

Name: .....

Grammar:.....

Class: S5 ...

Reading:.....

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

Mini Test:.....

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



## GLOBAL ENGLISH 5

### Unit 8: Rainforests - Grammar 1 & KET Reading

#### A. GRAMMAR: PRESENT PERFECT (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

##### 1. Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả sự việc **bắt đầu trong quá khứ và tiếp tục ở hiện tại**.
- Diễn tả sự việc đã **xảy ra nhiều lần trong quá khứ**.
- Diễn tả sự việc **vừa mới xảy ra và gây hậu quả tới hiện tại**.

##### 2. Công thức:

Loại câu	Công thức	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	S + have/has + VPP.	We <b>have encountered</b> many difficulties. He <b>has learned</b> French, but he can't communicate.
Phủ định	S + haven't/hasn't + VPP.	I <b>haven't seen</b> my mom for a long time. She <b>hasn't come</b> back to her hometown since 2020.
Nghi vấn	Have/Has + S + VPP? => Yes, S + have/has. => No, S + haven't/hasn't.	<b>Has</b> she <b>started</b> the task? => Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't. <b>Have</b> you <b>finished</b> your housework? => Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Wh-questions	Wh- + have/has + S + VPP?	Where <b>have</b> you <b>been</b> ?

Note: S = Subject: Chủ ngữ; VPP = Past Participle: Quá khứ phân từ; haven't = have not; hasn't = has not.

##### 3. Dấu hiệu:

- **before** (trước đây), **never** (chưa từng), **ever** (đã từng), **yet** (chưa), **already** (rồi), **the first/second/... time** (lần đầu/thứ hai), **just/recently/lately** (gần đây, vừa mới), **so far/ until now/ up to now/ up to the present** (cho tới bây giờ).

Ví dụ: Have you **ever** travelled to Germany?

- **for** + khoảng thời gian (được bao lâu)

Ví dụ: She has taught Spanish **for 3 years**.

- **since** + mốc thời gian (từ bao giờ)

Ví dụ: She has lived here **since I was born**.

I have worked here **since 1999**.

#### B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	<b>frightening</b> (adj)	kinh khủng, đáng sợ	3	<b>identify</b> (v)	nhận biết, nhận dạng
2	<b>inform</b> (v)	nói cho ai biết			

\* Note: n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động từ; adj = adjective: tính từ.

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

## C. CLASSWORK

### \*\*\* CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE \*\*\*

#### Part 4

#### A Favourite Children's Book

Today most people (19) \_\_\_\_\_ Lewis Carroll as the author of two books: *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*. In the second book, Alice falls asleep one evening. In her dream, she goes (20) \_\_\_\_\_ a mirror to the world on the other side.

#### I. Detailed questions: Choose the correct answer to fill in each blank.

19	return	repeat	remember
20	through	along	away

#### II. General questions: For each question, choose the correct answer.

G1. What is the main character of this story?

- A. Alice                                      B. Lewis                                      C. Carroll

G2. Who is the author of this story?

- A. Alice                                      B. Wonderland                                      C. Lewis

## D. HOMEWORK

Finish questions 21 to 25. For each question, read and choose the correct answer.

She (21) \_\_\_\_\_ out that in the countryside, there is a giant board in a game of chess, and she must move across it to (22) \_\_\_\_\_ a queen.

She (23) \_\_\_\_\_ people and animals from the first book and some new ones. A few are frightening, but others are (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to her. The story ends when Alice becomes a queen and finally (25) \_\_\_\_\_ back home.

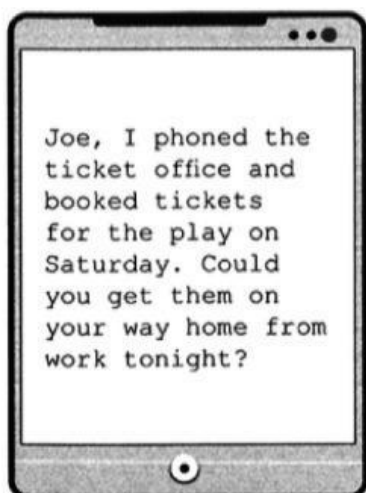
21	looks	finds	learns
22	become	because	be careful
23	knows	meets	speaks
24	kind	careful	real
25	looks up	gets up	wakes up

## Part 1

### Questions 1–6

For each question, choose the correct answer.

1



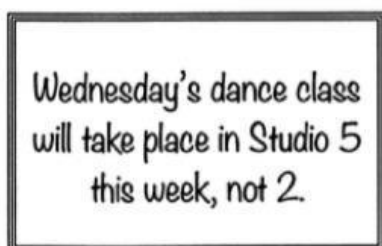
- A Joe will get the tickets at the ticket office on Saturday.
- B Joe can book tickets for the play on Saturday.
- C Joe can get the tickets before the play on Saturday.

2



- A Staff mustn't go into the building without their cards.
- B Staff don't need their cards when they are in the building.
- C Staff need to have their cards in some places in the building.

3



- A The time of the dance class has changed
- B The place of the dance class has changed.
- C The day of the dance class has changed.

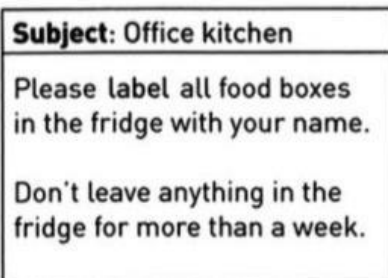
4



What does the person need to do?

- A put the food in the oven after 40 minutes
- B choose what food from the fridge to eat for dinner
- C cook the evening meal in the oven

5



- A People can't leave their food in the fridge for a long time.
- B People can keep food in the fridge for more than a week.
- C People must write what is in their food boxes.

6



- A You must wait for 15 minutes to get an appointment.
- B You shouldn't wait for more than 15 minutes.
- C You should ask the staff for a 15-minute appointment.



## \*\*\* GRAMMAR \*\*\*

## I. Read the text and circle the correct answer.

Today, our family is preparing for the Tet holiday. The house is dirty because we (0) \_\_\_\_\_ (**clean**) it for weeks. However, the trees and flowers in the garden are in good condition because my mother (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) care of them since November. My sister (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**just come**) back from England. It is the first time she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) at home since she studied abroad. I will take her to the supermarket tomorrow because we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**not go**) shopping together since last year.

- |                               |                  |                  |                |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 0. <b>A.</b> have not cleaned | B. have cleaned  | C. cleans        | D. don't clean |
| 1. A. has took                | B. hasn't taken  | C. has taken     | D. took        |
| 2. A. just comes              | B. has just come | C. has just came | D. just came   |
| 3. A. has been                | B. hasn't been   | C. is            | D. was         |
| 4. A. went                    | B. haven't gone  | C. have gone     | D. go          |

II. Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

0. We have lived in this house since 2010.
- They have worked here \_\_\_\_\_ a decade.
  - We haven't met John \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of days.
  - I haven't seen Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
  - We have had our car \_\_\_\_\_ three months.
  - I have bought this bike \_\_\_\_\_ I was five.

## III. Put the words in the correct order.

0. Their train / yet. / arrived / hasn't

→ Their train hasn't arrived yet.

1. since Tuesday. / Jasmine / hasn't washed / her hair

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The university / to me / last week. / hasn't replied / since

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

3. for / rained / months. / It / hasn't

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

4. has been / since / a high school / last month. / Jenny / student

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

5. the cookies. / I / finished / baking / have

→ \_\_\_\_\_.