

Tên:

Lớp: S6...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 32

Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

GE6 – U5: MONEY – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Reflexive Pronouns (Đại từ phản thân)

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 bị đứt 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.)

2. Comparative adverbs (Trạng từ so sánh hơn)

Dùng 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 ngắn)	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 dài)	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 (Trường hợp đặc biệt)			
badly → worse, many/much → more,	well → better, little → less,	early → earlier far → farther/further	

3. Quantifiers (Lượng từ)

Đi với danh từ đếm được số nhiều	Đi với danh từ không đếm được	Đi với cả danh từ đếm được số nhiều / không đếm được
a number of (một vài)	an amount of (một lượng)	a lot of / lots of (nhiều)
many (nhiều)	much (nhiều)	some (một vài)
several (một vài)	a great deal of (nhiều)	any (bất kỳ / chút nào (trong phủ định & câu hỏi))
a few / few (một ít / ít)	a little / little (một ít / ít)	no (không có)

Lưu ý:

- "some" thường được dùng trong câu khẳng định, "any" thường được dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn với nghĩa **bất kỳ, bất cứ**.
- "some" có thể dùng trong câu hỏi khi đưa ra lời mời hoặc đề nghị. (E.g. *Would you like some tea?*)
- a few / a little** = có một chút, đủ dùng → nghĩa tích cực
- few / little** = quá ít, không đủ → nghĩa tiêu cực

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	in operation (phr.)	đang hoạt động	3	spoilt (adj)	(đồ ăn) bị hỏng
2	enquiry (n)	câu hỏi			

B. CLASSWORK (17 questions)

I. Match to make meaningful sentences.

1. We painted the whole living room	1-	a. she sang much better than before.
2. After practising for months,	2-	b. ourselves to save money.
3. She finished the 500-piece puzzle	3-	c. preparation before the final exam.
4. We need a great deal of	4-	d. by herself in just two hours.
5. Few students understood the lesson,	5-	e. so the teacher explained it again.

II. Check if the sentence is correct or not. If it's correct, write **CORRECT**, if it's not, find and correct the mistake.

1. She completed the entire project by herself without asking anyone for help.

➤ _____ → _____

2. There is a few sugar left in the jar, so we can still make the cake.

➤ _____ → _____

3. He hurt him when he fell off his bicycle on the way to school.

➤ _____ → _____

4. The second candidate performed more fluently than the first one during the interview.

➤ _____ → _____

5. We don't have many time left, so we need to make a decision right now.

➤ _____ → _____

6. They decided to paint the entire house themselves to save money.

➤ _____ → _____

III. Complete the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the previous ones. Use **COMPARATIVE ADVERBS**.

1. My younger sister sings more beautifully than I do.

→ I sing _____ my younger sister.

2. The new bus route arrives later than the old one.

→ The old bus route _____ the new one.

3. The manager spoke more fluently than the assistant.

→ The assistant spoke _____ the manager.

4. She responded more politely to the second complaint than the first.
→ She responded _____ than to the second one.
5. Kevin performs worse than his teammates.
→ Kevin's teammates _____ than he does.
6. The students in Class A finished the exam more quickly than those in Class B.
→ The students in Class B _____ those in Class A.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (17 questions)

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

II. Circle the correct answers.

1. She has **a little** / **little** money saved, so she can afford to buy lunch today.
2. There isn't **much** / **many** information available about the new policy yet.
3. **A few** / **Few** people showed up to the meeting, so it had to be cancelled.
4. He drinks **a great deal of** / **many** coffee every morning before starting work.
5. "Would you like **any** / **some** help with those heavy bags?"
6. I had **a few** / **few** minutes to spare before the train arrived, so I grabbed a snack.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative forms of the adverbs given in the box.

hard	fluently	early	carefully	well	fast
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1. The doctor told him to drive _____ than usual because the roads are wet and slippery.
2. Professional athletes can run _____ than most ordinary people due to years of training.
3. She speaks English _____ than her twin sister because she watches more English films.
4. The first bus leaves _____ than the second one, so you need to check the timetable before going.
5. The national team played _____ in the World Cup than they did in the regional tournament.
6. Students who sleep well tend to work _____ in class than those who stay up late.

IV. Complete the sentences using the prompts given.

1. she / never / cook / dinner / by herself / before
→ _____.
2. he / often / speak / more confidently / his older brother / in the presentation
→ _____.
3. earlier that day / there / be / few / students / in class / so / teacher / cancel / lesson
→ _____.
4. we / currently / decorate / the classroom / ourselves / for / party
→ _____.

5. she / have / a little / money / left / so / she / buy / snack / last Friday

→ _____.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

Lưu ý:

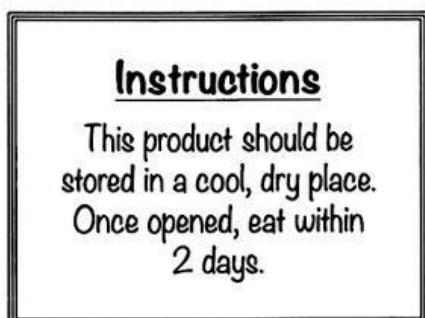
1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

I. PET Part 1

Questions 1–5

For each question, choose the correct answer.

1



- A** The product must be eaten by a certain time after it has been opened.
- B** The product will only last two days.
- C** This product is best eaten when it is cool.

2



- A** Fiona should go and get Jordan.
- B** Jordan needs Fiona to send him some information.
- C** Fiona should call the mechanic.

3

To: maggie@yahoo.com
From: Viviane@gmail.com
Excited about cooking for you tonight. Remember - catch the number 12 bus from the station. The number 1 takes the long route. You'll see the city but the food will get cold!

- A Viviane doesn't want the meal to be spoilt.
- B Viviane thinks it would be good if Maggie sees the city before she arrives.
- C There are two buses that Viviane recommends.

4

Clear dishes of food before putting them in the dishwasher. Dishwasher must not be in operation after the office closes.

- A Empty the dishwasher before leaving the office.
- B Do not put food in the dishwasher.
- C See instructions for operating the dishwasher.

5

Phones are busy during office hours so check our 'Events' page for films this week. Other enquiries, call 08895 335832.

- A Call 08895 335832 if you have questions about films.
- B Check information on the website is correct by calling 08895 335832.
- C It is often difficult to speak to someone on the phone.

II. Extra Reading

Read the texts again and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. (Text 1) The product can be kept in any condition before it is opened.

→ _____

2. (Text 2) Jordan is asking Fiona to send him contact details for a mechanic.

→ _____

3. (Text 3) Viviane recommends that Maggie takes the number 1 bus from the station.

→ _____

4. (Text 4) The dishwasher must be switched off before the office closes.

→ _____

5. (Text 5) People can find information about this week's films by phone.

→ _____