

Tên: .....

Lớp: S6...

Ngày làm bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....



Viết: .....

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 6

### UNIT 1: MY WORLD – GRAMMAR 2 & KET WRITING

#### CLASSWORK: CAMBRIDGE WRITING PRACTICE

##### PART 6

You want to go to an after-school art club with your English friend Peter on Monday.

Write an email to Peter.

In your email:

- say why you want him to come with you
- explain what you will do there
- suggest how to get back home after the club

Write 25 words or more.

#### Basic Email Structure Table (Greeting – Body – Closing)

| Part     |            | Function                                         | Example sentences                                                          |
|----------|------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Greeting |            | Opening, saying hello                            | Hi Peter,<br>Hello Peter,                                                  |
| Body     | Reason     | Saying why you want your friend to come with you | I want you to come because it will be fun!<br>It's more exciting with you! |
|          | Activity   | Explaining what you will do at the club          | We will paint and draw animals.<br>We'll learn new art skills together.    |
|          | Suggestion | Suggesting how to get back home after the club   | We can walk home together.<br>Let's take the bus after the club.           |
| Closing  |            | Ending the email, saying goodbye                 | See you soon!<br>Your friend,<br>Anna / Jack / [Your name]                 |

#### Checklist:

##### ✂ PART 1: STRUCTURE (Greeting – Body – Closing)

##### ☒ Greeting

- ☐ Start with a greeting

##### ☒ Body

- ☐ Say why you want him to come (e.g. It will be fun!)
- ☐ Explain what you will do there (e.g. We'll paint and draw)
- ☐ Suggest how to go home after the club (e.g. We can walk / take the bus)

##### ☒ Closing

- ☐ Say goodbye (e.g. See you soon! / Your friend, ...)

##### ✂ PART 2: LANGUAGE CHECK

- ☐ Use the present simple or future with "will"
- ☐ Use clear and simple sentences
- ☐ Check spelling and punctuation
- ☐ Don't use informal slang (no gonna, wanna, etc.)

##### ✂ PART 3: WORD COUNT

- ☐ Minimum 25 words

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Tên: .....

Lớp: S6...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....



Ngữ pháp: .....

Độc: .....

Mini Test: .....

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 6

### UNIT 1: MY WORLD – GRAMMAR 2 & KET WRITING

#### A. GRAMMAR: PREPOSITIONS (OF PLACE AND TIME) BEFORE NOUNS

**1. Định nghĩa:** Giới từ (preposition) là từ đứng trước danh từ (hoặc cụm danh từ) để chỉ mối quan hệ về thời gian, nơi chốn, hướng đi, nguyên nhân... giữa các phần trong câu.

- Một số giới từ, như **in / on / at**, có thể dùng để nói về cả thời gian & nơi chốn.

| Giới từ   | Dùng để nói về thời gian                              | Dùng để nói về nơi chốn                                    | Ví dụ                                                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>in</b> | khoảng thời gian dài: tháng, năm, buổi, thế kỷ, etc.  | trong không gian lớn: thành phố, phòng, quốc gia, xe, etc. | in 2000, in July, in the morning<br>in Hanoi, in the room     |
| <b>on</b> | ngày cụ thể: thứ, ngày lễ, ngày có số, etc.           | trên bề mặt; trên phương tiện công cộng lớn, etc.          | on Monday, on May 5 <sup>th</sup><br>on the table, on the bus |
| <b>at</b> | thời điểm chính xác: giờ, thời khắc, dịp cụ thể, etc. | tại địa điểm cụ thể: trường học, số nhà, sự kiện, etc.     | at 7 a.m., at night<br>at school, at 25B Street               |

#### 2. Một số giới từ chỉ thời gian thường gặp

| Giới từ           | Ý nghĩa                         | Ví dụ                        |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>before</b>     | trước một thời điểm             | before 9 a.m., before dinner |
| <b>after</b>      | sau một thời điểm               | after lunch, after 2020      |
| <b>by</b>         | không muộn hơn thời điểm nào đó | by Monday, by 5 o'clock      |
| <b>until/till</b> | cho đến khi                     | until Friday, till sunset    |

#### 3. Một số giới từ chỉ nơi chốn thường gặp

| Giới từ               | Ý nghĩa              | Ví dụ                                                                       |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>under</b>          | bên dưới             | The ball is under the table.                                                |
| <b>above</b>          | ở trên (không chạm)  | The clock is above the board.                                               |
| <b>next to/beside</b> | bên cạnh             | She is sitting next to her friend.<br>There's a small table beside the bed. |
| <b>behind</b>         | đằng sau             | The school is behind the park.                                              |
| <b>in front of</b>    | đằng trước           | The car is in front of my house.                                            |
| <b>between</b>        | ở giữa (2 vật/người) | The hospital is between the bank and the library.                           |

#### B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

| No. | New words               | Meanings                 | No. | New words                | Meanings              |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1   | <b>snowboarding</b> (n) | môn trượt tuyết băng ván | 4   | <b>electricity</b> (n)   | điện                  |
| 2   | <b>raincoat</b> (n)     | áo mưa                   | 5   | <b>health centre</b> (n) | trung tâm y tế        |
| 3   | <b>possibly</b> (adv)   | có thể, có khả năng      | 6   | <b>brilliant</b> (adj)   | tuyệt vời, thông minh |

**\*Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ.*

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

## C. HOMEWORK

### GRAMMAR

#### I. Choose the correct answers.

0. Our teacher always arrives at / on / in 7:30 in the morning.
1. The cat is sleeping **under** / in front / between the table.
2. I have a music lesson **in** / at / on Monday afternoon.
3. You must finish your homework **by** / above / on 9 p.m. or you can't play games.
4. We can't leave the classroom **until** / at / in the teacher comes back.
5. My grandparents live **between** / next / front of a bookstore and a coffee shop.

#### II. Complete the text using the words in the box. Use each word only ONCE.

|           |               |           |              |              |           |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| <b>at</b> | <b>before</b> | <b>on</b> | <b>under</b> | <b>above</b> | <b>in</b> |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|

Last weekend, our class had a small party (0) **at** school. We started preparing everything early (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. The students placed snacks and drinks (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the big table near the window.

We hung a big "Happy Weekend" sign (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the whiteboard, and everyone wrote messages around it. One of the boys accidentally dropped a cupcake, and it rolled (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the chair. Everyone laughed!

The party ended just (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 5 p.m., and we cleaned up the classroom before leaving.

#### III. Reorder the words/phrases to make correct sentences.

0. school / at / today. / She / is

→ She is at school today.

1. under / sleeping / cat / the / is / table. / The

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. arrives / before / teacher / The / the class / starts.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. sat / the classroom. / new girl / beside / the / I / in

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. wait / here / until / must / You / 5 o'clock.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. and / between / A huge mountain / is / village / the forest. / the

→ \_\_\_\_\_



**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 khóa chính trong bài đọc.

**PART 2 Questions 7-13**

For each question, choose the correct answer.

|                                                        | Andrew | Peter | Ben |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| 7. Which person may need to take an umbrella?          | A      | B     | C   |
| 8. Which person likes blue more than any other colour? | A      | B     | C   |
| 9. Which person will need warm clothes during the day? | A      | B     | C   |
| 10. Which person will have to take his passport?       | A      | B     | C   |
| 11. Which person might see some dolphins on holiday?   | A      | B     | C   |
| 12. Which person is flying for the first time?         | A      | B     | C   |
| 13. Which person is not going on holiday with his dad? | A      | B     | C   |

**Reading Part 2 Exam Tips**

- You will be given three things. It might be three places, books, people, films etc. You must read the text carefully and not just look at the words on their own. Read about each person/thing one at a time and match them to the questions.
- Read all the questions to find the information you need to look for in the texts.
- Read the texts quickly and try to find the right information for each question.
- When you find the answer, read the piece of text carefully again and check that it answers the question.
- Before you choose the answer, check that it doesn't answer another question. If it does, you must choose which one is the closest answer.

**Three teenagers talk about their holiday****Andrew**

Today our teacher asked us where we are going on holiday and what we are taking with us. I'm going to the beach with both my parents. I don't need my passport. It will be very hot, so I am taking my swimming costume and a big towel but not an umbrella. I like my blue towel, it's my favourite colour. My friend told me to take my camera because you can sometimes see dolphins. I will also take my sweater as it sometimes gets cold at night.

**Peter**

My teacher asked me about my holiday. I'm going to a house in the mountains with my uncle and aunt. It will be very cold all the time, so I will take my favourite blue scarf and gloves. My aunt said there will be a lot of snow. We are going there because my uncle likes snowboarding. I am excited because I will go on a helicopter again. We are going to the top of the mountain. I must take my trainers and a good hat!

**Ben**

I told our teacher that I'm going on holiday to the forests in Germany with my father and my brother. This will be the first time I go on an airplane. We will go to the airport two hours before the flight. My mum says it rains a lot in the area we are going to. So, I'll take my blue raincoat which has a picture of a dolphin on it and possibly an umbrella. I will also take my yellow boots and, of course, my passport.

## PART 3 Questions 14-18

For each question, choose the correct answer.

For the last two years I have been living in Bangladesh, with my parents and my baby sister. We moved here from England and at first I didn't like it because I missed all my school friends. Most students arrive at school in the morning, books in hand, and return home in the afternoon, with a lot of homework. This is the idea we have when we think of schools. However, some schools, like the boat schools in Bangladesh, are a little different from what I was used to.



Twice a year, there are heavy rainstorms in Bangladesh which cover the area with lots of water. This leaves millions of people without clean water, electricity and other important things. It becomes difficult for children to go to schools and for those schools to keep their doors open. To solve these problems, some people thought of a brilliant idea to help the children. They built houses, health centres and schools that move around on top of the water.

Now there are almost 100 boat schools. Each of these schools gets electricity from the sun and has one laptop computer with internet and even a small library. These boat schools are a school and a school bus, all in one. Whenever there's too much water and every other service is closed, these types of schools are still open. They pick up their students from the side of the rivers, and then stop somewhere so that classes can begin. After the lessons are finished, the boat schools return the students to their homes and another group of students is picked up. About 70,000 children have used the boat schools since they started, fifteen years ago.

14. What does the writer say happens every six months in Bangladesh?

- A. The country doesn't have enough water.
- B. Lots of water brings problems to the country.
- C. Schools close for cleaning.

15. What problem do many children have at different times of the year?

- A. They have too much homework when it rains.
- B. Their parents have to buy a boat for them.
- C. They cannot use things that need electricity.

16. Where can people see a doctor when there is too much water?

- A. at the health centre, on the river
- B. inside the library
- C. in the school that is now closed

17. Where does the writer say children can see information online?

- A. at the health centres
- B. on the side of the river
- C. on the boat schools

18. What is the best title for the article?

- A. The First Day at School
- B. An Unusual School
- C. The Best School in Bangladesh

### Reading Part 3 Exam Tips

- Quickly look through the text to find out what it is about.
- Next, read the text more carefully.
- Look at each question and then check each possible answer with the text before choosing one.
- Check the answer that you have chosen with the text again.
- After you have chosen an answer, look at the other two possible answers and make sure that they are wrong.
- For some questions think about the main idea. Read the whole text. Try to understand what information is very important and which is less important.
- You should underline words that will help you choose the correct answer.