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Ngữ pháp:
 Viết:
 Nghe:
 Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 8 – IN THE NEWS

GRAMMAR 2

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

1. Quantifiers (Từ chỉ định lượng): both (of), each other / one another, either (of) / neither (of)

Quantifiers	Usage	Example
both (cả hai)	Sử dụng những từ này khi nói về 2 thứ / người.	- Both restaurants are good.
neither (không phải cái này mà cũng không phải cái kia trong hai cái)		- Neither restaurant is expensive.
either (cái này hay cái kia trong hai cái)		- We can go to either restaurant. I don't mind.
Note: Dùng either and neither với động từ số ít, both với động từ số nhiều.		
both of / neither of / either of + the / these / my / Tom's + N		- Both of these restaurants are good. - Neither of the restaurants we went to was expensive. - I haven't been to either of those restaurants.
both of / neither of / either of + us/you/them		- Can either of you speak Russian? - I asked two people how to get to the station, but neither of them knew.
Note: Sau neither of động từ có thể số ít hoặc nhiều.		- Neither of them is / are at home.
one another (lẫn nhau)	Dùng khi nói đến 3 người trở lên	- Our team always helps one another .
each other (lẫn nhau)	Dùng khi nói đến giữa 2 người	- My sister and I always help each other .
Note: either / neither / both: dùng với 2 vật / người, trong khi đó any / none / all: dùng khi nhiều hơn 2 vật / người.		- There are two good hotels here. You could stay at either of them.
		- There are many good hotels here. You could stay at any of them.

*Cấu trúc mở rộng:

- **Both ... and:** “vừa... vừa” hay “vừa... lẫn”. Dùng cấu trúc **both ... and** khi muốn nhắc tới cả hai đối tượng và nhấn mạnh ý nghĩa của cả hai đối tượng đó.

Ex: Linda is good at **both** Maths **and** English.

- **Neither ... nor:** “không... cũng không”. Dùng để diễn đạt ý nghĩa **phủ định hoàn toàn**, nhằm khẳng định cả hai đối tượng/ sự vật đều không có khả năng xảy ra.

Ex: **Neither** Nga **nor** Thụy is right.

- **Either ... or:** “hoặc... hoặc...”. Cấu trúc này trái ngược lại với cấu trúc **neither ... nor**. Dùng với ý nghĩa **khẳng định**, mang ý nghĩa hai sự vật/ sự việc đều có thể xảy ra.

Ex: **Either** his parents **or** he is invited to the party.

2. Cambridge Vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	opportunity (n)	cơ hội	4	disrespect (v)	vô lễ, không tôn trọng
2	foreign (adj)	liên quan đến nước ngoài	5	sophisticated (adj)	cầu kỳ, phức tạp
3	arrangement (n)	sự sắp xếp, sự sắp đặt	6	gradually (adv)	dần dần

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ; adj = adjective: tính từ*

***Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.**

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer

0. They got in touch with _____.

- (A) one another B. each another C. both D. neither

1. _____ of them likes getting up early.

- A. Neither B. Both C. One another D. Each other

2. Has _____ them appeared in films?

- A. either of B. neither C. either D. both

3. _____ them knew they were *twins (song sinh)* until they made contact.

- A. Both B. Both of C. Neither D. Neither of

4. _____ John and Sarah can speak English.

- A. Each B. Another C. Both D. None

5. I'm not sure where Maria's from. She's _____ Spanish or Italian.

- A. either B. both C. neither D. any

II. Complete the sentences with "BOTH / NEITHER / EITHER". Use "OF" where necessary

1. Both my parents are from Egypt.

2. To get to the town centre, you can walk along the river or you can go along the road.
You can go _____ way.

3. I went to Carl's house twice, but _____ times he wasn't at home.

4. _____ Tom's parents is English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.

5. I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately
_____ driver was injured, but _____ cars were badly damaged.

6. I have two sisters and a brother. My brother is working, but _____ my sisters are still at school.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs. Change the form of the words if necessary

take	lock	talk	advise	have	cook
------	------	------	--------	------	------

0. It's not a nice hotel. I wouldn't advise you to stay there.

1. It was hot, so we stopped _____ a drink.

2. I have finished _____ - come and eat!

3. She kept _____ during the film.

4. I never remember _____ the door, and my mum gets really angry!

5. She promised _____ me there.

IV. Complete the sentences with “BOTH / NEITHER / EITHER + OF US / OF THEM”

- 1 I asked two people how to get to the station, but neither of them knew.
- 2 I was invited to two parties last week, but I couldn't go to
- 3 There were two windows in the room. It was very warm, so I opened
- 4 Sam and I often play tennis, but we're not very good. can play well.
- 5 I tried two bookshops for the book I wanted to buy, but had it.

V. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the words in brackets, -ING or TO

0. I enjoy writing (write) picture postcards.
1. Please remember (give) your keys to your brother.
 2. We've decided (go) to Turkey for our holidays.
 3. I need to stop (do) my homework late at night – I keep making terrible mistakes!
 4. I don't know how actors manage (learn) all those lines.
 5. I'm going to regret (eat) all those sweets.

