

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 4 – FROM A TO B
VOCABULARY 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.

No.	New words	Meaning	No.	New words	Meaning
1	passenger (n)	hành khách	10	commute (v)	đi lại thường xuyên giữa hai nơi
2	get around (phr.v)	đi du lịch/tham quan nhiều nơi	11	commuter (n)	người đi lại thường xuyên giữa hai nơi
3	transport system (n.phr)	hệ thống giao thông	12	canal (n)	kênh đào
4	frequent (adj)	thường xuyên	13	raft (n)	bè gỗ
5	tube-shaped (adj)	hình ống	14	ferry (n)	phà
6	get on/off (phr.v)	lên/xuống (xe)	15	take over (phr.v)	đảm nhận
7	metro station (n.phr)	ga tàu điện ngầm	16	major port (n.phr)	cảng biển chính
8	bullet train (n.phr)	tàu cao tốc	17	petrol engine (n.phr)	động cơ xăng
9	high-speed (adj)	tốc độ cao			

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

n.phr = noun phrase: cụm danh từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences by using words/ phrases in the box, some words/ phrases may not be used. Change the form of the words/ phrases if necessary

passenger	relatives	bullet train	frequent	ferry	major port	commute	get around
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0. Have you got any relatives you have never met?

1. You sat next to me on the _____ from Tokyo to Kyoto last week.

2. All _____ for flight LH103 please proceed to gate 16.

3. We are going to the Channel Islands on the _____.

4. Bill really _____. Last week, he was in Dubai and this week he is in Paris.

5. Da Nang city has a _____ system.

II. Put the correct form of the word in the bracket to make a meaningful sentence. You need to add a word/ preposition and capitalize the letters if necessary

0. I've never been to Europe before. (be)
1. A(n) _____ rail between the two cities is still being built. (speed)
2. I had lived in _____ apartments myself. (tube)
3. He made _____ journeys to visit her in Edinburgh. (frequency)
4. The train was packed (chật kín) with _____. (commute)
5. Regina called me and said: " _____ the car, girl. We are going shopping." (get)

III. Find out the words or phrases based on the clues below

0. (<i>of a disease or characteristic</i>) given to a child by its parents before it is born	→	HEREDITARY
1. a long, thin stretch of water that is artificially made for boats to travel along or for taking water from one area to another	→	— N —
2. a flat floating structure for travelling across water, often made of wood tied roughly together and moved along with a paddle (<i>mái chèo</i>)	→	R F —
3. an <i>internal combustion engine</i> (<i>động cơ đốt trong</i>) designed to run on gasoline	→	— E — O L — N — I — E
4. a railway station for a rapid transit system	→	— T O S T — I — N
5. to assume control or possession (<i>sự sở hữu</i>) of something	→	T — E — — E R

IV. Choose the correct answer

0. I must book a _____ for our game of tennis tomorrow.
- A. court B. field C. team
1. He _____ between Kent and London every weekend.
- A. commutes B. commute C. commuter
2. Later *centuries* (*thế kỷ*) saw the development of a *complex* (*phức tạp*) _____.
- A. transport B. transport systems C. transport system
3. This is our stop. Hurry up and _____ the bus or else we will travel 20 miles more to the next stop.
- A. get off B. get down C. get on
4. The leader of my group left, so I decided to _____ the position.
- A. take up B. take over C. take in
5. Mr. Fullemann was a _____ in the car when it crashed.
- A. commuter B. person C. passenger

V. Match to make meaningful sentences

0. <i>It is awesome to see</i>	a. <i>these magnificent creatures in flight.</i>
1. Commuters return from	b. to the passengers in the car.
2. He is a frequent visitor	c. between New York and Chicago.
3. The journey was a surprise	d. planned to extend from Paris to Bordeaux.
4. The high-speed train service is	e. work along pavements.
5. He spent that year commuting	f. to the house.

