Tên: ……..

Lớp: S7…

Viết: …….

Ngày làm bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 3: WHAT WE WEAR, WHAT WE WASTE – GRAMMAR 2 & FCE WRITING

CLASSWORK: CAMBRIDGE WRITING PRACTICE

Part 1: You must answer this question. Write your answer in **140–190 words** in an appropriate style.

In your English class, you have been discussing the impact of fashion on the environment. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay.
Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

What should young people do to reduce waste caused by fashion?

Write about:

1. choosing sustainable materials (e.g. cotton, recycled fabrics)
2. avoiding fast fashion
3. ..... (your own idea)

Write your **essay**.

Basic Essay Structure Table (Introduction – Body – Conclusion)

Part		Function	Example sentences
Introduction		Introduce the topic and explain why it is important.	Fashion is a big part of young people's lives, but it also produces a lot of waste. We need to think about how our clothing choices affect the environment.
Body	Paragraph 1	Present idea 1 (choosing sustainable materials) with explanation and example.	Young people can choose clothes made from sustainable materials, such as organic cotton or recycled polyester. For example, buying a recycled cotton T-shirt instead of a polyester one reduces plastic waste.
	Paragraph 2	Present idea 2 (avoiding fast fashion) with explanation and example.	Avoiding fast fashion is another important step. Fast fashion creates huge amounts of waste because people buy cheap clothes and throw them away quickly.
	Paragraph 3	Present idea 3 (your own idea), with explanation and example.	Repairing and reusing old clothes is also very helpful. For example, sewing a torn shirt or turning old jeans into shorts can reduce waste and save money.
Conclusion		Summarize the main points and give a final opinion.	In conclusion, choosing sustainable materials, avoiding fast fashion, and repairing clothes are simple but powerful actions. By doing these things, young people can enjoy fashion and protect the environment at the same time.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Checklist:

📌 **PART 1: STRUCTURE (Introduction – Body – Conclusion)**

☑ **Introduction**

- ☐ Start with a general sentence about fashion and the environment.
- ☐ Explain why making better fashion choices is important.

☑ **Body**

- ☐ Give idea 1: choosing sustainable materials (with reason/example).
- ☐ Give idea 2: avoiding fast fashion (with reason/example).
- ☐ Give idea 3: your own idea (e.g. repairing clothes, swapping clothes, donating) with example.

☑ **Closing**

- ☐ Summarize your ideas.
- ☐ End with your opinion or a strong final sentence.

📌 **PART 2: LANGUAGE CHECK**

- ☐ Use the present simple for general truths (e.g. "Fast fashion produces a lot of waste").
- ☐ Use the future simple when talking about results (e.g. "This will help reduce pollution").
- ☐ Use vocabulary related to fashion and environment (e.g. sustainable, recycle, materials, avoid, waste).
- ☐ Use linking phrases for opinion essays (e.g. in conclusion, for example, on the other hand, in my opinion).
- ☐ Avoid informal language (no gonna, wanna, stuff like that).

📌 **PART 3: WORD COUNT**

- ☐ Write around 140-190 words

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..

Lớp: S7…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp: ……

Đọc: ……

Mini Test: ……..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7

UNIT 3: WHAT WE WEAR, WHAT WE WASTE – GRAMMAR 2 & FCE WRITING

A. GRAMMAR

I. Multi-word verbs (Động từ kép/động từ có nhiều từ): Động từ kép bao gồm một động từ và một hoặc hai tiểu từ (phó từ, giới từ).

1. Phrasal verbs:

Bao gồm **một động từ** và **một hoặc hai tiểu từ**. Tiểu từ này thường thay đổi nghĩa của động từ.

E.g. *I **called** Jen to see how she was. (**call** = to telephone)*
*They've **called off** the meeting. (**call off** = to cancel)*

Phrasal verbs thường được tách ra bởi danh từ và đại từ. Với danh từ, ta có thể chọn việc không tách từ. Tuy nhiên, khi dùng đại từ nhân xưng, bắt buộc phải tách các từ trong ***phrasal verbs***.

E.g. *Với danh từ: They've **called** the meeting **off**. = They've **called off** the meeting.*
*Với đại từ: The meeting? They've **called** it **off**. (not **called off** it)*

2. Prepositional verbs:

Prepositional verbs gồm một **động từ + giới từ** đi kèm, và nghĩa của động từ vẫn **được giữ nguyên**.

- *to **worry***
- *to **worry about** (someone or something)*

Không như ***phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs*** không thể tách rời mà phải đứng cùng nhau.

- *Với danh từ: Who **looks after** the baby when you are at work?*
- *Với đại từ: Who **looks after** her when you are at work?*

Tuy nhiên, trong một vài trường hợp ngoại lệ, ta có thể đặt một chủ thể giữa động từ và tiểu từ của một số ***prepositional verbs***.

