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GLOBAL ENGLISH 6: UNIT 7 – NATURE’S POWER GRAMMAR 1

A. NEW LESSON

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

Connecting words (Từ nối)

- Từ nối trong tiếng Anh là những từ nằm trong câu được dùng để **nối 2 thành phần câu** với nhau (có thể là chủ thể, mệnh đề, nguyên nhân, v.v.). Từ nối có thể dùng để **bổ nghĩa cho các tính chất** như nguyên nhân – kết quả, tương phản, nhấn mạnh, v.v. của câu.

- Từ nối có thể đứng ở đầu câu, ở giữa câu hoặc giữa hai dấu phẩy tùy vào ngữ cảnh.

- Từ nối chỉ thời gian là những từ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho câu về mặt thời gian.

Ex: I will call you **as soon as** I get to the office. (Tôi sẽ gọi cậu ngay khi tôi đến văn phòng.)

- Một số từ nối chỉ thời gian phổ biến:

Connecting words	Meaning	Connecting words	Meaning
until	cho đến khi	since	từ khi
as soon as	ngay khi	then	sau đó
while	trong khi	before/ after	trước/ sau đó
when	khi	once	một khi

B. HOMEWORK

I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box

before	while	after	once	then	until
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0. Brush your teeth before you go to bed!

1. Follow the road for two kilometres, _____ turn left.

2. She waited _____ her coffee had cooled down before taking a sip (ngụm).

3. We can't play loud music _____ everyone has gone to bed.

4. Remember that you won't be able to cancel the contract _____ you've signed.

5. No one left the cinema _____ the movie was on.

II. Circle the correct answer

0. I'll wait with you _____ the bus comes.

☒ A. until

B. when

C. after

1. The dogs ran off as _____ we appeared.

A. soon

B. as soon as

C. soon as

2. I thought I heard him come in _____ we were having dinner.

A. after

B. while

C. once

3. I've been very busy _____ I came back from holiday.

A. while

B. before

C. since

4. _____ people walk into the room, they will feel something special.
 A. When B. Until C. Soon
5. Give her the letter to read, _____ she'll understand.
 A. after B. then C. once

III. Match to make meaningful sentences

<i>0. — Before I go to bed,</i>	<i>a. — I will take a shower.</i>
1. While I'm at work,	b. when I finish work.
2. I'll go to the supermarket	c. until the dinner is ready.
3. As soon as I finish shopping,	d. I'll do the list of shopping.
4. I'll have a rest	e. after I get home.
5. I won't get up	f. I'll return home.

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
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IV. Circle the correct answer

0. Wash the dishes **while** / after you finish your meal.
1. Suzy will wait at school **until** / **since** I call her.
2. Make sure you have your passport **before** / **while** you go.
3. **When** / **After** we were in Greece, we went to as many islands as possible.
4. They always close their curtains **once** / **at the same time** they get home in the evening.
5. I will pay your money back **before** / **as soon as** I can. Don't worry.

V. Write sentences with your own ideas, using CONNECTING WORDS

0. _____ *Let me finish this job, then we'll go* _____.
1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

PART 4

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.

A month ago I had no idea that on a Saturday afternoon in November I'd be hanging 30 metres above the ground and enjoying it. Now I looked down at the river far below me, and realised why people love rock-climbing.

My friend Matt and I had arrived at the Activity Centre on Friday evening. The accommodation wasn't wonderful, but we had everything we needed (beds, blankets, food), and we were pleased to be out of the city and in the fresh air.

On Saturday morning we met the other ten members of our group. Cameron had come along with two friends, Kevin and Simon, while sisters Carole and Lynn had come with Amanda. We had come from various places and none of us knew the area.

We knew we were going to spend the weekend outdoors, but none of us was sure exactly how. Half of us spent the morning caving while the others went rock-climbing and then we changed at lunchtime. Matt and I went to the caves first. Climbing out was harder than going in, but after a good deal of pushing, we were out at last – covered in mud but pleased and excited by what we'd done.

- 21 What is the writer trying to do in the text?
- A advertise the Activity Centre
 - B describe some people she met
 - C explain how to do certain outdoor sports
 - D say how she spent some free time
- 22 What can the reader learn from the text?
- A when to depend on other people at the Centre
 - B how to apply for a place at the Centre
 - C what sort of activities you can experience at the Centre
 - D which time of year is best to attend the Centre
- 23 How do you think the writer might describe her weekend?
- A interesting
 - B relaxing
 - C frightening
 - D unpleasant
- 24 What do we learn about the group?
- A Some of them had been there before.
 - B They had already chosen their preferred activities.
 - C Some of them already knew each other.
 - D They came from the same city.
- 25 Which of the following advertisements describes the Activity Centre?

A

ACTIVITY CENTRE

Set in beautiful countryside.
Accommodation and meals provided.
Make up your own timetable – choose from a variety of activities (horse-riding, fishing, hill-walking, sailing, mountain-biking).

