**TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HỚN**

**TỔ TIẾNG ANH**

**TIẾNG ANH 7**

**TUẦN 26 (TỪ 10/03 ĐẾN 15/03)**

**Period 76-77-78**

**REVISION FOR MIDTERM TEST**

1. **​WORD FORM:**
	* **UNIT 5**
2. grill  grilled
3. spice spicy
4. taste tasty
5. health healthy # unhealthy
6. crunch → crunchy
7. grocer →groceries
8. lemon →lemonade
9. salt → salty
10. teaspoon →teaspoonful
11. tradition (n) →traditional (a)

→traditionally (adv)

1. Sea (n)→seafood (n)
2. Necessity (n)

→ necessary (a)

→necessarily(adv) 5.fryfried

1. A good diet keeps you . (health)
2. Eating plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables will help you to stay . (health)
3. He has such an lifestyle - smoking, drinking, eating too much. (health)
4. The food is and delicious. (spice)
5. I catch fish and then them. (grilled)
6. This restaurant is famous for its food. (fry)
7. She went shopping and get . (grocer)
8. Children love breakfast cereals and they're full of vitamins too. (crunch)
9. She makes really dish with chicken and rice. (taste)
10. You should my Dad's fried chicken, it's delicious. (tasty)
11. There are a lot of dishes to try in Viet Nam. (interest)
12. the mushrooms in a little butter. (Fried)
13. I like drinking . (lemon)
14. How about eating rice. (fry)
15. I don’t like fish sauce. It is too . (salt)
16. My sister went to by some groceries. (shop)
17. This apple cake is very . (taste)
18. My brother usually beef on the weekend. (grilled)
19. It was so when I tried eating Cơm Tấm at the first time. (taste)
20. She covered the cake with a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of sugar and whites of eggs. (mix)
21. You should cut the beef into small slices and add some and pepper. (salty)
22. She's acting a bit -recently. She was late to work yesterday. (usual)
23. The cookie is really ; you can hear it snap with every bite. (crunch)
	* **UNIT 6**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. arrive (v)  arrival (n)
2. annoy (v)  annoyed (adj)
3. class (n)  classmate (n)
4. differ (v)  different (adj)

 difference (n)1. delight (v)  delighted (adj)
2. disappoint (v)disappointed (adj)

 disappointing (adj)1. explain (v)  explanation (n)
2. France (n) French (adj)
3. free (adj)  freely (adv)
 | 1. fun (n)  funny (adj)
2. home (n)  homework (n)
3. interest (n)  interesting (adj)

 interested (adj)1. invite (v)  invitation (n)
2. know (v)  knowledge (n)
3. lone (adj)  lonely (adj)
4. please  pleased (adj)

 pleasure (n) | 1. present (v)  presentation (n)
2. quick (adj)  quickly (adv)
3. student (n)  study (v)
4. surprise (v)  surprised (adj)

surprisingly (adv)1. Spain (n)  Spanish (adj)
2. rare (adj)  rarely (adv)
3. necessary (a)  need
 |

