TRƯỜNG THCS KHƯƠNG MAI

MÔN TIẾNG ANH 6

I. NGỮ ÂM

1. Các nguyên âm: /e/& /æ/; /əʊ/ & /aʊ /
2. Các phụ âm : /0/, /ð/

III. TRỌNG ÂM

+ 2 – syllable:

- **1st: *Trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất khi nó là danh từ và tính từ***

Ex: ‘happy, ‘picture, ‘funny, ‘window, ‘kitchen…

- **Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ:** po’lice, po’lite, ho’tel, ca’nal, ba’lloon…: trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2

- **2nd: *Trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai khi nó là động từ***

Ex: re’use, re’peat, co’llect, re’ceive, be’lieve, con’tact…

- **Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ:** answer, listen, open, visit, offer, carry,

III. NGỮ PHÁP

1. Tenses of verbs (Các thì của động từ)

Tense	Form (cấu tạo)	Usage (cách dùng)	Dấu hiệu nhận biết
1. Present Simple (Hiện tại đơn)	(+) S + V/ V_s/_es + O (-) S + don’t / doesn’t + V + O (?) Do/ Does + S +V+O…? Yes, S + do/does No, S + don’t / doesn’t	Diễn đạt hành động xảy ra ở hiện tại lặp đi, lặp lại như một thói quen	Thường dung với các trạng từ tần suất: *always, usually, often, sometimes, never Every (day/ week/ month…)*
2. Present continuous Hiện tại tiếp diễn)	(+) S + am/is/are + V-ing + O (-) S + am/is/are + V-ing + O (?) Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing + O? Yes, S + am/is/are No, S + am not/ isn’t/aren’t	Diễn đạt một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói. Diễn đạt một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai gần. Thường diễn tả một kế hoạch đã lên lịch sẵn	Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian: *now, right now, at the moment, at present at this time,* Đầu câu có các từ như: *Look! Listen, Keep silent! Be careful!, Hurry up!*
3. Past simple (Quá khứ đơn)	***a. tobe:*** (+) S + Was / Were + N/ Adj/ Pre… (-) S + Was /Was /Were + not + + N/ Adj/ Pre… (?) Was / Were + S + + N/ Adj/ Pre…? ***b. Verbs:*** (+) S + V(past) + O… (-) S + didn’t + V..... (?) (W-H) + did + S + V..?	Diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm được xác định trong quá khứ.	*last, ago, yesterday (yesterday morning…) this morning, this noon… (sau thời điểm nói)* *in + period time in the past (in 1999)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Future simple (Tương lai đơn)	(+) S + will + V + O (-) S + won't + V + O (?) Will + S +V+O…? Yes, S + will . No, S + won't	- Diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai. - Diễn tả lời hứa. - Quyết định ngay tại thời điểm nói. - Diễn tả sự suy doán mang quan điểm cá nhân.	*- tomorrow (morning/ afternoon/ evening)* *- next (week/ month/ year…)* *- in 2030/ future* *- soon/ tonight/ this afternoon/ this evening* *- think/ promise*
5. Might for possibility	(+) S + might + V + O (-) S + might + not + V + O		

2. Cách phân biệt giữ Will và Might

- Will: dùng để diễn tả hành động chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai

Ex: I will go to the zoo with my friends tomorrow.

- Might: dùng để diễn tả hành động có thể sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai *(không chắc chắn).*

Ex: I ***might*** go to the zoo with my friends tomorrow. (Tôi có thể đi sở thú cùng với các bạn của tôi).

They ***might not*** come here next week

Form: S + might (not) + V + O…

3. Conjunctions: and, but, so, although, because.

- And: dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề tương dương
- But: dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề trái ngược nhau.
- Although: dùng để nối 2 vế câu chỉ sự nhượng bộ
- Because: dùng để nối 2 vế câu chỉ lí do

4. Question words:

Question word	The information it needs
When/What time	Time
How many + CNs How much + UCN	Number
How often	Consequences of time
What	Things
Where	Places
Who	People
Why	Reasons
Which + N	Choices

Form: Wh + do/does/did/will + S + V…?

Wh + be + S + V-ing…?

Ex: What do you do every day? What did you do yesterday?

5. Imperatives:

- **Don't + V.....** Ex: Don't talk in the class, please!
- **V + O…** Ex: Close the door, please!

6. Possessive adjectives & Possessive pronouns

PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	My	Mine
You	Your	Yours
We	Our	Ours
They	Their	Theirs
She	Her	Hers
He	His	His
It	Its	Its

Ex:

Your car is new, but my car is old.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

➔ Your car is new, but mine is old.

- Đại từ nhân xưng: Làm chủ ngữ (để xưng hô và thay thế).
- Tính từ sở hữu: Luôn đứng trước danh từ, bổ nghĩa cho danh từ, không thay đổi theo số của danh từ.
- Đại từ sở hữu: Dùng để thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu và danh từ, để tránh sự lặp lại của danh từ. DTSH đứng một mình.

