

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../2022

Class: GOLD A2+

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GOLD EXPERIENCE A2+: UNIT 2 - TRY SOMETHING DIFFERENT

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. NEW LESSON:

I. Present Simple and Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại đơn và thì hiện tại tiếp diễn):

	Hiện tại đơn (Present Simple)	Hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present Continuous)
Công thức	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đối với động từ "to be": Wh- + to be + S + Adj/N? S + to be + (not) + Adj/N. (?) Câu hỏi Yes/No: Be + S + Adj/N? → Yes, S + be. / No, S + be + not. - Đối với động từ thường: Wh- + do/does + S + V-inf? (+) S + V(s/es). (-) S + do /does + not + V-inf. (?) Câu hỏi Yes/No: Do/Does + S + V-inf? → Yes, S + do/does. / No, S + do/does + not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wh- + am/is/are + S + V-ing? S + to be + (not) + V-ing. (?) Câu hỏi Yes/No: Be + S + V-ing? → Yes, S + be. / No, S + be + not
Cách dùng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diễn tả về một thói quen lặp đi lặp lại hàng ngày. - Dùng để nói về sự thật hiển nhiên hay một chân lý. - Dùng để nói về khả năng của ai đó. - Dùng để nói về lịch trình định sẵn thường xuyên, quy trình. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói. - Diễn tả hành động xảy ra liên tục làm người khác khó chịu. - Diễn tả kế hoạch trong tương lai, có dự định từ trước và được chuẩn bị, lên kế hoạch rõ ràng.
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Các trạng từ chi tần suất: always, usually, frequently, sometimes, often, hardly, rarely, seldom, never; Every day/ week/ month...; In the morning/ afternoon/ evening; All the time, now and then, once in a while. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Các từ thường gặp: At this moment, at the moment, at this time, at present, now, right now, for the time being, Listen!, Look! + Động từ tình thái: agree, believe, hate, hear, know, like, love, need, see, think, understand, want, taste...
Câu bị động	<p>Được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh đối tượng chịu tác động của hành động đó, hoặc khi bản thân chủ thể không tự thực hiện được hành động.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} S + V(s/es) + O \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ S + \underline{\text{is/am/are}} + \underline{\text{VpII}} + (\text{by} + O) \end{array}$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} S + \underline{\text{is/am/are}} + \underline{\text{V-ing}} + O \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ S + \underline{\text{is/am/are}} + \underline{\text{being}} + \underline{\text{VpII}} + (\text{by} + O) \end{array}$ </div> </div>	

*Note:

(+) = *Khẳng định*

(-) = *Phủ định*

(?) = *Nghi vấn*

N = *Noun: Danh từ*

V: *Động từ*

Adj = *Adjective: Tính từ*

II. Subject and Object question: (Từ để hỏi làm chủ ngữ/tân ngữ trong câu)

Loại câu hỏi	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Subject questions (từ để hỏi đóng vai trò chủ ngữ)	Question word + verb + object? (Từ để hỏi + động từ + tân ngữ?)	- A: Who messages Laura ? B: Max messages Laura . - A: What happened? B: Something amazing happened.
Object questions (từ để hỏi đóng vai trò tân ngữ)	Question word + auxiliary + subject + verb? (Từ để hỏi + trợ động từ + chủ ngữ + động từ?)	- A: Who does Max message? B: Max messages Laura . - A: What does she like? B: She likes pizza .

III. Indefinite and Reciprocal pronouns: (Đại từ bất định và đại từ tương hỗ)

	Indefinite pronoun (đại từ bất định)	Reciprocal pronoun (đại từ tương hỗ)
Định nghĩa	Là từ đại diện và thay thế cho <u>danh từ</u> nhưng không cụ thể đó là ai, cái gì, chuyện gì,...	Là đại từ chỉ mối quan hệ qua lại giữa 2 hoặc nhiều người hoặc vật với nhau.
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	everyone, everybody, no one, nobody, someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, everything, nothing, something, anything, both, neither, either, all, another, the other, none, others, the others,...	each other, one another
Cách dùng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chủ ngữ: Everybody is here. Tân ngữ: He invited everybody to his birthday party. Đứng sau giới từ: He lied to everybody in the office. Thường đứng trước một Tính từ <p>Ex: Is there something wrong? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Có thể được dùng trong sở hữu cách <p>Ex: I have nothing to do. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Đại từ bất định trong câu phủ định <p>Ex: I don't have ANYTHING to do. => I have NOTHING to do.</p> </p></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each other (lẫn nhau) dùng cho hai người, hai con vật. Ex: Tom looked at Mary. Mary looked at Tom. => They looked at each other. One another (lẫn nhau) dùng khi có hơn hai người, hai con vật. Ex: Our neighbours often help one another.

