MS. CHI ENGLISH

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 7 – HEALTH, FOOD AND EXERCISES

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. GRAMMAR

I. Quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns (Định lượng từ với danh từ đếm được và không đếm được)

- **Định lượng từ** (Quantifiers) là từ dùng để chỉ số lượng của cái gì đó.

Ex: a few, a little, etc.

- **Danh từ đếm được** (Countable nouns) là những danh từ chỉ đối tượng có thể thêm số đếm vào trước đó (thường dùng để chỉ vật).
  + **Danh từ đếm được dạng số ít** (Singular nouns) và **dạng số nhiều** (Plural nouns). Với hầu hết các danh từ đếm được, ta thêm -s hoặc -es để chuyển từ dạng số ít sang số nhiều.

Ex: a chair - chair**s**, a cup - cup**s**, etc.
a box - box**es**, a glass - glass**es**, etc.

+ Một số danh từ đếm được có **hình thái số nhiều đặc biệt**: a person – people; a child – children; a foot – feet; a mouse – mice; etc.

Quantifiers	Countable nouns
(a) few / a lot of / lots of / plenty of a (large/ small) number of, several...	cats, eggs, computers, etc.

- **Danh từ không đếm được** (Uncountable nouns) là những danh từ chỉ đối tượng trừu tượng (như sự tin tưởng, lời khuyên…) hoặc những tập hợp (như hành lý, vật dụng…).
  + **Danh từ không đếm được chỉ có dạng số ít mà không có dạng số nhiều.**

Quantifiers	Uncountable nouns
(a) little / a lot of / lots of / plenty of a (large/ small) amount of …	fruit, sugar, salt, etc.

II. Adjectives and adverbs (Tính từ và trạng từ)

- **Tính từ** (Adjective): là từ được dùng để miêu tả tính chất, trạng thái của người, của vật hoặc sự việc. Tính từ thường đứng sau một số động từ (be, look, become, seem, etc.) để bổ nghĩa cho chủ từ hoặc đứng trước danh từ để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ.
- **Trạng từ** (Adverb): là từ được dùng để diễn đạt cách thức, mức độ, thời gian, nơi chốn… Trạng từ được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, tính từ hoặc một trạng từ khác.
  + Trạng từ thường được thành lập bằng cách thêm **–ly** vào sau tính từ.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

+ **Một số trường hợp đặc biệt**: good (adj) → well (adv), late (adj) → late (adv), etc.

+ **Trạng từ chỉ tần suất** (Adverb of frequency): dùng để diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của hành động.

Ex: always (luôn luôn), usually (thường), once a week (một lần một tuần),…

***Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất**

- *Sau động từ to be*

Ex: He is **always** late for school.

- *Trước động từ thường*

Ex: I **usually** visited my grandparents.

- *Đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính*

Ex: I have **never** been abroad.

- *Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất (trừ **always**, **hardly**, **ever** và **never**) còn có thể xuất hiện ở đầu câu và cuối câu. Vị trí đứng đầu câu được dùng với mục đích nhấn mạnh.*

Ex: **Once a week**, two of the runners run shorter distances. / They eat **five times a day**.

III. Comparatives of adverbs (so sánh của trạng từ)

- **Với trạng từ 1 âm tiết:** Ta thêm "**er**" vào cuối trạng từ. Khi trạng từ kết thúc bằng **"e"** thì chỉ cần thêm **"r"** để chuyển sang thể so sánh hơn.

S1 (chủ ngữ 1) + V + **short adverb-er** + **than** + S2 (chủ ngữ 2).

Ex:

Adverbs	Comparatives of adverbs
fast	fast**er**
hard	hard**er**
late	late**r**

Ex: John runs fast**er than** Jim.

- **Với trạng từ đuôi "ly"**: Ta thêm **"more"** vào trước trạng từ khi thực hiện so sánh hơn.

S1 (chủ ngữ 1) + V + **more** + **adverb đuôi "ly"** + **than** + S2 (chủ ngữ 2).

Ex:

Adverbs	Comparatives of adverbs
carefully	more/less carefully
strangely	more/less strangely
effectively	more/less effectively

Ex: John drives **more** careful**ly than** Jim.

