MS. CHI ENGLISH

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 2 – PERSONAL IDENTITY

GRAMMAR

A. GRAMMAR

I. THE PRESENT PERFECT *(Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)*:

Khẳng định	**S + have/has + PII**	I **have seen** this film recently.
Phủ định	**S + have/has + not + PII**	She **has not taught** German here since 2011.
Nghi vấn	**Have/Has + S + PII?** **→Yes, S + have/has.** **No, S + haven't /hasn't.**	**Have** they **got** married for nearly fifty years? → Yes, they **have**. / No, they **haven't**.
	Wh-question + have/has + S + PII?	Where **has** the cat **gone**?

- **Cách dùng**: Diễn tả một hành động diễn ra trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp diễn đến hiện tại.
- **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**
  - ➢ Recently = lately *(gần đây)*, already *(rồi)*, before *(trước đây)*, yet *(chưa)*, just *(vừa mới)*, so far *(cho đến bây giờ)* ...
  - ➢ for + quãng thời gian (for a year, for a long time, for 2 months...): trong vòng
  - ➢ since + mốc/điểm thời gian (since 1992, since June ...): kể từ khi
- **Lưu ý:** PII: quá khứ phân từ; haven't = have not; hasn't = has not

- Vị trí của các trạng từ trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành:

1. **already, never, just**: sau "have/ has" và đứng trước động từ phân từ II; **already**: cũng có thể đứng cuối câu.	I have **just** come back home. I have **already** told him.
2. **yet:** đứng cuối câu, và thường được sử dụng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.	She has **not** told me about you **yet**.
3. **recently, lately**: có thể đứng đầu hoặc cuối câu.	I have seen this film **recently**. **Lately** he has seen this film.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. APOSTROPHES 'S AND S' *(Dấu móc lửng 's và s')*:

- **Chức năng:** Sở hữu cách được dùng để diễn tả sự sở hữu.

Phân loại	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Danh từ số ít	Thêm **'s** phía sau danh từ	- Sue**'s** computer *(Máy tính của Sue)* - My father**'s** car *(Xe của bố tôi)*
Danh từ số nhiều tận cùng bằng s	Chỉ thêm dấu ' sau danh từ.	- My parents' house *(Nhà của bố mẹ tôi)* - My friends' pens *(Bút của các bạn tôi)*
Danh từ số nhiều không tận cùng bằng s	Trong một số trường hợp danh từ dạng số nhiều không thêm -s/-es, ta thêm **'s** phía sau danh từ như thường lệ	- People**'s** meals *(Bữa ăn của mọi người)* - Children**'s** playground *(Sân chơi của trẻ em)*

- **Lưu ý:**

✓ Khi muốn nói nhiều chủ sở hữu cùng sở hữu một vật, ta chỉ thêm **'s** vào sau danh từ cuối cùng
VD: Daisy and Peter**'s** father *(Bố của Daisy và Peter)*

✓ Khi muốn nói nhiều chủ sở hữu nhưng có mối quan hệ hoặc sự sở hữu khác nhau, ta dùng **'s** cho tất cả các chủ sở hữu đó.
VD: Daisy**'s** and Peter**'s** fathers *(Bố của Daisy và bố của Peter)*

III. RELATIVE CLAUSE *(Mệnh đề quan hệ)*:

ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ & CÁCH SỬ DỤNG	CÔNG THỨC	VÍ DỤ
WHO - Làm chủ ngữ, đại diện ngôi người	**…N (person) + WHO + V + O**	The woman **who** lives next door is a doctor. *(Người phụ nữ sống bên cạnh là một bác sĩ.)*
WHICH - Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, đại diện ngôi đồ vật, động vật.	**… N (thing) + WHICH + V + O** **… N (thing) + WHICH + S + V**	Do you see the cat **which** is lying on the roof? *(Bạn có thấy con mèo đang nằm trên mái nhà không?)*
THAT - Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, đại diện ngôi người, đồ vật, chỉ dùng trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.	**… N (thing/person) + THAT + V + O** **… N (thing/person) + THAT + S + V**	I don't like the table **that** is in the kitchen. *(Tôi không thích cái bàn có ở trong bếp.)*
WHERE *(Trạng từ quan hệ)* - Đại diện cho nơi chốn	**…N (place) + WHERE + S + V** (where = on / in / at + which)	The hotel **where** we stayed was not very clean *(Khách sạn nơi chúng ta đã ở không sạch lắm.)*
WHEN *(Trạng từ quan hệ)* - Đại diện cho thời gian	**…N (time) + WHEN + S + V** (when = on / in / at + which)	I do not know the time **when** she comes back *(Tôi không biết thời gian nào cô ấy sẽ trở về.)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

***Note: DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences. Use "was not/ do not/ have not…" instead of "wasn't/ don't/ haven't…"**

I. Circle the correct answers

0. *This is **Sam's/ Sams'** bicycle.*
1. They are my **parents'/ parent's** friends.
2. We will visit **Sam and Emma's/ Sam's and Emma** house this weekend.
3. They are my **children's/ childrens'** bicycles.
4. Those are **ladies'/ ladies's** shoes.
5. Our **daughters'/ daughter's** name is Miriam.