7. Articles

- Trong tiếng Anh, mạo từ (article) được chia làm 2 loại: Mạo từ xác định (definite article) "the" và Mạo từ không xác định (indefinite article) gồm "a, an".

Types	Use	Example
INDEFINITE ARTICLE "A/AN" ***(Mạo từ không xác định)***	Chỉ dùng với danh từ số ít	*An apple*
	Lần đầu được nhắc đến	*I have a bike.*
	Miêu tả nghề nghiệp	*She is a doctor.*
	Miêu tả đặc điểm	*This is a big house.*
DEFINITE ARTICLE "THE" ***(Mạo từ xác định)***	Được nhắc đến từ lần thứ 2 trở đi	*I have a bike. The bike is white.*
	Đối tượng cụ thể	*The children is in the garden.*
	Vật duy nhất	*The sun is shining.*
	Địa danh chung	*I go to the park after school.*
	So sánh nhất	*She is the best student.*
	Nhạc cụ	*She IS playing the piano.*
	The + tính từ để chỉ 1 nhóm đối tượng	*The poor, the rich*
ZERO ARTICLE ***(Không dùng mạo từ)***	Từ sử dụng với nghĩa chung	*I don't like snakes.*
	Bữa ăn	*I have milk and bread for breakfast.*
	Năm, tháng, ngày	*She was born in 2005.*
	Trước tên quốc gia, châu lục, tên núi, hồ, đường phố (Ngoại trừ những nước theo chế độ Liên bang - gồm nhiều bang (state)	*I' m from Viet Nam. She live. in the US.*
	Tivi	*I like watching TV.*
	Ngôn ngữ, môn học	*I have an English lesson every day.*
	Next, last	*Let's go skiing next week.*

8. Conditional sentence: Type 1

- Câu điều kiện dạng 1 dùng để diễn tả hành động có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ex: If you *use* less paper, you *will save* a lot of trees.

If she *cycles* to school, she *won't have* a big footprint

Form: If + S + V – present simple + S + will/ won't + V…

(am/is/are

V/V - e/es

don't/doesn't + V)

Đổi if ra sau không có dấu phẩy. We will protect the environment **if** we cycle more.

IV.TỪ VỰNG Từ vựng từ Unit 7 đến Unit 11

V. BÀI TẬP

A. PHONETICS

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 1. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other

1. A. happy	B. teacher	C. picnic	D. repeat
2. A. building	B. country	C. major	D. describe
3. A. answer	B. listen	C. open	D. collect
4. A. dirty	B. around	C. noisy	D. peaceful
5. A. reuse	B. reduce	C. prepare	D. listen
6. A. offer	B. visit	C. carry	D. enjoy
7. A. pollute	B. effect	C. picture	D. repeat
8. A. picnic	B. reduce	C. plastic	D. water
9. A. bottle	B. paper	C. symbol	D. reuse

Task 2. Circle the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently

1. A. afternoon	B. can	C. lack	D. animal
2. A. paper	B. way	C. prepare	D. later
3. A. face	B. glass	C. plant	D. plastic
4. A. happy	B. match	C. package	D. save
5. A. swap	B. vase	C. watch	D. want
6. A. recycle	B. environment	C. charity	D. invite
7. A. paper	B. bag	C. plastic	D. natural
8. A. cousin	B. cycle	C. encourage	D. container
9. A. breathing	B. green	C. breeze	D. bread
10. A. saved	B. polluted	C. enjoyed	D. reused

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Task 1. Choose the correct answers.

1. I'm looking for ..... job. Did Mary get ..... job she applied for?
   A. a/ the B. the/a C. a/ a D. the/ the
2. We went out for ..... meal last night ..... restaurant we went was excellent.
   A. a/ A B. the/ The C. a/ The D. the/ A
3. Many students ..... aerobics to keep fit.
   A. have B. go C. play D. do
4. In the future, I will live .....because I like swimming.
   A. in the mountain B. on the Moon C. on the ocean D. under the ground
5. My future house .....a hi-tech robot because it will help me to clean the floors.
   A. will have B. had C. won't have D. has
6. VTV1 is a ..... channel.
   A. local B. national C. international D. B&C
7. In the future, we won't go to the beach on holiday but we _____ to the moon.
   A. must go B.can't go C.might go D. go
8. If we throw trash on the road, we will_____our environment.
   A. pollutes B. pollute C. polluting D. to pollute
9. They couldn't go on a picnic _____the weather was bad.
   A. because B. when C. but D. or

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 2: Read the following sign or notice and choose the correct answer to ea of the following questions.

