Tên: ……...

Lớp: S5…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Week: 30

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE5 - Unit 5 & 6 - Grammar Revision & Supplementary

A. THEORY

I. SUPPLEMENTARY GRAMMAR: Quantifiers *(Lượng từ)*

Lượng từ	Ý nghĩa	Cách dùng		Ví dụ
		DT đếm được	DT không đếm được	
a lot of = lots of	nhiều	✓	✓	There are **a lot of tourists** in the city.
many	nhiều (thường dùng trong câu hỏi/phủ định)	✓		How **many** books do you have?
much			✓	How **much** milk is there?
a little	(mang nghĩa tích cực) có một chút, đủ để làm gì		✓	I have **a little** money, **enough** to buy a hamburger.
a few		✓		She has **a few** books, **enough** for reading.
fewer	ít hơn	✓		There are **fewer** cars today.
less			✓	She drinks **less** water now.

Note: DT = Danh từ.

II. GRAMMAR REVISION

❖ **Past simple with verbs** *(Thì quá khứ đơn với động từ)*

- Cách dùng: Được sử dụng để diễn tả **sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ**.

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Thường đi kèm với thời gian ở quá khứ.

+ yesterday
+ last night / last week / last year / last summer
+ ... ago
+ in + năm quá khứ
+ when + mệnh đề quá khứ

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	S + **V2/V-ed** (+ O)	She **ran** to school.
Phủ định	S + **didn't + V-inf** (+ O)	She **didn't run** to school.
Câu hỏi Yes/No	**Did** + S + **V-inf** (+ O)? → **Yes**, S + **did**. → **No**, S + **didn't**.	**Did** she **run** to school? → **Yes**, she **did**. → **No**, she **didn't**.

❖ **Past continuous** *(Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)*

- Cách dùng: Diễn tả:

+ Một hành động đang diễn ra tại một **thời điểm xác định** trong quá khứ
+ Một **hành động đang xảy ra** thì có **hành động khác xen vào**
+ **Hai hành động đang diễn ra song song** trong quá khứ

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Thường đi kèm với thời gian xác định ở quá khứ.

+ at + thời điểm trong quá khứ (at 7 p.m. yesterday, at this time last night, …)
+ when + mệnh đề quá khứ / while + mệnh đề quá khứ

	Công thức	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	S + **was / were + V-ing** (+ O)	She **was running** in the park.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

***Cấu trúc với WHEN và WHILE:**

	WHEN	WHILE
Cách dùng	Dùng khi **một hành động đang diễn ra** thì **một hành động khác xen vào**	- Dùng khi **hai hành động đang diễn ra cùng lúc** trong quá khứ - Dùng khi **một hành động đang diễn ra** thì **một hành động khác xen vào**
Cấu trúc	S + **was / were + V-ing when** S + **V2 / V-ed**	**While** S + **was / were + V-ing**, S + **was / were + V-ing** **While S + was / were + V-ing, S + V2 / V-ed**
Ví dụ	She **was doing** her homework **when** her mother **came** home.	**While** she **was doing** her homework, her brother **was watching** TV. **While** she **was doing** her homework, her mother **came** home.
Lưu ý	- Mệnh đề **when** thường dùng **Past Simple** - Nhấn mạnh **thời điểm** hành động xảy ra	- **While** thường đi với **Past Continuous** - Nhấn mạnh **quá trình / bối cảnh** - Có thể dùng Past Simple ở mệnh đề sau nếu đó là hành động xảy ra trong bối cảnh đang diễn ra

III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**astronaut** (n)	phi hành gia	4	**language** (n)	ngôn ngữ
2	**require** (v)	yêu cầu, đòi hỏi	5	**develop** (v)	phát triển
3	**training** (n)	sự đào tạo, huấn luyện	6	**colleague** (n)	đồng nghiệp

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

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (25 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục III. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 2) một dòng vào vở.

II. Fill in the blanks with WHEN or WHILE.

0. I was reading a book <u>when</u> suddenly I heard a noise.

1. ..... Rose was cooking dinner, her husband arrived home.
2. ..... Sandra and Kathy were talking in the living room, it started to rain.
3. Ben was playing basketball ..... he fell down.
4. Sharon was studying ..... her brothers were playing video games.
5. Angela was making some coffee ..... her mother got home.

