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Class: S6

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 6: UNIT 8 – ENTERTAINMENT GRAMMAR 2

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.

1. Past Simple Passive (Câu bị động thì quá khứ đơn)

- Câu bị động được hiểu là câu **nhấn mạnh** đến một **đối tượng chịu tác động** của hành động hơn là hành động gây ra sự việc. Trong câu, **thì của động từ trong thể bị động** phải tuân theo **thì của câu chủ động**.

- Cách biến đổi câu chủ động sang câu bị động đối với thì quá khứ đơn:

+ **Câu khẳng định:**

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Câu chủ động	S + V2/ed + O.	My father built this house.
Câu bị động	S + was/were + Ved/V3 (+ by sb/sth).	This house was built by my father.

+ **Câu phủ định:**

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Câu chủ động	S + didn't + V-inf + O.	My father didn't build this house.
Câu bị động	S + wasn't/weren't + Ved/V3 (+ by sb/sth).	This house wasn't built by my father.

+ **Câu nghi vấn:**

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Câu chủ động	Did + S + V-inf + O?	Did your father build this house?
Câu bị động	Was/Were + S + Ved/V3 (+ by sb/sth)?	Was this house built by your father?

2. Adverbs of time and frequency (Trạng từ chỉ thời gian và tần suất)

- Trạng từ chỉ thời gian và tần suất được dùng để nói một hành động xảy ra khi nào và mức độ thường xuyên của hành động đó.

- Một số trạng từ có thể miêu tả chính xác thời gian xảy ra sự việc, một số không nói khoảng thời gian cụ thể.

- Một số trạng từ chỉ thời gian và tần suất phổ biến:

Adverbs of time	Meaning	Adverbs of frequency	Meaning
today	<i>hôm nay</i>	always	<i>luôn luôn</i>
yesterday	<i>hôm qua</i>	frequently	<i>thường xuyên</i>
again	<i>lại lần nữa</i>	usually	<i>thường xuyên</i>
tonight	<i>tối nay</i>	daily	<i>hàng ngày</i>
early	<i>sớm</i>	sometimes/ occasionally	<i>thì thoảng</i>
late	<i>muộn</i>	often	<i>thường</i>
soon	<i>sớm</i>	seldom/ rarely	<i>hiếm khi</i>
now	<i>bây giờ</i>	never	<i>không bao giờ</i>
then	<i>sau đó</i>		
tomorrow	<i>ngày mai</i>		

B. HOMEWORK

I. Rewrite the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the ones given, using PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

0. A robber stole my money.

→ _____ *My money was stolen by a robber* _____.

1. They built this temple in 2000.

→ _____.

2. Thousands of people visited Ha Long Park yesterday.

→ _____.

3. I didn't invite Linh to my birthday party last night.

→ _____.

4. Did they lose their car last year?

→ _____?

5. They made a cake at home yesterday.

→ _____.

II. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box (some words may not be used)

again	yesterday	now	late	occasionally	often	tonight	then
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0. This must never happen again.

1. We _____ meet for a drink after work.

2. I can remember our wedding as if it were _____.

3. Life was harder _____ because neither of us had a job.

4. It is not _____ that you get such an opportunity.

5. I didn't receive the letter, but it hardly matters _____.

III. Circle the correct answer

0. She had never / **now** seen so much snow.

1. Buses run **frequently** / **rarely** between the city and the airport.

2. I will be out of town **tonight** / **again** and tomorrow.

3. It's been two weeks **tomorrow** / **now** since she called.

4. He had **seldom** / **early** seen a child with so much talent.

5. He's going to call you at some point **today** / **yesterday**.

IV. Write sentences with your own ideas, using PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

0. _____ *This cake was baked by Naomi yesterday* _____.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

Part 3

Questions 11 – 15

You will hear an interview with a girl called Sarah, who is talking about a small car called a go-kart which her dad helped her to make.

For each question, circle the correct answer A, B or C.

11 Sarah says they got the materials they needed for the go-kart from

- A a local garage.
- B a recycling centre.
- C a shop in their town.

[1]

12 What did Sarah's dad want to add to the go-kart?

- A good brakes
- B some lights
- C a logo

[1]

13 What happened the first time Sarah tried the go-kart?

- A She drove it very fast.
- B She crashed into a tree.
- C She lost a wheel.

[1]

14 For the race, Sarah's mum told her she needed to wear a helmet and

- A some sunglasses.
- B a T-shirt with long sleeves.
- C a pair of gloves.

[1]

15 Sarah says that after the race, she felt

- A disappointed with her performance.
- B surprised by the result.
- C keen to try again soon.

[1]

Con hãy mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/89ywbubu>

Part 4

Questions 16 – 20

You will hear a girl called Maria telling her class about her trip to the River Museum. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Trip to the River Museum

Opening times

- open: 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
- February – October

Location

- 50 km from London
- good way to get to the museum: by (16)

Things to see

- display in main gallery: (17)
- models of riverside buildings
- special exhibition on at the moment: (18)
of the river

Museum facilities

- shop sells souvenirs and books
- best food in café: (19)

Website

- www.(20)co.uk

Nguồn: Cambridge Primary Checkpoint – Listening
– April 2020 – Part 4

Question 7

Your English teacher wants you to write a story.

Your story must begin with this sentence:

Sam opened the box and saw that there was a large key inside.

Write **80–100** words.

Write your story below.

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I. Put the verbs into the correct form of PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVE

1. People who constantly complain are very _____ (annoy) to me.
2. Whenever Adrian gets _____ (bore), he goes fishing.
3. The students were _____ (confuse) by the Professor's lecture.
4. The Ruttlles were very _____ (excite) to learn that their concert was sold out.
5. Babysitting young children can be _____ (exhaust) for many people.

II. Write sentences with your own ideas, using some of the PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES you have learnt

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.