

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../ 20...

Class: GE7

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 4 – OUTDOOR PURSUITS

GRAMMAR

A. GRAMMAR EXPRESSING THE FUTURE

Loại thì	Công thức	Cách dùng	Dấu hiệu nhận biết
<i>Present Continuous</i> (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S + be + (not) + V-ing	Điển tả một sự việc đã được sắp xếp hoặc lên kế hoạch trước cho tương lai.	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh đi kèm với một số trạng từ chỉ thời gian như là: <i>next week, tomorrow, ...</i>
<i>Will / Shall</i>	S + will/shall + (not) + V	Cung cấp thông tin về sự kiện trong tương lai. Hỏi hoặc đề nghị cho việc cần làm. Điển tả ý kiến và dự đoán.	Khi trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian sau: <i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next day/ next week/ next month/ next year, in + thời gian ở tương lai, ...</i>
<i>Be going to</i>	S + be + (not) + going to + V	Điển tả kế hoạch hay ý định. Điển tả những dự đoán đã có căn cứ và dẫn chứng cụ thể.	Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai giống thì tương lai đơn, có thêm những chứng cứ cụ thể. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh và các bằng chứng ở hiện tại.
<i>Future Continuous</i> (Thì tương lai tiếp diễn)	S + will + (not) + be + V-ing	Điển tả hành động kéo dài và liên tục suốt một khoảng thời gian trong tương lai.	Có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai kèm theo thời điểm xác định: <i>At this time/ at this moment + thời gian trong tương lai: vào thời điểm này...</i> <i>At + giờ cụ thể + thời gian trong tương lai: vào lúc...</i>

Present Simple <i>(Thì hiện tại đơn)</i>	- Đối với động từ to be S + be + (not) + Adj/N - Đối với động từ thường S + (do/does + not) + Vs/es	Diễn tả thời gian biếu, chương trình và lịch trình.	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh của câu. Một số động từ thường được sử dụng trong trường hợp này: <i>to open, to close, to begin, to end, to start, to finish, to arrive, to leave, to come, to return...</i>
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B. HOMEWORK

*Note: DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences. Use “was not/ do not/ have not...” instead of “wasn’t/ don’t/ haven’t...”

I. Put in *will* or *will not*

0. *Can you wait for me? I will not be long.*
1. There is no point in asking Amanda for advice. She _____ know what to do.
2. I’m glad I’m meeting Emma tomorrow. It _____ be good to see her again.
3. I’m sorry about what happened yesterday. It _____ happen again.
4. You don’t need to take an umbrella with you. I don’t think it _____ rain.
5. I’ve got some incredible news! You _____ believe it.

II. Complete the sentences. Choose the phrases from the box

<i>will you be voting</i> <i>will not be playing</i> <i>be watching</i>	<i>be going</i> <i>will you be doing</i> <i>will be starting</i>
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0. *There’s an election next week. Who will you be voting for?*
1. *I’ll _____ shopping later. Can I get you anything?*
2. *Emily is not well. So she _____ volleyball tomorrow.*
3. *Little Emma _____ school soon. She’s growing up fast.*
4. *The match is on TV tonight. Will you _____ it?*
5. *What _____ in your new job? The same as before?*

III. Choose the correct answers by circling the correct answers

0. *‘Did you call Max?’ – ‘Oh no, I forgot. I call/I’ll call him now.’*
1. *I can’t meet you tomorrow morning. I’m playing/I’ll play tennis.*
2. *‘I meet/I’ll meet you outside the hotel at 10.30, OK?’ – ‘Yes, that’s fine.’*
3. *‘Please don’t go yet’ – ‘OK, I’m staying/I’ll stay a little longer, but I have to go soon.’*
4. *I’m having/I’ll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.*

5. ‘Remember to lock the door when you go out.’ – ‘OK. **I don’t forget/ I won’t forget.**’
6. ‘Do you have any plans for the weekend?’ – ‘Yes, **we’re going/ we’ll go** to a wedding.’
7. ‘**Are you doing/ Will you do** anything tomorrow evening?’ – ‘No, I’m free. Why?’

