MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____ **Date:** .../ .../ 20...

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 2 – TIME TO CELEBRATE
GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

I – Prepositions preceding nouns in time phrases: in/on/at (Giới từ đứng trước danh từ trong mệnh đề thời gian: in/on/at)

1, In: We use the preposition "in" for **months, years, centuries** and **long periods.**

*Ex: in **May**, in **summer**, in **1990**, in **the 1980s**, in **the next century**, in **the past**, etc.*

2, On: We use the preposition "on" for **days** and **dates.**

*Ex: on **Sunday**, on **Tuesdays**, on **Christmas Day**, on **6 March**, on **my birthday**, etc.*

3, At: We use the preposition "at" for **a precise time.**

*Ex: at **3 o'clock**, at **noon**, at **dinnertime**, at **sunset**, at **the moment**, at **that exact moment**, etc.*

> ***Note:** We say **"on Monday morning"** but **"in the morning"**.*

II – Compound adjectives (Tính từ ghép)

- A compound adjective is formed by combining two or more words together and used to describe nouns. The words are connected by a hyphen or hyphens.

*Ex: **short-handed** staff, **blue-collar** workers, **grass-fed** beef, **one-of-a-kind** website, etc.*

- When a compound adjective starts with an adverb, it often does not get a hyphen.

*Ex: **overly affectionate** person, **warmly received** welcome, **neatly pressed** shirt, etc.*

- With compound adjectives, a hyphen is necessary to communicate that the two (or more) words are working together as a single compound adjective.

*Ex: She drove a **yellowed-striped** car. (Her car is decorated with yellow stripes.)*

*She drove a **yellow**, **striped** car. (Her car is yellow and decorated with stripes of another color.)*

Compound adjectives	**Examples**
Number + Noun	A break that takes ten minutes is a **ten-minute** break.
Adjective + Noun	A bike ride over a long distance is a **long-distance** bike ride.
Adjective + Present participle	A person who works hard is a **hard-working** person.
Noun + Present participle	An athlete who breaks records is a **record-breaking** athlete.
Noun + Adjective	A room that is free from smoke is a **smoke-free** room.
Noun + Past participle	An engine cooled by water is a **water-cooled** engine.
Adjective + Past participle	A man with a bad temper is a **bad-tempered** man.
Adverb + Past participle	A city that has a dense population is a **densely-populated** city.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences using the correct prepositions *in, on, at*

*0. Did you see Emma **on** Monday?*

1. Were you sleeping _____ 10 p.m. yesterday?
2. Where were you _____ the spring?
3. I am going to do a language course _____ March.
4. My sister was born _____ June 15th.
5. We have a lot of delicious food _____ lunchtime.

II. Put the words in the right order, using hyphens where necessary

0. part / Many / get / time / students / jobs.

→ _____ *Many students get **part-time** jobs.*_____

1. got / the World Cup Final. / by / goal / A / them / last / England / minute / to

→ _____

2. with / teachers / in / can be booked / speaking / Lessons / the / English / language school.

→ _____

3. star / luxurious / has / Sydney / many / five / and / hotels / resorts.

→ _____

4. Thailand's / far / effects / on / reaching / has had / Tourism / economy.

→ _____

5. smoking / It's / can / lung cancer. / well / that / fact / a / known / cause

→ _____

III. Circle the correct answer

0. Mary: I couldn't sleep _____ night because of the noise.
John: Poor you!
A. in *B. on* *C. at*

1. Mary: I am leaving very early _____ Monday morning.
John: Then make sure to set your alarm.
A. in B. on C. at

2. Mary: What time do you get off work?
John: I finish work _____ 5 p.m. *on the dot. (=exactly)*
A. in B. on C. at

3. Mary: What day is Christmas this year?
John: I think it is _____ Wednesday.
A. in B. on C. at

4. Mary: What festival do your country celebrate _____ August?
John: It's Mid-Autumn Festival.
A. in B. on C. at

5. Mary: Has Christ found a job yet?
John: Not yet, even though he graduated from university _____ 2019.
A. in B. on C. at

