

Name:
 Class: S7
 Tel: 034 200 9294
 Ngày GV giao bài:
 Ngày HS nộp bài:



Grammar:
 Reading:
 Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 1: MAKING CONNECTIONS – 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. GRAMMAR

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

Cách dùng

Diễn tả một hành động **diễn ra trong quá khứ** và vẫn còn **tiếp diễn đến hiện tại**.

They **have been** married for nearly fifty years.

Diễn tả hành động **đã hoàn thành** cho tới **thời điểm hiện tại** mà **không đề cập** tới thời điểm xảy ra khi nào.

He **has lost** my key.

Dấu hiệu nhận biết

recently, lately (gần đây), **already** (rồi), **before** (trước đây), **yet** (chưa), **just** (vừa mới), etc.

for + khoảng thời gian (for a year, for a long time, for 2 months, etc.): trong vòng ...

since + mốc/ điểm thời gian (since 1992, since June, etc.): kể từ khi ...

Công thức

Khẳng định

S + have/ has + V3.

Phủ định

S + have/ has + not + V3.

Nghi vấn

Have/ Has + S + V3?

--> Yes, S + have/ has.

--> No, S + haven't/ hasn't.

Wh-question + have/ has + S + V3?

"Who - which - whose" trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định

Who

Là đại từ quan hệ **chỉ người**, đóng vai trò làm **chủ ngữ** hoặc **tân ngữ**, chỉ đối tượng thực hiện hành động.

The man is my father. **He** is sitting by the fire.

--> The man **who** is sitting by the fire is my father.

Which

Là đại từ quan hệ **chỉ vật**, làm **chủ ngữ** hoặc **tân ngữ** cho động từ sau nó.

Theo sau **which** có thể là một **động từ** hoặc một **chủ ngữ**.

The hat is red. **It** is mine.

--> The hat **which** is red is mine.

Khi **which** làm **tân ngữ**, ta có thể lược bỏ.

Ex: The dress (**which**) I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

Whose

Là đại từ quan hệ **chỉ người và vật**, thay cho **tính từ sở hữu**. **Whose** cũng được dùng thay cho **of which**.

Theo sau **whose** luôn là 1 **danh từ**.

The boy is Tom. You borrowed **his** bicycle yesterday.

--> The boy **whose bicycle** you borrowed yesterday is Tom.

Sở hữu cách ('s và s')

Khi tên riêng kết thúc bằng đuôi "-s", ta có thể dùng 's hoặc '.

Ex: James's computer is new. / James' computer is new.

's được dùng sau **tên riêng** hoặc **danh từ số ít**.

Ex: Henry's mother is a doctor.
My brother's eyes are blue.

Khi danh từ số nhiều **bất quy tắc** và **không kết thúc bằng đuôi "-s"**, ta thêm 's.

Ex: The men's names are Mark and Tom.

Được dùng để thể hiện **ai sở hữu thứ gì**.

Khi danh từ ở dạng **số nhiều**, ta thêm dấu ' sau đuôi "-s".

Ex: The boys' T-shirts are black.

Khi ta nói về sự sở hữu của **nhiều hơn một người**, ta thêm 's sau cái tên cuối cùng.

Ex: Betty and Duncan's parents are teachers.

B. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	once (= when) (conj)	một khi	7	private (adj)	riêng tư
2	Customs (n)	hải quan	8	draw in (phr.v)	thu hút
3	short-cut (v)	cắt ngắn	9	breathhtaking (adj)	ngoaị mục
4	head off (phr.v)	bắt đầu chuyển đi/ rời một nơi	10	take measures	thực hiện các biện pháp
5	beneath (prep)	bên dưới	11	facility (n)	cơ sở hạ tầng
6	privately-managed (adj)	được quản lý một cách kín đáo, riêng tư	12	ruin (v)	phá hủy, phá hoại

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; conj = conjunction: liên từ; v = verb: động từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; prep = preposition: giới từ*

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

C. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- The train has stopped (stop). We can go out now.
- She has _____ (take) some photos.
- Sally hasn't _____ (arrive) yet. Where is she?
- I have _____ (do) my homework.
- I have never _____ (speak) to Jamie.
- _____ Tim _____ (work) here for 3 years?

