Tên: ……..

Lớp: S6…

Ngày làm bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Đọc: …….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 6

UNIT 3: LIVING THINGS – GRAMMAR 2 & PET READING

CLASSWORK

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**architecture** (n)	kiến trúc	5	**description** (n)	sự mô tả
2	**battle** (n)	trận chiến	6	**historic** (adj)	mang tính lịch sử/có giá trị lịch sử
3	**environment** (n)	môi trường	7	**wonder** (n)	kỳ quan/điều kỳ thú
4	**sculpture** (n)	tác phẩm điêu khắc			

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ.*

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

B. TIPS

BƯỚC 1: GẠCH CHÂN TỪ KHÓA (Underline keywords)

Mục tiêu: Nhìn rõ câu đang nói về nội dung gì.

Làm sao để biết đâu là từ khóa?

Tập trung vào:

- Chủ ngữ + động từ chính
- Từ **ngay trước và sau** chỗ trống
- Câu có chứa chỗ trống đang muốn nói điều gì

Ví dụ: **Amara** and **Nira** **love modern art** and looking at **interesting buildings**. They **don't** really **like traditional art** and **architecture**. They would **prefer** to **have lunch** before they look around the museum.

- Câu đang hỏi về **preference (sở thích/sự lựa chọn)** của Amara và Nira. Họ muốn một bảo tàng có **nghệ thuật hiện đại**, **kiến trúc thú vị**, và **có nhà hàng để ăn trưa**.

BƯỚC 2: ĐỌC LƯỚT & QUÉT THÔNG TIN (Skim & Scan)

Skimming = Đọc nhanh để hiểu ý chính của cả đoạn

Scanning = Nhìn kỹ những đoạn gần chỗ trống để tìm manh mối

Mục tiêu: Không cần hiểu hết từng từ, chỉ cần nắm ý và biết chỗ trống muốn gì.

Ví dụ: Đọc đoạn thông tin C, ta có thể thấy:

- **Skim:** Đây là một trong những phòng trưng bày nghệ thuật nổi tiếng nhất. Phòng trưng bày này có **bộ sưu tập nghệ thuật hiện đại**. Tòa nhà cũng **có kiến trúc thú vị**. Trên tầng cao có **nhà hàng** nhìn ra sông Thames.

- **Scan:** Tìm thấy chi tiết khớp từ khóa:

- *modern art* → "…**collection of modern art**…"
- *interesting buildings* → "…The building is **historic and interesting**…"
- *have lunch* → "…there is a **restaurant**…"

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2: The people below are all looking for a museum to visit in London. Look at the descriptions of eight London museums. Decide which museum would be the most suitable for the people below.

6. Amara and Nira love modern art and looking at interesting buildings. They don't really like old-style art and architecture. They would like to have lunch before they look around the museum. _____

7. Greg is very interested in history, especially battles. Both his great-grandfather and grandfather were soldiers in World War I and II. _____

8. Michael is excited by anything about planets, stars and space travel. He wants to go to a museum where there are activities to do, not just pictures and objects to look at. _____

9. Annabel likes new fashion and wants to be a clothes designer after college. She is always searching for ideas for her designs, and she is also a very good photographer. _____

10. Daniel is very interested in animals and the environment. He especially likes museums that show unusual things. He also loves reading books about explorers who found new places full of strange animals and plants. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

London Museums

A. Victoria and Albert Museum

This museum has a famous collection of Italian sculptures. The fashion galleries show clothes from the 1700s to today's designs. The architecture gallery has videos, models, plans and descriptions of many styles. The photography collection has more than 500,000 images.

B. The British Museum

Since it opened in 1759, the first national museum for the public, it has shown global objects found by British explorers, like the Rosetta Stone and Parthenon sculptures. It has over eight million objects, with 50,000 on display. There is also a very good café if you want lunch.

C. Tate Modern

Tate Modern is one of London's and the world's most famous art galleries. It shows an international collection of modern art that few museums can match. The building is historic and interesting itself. On the top floor, there is a restaurant with views of the River Thames.

D. Natural History Museum

This museum is home to about 80 million plants, animals and rocks. It is also a world-class research place, full of natural wonders. Here you can see moving model dinosaurs, a baby mammoth, a dodo, a giant tree, an earthquake machine, glowing crystals and more.