1. What does this sign mean? A. You can walk here. B. You can not walk here. C. You can not ride a bike. D. You can go alone here.	
2. What activities will be allowed when the pool reopens? A. All regular activities B. Only swimming lessons C. The notice doesn't specify allowed activities D. Building work and swimming lessons	Swimming pool closed for building work Open from Tuesday for Lessons only
3. What is Peter asking Helen to bring to the barbecue? A. Dessert and side dishes B. Bread and condiments C. Drinks and salad D. Meat, sausages and chiken	New Message From: Peter To: Helen Hello, We're having a barbecue on Saturday my place. Please can you bring so meat, a few sausages and some chicke Thanks
4. What does this sign say? A. You have to ring bell to ask for help B. The bell will ring when you come in C. The bell will ring when you go out D. The staff will ring the bell for you	RING BELL FOR SERVICE

C. READING

Task 1. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in danger. Many species of animals are threatened, and could easily become **extinct** if we do not make an effort to protect them. There are many reason for **this**. In some cases, animals are hunted for their fur or for other valuable pasts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught alive, and sold as pets. For many animals and birds, the problem is that their habitat – the place where they live – is disappearing. More land is used for farms, for houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces than there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them grow better crops, but these chemicals pollute the environment and **harm** the wildlife. The most successful animals on earth - human beings – will soon be the only ones left, unless we can solve this problem.

Question 1. What can be the best title of the passage?

A. Birds are in danger
B. The most successful animals
C. The threat to the environment
D. Protect our earth

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 2. The word "**extinct**" is CLOSEST in meaning to

A. dead B. gone C. lost D. alive

Question 3. The word "**harm**" is OPPOSITE in meaning to

A. benefit B. protest C. kill D. destroy

Question 4. According to the passage, one of the reasons that people hunt animals is ?

A. They want their fur or other valuable parts of their bodies

B. They want to kill them

C. They consider this a sport

D. They want to sell them as pets

Question 5. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Human beings are the most successful animals on earth.

B. If we can solve the problem, we will soon be the only ones left

C. Farmers use chemicals in order to grow better crops

D. Chemicals pollute the environment.

Question 6. The word **this** in line 3 refers to

A. Wildlife

B. The fact that people are more aware that wildlife is in danger

C. The fact that many species of animals could easily become extinct.

D. Danger

Task 2. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

AIR QUALITY

People need to breath. If they don't breath, they (1)..... die. But how clean is the air people breath?

If they breath dirty air, they will have breathing problems and (2)..... ill. Plants and animals need clean air, too. (3)..... of things in our lives create harmful gases and make the air dirty, like cars, motorbike and factories. Dirty air called (4)..... air. Air pollution can also makes our Earth warmer. The problem of air pollution started with the burning a lot of coal in homes and factories.

1. A. will	B. is	C. are	D. won't
2. A. become	B. became	C. becomes	D. will become
3. A. Some	B. Many	C. Few	D. A lot
4. A. pollute	B. polluted	C. pollution	D. polluting

D.WRITING

Task 1. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. If we plant more trees, the air will be more fresh.
   A B C D
2. He might comes to the meeting with his friends on time.
   A B C D
3. If you will help me, I will lend you my new bike.
   A B C D
4. Members in my family often eat some ice-cream after dinner.
   A B C D
5. How much is a bowl of noodles? They are 20 thousand dongs.
   A B C D

Task 2. Arrange the words into the sentences

1. My/might/robots/ten/have/house/smart/and/TVs.

.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. UFO We live might a in.

.....

3. They cars might travel not in.

.....

4. I will at think stay tonight home I.

.....

5. The will children in their wireless house/TV/a/have/future.

.....

6. Will longer in they future live the?

.....

7. didn't We in Ha Noi of an centre/apartment/live/the/in.

.....

8. She last Sunday/ with/ camping/ went/ her/ friends.

.....

9. yesterday/he/ go/ did/ How/ cinema/ to/ the?

.....

10. Nam/in/my/the/class/tallest/is.

.....

Task 3. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the fir

1. We will plant more trees. The air will be fresher.

If .....

2. We will use fewer cars. We will reduce pollution.

If.....

3. Tim missed the bus. He was late for school. (because)

Because .....

4. I need to study hard. I can get a good score on the test. (so)

I .....

5. His book is old. Your book is new. (yours)

His book.....

6. Your house is small. Her house is big (hers)

Your house.....

7. My car is modern. Their cars are old. (theirs)

My car .....

8. The weather today is so beautiful.

What .....!

9. The chocolate is so sweet.

What .....!

10. These questions are so difficult.

What .....!

Task 4. Using cues given to make sentences.

1. She/call/you/if/she/have/time.

.....

2. If/it/not/rain/tomorrow, we/go/for/picnic.

.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. You/look/great!

.....

4. It/sound/good.

.....

5. What/cold/water!

.....

6. What/tall/buildings!

.....

7. What/lovely/baby girl!

.....

8. She/ not come/ class/ tomorrow.

.....

9. My grandfather/ visit/us/ Saturday.

.....

10. you / stay / home/ this weekend?

.....

.....Hết.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS