Tên: ……...

Lớp: S5…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE5 - Unit 9: Animal kingdom - Grammar 2 & Grammar 1 Revision

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

❖ **Compound nouns** *(Danh từ ghép)*

- Compound noun là **một danh từ** được tạo thành từ **hai hoặc nhiều từ**.

danh từ + danh từ (một từ)	**Ex**. butterfly, teacup, football, …
danh từ + danh từ (hai từ)	**Ex**. stick insect, police station, bus stop, …
tính từ + danh từ	**Ex**. blackboard, black hole, high school, …

❖ **Prepositions + Nouns** *(Giới từ đi với danh từ)*

- Prepositions + nouns là các **cụm cố định** gồm **giới từ + danh từ.**
- **Cách dùng:** Dùng để **mô tả tình huống, trạng thái** hoặc **cách một hành động xảy ra**.

Type	Prepositions + Nouns	Meaning	Example
Trạng thái	**in danger**	trong tình trạng nguy hiểm	The climber is **in danger**.
	on fire	đang cháy	The building is **on fire**.
Cách thức	**by accident**	tình cờ	He broke the glass **by accident**.
	on purpose	cố ý	She did it **on purpose**.
Hình thức	**in groups**	theo nhóm	The students work **in groups**.
Mô tả	**in length**	về độ dài	The table is two meters **in length**.

II. GRAMMAR REVISION

❖ **Gerund and infinitive form** *(Động từ -Ving và nguyên thể (to V))*

Những động từ được theo sau bởi **gerund (V-ing)**		Những động từ được theo sau bởi **infinitive (to V)**	
suggest	đề nghị	**decide**	quyết định
keep	tiếp tục	**promise**	hứa
delay	trì hoãn	**plan**	dự định
enjoy	tận hưởng	**refuse**	từ chối
dislike	ghét	**manage**	xoay sở
can't stand	không thể chịu được	**prepare**	chuẩn bị
spend (time)	dành thời gian vào	**need**	cần
finish	hoàn thành	**want**	muốn
practise/practice	thực hành	**agree**	đồng ý
stop	dừng hẳn việc gì	**stop**	tạm dừng để làm việc gì khác
Cấu trúc: S + V + Gerund (V-ing) + O		**Cấu trúc:** S + V + to V + O	
Ví dụ: - I **finish doing** my homework. - We really **enjoyed eating** vegetables. - He has **stopped smoking**.		**Ví dụ:** - He **planned to make** a trip to Nha Trang. - They **want to eat** pasta for dinner. - They **stopped to have** lunch.	

***Note:** S = Subject: chủ ngữ; V = Verb: động từ; Gerund = V-ing: động từ thêm đuôi -ing; O = Object: tân ngữ.*

***Một số động từ được theo sau bởi cả V-ing và to V: begin, start, love, like, hate, …**

Ví dụ: I like making jam – I like to make jam.

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❖ **Personal pronoun "it" and possessive adjective "its"** *(Đại từ nhân xưng "it" và tính từ sở hữu "its")*

Từ	Loại từ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
it	Đại từ nhân xưng	Thay thế danh từ số ít (vật, con vật, thời tiết, khoảng cách, thời gian)	**It** is cold today.
its	Tính từ sở hữu	Chỉ sự sở hữu của một vật/con vật	The cat eats ***its*** food.

III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**ocean heat wave** (n)	đợt nắng nóng ở đại dương	4	**improve** (v)	cải thiện
2	**illegal** (adj)	bất hợp pháp	5	**mate** (n)	bạn, bạn đồng hành
3	**habitat** (n)	môi trường sống	6	**get better** (phr)	trở nên tốt hơn

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

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (23 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. Put the compound nouns into the correct columns.

~~keyboard~~	tablecloth	rainbow	washing machine	car park
apple juice	blackboard	full moon	darkroom	

Noun + noun (one word)	Noun + noun (two words)	Adj + noun
0. keyboard	3.	6. .....
1.	4.	7. .....
2.	5.	8. .....

III. Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word.

*0. The room was filled with **sunlight** streaming through the windows.*

(A.) darkness B. rainbow C. daylight

1. He left his **homeland** to start a new life abroad.

A. fatherland B. motherland C. foreign country

2. They prefer living in the **countryside** because of its peaceful atmosphere

A. rural area B. city C. village

3. **Air pollution** can make animals sick.

A. polluted air B. dirty air C. clean air

4. We woke up early to watch the beautiful **sunrise** over the ocean.

A. sunset B. morning C. daylight

5. Many people use **public transport** to go to work.

A. metro B. bus C. private transport

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

*0. My teacher suggested practising **(practise)** speaking English every day.*

1. She enjoys ..... **(read)** books before going to bed.

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2. We decided ..... **(visit)** the museum this weekend.
3. The dog is playing with ..... **(it)** toy in the garden.
4. They stopped ..... **(drink)** some water during the walk.
5. He dislikes ..... **(do)** homework late at night.

V. Put the given phrases in the correct blanks.

~~*in danger*~~	by accident	in groups	in length	on fire	on purpose

Many sea animals are ***(0)*** *in danger* because of pollution and climate change. Coral reefs can sometimes look like they are **(1)** ..... during very hot ocean heat waves. This happens when the water becomes too warm and the corals lose their color and die.

Some problems happen **(2)** ..... For example, boats may drop plastic or fishing nets into the sea. These things can hurt fish and turtles.

However, some harmful actions happen **(3)** ....., such as illegal fishing or destroying reefs to catch more fish.

Scientists and volunteers often work **(4)** ..... to protect the ocean. They study coral reefs and clean the beaches. Some reefs can grow to several kilometers **(5)** ....., creating homes for thousands of sea animals.

How can we help protect these ocean habitats?

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 questions)

I. For each question, choose the correct answer.

Three teenagers describe their hobbies

Melissa, runner

I started running about a year ago. At first, I just ran 1 or 2 kilometres, but I now do about 10. My speed is improving too. I've joined a running club in the town centre. I didn't know any of the members before, but now most of them are my mates. My dad was a keen runner when he was younger – he was really fit, but he stopped when he hurt his leg. Actually, I need to order some new running shoes – just a simple pair. I don't think the expensive ones make you run faster!

Sharon, skateboarder

I go skateboarding most evenings in the park. I suppose that's quite a lot, but the park is only a minute or two from our apartment, and I only stay there half an hour or so. Although I stay

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longer when my friends are there. Sometimes my cousin's there too. He's a beginner, and I'm teaching him a few moves. He's starting to get really good!

Latifa, rock climber

Two of my best friends suggested I should start rock climbing, so now the three of us do it together. The mother of one of them takes us once or twice a month, but I'd like to do it every week. When I started, I didn't know you need to get so much stuff – and it isn't exactly cheap! I really love it. I don't think I'll ever get bored of climbing.

	Melissa	Sharon	Latifa
1. Which person has made new friends because of her hobby?	A	B	C
2. Which person does her hobby near her home?	A	B	C
3. Which person says she is getting better at her hobby?	A	B	C
4. Which person does her hobby with a family member?	A	B	C
5. Which person wants to do her hobby more often?	A	B	C
6. Which person needs to buy something for her hobby?	A	B	C
7. Which person says her hobby was more expensive than she thought?	A	B	C

II. Read the passages in Exercise I again. For each question, choose the correct answer.

1. How far does Melissa usually run now?
A. About 2 kilometres
B. About 5 kilometres
C. About 10 kilometres

2. What happened to Melissa's dad when he stopped running?
A. He became too busy
B. He hurt his leg
C. He moved to another city

3. Where does Sharon usually go skateboarding?
A. At a sports centre
B. In the park
C. At school

4. What is Sharon teaching her cousin?
A. Some skateboarding moves
B. How to ride a bike
C. How to play basketball

5. How often does Latifa go rock climbing now?
A. Every week
B. Once or twice a month
C. Every day

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