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GLOBAL ENGLISH 2

Unit 8: Home, sweet home – Grammar 1

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

I. Grammar

1. Future simple form: will, won't (Thì tương lai đơn)

- ❖ **Cách dùng:** dùng để diễn tả một hành động/ sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

- ❖ **Cấu trúc:**

	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Câu khẳng định	S + will + V(nguyên thể)	She will study abroad next year. (Cô ấy sẽ đi du học vào năm tới.)
Câu phủ định	S + will not / won't + V(nguyên thể) (will not = won't)	They won't come to his party tomorrow. (Họ sẽ không đến bữa tiệc của anh ấy vào ngày mai.)
Câu nghi vấn	Will + S + V(nguyên thể)? - Yes, S + will . - No, S + won't	Will you be at home tomorrow morning? (Bạn sẽ ở nhà vào sáng ngày mai chứ?) - Yes, I will (Có, tôi sẽ) - No, I won't (Không, tôi sẽ không)

- ❖ **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** tomorrow (ngày mai), next + thời gian: next week, next month, next year, ... (tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới, ...), ...

Lưu ý: V = Verb (động từ); S = Subject: I / he / she / it / we / you / they, ...

2. Use "for" to indicate recipient (Dùng "for" để chỉ người nhận)

Cách dùng	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
For có nghĩa là Để cho ai/ cái gì?	... + N + for + O	- A nest is a home for a bird. (Cái tổ là nhà cho chú chim.) - This is a book for children. (Đây là sách dành cho trẻ em.)

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1	donkey (n)	con lừa	3	dangerous (adj)	nguy hiểm
2	different (adj) (from)	khác với	4	frightened (adj)	sợ hãi, giật mình

II. Homework

Exercise 1: Rewrite the sentences in future simple form based on given words, using "for + O" structure.

0. He / buy a gift / his girlfriend.

=> He will buy a gift for his girlfriend.

1. Helen / pick some apples from the trees / her mother.

=> _____.

2. The father / sing a song / his son.

=> _____.

3. Liam / make a birthday cake / his friend.

=> _____.

4. We / not get a new table / the room.

=> _____.

5. There / a playground / children.

=> _____.

Exercise 2: Match the pictures with words.



0. It is a home for a _____

1. It is a house for a _____

2. It is a milk bottle for a _____

baby

doctor

cat

party

bird

dog

3. It is food for a _____

4. It is a dress for a _____

5. It is a shirt for a _____



Exercise 3: Circle the correct answer.

0. Tomorrow, Rose _____ a bike to school.

A. will ride

B. will rides

C. rode

1. Pat _____ to the zoo next Sunday.

A. went

B. goes

C. will go

2. The boy _____ the guitar for the next music contest.

A. will play

B. plays

C. play

3. They _____ the dancing class next week.

A. won't take

B. will takes

C. took

4. My parents _____ at work tomorrow afternoon.

A. will being

B. won't being

C. will be

Part 4

– 5 questions –

Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

Donkeys and horses



Example

How are donkeys different from horses?

1 Donkeys move slowly than horses, they don't do dangerous things like jumping and they can't swim. Horses can.

2 a donkey is frightened, it doesn't move. But a horse runs!

Donkeys and horses have different ears and tails, too. A donkey has

3 ears than a horse, and a tail which is like a cow's.

Most horses enjoy eating grass and live in places where it grows. Donkeys

4 can live in hot, dry places where there is grass.

5 But colours aren't very different. Most horses and donkeys are white, black, brown or grey.

Example

from

for

with

1

more

worse

many

2

Why

When

What

3

long

longer

longest

4

no

not

nothing

5

their

them

theirs

Exercise 1: Fill in the blank using DO or DOES.

0. Does Jane like playing games?

1. _____ I need to close the door?

2. _____ he like running?

4. How many arms _____ a monkey have?

5. Where _____ you eat dinner?

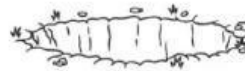
Exercise 2: Unscramble

0. garss => grass

1. erycngli => r _____



2. hloe => h _____



3. vesa => s _____



4. gid => d _____



5. amagnezi => m _____

