

Tên:

Week: 38

Lớp: S5...

Ngữ pháp HW:

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ..., ngày .../.../...

Độc HW:

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ..., ngày .../.../...



Grammar Revision & Reading Practice

A. THEORY

I. EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con bấm vào link/code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/s5_viet_w38_reading



No.	Words/Phrases	Meaning	Picture	No.	Words/Phrases	Meaning	Picture
1	excellent education (n)	nền giáo dục xuất sắc		6	look after (phr.v)	chăm sóc, trông nom	
2	rich parents (n)	bố mẹ giàu có		7	fight a war against (phr)	chiến đấu chống lại	
3	have a career (phr)	có sự nghiệp, công việc		8	work hard (phr)	làm việc chăm chỉ	
4	expected sb to do sth (phr)	mong ai đó làm gì		9	injured soldiers (n)	những binh sĩ bị thương	
5	get married (phr.v)	kết hôn		10	nurse (n)	y tá	

**Note: n = noun: danh từ; phr = phrase: cụm từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; sb = somebody: ai đó; sth = something: cái gì đó.*

II. GRAMMAR REVISION: Gerund and infinitive form (Động từ -Ving và nguyên thể (to V))

Những động từ được theo sau bởi gerund (V-ing)		Những động từ được theo sau bởi infinitive (to V)	
suggest	gợi ý	decide	quyết định
keep	tiếp tục	promise	hứa
delay	tri hoãn	plan	dự định
enjoy	tận hưởng	refuse	từ chối
dislike	không thích	manage	xoay sở
can't stand	không thể chịu được	prepare	chuẩn bị
spend (time)	dành thời gian vào	need	cần

finish	hoàn thành	want	muốn
practise/practice	thực hành	agree	đồng ý
stop	dừng hẳn việc gì	stop	tạm dừng để làm việc gì khác
Cấu trúc: S + V + Gerund (V-ing) + O		Cấu trúc: S + V + to V + O	
Ví dụ: - I finish doing my homework.		Ví dụ: - He planned to make a trip to Nha Trang.	

*Một số động từ được theo sau bởi cả V-ing và to V: begin, start, love, like, hate, ...

Ví dụ: I like making jam – I like to make jam.

Lỗi thường gặp	Ví dụ sai	Ví dụ đúng
Dùng V-ing sau động từ cần to V	He decided going to Nha Trang.	He decided to go to Nha Trang.
Dùng to V sau động từ cần V-ing	I enjoy to eat vegetables.	I enjoy eating vegetables.
Nhầm nhĩa khi dùng stop	He stopped to smoke. (<i>muốn nói: anh ấy bỏ thuốc</i>)	He stopped smoking .
Nhầm giữa practise/practice và V-ing	She practises to play piano.	She practises playing piano.

B. CLASSWORK

I. Pre-reading: Before reading, discuss the following questions with your classmates.

1. Who do you think Florence Nightingale is?
2. What do you think she did in her life?
3. Which country might she come from?

II. Read the text. Choose the right words and write them in the blanks.

KET PART 4 – 6 questions

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820. Her parents gave her an excellent education, but two hundred years ago the daughters of rich parents didn't have careers. Their families expected them to (1) married and stay at home. But Florence wanted to be a nurse and (2) sick people. In 1854 she travelled to Turkey. At that time, Britain and some other countries were fighting a war against Russia. Florence worked very (3) to improve the care of injured soldiers in the hospital. She became (4) all over the world for her work there.

Florence started a school for nurses in 1864 and, for the first (5), being a nurse became a real job. She also understood that it was very important to (6) things clean in hospitals.

Florence died in 1910 at the age of ninety.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|------------|
| 1 | get | become | have |
| 2 | look at | look for | look after |

3	certainly	hard	best
4	special	favourite	famous
5	time	age	year
6	let	be	keep

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục A. THEORY: EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 1) một dòng vào vở.

II. Circle the correct answers.

0. *She enjoys* _____ *music after school.*

A. *listen*

B. *to listen*

☒ C. *listening*

1. He decided _____ a new job.

A. find

B. to find

C. finding

2. They keep _____ the same mistakes.

A. make

B. to make

C. making

3. She refused _____ the door.

A. open

B. to open

C. opening

4. I can't stand _____ in the rain.

A. wait

B. to wait

C. waiting

5. We plan _____ Ha Long Bay next month.

A. to visit

B. visit

C. visiting

III. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form (V-ing or to V).

0. She decided to take (*take*) a day off.

1. He finished (*read*) the book.

2. They promised (*come*) on time.

3. My sister enjoys (*cook*) at the weekend.

4. He managed (*fix*) the computer.

5. The children stopped (*play*) and had lunch.

IV. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb (gerund or infinitive).

0. She / enjoy / swim / every morning.

→ She enjoys swimming every morning.

1. He / want / eat / pho / for breakfast / every day.

→

2. We / usually / suggest / go / to the park / on weekends.

→

3. My father / plan / build / a new house / this year.

→

4. She / always / spend / time / learn / English / after school.

→

5. They / agree / meet / at 8 o'clock every morning.

→

READING PRACTICE (6 questions)

Read the text from CLASSWORK (page 2) again. Circle the correct answers.



1. When was Florence Nightingale born?

A. In 1910

B. In 1864

C. In 1820

2. What did rich families expect their daughters to do?

A. Become nurses

B. Travel to other countries

C. Get married and stay at home

3. Where did Florence travel in 1854?

A. To Russia

B. To Turkey

C. To Britain

4. Why did Florence go there?

A. To study medicine at a university

B. To fight in the war against Russia

C. To care for injured soldiers in the hospital

5. What did Florence start in 1864?

A. A school for nurses

B. A hospital for soldiers

C. A school for doctors

6. What did Florence understand was very important in hospitals?

A. Having excellent food for patients

B. Keeping things clean

C. Building bigger rooms for soldiers