II. Complete the sentences. Choose the correct phrases from the box and use *who/ that/ which*

happened in the past	~~***makes furniture***~~
runs away from home	**can support life**
cannot be explained	**has stayed there**

0. *Helen works for a company* ***that makes furniture*** .
1. The movie is about a girl _____ .
2. A mystery is something _____ .
3. I've heard it's a good hotel, but I don't know anyone _____ .
4. History is the study of things _____ .
5. It seems that Earth is the only planet _____ .

III. Choose the correct answers by circling A, B, C or D

0. *Her computer _____ was my friend's got broken.*
   A. who *B. which* *C. that* *D. B & C*
1. He is the boy _____ is my best friend.
   A. that B. whom C. who D. A & C
2. The old building _____ is in front of my house fell down.
   A. of which B. which C. whose D. whom
3. We'll come in July _____ the schools are on holiday.
   A. that B. where C. which D. when
4. I'll see you near the post office _____ we met the other day.
   A. which B. where C. when D. why
5. The woman _____ came here two days ago is her professor.
   A. whom B. which C. who D. what

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IV. Read the situations and complete the sentences

0. *Jack is driving a car for the first time. He's very nervous and not sure what to do.*
⇨ *It's the first time* ***he has driven*** *a car.*
1. Some children at the zoo are looking at a giraffe. They've never seen one before.
⇨ It's the first time _____ a giraffe.
2. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.
⇨ She _____ before.
3. Joe and Lisa are on holiday in Japan. They've been to Japan once before.
⇨ This is the second time _____ .
4. Emily is staying at the Prince Hotel. She stayed there a few years ago.
⇨ It's not the first time _____ at this hotel.
5. Ben is playing tennis for the first time. He's a complete beginner.
⇨ _____ before.

PET 8 – TEST 2 - READING

Part 5

Questions 26–35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 **A** valuable **B** typical **C** original **D** suitable

Answer: 0 **A** B C D

Horses

Horses have been (0) ..... to humans for thousands of years. Because there are several different (26) ..... of horses such as coldbloods, which are large but gentle, or hotbloods that are (27) ..... for their running ability, there are horses for every purpose. We use them for transport as (28) ..... as for physical work, for example (29) ..... farm machinery. It's now also very (30) ..... to see horses used in sports.



Horses need food and water in large (31) ..... . A horse can drink (32) ..... twenty and forty litres of water a day, and around a kilo of food for (33) ..... fifty kilos of its body weight. Horses need to be out in the fields, as grass is part of their diet.

They can live for (34) ..... 25 years, so their owners need to give them (35) ..... of love and attention – but horses always give lots back.

26	**A**	makes	**B**	styles	**C**	marks	**D**	sorts
27	**A**	known	**B**	noticed	**C**	familiar	**D**	realised
28	**A**	long	**B**	far	**C**	well	**D**	soon
29	**A**	going	**B**	pulling	**C**	taking	**D**	doing
30	**A**	obvious	**B**	clear	**C**	common	**D**	regular
31	**A**	totals	**B**	sums	**C**	numbers	**D**	amounts
32	**A**	from	**B**	between	**C**	about	**D**	beyond
33	**A**	both	**B**	any	**C**	every	**D**	all
34	**A**	after	**B**	through	**C**	over	**D**	towards
35	**A**	plenty	**B**	more	**C**	full	**D**	enough

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WRITING – PART 2

Question 6

You are on holiday in a town by the sea. You decide to write a postcard to your friend, Sam.

Write a postcard to Sam. In your postcard, you should

- explain why you chose this town for a holiday
- describe something you have enjoyed doing on your holiday
- arrange to meet Sam when you return.

Write **35–45 words** on your answer sheet.

Ms. Chi Eng.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MINI TEST

I. Complete the sentences. Choose the correct phrases from the box

I would like	**Would you like to try**	**Do you mind**	**Can I take**
~~***Can I give***~~	**Would you like to come**	**Would you like**	**I would like to**

0. *You're driving and you see a friend walking along the road. You stop and say:*
⇨ *Hi Joe.* ***Can I give*** *you a lift?*
1. You're making a cold drink for your friend. Perhaps he wants ice. You ask:
⇨ _____ ice in your drink?
2. You're ordering something to eat in a café. You say:
⇨ _____ a chicken salad, please.
3. You have an extra ticket for a concert. Maybe your friend will come. You ask:
⇨ _____ to a concert tomorrow night?
4. You answer the phone. The caller wants to speak to Lisa. You say:
⇨ Lisa's not here. _____ a message?
5. You need to see a dentist. You phone for an appointment. You say:
⇨ Hello._____ make an appointment, please.
6. You work in a shoe shop. A customer asks you about some shoes. You ask:
⇨ _____ them on?
7. You go into a café and see some people you know. You ask:
⇨ _____ if I join you?

II. Circle the correct options

0. *Could you* ***pass/ passing*** *the bread, please?*
1. **Can you/ Would you mind** come here for a minute?
2. 'Can **you/ I** sit here?' 'Sure, go ahead.'
3. '**Can I/ Could you** speak more slowly, please?' 'Yes, of course. Sorry.'
4. Can **you/ I** wait a moment, please?
5. You look tired. You **can/ should** go to bed.
6. **May/ Should** you please show me the way to train station?
7. She should **study/ studies** for her math test or she won't do well.

LIVEWORKSHEETS