

UNIT 1 - LESSON 1

Class:

Full name:

THEORY

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Type	IPA	Meaning
1	activity	n	/æk'tɪv.ə.ti/	hoạt động
2	art	n	/ɑ:t/	mỹ thuật
3	boarding school	n	/'bɔ:ɪ.dɪŋ ,sku:l/	trường nội trú
4	calculator	n	/'kæl.kjə.leɪ.tər/	máy tính
5	classmate	n	/'klɑ:s.meɪt/	bạn cùng lớp
6	compass	n	/'kʌm.pəs/	com-pa
7	favorite	adj	/'feɪ.vər.ɪt/	yêu thích
8	help	n, v	/help/	giúp đỡ
9	international	adj	/ ,ɪn.tə' næʃ.ən.əl/	quốc tế
10	interview	n, v	/'ɪn.tə.vju:/	phỏng vấn
11	knock	v	/nɒk/	gõ
12	remember	v	/rɪ'mem.bər/	nhớ
13	share	v	/ʃeər/	chia sẻ
14	smart	adj	/smɑ:t/	thông minh
15	swimming pool	n	/'swɪm.ɪŋ ,pu:l/	bể bơi

B. GRAMMAR

THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN (The Present Simple)

I. Động từ "to be"

Cách chia động từ "to be" ở thì hiện tại đơn như sau:

Thể	Chủ ngữ	To be	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	I	am	I am a pupil.
	He/She/It/danh từ số ít	is	She is beautiful. He is a doctor.
	You/We/They/danh từ số nhiều	are	They are boys. We are teachers.
Phủ định	I	am not	I am not a boy.
	He/She/It/danh từ số ít	is not	She is not a pupil. He is not a farmer.

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	You/We/They/ danh từ số nhiều	are not	They are not girls. We are not pupils.
Nghi vấn	Am	I + ...?	Am I a pupil?
	Is	he/she/it/danh từ số ít + ...?	Is she a teacher? Is he a pupil?
	Are	you/we/they/danh từ số nhiều + ...?	Are they pupils? Are we new students?

II. Động từ thường

Cách chia động từ thường ở thì hiện tại đơn như sau:

Thể	Chủ ngữ	Động từ (V)	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	He/She/It/danh từ số ít	V + s/es (o, s, z, ch, x, sh)	She likes books. He washes his face.
	I/You/We/They/danh từ số nhiều	V (nguyên thể)	They like books. I wash my face.
Phủ định	He/She/It/ danh từ số ít	does not (doesn't) + V (nguyên thể)	She doesn't like books. He doesn't wash his face.
	I/You/We/They/danh từ số nhiều	do not (don't) + V (nguyên thể)	They don't like books. I don't wash my face.
Nghi vấn	Does + he/she/it/danh từ số ít...	V (nguyên thể)...?	Does she like books? Does he wash his face?
	Do + I/you/we/they/danh từ số nhiều...	V (nguyên thể)...?	Do they like books? Do I wash my face?

III. Cách dùng thì hiện tại đơn

Thì hiện tại đơn (*The simple present*) là một thì rất quan trọng trong tiếng Anh và được dùng thường xuyên để diễn tả:

1) Thói quen hằng ngày.

Ex: They drive to the office every day.
She doesn't come here very often.

2) Sự việc hay sự thật hiển nhiên.

Ex: We have two children.
What does this expression mean?

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3) Sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo thời gian biểu hay lịch trình.

Ex: Christmas Day falls on a Monday this year.

The plane leaves at 5.00 tomorrow morning.

4) Suy nghĩ và cảm xúc tại thời điểm nói.

Tuy những suy nghĩ và cảm xúc này có thể chỉ mang tính nhất thời và không kéo dài, chúng ta vẫn dùng thì hiện tại đơn chứ không dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

Ex: They don't ever agree with us.

She doesn't want you to do it.

PRACTICE

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. Fill the blanks with **am, is, are, do, does, have**.

1. How _____ you go to school every day?
2. _____ you hungry?
3. _____ your brother like pop music?
4. Where _____ you go shopping?
5. I _____ having lunch with my new friends.
6. Now Mai _____ watching a video clip about science.
7. Nam and Duy _____ not doing their homework.
8. We often _____ Maths lessons on Monday.
9. Mr. Minh _____ our favourite teacher. He teaches Science.
10. What _____ you usually do at break time?

