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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 6 – SPORTS AND GAMES

GRAMMAR 1

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

A. NEW LESSON

Pronouns (Đại từ)

Đại từ chỉ người	Đại từ chỉ vật/sự vật/sự việc	Vị trí trong câu	Cách dùng
Everyone: mọi người No one: không ai Anyone: bất kỳ ai	Everything: mọi thứ Nothing: không có gì Anything: bất kỳ điều gì	1. Đại từ bất định làm chủ ngữ . <i>Ex: Everyone is fine.</i> 2. Đại từ bất định làm tân ngữ . <i>Ex: I invite everyone to dinner.</i> 3. Đại từ bất định sau giới từ . <i>Ex: He lied to everybody in the office.</i>	Sau những đại từ này, chúng ta dùng động từ số ít . <i>Ex:</i> - <i>Everybody is waiting for the bus.</i> - <i>Nothing is impossible.</i> - <i>Anyone who arrives will receive a gift.</i>

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer

0. I went shopping yesterday but I couldn't find _____ that I liked.

A. nothing

B. anyone

☒ C. anything

1. _____ answered the phone when I called an hour ago.

A. Everyone

B. No one

C. Anyone

2. _____ in our class passed the grammar test!

A. Anyone

B. Nothing

C. Everyone

3. _____ cures (trị khỏi) a headache faster than an aspirin.

A. Nothing

B. Anything

C. Everything

4. There was _____ inside. The building was empty.

A. everything

B. anyone

C. no one

5. The Turkish manager hasn't got _____ to say about the teams' terrible performance.

A. everything

B. anything

C. nothing

II. Fill in the blanks with WHO, WHICH or WHOSE

0. He arrived with a friend who waited outside in the car.

1. Mark, _____ lives in this luxurious mansion (lâu đài, biệt thự), has just published his second novel.

2. The car _____ the robbers escaped in was a BMW.

3. William Kellogg, _____ name has become a famous breakfast food *brand-name* (tên nhãn hiệu), had some *weird* (kỳ lạ) ideas about raising children.
4. The postman _____ works in the village is very old.
5. The family _____ car was stolen last week is the Smiths.

III. Fill in the blanks with the following words. Capitalize if necessary

anyone	anything	nothing	everyone	everything (x2)
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0. If you can't tell me anything new, don't call me.
1. Has _____ seen my bag?
2. She put _____ in the box, all the things that she had.
3. A: What's wrong?
B: _____, I'm fine.
4. She loves _____. She's a really kind person.
5. _____ is going really well and so I'm really happy.

IV. Find the mistakes in these following sentences and correct them

0. She is the most beautiful girl whose I have ever met. whose → who/whom/that
1. She can't speak English, whom is a disadvantage. _____ → _____
2. The policeman must try to catch those people whom drive dangerously. _____ → _____
3. The person about who I told you yesterday is coming here tomorrow. _____ → _____
4. Marry, who she told me the news, was not a native citizen here. _____ → _____
5. The film who I watched yesterday was interesting. _____ → _____

V. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences

A	B	Answer
0. My friend who is studying in China	a. can be used in the club showers.	0 - e
1. A shot of glass	b. come from all over the world.	1 -
2. The towels that are on the chair	c. was made by Suzuki.	2 -
3. Nha Trang, which is famous for its seafood,	d. which is on the desk is broken.	3 -
4. The car which was featured	e. will be at the party.	4 -
5. The students who study at Harvard	f. is a livable city.	5 -

VI. Rearrange these sentences

0. expensive? / you / anything / Do / less / have

→ Do you have anything less expensive?

1. anything strange / Did you / him? / about / notice

→ _____

2. did / we could / We / to / save her, / she died. / everything / but

→ _____

3. no / I / the room. / thought / one / in / there was

→ _____

4. Jane. / replies / I've / but (ngoại trừ) / received / from everyone

→ _____

5. bucks (tiền đô) / a thousand / is nothing / him. / to / Losing

→ _____

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 đọc.