- **Một số trường hợp bất quy tắc:**

Adverbs	Comparatives of adverbs
badly	worse
well	better
early	earlier
far	farther/further
little	less

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the correct option by circling A, B, C or D

0. There wasn't _____ snow last night.

(A.) *much* *B. many* *C. a few* *D. a large number of*

1. He's always busy. He has _____ time to relax.

A. a little B. many C. much D. plenty of

2. She put so _____ salt in the soup that she couldn't eat it. It was too salty.

A. many B. a little C. a few D. much

3. He made too _____ mistakes in his writing.

A. a few B. many C. much D. a number of

4. He doesn't have so _____ friends as I think.

A. much B. a great deal of C. many D. a large number of

5. I feel sorry for her. She has _____ friends.

A. many B. a little C. few D. a great deal of

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative form of the adverbs in brackets

0. He is singing ***more loudly*** *than the other singers. (loudly)*

1. He arrived _____ than expected. (early)
2. We walked _____ than other people. (slowly)
3. They called us _____ in the afternoon. (late)
4. Jim threw the ball _____ than Peter. (far)
5. The Spanish athlete ran _____ than other runners. (fast)
6. We answered all the questions _____ than other students. (well)
7. He handled the egg _____ than his sister. (carefully)
8. She can read the music much _____ than I can. (quickly)
9. They work _____ than their co-workers. (effectively)

III. Use the given adverbs to make your own comparative sentences

0. (healthily)

→ ***People in the countryside eat more healthily than people in the city***.

1. (positively)

→ _____.

2. (fluently)

→ _____.

3. (badly)

→ _____.

4. (hard)

→ _____.

5. (intelligently)

→ _____.

6. (terribly)

→ _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Travelling in the Glasgow area

The city of Glasgow has a modern underground rail network and plenty of buses and trains. It also has a few other forms of transport. The ferry **(1)** ..... across the river Clyde between Yoker and Renfrew is popular with tourists. There has been a ferry here for around 500 years. The **(2)** ..... takes about half an hour and it's an interesting way to see this part of the city. For a longer boat ride, you could try one of the cruises on the Clyde. The cruises **(3)** ..... at the Riverside Museum and sail down the river past some interesting historical parts of the city. If you **(4)** ..... trying something more adventurous, you could travel to the island of Mull on a seaplane. The **(5)** ..... are quite expensive, but it's an experience you won't forget. Or why not try a helicopter flight? It's not cheap, but you get an amazing **(6)** ..... of the city.

1	**A** service	**B** delivery	**C** support	**D** approach
2	**A** trip	**B** travel	**C** transport	**D** route
3	**A** leave	**B** depart	**C** start	**D** open
4	**A** fancy	**B** want	**C** hope	**D** plan
5	**A** costs	**B** fees	**C** fares	**D** charges
6	**A** scene	**B** scenery	**C** landscape	**D** view

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAM BOOSTER FOR B1 – LISTENING PART 3 – TASK 2 (P. 75)

Các con làm bài nghe theo link sau:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PYVyUMUpui18OB-Uz1B06sU-HjCIBOyt/view

Track 8 For each question, write the correct answer in the gap. Write one or two words or a number or a date or a time.

You will hear part of a training session for people who are going to work as sales assistants in a large shop.

Training session for new sales assistants

The training manager is called Mandy **(1)** ..... .

New assistants will work on the **(2)** ..... floor.

Part-time workers have a rest day on **(3)** ..... every week.

Workers who live in the town can use the store's **(4)** ..... service for free.

The staff discount cannot be used to buy **(5)** ..... .

Assistants need to collect their **(6)** ..... on their first day.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read a magazine article about outdoor ice skating. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Go skating in Sweden this winter

Forget crowded indoor ice rinks. Once you've skated on natural ice, there's no going back.



It was the question on all of our minds, but I asked it: 'How do you know when the ice isn't safe to skate on?' Niklas, our calm Swedish guide, rubbed his chin, thought for a moment, then offered up the wisdom of a lifetime spent playing around on frozen water. 'When it breaks,' he said with a broad smile.

