

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../2022

Class: GOLD A2+

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GOLD EXPERIENCE A2+: UNIT 7 - FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A. GRAMMAR:

I. Relative clauses with who and which

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative clauses)

- Là mệnh đề đứng sau danh từ, có chức năng bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ trước đó.
- Bao gồm đầy đủ chủ ngữ và vị ngữ.

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ có đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns) who và which

- **Which:** làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, đại diện ngôi đồ vật, động vật.

.... N (thing) + **WHICH** + V + O hoặcN (thing) + **WHICH** + S + V

Example: The machine **which** broke down is working again now. (Chiếc máy mà bị hỏng hiện đang hoạt động trở lại.)

Do you like the dress **which** I bought last week? (Bạn có thích chiếc váy tôi mua tuần trước không?)

- **Who:** làm chủ ngữ, đại diện ngôi người.

... N (person) + **WHO** + S + V + O

Example: The girl **who** sat next to you in high school is Lily. (Cô gái ngồi cạnh bạn hồi cấp ba là Lily.)

The woman **who** lives next door is a lawyer. (Người phụ nữ sống cạnh nhà là một luật sư.)

II. Adverbs of Manner (Trạng từ chỉ cách thức)

- Chúng ta sử dụng trạng từ chỉ cách thức để mô tả động từ.

Example: He spoke **angrily**. (Anh ấy nói một cách giận dữ.)

- Trạng từ chỉ cách thức thường đứng sau động từ hoặc sau tân ngữ.

Example: He opened the door **quietly**. (Anh ấy khẽ mở cửa.)

*Note:

- Với hầu hết các trạng từ, chúng ta chỉ cần thêm '-ly' sau tính từ:

Example: quiet → quietly

- Với những tính từ tận cùng là ‘-y’ thì chúng ta chuyển ‘-y’ thành ‘-i’ rồi thêm ‘-ly’:

Example: happy → happily

- Với những tính từ tận cùng là ‘-ble’ thì chúng ta cần chuyển ‘-ble’ thành ‘-bly’:

Example: terrible → terribly

- Cũng có những trường hợp bất quy tắc:

Example: good → well, fast → fast, hard → hard

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the correct answer (Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng):

0. In class, you must listen _____ to the teacher.

A. hardly B. boringly C. carelessly **D. carefully**

1. When my teacher talks too _____, it's difficult to understand him.

A. quickly B. quick C. slowly D. slow

2. An architect is someone _____ designs buildings.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

3. The report _____ we talked about yesterday needs to be submitted by Friday.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

4. She did _____ in her tennis match last week so she won.

A. bad B. well C. goodly D. badly

5. He bought all the books _____ are needed for the next exam.

A. which B. what C. those D. who

II. Correct the underlined mistake in each sentence (Sửa lỗi sai được gạch chân trong mỗi câu sau):

0. I've got to text that boy which I was telling you about.

who

1. They work with a person he is called John.

2. My mother will fly to Ha Noi who is the capital city of Vietnam.

3. Every student who majors in English are ready to participate in this contest.

4. The orang-utan, who mainly lives in Indonesia, is an endangered species

of monkey.

III. Complete the sentences using an adjective or adverb (Hoàn thành các câu bằng cách sử dụng tính từ hoặc trạng từ):

0. He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks so **quick** (~~quickly~~).

1. I prefer studying in the library. It's always **quiet** / **quietly**.

2. Michael **happy** / **happily** took the assistant (*trợ lý*) job. He had been looking for a position all summer.

3. Marta dances **beautiful** / **beautifully**. She's been taking ballet since she was five years old.

4. They speak French very **good** / **well**. They lived in France for two years.

5. Please be **careful** / **carefully** in the hallway (*hành lang*). The walls have just been painted.

IV. Complete the sentences by changing the adjectives in brackets into adverbs (Hoàn thành các câu bằng cách thay đổi các tính từ trong ngoặc thành trạng từ):

0. Paulo Coelho is one of my favorite novelists. I think he writes **beautifully** (*beautiful*).

1. We lost the football match 4–2 yesterday. I don't think we played _____ (**bad**) but the other side played really _____ (**good**).

2. You drive quite _____ (**dangerous**). I won't be surprised if you have an accident one day!

3. "You're late", said Olga _____ (**angry**). "Where have you been?"

4. The teacher spoke so _____ (**quiet**) that the class couldn't hear her.

5. This is a very important question. Please think _____ (**careful**) before you answer.

V. Write ONLY ONE word in each gap (Viết MỘT TỪ còn thiếu vào mỗi chỗ trống):

Did you know that there are people (0) who are paid to predict the future? They're called 'actuaries'. I'd never heard of actuaries until my friend Greg, (1) _____ is an actuary, told me about them. It's a job _____ sounds quite interesting.

Actuaries usually work for companies, like insurance companies, (2) _____ deal with the chances of things happening in the future. Actuaries have to decide how probable it is that something will happen. For example, it's more probable that buildings will be flooded in places where it rains a lot.

Greg's mum, (3) _____ has been an actuary for about 5 years, is involved with car insurance. She works in an office where they decide how much car insurance people should pay. It's more probable that a car (4) _____ is new is safer and more reliable than a very old car, so people

(5) _____ have new cars pay less insurance. If there are drivers (6) _____ she thinks will probably have more accidents, she makes them pay more insurance.

VI. Complete the sentences with the best adverbs in the table (Hoàn thành các câu với các trạng từ đúng nhất trong bảng):

slowly	well	loudly	beautifully	quickly	easily
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0. Let's walk slowly. I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.

1. Alex _____ put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.
2. Why does he always have to talk so _____? You can hear him in the next room!
3. Although she speaks five languages, she did not do _____ on the translation exam.
4. Everything happened so _____. We had to move to Paris in less than a month.
5. I was so surprised. His new apartment was _____ decorated.

VII. Rewrite the sentences by using relative clauses (Viết lại các câu bằng cách sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ):

0. He worked for a woman. She used to be an artist.

→ He worked for a woman who used to be an artist.

1. They called a doctor. He lived nearby.

→ _____.

2. I wrote an email to my sister. She lives in Italy.

→ _____.

3. Lisa liked the waiter. He was very friendly.

→ _____.

4. We broke a car. It belonged to my uncle.

→ _____.

5. Nam loves books. They have happy endings.

→ _____.

Test 8 READING AND WRITING

Part 4

Questions 19–24

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The American black bear

Black bears are the smallest American bears. They are also the ones that are found across the biggest [19] in North America.

They eat plants, insects, fish and meat, but when the seasons change and they [20] from place to place, they find different kinds of food to eat. They usually live in forests, but they leave the shelter of the trees to [21] food. Sometimes they go into towns because they find food more easily there, often in rubbish bins. They don't often hurt people, but they can be dangerous. They leave marks on trees [22] their teeth. This is a way of leaving [23] to other bears.

There are many American black bears and scientists do not think they are in [24] of dying out.

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|----|--------------|------------|------------|
| 19 | A room | B space | C area |
| 20 | A move | B arrive | C leave |
| 21 | A look after | B look for | C look at |
| 22 | A working | B using | C brushing |
| 23 | A words | B letters | C messages |
| 24 | A pain | B trouble | C danger |