

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../2022

Class: GOLD A2+

Tel: 038 255 2594

GOLD EXPERIENCE A2+: UNIT 6 - THE GREAT OUTDOORS

GRAMMAR

A. NEW LESSON:

I. Modal verbs for rules

Các động từ khiếm khuyết	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
Must/Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chúng ta có thể dùng MUST hoặc HAVE TO để diễn tả sự cần thiết/bắt buộc/quy định phải làm một việc gì đó.+ MUST thường diễn tả một sự bắt buộc hoặc một mệnh lệnh (do bên ngoài tác động).+ HAVE TO diễn tả nghĩa “phải” do xuất phát từ chủ quan người nói.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- You must go to school at 7.00 am. (<i>Bạn phải đến trường lúc 7 giờ sáng.</i>)- I have to brush my teeth twice a day. (<i>Tôi phải đánh răng hai lần một ngày.</i>)
Mustn't	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- MUSTN'T diễn tả một điều cấm, lệnh cấm không được làm gì đó.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- You mustn't walk on the grass. (<i>Bạn không được đi bộ trên cỏ.</i>)
Don't have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- DON'T HAVE TO diễn tả một việc không cần thiết/không bắt buộc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- You don't have to drive. (<i>Bạn không cần phải lái xe.</i>)
Can/Can't	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- CAN có thể được dùng để diễn tả một sự cho phép và thể phủ định CAN'T (CANNOT) được dùng để diễn tả một sự cấm đoán.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In London buses, you can smoke on the upper deck, but you can't smoke downstairs. (<i>Ở London, trên xe buýt bạn có thể hút thuốc ở tầng thượng, nhưng bạn không thể hút thuốc ở tầng dưới.</i>)

II. Reflexive pronoun

- Reflexive pronouns (Đại từ phản thân) dùng để diễn tả những hành động do chính bản thân mình gây ra hoặc để nhấn mạnh hành động do chủ thể của hành động gây ra.

Example: Be careful. Don't hurt **yourself**. (*Hãy cẩn thận. Đừng tự làm đau mình.*)
He broke his leg **himself**. (*Anh ấy tự làm gãy chân mình.*)

- **Bảng đại từ phản thân:**

Subject	Reflexive pronoun
I	myself
You	yourself / yourselves
She	herself
He	himself
It	itself
We	ourselves
They	themselves

*Note: Khi đại từ phản thân đứng sau giới từ “by” thì sẽ mang nghĩa là “một mình” / “tự làm”.

Example: I don't think I can do it **by myself**, I really could use some help. (*Tôi không nghĩ tôi có thể làm việc đó một mình đâu, tôi thực sự cần sự trợ giúp.*)

III. It's, there is, there are

- Ta sử dụng **It's** để miêu tả một sự vật, sự việc, đưa ra một quan điểm hoặc để nói về thời tiết.

Example: We went to the new park. **It's** quite big. (*Chúng tôi đã đến công viên mới. Nó khá lớn.*)
It's fun swimming in the sea. (*Thật thú vị khi bơi ở biển.*)
It's windy today. (*Hôm nay trời nhiều gió.*)

- Ta sử dụng **There is** / **There are** để nói về sự tồn tại của một hoặc nhiều thứ gì đó.

Example: **There is** a ruler on the desk. (*Có một cái thước ở trên bàn.*)
There are four people in my family. (*Gia đình tôi có bốn người.*)

B. HOMEWORK:

I. Complete these sentences with “must / mustn’t / have to / don’t have to” (Hoàn thành những câu sau với “must / mustn’t / have to / don’t have to”):

0. *I have to take the bus because my car broke down last night.*

1. You _____ wait for me. You can go home now.

2. You _____ argue with the referee (trọng tài). His decision is final.

3. You can go to the party, but you _____ be back before midnight.

4. You _____ listen carefully. I won't say this again.

5. The metro station is closed. I _____ get a taxi.

II. Use modal verbs “can” hoặc “can’t” and the verbs in the brackets to make similar

sentences (Sử dụng động từ khiêm khuyết “can” hoặc “can’t” và động từ trong ngoặc để viết lại câu với nghĩa tương tự):

0. *I am not good at basketball. (play)*

→ *I can't play basketball well.*

1. Please, help me. The luggage is too heavy. (carry)

→ I _____.

2. I don't think this car is expensive. It's ten years old. (be)

→ This car _____.

3. He does not know Spanish. (speak)

→ He _____.

4. You are not ill. Why don't you go to work? (go)

→ You _____.

5. Why don't you stay with us? No problem! (stay)

→ You _____.

III. Complete these sentences with “It’s / There is / There are” (Hoàn thành những câu sau với “It’s / There is / There are”):

0. It's great to meet you.

1. _____ the 18th of October.

