Name: ……..

Class: S7

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Grammar: ……

Reading: ……...

Mini Test: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 7 + 8 – GRAMMAR REVISION

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. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**Romanticism** (n)	chủ nghĩa lãng mạn	4	**landscape gardener** (n phr.)	nhà thiết kế cảnh quan
2	**neutral** (adj)	trung lập	5	**rambler** (n)	người đi bộ đường dài
3	**majestic** (adj)	hùng vĩ, tráng lệ	6	**daffodil** (n)	hoa thủy tiên vàng

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ;* *n phr. = noun phrase: cụm danh 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.

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words/ phrases from the box. Then, match to make meaningful sentences.

~~*similar*~~	surprised	pleased	determined	reluctant	anxious

*0. This book is **similar** to the one we*	a. because he never pays me back.
1. John felt _____ to receive the award	b. so many years apart.
2. I'm _____ to lend him money again	*c. read last week. They are nearly the same!*
3. Liz was _____ to see her old friend after	d. about their exam results.
4. The students were _____ to hear the news	e. project despite all the difficulties.
5. My friend was _____ to complete the	f. after working so hard for it.

*0 - **c***	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -

II. Complete the sentences with a suitable verb in the correct form, -ING or TO.

1. a. He denied ***stealing*** ***(steal)*** confidential documents from the company.
   b. She failed _____ **(convince)** the manager to approve her proposal.
   c. The students kept _____ **(chat)** even after the teacher entered the room.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. a. The company persuaded him _____ **(accept)** the job offer despite the low salary.
   b. I postponed _____ **(tell)** my parents about the bad exam results.
   c. He reminded me _____ **(send)** an email to the client before the meeting.

3. a. We managed _____ **(complete)** the project just before the deadline.
   b. She avoided _____ **(mention)** anything about her past mistakes.
   c. I expect you _____ **(behave)** professionally during the interview.

III. Complete the dialogue with the correct connectives.

~~***because***~~	**although**	**however**	**therefore**	**as**	**so that**

Emma: Hey, Jake, you look tired today. What happened?
Jake: I couldn't sleep well last night *(0)* ***because*** I was worried about the final exam.
Emma: I understand. I had the same problem last week. You should try to relax (1) _____ you can concentrate better during the test.
Jake: Yeah, I know. (2) _____, I feel like no matter how much I study, I still forget things.
Emma: That's normal. Just do your best. (3) _____ we discussed in class, focusing on key concepts is more important than memorizing everything.
Jake: You're right. (4) _____ I've prepared a lot, I still feel nervous.
Emma: Don't worry too much. You've worked hard. (5) _____, I'm sure you'll do great!

IV. Write the sentences with the words/phrases given. Use your own ideas.

0. (teacher / teach / foreign languages)

→ ***She is a teacher teaching foreign languages***.

1. (restaurant / serve / Italian food)

→ _____.

2. (book / history of science)

→ _____.

3. (shop / sell / sports equipment)

→ _____.

4. (project / focus on / environmental protection)

→ _____.

5. (competition / young artists)

→ _____.

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CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

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.

Part 1:

You are going to read an article about an English poet, William Wordsworth.
For questions **1–6**, choose the answer **(A, B, C or D)** which you think fits best according to the text.

Daffodils everywhere

Two hundred years ago the English poet William Wordsworth wrote 'I wander'd lonely as a cloud', a poem that expresses a basic spirit of early English Romanticism. It was Thursday, 15 April 1802. William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the poet's devoted, journal-writing sister, were walking home to Dove Cottage in the Lake District. The wind was fierce, but the Wordsworth siblings were used to striding long distances in foul weather. They were in the woods close to the water side when they first clapped eyes on a field of daffodils 'fluttering and dancing in the breeze'.

What makes this poem an example of Romantic thinking? It isn't just that Wordsworth chooses to write about a natural scene: it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human emotions. For him, nature is not merely a neutral mixture of scenery, colours, plants, rocks, soil, water and air. It is a living force that feels joy and sadness, shares human pain and even tries to educate us human beings by showing us the beauty of life.

Wordsworth's home, Dove Cottage, is now one of the most popular destinations in the Lake District. You can go on a tour of the garden which William planted with wild flowers and which survived in his backyard even after they disappeared from the area. 'He always said that if he hadn't been a poet, he would have been a terrific landscape gardener,' says Allan King of the Wordsworth Trust, the organisation that looks after the cottage and gardens.

The Lake District in the north-west of England becomes particularly crowded during the summer months with tourists and ramblers eager to enjoy the region's majestic valleys, hills and sparkling
line 19 lakes. Wordsworth himself was far from keen on tourists, which was quite apparent. He wanted outsiders to admire the local sights he enjoyed so much, but was afraid the district might be 'damaged' by too many visitors. He opposed the coming of the trains, and campaigned in the 1840s against a plan to link the towns in the area – Kendal, Windermere and Keswick – by rail.

