

Name:

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

Class: S5

Tel: 034.200.9294



Từ vựng:

Viết:

Nghe:

Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 5

UNIT 8: RAINFORESTS – GRAMMAR 2

❖ **Lưu ý 1:** 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.

❖ **Lưu ý 2:** 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.

❖ **Lưu ý 3:** Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

A. GRAMMAR

1. Adjective order (trật tự của tính từ)

- Khi miêu tả một sự vật, sự việc, hiện tượng cần sử dụng nhiều tính từ cùng một lúc. Việc sử dụng các tính từ đó phải tuân theo một trật tự nhất định, cụ thể:

number	opinion	size	shape	age	colour	origin	material	noun
two	lovely	big	round	new	white	German	wooden	tables

Chú thích:

1 - number: số lượng

2 – opinion: quan điểm

3 – size: kích cỡ

4 – shape: hình dáng

5 – age: tuổi

6 – colour: màu sắc

7 – origin: nguồn gốc, xuất xứ

8 – material: chất liệu

9 – noun: danh từ

2. Adverbs of degree (trạng từ chỉ mức độ)

- *Trạng từ chỉ mức độ* là những trạng từ bổ trợ cho tính từ hoặc động từ với mục đích diễn tả, nhấn mạnh cường độ của một sự vật, sự việc hay hiện tượng nào đó. Ví dụ:

a. This watermelon is **very** sweet. (Quả dưa hấu này **rất** ngọt.)

b. That boy is **extremely** strong. (Cậu bé kia **cực kỳ** khỏe.)

- Một số trạng từ chỉ mức độ thường được dùng

very	<i>rất</i>	too	<i>quá</i>	fully	<i>một cách đầy đủ</i>
really	<i>thực sự</i>	quite	<i>khá</i>	remarkably	<i>một cách đáng kinh ngạc</i>
completely	<i>hoàn toàn</i>	almost	<i>hầu như</i>	unusually	<i>một cách bất thường</i>
incredibly	<i>vô cùng</i>	extremely	<i>cực kỳ</i>	highly	<i>ở mức độ cao</i>

B. VOCABULARY

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1	title (n)	tiêu đề	3	brilliant (adj)	tuyệt vời
2	bus stand (n)	điểm chờ xe buýt	4	space (n)	không trung / vũ trụ

Note: adj = adjective: tính từ, n = noun: danh từ

C. HOMEWORK

Exercise 1: Circle the correct answer

0. The weather was (**too** / quite / fully / almost) cold for the children to go out. They may be sick easily.

1. The students have (too / fully / very / almost) understood the lessons. They are doing well in the exam.

2. He has (**almost** / very / really / too) completed his work with one question left.
3. She (**almost** / really / quite / very) needed this job to earn money. She has no money left after the incident.
4. I've bought a gorgeous blue (**old** / round / small / woolen) sweater.
5. There were three brown (**German** / fat / big / fabulous) sloths.
6. The mentors (**quite** / almost / highly / too) appreciate (đánh giá) her performance. She can be the winner of the show.

Exercise 2: Tick ✓ if the sentence is correct, cross ✗ if the sentence is wrong

0. She was a beautiful tall young Chinese woman. ☒
1. There are five bouncy purple round leather balls on the table. ☐
2. They hate those two big fierce dogs. ☐
3. That restaurant serves delicious small round Italian cakes. ☐
4. He wants to buy a solid little old Japanese pottery (đồ gốm). ☐
5. It is made of a green strange soft material. ☐

Exercise 3: Write the correct letter. There is one answer you do not need

A. I highly recommend	E. Cinnamon smells really good
B. The weather is extremely hot	F. The sky is incredibly bright
C. He whistled very well	G. This medicine can really cure your headache
D. I can blink very quickly	

0. A you try staying in that hotel.
1. so my mother often uses it for cooking.
2. so we should wear sunglasses to go outside.
3. so we can have a trip to the beach today.
4. until my eyes are tired.
5. so you have to take them more often.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer so the sentences have the same meaning

0. I see a sloth. He weighs 100 kilograms and he is from England.
→ I see a(n) (English heavy / **heavy English** / very England / small English) sloth.
1. Emma was noisy that evening. This was so unusual.
→ Emma was (quite noisy / very noisy / fully noisy / unusually noisy) that evening.

2. He is 15 years old with good-looking appearance and comes from France.

→ He is a(n) (old good-looking French / ugly young French / good-looking young French / young good-looking French) guy.

3. My friend is a very bad whistler.

→ My friend whistles (very bad / very badly / quite well / very well).

4. She often holds a brown teddy bear. It is *fluffy* (*murət*) and from Malaysia.

→ She often holds a (fluffy brown Malaysian / Malaysian fluffy brown / brown fluffy Malaysian / brown fluffy) teddy bear.

5. Anna has a remarkable *memory* (*trí nhớ*). She can remember things very well.

→ Anna has a (remarkably good / remarkable well / good remarkably / well remarkably) memory.

D. WRITING

Exam Practice Test 1

Reading and Writing Part 7

Question 32

Look at the three pictures.

Write the story shown in the pictures.

Write **35 words** or more.



Advice

You should use *past tenses* to tell your story.

Write the story on your answer sheet.

[illegible]

Exam Practice Test 1

Reading and Writing Part 5

Questions 25–30

For each question, write the correct answer.

Write **ONE** word for each gap.

Example:

0

MUCH

From:

Giles

To:

Aunt Nel

Dear Aunt Nel,

Thank you very (0) for the book you sent me. It was very kind (25) you. Actually, *History of Space Travel* sounds like (26) brilliant title. I'm really interested (27) that kind of thing – exploring space and learning about the moon. I'll start it after I finish the one I'm reading now, (28) is about how cars are made.

The holidays are nearly finished now. I go back (29) school next week. Then I've only got two more years of school, so I need to decide (30) to do next!

Thanks again for the present.

Best wishes,
Giles

Advice

27 What word is often used after interested?

29 Where will Giles go next week?

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences, using the words given and Present Perfect Tense. You may use FOR or SINCE

0. This dog / howl / a few weeks

→ This dog has howled for a few weeks.

1. My friends / never / argue / with me / before

→ .

2. The team / gather / woods and branches / five days

→ .

3. It / the first time / she / read / that / book

→ .

4. The new neighbors / live / here / last week

→ .

5. My uncle / move / into our house / two days

→ .

Exercise 2: Circle the correct answer

0. Soldiers are always trained to live _____ the land.

A. at

B. for

C. off

D. with

1. A few birds are _____ in the forest to call their friends.

A. chirping

B. humming

C. buzzing

D. howling

2. The workers made some _____ near the mining.

A. shelters

B. cicadas

C. understory

D. buzzing

3. Trees are vital to the environment since they absorb carbon dioxide and release _____.

A. greenhouse gas

B. oxygen

C. understory

D. canopy

4. The sunlight couldn't pass through the _____, so it was quite dark in the forest.

A. canopy

B. understory

C. forest floor

D. land

5. Antarctica has no _____ human population.

A. in danger

B. indigenous

C. buzzing

D. vital

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