Name: _____ **Date**: …/…/ 20…

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 6 – SPORTS AND GAMES
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 đề có chú thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

A. NEW LESSON
Pronouns (Đại từ)

Đại từ chỉ người	Đại từ chỉ vật/sự vật/sự việc	Vị trí trong câu	Cách dùng
Everyone: mọi người **No one:** không ai **Anyone:** bất kỳ ai	**Everything:** mọi thứ **Nothing:** không có gì **Anything:** bất kỳ điều gì	1. Đại từ bất định làm **chủ ngữ**. *Ex: **Everyone** is fine.* 2. Đại từ bất định làm **tân ngữ**. *Ex: I invite **everyone** to dinner.* 3. Đại từ bất định sau **giới từ**. *Ex: He lied to **everybody** in the office.*	Sau những đại từ này, chúng ta dùng **động từ số ít**. *Ex:* *- Everybody **is** waiting for the bus.* *- Nothing **is** impossible.* *- Anyone who **arrives** will receive a gift.*

B. HOMEWORK
I. Circle the correct answer

0. I went shopping yesterday but I couldn't find _____ that I liked.

A. nothing *B. anyone* *C. anything*

1. _____ answered the phone when I called an hour ago.
A. Everyone B. No one C. Anyone
2. _____ in our class passed the grammar test!
A. Anyone B. Nothing C. Everyone
3. _____ *cures (trị khỏi)* a headache faster than an aspirin.
A. Nothing B. Anything C. Everything
4. There was _____ inside. The building was empty.
A. everything B. anyone C. no one
5. The Turkish manager hasn't got _____ to say about the teams' terrible performance.
A. everything B. anything C. nothing

II. Fill in the blanks with WHO, WHICH or WHOSE

*0. He arrived with a friend ___**who**___ waited outside in the car.*

1. Mark, _____ lives in this luxurious *mansion (lâu đài, biệt thự),* has just published his second novel.
2. The car _____ the robbers escaped in was a BMW.

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3. William Kellogg, _____ name has become a famous breakfast food *brand-name (tên nhãn hiệu)*, had some *weird (kỳ lạ)* ideas about raising children.
4. The postman _____ works in the village is very old.
5. The family _____ car was stolen last week is the Smiths.

III. Fill in the blanks with the following words. Capitalize if necessary

anyone	~~anything~~	nothing	everyone	everything (x2)

0. If you can't tell me ___***anything***___ *new, don't call me.*
1. Has _____ seen my bag?
2. She put _____ in the box, all the things that she had.
3. A: What's wrong?
   B: _____, I'm fine.
4. She loves _____. She's a really kind person.
5. _____ is going really well and so I'm really happy.

IV. Find the mistakes in these following sentences and correct them

0. She is the most beautiful girl whose I have ever met. ***whose*** → ***who/whom/that***

1. She can't speak English, whom is a disadvantage. _____ → _____
2. The policeman must try to catch those people whom drive dangerously. _____ → _____
3. The person about who I told you yesterday is coming here tomorrow. _____ → _____
4. Marry, who she told me the news, was not a native citizen here. _____ → _____
5. The film who I watched yesterday was interesting. _____ → _____

V. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences

A	B	Answer
~~***0. My friend who is studying in China***~~	a. can be used in the club showers.	***0 - e***
1. A shot of glass	b. come from all over the world.	1 -
2. The towels that are on the chair	c. was made by Suzuki.	2 -
3. Nha Trang, which is famous for its seafood,	d. which is on the desk is broken.	3 -
4. The car which was featured	~~***e. will be at the party.***~~	4 -
5. The students who study at Harvard	f. is a livable city.	5 -

VI. Rearrange these sentences

0. expensive? / you / anything / Do / less / have
→ ***Do you have anything less expensive?***
1. anything strange / Did you / him? / about / notice
→ _____

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2. did / we could / We / to / save her, / she died. / everything / but

→ _____

3. no / I / the room. / thought / one / in / there was

→ _____

4. Jane. / replies / I've / *but (ngoại trừ)* / received / from everyone

→ _____

5. *bucks (tiền đô)* / a thousand / is nothing / him. / to / Losing

→ _____

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 **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap.
There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0 **A** gather **B** produce **C** find **D** gain

0	A	B	C	D
	▭	▭	▭	▬

Alfred Wainwright

Alfred Wainwright came from a relatively poor family but managed to **(0)** ..... qualifications in accountancy. However it is not for his skill in accountancy that he is **(1)** ..... but for his pictorial guidebooks to the English Lake District.

