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## GLOBAL ENGLISH 6: UNIT 4 – INVENTIONS

### GRAMMAR 1

**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.

#### A. GRAMMAR

##### 1. Past Simple (thì quá khứ đơn)

###### - Cấu trúc tổng quát:

	Với động từ “to be”	Với động từ thường
<b>Khẳng định</b>	S + was/ were + N/Adj Ex: I was happy yesterday.	S + V2/ V-ed + O Ex: I saw this film a week ago.
<b>Phủ định</b>	S + was/ were + not + N/Adj Ex: He wasn't at home last Monday.	S + did not + V-inf Ex: They didn't accept the offer.
<b>Nghi vấn</b>	Was/ Were + S + ...? → Yes, S + was/ were. → No, S + wasn't/ weren't. Ex: Was she a teacher? → Yes, she was./ No, she wasn't.	Did + S + V-inf? → Yes, S + did. → No, S + didn't. Ex: Did you forget your umbrella? → Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.
	Wh-question + was/ were + S + N/Adj? Ex: Where were you?	Wh-question + did + S + V-inf? Ex: What did they do?

**\*Note:** V-inf = Verb infinitive: động từ nguyên mẫu; S = Subject: chủ ngữ; Adj = Adjective: tính từ  
O = Object: tân ngữ; N = Noun: danh từ; V2/V-ed : động từ thì quá khứ đơn;  
didn't = did not; wasn't = was not; weren't = were not

###### - Cách dùng: Thì quá khứ đơn được sử dụng:

+ Cho những hành động **xảy ra** trong quá khứ và đã **kết thúc** trong quá khứ.

Ex: He **sold** his car two weeks ago. (Cậu ấy đã bán chiếc ô tô của mình hai tuần trước.)

+ Để thể hiện **thói quen** hay **một điều đã từng đúng** trong quá khứ.

Ex: When he **was** young, he **lived** in a small flat. (Khi cậu ấy còn bé, cậu ấy từng sống trong một căn hộ nhỏ.)

+ Cho những hành động xảy ra **nối tiếp nhau** trong quá khứ.

Ex: She **put** on her coat, **took** her bag and **left** the house. (Cô ấy mặc áo khoác, lấy túi xách rồi ra khỏi nhà.)

- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** yesterday (hôm qua), last week/ month/ year, etc. (tuần/ tháng/ năm/ etc. trước), ago (trước), in 2000 (vào năm 2000), etc.

##### 2. Multi-word verbs (Cụm động từ)

- Cụm động từ là những động từ bao gồm một động từ và trạng từ hoặc giới từ đứng sau (up, over, off, etc.).

- Một số cụm động từ phổ biến:

<b>Pick up:</b> nhặt một thứ gì đó lên	<b>Go through:</b> chịu đựng, trải qua việc gì đó
<b>Run off:</b> đột ngột chạy đi	<b>Look forward to (+ N/ V-ing):</b> mong chờ điều gì đó

<b>Run back:</b> quay trở lại, chạy về nơi nào đó	<b>Take after:</b> trông giống
<b>Try out:</b> thử nghiệm, thử dùng một thứ gì đó	<b>Break down:</b> (máy móc, xe cộ) ngừng hoạt động/ cảm thấy suy sụp
<b>Put together:</b> tạo ra một thứ gì bằng cách lắp ghép các bộ phận, yếu tố lại với nhau	<b>Call off:</b> hủy bỏ một việc, sự kiện gì đó
<b>Hold up:</b> cầm một thứ gì đó lên, giữ một thứ gì đó ở trên cao	<b>Put off:</b> trì hoãn một việc, sự kiện gì đó

**Ex:** She is excited to **try out** her new skates. (Cô ấy rất háo hức được thử đôi giày trượt mới.)  
I'm **looking forward to** coming home. (Tôi rất mong chờ được về nhà.)

## B. HOMEWORK

### I. Write the questions using PAST SIMPLE.

- A:** *Where did they go* ..... ? (where / they / go)  
**B:** To Italy, I think.
- A:** ..... ? (what time / you / get up / on Sunday)  
**B:** At 10.30.
- A:** ..... ? (why / he / leave)  
**B:** Because he was tired.
- A:** ..... ? (when / she / call / you)  
**B:** Last Tuesday.
- A:** ..... ? (where / you / be / at eight)  
**B:** I was at home.
- A:** ..... ? (how many / tickets / you / get)  
**B:** Two. One for me and one for my sister.

### II. Circle the correct answer.

0. She held \_\_\_\_\_ her hand for silence.  
☒ A. up                      B. in                      C. back
1. The dogs ran \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as we appeared.  
 A. into                      B. down                      C. off
2. She *bent down* (*cúi xuống*) to pick \_\_\_\_\_ her glove.  
 A. up                      B. off                      C. at
3. The kids ate the cake and then ran \_\_\_\_\_ outside to play.  
 A. in                      B. on                      C. back
4. We're looking \_\_\_\_\_ to him arriving next week.  
 A. in                      B. up                      C. forward
5. You will have to try \_\_\_\_\_ the *various* (*đa dạng*) tennis rackets to find out which one suits you best.  
 A. on                      B. out                      C. again

### III. Complete the sentences with the PAST SIMPLE form of the words in brackets.

0. Mr Stafford taught at Welbourne Primary School. (*teach*)
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry \_\_\_\_\_ his notebook to his teacher? (*give*)
2. Matt \_\_\_\_\_ an hour ago. (*not phone*)
3. Liz \_\_\_\_\_ with us yesterday. (*come*)
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ fifty people at the party on Saturday. (*be*)

5. The game \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes ago. (start)

**IV. Choose the correct multi-word verbs below to fill in the blanks. Capitalize the letters if necessary.**

take after	go through	hold up	put off	<del>try out</del>	pick up
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0. If you try out something, you test it in order to find out how useful or effective it is.