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb: **go, play, help, have**.

1. Our cat _____ football!
2. I _____ computer games in the evening.
3. I _____ my sister with her homework.
4. My sister _____ me to clean my bike.
5. We _____ a new classmate, Mai.
6. We _____ to school from Mondays to Fridays.
7. My father _____ to work at 7 o'clock every morning.
8. On Sundays, my sister _____ shopping.

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Example: He likes science, but he *doesn't like* history.

1. She speaks English, but she _____ French.
2. I understand Maths, but I _____ Science.
3. He helps me with Science, but he _____ me with Maths.
4. I borrow books about English, but I _____ books about History.
5. You play the guitar, but you _____ the piano.

IV. Underline the mistakes in the sentences then correct them.

1. We often don't go to school by bus.
→ _____.
2. John go fishing when he has free time.
→ _____.
3. Where are you often do judo?
→ _____.
4. His parents is very friendly and helpful.
→ _____.
5. I don't speaks English very well.
→ _____.
6. What do your sister study at school?
→ _____.
7. I always gets up early to go to school.
→ _____.
8. What time you often eat breakfast?
→ _____.
9. Wendy always studys hard to get high scores.
→ _____.
10. Does she beautiful and friendly?
→ _____.

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- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. What are you watching? | a. I like programmes about History. |
| _____ 2. What kind of programmes do you watch? | b. To my friend's house. |
| _____ 3. Where are you going? | c. Every day. |
| _____ 4. Where does she live? | d. A programme about animals. |
| _____ 5. Who are you talking to? | e. A friend from school. |
| _____ 6. How often do you ride your bicycle to school? | f. 24, High Street. |

WRITING**I. Put the words in the correct order.**

1. my/ I/ doing/ homework/ love.

2. to/ cinema/ They/ going/ like/ the.

3. watching/ don't/ We/ TV/ like.

4. like/ sister/ reading/ doesn't/ My/ magazines.

5. dad/ music/ enjoys/ My/ to/ listening/ country.

6. enjoy/ on/ They/ photos/ taking/ holiday.

II. Make sentences using the words and phrases given to write an article about Nguyen Binh Khiem Primary School.

1. Nguyen Binh Khiem Primary School/ District 1/ Ho Chi Minh City.

2. It/ have/ 36 classes/ over 800 students.

3. School/ have/ contest called "Students Love Science".

4. 180 second, third, fourth graders/ enter/ contest.

5. School/ make/ each school day/ exciting day/ the students.

EXTRA PRACTICE

I. Complete the sentences with *am*, *is* or *are*.

1. A: Where's Jack?

B: He _____ playing football.

2. A: Let's play table tennis.

B: Sorry. We _____ having dinner now.

3. A: Where are Linda and Kate?

B: They _____ shopping.

4. A: Are you OK?

B: Yes, I _____ having great fun.

5. A: Please help me.

B: Sorry. I _____ reading a book.

6. A: Can I talk to Lan?

B: She isn't at home. She _____ riding her bike.

II. Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs.

1. They often _____ their parents in the holidays. (visit)

2. I really _____ cooking. (like)

3. He can't speak on the phone because he _____ a shower. (have)

4. Look at that man. He _____ a horse. (ride)

5. We sometimes _____ to the cinema on Sunday. (go)

6. I _____ about three DVDs a week. (watch)

7. We _____ tennis now. (play)

8. Right now we _____ French. (speak)
9. When _____ Susie usually _____ her homework? (do)
10. I _____ German. (not understand)
11. _____ they _____ chocolate ice cream? (like)

III. Fill each blank with a word to finish the passage.

My name is Hoa. I'm in the sixth (1)at Nguyen Binh Khiem Secondary School. I like to learn Mathematics because it (2)me to develop my thinking. I spend much of my time (3)Maths exercises. I often (4) mark 9 and 10 in Maths tests. I don't (5)English because remembering English words and structures (6)very difficult for me. But I think I have to work harder at English. My teacher encourages me a lot. She (7)me some English books, and she shows me how to remember words better. I hope that my (8)will be better in the second semester.