

Tên:

Ngữ pháp HW:

Lớp: S7...

Đọc HW:

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 6: SPORTS AND GAMES – GRAMMAR 2 & PET WRITING

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Indefinite Pronouns (Đại từ bất định)

Đại từ chỉ người	Đại từ chỉ vật / sự vật / sự việc	Đại từ chỉ nơi chốn
Everyone / Everybody: mọi người Someone / Somebody: ai đó No one / Nobody: không ai Anyone / Anybody: bất kỳ ai	Everything: mọi thứ Something: điều gì đó Nothing: không có gì Anything: bất kỳ điều gì	Everywhere: mọi nơi Somewhere: đâu đó Anywhere: bất cứ đâu Nowhere: không nơi nào
Vị trí trong câu	1. Đại từ bất định làm chủ ngữ . E.g. <i>Everyone is fine.</i> 2. Đại từ bất định làm tân ngữ . E.g. <i>I invite everyone to dinner.</i> 3. Đại từ bất định sau giới từ . E.g. <i>He lied to everybody in the office.</i>	
Cách dùng	Sau những đại từ này, chúng ta dùng động từ số ít . E.g. - <i>Everybody is waiting for the bus.</i> - <i>Nothing is impossible.</i> - <i>Anyone who arrives will receive a gift.</i>	

2. Comparative Adverbs (Trạng từ so sánh)

- Trạng từ so sánh (comparative adverbs) được sử dụng để so sánh **cách một hành động được thực hiện** giữa **hai đối tượng** hoặc **hai sự việc**.

- Sau đây là quy tắc tạo trạng từ so sánh:

Loại trạng từ	Cách tạo dạng so sánh hơn	Ví dụ
Trạng từ ngắn (1 âm tiết)	- Thêm đuôi “-er” sau trạng từ - Trường hợp ngoại lệ “ early ”: đây là một trạng từ hoàn chỉnh có sẵn trong từ điển, -ly là một phần của từ gốc chứ không phải hậu tố được thêm vào từ tính từ, vì vậy early không thuộc nhóm trạng từ dài và vẫn được coi là trạng từ ngắn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fast → faster: She runs faster than her brother. • long → longer: The meeting lasted longer than expected. • early → earlier She arrived earlier than usual.
Trạng từ dài (≥ 2 âm tiết)	Dùng more hoặc less + trạng từ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carefully → more carefully: He drives more carefully than I do. • beautifully → less beautifully: She dances less beautifully than her sister.
Trạng từ bất quy tắc	Các trạng từ đặc biệt có dạng so sánh riêng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well → better: She sings better than I do. • badly → worse: He dances worse than me. • far → farther/further: I travel farther than him every year.

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

HOMEWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	depressed (adj)	buồn bã, chán nản	4	required (adj)	bắt buộc
2	unexpected (adj)	bất ngờ, không dự đoán trước	5	unaccompanied (adj)	không có người đi cùng
3	deposit (n)	tiền đặt cọc	6	reservation (n)	sự đặt chỗ trước

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

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

B. CLASSWORK

PART 2

Choose one of these questions.
Write your answer in about 100 words.

Question 2

You see this notice in an online technology magazine.

Articles wanted!

The Internet

What do you use the internet for and how often do you use it?

Why do you think most young people use the internet?

Write an article answering these questions and we will put it on our website!

Write your article.

1. PRE-WRITING - IDEAS & LANGUAGE PREPARATION

a. Clarify the task

What to identify	Notes
Role	A reader / writer for an online technology magazine
Audience	Readers of the technology magazine (general public, young people)
Purpose	To write an article about using the internet and why young people use it
Type	Article (about 100 words)

b. Brainstorm ideas

What to write	Possible ideas / language
What you use the internet for	studying, homework, finding information, watching videos, social media
How often you use it	every day, several hours a day, almost all the time
Why young people use the internet	communication, entertainment, learning,

c. Useful language

Purpose	Sentence starters
Opening	Nowadays, the internet plays an important role in our lives.
Talking about use	I usually use the internet to... / I use it mainly for...
Talking about frequency	I use it every day / several times a day.
Giving reasons	Many young people use the internet because...
Giving examples	For example, they can...
Ending	In my opinion, the internet is useful if we use it wisely.

2. WRITING - PRODUCING THE ARTICLE (about 100 words)

Part	What to write	Example starters
Opening	General statement about the internet	The internet is very important to me. / Nowadays, the internet is part of everyday life.
Body	What you use the internet for + how often	I use the internet for many different reasons. / I am online for...
	Why most young people use the internet + examples	Many young people use the internet because... / For example, they can...
Closing	Personal opinion or concluding sentence	In my opinion, life would be very strange without the internet.

3. POST-WRITING - CHECKING

a. Language check

Area to check	What students often do wrong	What to do
Tenses	Mixing present & future incorrectly	Use Present Simple for general facts and habits (e.g. I use the internet every day.)
Articles	Missing a / an / the	Check common phrases: the internet, a website, an article
Pronouns	Switching between I / we / you	Keep a consistent point of view (usually I or people / young people)
Linking words	Repeating and / because too often	Use a range: also, for example, however, since, etc.
Sentence length	Very short or very long sentences	Combine ideas carefully; avoid run-on sentences
Spelling	Common errors: internet, information, favourite	Re-read and correct common spelling mistakes

b. Self-checklist

Question	✓ / ✗
Did I answer both questions in the task?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did I explain what I use the internet for?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did I explain why young people use the internet?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is my article about 100 words?	<input type="checkbox"/>

c. Sentence upgrade

Basic sentence	Better version
<p>✗ I use the internet a lot.</p>	<p>✓ I use the internet every day for studying, communication, and entertainment.</p>