- ***remind + object + of**: You **remind me of** my cousin.*
- ***provide + object + with**: They **provided us with** food and shelter.*
- ***thank + object + for**: I would like to **thank you for** coming today.*

3. Một số phrasal verbs phổ biến:

put on: bật/mặc vào	**put off**: hoãn	**put up**: giơ lên, treo lên, dựng lên	**run out (of)**: cạn kiệt, hết (cái gì đó)	**do up**: buộc chặt
come up with: nghĩ ra, đưa ra (ý tưởng, kế hoạch,…)	**hang down**: treo lủng lẳng, rũ xuống	**hang up**: treo lên	**look after**: chăm sóc	**look up**: tra cứu, tìm (trong từ điển)
get away: đi khỏi	**insist on**: khăng khăng	**consist of**: bao gồm	**deal with**: đối mặt với	**depend on**: dựa vào

LIVEWORKSHEETS

run into: bắt gặp	**work out:** giải quyết/tập thể dục	**try on:** thử (quần, áo)	**look down on:** khinh thường, coi thường
end up: kết cục là, rốt cuộc	**go out with:** có mối quan hệ với ai	**look forward to**: mong đợi, háo hức	**dress up:** ăn diện, thường là cho dịp quan trọng

II. MADE FROM và MADE OF

- Ta dùng "***made from***" khi **nguyên liệu gốc đã thay đổi hoàn toàn**.

E.g. Paper is **made from** trees. (Sau khi được thành phẩm là giấy, ta không thể thấy được hình dạng ban đầu của cái cây nữa.)

- Ta dùng "***made of***" nếu ta vẫn có thể nhìn **nhận ra nguyên liệu gốc** trong sản phẩm.

E.g. This house is **made of** bricks. (Ta vẫn nhận ra được những viên gạch được dùng để xây nhà.)

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**undercover** (adj)	hoạt động bí mật, giả dạng	3	**professional** (adj)	chuyên nghiệp (cư xử, thái độ đúng mực)
2	**encounter** (n)	cuộc chạm trán, lần gặp gỡ	4	**idling** (n)	việc để xe nổ máy khi đứng yên

***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.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. The fabric used for the dress is made ***of / from*** *silk, which feels luxurious.*

1. The energy in this device is made **of / from** renewable sources.
2. The complex beverage is made **of / from** a blend of fruits, herbs, and spices.
3. The furniture is made **of / from** solid wood, giving it a rustic look.
4. The paper used for the book is made **of / from** recycled materials, promoting eco-friendliness.
5. The walls of the ancient castle are made **of / from** stone, providing great durability.

II. Complete the phrases based on the definitions and clues given.

*0. **dress up***	*to wear formal or elaborate clothes, usually for a special occasion*
1. g___ o___ w___	to have a romantic or social relationship with someone
2. d___ w___	to manage or address a problem, challenge, or situation
3. p___ o___	to postpone or delay doing something to a later time
4. l___ a___	to take responsibility for caring for someone or something
5. l___ d___ o___	to regard someone or something as inferior or less important

III. Write sentences with your own ideas, using the phrases given. Change the form if necessary.

~~run into~~	work out	look forward to	depend on	look up	try on

*0. **I ran into my old teacher at the supermarket yesterday**.*

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. _____.

5. _____.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

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 6: You are going to read an article about an environmental campaigner. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Would you turn off your engine, please?

I was walking in my neighbourhood in New York one spring evening two years ago when I saw a long limousine outside a restaurant. The driver's clients were inside having dinner, and he kept the engine running while he waited. It really bothered me. He was polluting the air and wasting a lot of fuel, so I knocked on his window.

I explained politely that he didn't need to waste his boss's money or make our air dirty. After about ten minutes of talking, he agreed to switch off the engine. I felt strong – like I could help the environment. **(37)** _____. So after that, whenever I see a driver with the engine running, I go and talk to them.

Six months later, I spoke to a man who was actually an undercover police officer. He said he wouldn't switch off his engine because he was working, but he asked me if I knew there was a law against leaving engines on. **(38)** _____. In New York City, you can be fined up to $2,000 for keeping the engine running for more than three minutes.

I made small business cards with the law on one side and the fine on the other. I started giving them to drivers who left their engines on. **(39)** _____. I usually begin by saying: "Sorry to bother you, but do you know it's against the law in New York City to keep your car on for more than three minutes?" **(40)** _____. They often ask if I'm a police officer. I tell them I'm just a normal citizen who wants to help improve the environment and reduce fuel waste.

We usually have a short discussion, and I try to end it positively, saying how great it would be if they turned off their engines so we all could enjoy cleaner air. **(41)** _____. Most people accept my arguments. In fact, seventy-eight percent of the time I am successful. Of course, there are some people who are rude or refuse to do it. With police officers, I am only successful five percent of the time.

I keep an Excel spreadsheet with details of every encounter. If someone reacts aggressively, I write their comments and highlight them in red. **(42)** _____. I don't give up and try to stay calm and professional. But sometimes my feelings get hurt. Then I remind myself that because I started the conversation, maybe I seem like the attacker. Drivers probably think: "Who is this guy?"

So far, I have spoken to about 2,500 people, and I think I've made a difference. I work with the Department of Energy in Washington, and my work is supported by the American Lung Association. And just recently, a new law about traffic idling was created in New York City — the first one of its kind.

Options:

A. I also tell drivers that turning off their engines saves money and helps them follow the law.

B. I decided to keep having these conversations regularly.

C. I see that this fact usually surprises the people I talk to.

D. I went home to check this information, and it was true.

E. This isn't the kind of mistake that people make twice.

F. I try not to get too emotional if drivers react this way.

G. Since then, I've been giving out my cards like this all the time.

LIVEWORKSHEETS