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IV. Circle the correct preposition

0. Children are doing their homework ***at*** */* ***in*** *the moment.*

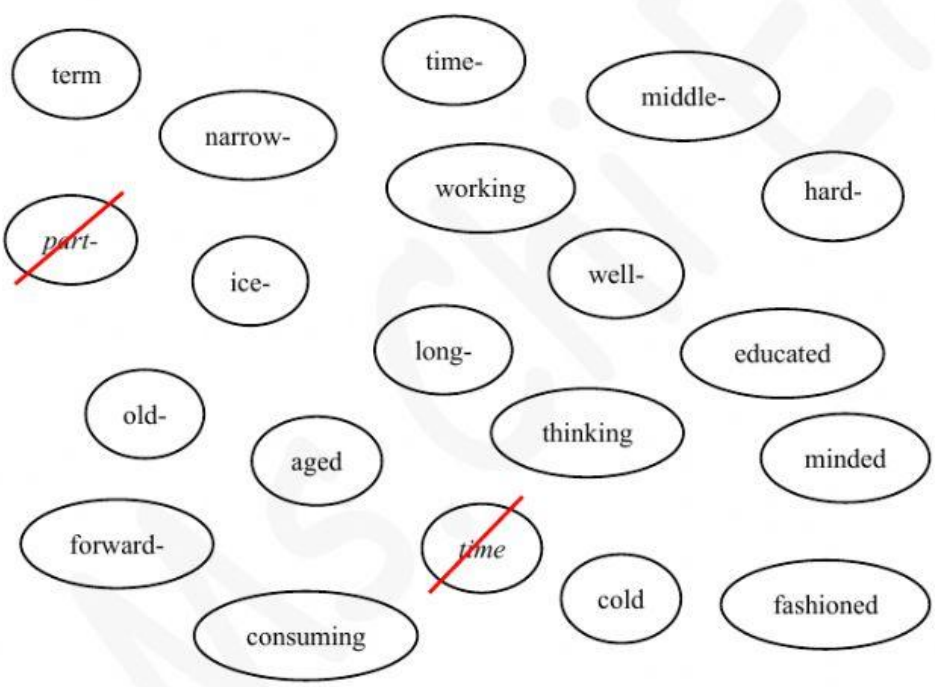
1. We will return to this conversation **at** / **on** the end of the week.
2. Andrew wakes up **in** / **at** 6 o'clock in the morning.
3. My parents got married **on** / **in** August 7th.
4. I am always in a good mood **in** / **on** the morning.
5. Chloe loves making jokes **on** / **at** April Fool's Day.

V. Describe the nouns using compound adjectives

0. a walk that takes ten minutes _____***a ten-minute walk***_____

1. a building that has twelve stories _____
2. a boy who is five years old _____
3. a lady with a kind heart _____
4. a report that is thirty pages long _____
5. children who behave well _____

VI. Match the words together to form 9 compound adjectives



0. ***part-time***
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.

VII. Use the compound adjective in Exercise VI to complete the sentences

0. Many students get ____***part-time***____ *jobs if they are not eligible for a loan.*

1. There's nothing better than drinking an _____ lemonade on a hot summer day.
2. There are some traditional farmers left who still make cheese the _____ way.
3. Some _____ politicians are proposing *reforms (cải cách)* to the educational system.
4. A _____ person is between 45 and 65 years old.
5. I don't like _____ people who are *intolerant (cố chấp)* of new ideas.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 21–25

- Read the text and questions below.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer – **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** – **on your answer sheet.**

'The best age to start learning the violin is between three and six,' says Margaret Porter, a violinist and music teacher. 'It's the time when you are learning about the world.' Margaret, who lives in London, prefers to take pupils at three and four, although she has made lots of exceptions for keen five-year-olds. When she started teaching the violin in 1972, her first class consisted of her children's five-year-old school friends.

Margaret's pupils have group lessons. Each group has about a dozen pupils and each lesson lasts an hour, once a fortnight. In addition, each pupil has one individual lesson a week with her. Parents also have to attend the classes. It is important that the parents take an active interest in the lessons.