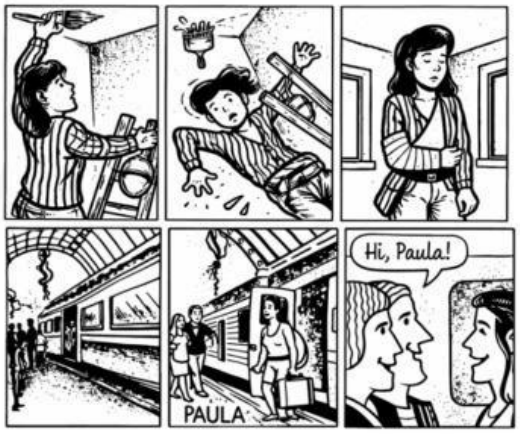
III. Fill in the blanks with FEWER or LESS.

0. Paul has <u>fewer</u> cards than Joel.

1. Dad has ..... time to play than I do.
2. This recipe takes ..... flour than the other.
3. I will have ..... eggs for breakfast than you.
4. You should have ..... difficulty with this homework.
5. This page has ..... math problems to complete.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IV. Look at the pictures and put the verbs in the correct form using PAST CONTINUOUS or PAST SIMPLE.



Carol *(0)* *broke* *(break)* her arm last week. It **(1)** ..... **(happen)** when she **(2)** .... **(paint)** her room. She fell off the ladder.

The train **(3)** ..... **(arrive)** at the station and Paula **(4)** ..... **(get)** off. Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, **(5)** .....**(wait)** to meet her.

V. Complete the conversation with MUCH, MANY, A FEW, A LITTLE or A LOT.

Jenny: Mom, I'm making pizza and I need *(0)* *a few* tomatoes.

Mom: There are **(1)** ..... of tomatoes in the fridge, Jenny!

Jenny: Oh yes. But there isn't **(2)** ..... cheese.

Mom: OK, I'll get some from the store.

Jenny: Thanks. Just get **(3)** .....cheese.

Mom: Do we have **(4)** ..... peppers?

Jenny: No, but I don't care. I hate them!

Mom: I'll get **(5)** ..... peppers.

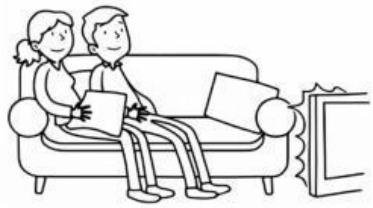
VI. Write what they were and weren't doing at 10 p.m.



0. I / do my homework
→ *I was doing my homework.*



1. Jack / study
→ .....
.....



2. Mum and Dad / sleep
→ .....
...



3. The dog / bite a shoe
→ .....
.....



4. Our neighbours / cook
→ .....
.....



5. Anna / text me
→ .....
.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

I. For each question, choose the correct answer.

Would you like to be an astronaut?

You don't have to be Superman to fly in space. Many men and women from many different countries have done it. For example, the European Space Agency (ESA) now has 14 astronauts from 8 different countries.

The first thing is this – you need to be sure it's the job that you really want to do. It requires a lot of hard work and several years of study at university before astronaut training even begins. Most people start this between 27 and 37 years of age. Many astronauts also train to become pilots first.

Astronauts come from all over Europe and the world, and it's important that they can speak the same languages. They have to speak English, and they are given Russian lessons. Some also learn another language, for example Japanese, as a number of astronauts are Japanese speakers.

If you are still at school and you'd like to be an astronaut when you're older, it's not too early to start developing the skills you will need. Playing video games is a great thing to do, as it helps you to think quickly and clearly. This is what you will need to do when you travel in space.

Another good thing to do is playing sports, especially team sports. They make you fit, of course, but more importantly, they help you learn how to do things together with your colleagues. So, maybe planning a game of football for next weekend isn't a bad idea?

(1) The first paragraph says that

A lots of people can be an astronaut.

B there are astronauts from all countries.

C only 14 people from Europe have become astronauts.

(2) The writer says

A you need to be a pilot before you become an astronaut.

B it's important to know that being an astronaut is right for you.

C when you start training to be an astronaut, you must be between 27 and 37.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(3) Which languages do ESA astronauts know how to speak after training?

A English and Russian

B English and Japanese

C English, Japanese and Russian

(5) How can sports help you to become an astronaut?

A They help you to get fit.

B They give you something to do in your free time.

C They help you to work well with other people.

(4) Why can playing video games be useful if you want to be an astronaut?

A There are many video games about space travel.

B Video games can teach you to think fast.

C Video games help you to understand how computers work.

II. Read the text again from Exercise I. Write True or False for each statement. If the statement is False, explain why.

0. You don't need to be Superman to fly in space. *True*

→ .....

1. Astronaut training begins before university study. .....

→ .....

2. Most people start astronaut training between the ages of 27 and 37. .....

→ .....

3. Astronauts only come from Europe. .....

→ .....

4. Students can start developing astronaut skills while they are still at school. .....

→ .....

5. Planning a game of football next weekend may be a good idea for future astronauts. .....

→ .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS