

Name:

Grammar:.....

Class: S5 ...

Reading:.....

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Mini Test:.....

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....



GLOBAL ENGLISH 5

UNIT 6: GREAT STORIES – GRAMMAR 2 & KET READING

A. GRAMMAR

I. Past simple

1. Cấu trúc:

Loại câu	Past Continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)	Past Simple (Quá khứ đơn)	
		TO BE	ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG
(+)	S + was/were + V_{ing} + O. Ví dụ: She <u>was planting</u> trees at 4 p.m. yesterday.	S + was/were + Adj/N. Ví dụ: I <u>was</u> at my uncle's house yesterday afternoon.	S + V2/V_{ed} + O. Ví dụ: We <u>visited</u> Australia last summer.
(-)	S + wasn't/weren't + V_{ing} + O. Ví dụ: They <u>weren't working</u> at PC company at that time in 1990.	S + wasn't/weren't + Adj/N. Ví dụ: We <u>weren't</u> happy because our team lost.	S + didn't + V_{inf} + O. Ví dụ: They <u>didn't accept</u> our offer.
(?)	Was/Were + S + V_{ing} + O? ➢ Yes, S + was/were. ➢ No, S + wasn't/weren't. Ví dụ: <u>Was</u> he <u>eating</u> while I was studying? – No, he <u>wasn't</u> .	Was/Were + S + Adj/N? ➢ Yes, S + was/were. ➢ No, S + wasn't/weren't. Ví dụ: <u>Were</u> you happy when you get good marks? – Yes, I <u>was</u> .	Did + S + V_{inf} + O? ➢ Yes, S + did. ➢ No, S + did not. Ví dụ: <u>Did</u> Cristiano <u>play</u> for Real Madrid? – Yes, he <u>did</u> .
Wh-question	Wh- + was/were + S + V_{ing} + O? Ví dụ: Where <u>was</u> he <u>learning</u> at 8 p.m. yesterday?	Wh- + was/were + S? Ví dụ: What <u>was</u> the weather like yesterday?	Wh- + did + S + V_{inf} + O? Ví dụ: What <u>did</u> you <u>do</u> last Sunday?

2. Cách phân biệt: Past continuous and Past simple (Phân biệt Quá khứ tiếp diễn và Quá khứ đơn)

Khi dùng diễn tả một hoạt động đang diễn ra thì bất chợt có hành động khác xen vào:

- Hành động đang diễn ra: Quá khứ tiếp diễn
- Hành động xen vào: Quá khứ đơn

Ví dụ: He **was going** out for lunch when she **saw** him.

When she **was doing** homework in her room, her phone **rang**.

❖ **Note:** wasn't = was not, weren't = were not, didn't = did not, Adj = Adjective: Tính từ, N = Noun: Danh từ, O = Object: Tân ngữ, V2 = Động từ bất quy tắc, Vinf: Động từ nguyên mẫu, Ving: Động từ thêm -ing.

II. Connectives

Từ liên kết	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
and (và)	Kết nối hai ý hoặc hai hành động trong cùng một câu.	I like apples and oranges.
after (sau khi)	Diễn tả hành động xảy ra sau một hành động khác.	I go to bed after I brush my teeth.
but (nhưng)	Kết nối hai ý trái ngược nhau trong một câu.	I like coffee, but I don't like tea.
so (vì vậy)	Kết quả hoặc hậu quả của một hành động đã được nêu ra.	It was raining, so I stayed at home.
when (khi)	Diễn tả thời điểm mà một hành động xảy ra.	When I was 9, I loved reading books.
next (tiếp theo)	Diễn tả hành động xảy ra ngay sau một hành động khác.	I had breakfast, next I went to school.

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	World War I (n)	chiến tranh thế giới lần thứ nhất	4	against (adv)	đối đầu
2	ill (n/v)	ốm, bị bệnh	5	get sick (phr)	bị ốm
3	medicine (n)	thuốc, ngành dược	6	coach (n)	huấn luyện viên / xe buýt

* **Note:** n = noun: danh từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ; v = verb: động từ; phr = phrase: cụm 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. I **watched** / **was watching** a DVD when my cat **jumped** / **was jumping** on me.
1. At 8 o'clock last night, we **were having** / **had** dinner at a Chinese restaurant.
2. **Did** / **Were** the students writing an essay in class this morning?
3. Tom **cleaned** / **was cleaning** the living room when Jane **was arriving** / **arrived**.
4. Frank **was fixing** / **fixed** his car when his mobile **rang** / **was ringing**.
5. Mark **didn't wear** / **wasn't wearing** a coat when it **started** / **starts** to rain.
6. The girl **felt** / **was feeling** ill, so she **didn't go** / **wasn't going** to work.