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A gather B produce C find D gain

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☐	☒

Alfred Wainwright

Alfred Wainwright came from a relatively poor family but managed to (0) qualifications in accountancy. However it is not for his skill in accountancy that he is (1) but for his pictorial guidebooks to the English Lake District.

The Lake District is in the north-west of England and (2) an area of some 2,292 square kilometres. As its name (3) , it is an area of lakes and mountains. Alfred first went there on a walking holiday in 1930 and immediately fell in love with the area.

He (4) the Lake District into seven parts and wrote a guide for each of them. The guides (5) entirely of copies of his hand-written manuscripts. All have descriptions of walks with hand-drawn maps and sketches of views from the summits of the different mountains. He intended the books to be just for his own personal (6) but was eventually (7) to publish them. They are beautiful books which (8) as popular as ever.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A reminded | B recollected | C referred | D remembered |
| 2 | A reaches | B extends | C ranges | D covers |
| 3 | A implies | B represents | C proves | D means |
| 4 | A distributed | B assigned | C divided | D allocated |
| 5 | A involve | B consist | C include | D contain |
| 6 | A application | B use | C employment | D practice |
| 7 | A persuaded | B impressed | C caused | D influenced |
| 8 | A stay | B keep | C continue | D remain |

Imaginary friends in early childhood

Many children have an imaginary friend – that is a friend they have (0) It was once thought that only children who had difficulty in (1) relationships with others had imaginary friends. In fact, having an imaginary friend is probably a common (2) of a normal childhood as many children with lots of real friends also have an imaginary friend. The imaginary friend may help some children (3) with emotional difficulties, but for many, having an imaginary friend is just fun.

Most children, it appears, realise that their imaginary friend is not real. If people (4) asking about an imaginary friend, children often say, 'You know, my friend isn't real – I (5) him up.'

There is no firm evidence to say that having an imaginary friend (6) us anything about what a child will be like in the future. One (7) of research, though, has (8) that adults who once had imaginary friends may be more creative than those who did not.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A forming | B creating | C gaining | D producing |
| 2 | A state | B aspect | C situation | D point |
| 3 | A handle | B accept | C support | D cope |
| 4 | A keep | B persist | C maintain | D stay |
| 5 | A got | B put | C made | D set |
| 6 | A reveals | B informs | C tells | D advises |
| 7 | A item | B section | C unit | D piece |
| 8 | A suggested | B displayed | C presented | D notified |

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://youtu.be/N_1za-0eyaE?si=aeGzgsPWC4rOoMND

Part 2

You will hear a man called David Briggs giving a talk about his work as a volunteer on a turtle conservation programme in Western Australia. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Working on a turtle conservation programme

David first found out about the turtle programme from his (9)

David chose to work at the (10) site because its location was more convenient.

David thinks his interest in (11) helped him to get a place on the programme.

David was surprised to find that the ability to (12) wasn't considered necessary.

Apart from the cost of (13) everything essential was provided by the organisers.

David's shifts took place during the (14) when the turtles could
be checked on the beach.

David felt it was particularly important to be (15) when handling the turtles.

Unlike his fellow volunteers, David found the (16) didn't bother him.

David said that tiredness could lead to a loss of (17) among the
volunteers when they were collecting data.

David uses the name (18) to refer to the most experienced volunteers.

I. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets, with PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE

1. Why are all these people here? _____ (What / happen)?
2. Julia is good at languages. _____ (She / speak) four languages very well.
3. Are you ready yet? _____ (Everybody / wait) for you.
4. I've never heard this word. How _____ (you / pronounce) it?
5. Kate _____ (not / work) this week. She's on holiday.

II. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	chèo thuyền vượt thác ghềnh (n.phr)	w _____ -w _____ r _____
2.	lái (tàu thủy, máy bay, ...)/ tìm vị trí và đánh dấu đường đi (tàu thủy, máy bay, ...) (v)	n _____
3.	nuốt (thức ăn) (v)	s _____
4.	ở, sống ở (nơi nào) (v)	i _____
5.	phong tục, tục lệ (n)	c _____

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.