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GLOBAL ENGLISH 4

UNIT 4 – FOOD: GRAMMAR 2

❖ **Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có): con về nhà chép mỗi từ **1** dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

A. GRAMMAR

I. CONNECTIVES (Những từ liên kết)

Từ liên kết	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Before (trước khi)	Thể hiện thứ tự hành động xảy ra.	Before you go, put on your coat. (Trước khi đi hãy mặc áo khoác.) (Or) Put on your coat before you go.
When (khi, khi nào)		When you start, please tell me. (Khi bạn bắt đầu, hãy cho tôi biết.) (Or) Please tell me when you start.
Then (sau đó, tiếp đó)		Let me finish this job, then we will go. (Hãy để tôi hoàn thành công việc này, sau đó chúng ta sẽ đi.)
After that (sau đó)		I washed garlic. After that , I chopped up them. (Tôi rửa sạch tỏi. Sau đó, tôi băm nhỏ chúng.)

II. PRESENT PASSIVE (Thể bị động ở thì Hiện tại đơn)

Cấu trúc	Active (chủ động):	S +	V(s,es) +	O.
	Passive (bị động):	S +	am/is/are + PII	(by O).

Ví dụ	Active (chủ động):	My father	paints	the walls.
	Passive (bị động):	The walls	are painted	by my father.

❖ **Lưu ý:**

- Nếu S trong câu chủ động là: they, people, everyone, someone, anyone, etc → được **bỏ đi** trong câu bị động.
- PII = Past Participle: Quá khứ phân từ, O = Object: Tân ngữ, S = Subject: Chủ ngữ, V = Verb: Động từ.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences using the given verb in brackets with the structure “AM/IS/ARE + PII”.

0. Cacao beans are grown (grow) in tropical countries.

1. Cakes _____ (make) from flour.

2. In the US, winter wheat _____ (harvest) in the early summer.

3. The pods _____ (**open**) with their hands.
4. The beans _____ (**put**) into wooden containers.
5. I _____ (**excite**) about the news.

II. Choose the letter A, B, or C that needs correcting and then correct the errors.

0. The walls are paints by my father.

- A. The walls **(B.)** are paints C. by
1. Most chocolate are used in bars, and cakes. C. in
- A. are B. used
2. The container is be covered with banana leaves. C. with
- A. is B. be covered
3. Nothing is drank by Hellen at the parties. C. drank
- A. Nothing B. is
4. This soup tastes good. It is make with a lot of spices. C. with
- A. tastes B. is make
5. I is attracted by her performance. C. her
- A. is attracted B. by

III. Fill in the blank using BEFORE, THEN, WHEN, AFTER THAT

(0) **Before** you start, gather your ingredients and tools: two slices of bread, peanut butter, jelly, and a knife. (1) _____ you have everything ready, place the two slices of bread on the table. Spread a layer (*lóp*) of peanut butter on one of the bread slices. (2) _____, spread a layer of jelly on the other bread slice. Carefully press the two slices of bread together. (3) _____, use the knife to cut the sandwich in half. Remember to wash your hand (4) _____ you eat. Enjoy your peanut butter and jelly sandwich!

IV. Put the following sentences into passive voice.

0. My father paints the walls. → The walls are painted by my father.

1. Everyone follows the rules. → _____.
2. Kids love candies. → _____.
3. Jack sells umbrellas. → _____.

- ❖ **Lưu ý 1:** Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển.
Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **2 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
- ❖ **Lưu ý 2:** Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

Farms



- Example** There are farms in all parts of the world.
 There are small ones and big ones. Farms are very important
- 1 we get a lot of our food from them.
 - 2 farmers grow fruit and vegetables only. In
 - 3 hot countries, these farmers grow things rice,
 - mangoes and bananas, which need a lot of sun. In colder countries,
 - 4 farmers grow carrots, onions and apples.
 - 5 farmers have animals. Farmers keep to sell
 - their meat, wool and milk.
 - 6 Farmers have to work very hard day of the
 - 7 year. They must their animals and water the
 - things they are growing.
 - Farmers need to know about the weather every day. If
 - 8 is too much sun, the ground gets very dry
 - 9 and things grow. Too much rain is also bad
 - for the fields.
 - 10 farmers don't only look after animals, but
 - they fix their farm machines and tractor engines as well.

Example	on	in	at
1	after	because	so
2	Some	Any	Both
3	through	like	than
4	Other	Another	Each
5	they	their	them
6	every	all	many
7	feed	fed	feeding
8	he	it	there
9	can't	shouldn't	mustn't
10	Most	Few	Any

Listen and write. There is one example.



The airport

Airport is in: the north of the city

1 Name of airport:

2 Number of planes which arrive every day:

3 Sarah's grandpa often sees famous:

4 In the café you can eat excellent:

5 Outside the hotel you can see lots of:

I. Complete the sentences with LITTLE / A LITTLE / FEW / A FEW.

0. A few books are enough for me to read.

1. There was _____ food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.

2. A: When did Sarah go out?

B: _____ minutes ago.

3. I can not decide now. I need _____ time to think about it.

4. There was _____ traffic, but we arrived earlier than we expected.

5. A: Would you like some soup?

B: Yes, _____, please.

II. Choose the correct answer.

0. Some people cannot eat _____ because of its smell.

- ☒ A. durian B. mushroom C. okra

1. This fish is so _____! Can you teach me how to make it?

- A. delicious B. jam C. cress

2. He picked a _____ with his two fingers and gave it to me with a smile.

- A. fresh B. raspberry C. durian

3. Which vegetables _____ under the ground, tomatoes, or carrots?

- A. grow B. clean C. rinse

4. We can eat dragon fruit _____.

- A. mushroom B. papaya C. seeds

5. The sandwich was good, thanks to the crispy (*giòn*) _____ leaves.

- A. crunchy B. okra C. cress