E. Science Museum

This is an exciting, hands-on museum with seven floors of fun and educational exhibits, including a virtual reality space trip, old Nokia phones and a fake sixteenth-century arm. You can also see the Information Age show, where the Queen sent her first text message.

F. London Transport Museum

This museum shows old buses, trains, maps, transport signs and uniforms, as well as posters, artwork and photos of London from 1860 to today. With one ticket you can go in any time for a year.

G. Imperial War Museum

This museum shows people's experiences of war from World War I to today. It has many permanent galleries, such as the Curiosities of War, and temporary displays about recent battles and attacks. It is only a short walk from Waterloo rail station.

H. National Gallery

This free museum at Trafalgar Square has over 2,000 works from artists like Da Vinci, Van Gogh, Rembrandt, Michelangelo, Turner, Picasso, Matisse and Cezanne. Visitors can also do sketching in the galleries with support from a gallery teacher.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..

Lớp: S6…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp: ……

Đọc: ……

Mini Test: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 6

UNIT 3: LIVING THINGS – GRAMMAR 2 & PET READING

A. GRAMMAR

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative Clause): là mệnh đề phụ được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các **đại từ quan hệ (who, which, that, etc.)** hoặc **trạng từ quan hệ (when, where, etc.)**, đứng sau danh từ/đại từ và bổ nghĩa cho danh từ/đại từ đó. Ở bài học này, ta sẽ tập trung vào các **đại từ quan hệ** thường gặp của mệnh đề quan hệ.

2. Sự khác biệt giữa hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ:

Nội dung	**Defining Relative Clause** (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)	**Non-defining Relative Clause** (Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)
Định nghĩa	Cung cấp thông tin **cần thiết** để xác định danh từ đứng trước. Nếu bỏ đi, câu **không đủ nghĩa**.	Cung cấp **thông tin thêm**, không cần thiết để xác định danh từ. Nếu bỏ đi, câu vẫn **đủ nghĩa**.
Dấu hiệu	Không dùng dấu phẩy (,) để ngăn cách mệnh đề. Có thể dùng **"that"** thay cho **"who/which"**.	Có dấu phẩy (,) ngăn cách mệnh đề. **Không dùng "that"**.
Ví dụ	The man **that is talking to Tim** is my uncle.	Mr. Brown, **who lives next door**, is very kind.

3. Một số đại từ quan hệ thường gặp:

Đại từ quan hệ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
WHICH	Đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật. Trong mệnh đề quan hệ, **which** có thể làm chủ ngữ **(which + động từ)** hoặc tân ngữ **(chủ ngữ khác + động từ + which)**.	The hat **which is red** is mine. My phone, **which I bought last year**, is already broken.
WHO	Đại từ quan hệ **chỉ người**. Theo sau **who** có thể là một **động từ** hoặc một **chủ ngữ**.	The man **who is sitting by the fireplace** is my father. My teacher, **who is very kind**, helps me a lot.
THAT	Đại từ quan hệ chỉ **cả người lẫn vật**. Có thể dùng để thay thế cho **who, which** trong mệnh đề quan hệ **xác định**.	The man **that works in this shop** is Tim's father.
WHOSE	Đại từ quan hệ **chỉ sở hữu** cho danh từ chỉ vật hoặc người. Thường thay thế cho các **tính từ sở hữu**.	She's the student **whose handwriting is the best in my class**. John, **whose car was stolen**, is using the bus now.

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**cushion** (n)	cái đệm, gối nhỏ để ngồi/dựa	4	**indoors** (adv)	trong nhà
2	**stadium** (n)	sân vận động	5	**seaside** (n)	vùng ven biển, bờ biển
3	**relaxing** (adj)	thư giãn	6	**better behaved** (phr.) (dạng so sánh của well-behaved)	cư xử tốt hơn, có kỷ luật hơn

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ; phr. = phrase: cụm từ.*

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Match to make meaningful sentences.

