Tên: ……..

Lớp: S7…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp: ……

Đọc: ……

Mini Test: ……..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 3: WHAT WE WEAR, WHAT WE WASTE – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**unconscious** (adj)	vô thức	4	**counsellor** (n)	nhà tư vấn, cố vấn tâm lý
2	**represent** (v)	đại diện cho, tượng trưng cho	5	**anxiety** (n)	sự lo lắng, sự bất an
3	**estimate** (v)	ước lượng, ước tính			

***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.

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. *This necklace is made **of** / **from** gold, so it is very valuable.*
1. Paper is usually made **of / from** wood, but it can also come from recycled materials.
2. The table is made **of / from** glass, which makes it look modern and elegant.
3. Wine is made **of / from** grapes that are carefully grown and harvested.
4. The jacket is made **of / from** wool, so it keeps you warm in winter.
5. Plastic bottles are made **of / from** oil-based chemicals.

II. Choose the correct answers.

0. *She didn't bring an umbrella, so she quickly _____ a raincoat before going out.*

A. put on *B. put off* *C. put up*

1. We had to _____ the meeting until next week because the manager was ill.

A. put up B. put off C. do up

2. When I was walking downtown, I suddenly _____ my old teacher.

A. worked out B. ended up C. ran into

3. If you don't study the manual carefully, you won't know how to _____ this problem.

A. deal with B. hang down C. depend on

4. People shouldn't _____ others just because they have less money or education.

A. look up B. look down on C. dress up

5. The festival parade usually _____ many dancers and musicians.

A. consists of B. comes up with C. gets away

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. Complete the sentences with MADE OF or MADE FROM.

0. *This shirt is **made of** cotton, so it feels very soft.*
1. The bottle is _____ glass, which can be recycled many times.
2. This sweater is _____ wool, which keeps people warm in winter.
3. Glass bottles are often _____ sand that is heated to a very high temperature.
4. The ancient necklace was _____ gold and decorated with small stones.
5. Tofu is a healthy food because it is _____ soybeans.

IV. Complete the sentences in the ACTIVE voice with the correct MODAL VERBS.

0. *The assignments can be graded today by the teacher.*

   → *The teacher **can grade** the assignments today.*

1. The rules must not be broken by students.

   → Students _____ the rules.

2. Can these shoes be recycled?

   → _____ they _____ these shoes?

3. The project might not be finished this week by the team.

   → The team _____ the project this week.

4. The invitations should be sent to all participants.

   → They _____ the invitations to all participants.

5. Will the problem be solved by the new manager?

   → _____ the new manager _____ the problem?

V. Rewrite the sentences in the PRESENT PASSIVE form.

0. *You need to empty the waste bin.*

   → ***The waste bin needs to be emptied**.*

1. People can recycle glass bottles.

   → _____.

2. You must close the windows before leaving.

   → _____.

3. They shouldn't throw plastic bags into the river.

   → _____.

4. You have to wear helmets on motorbikes.

   → _____.

5. People may use this room for the meeting.

   → _____.

6. They could build a new bridge here.

   → _____.

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.

Test 6 Reading and Use of English Part 6

You are going to read an article about dreaming. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Can we control our dreams?

Strange as it seems, the answer is yes – and it could help us solve our problems.

Do we have any influence over the often strange, wandering, night-time journeys in our mind? Could we learn to dream differently, getting rid of repeated nightmares or finding answers to the problems that we cannot solve in daylight hours? Strange though it may seem, the answer is yes. Research suggests that, using practical and psychological techniques, we can influence our dreams and use them to draw on the vast, largely unused resource of our unconscious mind.

Deirdre Barrett, an assistant clinical professor of psychology at Harvard Medical School, is convinced we all have the power to manage our dreams. 'If you want to dream about a particular subject,' she says, 'focus on it once you are in bed. **37** You can also place an object or photo that represents the desired dream on your bedside table,' Barrett says.

Another key factor in using one's dreams creatively is to avoid jumping out of bed the moment you wake up. **38** 'If you don't recall a dream immediately, lie still and see if a thought or image comes to mind,' Barrett says. 'Sometimes a whole dream will come flooding back.'

The point of this second strategy is to make use of the information presented by our unconscious as we sleep. It's hard to put an exact figure on the ratio of our unconscious to conscious mind, but psychologists estimate it to be nine to one. We may believe that thinking is our best problem-solving strategy, but the power of our conscious mind is relatively tiny. **39** So letting the unconscious mind work on it may be healthier and more productive.

Barrett put this to the test in a week-long study with college students; she asked them to use dreaming as a way of finding ways of dealing with a particular problem. **40** 'If we're stuck on a problem, it's our waking, logical way of thinking that's stuck,' Barrett says. 'The dream's power lies in the fact that it's a different manner of thought – it adds to and develops what we've already done while awake.'

Most of us enjoy the rich, pleasantly strange experience of dreaming (and we all dream – some people just don't remember it). But no one enjoys nightmares that keep coming back, or the kind of unpleasant dreams from which you wake sweating. **41** 'It's very common for them to have nightmares about being chased by a monster,' says Delphi Ellis, a counsellor and dream expert. 'This often happens as they get older and become aware of their place in the huge world.'

'As an adult, troubling or frightening dreams are often an indication of difficult issues from the past,' Ellis says. **42** They and all other kinds of dream are an incredibly valuable resource, which most of us simply ignore. So learn to listen to them, even the horrible ones – they're always trying to tell you something.'

A It's one in which you know you're dreaming as the dream is occurring – the kind of 'dream within a dream' that film characters sometimes have.

B Even more anxiety-causing, if you're a parent, are the scary ones that have such an effect on your kids.

C Doing so means you'll lose half of what your dream contained as the day's distractions take over your thoughts.

D About half of them dreamt about it and one-quarter of them solved it.

E Since dreaming is so visual, form a picture in your mind of something related to that topic as you fall asleep.

F The more you ignore dreams like those, the more your unconscious turns up the volume – so a nightmare is that message on full volume.

G Also, when this consists of going over and over negative or worrying issues in our minds, it is strongly linked with stress, depression and anxiety.

LIVEWORKSHEETS