Explore our world 4

UNIT 6: LONG AGO AND TODAY

I. CHECK VOCABULARY

Trước đây		Tạo ra lửa	
Bắt đầu		Xà phòng	
Đèn điện		Công việc nhà	
Rửa chén		Điện thoại di động	
Khó		Kim loại	
Ngã		Thay vào đó/ thay thế	
Hiện đại		Lỗi thời	
Quan trọng		Bánh xe	
Bàn đạp		Ý tưởng	

II. GRAMMAR

1. Structure	**Compare things using but/ instead** My grandma made her clothes by hand, but I buy my clothes. My grandma made her clothes by hand. I buy my clothes, instead. **Quantifiers: no, some, any, a few, a little, much, many** I would like to eat some chips. There are a few mangoes on the table.

B. PRACTICE

I. Circle the correct answer

1. My mother likes to cook meals at home. My sister likes to eat out, _____.
   A. but B. instead C. so D. too

2. 200 hundred years ago, people _____ their own clothes. I _____ the clothes from shops, instead.
   A. make/ buy B. made/ bought C. made/ buy D. make/ bought

3. Long ago, people _____ to wash the dishes by hands, but now they _____ the washing machine.
   A. have / use B. has /used C. had / use D. have / used

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4. Long ago, people _____(not have) TV. They _____(tell) stories instead.
A. had / told B. didn't have / told
C. have / tell D. didn't have / tell

5. They collected _____ old stamps.
A. an B. a C. some D. any

6. Jenny plays video games in her free time. I sometimes play video games, _____.
A. too B. enough C. instead D. but

7. Long ago, people didn't have electric light. They used candles, _____.
A. but B. instead C. because D. so

8. I love watching TV, _____ my brother loves playing sports.
A. so B. instead C. because D. but

9. Where is Alex? I didn't see _____ today.
A. he B. him C. his D. them

10. _____ body enjoyed the film. It was terrible.
A. Some B. No C. Every D. Many

11. Would you like _____ coffee?
A. some B. any C. much D. many

12. Have you got _____ homework? You have school tomorrow.
A. a B. many C. any D. some

13. You can have _____ sandwich. They all cost the same.
A. any B. some C. an D. a

14. There are so many students, but there is so _____ water.
A. much B. many C. few D. little

15. There _____ enough chairs for everyone. Some people will have to stand.
A. are B. aren't C. is D. isn't

II. Read the passage and circle the answers.

Dr. Francine Patterson

Most teachers don't teach the same student for longer than one year, but Dr. Francine Patterson has taught one student for over thirty years. Her student, Koko, is not an ordinary student. Koko is a gorilla.

In 1972, Francine Patterson was a student, too. She attended Stanford University in California and did research in psychology. As part of her research, she worked with a one-year-old gorilla at the San Francisco Zoo. The Gorilla's name is Hanabi-Ko. This means "child of fireworks" in Japanese. Her nickname is Koko. Francine Patterson has a nickname, too. It's Penny.

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Penny taught Koko to communicate with sign language. Penny learned a lot from Koko, who had a lot to say. She learned that gorilla can think, imagine, and feel; and that gorillas, like humans, can communicate their thoughts and feelings.

Penny and Koko are now famous. Penny is a published author, and Koko has her own website.

psychology: tâm lý học *communicate:* giao tiếp *sign language:* ngôn ngữ cử chỉ

16. What is the main topic of this passage?
    A. Sign language
    B. School
    C. A special student and her teacher
    D. The zoo
17. How long has Francine Patterson taught Koko?
    A. For one year
    B. For 19 years
    C. For more than 30 years
    D. For 72 years
18. In 1972, what was Francine Patterson?
    A. A school teacher
    B. A university professor
    C. A published author
    D. A psychology student
19. Where did Francine Patterson first meet Koko?
    A. At a zoo
    B. At a university
    C. In Japan
    D. In a classroom
20. What is true about Koko?
    A. She understands Japanese.
    B. She communicates with sign language.
    C. She plays with fireworks.
    D. She lives in Africa.

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C. FURTHER PRACTICE

III. Rewrite sentences with the given word

Example: Tim drives the car. Kate drives the bike instead. **(but)**

- *Tim drives the car, **but** Kate drives the bike.*

21. **Ben** likes to eat pizza, but **Jane** likes to eat pasta. **(instead)**

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22. Do you want some chips? **(would like)**

->

23. The red car is more expensive than the blue car. **(cheaper)**

->

24. The dog is bigger than the cat. **(smaller)**

->

25. Kate didn't drink enough water. **(too)**

->

26. This game is worse than that game. **(better)**

->

27. Yesterday, Jack played basketball. Kim played tennis, instead. **(but)**

->

IV. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

28. Peter usually (play)_____ soccer after school, but yesterday he (go) _____ to the shopping mall with his friends after school.

29. Hurry up! Mom (call)_____ us!

30. Would you like (join)_____ with us tonight?

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