From the earliest lessons pupils learn to play by ear. They do not even try to read music until they have been playing for several years, and for a long time there is a big difference between their playing and reading of music. Margaret says that her method is not supposed to produce great violinists, and always suggests that pupils who perform particularly well should leave and study the violin using more traditional methods.

21 What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- **A** explain why Margaret likes teaching the violin
- **B** describe a different way of learning the violin
- **C** give advice on how to find a music teacher
- **D** explain why Margaret has a lot of pupils

22 Why should someone read the text?

- **A** to discover how Margaret learnt the violin
- **B** to learn why it is important to read music
- **C** to find out about Margaret's teaching method
- **D** to learn why children should play the violin

LIVEWORKSHEETS

23 What opinion does Margaret have about her best pupils?

A They ought to find another teacher.
B They will become great violinists using her method.
C They could try harder.
D They take several years to learn to read music.

24 Margaret's first pupils were

A her children.
B three- and four-year-olds.
C her own friends.
D her children's friends.

25 Which of the following would Margaret include in an advertisement for her classes?

A

Learn to play the violin with your children – 2 lessons a week.

B

Watch your children learn to play the violin.

C

Group violin lessons for children – no more than 5 per group.

D

We'll look after your children while you learn the violin.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 1–5

- Here are some questions about going to the theatre.
- For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, **using no more than three words.**
- **Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.**

Example: The theatre has two cafés.

There *are two cafés* **in the theatre.**

1 Theatre tickets are more expensive than last year.

Last year, theatre tickets ..... than they are now.

2 The booking office telephone is often engaged.

It is often ..... phone the booking office.

3 Peter said, 'Why don't you go to the booking office yourself?'

Peter said, 'How ..... to the booking office yourself?'

4 Many theatres accept credit cards.

At many theatres you ..... credit card.

5 You can't smoke in the theatre.

Smoking ..... in the theatre.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: https://tinyurl.com/mr3hcnv4

Questions 20–25

- Look at the six sentences for this part.
- You will hear a conversation between a girl, Jane, and her brother, Michael, about a Spanish family who are coming to visit them in England.
- Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
- If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under **A** for **YES**. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under **B** for **NO**.

		A YES	B NO
20	This will be the Sanchez family's first trip to England.	☐	☐
21	Michael suggests sightseeing in London.	☐	☐
22	The Sanchez children are teenagers.	☐	☐
23	Jane has been to the car museum.	☐	☐
24	Michael thinks everyone enjoys visiting museums.	☐	☐
25	Jane and Michael have bought tickets for the tennis competition.	☐	☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 6

You are going to spend some time with your Scottish friend Douglas next Saturday.

Write an email to Douglas. In your email, you should

- **arrange to meet Douglas next Saturday**
- **suggest something you could do together**
- **say how long you will be able to spend with him.**

Write 35–45 words on your answer sheet.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Complete the sentences using verbs in present perfect forms

*0. She _____**has finished**_____ the bird house today. (finish)*

1. Tom _____ from university. (already / graduate)

2. They _____ an interesting program this week. (watch)

3. He _____ an ice-cream since August. (not / eat)

4. We _____ the whole text yet. (not / translate)

5. _____ for the concert? (Sam / prepare)

II. Circle the correct answer

0. I _____ a new song yesterday.

A. heard *B. hear* *C. heared*

1. A: What is the problem here?

B: I _____ to buy some milk yesterday and now I cannot make my cake.

A. forget B. forgot C. forgotten

2. The students _____ during class so the teacher _____ them. (sleep / punish)

A. sleep / punished B. slept / punished C. slept / punish

3. We _____ sandwiches for lunch but then forgot to bring them with us.

A. buy B. buyed C. bought

4. He _____ his promise and bought her a necklace.

A. keep B. kept C. keeping

5. They _____ sushi for dinner and then went to bed.

A. ate B. eaten C. eats

LIVEWORKSHEETS