

Tên:

Ngữ pháp HW:

Lớp: S6...

Đọc HW:

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



GLOBAL ENGLISH 6

UNIT 5: MONEY - GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

I. UNIT 5 GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Comparative adverbs

- Ta dùng trạng từ so sánh hơn kết hợp với động từ để **thể hiện sự thay đổi** hoặc **so sánh tính chất** của **hành động** với nhau.

Loại trạng từ	Định nghĩa	Quy tắc	Cấu trúc
Short Adverbs	Trạng từ có một âm tiết: <i>fast, late, hard, etc.</i>	Thêm “-er” vào cuối (hoặc “-r” nếu kết thúc bằng “-e”)	S1 + V + short adv-er + than + S2 E.g. <i>I study harder than Matt.</i>
Long Adverbs	Trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên, thường kết thúc bằng “-ly”: <i>sadly, fluently, etc.</i>	Thêm “more” hoặc “less” trước trạng từ	S1 + V + more/less + long adv + than + S2 E.g. <i>Susan runs more slowly than I do.</i>
Special Cases			
badly → worse, many/much → more,	well → better, little → less,		early → earlier far → farther/further

2. Reflexive Pronouns

- Dùng khi **chủ ngữ và tân ngữ là cùng một người/vật** hoặc để **nhấn mạnh chủ ngữ**.

Ví dụ:

- *John cut himself.* (chủ ngữ và tân ngữ là cùng một người/vật)
- *I have painted the wall myself.* (Nhấn mạnh chủ ngữ tự thực hiện hành động gì đó)

- Bảng chuyển đổi:

Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun	Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself	It	itself
You	yourself	We	ourselves
He	himself	You (plural)	yourselves
She	herself	They	themselves

*Note: Đại từ phản thân: có "by" và không có "by" khác nhau thế nào?

- Dùng **reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself...)** KHÔNG có **by** sẽ nhấn mạnh **chủ ngữ tự làm việc đó**.
 - ❖ *She cut herself.* (Cô ấy tự cắt vào tay.)
- Dùng **by + reflexive pronoun** sẽ nhấn mạnh việc ai làm điều gì **một mình, không có ai giúp**.
 - ❖ *She did it by herself.* (Cô ấy tự làm, không ai giúp.)

3. Quantifiers

- Dùng **trước danh từ** để chỉ số lượng.

- Một số lượng từ thường gặp đi với:

Danh từ đếm được		Danh từ không đếm được		Cả hai	
a number of	many	a great deal of	an amount of	any	a lot of / lots of
several	a few / few	a little / little	much	no	some

***Note:**

- **some** → câu khẳng định, lời đề nghị hoặc lời mời lịch sự
- **any** → câu phủ định & nghi vấn (nghĩa: *bất kỳ, bất cứ*)

4. Either...or... và Neither...nor...

	either...or...	neither...nor...
Nghĩa	hoặc...hoặc...	không...cũng không...
Cách dùng	Dùng với ý nghĩa khẳng định , mang ý nghĩa một trong hai có thể xảy ra .	Diễn đạt ý nghĩa phủ định hoàn toàn , khẳng định cả hai đều không xảy ra .
Câu trúc	either + A + or + B	neither + A + nor + B
Ví dụ	<i>You can drink either tea or coffee.</i>	<i>They can neither sing nor dance.</i>

*Note: Khi Either + A + or + B và Neither + A + nor + B đứng đầu câu, động từ theo sau đó chia theo B.

E.g. *Neither my brothers nor my friend likes coffee.*

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY**- HOMEWORK**

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	luxurious (adj)	xa hoa	4	spectacular (adj)	ngoạn mục
2	anniversary (n)	ngày kỉ niệm	5	reserve (v)	đặt trước
3	reasonably priced (phr.)	giá cả hợp lý	6	en-suite (adj)	khép kín

*Note: *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ; phr. = phrase: cụm từ.*

B. CLASSWORK**GRAMMAR (25 questions)****I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

0. Sarah works more carefully (**carefully**) than her colleague, so she rarely makes mistakes with the currency exchange rates.

1. The billionaire responded _____ (**quickly**) to the business offer than anyone expected.
2. Tom performed _____ (**badly**) on the test than he had expected.
3. The butler served the guests _____ (**politely**) than the new staff members.
4. Sarah manages her pocket money _____ (**wisely**) now than she did last year.
5. The medieval antique sold _____ (**fast**) than the posh furniture at the auction.

