

Tên: .....

Lớp: S6...

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

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



Ngữ pháp HW: .....

Độc HW: .....

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 6

### UNIT 6: PEOPLE AND WORK – GRAMMAR REVISION

#### A. THEORY

##### I. GRAMMAR REVISION

##### 1. Reported speech statements (Câu trần thuật trong lời nói gián tiếp)

**S + said / said to sb / told sb (that) + S + V (lùi thì) + ... (clause).**

Ví dụ: Yesterday, Tom said, "I am having dinner." → The day before, Tom said (that) he was having dinner.

- Câu trần thuật được tường thuật bằng cách sử dụng động từ giới thiệu "say", hoặc "tell".

+ Cần áp dụng quy tắc lùi thì đối với động từ:

| Lời nói trực tiếp                                              | Lời nói gián tiếp                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Simple present (thì hiện tại đơn)                              | Simple past (thì quá khứ đơn)                                |
| Present continuous (thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)                    | Past continuous (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)                      |
| Present perfect (thì hiện tại hoàn thành)                      | Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)                        |
| Present perfect continuous (thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn) | Past perfect continuous (thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)   |
| Simple past (thì quá khứ đơn)                                  | Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)                        |
| Past continuous (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)                        | Past perfect continuous (thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)   |
| Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)                          | Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)                        |
| Future simple (thì tương lai đơn)                              | would + V (future in the past) (thì tương lai trong quá khứ) |
| Modal verbs (can, may, must)                                   | Modal verbs in the past (could, might, must/ had to)         |

**Chú ý:** Các trường hợp không lùi thì bao gồm:

| Trường hợp                                          | Ví dụ                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Động từ tường thuật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai       | "I like pizza," she says. → She says that she likes pizza.                      |
| Sự thật hiển nhiên hoặc sự thật luôn đúng           | "The sun rises in the east," he said. → He said that the sun rises in the east. |
| Lời nói chưa thay đổi tại thời điểm tường thuật     | "I am at home," she said. → She said that she is at home.                       |
| Câu điều kiện loại 2 và loại 3                      | "I would help you," he said. → He said that he would help me.                   |
| Cấu trúc giả định (wish, if only, would rather,...) | "I wish I were rich," she said. → She said that she wished she were rich.       |

+ Cần đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu sao cho tương ứng với chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề chính.

+ Cần đổi các trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn và thời gian:

| Lời nói trực tiếp | Lời nói gián tiếp     | Lời nói trực tiếp        | Lời nói gián tiếp                                                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| This              | That                  | Yesterday                | The day before; the previous day                                        |
| These             | Those                 | Ago                      | Before                                                                  |
| That, those       | Không đổi             | Next week / month / year | The next / following week / month / year; the week / month / year after |
| Now               | Then                  | Last week / month / year | The previous week / month / year; the week / month / year before        |
| Right now         | Then / at that moment | The day before yesterday | 2 days before                                                           |
| Today             | That day              | The day after tomorrow   | 2 days after; in 2 days' time; 2 days later                             |
| Tonight           | That night            | Tomorrow                 | The day after; the next / following day                                 |
| Here              | There                 |                          |                                                                         |

## 2. Compound noun (Danh từ ghép)

| Định nghĩa                                                                                                                                                                          | Phân loại                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Danh từ ghép (compound nouns) là danh từ được tạo thành bằng cách <b>ghép hai hoặc nhiều từ lại với nhau</b> để tạo ra một nghĩa cụ thể. Chúng có thể được viết dưới ba dạng chính. | <p>- <b>Danh từ ghép mở:</b> giữa 2 từ có khoảng trống.<br/><i>E.g.</i> heart attack (<i>đau tim</i>), post office, football field, swimming pool, etc.</p> <p>- <b>Danh từ ghép nối:</b> giữa các từ có dấu gạch nối.<br/><i>E.g.</i> father-in-law (<i>bố vợ/ chồng</i>)</p> <p>- <b>Danh từ ghép đóng:</b> giữa 2 từ không có khoảng trống.<br/><i>E.g.</i> toothpaste, applesauce (<i>nước sốt táo</i>), submarine (<i>tàu ngầm</i>) etc.</p> |

## II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

| No. | New words              | Meanings                        | No. | New words              | Meanings                                     |
|-----|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <b>peninsula</b> (n)   | bán đảo                         | 4   | <b>glamorous</b> (adj) | hào nhoáng, sang trọng                       |
| 2   | <b>monastery</b> (n)   | tu viện                         | 5   | <b>exotic</b> (adj)    | đẹp kỳ lạ, độc đáo                           |
| 3   | <b>untouched</b> (adj) | còn nguyên sơ, chưa bị tác động | 6   | <b>legwork</b> (n)     | công sức đi lại/vận động (để đạt được gì đó) |

\*Note: n = noun: danh 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.

## B. CLASSWORK (15 questions)

### I. Circle the correct answers.

- She left her phone on the \_\_\_\_\_ before answering the door.  
A. table piece      **(B) tabletop**      C. table furniture      D. table thing
- We stopped at a small \_\_\_\_\_ to buy snacks during the trip.  
A. road café      B. roadside café      C. road food      D. road shop
- The hotel provides a secure \_\_\_\_\_ for guests who drive.  
A. car space      B. parking place      C. car park      D. drive area
- "I will finish the report today," Anna said.  
→ Anna said that she \_\_\_\_\_ finish the report that day.  
A. finishes      B. is finishing      C. will      D. would
- "We are meeting the manager tomorrow," they said.  
→ They said that they \_\_\_\_\_ the manager the next day.  
A. were meeting      B. meet      C. will meet      D. have met
- The hotel has a large \_\_\_\_\_ where guests can relax and eat breakfast.  
A. food room      B. eating place      C. dining room      D. meal space

### II. Write "OK" if the underlined part is correct or rewrite it with the necessary correction if it's wrong.

0. "I am tired now," he said.

→ He said that he was tired then.

OK

1. "We are leaving today," she said.

→ She said that they were leaving today.

2. "I don't understand the question," Tom said.

→ Tom said that I didn't understand the question.

3. "This book is very interesting," the student said.

→ The student said that that book was very interesting.

4. "We will finish the project next week," they said.

→ They said that they will finish the project the following week.

5. "I lost my wallet yesterday," she said.

→ She said that she had lost her wallet yesterday.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases in the box. Use each word only ONCE. Some words may not be used.

|                 |            |            |          |
|-----------------|------------|------------|----------|
| <i>bus-stop</i> | toothbrush | bookshop   | weekend  |
| football match  | classroom  | rainforest | homework |

Last Friday, our class had a normal school day followed by an after-school activity. We waited at the (0) bus stop outside the school before going home together. When we got back to school later, we returned to the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to finish our group discussion. The teacher reminded us to hand in our (2) \_\_\_\_\_ before leaving. After school, some students went to a nearby (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy notebooks. In the evening, a group of friends watched a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on TV. Everyone was looking forward to the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ after a long week of classes.

### C. HOMEWORK

#### GRAMMAR (15 questions)

##### I. Match the words together to form 5 COMPOUND NOUNS.

|                |                  |         |        |
|----------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| swimming       | check-           | mother- | in-law |
| pool           | time             | part-   | living |
| <del>arm</del> | <del>chair</del> | room    | up     |

**Lưu ý:** Học sinh có thể viết theo bất kỳ thứ tự nào.

|                    |
|--------------------|
| 0. <i>armchair</i> |
| 1. _____           |
| 2. _____           |
| 3. _____           |
| 4. _____           |
| 5. _____           |

##### II. Write complete sentences using the COMPOUND NOUNS from Exercise I.

0. My grandfather likes sitting in his armchair to watch TV in the evening.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

##### III. Complete the sentences using REPORTED SPEECH.

0. "I want a blue jacket for my birthday," she said.

→ She said that she wanted a blue jacket for her birthday.

1. "I will finish my project tonight," Tom said.

→ Tom said \_\_\_\_\_.

2. "I can't find my keys," Anna said.

→ Anna said \_\_\_\_\_.

3. "I am studying for my exams this week," he said.

→ He said \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "I must finish my homework before dinner," Mai said.

→ Mai said \_\_\_\_\_.

5. "We are going to move to a new house next month," they said.

→ They said \_\_\_\_\_.

### CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 questions)

#### 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.

#### Questions 7–13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

|    |                                                               | Gerald | Simone | Frank |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 7  | Who enjoys being alone?                                       | A      | B      | C     |
| 8  | Who likes learning about the different ways that people live? | A      | B      | C     |
| 9  | Who explores places that you cannot get to by car?            | A      | B      | C     |
| 10 | Who has to travel with another person?                        | A      | B      | C     |
| 11 | Who thinks a lot about what to take with them?                | A      | B      | C     |
| 12 | Who spent time away from home when they were young?           | A      | B      | C     |
| 13 | Who explains why their transport is better than others?       | A      | B      | C     |

## Explorers

**Gerald**



When I was a boy, my parents worked in Africa for two years. We visited lots of exciting places there and I have loved travelling and exploring since then. I usually choose to travel alone because it is easier to meet people that way. I often stay with the new friends I make on my journeys, and finding out about new cultures is my favourite part of exploring.

**Simone**



My favourite places are in the cold parts of the world. There are some areas, covered in snow and ice, where almost no one has ever been before. I usually go on foot because there are no roads. I plan my trips very carefully – I like to be well prepared and I take lots of special equipment with me. I sometimes go for days and weeks without seeing other people – I like the opportunity that gives me to think about my life and to make plans.

**Frank**



I do most of my exploring by boat. It can take me weeks to get somewhere I could drive to in a day, but it is all about the journey. I always take someone else because my boat needs two people and I don't think I would like to go alone. There usually aren't many people at all in the places that I explore, so I don't often meet new people. My boat is quite small so I can get to places that other, bigger boats can't get to. That makes travelling even more interesting.

## PART 2 Questions 6-10

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The people below are looking for a holiday destination in Greece. There are eight resort reviews. Decide which resort would be the most suitable for the people below.



6. Jay wants to go to an island with lots of exciting nightlife, and also be able to visit other nearby islands for day trips.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 6 |  |
|---|--|



7. Dean wants to go with a group of university students to a place where they can both enjoy nightlife and visit historic sites during the day.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 7 |  |
|---|--|



8. Chris and his wife are celebrating their first wedding anniversary. They have been to some popular resorts before, but now they want to visit somewhere different and memorable.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 8 |  |
|---|--|



9. Alan and his three friends want to combine days on hot beaches with their interest in outdoor activities, such as climbing and hill walking.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 9 |  |
|---|--|



10. George and his group of retired couples want to visit areas of historical importance, and experience the local culture. They need a relaxing place to stay.

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 10 |  |
|----|--|

### Recommended Greek Holiday Options

#### A. Corfu

If you want the classic Greek holiday resort, come to our new family destination in Corfu. The resort has a two-kilometre beach, which has no bars or nightclubs. Each day there are special children's club activities on the main beach and parents are welcome to join in most of them!

#### B. Cape Attica

This resort is located only a few hundred metres from historic Cape Sounio, and is only a fifty-minute coach trip from Athens. Daily trips to the Acropolis and other famous landmarks in the city are available. The night bus service allows a full experience of the nightlife in Athens.

#### C. Mount Athos

The religious peninsula known as Mount Athos is untouched by modern development and contains some of the most beautiful natural scenery in the whole country. This male-only area is home to monasteries from various countries, and is peaceful enough for some time alone.

#### D. Mykonos

Mykonos is now internationally famous for its glamorous clubs and bars, which attract many of the rich and famous from the international celebrity world. The unique party atmosphere of this island is not to be missed. Ferries are also available to provide short trips to many of the nearby islands.

#### E. Crete

In the south of Crete you can visit some of the most exotic beaches around. After you've cooled off in the sea, the famous Samaria canyon, the longest in Europe, is well worth a visit for the very active and fit. Some remarkable scenery can be discovered if you put in the legwork.

#### F. Thessalonica

Experience shopping in the wide streets of Greece's second biggest city. All the top designers are to be found in the commercial centre. After this, why not enjoy some traditional nightlife in one of the many live music clubs in the city?

#### G. Peloponnesian Tour

Enjoy a tour of the sights of the historic Peloponnese, taking in Sparta, Argos and Corinth. In each location you will stay in comfortable and peaceful hotels, which specialise in the best of local food and wines. Perfect for those who would like to learn more about Greek history and culture.

#### H. Santorini

For an experience that's unique among the Greek islands, the volcanic island of Santorini has a magic of its own, even though it doesn't have as many beaches as some others. The spectacular views of the sunset are not to be missed. Santorini is the perfect place for people who are in love.