Tên: ……..

Lớp: S7…

Ngày làm bài: Thứ ….., ngày ……/…….

Đọc: ……..

GRAMMAR & FCE READING

CLASSWORK

You are going to read an article about a wrestler who became an author. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

The wrestler who became an author

Pete Watson looks like the biggest, sweetest teddy bear you ever saw. It is only when he opens his mouth that you notice the missing front teeth. Watson is a three-time world champion wrestler turned author. He was adored by fans because he was different: while other wrestlers were supreme athletes, he was just a hulk who knew how to take a hit. You could throw as many chairs as you liked at Pete Watson, you could smack him repeatedly, but he wouldn't go down.

After two autobiographies and a series of children's stories, he has just written a brilliant first novel: a work of immense power and subtlety, likely to gain a wide readership. At its simplest, it is about a boy and his dad getting together after a lifetime apart, though there is far more to it than that. Was he inspired by anyone he knew? The father, he says, is based on guys he met on the road – wrestlers, friends of his, who appeared to be leading exciting lives, but deep down were pretty miserable.

line 11 Watson does not come from traditional wrestling stock. He grew up in Long Island, New York. His father was an athletics director with a PhD, his mother a physical education teacher with two master's degrees – one in literature, the other in Russian history. He was a big boy, bullied for his size. One day his neighbour had a go at him, and for the first time Watson realised he could use his weight and size instead of feeling awkward about it. It was a turning point.

At college, he did a degree in communication studies. Meanwhile, he was learning the ropes of professional wrestling. Did his parents try to dissuade him? 'No. They were just really insistent that I finished college. I am pretty sure they thought I'd get hurt and quit wrestling.' But he didn't.

He looks in remarkably good condition for someone who spent 20 years in the ring. His skin is smooth and firm; there are few visible scars. 'It's amazing what retirement can do for you. I looked really rough five years ago, and now I think I look a good deal younger,' he says. People are surprised by the softness of his handshake. 'Yeah, that's the wrestler's handshake,' he says.

Do you have to be a good actor to be a good wrestler? 'I used to really resent the acting label, but it *is* acting. When it's really good, when you're feeling it and letting that real emotion fly, it comes closer to being real.' What did his children think when they saw him getting hurt? 'Well, they used to think I never got hurt because that's what I told them. When they got old enough to realise I did, they stopped enjoying it. That was, in part, what led to my decision to get out.'

Nowadays, his time is dedicated to family and books – his next novel is about boy wrestlers living on the same block, and he is also writing more children's stories. He does not think this life is so different from wrestling. 'Wrestling is all about characters,' he says. 'So when my fans hear I've written a novel, I don't get the sense that they feel I've abandoned them.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 What impression do we get of Pete Watson's skills as a wrestler?

A He frequently lost because he was not very aggressive.
B He was too gentle and friendly to be a good wrestler.
C He was injured a lot because he didn't fight back.
D His speciality was letting his opponent hit him.

32 It is suggested that Watson's first novel

A is based on his own autobiography.
B will be popular with those who liked his autobiographies.
C will not only appeal to his fans.
D is not much more than a simple story.

33 What does 'traditional wrestling stock' in line 11 refer to?

A Watson's childhood
B Watson's family background
C Watson's educational background
D Watson's background in athletics

34 What did Watson's parents feel about his interest in wrestling?

A They were afraid he would get hurt.
B They insisted that he should have proper training at college.
C They wanted him to give up wrestling.
D They thought he would abandon the sport quite soon.

35 How does Watson regard the idea that wrestling is like acting?

A He resents the suggestion.
B He thinks wrestlers aren't good actors.
C He has come to accept it.
D He doesn't think wrestling can compare to acting.

36 Watson's present life is not so different from his past profession because

A his work is still connected with characters.
B he is writing about wrestling, his previous profession.
C his family are still more important than anything else.
D his fans still follow his career with interest.

EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**subtlety** (n)	sự tinh tế	4	**dissuade** (v)	can ngăn, khuyên can, làm nản lòng
2	**immense** (adj)	lớn lao, bao la, rất nhiều	5	**dedicated** (adj)	tận tâm, dành riêng cho
3	**miserable** (adj)	khốn khổ, khổ sở	6	**autobiography** (n)	tự truyện

***Note:** *adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ; n = noun: danh từ.*
*Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** vào vở ghi.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..

Lớp: S7…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ….., ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ….., ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp: ……

Đọc: ……

Mini Test: ……

NATURE AROUND US

GRAMMAR & FCE READING

A. GRAMMAR: Reported speech: statement, question

- Nguyên tắc chung: Nếu động từ trần thuật (reporting verb) ở **thì quá khứ đơn** (*said, told, asked...*), thì câu gián tiếp **phải lùi thì**. Một số trường hợp đặc biệt không cần lùi thì là:

+ Câu trực tiếp đang nói về **sự thật hiển nhiên, chân lý, quy luật khoa học**.

+ Động từ trần thuật ở **hiện tại đơn** (**E.g.** He says...).

+ Động từ trong câu trực tiếp ở thì **quá khứ hoàn thành (past perfect)**, vì không thể lùi hơn nữa.

1. Reported Statements (Câu trần thuật gián tiếp)

- Cấu trúc chung:

S + said (to sb) / told sb (that) + S + V (lùi thì) + O.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
"I love this book," she said.	She said **she loved** that book.
"He wrote a letter yesterday," she said.	She said **he had written** a letter the day before.

2. Reported Questions (Câu hỏi gián tiếp)

- Cấu trúc chung:

WH-questions:	**S + asked (+ O)/wondered/wanted to know + WH-word + S + V (lùi thì).**
Yes/No questions:	**S + asked (+ O)/wondered/wanted to know + if/whether + S + V (lùi thì).**

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
"Where do you live?" she asked me.	She asked me **where I lived.**
"What are you doing?" he asked Jake.	He asked Jake **what he was doing.**
"Did you finish your homework?" she asked me.	She asked me **if I had finished** my homework.
"Will you go to the party?" he asked Amy.	He asked Amy **if she would go** to the party.

3. Một số lưu ý

- Cần **áp dụng quy tắc lùi thì** đối với động từ:

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
Simple present (thì hiện tại đơn)	Simple past (thì quá khứ đơn)
Present continuous (thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)	Past continuous (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)
Present perfect (thì hiện tại hoàn thành)	Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)
Simple past (thì quá khứ đơn)	Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)
Future simple (thì tương lai đơn)	Future in the past (thì tương lai trong quá khứ)
Modal verbs (can, may, must)	Modal verbs in the past (could, might, must/had to)

- Cần đổi **các đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ** hoặc **tính từ sở hữu** sao cho **tương ứng với chủ ngữ** hoặc **tân ngữ** của **mệnh đề chính**.

- Cần đổi **các trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn** và **thời gian**:

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp	Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
this/these	that/those	yesterday	the day before; the previous day
here	there	ago	before
that, those	không đổi	next week/month/year	the next/following week/month/year; the week/month/year after

LIVEWORKSHEETS

now	then	last week/month/year	the previous week/month/year; the week/month/year before
right now	immediately	the day before yesterday	2 days before
today	that day	the day after tomorrow	2 days after; in 2 days' time/2 days later
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the day after; the next/following day

- Ta dùng dấu phẩy **trước lời nói trực tiếp** (nếu lời nói đứng sau).

E.g. He said, "I like football."

- Dấu phẩy nằm **trong dấu ngoặc kép** (**trước khi kết thúc câu nói**).

E.g. "I don't know," she replied.

- **Không dùng dấu phẩy** nếu câu nói là **câu hỏi**, **câu cảm thán**.

E.g. "Can you help me?" she asked. *or* "That's amazing!" he shouted.

- Nếu lời nói nằm giữa câu: **thêm 2 dấu phẩy**.

E.g. "I'm tired," she said, "but I'll keep working."

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**divert** (v)	chuyển hướng (dòng chảy, sự chú ý)	5	**landowner** (n)	chủ đất, địa chủ
2	**haunting** (adj)	ám ảnh, khó quên	6	**commuter** (n)	người đi làm xa
3	**picturesque** (adj)	đẹp như tranh vẽ	7	**modernise** (v)	hiện đại hoá
4	**occupation** (n)	nghề nghiệp, công việc			

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

GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best options (A, B, C, or D) to transform the sentences into reported speech correctly.

0. "You must submit the assignment by Friday," the teacher told us.

A. The teacher said us must submit the assignment by Friday.

B. The teacher told us that we had to submit the assignment by Friday.

C. The teacher told us that we must submitted the assignment by Friday.

D. The teacher said that we have to submit the assignment by Friday.

1. "I visited Paris last summer," John said.

A. John said he had visited Paris last summer.

B. John said he visits Paris the previous summer.

C. John said he had visited Paris the previous summer.

D. John said he visits Paris the last summer.

2. "Are you feeling better?" the doctor asked me.

A. The doctor asked me was I feeling better.

B. The doctor asked me if I am feeling better.

C. The doctor asked me if I was feeling better.

D. The doctor asked me if I feel better.

3. "We have never seen such a beautiful place," they said.

A. They said they never see such a beautiful place.

B. They said they had never seen such a beautiful place.

C. They said they haven't seen such a beautiful place.

D. They said they had never saw such a beautiful place.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. "What time does the train leave?" he asked.

A. He asked what time did the train leave.

B. He asked what time the train leave.

C. He asked what time the train left.

D. He asked what time the train had left.

II. Report what the guests said at a wedding last Saturday.



1 Miss Moore said (that) they would make a lovely couple.

2 Mr Smith .....

3 Mrs Jones .....

4 Mr Roberts .....

5 Mr Clarke .....

6 Miss Mayall .....

III. Complete the sentences with reported questions.

0. "What are you doing?" she asked her son.

→ She asked her son ***what he was doing***.

1. "Do you like my new clothes?" she asked Lisa.

→ She asked Lisa _____.

2. "Where are my keys?" he asked his wife.

→ He asked his wife _____.

3. "Who is your favourite singer?" Mike asked me.

→ Mike asked me _____.

4. "Where were you?" Barbara asked him.

→ Barbara asked him _____.

5. "Have you seen Kim?" David asked Sarah.

→ David asked Sarah _____.

6. "When will you return?" Tom asked her.

→ Tom asked her _____.

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.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

You are going to read an article about life in the countryside. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

How I came to envy the country mice

I have been living in London for more than 60 years, but still, when I'm driving and take some clever back-street short cut, I catch myself thinking: how extraordinary that it is me doing this! For a moment the town mouse I have become is being seen by the country mouse I used to be. And although, given a new start, I would again become a town mouse, when I visit relations in the country, I envy them.

Recently, I stood beside a freshwater lake in Norfolk, made by diverting a small river, near where my brother lives. As he was identifying some of the birds we could see, in came seven swans. They circled, then the haunting sound of their wing beats gave way to silence as they glided down for splashdown.

It is not a 'picturesque' part of the coast, but it has a definite character of line and light and colour. 'You do live in a lovely place,' I said to my brother, and he answered, 'Yes, I do.' There are probably few days when he does not pause to recognise its loveliness as he works with his boats – he teaches sailing – or goes about his many other occupations.

The lake's creator is a local landowner, continuing a tradition whereby the nature of our countryside has been determined by those who own the land. Formerly, landowners would almost certainly have made such changes for their own benefit, but this time it was done to help preserve the wildlife here,
line 15 which is available for any visitor to see, providing they do nothing to disturb the birds. It is evidence of change: country life is changing fast.

One of the biggest changes I have witnessed is that second-homers, together with commuters, have come to be accepted as a vital part of the country scene. And the men and women who service their cars, dig their gardens, lay their carpets and do all the other things they need are vital to modern country life. It is quite likely that the children of today's workers may be moving into the same kind of jobs as the second-homers and the retired. Both the children of a country woman I know are at university, and she herself, now that they have left home, is working towards a university degree.

Much depends, of course, on the part of the countryside you are living in and on personality – your own and that of your neighbours. In my brother's Norfolk village, social life seems dizzying to a Londoner. In addition to dropping in on neighbours, people throw and attend parties far more often than we do. My brother's wife Mary and her friends are always going into Norwich for a concert or to King's Lynn for an exhibition. The boring country life that people from cities talk about is a thing of the past – or perhaps it was always mainly in their minds.

This is very unlike living in a London street for 50 years and only knowing the names of four other residents. In these 50 years I have made only one real friend among them. I do enjoy my life, and Mary says that she sometimes envies it (the grass on the other side of the fence ...); but whenever I go to Norfolk, I end up feeling that the lives of country mice are more admirable than my own.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 It is sometimes a source of surprise to the writer

A to find herself driving through back streets.
B that she has been in the city for so long.
C to realise how much she has got used to living in London.
D that she lives in the city when she prefers the country.

32 The atmosphere created by the writer when she describes the swans is

A moving.
B frightening.
C deafening.
D disturbing.

33 What does 'It' in line 15 refer to?

A the lake
B the fact that the lake belongs to a landowner here
C the reason for the landowner's action
D the fact that wildlife now needs to be preserved

34 What is suggested about outsiders who now live in the country?

A that country people no longer reject them
B that they often do work like servicing cars and digging gardens
C that the men and women who work for them are from the city
D that many of them have been in the countryside for a long time

35 Social life in the country

A depends completely on where you live.
B is not as boring as people in cities think it is.
C is not affected by your neighbours.
D is always less exciting than life in the city.

36 What do we learn about the writer's attitude to London in the final paragraph?

A She can't adjust to living in London.
B She has regretted moving to London.
C The people in her street are unusually unfriendly.
D Life there is very different to country life.

LIVEWORKSHEETS