II. Select the best answer to complete each sentence.

0. I need to save money for a new phone, so I should stop buying things for _____.

A. <i>they</i>	B. <i>themselves</i>	C. <i>myself</i>	D. <i>my</i>	
1. The children bought _____ some sweets with their pocket money.	A. <i>themselves</i>	B. <i>themselves</i>	C. <i>them</i>	D. <i>their</i>
2. My brother taught _____ how to calculate the total profit without a calculator.	A. <i>she</i>	B. <i>himself</i>	C. <i>his</i>	D. <i>he</i>
3. My sister looked at _____ in the mirror before the job interview.	A. <i>she</i>	B. <i>her</i>	C. <i>herself</i>	D. <i>hers</i>
4. Did you hurt _____ when you fell?	A. <i>yourself</i>	B. <i>you</i>	C. <i>your</i>	D. <i>yours</i>
5. The billionaire built _____ a new house with a helipad.	A. <i>him</i>	B. <i>himself</i>	C. <i>his</i>	D. <i>he</i>

III. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate quantifier: MUCH, MANY, A LITTLE, A FEW, SOME, ANY, A LOT OF. Some quantifiers can be used MORE THAN ONCE.

0. There isn't much currency left in the drawer after we paid the butler.
1. The forlorn worker didn't have _____ hope of finding a new job after the company closed.
2. Only _____ people can afford to live in such a posh neighborhood.
3. We need to raise _____ money to restore the medieval building.
4. There aren't _____ antiques visible in the museum today because of the renovation.
5. The company made _____ profit this year, so they can give employees a raise.

IV. Combine the two ideas using “either...or...” or “neither...nor...” to make logical sentences.

0. *The shop doesn't accept cash. The shop doesn't accept cheques.*

→ The shop accepts neither cash nor cheques.

1. You can swap your defiant attitude. You can leave the company.

→ _____.

2. The medieval castle doesn't have a helipad. The medieval castle doesn't have modern facilities.

→ _____.

3. Sarah won't buy the expensive brand. Her friend won't buy the expensive brand.

→ _____.

4. We can save up for a new car. We can save up for a vacation.

→ _____.

5. Tom doesn't appreciate his pocket money. Tom doesn't manage it well.

→ _____.

V. Each sentence contains ONE mistake. Find and correct the mistakes

0. *The butler served the guests more faster than usual.*

Mistake: more faster → **Correction:** faster

1. The billionaire made the decision hisself without asking anyone.

Mistake: _____ → **Correction:** _____

2. There isn't many time to compare the costs before we respond.

Mistake: _____ → **Correction:** _____

3. Neither the workers or the manager could afford the posh restaurant.

Mistake: _____ → **Correction:** _____

4. She calculated the total much carefully than her colleague did.

Mistake: _____ → **Correction:** _____

5. We need to raise money for either the medieval church and the antique collection.

Mistake: _____ → **Correction:** _____

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (20 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở mục II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY (trang 2) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Match 0–5 with A–F to make correct sentences.

0. I manage my pocket money	0 - B	A. is ready to sign today.
1. She did the cost report	1 -	B. more carefully than before.
2. We can either swap the item	2 -	C. by themselves.
3. Neither the brand nor the cheque	3 -	D. or keep it.
4. Either the butler or the billionaire	4 -	E. by herself.
5. They fixed the problem	5 -	F. is acceptable.

III. Complete each sentence with ONE given word/phrase. Use each word/phrase ONCE.

more carefully	harder	much	many	either	nor
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0. I compare prices more carefully now because I want to save up for a posh brand.

1. I don't have _____ pocket money this week, so I can't afford the antique.
2. There were _____ cheques on the table after the meeting, and the manager asked us to count them.
3. He is working _____ to manage the total profit report before Friday.
4. You can pay _____ by cash or by cheque at the front desk.
5. Neither the brand _____ the currency is the problem; the price is simply too high.

IV. Rewrite each sentence using the word(s) in brackets. Do NOT change the meaning.

0. *She finished the report alone. (by herself)*

→ *She finished the report by herself.*

1. You can pay by cheque, or you can pay in cash. (either ... or)

→ _____.

2. The brand isn't visible, and the logo isn't visible. (neither ... nor)

→ _____.

3. He used to manage his money badly. (more ... than)

→ _____.

4. My father repaired the sink without any help. (by himself)

→ _____.

