

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../20...

Class: GOLD A2

Tel: 038 255 2594

GOLD EXPERIENCE A2: UNIT 1 – MY TIME

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. GRAMMAR

I. Present simple (Hiện tại đơn)

	Hiện tại đơn
Cách dùng	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Diễn tả về một thói quen lặp đi lặp lại hàng ngày.- Dùng để nói về sự thật hiển nhiên hay một chân lý.- Dùng để nói về khả năng của ai đó.- Dùng để nói về lịch trình định sẵn thường xuyên, quy trình.
Công thức	<p>Đối với động từ “to be”: Wh- + to be + S + adj/n? S + to be + (not) + adj/n.</p> <p>(?) Câu hỏi Yes/No: Be + S + adj/n? => Yes, S + be./ No, S + be + not.</p>
	<p>Đối với động từ thường: (?) Wh- + do/does + S + V-inf? (+) S + V (s/es). (-) S + do/does + not + V-inf.</p> <p>(?) Câu hỏi Yes/No: Do/Does + S + V-inf? => Yes, S + do/does./ No, S + do/does + not.</p>
Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Khi trong câu xuất hiện các trạng từ chỉ tần suất	<p>Một số trạng từ chỉ tần suất: always, usually, often, sometimes, frequently, seldom, rarely, hardly, never, regularly; every day/week/month/year,...; once, twice, three times, four times a day/week/month/year,...; all the time, now and then, once in a while.</p>
	<p>Cách dùng trạng từ chỉ tần suất:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Trạng từ đứng trước động từ thường: Ex: She usually comes back home at 7 p.m. (Cô ấy thường xuyên về nhà vào 7 giờ tối.)- Trạng từ đứng sau động từ “to be”:

	<p>Ex: She is always patient when teaching her students. (Cô ấy luôn kiên nhẫn khi giảng bài cho học sinh của mình.)</p> <p>- Trạng từ đôi khi đứng ở cuối câu:</p> <p>Ex: I don't understand what you are thinking sometimes. (Thỉnh thoảng tôi chẳng hiểu bạn đang nghĩ gì.)</p>
--	---

***Note:**

- (+) = Khẳng định Adj = Adjective: Tính từ ; S = Subject: Chủ ngữ
- (-) = Phủ định N = Noun: Danh từ
- (?) = Nghi vấn V-inf = infinitive: Động từ nguyên mẫu

II. Much & Many

MANY (nhiều)	MUCH (nhiều)
<p>Được dùng trước danh từ đếm được.</p> <p><u>Example:</u></p> <p>- He has many good friends. (Anh ấy có rất nhiều bạn tốt.)</p> <p>- How many students are there in your class? (Có bao nhiêu học sinh trong lớp của bạn?)</p>	<p>Được dùng trước danh từ không đếm được.</p> <p><u>Example:</u></p> <p>- We do not have much money. (Chúng tôi không có nhiều tiền.)</p> <p>- How much water do you drink every day? (Bạn uống bao nhiêu nước mỗi ngày?)</p>

B. EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of verbs in brackets with Present Simple Tense.

- Harry (**drink**) **drinks** milk every morning.
- Usually, our teachers (**not give**) _____ us much homework.
- I (**walk**) _____ to school every day.
- Carla (**like**) _____ salad but she (**not eat**) _____ it in winter.
- Dad always (**look**) _____ at the menu for a long time.
- The girl usually (**wear**) _____ a red uniform.

II. Underline the correct answers.

- Helen always plays / **is playing** tennis on Tuesdays.
- It **snows** / **does not snow** in winter.
- My family **go** / **goes** to the beach every Sunday.
- Visitors **usually come** / **are usually coming** to see the dolphins.

4. What time **are you usually getting up / do you usually get up** on weekdays?
5. My grandmother always **shopping / shops** at the market.

III. Underline the correct answers.

0. Do you buy **much** / **many** food?
1. There are not **much** / **many** hotels in this town.
2. We have not got **much** / **many** petrol.
3. Are there **much** / **many** people on the train?
4. How **much** / **many** milk do you want in your coffee?
5. Paula has not got **much** / **many** money.

IV. Complete the sentences. Use much or many with one of these words.

books countries luggage people time times

0. I do not read very much. I haven't got **many books**.
1. Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got _____.
2. Do you travel a lot? Have you been to _____?
3. Tina has not lived here very long, so she doesn't know _____.
4. 'Have you got _____?'
'No, only this bag.'
5. I know Paris very well. I have been there _____.

V. Write questions and short answers. Use the present simple.

0. Ryan/ go to school/ most days ✓
→ Does Ryan go to school most days? Yes, he does
1. Mum and Dad/ drink coffee/ in the evenings ✗
→ _____
2. be/ Mum/ a teacher ✓
→ _____
3. Ryan/ play football/ twice a week ✗
→ _____
4. Jenny/ often/ play with dolls ✓
→ _____
5. They/ have homework/ weekends ✓
→ _____

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Football players

Many boys want to be football players because they see famous players on TV and want to be like them. These players often (19)..... a lot of money and seem to have fun.

It is not such an easy life, however. If you want to be a famous player, you need to train for many (20)..... every day, in good and bad weather. It is also difficult to stay close to family because you have to travel all the time. What is (21)....., a football player's career is very short. Most football players do not work after the age of 35. This is why they need to make a lot of money when they are still (22)..... .

Very few football players actually become famous. There are many who do well in the sport, but never well (23)..... to make a lot of money. However, this does not (24)..... many young boys wanting to become a famous football player!

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 19. A. lend | B. win | C. earn |
| 20. A. times | B. hours | C. months |
| 21. A. further | B. less | C. worse |
| 22. A. new | B. young | C. old |
| 23. A. enough | B. quite | C. too |
| 24. A. end | B. stop | C. finish |

You are going on a school trip to Iceland. Write an email to your English friend Bobby.
In your email:

- **tell** Bobby how you feel about the trip
- **say** what clothes you will take with you
- **suggest** a time to meet at the airport

Write 25 words or more.

Ms. Chi-Engle