

MS. CHI ENGLISH

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Class: S7

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

A. GRAMMAR

Multi-word verbs (Động từ kép/động từ có nhiều từ): Động từ kép bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiêu từ (mạo từ, phó từ, giới từ). Có ba loại động từ kép: *phrasal verbs*, *prepositional verbs* và *phrasal-prepositional verbs*. Đôi khi, cái tên ‘phrasal verbs’ được dùng để chỉ cả ba loại từ này. Ngày hôm nay, chúng ta sẽ học hai loại từ đầu tiên: *phrasal verbs* và *prepositional verbs*.

1. Phrasal verbs:

- Rất phổ biến trong tiếng Anh, nhất là trong ngữ cảnh không trọng trường. Nó bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiêu từ. Tiêu từ này thường thay đổi nghĩa của động từ.

Ex: *I called Jen to see how she was.* (call = to telephone)

They've called off the meeting. (call off = to cancel)

- Phrasal verbs* thường được tách ra bởi danh từ và đại từ. Với danh từ, bạn có thể chọn việc không tách từ. Tuy nhiên, khi bạn dùng đại từ nhân xưng, bạn bắt buộc phải tách các từ trong *phrasal verbs*.

Ex: With noun: *They've called the meeting off.* = *They've called off the meeting*

With pronoun: *The meeting? They've called it off.* (not *called off it*)

2. Prepositional verbs

- Bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiêu từ. Tiêu từ này không thay đổi nghĩa của động từ.

Ex: *to worry*

to worry about (someone or something)

- Không như *phrasal verbs*, *prepositional verbs* không thể tách rời mà phải đứng cùng nhau.

Ex: With noun: *Who looks after the baby when you are at work?*

With pronoun: *Who looks after her when you are at work?*

- Tuy nhiên, trong một vài trường hợp ngoại lệ, ta có thể đặt một chủ thể giữa động từ và tiêu từ của một số *prepositional verbs*.

Ex: *remind + object + of: You remind me of my cousin.*

provide + object + with: They provided us with food and shelter.

thank + object + for: I would like to thank you for coming today.

Note: Các tiêu từ được đánh vần giống như các giới từ nhưng chúng có chức năng ngữ pháp khác nhau. Một tiêu từ được kết nối về mặt ngữ pháp với một động từ. Một giới từ được kết nối về mặt ngữ pháp với một danh từ hoặc đại từ.

*Note: Some useful phrasal verbs

put on: bật	put off: hoãn	put up: giơ lên	do off: cởi, bỏ ra	do up: buộc chặt
do over: làm lại	slip on: xỏ vào	slip out: thoát ra	put up: để lên	put away: bỏ xuống
put on: mặc vào	hang down: giũa ra	hang up: treo lên	look after: chăm sóc	look up: tìm
agree with: đồng ý	care for: chăm sóc	shop for: sắm sửa	take off: cởi bỏ	get off: ra khỏi
get away: đi khỏi	insist on: khăng khăng	consist of: bao gồm	deal with: đối mặt với	depend on: dựa vào
run into: bắt gặp	work out: giải quyết	try on: thử (quần, áo)	look down on: khinh thường, coi thường	

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences by using the phrases in the box. Change the form of the phrase when necessary

shop for	look after	dress up	go out with	try on	take off
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0. Did you look after Emma yesterday?

1. Wedding is a formal event; therefore, you need to _____ for it.

2. I don't need to _____ clothes because I have had enough to wear.

3. I really enjoy _____ Julia. She's a funny girl and always cracks me up. (*crack someone up* = make someone laugh a lot)

4. I think this dress will suit you. _____ it _____!

5. When you arrive home, _____ your shoes and put them on the rack.

II. Put the words in the right order

0. after / Did / yesterday? / Emma / look / you

→ Did you look after Emma yesterday?

