Name: ……..

Class: S7

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Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Grammar: ……

Use of English: ……..

Reading: ……..…..

Mini Test: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 5 – THE GREAT OUTDOORS – GRAMMAR 1 & FCE READING

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. GRAMMAR

I. Present simple and Present continuous (Thì hiện tại đơn và thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

	Present simple	**Present continuous**
Khẳng định	**S + am/ is/ are + N/Adj.** **S + V(s/es) + O.** ***Ex:*** I **am** nineteen years old. She **understands** English.	**S + am/ is/ are + V-ing + O.** ***Ex:*** I **am doing** housework right now.
Phủ định	**S + am not / isn't / aren't + N/ Adj.** **S + don't / doesn't + V-inf.** ***Ex:*** I **am not** nineteen years old. She **doesn't understand** English.	**S + am not / isn't / aren't + V-ing.** ***Ex:*** I **am not doing** housework right now. It **isn't raining** now.
Nghi vấn Yes/No	**Am/ is/ are + S + N/ Adj?** **Do/does + S + V-inf?** Ex: **Are** you there? **Does** she **go** to school?	**Am/ is/ are + S + V-ing?** ***Ex:*** **Are** you **reading** a book right now? **Is** the baby still **crying?**
Nghi vấn WH-question	**WH- + am/ is/ are + S + N/ Adj?** **WH- + do/ does + S + V-inf?** ***Ex:*** **Where are** you? **What does** he **do** for a living?	**WH- + am/ is/ are + S + V-ing?** ***Ex:*** **What is** she **doing** now?
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.	- Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra và kéo dài ở hiện tại. ***Ex:*** I **am doing** my homework.
	- Diễn tả 1 sự thật hiển nhiên, chân lý. ***Ex:*** Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.	- Phàn nàn về 1 hành động nào đó thường xuyên xảy ra, đi kèm với *always*. ***Ex:*** He **is always forgetting** to bring documents.
	- Diễn tả 1 lịch trình, thời gian biểu, kế hoạch đã biết trước. (Thì hiện tại đơn mang ý nghĩa tương lai) ***Ex:*** The English lesson **starts** at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.	- Được sử dụng cho các sự kiện đã lên kế hoạch cụ thể trong tương lai gần. ***Ex:*** I **am meeting** my friends at the café tomorrow.
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như: - **always** (luôn luôn) - **often** (thường xuyên)	Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: - **now** (hiện nay, ngay lúc này) - **at present** (hiện tại)

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	- **usually** (thông thường) - **sometimes** (thỉnh thoảng) - **every day/ week/ month** (mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng), etc.	- **at the moment** (tại thời điểm này), - **right now** (ngay bây giờ), v.v… - Đi kèm với các động từ có tính đề nghị, mệnh lệnh như: **look, listen, be quiet**, etc.

***Note:** *don't = do not;* *doesn't = does not;*
isn't = is not; *aren't = are not*

II. Ing_form as subjects, objects, and after a preposition (Động từ đuôi "-ing" làm chủ ngữ, tân ngữ, và sau giới từ)

Danh động từ **(gerund)** là hình thức động từ được thêm *"–ing"* và được dùng như một danh từ. Danh động từ có thể được dùng làm:



B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**canyon** (n)	hẻm núi	6	**overweight** (adj)	thừa cân
2	**guidance** (n)	hướng dẫn	7	**figure** (n)	con số, số liệu
3	**overcome** (v)	vượt qua	8	**consume** (v)	tiêu thụ/ ăn
4	**expand** (v)	mở rộng	9	**contain** (v)	chứa đựng
5	**examine** (v)	kiểm tra, nghiên cứu	10	**remarkable** (adj)	đáng chú ý, xuất sắc

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ;* *v = verb: động từ;* *adj = adjective: tính từ*

*Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** vào vở ghi.

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. The gardener usually _____ flowers in the garden, but this season he _____ vegetables instead.

(A) *grows – is growing* *B. grow – is growing* *C. is growing – grows*

1. Marry usually _____ drinking apple juice, but today she _____ orange juice.

A. likes – is drinking B. likes – drink C. is liking – drinks

2. My brother _____ his homework every evening, but today he _____ it because we are going out.

A. does – is doing B. does – is not doing C. is doing – is not doing

3. I _____ to school by bus every day, but today I _____ with my friend in her car.

A. goes – am going B. goes – go C. go – am going

4. _____ Peter _____ Mary? I can't believe he still _____ her after all these years.

A. Does – knows – loves B. Is – knowing – loves C. Does – know – loves

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5. I _____ for a bicycle right now, and I think I _____ to buy a new one soon.

A. am looking – am going B. look – go C. looks – is going

II. Put the verb below in the correct form of PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

0. Listen! My mother ***___is singing___*** *(sing) a song.*

1. We _____ **(not/go)** to bed early every midnight, but tonight we _____ **(plan)** to sleep earlier.
2. Every weekend, my friends and I _____ **(go)** hiking, but this weekend we _____ **(visit)** a museum instead.
3. Giang _____ **(read)** a book, and her brother _____ **(play)** video games right now.
4. My father _____ **(drive)** to work every day, but today he _____ **(take)** the bus because his car is in the shop.
5. Look! The children _____ **(climb)** the tree! Usually, they _____ **(not/play)** outside late in the evening.

III. Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

0. He enjoys ***playing / to play / play*** *football with his friends on weekends.*

1. She suggested **going / to go / goes** to the park for a picnic yesterday.
2. He wants **come / coming / to come** to the beach every summer.
3. If he keeps **complaining / to complain / complains** about everything, they will stop inviting him to events.
4. There's no point **to argue / arguing / argue** about it any longer.
5. I look forward **to meet / meet / to meeting** you next week at the conference.

IV. Complete the sentences without changing the meaning by using V-ing.

0. "Why don't we visit her parents next week?"

➔ *You suggested* ***visiting her parents next week****.*

1. Would you close the door, please?

➔ Would you mind _____ ?

2. He has studied English for six years.

➔ He began _____.

3. He expects to hear from her as soon as possible.

➔ He is looking forward _____.

4. She really didn't want to upset him so she kept quiet.

➔ She wanted to avoid _____.

5. Don't ask so many questions.

➔ Please, stop _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2 Questions 6-10

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The people below are looking for a holiday destination in Greece. There are eight resort reviews. Decide which resort would be the most suitable for the people below.



6. Jay wants to go to an island with lots of exciting nightlife, and also be able to visit other nearby islands for day trips. **6** ☐



7. Dean wants to go with a group of university students to a place where they can both enjoy nightlife and visit historic sites during the day. **7** ☐



8. Chris and his wife are celebrating their first wedding anniversary. They have been to some popular resorts before, but now they want to visit somewhere different and memorable. **8** ☐



9. Alan and his three friends want to combine days on hot beaches with their interest in outdoor activities, such as climbing and hill walking. **9** ☐



10. George and his group of retired couples want to visit areas of historical importance, and experience the local culture. They need a relaxing place to stay. **10** ☐

Recommended Greek Holiday Options

A. Corfu
If you want the classic Greek holiday resort, come to our new family destination in Corfu. The resort has a two-kilometre beach, which has no bars or nightclubs. Each day there are special children's club activities on the main beach and parents are welcome to join in most of them!

B. Cape Attica
This resort is located only a few hundred metres from historic Cape Sounio, and is only a fifty-minute coach trip from Athens. Daily trips to the Acropolis and other famous landmarks in the city are available. The night bus service allows a full experience of the nightlife in Athens.

C. Mount Athos
The religious peninsula known as Mount Athos is untouched by modern development and contains some of the most beautiful natural scenery in the whole country. This male-only area is home to monasteries from various countries, and is peaceful enough for some time alone.

D. Mykonos
Mykonos is now internationally famous for its glamorous clubs and bars, which attract many of the rich and famous from the international celebrity world. The unique party atmosphere of this island is not to be missed. Ferries are also available to provide short trips to many of the nearby islands.

E. Crete
In the south of Crete you can visit some of the most exotic beaches around. After you've cooled off in the sea, the famous Samaria canyon, the longest in Europe, is well worth a visit for the very active and fit. Some remarkable scenery can be discovered if you put in the legwork.

F. Thessalonica
Experience shopping in the wide streets of Greece's second biggest city. All the top designers are to be found in the commercial centre. After this, why not enjoy some traditional nightlife in one of the many live music clubs in the city?

G. Peloponnesian Tour
Enjoy a tour of the sights of the historic Peloponnese, taking in Sparta, Argos and Corinth. In each location you will stay in comfortable and peaceful hotels, which specialise in the best of local food and wines. Perfect for those who would like to learn more about Greek history and culture.

H. Santorini
For an experience that's unique among the Greek islands, the volcanic island of Santorini has a magic of its own, even though it doesn't have as many beaches as some others. The spectacular views of the sunset are not to be missed. Santorini is the perfect place for people who are in love.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which word (**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** informed **B** told **C** shown **D** said

0	A	B	C	D

School lunch

Research has (**0**) ..... that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat properly in the middle of the day. In Britain schools have to provide meals at lunchtime. Children can (**1**) ..... to bring their own food or have lunch in the school canteen.

One surprising (**2**) ..... of this research is that school meals are much healthier than lunches brought in from home. There are strict standards for the preparation of school meals, which have to include fruit, vegetables, meat and a dairy item. Lunchboxes (**3**) ..... by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars, so the children (**4**) ..... an unhealthy amount of sugar at lunchtime.

The research will provide a better (**5**) ..... of why the percentage of overweight students in Britain has (**6**) ..... in the last decade. Children can easily develop bad eating (**7**) ..... at this age, and it's important to try and do something to (**8**) ..... it.

1	**A** prefer	**B** manage	**C** want	**D** choose
2	**A** finding	**B** number	**C** figure	**D** factor
3	**A** examined	**B** found	**C** taken	**D** looked
4	**A** take	**B** contain	**C** consume	**D** consist
5	**A** view	**B** knowledge	**C** understanding	**D** opinion
6	**A** expanded	**B** increased	**C** extended	**D** added
7	**A** customs	**B** styles	**C** attitudes	**D** habits
8	**A** prevent	**B** define	**C** decide	**D** delay

LIVEWORKSHEETS