- I hope the children don't \_\_\_\_\_ their grandfather.
- We can't really imagine what they must \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the things that the children leave lying around.
- I'll \_\_\_\_\_ going to Scotland until you're well enough to look after yourself again.
- \_\_\_\_\_ your hands if you have any questions.

**V. Write sentences using PAST SIMPLE and the information given.**

	clean the house	water the flowers	watch TV	listen to the radio
Elena	✓	✓		
Youssef			✓	✓
Mr & Mrs Hill	✓		✓	
Carmen		✓	✓	

- Elena *cleaned the house and watered the flowers yesterday.* .....  
*She didn't watch TV or listen to the radio.* .....
- Youssef .....  
.....
- Mr and Mrs Hill .....  
.....
- Carmen .....  
.....

**VI. Match to make meaningful sentences.**

0. <del>Hold it up so that</del>	a. <del>we can see it.</del>
1. She broke down in tears	b. with her love of horses.
2. We had to call off the party	c. <i>sympathetic (cảm thông)</i> towards him after all he has gone through.
3. Never put off until tomorrow	d. because of his health.
4. She takes after me	e. as she spoke to reporters.
5. You'd think his children would be more	f. what you can do today.

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
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## PART 2 Questions 7-13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

	Andrew	Peter	Ben
7. Which person may need to take an umbrella?	A	B	C
8. Which person likes blue more than any other colour?	A	B	C
9. Which person will need warm clothes during the day?	A	B	C
10. Which person will have to take his passport?	A	B	C
11. Which person might see some dolphins on holiday?	A	B	C
12. Which person is flying for the first time?	A	B	C
13. Which person is not going on holiday with his dad?	A	B	C

### Three teenagers talk about their holiday

Andrew



Today our teacher asked us where we are going on holiday and what we are taking with us. I'm going to the beach with both my parents. I don't need my passport. It will be very hot, so I am taking my swimming costume and a big towel but not an umbrella. I like my blue towel, it's my favourite colour. My friend told me to take my camera because you can sometimes see dolphins. I will also take my sweater as it sometimes gets cold at night.

Peter



My teacher asked me about my holiday. I'm going to a house in the mountains with my uncle and aunt. It will be very cold all the time, so I will take my favourite blue scarf and gloves. My aunt said there will be a lot of snow. We are going there because my uncle likes snowboarding. I am excited because I will go on a helicopter again. We are going to the top of the mountain. I must take my trainers and a good hat!

Ben



I told our teacher that I'm going on holiday to the forests in Germany with my father and my brother. This will be the first time I go on an airplane. We will go to the airport two hours before the flight. My mum says it rains a lot in the area we are going to. So, I'll take my blue raincoat which has a picture of a dolphin on it and possibly an umbrella. I will also take my yellow boots and, of course, my passport.

## PART 4 Questions 20-25

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rQeo4ldJ15k>

*For each question, choose the correct answer.*

You will hear an interview with a young writer called Darren.

- 20. When did Darren first start to write stories?**
- A. after reading a lot while he was a child
  - B. when he was recovering from an illness
  - C. while he was in hospital
- 21. Writing helped Darren to**
- A. help his family financially.
  - B. talk more to his friends and family.
  - C. become one of the happiest teenagers.
- 22. Why didn't Darren send his book to a publisher?**
- A. He wanted to write a second book first.
  - B. He wanted to finish his therapy first.
  - C. He didn't think it was good enough.
- 23. Darren's family read his book because**
- A. they were anxious about his feelings.
  - B. they always liked the stories he writes in his diary.
  - C. they wanted his sister to make a copy of it.
- 24. How did Darren feel when the publisher emailed him?**
- A. He was excited about the opportunity he was offered.
  - B. He thought it was a joke.
  - C. He was angry at his parents for going behind his back.
- 25. What does Darren plan to do next?**
- A. write another book immediately
  - B. get a proper job
  - C. go to university

**I. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase.**

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	tảo (n)	a _____
2.	(động vật) giao phối để sinh sản (v)	m _____
3.	côn trùng (n)	i _____
4.	dính, nhóp nhép (adj)	s _____
5.	sinh vật phù du (n)	p _____

**II. Choose and write 5 Wh-questions to which the words in bold are the answers. You don't need to use all the information.**

Giant Pandas live **in China**. They are **black and white animals that have round heads, small black ears and short tails**. They sleep **during the night**. They sleep for **about 8 hours**. They always eat **bamboo**. Giant Pandas are about **150 cm tall** and often weigh about **90 kilos**. They can **climb trees**. They live for about **15 years**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

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