1. I / into / the / Amir / today / at / ran / to / was / him. / It / see / great / supermarket.

→ _____

2. working / this / math problem. / solution / out / the / having / to / I'm / trouble

→ _____

3. speaking / up / class, / in / Stand / please. / when

→ _____

4. Take / walk / your / please. / before / off / you / on / the / shoes / carpet,

→ _____

5. not / father / manual / him / down / to / look / His / on / taught / workers. / always

→ _____

III. Circle the correct answer

0. I couldn't sleep ____ night because of the noise.

A. in

B. on

C. at

1. Mary: I want to dance a little. Could you _____?

John: Of course.

A. put some music on

B. put some music off

C. put some music up

2. Mary: _____ your coat or you will get a cold.

John: Don't worry about me. I am as strong as a horse.

A. Do off

B. Do up

C. Do over

3. After breakfast, they _____ their shoes and *headed out* (ra ngoài) in a hurry manner.

A. slipped on

B. slipped out

C. slipped at

4. James, _____ your toys and go to bed now. It's 11 p.m!

A. put up

B. put away

C. put on

5. You should fold your clothes or _____ to maintain them.

A. hang them down

B. hang them in

C. hang them up

IV. Circle the correct preposition

0. She has to look after / up her niece.

1. I don't agree **with** / **to** you. I think we should go this way instead.
2. He is 25 years old but he still believes **in** / **about** the tooth fairy.
3. She's a nurse. Her job is to care **for** / **about** the elderly.
4. We need to decide **on** / **to** the plan for next year.
5. They are laughing **to** / **at** a joke by a comedian online.

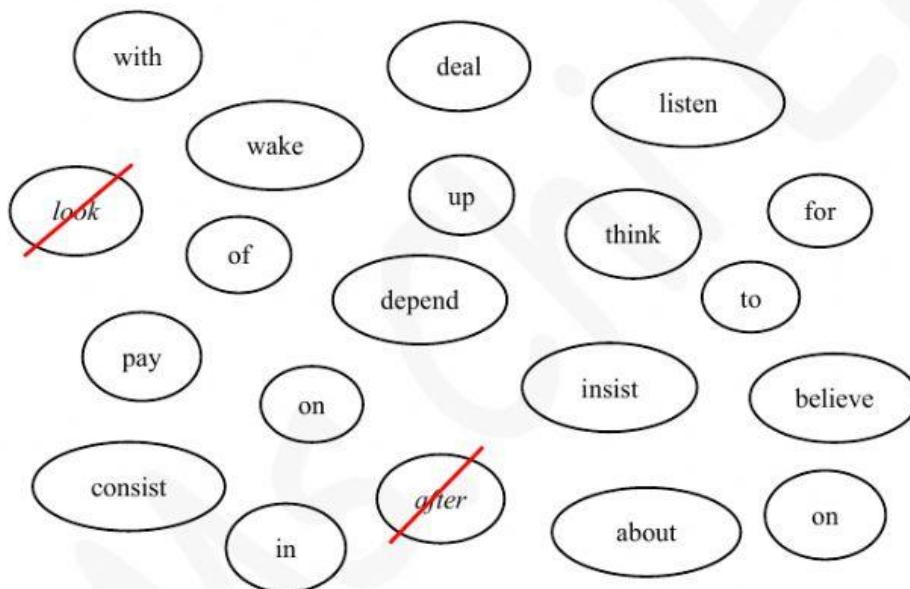
V. Replace the underlined word with a multi-word verb that has the same meaning. There are clues for you in the bracket

0. buy clothes (**shop**)

shop for

1. remove the jacket (**take**)
2. exit the bus (**get**)
3. fasten the buttons (**do**)
4. wear a shirt (**put**)
5. leave the house (**get**)

VI. Match the words together to form 9 prepositional verbs



0. *look after*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

VII. Use the prepositional verbs in Exercise VI to complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb

0. She looks after her daughter and her mother at the same time.

1. Our uniform consists in a navy polo shirt and a beige (màu be) skirt.
2. It is a great offer. depend on it and let me know your decision.
3. Our manager has to come up with a solution to think about the problem.
4. I'm not sure if we will go out. It depends on the weather.
5. I love listen to music.