2. _____ nothing to eat.

3. _____ lots of books on the shelf.

4. _____ a fly in my soup.

5. _____ several coffee shops near the station.

IV. Complete the answers to the questions using Reflexive Pronouns (Hoàn thành câu trả lời cho các câu hỏi sử dụng Đại từ phản thân):

0. Who did you go to the cinema with?
→ _____ Nobody. I went myself _____.

1. Who repaired the bike for you?
→ Nobody. I _____.

2. Do you want me to tell Amy about your idea?
→ No, I will _____.

3. Who cuts Brian's hair for him?
→ Nobody. He _____.

4. Who told you that Linda was going away?
→ Linda _____.

5. Can you phone John for me?
→ Why can't you _____?

V. Complete the sentences using Reflexive Pronouns with the correct forms of the verbs below (Hoàn thành các câu sử dụng Đại từ phản thân và dạng đúng của các động từ bên dưới):

introduce	burn	enjoy	put	hurt	blame
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0. Steve introduced himself to the other guests at the party.

1. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't _____.

2. Ben fell down some steps, but fortunately he didn't _____.
3. It isn't Sue's fault. She really shouldn't _____.
4. Please try and understand how I feel. _____ in my position.
5. The children had a great time at the beach. They really _____.

VI. Complete the questions and short answers using the correct form of “there is” or “there are” (Hoàn thành các câu hỏi và câu trả lời ngắn sử dụng dạng đúng của “there is” hoặc “there are”):

0. Is there a tree in this park?

→ No, there isn't.

1. _____ an internet café in your city?

→ Yes, _____.

2. _____ any hospitals near here?

→ No, _____.

3. _____ any buildings next to your school?

→ Yes, _____.

4. _____ any students in the school?

→ No, _____.

5. _____ any cinemas in your town?

→ Yes, _____.

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

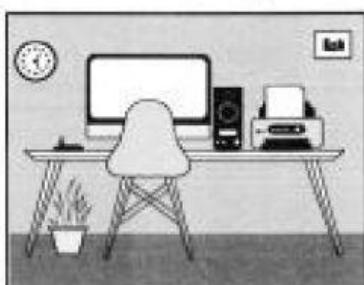
Part 1



Questions 1–5

For each question, choose the correct answer.

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



A

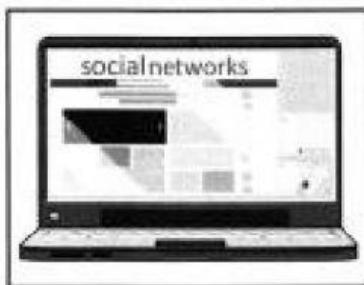


B

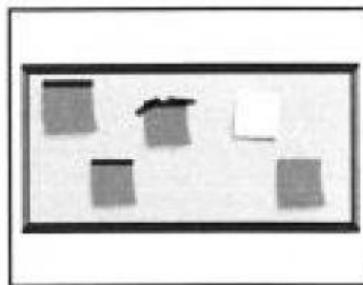


C

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



A



B



C

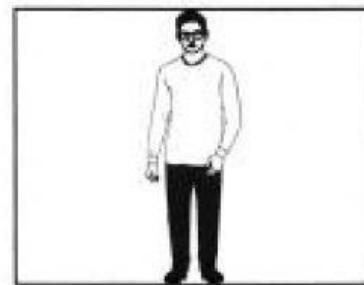
3 Who is Simon?



A

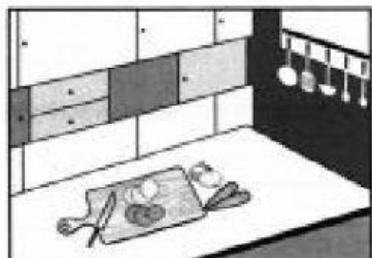


B

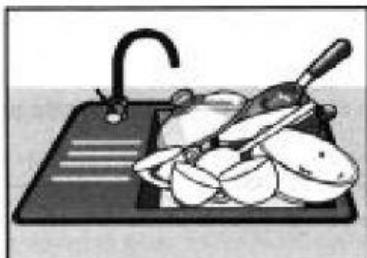


C

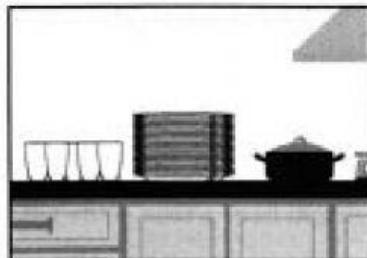
4 What job does the woman want help with?



A



B



C

5 When might the next bus arrive?



A



B



C