Tên: ……..

Lớp: S7…

Ngày làm bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Viết: …….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 4: FROM A TO B – GRAMMAR 1 & FCE WRITING

CLASSWORK: CAMBRIDGE WRITING PRACTICE

Part 2: Write an answer to this question. Write an answer in **140–190 words** in an appropriate style.

Read this part of a letter from your English-speaking friend, Emily.

> When I saw you last month, you said you had started using public transport more often. How do you usually get around your city now? Do you find the transport system there reliable? Have you ever tried travelling by metro station or taking a bullet train?
> Please write back soon.
> Emily

Write a letter to Emily, answering her questions.

Basic Letter Structure Table (Greeting – Body – Closing)

Part		Function	Example sentences
Greeting		Say hello to your friend and introduce the purpose of writing.	Hi Emily, Thanks for your letter. It was so nice to hear from you. You asked me about how I get around my city, so here are the answers to your questions.
Body	Paragraph 1	Answer Q1: How do you usually get around your city now?	These days I usually get around by bus or ferry. Sometimes I also ride my bike for short trips, but public transport is the easiest way for me to move around the city
	Paragraph 2	Answer Q2: Do you find the transport system reliable?	The transport system here is actually quite reliable. The buses are frequent, and the metro stations are very modern. I hardly ever have to wait long.
	Paragraph 3	Answer Q3: Have you ever tried the metro station or bullet train?	I've taken the metro several times, and it's really convenient. Last month, I even tried the bullet train; it was so high-speed that the journey felt much shorter than I expected!
Closing		End the letter politely, invite a reply.	That's all for now. I'd love to hear how you usually travel in your city too. Write back soon! Love, [Your name]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Checklist:

📌 **PART 2: STRUCTURE (Greeting – Body – Closing)**

☑ **Greeting**

- ☐ Start with a friendly opening (Hi/Hello + friend's name).
- ☐ Refer to the friend's last letter/email.
- ☐ Mention why you are writing (to answer their questions).

☑ **Body**

- ☐ Paragraph 1: Say how you usually get around your city now. Give details.
- ☐ Paragraph 2: Explain whether the transport system is reliable (e.g. frequent buses, modern metro, delays, etc.).
- ☐ Paragraph 3: Talk about your experience with the metro station or bullet train. Give a short example or feeling.

☑ **Closing**

- ☐ Summarize your ideas briefly.
- ☐ End with a polite closing line (e.g. Write back soon / I'd love to hear from you).
- ☐ Sign off with your name.

📌 **PART 2: LANGUAGE CHECK**

- ☐ Use present simple for general habits/truths (e.g. The buses are frequent).
- ☐ Use present perfect for experiences (e.g. I've tried the bullet train).
- ☐ Use transport vocabulary (passenger, commute, commuter, transport system, metro station, high-speed, ferry, etc.).
- ☐ Use linking phrases for letters (e.g. By the way, Actually, Anyway, That's all for now).
- ☐ Keep the style informal but polite (don't use slang like gonna, wanna).

📌 **PART 3: WORD COUNT**

- ☐ Write around 140-190 words

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..
Lớp: S7…
Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….
Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp: ……
Đọc: ……
Mini Test: ……..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 4: FROM A TO B – GRAMMAR 1 & FCE WRITING

A. GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE (Câu bị động thì quá khứ đơn)

1. Usage (Cách dùng)

- Được dùng khi **nói đến một hành động,** nhưng **không biết ai,** hay **không cần thiết phải biết ai thực hiện hành động đó**.

E.g. My camera **was stolen** while I was on holiday.
(Ai đó đã ăn cắp cái camera của tôi, nhưng tôi không biết ai đã lấy nó.)
This house **was built** in the 19th Century.
(Ai đó đã xây căn nhà này vào thế kỉ 19, nhưng tôi không biết đấy là ai.)

- Nếu ta muốn đề cập tới **người thực hiện hành động**, ta dùng dạng câu bị động với giới từ **by**.

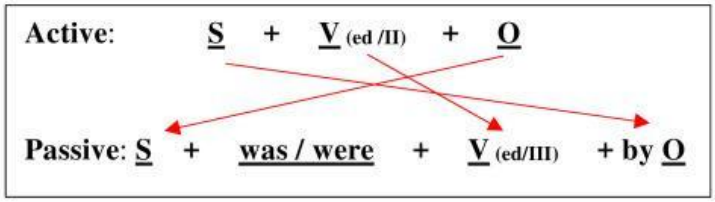
E.g. This house was built **by my father** last year.
This cake was made **by my mother**.

- Trong câu bị động, ta có thể bỏ thông tin về người thực hiện hành động nếu người đó **không quan trọng** hoặc ta **không biết ai là người làm**. Có thể giữ thông tin này khi **muốn nhấn mạnh** ai đang thực hiện hành động đó.

E.g. My bike **was stolen** yesterday. (Người lấy trộm không quan trọng, hoặc người nói không biết đó là ai.)
The thief **was arrested by the police** last night. (Người nói muốn nhấn mạnh người thực hiện hành động.)

2. Form (Hình thái)

Dưới đây là cách chuyển câu chủ động thành câu bị động trong thì quá khứ đơn:





Affirmative (Khẳng định)	Negative (Phủ định)	Interrogative (Nghi vấn)
S + was / were + $V_{(ed/III)}$ (+ by O)	S + was / were + not + $V_{(ed/III)}$ (+ by O)	Was / Were + S + $V_{(ed/III)}$ (+ by O)?

* **Note:** S = subject: chủ ngữ
$V_{(ed/II)}$ = verb past simple: động từ quá khứ đơn
$V_{(ed/III)}$ = verb past participle: động từ quá khứ phân từ
O = object: tân ngữ

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**endearing** (adj)	đáng yêu, dễ mến	4	**heightened** (adj)	tăng cao, được nâng cao
2	**earnestly** (adv)	một cách nghiêm túc, chân thành	5	**profound** (adj)	sâu sắc, uyên thâm
3	**frenzy** (n)	sự điên cuồng, náo loạn	6	**universal** (adj)	mang tính phổ quát, chung cho mọi người

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answers.

0. The flowers _____ by my grandfather.

A. was planted *B. were plant* *C. were planted*

1. Mary: I _____ waiting for half an hour by the hairdresser.
   John: Poor you!
   A. was kept B. were kept C. was keep
2. Mary: Did you go to the party?
   John: No, I _____.
   A. was invited B. wasn't invited C. weren't invited
3. Josephine _____ by the news about the war.
   A. were worried B. was worried C. was worry
4. My mom _____ a surprise birthday party last week.
   A. was given B. was giving C. were given
5. A few years ago, the books _____ into English.
   A. were translating B. were the translation C. were translated

II. Write and correct the mistake in each sentence.

0. My camera was stole yesterday. ***stole*** → ***stolen***

1. When the pizza was delivering, it was cold. _____ → _____
2. Was the letter sending to the wrong address? _____ → _____
3. We haven't allowed to use a dictionary in the exam yesterday. _____ → _____
4. Vegetables was usually kept in the fridge. _____ → _____
5. She was force to leave the room. _____ → _____

III. Rewrite these sentences using PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE.

0. Someone built this house 200 years ago.

→ ***This house was built 200 years ago***.

1. They discovered the hidden treasure in a cave.

→_____.

2. Did the police arrest the suspect last night?

→ _____?

3. When did they write the first science fiction novel?

→ _____?

4. Did they send you any information yesterday?

→ _____?

5. The authorities destroyed the illegal documents last month.

→ _____.

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.

Part 5

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

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

The reluctant hero

The most endearing thing about Aaron Green – and there are many – is his refusal to accept how famous he's about to become. 'I can walk down the street and not be hassled, which is really nice. I kind of hope that continues and I'm sure it will,' he says earnestly. He seems genuinely to believe that the job won't change his life. 'There's nothing fascinating about my life, and there's absolutely no reason why that should start happening.' You can only wish him well.

How lovely if this turned out to be true, but the chances are it won't, and he must know this. Aaron has been cast as the hero in the latest fantasy blockbuster that will hit our screens next year. The first photo of him in his costume was released last week to an Internet frenzy.

line 11

After an award nomination for his last film, Aaron is having the biggest year of his life, but it hasn't gone to his head. 'It's nice if your work is praised, but it's all very new to me, this,' he says. 'I really like working in this profession and exploring its possibilities. Who knows what the future holds? We could dream about what might happen next, but there's not much point. I'm just enjoying my job and want to do well in it in the future, but that's kind of it, really. No big hassles.'

Of all the characters in his last film, which is based on a true story about a group of university students who start an influential blog, Aaron's character is the one who emerges as most likeable. But he insists that the plot is not as straightforward as it might appear. 'What's wonderful about this film is that everyone feels they are the good guy. I don't think anyone in the cast felt they were playing the villain. It was just a group of human beings that had different opinions.'

It's a typically thoughtful answer from the 27-year-old, who seems to be a bit of a worrier and prefers to avoid watching himself on screen. Doubtless he doesn't care for interviews either, but he is so open and engaging that you wouldn't know it. He felt 'a heightened sense of responsibility' playing a real-life person in his last film, but had no contact with the person concerned. 'These people are living and breathing somewhere – of course that has a great effect on the care with which you approach your work. I kept wondering if he'd come and see the film, if he'd recognise himself in my performance or be angered by it.'

His performance has a vulnerability about it that is almost painful to watch. Does he seek out those parts or do directors see that quality in him? 'I don't know, I think it's probably a bit of both. I certainly have that unwillingness to lose naivety; to lose that childlike way of looking at the world. I find it a very real and profound theme in my life and, talking to other people my age, I think it's universal.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that he thinks Aaron

A has a sensible attitude towards fame.
B seems confident that he can deal with fame.
C seems unaware that he's about to become famous.
D has unrealistic ideas about what it's like to be famous.

32 The phrase 'hasn't gone to his head' (line 11) suggests that Aaron is

A modest about his achievements.
B used to receiving so much praise.
C doubtful whether he will win an award.
D unsure whether he deserves so much attention.

33 What does Aaron say about his last film?

A There are clear heroes and villains in it.
B The story is not as simple as it may seem.
C He knows why people liked his character best.
D There were often disagreements between the actors.

34 What makes the writer think that Aaron is an anxious person?

A He has no wish to watch his own films.
B He obviously doesn't like giving interviews.
C He feels responsible for the character he plays.
D He thinks carefully before answering a question.

35 What does Aaron say about playing a real-life person on screen?

A He was disappointed that he never met that person.
B He was sure that person wouldn't want to see the film.
C He was concerned that the person might easily be offended.
D He was pleased that the person approved of the fact he was playing it.

36 What does Aaron suggest in the final paragraph?

A He only plays parts that suit his own personality.
B He lets the director decide how a part should be played.
C He's not such an immature person as he may appear.
D He shares certain feelings with lots of other young people.

LIVEWORKSHEETS