C. HOMEWORK**GRAMMAR (16 questions)****I. Circle the correct answers.**

0. She drives _____ than her brother, but his car is _____ than hers.
 A. carefully, fast B. more carefully, faster
 C. carefully, more fast D. careful, faster

1. This movie is _____ than the last one, but it ended _____ than I expected.
 A. interesting, suddenly B. more interesting, suddenly
 C. more interesting, more suddenly D. interestingly, suddenlier

2. He reacted _____ to the news than his colleague, but his presentation was _____ than hers.
 A. calmly, clearer B. more calmly, most clear
 C. calmer, most clearly D. more calmly, clearer

3. This path is _____ than the main road, but it allows you to get there _____ than the other route.
 A. narrower, more quickly B. narrow, more quickly
 C. more narrow, quicker D. narrower, quicklier

4. Her speech was _____ than his, but she delivered it _____ than anyone expected.
 A. more convincing, more confidently B. convincing, more confidently
 C. more convincing, confidently D. most convincing, most confidently

5. This problem is _____ to solve than the one before, but she handled it _____ than her colleagues.
 A. more difficult, effectively B. more difficult, more effectively
 C. difficult, effectively D. difficult, more effectively

II. Complete the sentences. Use the COMPARATIVE forms of the words in the box.

early	clearly	soon	carefully	late	seriously	fast
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0. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed **earlier than** usual.

1. Please drive _____ before. The roads are very busy today.

2. Unfortunately, the situation developed _____ we expected.

3. He speaks _____ his brother, so everyone understands him easily.

4. She finished the task _____ everyone expected.

5. Please don't arrive _____ eight o'clock, or the lesson will start without you.

6. He ran _____ the other players and won the race.

III. Rearrange the words/phrases to make meaningful sentences.

0. expensive? / you / anything / Do / less / have

→ **Do you have anything less expensive?**

1. anything strange / Did / him? / about / notice / you

→ _____

2. did / could / We / save her, / she died. / everything / but / to / we

→ _____

3. no / I / the room. / thought / one / in / there was

→ _____

4. Jane. / replies / everyone / I've / but / received / from

→ _____

5. bucks / a thousand / is / him. / to / Losing / nothing

→ _____

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

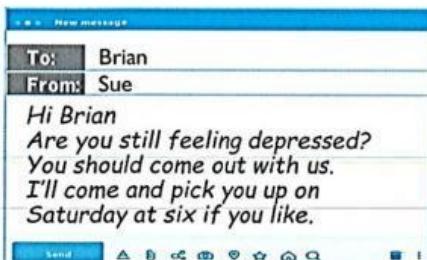
Lưu ý:

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 1 Questions 1-5

For each question, choose the correct answer.

1



Sue wants to

A. see if Brian is feeling better after being sick for some time.
 B. invite Brian to hang out with her and her friends at the weekend.
 C. tell Brian she is feeling a bit depressed and may not go out after all.

2

As something unexpected happened,
the shop will close at 4 pm
instead of 5 pm on Wednesday.
We apologise to our customers for any
problems that this might create.

A. The shop usually closes early once a week.
 B. They did not plan to close the shop early on Wednesday.
 C. The shop will be closed all afternoon on Wednesday.

3

20% deposit reserves
any item in the shop.
Our most popular items
sell fast.

Buy now to avoid disappointment!

A. Pay part of the price and we will keep any item for you.
 B. 20% reduction off any item in the shop if you pay now.
 C. No items can be bought without paying a deposit first.

4

FREE ADMISSION TO THE GALLERY
AFTER 6.30 pm

For groups of students:
Reservation by phone only.
Reservation is free but required.
No online reservations are
accepted.

A. Students can't enter the gallery for free.
 B. There is no entrance fee to the gallery after 6.30 pm.
 C. You are not allowed to enter the gallery unless you pay for a reservation.

5



A. Tina wants John to help with the cooking while they are away on holiday.
 B. Tina speaks German well, so she should not have any trouble communicating while in Berlin.
 C. Tina needs John's language skills to get around in a foreign country.

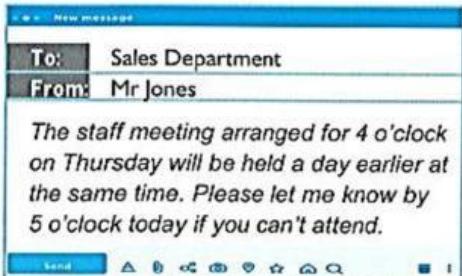
PART 1 Questions 1-5

For each question, choose the correct answer.

1

Use by end of April.
Eat within three days of opening, or freeze immediately after opening.

A. You must eat the product as soon as the package is opened.
B. The package must not be opened while frozen.
C. The product must be thrown away after April.

2

A. The meeting will be held at 5 o'clock today.
B. The meeting will be held at 4 o'clock on Wednesday.
C. The meeting will be held at 5 o'clock on Thursday.

3

- No entry beyond this point without a security pass.
- Guests can get their passes at reception.
- An identity card is required.

A. The receptionist will give everyone a free pass.
B. There is no way anyone can go beyond this point.
C. People without a pass will not be allowed to enter.

4**Mum is telling Gerry that**

A. he should be checking the potatoes which are roasting.
B. the chicken is ready and he has to put it in the oven.
C. he needs to have a look at the carrots that are already cooking.

5

Children under the age of 16 must not enter the restaurant unless accompanied by an adult.
Young adults over 16 are allowed to stay in the restaurant unaccompanied until 9pm.

A. Children are allowed into the restaurant unaccompanied before 9 pm.
B. Children are allowed in the restaurant only if they are with someone aged 18 or over.
C. Young adults may enter the restaurant without the permission of an adult at all times.