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

Class: S7 **Tel:** 038 255 2594

LESSON 3: ON THE ROAD
VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

A. VOCABULARY

*__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 chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

No.	New words	Meaning	No.	New words	Meaning
1	**cyclist** (n)	người đi xe đạp	9	**petrol station** (n)	trạm xăng dầu
2	**speed limit** (n)	giới hạn tốc độ	10	**traffic light** (n)	đèn giao thông
3	**motorway** (n)	đường cao tốc, xa lộ	11	**bridge** (n)	cây cầu
4	**junction** (n)	giao lộ	12	**crash** (v)	đâm sầm vào (ô tô)
5	**pedestrian** (n)	người đi bộ	13	**rush hour** (n)	giờ cao điểm
6	**roundabout** (n)	vòng xuyến, bùng binh	14	**traffic jam** (n)	tắc đường
7	**one-way** (adj)	một chiều	15	**drive someone around the bend** (idiom)	khiến ai cực kì buồn chán hoặc tức giận
8	**bus lane** (n)	làn đường dành cho xe buýt			

*** Note:** n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ; idiom: thành ngữ

*** Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi và chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển.**

B. GRAMMAR

Multi-word verbs (Động từ kép/động từ có nhiều từ): Động từ kép bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiểu 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 trang trọng. Nó bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiểu từ. Tiểu 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, chúng ta có thể chọn việc không tách từ. Tuy nhiên, khi chúng ta dùng đại từ nhân xưng, chúng ta 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)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Prepositional verbs

- Bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiểu từ. Tiểu 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 tiểu 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 **tiểu từ** được đánh vần giống như các **giới từ** nhưng chúng có chức năng ngữ pháp khác nhau. Một **tiểu 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**.*

***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**: giũ 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	

C. HOMEWORK

I. Read the descriptions of the following words. Then write the complete words (some letters are already there).

0. the sound you make by playing instruments or singing	***M U S I C***
1. a structure that is built over a river, road, or railway to allow people and vehicles to cross from one side to the other	__ **R** __ __ __ __
2. If a vehicle crashes or someone crashes it, it is involved in an accident, usually a serious one in which the vehicle is damaged and someone is hurt	__ __ __ __ **H**
3. a place where three or more roads join and traffic must go around a circular area in the middle, rather than straight across	**R** __ __ __ __ **A** __ __ __ __
4. someone who rides a bicycle	**C** __ __ __ __ __ __
5. a place where things, especially roads or railways, come together	**J** __ __ **C** __ __ __ __

II. Fill in each gap, either with one of the verbs or one of the particles. Put the verb in the correct form.

~~*put*~~	insist	consist	
shop	**hang**	**look**	**run**

up	**for**	**after**	**into**
on	**of**	~~*off*~~	

0. The meeting has been ***put off*** *for a week.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. I _____ Mike on Seventh Avenue yesterday.
2. Don't worry about Mia - she can _____ herself.
3. _____ your coat _____ and come on in.
4. The team _____ four Europeans and two Americans.
5. I don't know why you _____ talking about it.

III. Complete the sentences by using words/ phrases in the box.

one-way	speed limit	traffic light	rush hour	pedestrians	~~rein~~	motorway

0. You pull on both ***rein*** *to stop or slow a horse, but only the left rein to turn left.*
1. The death rate for _____ hit by cars is unacceptably high.
2. Soon after we joined the _____, the car started to make a strange noise.
3. I drove the wrong way down a _____ street.
4. Take alternate routes during the morning _____.
5. Slow down - you're breaking the _____.

IV. Circle the correct answer A, B, C or D.

0. What's the name of the man _____ gave us a lift?
A. who *B. what* *C. which* *D. he*

1. If we can get _____ by seven o'clock, the roads will be clearer.
A. away B. up C. off D. out

2. Look me _____ next time you're in Los Angeles.
A. up B. down C. on D. in

3. Can I try _____ your coat?
A. in B. on C. down D. into

4. He took _____ his shirt and shoes and jumped in the lake.
A. out B. after C. up D. off

5. She thinks they look down _____ her because she doesn't have a job.
A. on B. up C. into D. after

V. Circle the underlined parts that need correction and correct them.

0. The lasering beam heals the eyes painlessly. → ***laser***
A B C

1. I do not know of any place that need a 24-hour bus lane. → _____
A B C

2. My mother have been driving me around the bend. → _____
A B C

3. The traffic lights changed to green as we approach the junction. → _____
A B C

4. The petrol station opened 24 hours a day to tried to make a living. → _____
A B C

5. The snow caused trafic jams all over the city. → _____
A B C

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. PET PRACTICE

PET 7 – TEST 1 – READING PART 3

Lost in the Rocky Mountains



Fifty-four-year-old scientist Bob Rigsby was lost for five days in Canada's Rocky Mountains, and was only rescued after a mobile phone call to his wife, Shirley, over 8,000 km away in England.