II. Circle the correct answer.

0. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
 A. writed **B. wrote** C. writes D. was wrote
1. He bought all the books _____ are needed for the next exam.
 A. which B. what C. who D. those
2. The children _____ parents are famous teachers are taught well.
 A. who B. whose C. that D. why
3. Do you know the boy _____ sang at the party last week?
 A. of whom B. which C. whom D. who
4. We need a teacher _____ native language is English.
 A. that B. whose C. what D. who
5. The man next to me kept talking about the film _____ was really interesting.
 A. where B. who C. which D. when

III. Circle the correct answer.

0. I **found** / find my teddy bear when I was cleaning my room.
1. I **have lost** / have losed my purse.
2. They **have been** / have visited to the mall twice this month.
3. I **have watched** / has watched this show three times this week.
4. The children **has made** / have made a mess in the kitchen.
5. There **have been** / has been an accident.

IV. Fill the gaps with the possessive case of nouns ('s or s') .

0. The boy has a toy → It's the boy's toy.
1. Peter has a book → It's _____.
2. My sisters own a car. → It's _____.
3. This school is for girls only. → It's a _____.
4. John has a sister, Jane. → Jane is _____.
5. Our friends live in this house. → It's our _____.

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

0. The men who live next-door are English.
1. The dictionary _____ you gave me is very good.
2. The volunteers _____ enthusiasm (sự nhiệt tình) was obvious finished the work quickly.
3. The police are looking for the thieves _____ got into my house last night.
4. The woman _____ daughter was crying tried to calm her down.
5. A bus is a big car _____ carries lots of people.

VI. Put the words/ phrases in the right order.

0. He / home / has / already / gone
 → He has already gone home.
1. Mark / come back / France / just / from / has
 → _____.
2. left / the train / yet / Has
 → _____?
3. I / housework / the / finished / have / already
 → _____.
4. They / bought / new / a / just / have / house
 → _____.

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.

PART 3 Questions 11-15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

My first safari by Jeremy Sanders

I had spent all night on a flight to Africa and I must admit I felt exhausted once I landed. The only thing that made me feel better was a smiling, tanned pilot who took us quickly through Customs. Life suddenly became a lot better when I realised that we wouldn't have to wait at all to catch our next flight. We were just about to board a much smaller plane this time, for our first African safari.

When you are on a short break every hour matters, so the fact that we were short-cutting the queues at Customs meant that we could be heading off to the countryside much sooner than anyone had expected.

Our second flight, the one from Nairobi, lasted less than an hour but was the most fascinating one I had ever been on. It took us out of the city until we reached Mount Kenya. There the view suddenly changed. Our pilot started flying lower, pointing out to the elephants, giraffes, gazelles and even rhinos as they ran beneath us. We did several rounds before reaching our final destination, Loisaba Lodge, where we landed.

Loisaba Wilderness is a 150sq km, privately-managed wildlife area of land kept in its natural state, especially for wild animals to live in and be protected. It is much larger than many of Kenya's parks and a safe place for more than 250 species of birds and 50 species of mammals, including elephants. The wildlife here, unlike in the game parks, is still wild, and so, far more exciting to see than bored lions lying in front of tourists.

We were soon taken to our rooms, located high up on a hill. From each of the seven rooms guests can walk out on to their private balcony to enjoy the wildly dramatic view - 61,000 acres of savannah and rocky area lie beneath you. A bit further away, you can observe, what I believe was the highlight of the visit, a watering hole, always drawing in animals for a drink. I'm telling you, it's just breathtaking; one cannot visit this place only once in their lifetime.



11. When Jeremy arrived in Africa

- A. he was quite excited about his trip.
- B. he was too tired after the long flight.
- C. he felt anxious about what was going to happen next.
- D. he needed to get a good sleep as it was the middle of the night.

12. Why was Jeremy so pleased to be met by the pilot?

- A. Because he wanted to make the most of his time on holiday.
- B. Because he thought the pilot might not meet him.
- C. Because he expected the pilot to be unfriendly.
- D. Because he did not know where to go.

13. What does Jeremy say about the flight from Nairobi?

- A. It was far too long.
- B. The pilot flew in a dangerous way.
- C. They were followed by a smaller plane.
- D. It offered many impressive views.

14. What does Jeremy suggest about Loisaba?

- A. It is still a safe and natural environment for animals.
- B. Tourists are no longer allowed there.
- C. Many of the animals are being hunted.
- D. The wild animals often attack people.

15. Which of the following might Jeremy write about his experience?

A. "I am really concerned about the wild animals in Africa as they are facing great dangers. We should take measures."

C. "Visiting Africa does not differ much from a day trip to the zoo. The conditions and animal facilities are almost the same."

B. "It was thrilling to get a taste of natural Africa. It has been without a doubt an unforgettable experience."

D. "Unfortunately tourists are once again taking over beautiful Africa. They are ruining the landscape and threatening the animals' survival."