IV. Complete the sentences. Use the Present continuous or Present simple

V. Use '*I am going to .../I am not going to ...*' and choose the correct words from the box

eat *run* *say* *try* *accept* *complain* *wash* *learn*

0. This cheese smells horrible. I am not going to eat it.

1. I haven't been trying hard enough. From now on _____ harder.

2. I have to make a speech tomorrow, but I don't know what _____.

3. 'The car is very dirty.' – 'I know. _____ it.'

4. I have been offered a job, but _____ it. The pay is too low.

5. _____ a language, but I haven't decided yet which one.

6. One day _____ in a marathon. It's my ambition.

7. The food in this restaurant is awful. _____.

PET 2 – TEST 1 – LISTENING PART 2

Con làm bài nghe theo link sau: https://youtu.be/4_TqBMLYols (từ 7:08 đến 14:07)

Questions 8–13

- You will hear part of a radio programme about classical music.
- For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

8 This week's prize is

A a music cassette.

B two concert tickets.

C a classical CD.

9 The person who wrote the music lived in

A Italy.

B Spain.

C France.

10 What else shares the title of this music?

A a garden

B a play

C a park

11 What did people do when they first heard the music?

A Some left before the end.

B Only a few clapped.

C Some asked for their money back.

12 This piece of music has been

A played in the cinema.

B used in advertising.

C used for a TV play.

13 If you know the competition answer you should ring

A 0108 937 224.

B 0018 739 242.

C 0018 937 224.

FCE 1 – TEST 1 – READING PART 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A have B do C get D take

0	A	B	C	D
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Why we need to play

Human beings are not the only creatures that like to (0) fun. Many animals play, as do some birds. However, no other creatures spend so much time enjoying themselves as human beings do. Indeed, we (1) onto our sense of fun right into adulthood.

So why do human beings spend so much time playing? One reason is that we have time for leisure; animals have very little time to play as most of their life is spent sleeping and (2) food.

So, is play just an opportunity for us to (3) in enjoyable activities or does it have a more important (4) ? According to scientists, (5) from being fun, play has several very real (6) for us – it helps our physical, intellectual and social development. It also helps to (7) us for what we have not yet experienced. With very (8) risk, we can act out what we would do in unexpected, or even dangerous, situations.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | A hold | B keep | C save | D stay |
| 2 | A searching | B looking | C seeking | D gaining |
| 3 | A engage | B combine | C contribute | D involve |
| 4 | A motive | B purpose | C intention | D cause |
| 5 | A excluding | B except | C apart | D away |
| 6 | A assets | B profits | C services | D benefits |
| 7 | A plan | B prepare | C practise | D provide |
| 8 | A brief | B short | C narrow | D little |

MINI TEST

I. Read the situation and write a formal or informal request

pay **pass** **lend** **turn off** **help** **open**

0. You're getting on a bus with a friend, but you haven't got your wallet.
⇒ Could you pay for me?

1. Your brother is listening to very loud music. You don't like it.
⇒ _____ ?

2. You can't find your pen. Your friend has two pens.
⇒ _____ ?

3. You're in a classroom and it's very hot. Your teacher is near the window.
⇒ _____ ?

4. You're having dinner. The salt is next to your dad.
⇒ _____ ?

5. You don't understand your homework. Your friend is good at maths.
⇒ _____ ?

II. Choose the correct answers by circling A, B or C

0. I _____ a computer today.
A. haven't use B. don't use C. am use

1. It's the first time John _____ a car.
A. drives B. driven C. has driven

2. At nursery, the _____ toys are in the cupboard.
A. babies B. babies' C. babie's

3. Can you tell me _____ said that?
A. who B. which C. whom

4. Is there anything need _____ before the guests arrive?
A. to be done B. be done C. is done

5. 'Can you play chess?' – 'Yes, but I _____ for a long time.'
A. don't play B. have played C. have not played

6. _____ the shoes before you buy them.
A. Shop for B. Hang up C. Try on

7. Let's ask that man _____ has got a map.
A. whom B. who C. whose