5. We don't have much profit this month. (a little)

→ _____.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 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.

I. PET Reading Part 2 (1).

Questions 7–13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

	Alan	Rod	Ben
7. Who doesn't have a favourite sport?	A	B	C
8. Who was very good at a sport that was not their favourite	A	B	C
9. Who had extra lessons in a sport?	A	B	C
10. Who says their body size helps them do a sport?	A	B	C
11. Who has enjoyed football all their life?	A	B	C
12. Who likes to play with a group of other people?	A	B	C
13. Who says they are good at only one sport?	A	B	C

Talking about Sport

Alan

I started playing tennis when I was five years old, but I was never very good at it. My parents really wanted me to do well and paid for me to have lessons outside school, but I always preferred football. I'm good enough to be in a top local team. With tennis, I could never hit the ball where I wanted it to go – it was always too high or too far. Finally, my parents let me stop going to tennis lessons and I've spent my time playing football since then.

Rod

My favourite sport has always been rugby. I've tried other sports and I was good at tennis. I won a tennis competition at school and my sports teacher told me that I was an excellent tennis player. But I didn't enjoy it as much as rugby because I like being part of a team. So I stopped playing tennis when I was about thirteen. My teacher and parents thought I should continue with it, but I preferred rugby.

Ben

I've always played a lot of sport. It's an important part of my life, and since I left school I do a wide variety of different types of sports – golf, rugby, tennis and football. I'm quite good at all of them, but I can't really say that I enjoy one of them more than the others. I'm probably best at rugby because I'm a big person, and it is hard to stop me when I'm running fast.

II. PET Reading Part 2 (2).

PART 2 Questions 6-10

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The people below all want to choose a hotel to stay in for the weekend. Look at the eight reviews.

Decide which hotel would be the most suitable for each person below.



6. Anthony Bitters is a businessman who is travelling to different cities in England. He needs to be near major roads and transport centres. He also needs to be in constant contact with his offices.

6



7. John and Alex like adventure weekends. They want to stay somewhere organised where they can sleep in their tents and be close to nature, but are not worried about luxury.

7



8. The Peterson family are travelling from the south of England to Scotland in the north, with their two children. They need a simple hotel near the motorway for just one night.

8



9. Stephanie and Sophie want to go walking and exploring the countryside, and need only a clean, simple place to sleep, as they will be out all day. They do not like camping.

9



10. George and Maria are celebrating their wedding anniversary, and want to spend a luxurious weekend away from the city. It is important that they relax and be away from noise and stress.

10

Accommodation Options

A. The Countryside Inn

This tidy, traditional bed and breakfast hotel is located in the village of Minton, in the heart of the beautiful Chilton hills. Single and double rooms are available at low prices with breakfast included, perfect for those wanting to enjoy the local scenery.

B. The Corporate

The new extremely comfortable Corporate Hotel is located halfway between Birmingham and London. It is only half a mile from the M40 motorway and allows you to reach whatever city in England. There are rooms with 'office features' such as Internet and two phone line connections.

C. The Drive-by

For busy travellers arriving from Europe, this small hotel in the middle of the town of Dover, Southeast England, provides reasonably priced single and double rooms without the need to reserve. Ideal rest for sleepy travellers.

D. Peak Campsite

Located next to the Lake District National Park with its spectacular mountains and lakes, this is a basic but also a well-managed campsite. There is a shower and toilet building, but you have to bring your own tent and equipment.

E. Hotel Amour

Located on the South coast, with spectacular sunset views, the Hotel Amour is ideal for honeymoons or couples who want a break from everyday life. Each double room or honeymoon suite is expensively decorated for your comfort and includes a free bottle of champagne on your first night.

F. Buffalo Bill's Ranch

Wild-west theme hotel in the Southwest countryside, ideal for a week away with the children. You can stay on a re-creation of a 19th century American farm, ride horses with real cowboys and be served by Native American Indians at dinner.

G. Travellers' Lodge

Located in the middle of the country, just half a mile from the north-south M1 motorway. It is ideal for those making the long trip up or down the country. Simple rooms and low prices for single, or double rooms, with a fifty percent discount for kids and breakfast included.

H. Hotel Royal

Luxury in the heart of the city, good enough for a King, and located near the lively West End theatre and shopping area. Each room (whether single, double or honeymoon suite) has an en-suite sauna. Make sure you enjoy a weekend in style.