

Name: _____

Class: S6

Date: .../.../ 20...

Tel: 034 200 9294

GLOBAL ENGLISH 6: UNIT 5 - MONEY

GRAMMAR 2

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. Present Simple (thì hiện tại đơn)

- Công thức tổng quát: S + am/ is/ are + N/Adj
S + V(s/es) + O

- Cách dùng:

+ Diễn tả 1 hành động **xảy ra thường xuyên**, lặp đi lặp lại theo **quy luật, thói quen**.

Ex: He **learns** English every day at 8 o'clock. (Anh ấy học tiếng Anh mỗi ngày lúc 8 giờ.)

+ Diễn tả 1 **sự thật hiển nhiên, chân lý**.

Ex: Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius. (Nước sôi ở 100°C.)

+ Diễn tả **lịch trình** (tàu hỏa, máy bay,...), **thời khóa biểu**,...

Ex: The train for Paris **leaves** at 6.30. (Chuyến tàu đến Paris rời đi lúc 6 giờ 30.)

- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như: always (luôn luôn), often (thường xuyên), usually (thông thường), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), every day/ week/ month (mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng), etc.

2. Present Perfect (thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

- Công thức tổng quát: S + have/ has + V3/ V-ed

- Cách dùng:

+ Diễn tả một hành động **diễn ra trong quá khứ** và vẫn còn **tiếp diễn đến hiện tại**.

Ex: They **have been married** for nearly fifty years. (Họ đã kết hôn được gần 50 năm.)

+ Diễn tả hành động đã **hoàn thành cho tới thời điểm hiện tại** mà **không đề cập** tới thời điểm xảy ra khi nào.

Ex: He **has lost** my key. (Anh ấy đã làm mất chìa khóa của tôi.)

- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

+ **recently, lately** (gần đây), **already** (rồi), **before** (trước đây), **yet** (chưa), **just** (vừa mới), etc.

+ **for + khoảng thời gian** (for a year, for a long time, for 2 months, etc.): *trong vòng ...*

+ **since + mốc/ điểm thời gian** (since 1992, since June, etc.): *kể từ khi ...*

3. Past Simple (thì quá khứ đơn)

- Công thức tổng quát: S + was/ were + N/Adj
S + V2/ V-ed + O

- 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 + thời gian trong quá khứ (**Ex:** in 2000), etc.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets. Use **PRESENT PERFECT** where possible. Otherwise, use **PAST SIMPLE**.

<p>1</p>  <p>I can't get in. I <u>'ve lost</u> (lose) my key.</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>The office is empty now. Everybody <u>(go)</u> home.</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>I meant to call you last night, but I <u>(forget)</u>.</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>HELEN</p> <p>Helen <u>(go)</u> to Egypt for a holiday, but she's back home in England now.</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>Are you OK?</p> <p>Yes, I <u>(have)</u> a headache, but I'm fine now.</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Can you help us? Our car <u>(break)</u> down.</p>

II. Write questions to ask Lisa about herself and her family.

- You know that Lisa plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.
How often do you play tennis ?
- Perhaps Lisa's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Lisa.
Does your sister play tennis ?
- You know that Lisa reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.
Which newspaper does she read ?
- You know that Lisa's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Lisa.
What does your brother do ?
- You know that Lisa goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.
How often does she go to the cinema ?
- You don't know where Lisa's grandparents live. You want to know. Ask Lisa.
Where do your grandparents live ?

III. Circle the correct answer.

- The Earth goes around the sun.
A. goes B. went C. go
- Rice grows in Britain.
A. don't grow B. grow C. doesn't grow
- An interpreter (phiên dịch viên) translates from one language into another.
A. have translated B. translated C. translates

3. The River Amazon _____ into the Atlantic Ocean.
 A. flowing B. flows C. flow
4. Liars are people who _____ the *truth* (sự thật).
 A. don't tell B. tell C. are telling
5. The Sun _____ in the East.
 A. doesn't rise B. rises C. isn't rising

IV. Match to make meaningful sentences.

0. Sally has had a baby!	a. It's a boy.
1. They've gone away.	b. now it's raining again.
2. It stopped raining for a while, but	c. wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
3. Mozart was a composer. He	d. It's working OK now.
4. Look! Somebody	e. They'll be back on Friday.
5. I repaired the washing machine.	f. has <i>spilt</i> (làm đổ) something on the sofa.

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
------	----	----	----	----	----

V. Put the verbs in PRESENT PERFECT or PAST SIMPLE.

1	A: <u>Have you ever been</u> (you/ever/be) to Florida? B: Yes, we <u>went</u> (go) there on holiday two years ago. A: _____ (you/have) a good time? B: Yes, it _____ (be) great.
2	A: Where's Alan? _____ (you/see) him? B: Yes, he _____ (go) out a few minutes ago. A: And Rachel? B: I don't know. I _____ (not/see) her.
3	Rose works in a factory. She _____ (work) there for six months. Before that she _____ (be) a waitress in a restaurant. She _____ (work) there for two years, but she _____ (not/enjoy) it very much.
4	A: Do you know Mark's sister? B: I _____ (see) her a few times, but I _____ (never/speak) to her. _____ (you/ever/speak) to her? A: Yes. I _____ (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice.

Luru 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.

Topic: Should children do jobs to earn pocket money?

Write a short paragraph (about **100 words**) about the topic above.

Starlink

For each question, choose the correct answer.

8. You will hear two friends talking about a family visit to a cafe.
What did the girl's mother like best?
A. the apple juice
B. the pictures hanging on the walls
C. the cake along with her drink
-
9. You will hear a boy talking about his big brother learning to drive.
How did the boy's brother feel about his first lesson?
A. quite nervous as he was afraid of crashing
B. excited to have the chance to get around on his own
C. bored as he already knew how to drive
10. You will hear two friends talking about getting a Saturday job.
The girl thinks that
A. it's a good idea to look for a job.
B. they would both be too tired.
C. they should take any job they can get.
11. You will hear two friends talking about a film they have seen.
What do they agree on?
A. The film was better than they had expected.
B. The characters were not believable.
C. There should have been less action.
12. You will hear a boy telling his friend about a school trip to a museum.
How did he feel about it?
A. He would be willing to visit it again soon.
B. He thought it was a waste of time.
C. It was more interesting than he had expected.
13. You will hear two friends talking about a new teacher.
They think the new teacher is
A. more interesting than the rest of the teachers.
B. funny and never gives them any homework.
C. too serious sometimes.

I. Fill in the correct COMPARATIVE ADVERB form of the adjective in bracket.

1. I speak English _____ (**fluent**) now than last year.
2. Planes can fly _____ (**high**) than birds.
3. She smiled _____ (**happy**) than before because of her mother's death.
4. He had an accident last year. Now, he drives _____ (**careful**) than before.
5. Could you write _____ (**clear**)? I can't read this.

II. Circle the correct answer.

1. His failure to get the right job has been a great _____ to him.
A. currency B. goblet C. frustration
2. If I criticize him, he gets _____ and starts shouting.
A. formal B. aggressive C. posh
3. They wanted to make a _____ complaint about their doctor.
A. medieval B. brand C. formal
4. To every question, he _____ "I don't know".
A. responded B. lasted C. afforded
5. You really should go and see the lovely _____ court in the castle.
A. butler B. money C. medieval

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở **1 dòng**.