hỏi → (Từ để hỏi) + will + S (+ not) + V-inf? - S + will (+ not) + V-inf</p> <p>(?) Câu hỏi Yes/No: → Will + S (+ not) + V-inf? - Yes, S + will - No, S + will not (won't)</p> <p>*Note: Short forms: I will – I'll; she will – she'll; he will – he'll; we will – we'll; they will – they'll; you will = you'll; it will = it'll</p>
Cách dùng	<p>– Be going to dùng biểu đạt cho một hành động, một vấn đề đã có kế hoạch, được sắp xếp hoặc dự định từ trước đây.</p> <p>Ex: I go to the clothing store, I'm going to buy a glamorous dress. (Tôi đến cửa hàng quần áo, tôi sẽ mua một chiếc váy quyến rũ)</p> <p>– Dựa trên hoàn cảnh và tình huống diễn ra, ta dùng “be going to” để nhận định một kết quả sẽ xảy đến tương lai.</p>	<p>– Will được dùng biểu đạt hành động hoặc một vấn đề mà người nói sẽ thực hiện ngay khi đang nói hoặc ngay sau khi nói, hành động này thường không có dự tính từ trước.</p> <p>Ex: What a glamorous dress! I will buy it. (Thật là một chiếc váy quyến rũ, tôi sẽ mua nó)</p> <p>– Dựa trên quan điểm từ bản thân người nói, hoặc dựa trên kinh nghiệm từng trải, ta có thể dùng “will” để đưa ra một lời dự đoán.</p>

	Ex: Since Sue used to be in prison, it is going to be difficult for her to find a job. <i>(Sue từng đi tù nên cô ấy sẽ khó kiếm được việc làm)</i>	Ex: When Sue grows up, she will become a good person. <i>(Khi Sue trưởng thành, cô ấy sẽ là một người tốt)</i>
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	In + thời gian: trong ... nữa (in 10 minutes: trong 10 phút nữa) Tomorrow: ngày mai The next day: ngày tới Next week/ next month/ next year: tuần tới/ tháng tới/ năm tới	Thường đi với các từ chỉ quan điểm cá nhân như: think (nghĩ), believe (tin rằng), perhaps (có lẽ) hay suppose (cho là) ...

2, PRESENT CONTINUOUS for future (Hiện tại tiếp diễn với nghĩa tương lai)

- **Cấu trúc chung:** S + To be + V-ing
- **Cách dùng:** Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng diễn tả sự sắp xếp hay kế hoạch trong tương lai gần, thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian.

Ex: They're building a new school next year. *(Năm tới họ sẽ xây một trường học mới.)*

- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** This afternoon, later, tonight, this evening, tomorrow, next week, at the weekend, in the summer, next year ...

***Note:** Không thường dùng “going to go”. Thay vào đó dùng **hiện tại tiếp diễn**.

Ex: ~~We're going to go to the cinema tonight.~~ → **We're going** to the cinema tonight.

(+): Khẳng định; (-): Phủ định; (?): Nghi vấn; **V-ing:** Động từ nguyên mẫu thêm ING

V-inf: Động từ nguyên mẫu; **S:** Subject: Chủ ngữ; **To be:** Động từ to be (am/is/are)

B. HOMEWORK

I. Read the situation and complete the dialogs, use “be going to” (Đọc tình huống và hoàn thành các đoạn hội thoại sau, sử dụng thì tương lai gần “be going to”)

0. Anna has decide to do homework tomorrow

- Anna's friend: Are you going out tomorrow?

- Anna: No, **I'm going to do homework.**

1. Sue is an alcoholic but she has decide to give up soon.

- Sue's friend: Alcohol is very bad for you.

- Sue: I know _____.

2. Jack has been offered a job but he has decide not to take it.
 - Jack's friend: I hear you've been offered a job.
 - Jack: That's right, but _____.
3. Alice in a clothing store. The clothes are too bad and she is decided to complain.
 - Alice: The clothes here are too bad, aren't they?
 - Alice's friend: Yes, it's bad, _____.

II. Put in WILL ('LL) or WON'T to make complete sentences (Đặt WILL ('LL) hoặc WON'T để tạo thành những câu hoàn chỉnh)

0. Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You**won't**..... sleep.
1. "Are you ready yet?" "Not yet. I be ready in five minutes"
2. I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I be at home tomorrow.
3. It rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
4. A: I don't feel very well this evening.
B: Well, go to bed early and you feel better in the morning.
5. It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He be 25.
6. I'm sorry I was late this morning. It happen again.

III. Look at the pictures. What are these people doing next Friday? (Nhìn vào những bức tranh. Những người này sẽ làm gì vào thứ Sáu đến?)



0. _____ **Andrew is playing tennis on Friday** _____.
1. Richard _____ to the cinema.
2. Barbara _____.
3. Denise _____.
4. Tom and Sue _____.