~~*0. I met a man*~~	~~*a. who knows you.*~~
1. I sent an email to	b. is in front of my house, fell down.
2. The girl who we	c. English teacher, is going to retire soon.
3. The old building, which	d. my brother that lives in Australia.
4. Mr. Green, who is our	e. whose first language is not English.
5. This school is only for children	f. met at the party is a singer.

0- ***a***	1- ____	2- ____	3- ____	4- ____	5- ____

II. Complete the sentences. Choose phrases from the box and make DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES.

~~***makes furniture***~~	**are used to cut paper**	**runs away from home**
gives the meaning of words	**stole my wallet**	**cannot be explained**

0. Helen works for a company ***that makes furniture***.

1. The book is about a girl _____.
2. Scissors are tools _____.
3. A mystery is something _____.
4. The police have arrested the man _____.
5. A dictionary is a book _____.

III. Fill in the blanks with NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES to complete the sentences.

0. Ben Tre is in the South of Vietnam. It is very peaceful.

→ Ben Tre, ***which is very peaceful****, is in the South of Vietnam.*

1. Mr. Brown is our neighbor. He always helps poor children.

→ Mr. Brown, _____, is our neighbor.

2. Tom is my best friend. His sister is studying in the USA.

→ Tom, _____, is my best friend.

3. My uncle was an engineer. His friends were very rich.

→ My uncle, _____, was an engineer.

4. Ha Long Bay is a famous tourist place. It attracts millions of visitors every year.

→ Ha Long Bay, _____, is a famous tourist destination.

5. My aunt lives in London. She is a fashion designer.

→ My aunt, _____, lives in London.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lưu ý:
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.

Part 2: The people below all enjoy going to sports events. There are descriptions of eight places where people can see different sports. Decide which sports event would be the most suitable for the following people.

6. Jane loves cold weather and drinking tea. She wears warm clothes, makes tea, and goes climbing to watch sports. She doesn't watch sports in summer. _____

7. Paul doesn't like noisy sports. In winter he doesn't go to any sports events. He enjoys going with friends, having a picnic, and watching in summer. He hopes it won't rain. _____

8. Dean and Jim enjoy watching team sports and follow their team everywhere. They like to stand and shout loudly when their team scores. They always buy burgers and chips at half-time. _____

9. When Helen is on summer holiday, she wakes up early and goes swimming. Then she finds a sunny place to sit. From there she can watch her favourite sport. _____

10. Carol usually books tickets early. In the morning, she makes sandwiches to eat later. She talks a lot and sometimes staff tell her to be quiet. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Sports Events

A. Cricket

Cricket is slow and relaxing to watch. One game can last all day, so people bring food and cushions to sit on. Some fans have a picnic while watching. People are usually quiet at cricket. They clap only when a player scores. Cricket is played only in summer and is stopped if it rains.

B. Tennis

Most tennis competitions are outdoors and need warm, dry weather. There are few seats, so tickets are hard to get. Matches can last all day. Fans often bring their own food and drinks. A rule in tennis is to stay very quiet when players are playing. The crowd claps after points.

C. Skiing

Skiing is a winter sport with lots of snow. Competitions are in mountain countries. Watching can be boring, because each skier passes quickly and you see them for only about ten seconds. People often take hot drinks to keep warm.

D. Football

Football is often very noisy. It is played all year. Important matches are in huge stadiums, sometimes with 90,000 people. Some fans travel far to watch. Food from outside is not allowed, but you can buy food and drinks in the stadium.

E. Basketball

Basketball is played indoors. Two teams try to get the ball into the basket. It can be noisy, but less than football. Basketball is played all year, in any weather. Fans cannot bring food inside, but staff sell snacks and drinks.

F. Horse Racing

Horse racing has many races and lasts all day. It takes place all year, in almost any weather. Many people bring food and have picnics by the track. There are also restaurants with views of the races.

G. Beach Volleyball

This sport is very popular in summer at the seaside. Many games are played on public beaches, so anyone can come and watch. Players wear shorts because they play on sand. Fans can bring food and drinks. But there is too much sand to have a picnic comfortably.

H. Rugby

Rugby is also a team sport with lots of noise. Fans usually sit down in stadiums. Rugby is played all year. People who watch rugby are usually better behaved than football fans.

LIVEWORKSHEETS