The place near Ullswater, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake. The lake is wide and calm at this turning point. There's a bay where the trees have had their soil eroded by lake water so that their roots are shockingly exposed. You walk along from tree to tree, hardly daring to breathe, because you are walking in the footprints of William and Dorothy from two centuries ago. The first clumps of daffodils appear, but they aren't tall yellow trumpets proudly swaying in the breeze. They're tiny wild daffodils, most of them still green and unopened, in clumps of six or seven. They're grouped around individual trees rather than collecting together.

But as you look north, from beside a huge ancient oak, you realise this is what delighted the Wordsworths: clump after clump of the things, spread out to left and right but coming together in your vision so that they form a beautiful, pale-yellow carpet. What you're seeing at last is nature transformed by human sight and imagination. For a second, you share that revelation of Dorothy and William Wordsworth's, the glimpse of pantheism, the central mystery of English Romanticism.

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Questions 1–6

1. What inspired Wordsworth to write his poem?
   A. It helped start the Romantic movement.
   B. It was based on a real-life event.
   C. He wrote it while spending time with his sister.
   D. He wrote it after feeling lonely for a long time.
2. What was Wordsworth's view on nature?
   A. He thought nature had its own personality.
   B. He believed nature was like a human.
   C. He felt nature could communicate with people.
   D. He thought people could control nature.
3. What do we learn about Dove Cottage?
   A. Its garden was designed by a professional landscaper.
   B. It has many different kinds of flowers.
   C. Many tourists visit the place.
   D. It has a very big garden.
4. In line 19, what does 'which' refer to?
   A. The number of people visiting the Lake District.
   B. Wordsworth wanting others to appreciate the scenery.
   C. Wordsworth's interest in welcoming visitors from far away.
   D. Wordsworth's negative feelings about tourists.
5. How is the real location different from Wordsworth's description?
   A. All the daffodils are still green and small.
   B. The lake doesn't have daffodils next to it.
   C. There are fewer and smaller daffodils now.
   D. The daffodils don't grow near trees anymore.
6. What does the writer suggest about Wordsworth's poem?
   A. It describes exactly what he saw in detail.
   B. It focuses on the feelings the daffodils gave him.
   C. It talks about daffodils growing near an old oak tree.
   D. It describes daffodils growing in small groups on both sides.

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Test 4 Reading Part 2

Questions 6–10

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The people below are all doing school geography projects and want to find a website to help them.
On the opposite page there are descriptions of eight geography websites.
Decide which website would be the most suitable for the people below.

6 

Sandra wants to learn more about what Planet Earth is actually made of, and how much of it is covered by water. She'd also like online advice about how to organise her work.

7 

Miranda wants to learn about some of the famous tourist sites in the world, and why they have become famous. She'd like to play games on the website to help her remember the information.

8 

For his project, Billy needs to find out about the biggest mountains in the world, and the kind of animals living near them. He'd also like to see videos of the locations he's studying.

9 

Anna wants to learn about the biggest land areas of the world, and get key facts about their geography. She'd also like advice on how to improve her map-reading skills.

10 

Kristofer's country has very cold winters, so he's interested in how other people in cold countries deal with their environment. He'd like to share his experiences online with teenagers there.

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Geography websites

A **Geoview**

This website has fantastic videos of animals in challenging locations, and information about how they manage to live there. There are also helpful tips on understanding geographical information, such as maps and diagrams of the Earth and its oceans. Users can also share information about useful links to follow.

B **Geographical**

This website has lots of maps, quizzes and advice, to check your knowledge of what you've studied – and remind you of anything you've forgotten! There's a brilliant section about popular places in many different countries, which attract large numbers of visitors, with background historical details about the reasons these places are now so well known.

C Geography.com

This website has interesting maps and details about places that have become famous tourist destinations in different countries, and also some famous geographical features around the world, such as the biggest mountains and rivers. There are also online tips available on how to research information for projects.

D **Goworld**

How do people live in places with very high or low temperatures in different seasons? Find out how people adapt to the climate they live in, how it affects their lives and what they do to stay warm or keep cool, as necessary. You can also upload your own stories about life in extreme temperatures in your country.

E **Planet Zoom**

Not sure how to understand the information included on maps? Here's a step-by-step guide to using them! The site also has games and puzzles about all the continents, including Africa, Asia and Europe, and important details about them, such as their huge size, and their mountain ranges, rivers and climate.

F **Worldwide**

This website has lots of beautiful photos, maps and film clips to help you learn more about some of the highest – and coldest – peaks on the planet. You'll find plenty of amazing facts about them, together with details of the wildlife that makes its home in the surrounding areas.

G **GeoInfo**

Which countries in the world have the coldest winters, the highest mountains or the most unusual animals? Check your knowledge with some fantastic geography puzzles and games. And the photos on this site also show people's everyday lives in very different climate conditions.

H **Geowatch**

What's underneath the ground we walk on? You'll find maps and diagrams here to tell you – including what you'd see inside the planet if you cut it in half! There's information, too, about parts of the world that aren't land, but actually oceans and seas, and help on researching and presenting project information.

LIVEWORKSHEETS