IV. Underline the correct choice for each sentence below (*Gạch chân lựa chọn đúng cho mỗi câu bên dưới*)

0. We'll go / We're going to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets.
1. "What **will you do** / **are you doing** tomorrow evening?" "Nothing. I'm free"
2. **They'll go** / **They're going** away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.
3. I'm sure **she'll lend** / **she's lending** us some money. She's very rich.
4. "Why are you putting on your coat?" "**I'll go** / **I'm going out.**"
5. Do you think Claire **will phone** / **is phoning** us tonight?
6. Steve can't meet us on Saturday. **He'll work** / **He's working**.

V. Complete the sentences. Use "going to" + one of these verbs in the box (*Hoàn thành các câu. Sử dụng "going to" + một trong những động từ trong hộp*)

eat	do	give	lie down	stay	walk	wash	watch	wear
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0. My hands are dirty. I'm going to~~wash~~..... them.
1. What you to the party tonight?
2. I don't want to go home by bus. I with some friends.
3. John is going to London next week. Hewith some friends.
4. I'm hungry. I this sandwich.
5. It's Sharon's birthday next week. We her a present.
6. Sue says she's feeling very tired. She for an hour.
7. There's a good film on TV this evening. you it?
8. What Rachel when she leaves school?

VI. Write sentences about yourself. What are you doing in the next few days? (*Viết những câu về chính bạn. Bạn dự định làm gì trong một vài ngày tiếp theo*)

0. I'm staying at home on Friday/ I'm going to the theatre on Sunday_____.
1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Part 3

Questions 14–18

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Too much plastic

by Paula Jones

Plastic is everywhere: in our streets, in the countryside, in rivers, in seas and in oceans. In the UK, over 13 billion plastic bottles are used every year. The good news is that more and more people are recycling plastic and there are also some clever ways to use it.

Roads are usually made of asphalt, but in some countries like the USA and the UK, engineers have started to use plastic to make new roads. First, they collect the plastic, wash it and dry it. Then they cut it into small pieces and heat it to about 170°C. After that, they mix it with hot asphalt and use it to make the road surface. This way of making roads is more difficult than the usual way, but the plastic and asphalt mixture is harder and better than asphalt only.

How about wearing a pair of trainers made from recycled plastic bottles? Some well-known sports companies use six to eleven plastic bottles to make one pair of trainers. This means that fewer plastic bottles are thrown away, and they end up on people's feet, not in the ocean!

Plastic can be recycled in other clever ways too. It is used to make rubbish bins, toys, tables and chairs, sleeping bags, backpacks and hundreds of other things. One clothes company cuts it into very small pieces to make clothes. Believe it or not, the England women's national football team wears a kit made from recycled bottles!



- 14** What is happening in the UK that is good news?
- A** Plastic can be used in clever ways.
 - B** Over 13 billion plastic bottles are used every year.
 - C** There are a lot of clever people there.
- 15** Which of these sentences is true?
- A** Roads are made of plastic all over the world.
 - B** Engineers usually make plastic roads in the UK and the USA.
 - C** In the past, roads weren't made of plastic.
- 16** Asphalt and plastic roads
- A** are not easy to make.
 - B** are better when they are heated to 170°C.
 - C** are not as hard as roads that have only asphalt.
- 17** Some famous companies
- A** make sports shoes using rubbish.
 - B** throw away fewer plastic bottles than others.
 - C** use six to eleven plastic bottles to make one shoe.
- 18** The writer says that you can use plastic to make
- A** footballs.
 - B** camping equipment.
 - C** rubbish bins and jewellery.

Con làm bài nghe theo link sau (0p35s - 6p03s): <https://youtu.be/Ycfc7fgD9D4?t=35>

TEST 6 LISTENING

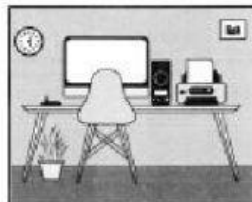
Part 1



Questions 1-5

For each question, choose the correct answer.

- 1 Where were the sunglasses the last time Mark saw them?



A

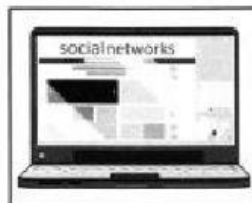


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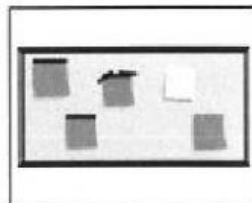


C

- 2 Where did the man see the ad for the concert?



A



B



C

- 3 Who is Simon?



A

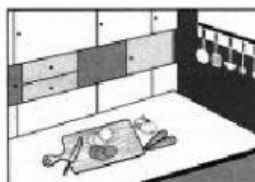


B

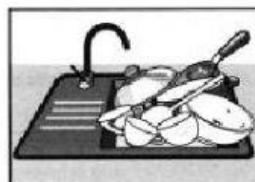


C

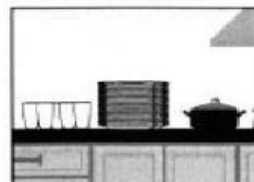
- 4 What job does the woman want help with?



A



B



C

- 5 When might the next bus arrive?



A



B



C