B

ACTIVITY CENTRE

Set in beautiful countryside.
Accommodation provided. Work with a group – we show you a range of outdoor activities that you didn't realise you could do!

C

ACTIVITY CENTRE

Set in beautiful countryside. Enjoy the luxury of our accommodation – each room has its own bathroom. Work with a group, or have individual teaching.

D

ACTIVITY CENTRE

Set in beautiful countryside. You can spend the day doing outdoor activities and we will find your accommodation with a local family.

PART 4

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.

Winter Driving

Winter is dangerous because it's so difficult to know what is going to happen and accidents take place so easily. Fog can be waiting to meet you over the top of a hill. Ice might be hiding beneath the melting snow, waiting to send you off the road. The car coming towards you may suddenly slide across the road.

Rule Number One for driving on icy roads is to drive smoothly. Uneven movements can make a car suddenly very difficult to control. So every time you either turn the wheel, touch the brakes or increase your speed, you must be as gentle and slow as possible. Imagine you are driving with a full cup of hot coffee on the seat next to you. Drive so that you wouldn't spill it.

Rule Number Two is to pay attention to what might happen. The more ice there is, the further down the road you have to look. Test how long it takes to stop by gently braking. Remember that you may be driving more quickly than you think. In general, allow double your normal stopping distance when the road is wet, three times this distance on snow, and even more on ice. Try to stay in control of your car at all times and you will avoid trouble.

- 21 What is the writer trying to do in the text?
- A complain about bad winter driving
 - B give information about winter weather
 - C warn people against driving in winter
 - D advise people about safe driving in winter
- 22 Why would somebody read this text?
- A to find out about the weather
 - B for information on driving lessons
 - C to learn about better driving
 - D to decide when to travel
- 23 What does the writer think?
- A People should avoid driving in the snow.
 - B Drivers should expect problems in winter.
 - C People drive too fast in winter.
 - D Winter drivers should use their brakes less.
- 24 Why does the writer talk about a cup of coffee?
- A to explain the importance of smooth movements
 - B because he thinks refreshments are important for drivers
 - C because he wants drivers to be more relaxed
 - D to show how it can be spilled
- 25 Which traffic sign shows the main idea of the text?



PART 4

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**.

When I opened the first 'Body Shop' in 1976 my only object was to earn enough to feed my children. Today 'The Body Shop' is an international company rapidly growing all around the world. In the years since we began I have learned a lot. Much of what I have learned will be found in this book, for I believe that we, as a company, have something worth saying about how to run a successful business without giving up what we really believe in.

It's not a normal business book, nor is it just about my life. The message is that to succeed in business you have to be different. Business can be fun, a business can be run with love and it can do good. In business, as in life, I need to enjoy myself, to have a feeling of family and to feel excited by the unexpected. I have always wanted the people who work for 'The Body Shop' to feel the same way.

Now this book sends these ideas of mine out into the world, makes them public. I'd like to think there are no limits to our 'family', no limits to what can be done. I find that an exciting thought. I hope you do, too.

- 21 What is the writer's main purpose in writing this text?
- A to tell the reader her life story
 - B to introduce her ideas to the reader
 - C to explain how international companies operate
 - D to tell the reader how she brought up a family
- 22 What would someone learn from this text?
- A how to make a lot of money
 - B how to write a book about business
 - C what the writer's family is like
 - D what the writer's book is about
- 23 How does the writer feel about the business she runs?
- A She doesn't care about success if her children are fed.
 - B She just runs it for her own entertainment.
 - C It is not like any other company.
 - D It is likely to become even more successful.
- 24 What kind of workers does the writer like to employ?
- A workers who can explain her ideas
 - B workers who get on well with the public
 - C workers who have the same attitudes as she does
 - D workers who have their own families
- 25 What kind of person does the writer seem to be?
- A She seems to be someone with strong opinions.
 - B She doesn't seem to be very confident.
 - C She is mainly interested in making money.
 - D She sees running a business as just a job.

I. Circle the correct answer

1. My parents will be disappointed _____ me if I fail to get the master's degree.
A. in B. at C. of
2. This latest interview was further proof of how good _____ her job Cara was.
A. to B. for C. at
3. They say she is also _____ with his ability to work with others.
A. successful B. impressed C. interested
4. They indulge their child too much; it's bad _____ his character.
A. of B. in C. for
5. I was very angry _____ him, but now I feel I've got it out of my system.
A. on B. with C. at

II. Complete the sentences using REPORTED SPEECH

1. "The students aren't listening to me." – The teacher says.
→ _____.
2. "I never make mistakes." – I tell my mother.
→ _____.
3. "Mr. Jones is rude to Samantha." – Lily says.
→ _____.
4. "Ian doesn't invite girls to his parties." – Tyler tells Anna.
→ _____.
5. "London is the capital of England." – Mary said.
→ _____.