Bob, a British wildlife expert, had been in Vancouver, Canada, giving a talk at a conference on the environment. When it was over, he travelled to the Rocky Mountains and checked into The Maple Leaf hotel. He then set off on a short walk to look at the local plant and animal life. After a couple of hours, he realised he had taken a wrong turning on the mountain path, but was sure he could easily get back to the hotel. Even when night fell, he remained confident.

But, after walking for several hours the next day, it became clear to Bob that he was in trouble. 'I had my mobile phone with me, but the battery was almost dead. I thought I could probably make just one call but I didn't know the number of my hotel and I didn't want to worry my family unless I really had to.' Bob carried on walking for three more days. He knew which wild plants he could safely eat and he had little trouble finding them. When he was thirsty he drank from streams.

On the fourth day, he reached a forest that he knew he had walked through the previous day. His heart sank. He realised it was hopeless and decided to call his family in England. 'He was quite calm when he spoke to me on the phone,' says Shirley. 'He appeared to be in control of the situation, in spite of everything. He'd been lost a few times before, but never for so many days – that's why this time was different.' She immediately contacted The Maple Leaf hotel, after a quick call to the Canadian embassy in London to get its phone number. 'We're always anxious if our guests are away for a long time,' says Greg McCaffrey, the hotel's owner. 'But that week several of our English visitors had gone to the city for a few days to watch the hockey games, and we thought Mr Rigsby had gone too.' As soon as Shirley phoned, hotel staff called the rescue service, who sent out a search party for the scientist. They found him in a cave some hours later, very tired, but, apart from some cuts and scratches, quite unhurt.

'I've learnt my lesson,' says Bob. 'I admit I was stupid to set off like that without a guide. I never want an experience like that again!'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about a man who got lost in the Rocky Mountains.
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.

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11 Bob Rigsby was in Canada in order to study its wildlife.

12 On the first day of getting lost, Bob realised how serious his situation was.

13 Bob had few problems finding something safe to eat in the mountains.

14 On the fourth day, Bob recognised the place that he was in.

15 Shirley thought that Bob sounded upset on the phone.

16 It was the first time Bob had been missing for such a length of time.

17 The first phone call that Shirley made was to the Canadian embassy.

18 The hotel owner was worried while Bob was absent from the hotel.

19 Employees from the hotel went to look for Bob.

20 Bob says he regrets going into the mountains on his own.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 6

You've just bought something new for your bedroom.

Write an email to your friend Teresa. In your email, you should

- describe what you have bought
- explain why you needed it
- say where you're going to put it.

Write **35–45 words** on your answer sheet.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	sự giữ trước, sự đặt chỗ trước (vé tàu...) (n)	r_____
2.	chỉ những nơi hẻo lánh, vắng vẻ, ít người qua lại (idiom)	o_____ t_____ b_____ t_____
3.	đơn vị điều hành dịch vụ du lịch (n)	t_____ o_____
4.	người đi du lịch, tham quan khắp thế giới (n)	g_____
5.	cuộc đi chơi, cuộc du ngoạn, chuyến tham quan (n)	e_____
6.	đại lý du lịch (n)	t_____ a_____
7.	sốc văn hóa (n)	c_____ s_____
8.	ngoại tệ (n)	f_____ c_____
9.	tự phục vụ (adj)	s_____-_____
10.	thích di chuyển, không thích ở mãi một chỗ (idiom)	l_____ o_____ o_____ a s_____

II. Put in *at*, *on* or *in*.

1. I'm busy right now. I'll be with you _____ a moment.

2. Sam isn't here _____ the moment, but he'll be here this afternoon.

3. There are usually a lot of parties _____ New Year's Eve.

4. I don't like the dark. I try to avoid going out _____ night.

5. My car is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready _____ two hours.

** **Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS