Tên: ……..

Lớp: S4…

Ngày làm bài: Thứ ….., ngày …../…..

Đọc & Viết: …….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 4

Unit 3: Homes - Grammar 2 & Flyers Reading and Writing

❖ **Extra vocabulary**

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	**deciduous** (adj)	rụng lá theo mùa	3	**forest** (n)	rừng (khu vực rộng, nhiều cây)
2	**jungle** (n)	rừng rậm nhiệt đới			

❖ ***Note***: *n = noun: 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.

❖ **Mẹo: Dự đoán đáp án**

1. Đọc câu hỏi kỹ → gạch chân từ khóa (day, place, time, thing…).

2. Đoán chủ đề cần điền → là người, địa điểm, giờ, đồ vật hay hành động.

3. Đọc lại cẩn thận → tìm chi tiết trùng với từ khóa, chú ý cách nói đồng nghĩa.

4. Kiểm tra lại → điền xong đọc cả câu, xem có hợp ngữ cảnh & ngữ pháp không.

Ví dụ:

Bước 1: Đọc kỹ câu hỏi

Câu: "You can find it in …… places in the world."

Từ khóa: **places in the world** → cần một **từ chỉ số lượng/phạm vi**.

Bước 2: Đoán chủ đề

Chỗ trống đứng trước danh từ **places** → cần một **quantifier** (từ chỉ số lượng).

Các lựa chọn: *much / many*

- *much* → không dùng với danh từ số nhiều (*places*).
- *many* → đi với danh từ số nhiều (*many places*).

👉 Đáp án hợp lý nhất: **many**.

Bước 3: Đọc lại cẩn thận

"You can find it in many places in the world."

→ Ngữ pháp và nghĩa đều đúng.

Bước 4: Kiểm tra toàn đoạn văn

Nội dung đoạn đang nói về "wood" phổ biến → many places phù hợp ngữ cảnh.

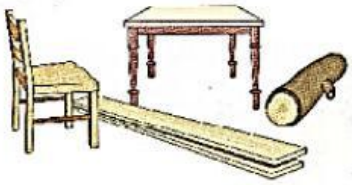
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 6

– 10 questions –

Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

Wood



Wood comes from trees and also from a few other, smaller plants. It is

Example strong, easy to cut, and you can find it in .....many..... places in the

1 world. We burn it ..... we are cold, and we make thousands

2 ..... different things with it.

3 ..... are two kinds of wood, 'hardwood' and 'softwood', but these are only names. They are not hard or soft. The difference is this:

4 they come from different kinds of trees and ..... wood is good for different things. Most hardwood comes from trees with leaves

5 which ..... in the autumn.

6 These trees are ..... 'deciduous' trees. Hardwood is good for tables and chairs, for example, because it is more beautiful

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7 ..... softwood. Most softwood comes from trees which have

8 leaves in summer and in winter ..... . Softwood is good for big things, for example, bridges, and we can make paper, paints and plastics from it.

Wood is not very expensive or difficult to get, but we must be careful.

9 We are ..... the wood from the world's jungles and forests

10 very ..... .

Example	*much*	*many*
1.	when	so
2.	from	of
3.	There	They
4.	our	their
5.	fall	fallen
6.	call	called
7.	if	than
8.	two	too
9.	use	using
10.	quickly	quicker

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..

Lớp: S4…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ….., ngày …../…..

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ….., ngày …../…..

Ngữ pháp: ……..

Đọc & Viết: ……..

Mini test: ……..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 4

Unit 3: Homes - Grammar 2 & Flyers Reading and Writing

A. GRAMMAR: Present simple with verbs *(Hiện tại đơn với động từ)*

- **Cách dùng:** Được sử dụng để nói về **thói quen**, **sự thật hiển nhiên**, **lịch trình**, hoặc **hành động lặp đi lặp lại** trong hiện tại.
- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** every day / week / morning, usually, always, often, sometimes, never,...

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Positive *(khẳng định)*	S + **V(s/es)**	- I **play** football. - He **plays** the guitar.
Negative *(phủ định)*	S + **do/does + not + V-inf**	- They **don't like** fish. - She **doesn't go** to school on Sundays.
Yes/No Question *(câu hỏi Yes/No)*	**Do/Does** + S + **V-inf**? → Yes, S + **do/does**. → No, S + **do/does + not**.	- **Do** you **like** pizza? → Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**. - **Does** he **play** the piano? → Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

***Note**: S: chủ ngữ; V(s/es): động từ thêm s/es; V-inf: động từ nguyên mẫu; do not = don't; does not = doesn't.*

Lưu ý: Thêm -s/-es cho động từ khi **S = he / she / it** (chỉ dùng trong **câu khẳng định**)

- **Quy tắc sử dụng s/es:**

Động từ có tận cùng là	**o, ch, s, x, sh, z** → thêm đuôi es	**do** → d**oes**, wat**ch** → watch**es**
	phụ âm + y → đổi y thành i + es	stu**dy** → stu**dies**
	nguyên âm + y → chỉ thêm s	pla**y** → pla**ys**
Các trường hợp còn lại → chỉ thêm s		read → read**s**, eat → eat**s**

*Mẹo nhớ trường hợp thêm đuôi"es": ***"O Chanh Sợ Xấu Shợ Zà".***

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	**whistle** (v)	huýt sáo, thổi còi	3	**introduce** (v)	giới thiệu
2	**professional** (adj)	chuyên nghiệp	4	**classical music** (n)	nhạc cổ điển

- ***Note**: n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động 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.

C. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the PRESENT SIMPLE.

~~eat~~	sleep	live	watch	read	cook

0. We eat dinner in the dining room.

1. She _____ TV in the living room.

2. I _____ in my bedroom.

3. My dad _____ rice in the kitchen.

4. They _____ in an apartment.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. John _____ a book on the roof.

II. Rewrite the sentences in Exercise I in the NEGATIVE sentences.

0. We do not eat dinner in the dining room.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

III. Rewrite the following sentences in the YES/NO QUESTIONS.

0. You play football in front of the bungalow.

→ Do you play football in front of the bungalow?

1. Mike eats breakfast in the kitchen.

→ _____?

2. They live in a stilt house.

→ _____?

3. Sally listens to music in the bedroom.

→ _____?

4. Your grandparents live in a yurt.

→ _____?

5. The children read books in the eco-house.

→ _____?

IV. Answer the questions with your OWN ideas.

0. Does your house have a bedroom? → Yes, it does.

1. Does your house have a bathroom? → _____.

2. Do you eat in the dining room? → _____.

3. Does your family live in a detached house? → _____.

4. Do you know an eco-house? → _____.

5. Does your uncle live in a bungalow? → _____.

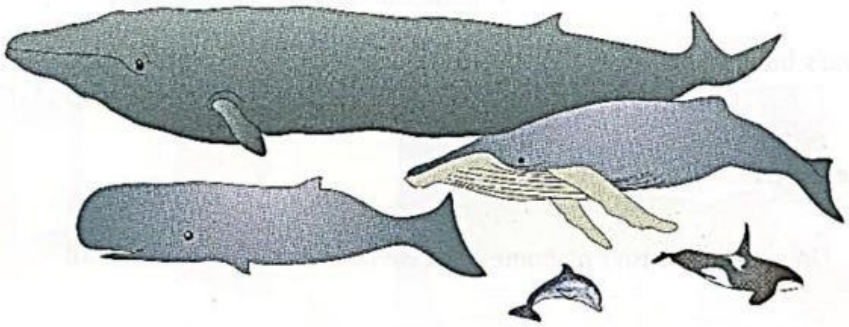
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 6

– 10 questions –

Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

Whales



Whales are sea animals that look like very big fish. But whales are

Example different from fish because their babies ..... stay ..... with their

1 mothers and drink their mother's milk ..... a year or more.

2 Whales are also different from fish because they ..... to

3 swim up to the top of the water ..... take air in every 30 or 40 minutes.

4 ..... are two different kinds of whales: whales with teeth and

5 whales without teeth. One kind of whale that ..... have teeth

6 is the Blue Whale. Blue Whales are the ..... animals in the world, but they only eat very small sea animals. These are

7 ..... 'krill'.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Dolphins are a kind of whale with teeth. They eat fish and live in
8 family groups. They learn quickly and people ..... swim with
9 dolphins never ..... them because they are very clever,
friendly and beautiful.
Whales have strange songs which they whistle or sing under the water.
10 These songs are very loud. The whale is noisier ..... all other
animals.

Example	*stay*	*stays*
1.	for	since
2.	have	has
3.	at	to
4.	There	Those
5.	doesn't	don't
6.	bigger	biggest
7.	called	call
8.	which	who
9.	forget	forgot
10.	from	than

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2: Question 7-13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

	Fred	Olga	Brian
7. Who felt afraid before performing in front of other people?	A	B	C
8. Who may decide to stop playing a musical instrument?	A	B	C
9. Who isn't always happy with the way he / she plays?	A	B	C
10. Who doesn't play an instrument anymore?	A	B	C
11. Who started playing after listening to someone playing?	A	B	C
12. Who enjoys making music with another family member?	A	B	C
13. Who was introduced to music by a parent?	A	B	C

Fred



My parents play in a band so there is always music in our house. I started playing the piano when I was six after I heard a very young girl play at a concert. She was just five years old but she was as good as an adult professional pianist. My first concert was at the age of nine. I felt afraid before performing in front of other people, but once I was at the piano I relaxed and just thought about the music.

Olga



My parents are both doctors but they really enjoy listening to music. My mother played the piano when she was young and she introduced me to music. She asked me if I wanted to learn to play something. I chose the violin but it isn't easy. Sometimes I'm not happy with the way I play and I even get angry. I don't know if I'll keep playing it: I also play tennis three times a week and it's a bit tiring doing everything, so I may decide to stop playing the violin.

Brian



I've always loved music since I was a little child: my father told me I started dancing as soon as I heard classical music on the radio. That's why when I was four I started piano lessons. However, my teacher wasn't very friendly and I soon stopped. I don't play the piano anymore. A year later I asked my parents if I could have singing lessons instead. I really enjoy singing with my brother, who plays the guitar. It's so exciting!

LIVEWORKSHEETS