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
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VI. Make sentences with these words/ phrases. Change the form of the words/ phrases if necessary

<i>informal</i>	<i>major port</i>	<i>ferry</i>	<i>get off</i>	<i>bullet train</i>	<i>take over</i>
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0. _____ *The atmosphere at work is fairly informal* _____.
1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Questions 16–20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.

For each question, choose the correct answer.

There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

The clever design of supermarkets

Most people don't realise how cleverly designed many big supermarkets around the world are. This careful planning includes where each of the products is located, the lights, the music, everything!

The first thing people in many countries may notice as they walk into large supermarkets is that getting into the store is much easier than getting out.

16 This means that customers end up having to walk through half of the store to find a way out, seeing more things they want to buy on the way.

Once they're inside, the first products many shoppers often see are fruit and vegetables. **17** If that were the case, fruit and vegetables, many of which are easily damaged, could be put on top of the other shopping. But having them near the entrance can make customers feel that everything in the store is fresh and healthy, encouraging them to buy more.

What customers might also notice as they enter is the smell of freshly baked bread. This attracts many people towards the bakery to buy some. **18**

Putting it in this location makes sure that shoppers walk past as many other products as possible to reach their delicious bread.

Research shows that if music is played in supermarkets, customers slow down and spend more time shopping. **19** And supermarkets know, of course, that this also means they'll buy more products.

In some countries, when customers finally arrive at the queue for the checkouts, they find themselves face-to-face with shelves full of small, inexpensive products like chocolate and sweets. **20** So they're often bought by tired parents to keep their bored sons or daughters entertained as they pack their shopping. Products placed next to checkouts sell up to eight times faster than in other parts of a store.

- A** In one study, they actually stayed 34% longer than if there was none.
- B** As a result, shoppers pass the cheaper products more quickly.
- C** That's why expensive products are placed at the same height as people's eyes.
- D** In fact, it would be more convenient for customers to reach this section later.
- E** Many of these are designed to attract children.
- F** That's because they often have entry doors that can't be used as exits.
- G** This would encourage customers and their children to leave the store too quickly.
- H** However, it's often right at the back of the store.

PART 2 Questions 8-13

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=StJWkNYuI3M>

For each question, choose the correct answer.

8. You will hear a boy talking to a friend about his grandma's house.

What does the boy like most about it?

- A. its decoration
- B. its location
- C. its size

9. You will hear two friends talking about a birthday present for their friend, Mary.

What do they decide to do?

- A. buy her cinema tickets for the weekend
- B. ask her brother what music she likes
- C. tell Mary to choose her birthday present herself

10. You will hear two friends talking about a concert.

What do they agree on?

- A. It was too crowded.
- B. It was too noisy.
- C. It was much too expensive.

11. You will hear two friends talking about a party they went to.

What happened?

- A. Too many people came to the party.
- B. The house was in a mess after the party.
- C. Someone returned home early.

12. You will hear two friends talking about a competition.

The girl feels

- A. sad that she can't share the prize with the person she really wants to.
- B. disappointed that her friend didn't win a prize as well.
- C. proud of herself but unhappy that her parents can't travel with her.

13. You hear two friends talking about a new student.

What does the boy say about the student?

- A. She is unfriendly.
- B. She is shy.
- C. She is boring.

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	sự ô nhiễm (n)	p_____
2.	sự lãng phí (n)	w_____
3.	lén (n)	w_____
4.	lén nhân tạo (n)	a_____
5.	sọi PE (n)	p_____

II. Circle the correct answer

1. The police are still _____ the thief.
A. looking up B. looking for C. looking into
2. Be quiet! You will _____ the children!
A. wake in B. wake up C. wake on
3. We _____ the lights and TV and went to bed.
A. switched over B. switched around C. switched off
4. The doctor said if I _____ sugar, I would feel better.
A. cut down on B. cut up on C. cut off
5. You can _____ words in a dictionary.
A. look up B. look down C. look after

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