

Name:
 Date: .../.../20...
 Class: S7



Ngữ pháp:
 Viết:
 Nghe:
 Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 7 – SUCCESS GRAMMAR 1

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vỏ (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. NEW LESSON

I. Adjective + to_V / Prep (Tính từ được theo sau bởi một động từ nguyên mẫu hoặc giới từ)

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
<p>- Sau một vài tính từ, chúng ta dùng to_V</p> <p>afraid certain fortunate lucky shocked amazed content glad pleased sorry anxious delighted happy proud surprised ashamed determined hesitant ready bound eager liable reluctant careful eligible likely sad</p>	<p>Tom was surprised to see you. (Tom đã ngạc nhiên khi thấy bạn.) I'm pleased to hear you're feeling better. (Tôi rất vui khi nghe rằng bạn đang cảm thấy tốt lên.)</p>
<p>- Sau một vài tính từ, chúng ta dùng giới từ</p> <p>good / bad at excited / happy / worried / nervous about proud / frightened / aware / tired / full of similar / kind to responsible for interested / involved in keen on</p>	<p>She's very good at geography. (Cô ấy rất giỏi địa lý.) You must be very proud of your son. (Bạn chắc phải tự hào về con trai của mình lắm.)</p>

II. Verbs + to_V / V-ing (Động từ được theo sau bởi một động từ nguyên mẫu hoặc danh động từ)

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
<p>- Sau một vài động từ, chúng ta dùng V-ing</p> <p>appreciate consider fancy hate practise avoid detest feel like imagine risk can't face dislike finish involve spend time can't help don't mind give up keep on suggest can't stand enjoy</p>	<p>I enjoy dancing. (Tôi thích khiêu vũ.) I suggested going to the cinema. (Tôi đã đề nghị đi xem phim.)</p>
<p>- Sau một vài động từ, chúng ta dùng to_V</p> <p>want agree learn seem hope plan manage afford would like threaten refuse promise wish intend decide aim</p>	<p>We agree to start early. (Chúng tôi đồng ý bắt đầu sớm.) What do you want to eat? (Bạn muốn ăn gì?)</p>

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer

0. They hope _____ us next year.

A. visit **B. to visit** C. visiting

1. His written French is very good but he needs to practice _____ it.

A. speak B. to speak C. speaking

2. She doesn't mind _____ the night shift.

A. work B. to work C. working

3. Our neighbor threatened _____ the police if we didn't stop the noise.

A. call B. to call C. calling

4. I gave up _____ two years ago.

A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoking

5. He agreed _____ a new car.

A. buy B. to buy C. buying

II. Write these sentences in another way beginning as shown

0. *It's difficult to understand him.*

→ *He is difficult to understand.*

1. It's easy to use this machine.

→ *This machine is _____.*

2. It was very difficult to open the window.

→ *The window _____.*

3. It's impossible to translate some words.

→ *Some words _____.*

4. It's expensive to maintain a car.

→ *A _____.*

5. It's not safe to stand on that chair.

→ *That _____.*

III. Put the verb into the V-ing or the to_V

0. *Nam suggested talking (talk) the children to school yesterday.*

1. We intend _____ (go) to Australia next year.

2. I spent an hour at the station _____ (wait) for the train.

3. Be careful _____ (look) both ways when you cross the street.

4. By the time I saw the job advertised, it was already too late _____ (apply).

5. I don't mind _____ (have) a dog in the house *so long as* (miễn là) it's clean.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following adjective + the correct preposition

bad at	worried about	aware of	similar to	responsible for	keen on
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0. *I'm very bad at cooking.*

1. I bought some new shoes which are very _____ a pair I had before.

2. She's _____ playing tennis.

3. Paul is directly _____ the efficient *running* (điều hành) of the office.

4. I suddenly became _____ him looking at me.

5. They don't seem particularly _____ the situation.

V. Put the letters in brackets into the correct order to complete the sentences

0. They live in the posh part of town. (O H S P)

1. The train is _____ to be late. (L L Y E I K)
2. He _____ to rent the house. (D E C E D D I)
3. Lily can't _____ working in an office. (D T S N A)
4. I'm getting very _____ about my trip to Australia. (E D I C E T X)
5. I'm _____ of cleaning up after you. (D T I R E)

VI. Match to make meaningful sentences

0. It is awesome to see	a. these magnificent creatures in flight.
1. No one is born a genius. Just keep	b. open the door.
2. She was afraid to	c. to get her attention.
3. My son is reluctant to go	d. to the kindergarten.
4. I finally managed	e. spent time talking with Dalim Das.
5. When I was last here, I	f. on doing what you like and that itself is a talent.

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

informal	refuse to	happy to	proud of	dislike	keen on
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0. _____ *The atmosphere at work is fairly informal* _____.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

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.

3 Now write a draft of your personal profile in preparation for a school interview.

III DISCUSSIONS.

- Have you written about your favourite subjects and what you're good at?
- Have you mentioned activities you're involved in, special responsibilities and what you're most proud of?
- Have you written about what you do in your free time and a particular activity you enjoy?
- Have you described your personality and said what you'd like to do in the future?
- Have you managed to include the word *quite* in your profile?

Topic: Write your personal profile.

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

PART 4 Questions 20-25

For each question, choose the correct answer.

You will hear a radio interview with a young clothes designer called Sally.

20. What did Sally want to do when she was 19?

- A. become a cartoonist
- B. be a successful artist
- C. work as a fashion designer

21. Why couldn't Sally sell her paintings?

- A. Only people close to her enjoyed them.
- B. She didn't have enough time to make any good ones.
- C. Not enough people saw them.

22. While working at the clothes shop Sally

- A. realised she needed a change of career.
- B. decided to change her style completely.
- C. gained some useful knowledge.

23. How did Sally first start as a designer?

- A. She began designing for fun.
- B. She knew the right people to help her out.
- C. Her boss asked her to make some designs.

24. How does Sally feel about designing clothes for men?

- A. She has mixed feelings.
- B. She is not very interested.
- C. She is very worried.

25. What does Sally like most about being a designer?

- A. getting lots of new clothes
- B. seeing her designs in the shops
- C. earning a high salary

MINI TEST

I. Circle the correct answer

1. I need _____ to look after the children while I'm at work.
A. no one B. someone C. nothing
2. There was _____ in her bag. It was empty.
A. nothing B. everything C. everyone
3. What happened, is _____ wrong?
A. anyone B. anything C. nothing
4. Has _____ seen my keys lying about?
A. some B. everything C. anyone
5. _____ cheered for the violinist at our school concert.
A. Everyone B. Nothing C. Anyone

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	dây cương (n)	r_____
2.	môn khúc côn cầu (n)	h_____
3.	cọc gôn (n)	s_____
4.	môn điền kinh (n)	a_____
5.	trọng tài (n)	r_____

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