Tên: ……...

Lớp: S5…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE5 - Unit 8: Rainforests - Grammar 1 & Unit 7 Grammar Revision

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR: Present perfect *(Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)*

- Cách dùng:

Diễn tả sự việc **bắt đầu trong quá khứ** và **tiếp tục ở hiện tại.**	I have lived here **for** five years.
Diễn tả sự việc đã **xảy ra nhiều** lần **trong quá khứ.**	I have visited this museum **many times**.
Diễn tả sự việc **vừa mới xảy ra** và **gây hậu quả tới hiện tại**.	She has **just** finished her homework.

- Dấu hiệu:

- **before** *(trước đây)*, **never** *(chưa từng)*, **ever** *(đã từng)*, **yet** *(chưa)*, **already** *(rồi)*, **the first/second/… time** *(lần đầu/ thứ hai)*, **just/recently/lately** *(gần đây, vừa mới)*, **so far/ until now/ up to now/ up to the present** *(cho tới bây giờ).*
  Ví dụ: Have you **ever** travelled to Germany?
- **for** + **khoảng thời gian** *(được bao lâu)*
  Ví dụ: She has taught Spanish **for 3 years**.
- **since** + **mốc thời gian** *(từ bao giờ)*
  Ví dụ: She has lived here **since I was born**.
  I have worked here **since 1999**.

	Structure	Example
Positive	S + **have/has + V3/ed** (+ O)	Anna and Ben **have** already **been** to China. We **have known** each other **for** a long time. He **has been** a teacher **since** 2018.
Negative	S + **haven't/hasn't + V3/ed** (+ O) S + **have/has + never + V3/ed** (+ O)	Anna and Ben **haven't been** to China. He **has never played** soccer. I **have never visited** that museum before.
Yes/No questions	**Have/Has** + S + **V3/ed** (+O)? → **Yes**, S + **have/has**. → **No**, S + **haven't/hasn't**.	**Have** you **been** to Japan? → **Yes**, I **have**. → **No**, I **haven't**.

***Note:**

- Với câu phủ định:

Cách 1: S + **haven't/hasn't** + V3/ed (+ O)
(Dùng khi **phủ định hành động**)
Ví dụ: I **haven't finished** my homework yet.

Cách 2: S + **have/has + never** + V3/ed (+ O)
(Dùng khi **nhấn mạnh "chưa bao giờ"**)
I **have never been** to Japan.

- Past form of regular verbs *(Quá khứ phân từ của động từ có quy tắc)*

CÔNG THỨC: Động từ + -ed = Đã làm gì

No.	V-inf	V-ed	Meaning	No.	V-inf	V-ed	Meaning
1	climb	climb**ed**	đã leo trèo	4	touch	touch**ed**	đã chạm
2	travel	travel**ed** /travell**ed**	đã đi (du lịch)	5	walk	walk**ed**	đã đi
3	play	play**ed**	đã chơi	6	watch	watch**ed**	đã xem

***Note:**

- Động từ kết thúc bằng "e": Chỉ thêm "-d". ***Ví dụ****: bake → baked*
- Động từ kết thúc bằng phụ âm + y đổi y thành i + ed. ***Ví dụ****: study → studied*
- Động từ một âm tiết kết thúc bằng phụ âm + nguyên âm + phụ âm (trừ kết thúc bằng w, x, y): Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "-ed". ***Ví dụ****: stop → stopped*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Past form of irregular verbs** *(Quá khứ phân từ của động từ bất quy tắc)*

No.	V-inf	V3	Meaning	No.	V-inf	V3	Meaning
1	be	been	đã là, ở	10	drive	driven	đã lái
2	have	had	đã có	11	run	run	đã chạy
3	do	done	đã làm	12	make	made	đã tạo ra
4	go	gone	đã đi	13	read	read	đã đọc
5	see	seen	đã nhìn thấy	14	give	given	đã đưa, cho
6	eat	eaten	đã ăn	15	buy	bought	đã mua
7	drink	drunk	đã uống	16	bring	brought	đã mang, đưa
8	take	taken	đã lấy, cầm	17	know	known	đã biết
9	hear	heard	đã nghe	18	meet	met	đã gặp

***Note:** S = Subject: Chủ ngữ; V3 = past participle of irregular verb: dạng quá khứ phân từ của động từ bất quy tắc;*
V-ed = past participle of regular verb: dạng quá khứ phân từ của động từ có quy tắc;
V-inf = Verb infinitive: Động từ nguyên mẫu; O = Object: tân ngữ; haven't = have not; hasn't = has not.

II. GRAMMAR REVISION: Prepositions of time, location and position

(Giới từ chỉ thời gian, địa điểm và vị trí)

1. Prepositions of Position

- **Cách dùng:** để nói **VỊ TRÍ CHÍNH XÁC** của người/vật so với vật khác.

in - bên trong
- The cat is in the box.
- The children are in the room.

on - bên trên
- The book is on the table.
- The picture is on the wall.

at - tại
- She is at the door.
- He is at the bus stop.

2. Prepositions of Time

- **Cách dùng:** để nói **KHI NÀO** một việc xảy ra.

