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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 5 + 6
GRAMMAR REVISION

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

HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer

0. I asked if _____ wanted an ice cream.

(A) anyone *B. everyone* *C. no one*

1. Did _____ phone me when I was out?

A. anyone B. everyone C. no one

2. "What would you like to eat for lunch?" – "_____, I don't mind."

A. Nothing B. Anything C. Everything

3. I have _____ to say to you. Goodbye.

A. nothing B. everything C. anything

4. You are the first person to read this. I have given it to _____.

A. anyone B. everyone C. no one

5. I heard a sound, so I looked everywhere, but I couldn't find _____.

A. anyone B. no one C. everyone

II. Complete the sentences, using BE GOING TO or WILL and the verbs in the box

be	call	give	live	move	rent	~~study~~

A: Do you plan to go to university?
B: Yes. I (0) ...'m going to study... medicine in London.
A: Brilliant! I'm sure you (1) ..... a great doctor!
B: Thanks!
A: Where (2) ..... ?
B: I don't know. I haven't arranged anything yet. I think I (3) ..... a room in a house with some other students. The problem is that everywhere is very expensive.
A: My brother (4) ..... to London next month. He's just bought a flat there. I (5) ..... you his phone number. He might be able to help.
B: Thanks very much! I (6) ..... him tomorrow.

III. Complete the following sentence with ANYONE, NO ONE or EVERYONE. Capitalize the first letter if necessary

*0. Does **anyone** have any good ideas for audience attraction speech topic?*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. She heard *a rap at the door (tiếng gõ cửa),* she went to the door but there was _____ there.
2. I felt really lonely last night, there wasn't _____ that I know in that party.
3. Can I start my presentation right now? Has _____ arrived?
4. Linda did not come to Chinese class for a week, and _____ knows the reason why.
5. _____ promised to come to my birthday party, but _____ came.

IV. Circle the correct answer

0 I (*usually drive*) / *'m usually driving* to work but this week I *take* / (*'m taking*) the bus because my car is at the garage.

1 Make sure you *lock* / *'re locking* the doors and windows before you leave the house.

2 She *plays* / *'s playing* tennis once or twice a week but she *doesn't play* / *isn't playing* this week because she's hurt her wrist.

3 A: Where *does Evan come* / *is Evan coming* from?
B: I'm not sure, but his parents *live* / *are living* in New Zealand.

4 The film *begins* / *is beginning* with a death and *ends* / *is ending* with a dramatic car chase through the streets of New York.

5 And the Ferrari *takes* / *is taking* the last corner at high speed, *races* / *is racing* towards the finish line and *crosses* / *is crossing* it! What a race!

V. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words from the box

~~*cheat*~~	**practise**	**consider**	**get**	**eat**	**write**

0. He admitted ***cheating*** *on the test.*
1. I *detest (căm ghét)* _____ up when it's dark outside.
2. She _____ playing the piano when she was small.
3. We finished _____ our essays before noon.
4. You should _____ selling your house if you need money.
5. You should avoid _____ too much meat.

VI. Match the words with the definitions

~~*0. the father of your husband or wife*~~	~~*a. father-in-law*~~
1. a woman someone who is no longer married to	b. co-worker
2. a person you work with	c. footprint
3. a mark made on a surface by a foot	d. classmate
4. a tower with a light to guide ships at sea	e. ex-wife
5. someone who is in the same class at school	f. lighthouse

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

You are going to read an introduction to a book about polar bears. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

My polar bear research

The polar bear, more than any other animal, symbolises the Arctic. People all around the world who will never see one know what it looks like. Like the vastness of the polar sea ice it lives on, the sheer size of an adult polar bear is impressive. Its whiteness matches the backdrop of snow and ice that we all associate with the Arctic.

37 [ ] The Arctic is not a forgotten wasteland to a polar bear; it is home, and a comfortable home at that. For thousands of years, the climate, the ice, and the seals upon which it feeds have shaped the evolution of this predator. While it's easy to understand why the polar bear became such a powerful icon, it is difficult even now to comprehend its vulnerability to a changing environment.

The polar bear is a true marine mammal in the sense that it depends on the ocean for existence. **38** [ ] For example, in the United States, the polar bear is considered a marine mammal for legal purposes. In Canada it is a land mammal. Ecologically, however, the polar bear is clearly an integral part of the marine ecosystem, and that's the context I will treat it in.

I began my research on polar bears forty years ago. International concern for polar bears was high, and conservation agreements were in development. Management plans were needed, and The Polar Bear Specialist Group recommended more fundamental research on the bears' ecology. I undertook a wide variety of studies of polar bears, including behaviour, genetics and denning habitat. In this book, I explain the results of that research. **39** [ ]

I have followed a few general themes. Firstly, the polar bear does not exist in isolation. It is both a product and part of the polar marine ecosystem. **40** [ ] The polar bear has been a significant factor in the evolution of the behaviour and ecology of the arctic seal and vice versa.

