PoPoDoo Smart English

STARTERS DAY 6

Name: _____ **Date: June 8th, 2025**

Part A: Vocabulary Table

Word	IPA	Part of Speech	Vietnamese Meaning
doll	/dɒl/	noun	búp bê
crayon	/ˈkreɪ.ɒn/	noun	bút sáp màu
spider	/ˈspaɪ.dər/	noun	con nhện
ship	/ʃɪp/	noun	tàu thủy
hippo	/ˈhɪp.əʊ/	noun	hà mã
horse	/hɔːs/	noun	ngựa
take photo	/teɪk ˈfəʊ.təʊ/	verb phrase	chụp ảnh
mirror	/ˈmɪr.ər/	noun	gương
sofa	/ˈsəʊ.fə/	noun	ghế sofa
bee	/biː/	noun	con ong
watermelon	/ˈwɔː.təˌmel.ən/	noun	dưa hấu
melon	/ˈmel.ən/	noun	dưa
sand	/sænd/	noun	cát
catch the ball	/kætʃ ðə bɔːl/	verb phrase	bắt bóng
wear	/weər/	verb	mặc, đeo
bookcase	/ˈbʊk.keɪs/	noun	tủ sách
radio	/ˈreɪ.di.əʊ/	noun	đài radio
glasses	/ˈglɑː.sɪz/	noun (plural)	kính (cận)
sunglasses	/ˈsʌnˌglɑː.sɪz/	noun (plural)	kính mát
computer	/kəmˈpjuː.tər/	noun	máy tính
lamp	/læmp/	noun	đèn
clock	/klɒk/	noun	đồng hồ
balloon	/bəˈluːn/	noun	bóng bay
elephant	/ˈel.ɪ.fənt/	noun	voi
tail	/teɪl/	noun	cái đuôi

Part B: Grammar

Present Simple Tense – Thì hiện tại đơn

a. Action Verbs

Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả thói quen, sự thật, hoặc hành động lặp lại.
- Chủ ngữ số ít (he, she, it): **thêm -s/es** vào động từ.

Cấu trúc:

- (+) **S + V(s/es)**
- (-) **S + do/does not + V**
- (?) **Do/Does + S + V?**

Ví dụ:

- She **wears** sunglasses every day.

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- I **take** photos in the park.
- Does he **like** dolls?

Verb *to be* in Present Simple

Subject	Verb 'to be'	Example	Meaning
I	am	I am a student.	Tôi là học sinh.
You	are	You are happy.	Bạn thì vui vẻ.
He / She / It	is	He is a doctor.	Anh ấy là bác sĩ.
We	are	We are friends.	Chúng tôi là bạn.
They	are	They are tired.	Họ thì mệt.

Form	Structure	Example
Positive (+)	S + am / is / are	She **is** at school.
Negative (–)	S + am / is / are + **not**	He **is not** tired.
Question (?)	Am / Is / Are + S + ...?	**Are** you ready?

☑ Possessive Adjectives – Tính từ sở hữu

Dùng để chỉ sự sở hữu – đứng trước danh từ.

Possessive adjective+ Noun

Subject	Possessive Adj.	Vietnamese
I	my	của tôi
you	your	của bạn
he	his	của anh ấy
she	her	của cô ấy
it	its	của nó
we	our	của chúng tôi
they	their	của họ

Ví dụ:

- This is **my** doll.
- Look at **its** tail!
- That's **her** mirror.

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Part C: Practice

I. Present Simple – Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form.

1. The spider _____ (make) a web every day.
2. My dad _____ (listen) to the radio every night.
3. Elephants _____ (have) big ears.
4. She _____ (take) a photo of her doll.
5. They _____ (wear) sunglasses at the beach.
6. I _____ (catch) the ball in the game.
7. The bee _____ (like) flowers.
8. My sister _____ (put) her crayon in the bookcase.
9. We _____ (play) with balloons on Sunday.
10. He _____ (ride) his horse every morning.

II. Possessive Adjectives – Complete the sentences.

1. I have a balloon. This is _____ balloon.
2. Sarah has a doll. That's _____ doll.
3. This horse has a long tail. Look at _____ tail.
4. My friends have a ship. _____ ship is big.
5. You have a mirror. Is that _____ mirror?
6. He has a new computer. _____ computer is fast.
7. They wear glasses. _____ glasses are black.
8. Anna and I love watermelon. _____ favorite fruit is watermelon.
9. The clock is broken. _____ hands are missing.
10. We have crayons. These are _____ crayons.

IV. Complete the sentences with am / is / are.

1. I _____ 11 years old.
2. He _____ my brother.
3. We _____ in the living room.
4. It _____ a red balloon.
5. They _____ very happy.
6. She _____ at school now.
7. You _____ my best friend.
8. My horse _____ strong.

V. Make negative sentences with *to be*.

1. She is tall. → She _____.
2. I am late. → I _____.
3. They are noisy. → They _____.
4. He is hungry. → He _____.
5. We are tired. → We _____.

VI. Make questions using *to be*.

1. (you / ready) → _____?
2. (he / in the garden) → _____?
3. (they / students) → _____?
4. (she / your teacher) → _____?
5. (it / a watermelon) → _____?

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