Name: ……..

Class: S7

Tel: 034 200 9294

Grammar: ……

Reading: ……

Mini Test: ……

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 6 – SPORTS AND GAMES – GRAMMAR 2 & 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

1. 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**. ***E.g. Everyone** is fine.* 2. Đại từ bất định làm **tân ngữ**. ***E.g.** I invite **everyone** to dinner.* 3. Đại từ bất định sau **giới từ**. ***E.g.** He lied to **everybody** in the office.*	Sau những đại từ này, chúng ta dùng **động từ số ít**. ***E.g.*** *- Everybody **is** waiting for the bus.* *- Nothing **is** impossible.* *- Anyone who **arrives** will receive a gift.*

2. Comparative Adverbs (Trạng từ so sánh)

- Trạng từ so sánh (comparative adverbs) được sử dụng để so sánh **cách một hành động được thực hiện** giữa **hai đối tượng** hoặc **hai sự việc**.
- Sau đây là quy tắc tạo trạng từ so sánh:

Loại trạng từ	Cách tạo dạng so sánh hơn	Ví dụ
Trạng từ ngắn **(1 âm tiết)**	Thêm đuôi **"-er"** sau trạng từ	• **fast → faster**: She runs **faster** than her brother. • **long → longer**: The meeting lasted **longer** than expected.
Trạng từ dài **(≥ 2 âm tiết)**	Dùng **more** hoặc **less** + trạng từ	• **carefully → more carefully**: He drives **more carefully** than I do. • **beautifully → less beautifully**: She dances **less beautifully** than her sister.
Trạng từ **bất quy tắc**	Các trạng từ đặc biệt có dạng so sánh riêng	• **well → better**: She sings **better** than I do. • **badly → worse**: He dances **worse** than me. • **far → farther/further**: I travel **farther** than him every year.

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**freezing** (adj)	rất lạnh, lạnh giá	5	**middle-distance runner** (n phr.)	vận động viên chạy cự ly trung bình

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2	**apply for** (phr.v)	nộp đơn xin (việc làm, học bổng, v.v.)	6	**in-between** (adj)	trung gian, giữa
3	**convincing** (adj)	thuyết phục	7	**motivated** (adj)	có động lực
4	**variety** (n)	sự đa dạng			

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ;* *adj = adjective: tính từ;* *n phr. = noun phrase: cụm danh từ;* *phr. v = phrasal verb: cụm động 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. She drives _____ than her brother, but his car is _____ than hers.

A. carefully, fast *(B) more carefully, faster*

C. carefully, more fast *D. careful, faster*

1. This movie is _____ than the last one, but it ended _____ than I expected.
   A. interesting, suddenly B. more interesting, suddenly
   C. more interesting, more suddenly D. interestingly, suddenlier
2. He reacted _____ to the news than his colleague, but his presentation was _____ than hers.
   A. calmly, clearer B. more calmly, most clear
   C. calmer, most clearly D. more calmly, clearer
3. This path is _____ than the main road, but it allows you to get there _____ than the other route.
   A. narrower, more quickly B. narrow, more quickly
   C. more narrow, quicker D. narrower, quicklier
4. Her speech was _____ than his, but she delivered it _____ than anyone expected.
   A. more convincing, more confidently B. convincing, more confidently
   C. more convincing, confidently D. most convincing, most confidently
5. This problem is _____ to solve than the one before, but she handled it _____ than her colleagues.
   A. more difficult, effectively B. more difficult, more effectively
   C. difficult, effectively D. difficult, more effectively

II. Rearrange the words/phrases to make meaningful sentences.

0. expensive? / you / anything / Do / less / have

→ ***Do you have anything less expensive?***

1. anything strange / Did / him? / about / notice / you

→ _____

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

→ _____

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

→ _____

4. Jane. / replies / everyone / I've / but / received / from

→ _____

5. bucks / a thousand / is / him. / to / Losing / nothing

→ _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lưu ý:

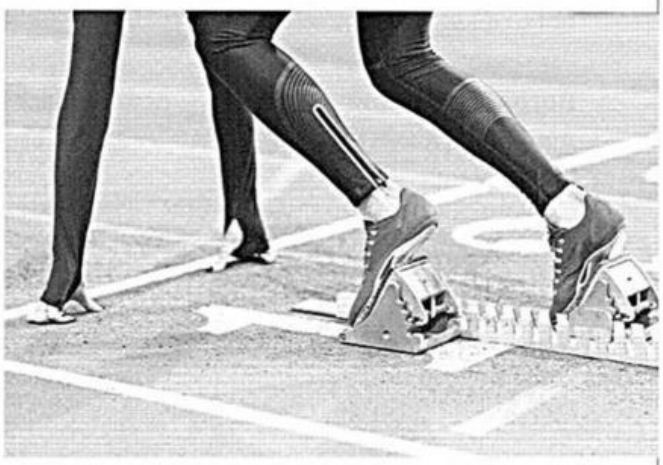
1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

D. CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

Part 3

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Kirsty Wade, young athlete



I've always been keen on sport and very fit so a few years ago I decided to join my local athletics club. In the beginning I put all my effort into the long jump because it was my best event, but the coach encouraged me to try different things.

I ended up as a middle-distance runner, which means I don't run the short distances like 100 metres, or long cross-country races, but the in-between ones like 800 metres. It's an interesting type of running because you have to mix speed with strength. You also have to think a lot about how you race, and choose the right moment to run at your maximum speed. You need to do quite a lot of regular training when you first start and it helps if you have a good coach who can keep you motivated and teach you the basics.

I take part in some quite major competitions now, but I still remember my first race. I was so nervous before it started. And when it finished, I could still feel my hands shaking. It was a great race and I came second so I was very pleased. Since then I've learned to stay calm before and during races. I do a lot of breathing exercises that help me stay focused and relaxed. Competing has really helped me to trust in my own abilities. And now I find that I love running in front of a crowd – I suppose it's a sort of performance.

One thing I don't enjoy so much is how hard you have to work to stay fit and strong enough to race, although it helps that I often train with others. I try to eat and sleep well, but I don't have a special diet. Mostly it's a case of getting plenty of variety and eating more of everything because I'm so active.

I sometimes watch Olympic athletes on TV and imagine myself in their position. It must be a fantastic experience, but at the moment I don't feel that is necessarily where I'm aiming. I think you have to give up so much if you want to reach that level.

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11 Why did the writer join an athletics club?

A Because she enjoyed taking part in sports.
B Because she thought she should get more exercise.
C Because she wanted to become an athletics coach.
D Because she wanted to become a professional long jumper.

12 What does the writer say about 800-metre running?

A You have to know when to run fastest.
B It's harder than running in the 100 metres.
C It's more important to be quick than strong.
D You need to forget everything and just run.

13 What does the writer say about competing in races now?

A It always makes her feel scared.
B It feels good to be in front during the race.
C It's helped her to develop new skills.
D She enjoys people watching her race.

14 What does the writer say about the food she eats?

A If she eats a lot, she can run faster.
B Eating plenty of food helps her to sleep better.
C She eats the same kind of things as other people.
D She would like to eat different types of food.

15 Which best describes the writer?

A A young athlete who trains hard and hopes to be selected for the Olympics in the future.

B A girl who was good at the long jump and likes running, but who doesn't see herself becoming an international athlete.

C A girl who is a keen athlete, but doesn't like running in front of a crowd and who finds the training very boring.

D A keen athlete who finds it enjoyable to practise with other people and compete as part of a team.

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Note:

- Classwork: complete sentences 1-5

- Homework: complete sentences 6-10

- **General Questions:** Read the paragraph bellow. From questions 1-3, choose the correct answer.

1. **What is the situation described in the first paragraph?**
   A. Lee Newton offers to help a young couple who seem cold.
   B. Karen and Mark miss their train and argue on the platform.
   C. A man shares his story about finding a job.
2. **What does Lee reveal about his life in the second paragraph?**
   A. He left his job to find a better opportunity.
   B. He became homeless after losing his job and flat.
   C. He was saving money to buy a motorbike.
3. **What do Karen and Mark realize during their conversation with Lee?**
   A. It's important to donate to charity regularly.
   B. Anyone could find themselves in a similar situation.
   C. It's necessary to avoid sleeping on cold platforms.

- **Detailed Questions:**

Part 4: Questions 4-10

Seven phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, choose the correct answer. There is one extra letter that you do not need to use.

A Helping Hand

Lee Newton was sitting on a station platform under an old blanket when he saw a young couple talking. (4) _____. It was a freezing night in January, and the couple were clearly cold. Lee called to them and asked them if they wanted to share his blanket. The three of them started chatting, and Lee learned that their names were Karen and Mark.

(5) _____. Lee told them that he'd lost his job and then his flat when he could no longer pay the rent. He had no family to help him, and (6) _____. (7) _____. Karen and Mark felt terrible. They couldn't imagine sleeping on the icy platform for even one night. As they spent their night in the station chatting to Lee, they realized that anyone could end up in his situation. (8) _____.

When morning came, Karen and Mark bought an extra train ticket and invited Lee to come home with them. Lee accepted and gratefully moved into Karen and Mark's spare bedroom. Once he had an address, Lee was able to apply for jobs. (9) _____. He saved up to buy a small motorbike, then got an evening job delivering pizzas. After a few months, Lee had saved up enough money to rent a small flat of his own.

'When times get tough, you need friends and family,' Lee says. 'Karen and Mark became that for me.' An act of kindness was all Lee needed to help him (10) _____.

Answer Options

A. nowhere to go
B. He'd been sleeping in the train station for three months
C. They'd missed the last train, and they seemed upset
D. get his life back
E. He soon found work in a local factory

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F. They felt very lucky to have jobs and a home
G. he bought a flat
H. Karen explained that they lived two hours away and they couldn't afford a taxi home

EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		

LIVEWORKSHEETS