Secondly, a polar bear's life revolves around energy. It obtains as much energy as efficiently as possible when there is an opportunity, and then conserves that energy as much as possible. **41** [ ] Because their success as predators determines their very existence, and this is the aspect that most people have the greatest interest in, I've written the longest chapter on how they hunt and how diverse their techniques are.

A third theme is that each polar bear is an individual. A solitary predator in an extreme environment like the Arctic must live by its wits. A single solution from one bear will not answer all situations of others. Conditions for hunting or other environmental factors may change quickly. **42** [ ] They often contemplate a situation before they act, and they learn quickly from new experiences. As a result, each bear is unique because of its individual combination of experiences and knowledge.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A However, the fact that it walks about on the sea ice like a regular land bear, and periodically comes ashore causes confusion.

B In other words, because of their low reproductive rate, they are still vulnerable if not properly managed.

C Consequently, polar bears are highly inquisitive.

D This is because it is often uncertain when or where the next meal will come from.

E I attempt to provide a broad understanding of the ecology and natural history of polar bears in accessible non-technical language.

F It is constantly influenced by a changing environment and it interacts with other species on a daily basis.

G At special moments when I have time to watch an undisturbed polar bear, I'm often struck by an overwhelming sense that it is simply where it belongs.

PART 6 Questions 27-32

For each question, write the correct answer. Write ONE word for each gap.

Sharks

The word shark usually creates fear, but in reality sharks have more reasons to be afraid of people **(27)**..... people to be afraid of them. The fact is, about one hundred million sharks are killed by humans every year. That's mainly because people in a lot of countries, **(28)**..... Japan and Australia, eat sharks.

Sharks also get caught in the huge fishing nets that are used nowadays on factory ships, **(29)**..... do many other sea animals. So in general, sharks are not such a danger to humans. They usually eat seals, sea lions and other sea mammals. But as sharks are attracted by movement, **(30)**..... they see a person swimming in the sea, they could accidentally attack him or her.

(31)..... at the top of the food chain, however, sharks keep populations of other fish healthy and are essential for keeping our seas alive. This is **(32)**..... we must act now as their time seems to be running out.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://youtu.be/ibcGNeSvYds

Test 1 Exam practice Listening • Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

1 You hear a man talking about crime fiction.
What is his attitude to crime novels now?

A He thinks they are a useful distraction.

B He prefers to buy only one crime novel at a time.

C He finds them less memorable than other types of novel.

2 You hear two sports journalists talking about a tennis player who is retirin
What do they agree about the tennis player?

A He will look for opportunities to work on TV.

B He is likely to start a new career as a coach.

C He has chosen to stop playing at the right time.

3 You hear an inventor talking about her work.
What does she say about inventions?

A They are the result of a lot of hard work.

B She enjoys encouraging others to create them.

C Ideas for them come to her at unexpected times.

4 You hear two friends discussing their plans for the weekend.
What is the man doing?

A persuading his friend to take up cycling

B recommending a new cycle route to his friend

C inviting his friend to accompany him on a cycle ride

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 You hear a woman talking about crossword puzzles.
How does she feel about doing them?

A relaxed while she is focused on a crossword

B excited if she can solve all the clues correctly

C satisfied that she is exercising her brain

6 You hear two colleagues talking about travelling to work.
What do they disagree on?

A that the time spent travelling is a waste of time

B that travelling to work is very expensive

C that it's better to live outside the city and travel in to work

7 You hear a researcher talking about social media.
What point does he make about it?

A It's easy to forget that social media is a recent development.

B The disadvantages of social media are often exaggerated.

C Friendships on social media cannot replace face-to-face contact.

8 You hear a woman telling a friend about her experience of using a life coach.
What has the woman decided to do differently?

A stop worrying about whether she achieves her goals

B set herself smaller goals that are easier to achieve

C reflect on which goals are most important to achieve

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Add the phrase in bracket to the sentence, using a RELATIVE CLAUSE

1. My nephew broke the plate. (I received the plate as a present).

→ _____.

2. The TV programme was very funny. (Lucy recommended the TV programme).

→ _____.

3. The people are called Scots. (They live in Scotland).

→ _____.

4. You need a coat. (The coat will keep you warm this winter).

→ _____.

5. I met a woman. (The woman's son is my student).

→ _____.

II. Circle the correct answer

1 I'm not eating all the yoghurt! I *taste* / *'m tasting* it to see if it's still OK.
2 *Do you see* / *Are you seeing* that blue car over there? It's Ben's.
3 I'm all right. I *think* / *'m thinking* about what I have to do tomorrow.
4 This soup *tastes* / *'s tasting* awful!
5 I love this shampoo. It *smells* / *'s smelling* of coconuts.

LIVEWORKSHEETS