The comment wasn't exactly reassuring, but his easy confidence was. As long as it was just jokes being cracked, maybe we'd be all right after all. Niklas, a maths teacher when having breaks from pursuing his favourite hobby, was not entirely joking about his attitude to ice. **37** ☐ The fact that strong ice makes a deeper sound under one's feet than thin ice does is a useful clue.

Our group of beginners was feeling rather nervous as we stood at the edge of a vast frozen bay that first day. Niklas tried his best to persuade us to move forward but, like hesitating penguins on an iceberg, no-one wanted to take the first step. **38** ☐ 'Look at your faces,' shouted Niklas to the happily smiling group, racing along behind him.

Our expressions had been far less joyful the previous evening on being told that a five-hour drive would follow our flights into Sweden's Arlanda airport. That hadn't been the plan; but then, in the world of natural ice skating, no-one expects very much from plans. With its 100,000 lakes and continuous sub-zero winter temperatures, Sweden has no shortage of ice. **39** ☐ For instance, too much overlying snow and you get a bumpy, uncomfortable ride; a sudden thaw and vast areas become unusable.

Perfect conditions must be sought out, and don't last. **40** ☐ Niklas had received a message via social media about Stigfjorden, a shallow, island-studded bay around 50 kilometres north of Gothenburg on the west coast.

There we quickly discovered skating in the open air is a wonderfully leisurely activity. Push off with one skate and you can go 10 metres with ease. Two or three quick kicks at the surface and you accelerate like a top-class sprinter. **41** ☐ We weren't yet ready to skate that kind of distance, but we certainly had a wonderful sense of freedom.

Our best day was at Vattern, one of Europe's biggest lakes and also one of its clearest. In ideal conditions, this clarity creates a phenomenon known as 'glass ice'. The rocky lake bottom stretched beneath us, three metres below a surface so perfect it was unseen. My tentative first steps left scratches; it felt like vandalising a classical sculpture. As my confidence grew, so did my speed. The sensation as I raced across the invisible ice was astonishing, somewhere between floating, falling and flying. Then there was a sharp noise from all around us. **42** ☐ No one had to say it. We were skating on very thin ice.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A That was the reason for our unscheduled journey from one side of the country to the other.

B Ten minutes later we laughed at our earlier caution as we slid across the smooth surface, our joy as limitless as our surroundings.

C The skates consisted of removable blades that fastened to the toes of our specialist boots like cross-country skis.

D At first I ignored it, but when thin cracks began to appear I thought it wise to return to solid ground.

E After our first session on the ice had ended, we were not surprised to be told that covering 250 kilometres in a single day is quite possible.

F The Swedes adopt a common-sense approach: they are cautious, they test as they go, and they use ears – as well as eyes – to check it.

G This is not always suited to skating, however.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Choose the correct answers by circling

*0. We **shall have** **are going to have** dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday.*

1. This time next week, I **am/ will be** skiing in Canada.
2. You're carrying too much. I **will open/ am opening** the door for you.
3. Look at the clouds! It **is going to rain/ rains** in a few minutes.
4. When I see you tomorrow, I **will show/ show** you my new book.
5. After you take a nap, you **will/ are going to** feel a lot better.
6. I'm very sorry, Dr. Jones **won't be/ isn't going to be** back in the clinic (*phòng khám*) until 2 p.m.
7. I **am going to/ shall** miss a good film on TV because I'll be out tonight.
8. She lies about her age. I **will never speak/ am never speaking** to her again!

II. Complete the sentences with the past simple passive of the verbs in brackets

0. The royal wedding ***was watched*** *(watch) by millions of people in 2011.*

1. The "Harry Potter" films _____ (not direct) by Steven Spielberg.
2. My camera _____ (steal) while I was on holiday.
3. _____ the children _____ (invite) to the party?
4. Thirty people _____ (kill) in the earthquake.
5. The first McDonald's hamburger _____ (make) in 1955.
6. New workers _____ (hire) by the company last year.
7. The thief _____ (catch) by the police.
8. His new romance novel _____ (publish) last month.

LIVEWORKSHEETS