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Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ ngày/.....

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ ngày/.....



Grammar:

Writing:

Listening:

Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 4 – FROM A TO B – GRAMMAR 1 & WRITING

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: PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE (Câu bị động thì quá khứ đơn)

1. Form (Hình thái)

Affirmative (Khẳng định)	Negative (Phủ định)	Interrogative (Nghi vấn)
S + was / were + V _(ed/III) (+ by O)	S + was / were + not + V _(ed/III) (+ by O)	Was / Were + S + V _(ed/III) (+ by O)?

Dưới đây là cách chuyển câu chủ động thành câu bị động trong thì quá khứ đơn:

Active: <u>S</u> + <u>V_(ed/III)</u> + <u>O</u>	Passive: <u>S</u> + <u>was / were</u> + <u>V_(ed/III)</u> + by <u>O</u>	Active: <u>A man</u> <u>stole</u> <u>my bike</u> <u>yesterday</u> .
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2. Usage (Cách dùng)

- Dùng khi **nói đến một hành động**, nhưng **không biết ai**, hay **không cần thiết phải biết ai thực hiện hành động đó**.

Ex: My camera **was stolen** while I was on holiday.

(Ai đó đã ăn cắp cái camera của tôi, nhưng tôi không biết ai đã lấy nó.)

This house **was built** in the 19th Century.

(Ai đó đã xây căn nhà này vào thế kỷ 19, nhưng tôi không biết đây là ai.)

- Nếu ta muốn đề cập tới **người thực hiện hành động**, ta dùng dạng câu bị động với giới từ **by**.

Ex: This house was built **by my father** last year.

This cake was made **by my mother**.

* Note: **S = subject: chủ ngữ;** **V_(ed/III) = verb past simple: động từ quá khứ đơn;**

V_(ed/III) = verb past participle: động từ quá khứ phân từ; **O = object: tên ngữ**

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	tear apart (phr.v)	xé rách	5	training centre (n.phr)	trung tâm đào tạo
2	complicated (adj)	phức tạp	6	celebrity (n)	người nổi tiếng
3	animated film (n.phr)	phim hoạt hình	7	original (adj)	độc đáo, khác biệt
4	let me have a go (idiom)	cho phép tôi thử cái gì	8	variety (n)	sự đa dạng, phong phú

*Note: **n = noun: danh từ;** **adj = adjective: tính từ;** **idiom: thành ngữ;**

phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; **n.phr = noun phrase: cụm danh 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. Circle the correct answer.**

0. This room **was** / **were** cleaned yesterday.

1. Many accidents **were** / **was** caused by careless driving.

2. The letters were **sent** / **sending** to the wrong address by mistake.

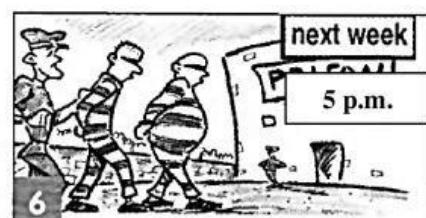
3. His car was **repaired** / **repairing** for free by a stranger.

4. Tom – my yellow cat – broke our flower vase yesterday. The flowers were **ruined** / **to ruining**.

5. Her notebook was **tore** / **torn** apart by her brother.

II. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in the box.

call	rob	catch	find	investigate	send
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0. At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the local bank was robbed.

1. At one minute past ten, the police _____.

2. A few minutes later, the police arrived at the bank. The crime scene _____.

3. At twenty past ten, the robbers' fingerprints _____.

4. At half past eleven, the robbers _____.

5. At 5 p.m. in the afternoon, they _____ to prison.

III. Write and correct the mistake in each sentence.

0. My camera was **stole** yesterday. stole → stolen

1. When the pizza was **delivering**, it was cold. delivering → delivered

2. Was your money **stealing** out of your bag? stealing → stolen

3. We haven't allowed to use a dictionary in _____ → _____
 the exam yesterday.

4. Vegetables was usually kept in the fridge. _____ → _____
 5. She was force to leave the room. _____ → _____

IV. Circle the correct answer.

0. *The flowers* _____ by my grandfather.
 A. was planted B. were plant C. were planted

1. Mary: I _____ waiting for half an hour by the hairdresser.
 John: Poor you!
 A. was kept B. were kept C. was keep

2. Mary: Did you go to the party?
 John: No, I _____.
 A. was invited B. wasn't invited C. weren't invited

3. Josephine _____ by the news about the war.
 A. were worried B. was worried C. was worry

4. My mom _____ a surprise birthday party last week.
 A. was given B. was giving C. were given

5. A few years ago, the books _____ into English.
 A. were translating B. were the translation C. were translated

V. Rewrite these sentences in PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE.

0. *Someone built this house 200 years ago.*
 → _____ *This house was built 200 years ago* _____.

1. They discovered the hidden treasure in a cave.
 → _____.

2. Did the police arrest the suspect last night?
 → _____?

3. When did they write the first science fiction novel?
 → _____?

4. The authorities destroyed the illegal documents last month.
 → _____.

5. Did they send you any information yesterday?
 → _____?

D. WRITING

Topic: Traffic jams are a common problem in many cities worldwide.
What causes this issue and how can it be solved?

E. LISTENING

Test 5 | Listening Part 4



Questions 20–25

53 For each question, choose the correct answer.

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Luru v:

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 will hear an interview with a young hairdresser called Carlotta.

20 Carlotta first became interested in cutting people's hair when she saw

- A** a hairdressing magazine.
- B** a cartoon character doing it.
- C** a friend having it done.

21 The first hair that Carlotta cut belonged to

- A** her father.
- B** her sister.
- C** her mother.

22 At college, Carlotta's teachers said she should

- A** talk to customers more.
- B** spend more time planning.
- C** improve her cutting technique.

23 How did Carlotta feel during the Young Hairdresser competition?

- A** sure she would lose
- B** angry with the model
- C** confused by the rules

24 What does Carlotta say is the biggest benefit of working for a well-known company?

- A** meeting famous people
- B** making plenty of money
- C** gaining a variety of experience

25 What would Carlotta like to do next?

- A** open a hairdressing school
- B** create a range of beauty products
- C** start a business in another country