B. HOMEWORK:

I. Choose the correct answer, present simple or present continuous

0. He **goes** **running**/is **going** **running** every morning.

1. Are you **thinking**/Do you **think** she will come to the party tonight?

2. **Do you study**/Are you **studying** every night?

3. They **go**/are **going** to this restaurant every Saturday.

4. I **don't work**/ am not **working** tonight.

5. Julie **sleeps**/is **sleeping** now.

II. Put the correct indefinite pronoun in each sentence

no-one	nothing	everyone	none	everything	anyone
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0. No one lives in that house. It's empty.

1. _____ is going really well (*diễn ra một cách tốt đẹp*), so I'm very happy.

2. A: What's wrong?
B: _____. I'm fine.

3. _____ was really friendly, all the managers and even the CEO.

4. My teacher gave us an easy math problem, but _____ could answer.

5. She doesn't want _____ to help her.

III. Write the questions for the underlined words/phrases

0. *I play tennis three times a week.*

=> *How often do you play tennis?*

1. Simon is in extreme pain now because he has a toothache.

=>?

2. Hoa received her aunt's letter a week ago.

=>?

3. Suzie went to the bookstore four days ago.

=>?

4. He will become a famous football player in the future.

=>?

5. Minh brushes his teeth after he wakes up.

=>?

IV. Write “each other” or “one another”

0. *Peter and Susan have met _____ each other _____.*

1. Mary, Ann and John gave _____ a book.

2. My cat and his dog looked at _____ with dread (*sợ bất an, sợ hãi*).

3. I think that all people should love _____, no matter who they are.

4. My brother and I talk to _____ every day.

5. Three children played with _____. They stood next to my house.

V. Change the active sentences to passive. Choose if you need the agent or not

0. *Someone is telling a story.*

=> *A story is being told.*

1. My father is building a gate for my house.

=>

2. The cleaner cleans the office.

=>

3. People speak Portuguese in Brazil.

=>.....

4. Everybody loves Mr. Smith.

=>.....

5. Andy is cooking dinner.

=>.....

VI. Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it

<i>0. I goes to bed at 10 p.m.</i>	<i>goes => go</i>
1. This soup is tasting so weird! I can't eat it anymore.	
2. A new road are planned near my house.	
3. My sister and I am playing together.	
4. The President of the USA live in The White House.	
5. Does you brother play sports every afternoon?	

VII. Write the full sentence using the words given

0. *My/ mother/ clean/ kitchen/ every day.*

=> *My mother cleans the kitchen every day.*

1. *They/ ask/ a/ woman/ about/ the/ way/ the/ railway/ station.*

=>.....

2. *My/ father/ water/ some plants/ the/ garden/ now.*

=>.....

3. *Tam/ have/ lunch/ her/ friends/ this/ restaurant/ every noon.*

=>.....

4. *My/ daughter/ draw/ a/ beautiful/ picture/ at the moment.*

=>.....

5. *Mary/ prepare/ the upcoming/ exam/ tonight.*

=>.....

Part 5

Questions 28–35

Read the article about Penélope Cruz, the film star. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space. For questions 28–35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Tip

Look at the words before and after each space to help you decide your answer.

Penélope Cruz

The actor Penélope Cruz comes (0) Madrid and was born in 1974. She dances (28) well and once made a rock video (29) the group *Mecano*. Cruz made (30) first film in 1991 and soon became a big name in Spanish cinema. Since then, she has (31) in several important films in Spain and in the U.S.A. One Spanish

film won an Oscar in the famous film competition, for the (32) foreign film.

When she is going to make (33) new film, she looks for information that will make the film really special. This often means travelling to (34) country and talking to people there. She loves (35) photographs on these trips.

Information taken from www.latin-connection.com and *Variety* April 2000

Example:

0 A from B by C on

Answer:

0 A B C

28	A	too	B	very	C	enough
29	A	at	B	with	C	to
30	A	his	B	its	C	her
31	A	been	B	be	C	being
32	A	good	B	better	C	best
33	A	any	B	no	C	some
34	A	other	B	all	C	another
35	A	take	B	taking	C	takes

MINI TEST

I. Write a/an/the or x (no article)

My mother is (0) an English teacher. I am (1) student. When I get home from school, I watch programs on TV. That's (2) best part of my day. (3) programs I watch are for (4) children. I am (5) child, so I think they are funny.

I'm excited because it's (6)_____ Friday. There are (7)_____ lot of good shows on TV today. (8)_____ one I usually watch is at 3:30. It's about (9)_____ animals. Also, I'm excited today because my mother is making (10)_____ rice for dinner.

II. Circle the correct answer

0. There are a lot people there.

1. There are any bikes in the shop.

2. Some are in the garden.

- A. cats
- B. a cat
- C. any cats
- D. of cats

3. _____ of birds drink water from this pond.

4. _____ of people come hiking here.

5. _____ of my family went to university; I'm the first.