VI. Fill in the blanks with “NEITHER / EITHER / NONE / ANY”

- 1 We tried a lot of hotels, but none of them had a room.
- 2 Sam has two sisters, but I haven't met of them.
- 3 Emily has four brothers, but I haven't met of them.
- 4 There were a few shops in the street, but of them was open.
- 5 Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey – have you been to of these countries?
- 6 I could meet you next Monday or Thursday. Would of those days suit you?
- 7 Mark and I couldn't get into the house because of us had a key.

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.

Test 3 Writing Part 1

You **must** answer this question.
Write your answer in about **100 words** on your answer sheet.

Question 1

Read this email from your English friend Teri and the notes you have made.

EMAIL

From: Teri

Subject: Learning a language

Hi

I'm excited because next month I'm starting my beginners' classes to learn your language! I've never studied a foreign language before – thanks for agreeing to meet to give me some ideas.

Are you free next Thursday afternoon after school?

My parents say they'll buy me a dictionary to help me learn new vocabulary, and perhaps some videos. Do you think that's a good idea?

You said that you would help me sometimes after I start my classes. Can you still do that?

Bye,
Teri

No problem

Sorry, but ...

Advise Teri

Offer ...

Write your email to Teri using **all the notes**.

Test 3 Listening Part 4



Questions 20–25

45

For each question, choose the correct answer.

You will hear an interview with a girl called Jasmine, talking about her experiences of flying a plane.

- 20** Why did Jasmine decide to try a flying experience day?
- A Someone recommended it.
 - B She wants to become a pilot.
 - C To see her area from high up.
- 21** How did Jasmine feel at the beginning of the flying experience day?
- A nervous about making mistakes
 - B worried about how small the plane was
 - C disappointed with the arrangements
- 22** What did Jasmine think about the training she did before the flight?
- A It was badly presented.
 - B It was done too quickly.
 - C Some of it wasn't useful.
- 23** Jasmine says that during the flight her instructor
- A said very little.
 - B stayed very calm.
 - C joked with her a lot.
- 24** Jasmine says that the flight
- A made her feel tired.
 - B seemed to last a long time.
 - C was better than she had hoped.
- 25** Which experience day would Jasmine like to try most?
- A horse riding
 - B deep-sea fishing
 - C sports car driving

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://youtu.be/CZ86XFjAx_8?si=ZNAtUkEEA5ce4_pv&t=56

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 two people talking about some music they're listening to.
What does the man say about the song?

 - A** It cheers him up.
 - B** It reminds him of his family.
 - C** It inspired him to take up a musical instrument.
- 2** You hear part of a radio programme in which a teacher is talking about her own education.
Why did she become a teacher?

 - A** She enjoyed her own time at school very much.
 - B** She was encouraged to do so by colleagues.
 - C** She wanted others to have the same opportunities as her.
- 3** You hear a woman telling a friend about a new job she has.
What problem does she have with the job?

 - A** being asked to do tasks she's not suited for
 - B** being too busy at certain times of day
 - C** being disrespected by some customers
- 4** You hear two students talking about an architecture course.
What do they agree about?

 - A** There is too much work on the course.
 - B** Their fellow students are creative people.
 - C** The course is taught in an interesting way.

- 5** You hear two students talking about the chemistry laboratories at their college.
What does the woman say about the laboratories?
- A** The equipment in them should be updated.
 - B** They are not large enough.
 - C** They need redecorating.
- 6** You hear a woman talking about a place she used to visit as a child.
What point is she making?
- A** She might be disappointed if she returned there.
 - B** She prefers more sophisticated holidays now.
 - C** The place appeals more to children than adults.
- 7** You hear a runner telling his friend about a sports injury he has.
What did his doctor advise?
- A** keep going with some training
 - B** introduce other sports very gradually
 - C** start running very slowly
- 8** You hear a woman talking about her favourite radio programme.
What does she say about the stories in the programme?
- A** The creative element in them is what makes them work.
 - B** They tend to vary in how interesting they are.
 - C** They contain messages we can all learn from.

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	lâu dài, vĩnh cửu (adj)	p_____
2.	kiểm duyệt (v)	c_____
3.	lưu hành, lưu thông, truyền (v)	c_____
4.	đi quanh, đi xung quanh (phr.v)	g_____ a_____
5.	liên quan đến chính trị, chính phủ (adj)	p_____

II. Fill in the blanks with correct connectives: BECAUSE, SO THAT, AS, ALTHOUGH

1. Just _____ I don't complain, people think I'm satisfied.
2. She may need some help, _____ she's new.
3. I saw him _____ I was coming into the building.
4. She walked home by herself, _____ she knew that it was dangerous.
5. I come home early _____ I can help my mom cook dinner.

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 1 dòng.