Questions 11–20

- Look at the sentences below about a tour of Australia.
- Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
- If it is correct, mark A on your answer sheet.
- If it is not correct, mark B on your answer sheet.

11 If you start your holiday on April 1st, you will return on April 19th.

12 Return flights are from Melbourne.

13 All travel between cities in Australia is by plane.

14 The cost covers accommodation and some meals.

15 You can make a reservation now for one of next year's tours.

16 You have to pay the full price on the day you book.

17 You can only take this holiday in the spring or autumn.

18 If you want to go on a city sightseeing tour, you will have to pay extra.

19 The trip to Ayers Rock ends with a flight.

20 Booking is possible seven days a week.

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You'll love the excitement and beauty of Australia's biggest city - we've included a sightseeing tour and a visit to the famous Opera House. You can also book a day trip to the Blue Mountains.

MELBOURNE

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Questions 1–5

- Here are some questions about a family.
- 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: My brother is older than me.

I am younger than my brother.

1 My parents prefer jazz to classical music.

My parents think jazz than classical music.

2 My parents can only go swimming at the weekend.

On weekdays, my parents aren't go swimming.

3 If I finish my homework, I can go out at the weekend.

I can't go out at the weekend finish my homework.

4 My sister watches more TV than me.

I don't watch TV my sister does.

5 My parents suggested going out for a meal.

My parents said, 'Why we go out for a meal?'

Question 6

You have invited your English friend Jo to stay with you next month, but you now need to delay this visit.

Write a card to send to Jo. In your card, you should

- apologise to Jo
- explain why the visit has to be delayed
- suggest when it would be convenient for Jo to come.

Write 35–45 words on your answer sheet.

PET 2 – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 4

Con hãy mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/2baxusjj>

Questions 20–25

- Look at the six sentences for this part.
- You will hear a conversation between a father and his daughter, Sonia.
- 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	B
	YES	NO
20 Sonia would like a car for her birthday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 Sonia's friend Maria has her own car.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22 Sonia has talked to Maria about learning to drive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23 Sonia offers to get a job at weekends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24 Sonia's father understands how his daughter feels.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25 Sonia suggests cooking a meal on her birthday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I. Rewrite as one sentence using relative clauses *who*, *which* or *whose*

0. My grandfather was an airline pilot. He is 65 years old now.

→ My grandfather, who is 65 years old now, was an airline pilot.

1. Lord Thompson has just retired. He is 76 years old.

→ Lord Thompson, who has just retired, is 76 years old.

2. JG Farrell published 'The Singapore Grip' in 1978. It was his last complete book.

→ JG Farrell, who published 'The Singapore Grip' in 1978, wrote his last complete book.

3. Jill's arm had been broken. She somehow managed to win the match.

→ Jill's arm, which had been broken, managed to win the match.

4. Neil Francis is back at the game. His injury forced him to withdraw last week.

→ Neil Francis, whose injury forced him to withdraw last week, is back at the game.

5. These bikes *cost a fortune* (= to be expensive). They are made in Japan.

→ These bikes, which cost a fortune, are made in Japan.

II. Circle the correct answer

0. The apple _____ my hunger.

A. satisfied B. satisfy C. satisfying

1. I was _____ when I heard that Bob decided to quit his job.

A. shocked B. shock C. shocking

2. The lecture was so _____ that I later began to read more about it.

A. interested B. interest C. interesting

3. She is _____ because of her low score on her test.

A. depressed B. depress C. depressing

4. His offer of a higher salary is very _____.

A. tempted B. tempt C. tempting

5. Under the stress of being questioned, he felt very _____.

A. threatened B. threaten C. threatening