The Lake District is in the north-west of England and **(2)** ..... an area of some 2,292 square kilometres. As its name **(3)** ..... , it is an area of lakes and mountains. Alfred first went there on a walking holiday in 1930 and immediately fell in love with the area.

He **(4)** ..... the Lake District into seven parts and wrote a guide for each of them. The guides **(5)** ..... entirely of copies of his hand-written manuscripts. All have descriptions of walks with hand-drawn maps and sketches of views from the summits of the different mountains. He intended the books to be just for his own personal **(6)** ..... but was eventually **(7)** ..... to publish them. They are beautiful books which **(8)** ..... as popular as ever.

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1	A	reminded	B	recollected	C	referred	D	remembered
2	A	reaches	B	extends	C	ranges	D	covers
3	A	implies	B	represents	C	proves	D	means
4	A	distributed	B	assigned	C	divided	D	allocated
5	A	involve	B	consist	C	include	D	contain
6	A	application	B	use	C	employment	D	practice
7	A	persuaded	B	impressed	C	caused	D	influenced
8	A	stay	B	keep	C	continue	D	remain

Imaginary friends in early childhood

Many children have an imaginary friend – that is a friend they have **(0)** ..... . It was once thought that only children who had difficulty in **(1)** ..... relationships with others had imaginary friends. In fact, having an imaginary friend is probably a common **(2)** ..... of a normal childhood as many children with lots of real friends also have an imaginary friend. The imaginary friend may help some children **(3)** ..... with emotional difficulties, but for many, having an imaginary friend is just fun.

Most children, it appears, realise that their imaginary friend is not real. If people **(4)** ..... asking about an imaginary friend, children often say, 'You know, my friend isn't real – I **(5)** ..... him up.'

There is no firm evidence to say that having an imaginary friend **(6)** ..... us anything about what a child will be like in the future. One **(7)** ..... of research, though, has **(8)** ..... that adults who once had imaginary friends may be more creative than those who did not.

1	A	forming	B	creating	C	gaining	D	producing
2	A	state	B	aspect	C	situation	D	point
3	A	handle	B	accept	C	support	D	cope
4	A	keep	B	persist	C	maintain	D	stay
5	A	got	B	put	C	made	D	set
6	A	reveals	B	informs	C	tells	D	advises
7	A	item	B	section	C	unit	D	piece
8	A	suggested	B	displayed	C	presented	D	notified

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Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://youtu.be/N_1za-0eyaE?si=aeGzgsPWC4rOoMND

Part 2

You will hear a man called David Briggs giving a talk about his work as a volunteer on a turtle conservation programme in Western Australia. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Working on a turtle conservation programme

David first found out about the turtle programme from his **(9)** ..... .

David chose to work at the **(10)** ..... site because its location was more convenient.

David thinks his interest in **(11)** ..... helped him to get a place on the programme.

David was surprised to find that the ability to **(12)** ..... wasn't considered necessary.

Apart from the cost of **(13)** ..... everything essential was provided by the organisers.

David's shifts took place during the **(14)** ..... when the turtles could be checked on the beach.

David felt it was particularly important to be **(15)** ..... when handling the turtles.

Unlike his fellow volunteers, David found the **(16)** ..... didn't bother him.

David said that tiredness could lead to a loss of **(17)** ..... among the volunteers when they were collecting data.

David uses the name **(18)** ..... to refer to the most experienced volunteers.

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I. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets, with PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE

1. Why are all these people here? _____ **(What / happen)**?

2. Julia is good at languages. _____ **(She / speak)** four languages very well.

3. Are you ready yet? _____ **(Everybody / wait)** for you.

4. I've never heard this word. How _____ **(you / pronounce)** it?

5. Kate _____ **(not / work)** this week. She's on holiday.

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	chèo thuyền vượt thác ghềnh (n.phr)	w_____-w_____ r_____
2.	lái (tàu thủy, máy bay, ...)/ tìm vị trí và đánh dấu đường đi (tàu thủy, máy bay, ...) (v)	n_____
3.	nuốt (thức ăn) (v)	s_____
4.	ở, sống ở (nơi nào) (v)	i_____
5.	phong tục, tục lệ (n)	c_____

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

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