IN (chung chung)
tháng / năm / mùa: in September
các buổi trong ngày: in the afternoon
khoảng thời gian: in a few minutes

ON (cụ thể hơn)
thứ trong tuần: on Monday
ngày và tháng: on March 2nd
ngày lễ (kèm ngày cụ thể): on Christmas Day

AT (cụ thể nhất)
thời điểm cụ thể: at 5 p.m.
cụm từ chỉ thời gian: at the moment
ngày lễ (không kèm ngày cụ thể): at Christmas

3. Prepositions of Location

- **Cách dùng:** để nói **Ở ĐÂU** (địa điểm chung)

IN (chung chung)
vị trí bên trong một không gian: in the kitchen
thị trấn, thành phố, quốc gia: in Korea
phương tiện đi lại bằng xe hơi và taxi: in a car
phương hướng: in the West

ON (cụ thể hơn)
vị trí bên trên một bề mặt: on the table, on the street
tầng nhà: on the 15th floor
phương tiện đi lại cá nhân hoặc công cộng: on the bus
cụm từ chỉ vị trí: on the left

AT (cụ thể nhất)
vị trí xác định tại một điểm: at home
địa chỉ nhà: at 89 Orchard Rd
nơi làm việc, học tập: at work

III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**arrive** (v)	đến (nơi nào đó)	4	**discuss** (v)	thảo luận, bàn về
2	**return** (v)	quay lại, trở về	5	**better-known** (adj)	được biết đến nhiều hơn
3	**contact** (v)	liên lạc, liên hệ	6	**get bored** (phr)	cảm thấy chán

***Note:** v = verb: động từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; phr = phrase: cụm từ.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở mục III. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 2) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Complete the sentences with FOR or SINCE.

0. She has been in the hospital since this morning.

1. Joe has lived in London ..... 10 years.
2. My friend hasn't spoken to her parents ..... three days.
3. My father has worked as a doctor ..... we moved to this city.
4. They have played football ..... over 10 years.
5. My friend Margo has written me two letters ..... we met at the summer camp.

III. Circle the correct answers.

0. ..... you ..... a lot recently? I haven't seen you for ages.

A. Has / worked *(B.) Have / worked* *C. Have / working*

1. Actually, yes. I ..... one day off for weeks.

A. haven't taken B. have took C. have take

2. ..... you ..... anything interesting recently?

A. Has / done B. Have / done C. Did / done

3. Peter ..... me since he left school at 3 o'clock today.

A. has phone B. hasn't phone C. hasn't phoned

4. We have English class ..... Monday morning.

A. on B. in C. at

5. She usually does her homework ..... the evening.

A. in B. at C. on

IV. Reorder the words/phrases to complete the sentences.

0. Their train / yet. / arrived / hasn't

→ *Their train hasn't arrived yet.*

1. since Tuesday. / Jasmine / hasn't washed / her hair

→ .....

2. The university / to me / last week. / hasn't replied / since

→ .....

3. My family / a small town / lives in / near the sea.

→ .....

4. starts / The meeting / 7 o'clock. / at

→ .....

5. has been / since / a high school / last month. / Jenny / student

→ .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (11 questions)

I. KET PART 1

For each question, choose the correct answer.

1.

School singing practice starts this week. Please don't arrive later than 1:25, as we must all be ready by 1:30.
Thank you.

A Singing practice starts at 1:25.
B There is no singing practice this week.
C Please arrive early for singing practice.

2.

You may return games that aren't opened to the shop and get your money back.

You can return a game if
A it doesn't work.
B you don't like it.
C you haven't used it.

3.

Book club
Do you enjoy discussing books with classmates? Yes? Then come along to the book club. To join, contact Mr Sponforth.

Speak to Mr Sponforth if
A you are interested in becoming a member of the book club.
B you would like to borrow a book from the club.
C you have read the same book as your classmates.

4.

Hi Dad! It's Sam's birthday, so I want to buy a present. Could you lend me enough to get him something from the bookshop?
Thanks! Davey

Davey wants to
A go shopping with his dad.
B borrow some money.
C ask what to get for Sam.

5.

HONEY CAFÉ
Unfortunately two of our staff are ill today. (We must have at least three to open.)
Open at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

A The café is closed today.
B We are looking for more staff.
C Tomorrow we open at 10 a.m.

6.

Smitford's Computer Shop
Bring us your old laptop* when you get a new one from us and receive **£100** off.
*must still work

A We repair old laptops.
B Old laptops are for sale for £100.
C Save money when you buy a new laptop.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. KET PART 3

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Where playing video games IS real life

Seo-yun Cho doesn't have time for hobbies because she spends all her time playing video games. 'I practise as much as I can so I will improve,' she says. 'This is what I really need to do.'

Seo-yun and her friends are members of KS Fireflies 6, a video game team. She and the other members share a flat in Seoul's business district. Since they all left school, they have managed to make playing video games their life.

Everyday, Seo-yun gets up after a good night's sleep at 10 a.m. and goes for a jog for an hour, before sitting down at her computer and starting to play. She and her friends have a few breaks to eat and relax during the day and the evening, but Seo-yun thinks that after midnight is when she has more fun playing than at any other time. She usually goes to bed at 3 a.m.

Seo-yun and the rest of the team need to train hard and keep fit, as top players need to do about 30 mouse-clicks a minute. Video games are big business in South Korea, and the best players (like KS Fireflies 6) usually become even better-known than top baseball or volleyball players.

Some people might get bored after playing video games for an hour or two. But these guys are actually getting paid to do something they love as a job. Many of them would even like to do it for free!

14 What is the most important thing for Seo-yun Cho?

A playing games for fun only
B getting better at video games
C having more free time

15 Seo-yun and her friends

A live together.
B live in different cities.
C live with their parents.

16 What does Seo-yun say about playing games at night?

A She cannot play in the daytime.
B She enjoys playing most at that time.
C She feels sleepy and stops early.

17 What does the writer say about sports?

A Seo-yun and her friends play sports after school.
B Seo-yun and her friends play sports to get fit.
C Seo-yun and her friends are more famous than some sports players.

18 Why does the writer think that Seo-yun and her friends are lucky?

A because they earn a lot of money
B because they don't need to look for another job
C because they are doing something that they love

LIVEWORKSHEETS