II. Choose the correct answer.

0. She bought a dress _____ a pair of shoes yesterday.
 A. when B. so C. but **D. and**
1. _____ I finished my homework, I watched a movie.
 A. So B. After C. Next D. But
2. I wanted to go to the park, _____ it started raining.
 A. but B. so C. next D. after
3. It was very late, _____ I went to bed.
 A. but B. so C. next D. after
4. Susan was studying in her room _____ she heard the noise.
 A. so B. and C. when D. next
5. I finished my breakfast. _____, I went to school.
 A. So B. After C. Next D. Or

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past continuous or the Past simple.

0. He was going (go) out for lunch when she saw (see) him.
1. _____ you _____ (watch) TV when your mother _____ (come) in?
2. I _____ (read) a book when my sister _____ (leave) for the cinema.
3. Linda _____ (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock _____ (ring).
4. Yesterday at 9.30 p.m., my parents _____ (sit) in the garden and _____ (drink) some tea.
5. _____ you _____ (listen) to the teacher when she _____ (explain) this exercise?
6. When I _____ (read) a book, I _____ (hear) a knock, I _____ (go) to the door and _____ (open) it.

PART 2 Questions 7-13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

	Jack	Edward	Phil
7. Who plays sport more than once a week?	A	B	C
8. Who went to another country to watch their sport?	A	B	C
9. Who never travels to watch a match?	A	B	C
10. Who goes to matches with a member of his family?	A	B	C
11. Who plays his favourite sport on his computer?	A	B	C
12. Who goes to a place that is full of people?	A	B	C
13. Who is having sport lessons?	A	B	C

Young people talk about sports

Jack



Jack loves watching football. He goes to see his favourite team play every Saturday. The stadium is very large and can get very noisy with thousands of people shouting and singing. His team is very famous; they are the second best in the country. Sometimes his team play against another team and in another city. This means he has to travel by coach. He never travels on his own because his brother goes with him. Jack wants to be a football player when he finishes school.

Edward plays cricket for his village club every Saturday during the summer. His team play against teams from other villages and towns. Sometimes the cricket matches can take up to 6 hours to complete. He likes it because it is a nice slow game and the people who watch this game are usually very quiet. If it rains, he goes to his friend's house and plays cricket on the computer. He loves cricket so much that last year he went to India with two friends to watch the World Cricket Games.

Edward



Phil



Phil's favourite sport is tennis. He watches all the big games on television. He never goes to watch a game outside his city. He might watch a tennis match if it's near to his house. Every Tuesday and Thursday he plays tennis at school with his friends. Next week he will start having classes with a tennis coach because he wants to play better than his friends.



Test 3

Reading and Writing Part 4

Dr Cicely Williams

Cicely Williams was the first woman from Jamaica to go to university to (1) medicine. She went to Oxford University just after the end of World War I. She was very (2) in health problems that children have and medicines to help with these problems.

She was working at a time when there were not many women (3) It was difficult for her to make people (4) to her ideas. In her life, she worked in hospitals in America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. She (5) famous for her work that showed how important healthy food and education are to stop babies and children from getting (6) While she was in Africa, she found a (7) to help many babies who were ill by telling their mothers what to do.

I. Classwork

* **Detail questions:** Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1. | A. prepare | B. study | C. know |
| 2. | A. interested | B. sad | C. worried |

* **General questions:** Choose the correct answer.

G.1 Where is Dr Cicely Williams from?

- A. Australia
- B. Jamaica
- C. England

G.2 What did Dr Cicely Williams study?

- A. Medicine
- B. English
- C. Marketing

G.3 Why are healthy food and education important?

- A. To harm babies
- B. To help babies
- C. To stop babies

II. Homework: For each question, choose the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 3. | A. doctors | B. teachers | C. housewives |
| 4. | A. hear | B. listen | C. believe |
| 5. | A. began | B. arrived | C. became |
| 6. | A. sick | B. broken | C. terrible |
| 7. | A. path | B. way | C. road |

* Extra vocabulary.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		