1. My is so much better after a year in Spain. ( Spain )
2. We have many projects at school. ( differ )
3. After 2 years studying abroad, my improved a lot. ( France )
4. Thanks very much for your . I’ll be there on time. ( invite **)**
5. John from his brother in a number of ways, especially in looks. ( different )
6. I also met lots of people. ( interest )
7. With this passport, you can travel around the country. ( free )
8. On in Hanoi, I was picked up by my pen pal. ( arrive )
9. The man we met was very . ( fun )
10. Last Sunday, I was because my soccer team won. ( pleasure )
11. How many years did you abroad? ( student )
12. It’s for Tim to relax now. ( need )
13. We should do before going to school. ( home )
14. It was easy, so I did it quickly. ( surprise)
15. My mom was because I passed my P.E test. ( delight )
16. Last week, he was with his results. ( please )
17. He learned how to take care of himself. ( quick )
18. It’s that you failed the test. ( disappoint )
19. We have to give a on Monday. ( present )
20. Her is very easy to understand. ( explain )
21. We use a test a check our in a subject. ( know )
22. My sister was with me because I took her dress ( annoy )
23. My mom was becaused I failed my English test. ( disappoint )
24. When she lived abroad, she was very at first. ( lone )
25. My are very nice and friendly. They helped me a lot. ( class )
26. The teacher’s very to see our history project. ( surprise )
27. We talk to strange people. ( rare )
28. The children to do their homework right now. ( necessary )
29. They would like to you to their party. ( invitation )
30. Her brother should in Ha Noi soon. ( arrival )
	* **UNIT 7**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. comfort (n)  comfortable (adj)
2. choose (v)  choice (n)
3. convenience (n)  convenient (adj)
4. create (v)  creator (n)
5. electric (adj) electronic (adj)
6. expense (n)  expensive (adj)
7. enjoy (v)  enjoyable (adj)
8. friend (n)  eco-friendly (adj) 9.frequency(n)frequently (adv)

 frequent (adj) | 1. fast (adj)  fasten (v)
2. own (v)  owner (n)
3. rely (v)  reliable (adj)
4. worried (adj)  worry (v)
5. lose (v)  lost (adj)
6. speed (n)  speedy (adj)
7. sell (v)  seller (n)
8. slow (adj)  slowly (adv)
9. sit (v)  seat (n)
10. tour (n)  tourist (n)
 | 1. transport (n)  transportation (n)
2. visit (v)  visitor (n)
3. ground (n)  underground (n)
4. color (n)  colorful (a)
5. play (v)  player (n)
6. better (adj )  good (a)
7. speaker (n)  speaking
8. importance (n)  important (a)
9. case (n)  suitcase (n)
 |

1. We should use tree leaves to wrap things because they are . ( friend )
2. My dad comes to this store to buy something. ( frequency )
3. These shoes are too small so I don’t feel . ( comfort )
4. The bus ran so that we were late. ( slow )
5. We need to our seat belts when we go by car. ( fast )
6. The best part of Wowscoot is the map. ( electric )
7. My car has six big for the whole family. ( sit )
8. Vietnam has many diffent types of public . ( transport )
9. There are lots of coming to Da Nang every year. ( visit )
10. Plane tickets are very . Let’s go by train. ( expense )
11. Many locals and take the bus to nearby cities. ( tour )
12. Vietnam has many for traveling. ( choose )
13. Taxis are very because drivers can take you anywhere. ( convenience )
14. Trains are because they always leave and arrive on time. ( rely )
15. I to travel by bus because it’s cheap. ( choice )
16. Are you the of this car? ( own )
17. Don’t . I will look after the kids. ( worried )
18. He’s the of that film series. ( create )
19. I have an weekend with my family. ( enjoy )
20. My friend, Jack, is a bicycle . ( sell )
21. You don’t have to worry about getting ever again with Hover Go. ( lose )
22. Nick’s a very worker. ( speed )
23. There are trains from the town to the city. ( frequenly )
24. It’s to study hard. ( importance )
25. The train is faster than the . ( ground )
26. The Hover Go has lights. ( color )
27. A large case for your clothes is called . ( case )
28. My brother is not a bad soccer . ( play )
29. My sister doesn’t like in front of people. ( speaker )
30. Soft drink is not as as milk. ( better )

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Personal pronouns** | **Possessive Adjectives** | **Possessive pronouns** |
| I | My | Mine |
| You | Your | Yours |
| We | Our | Ours |
| They | Their | Theirs |
| He | His | His |
| She | Her | Hers |
| It | Its | Its |
|  |  |  |

 **\*Fill in the blanks with *her, his, its, my, our, their, your*:**

1. I have finished homework tonight.
2. Linda is talking with mother.
3. You have to do housework everyday.
4. In the morning, Lyly water plants and feed dogs.
5. She is wearing shoes. shoes are very lovely.
6. The cat wagged tail.
7. Next weekend, she is going to visit parents and grandmother.

**\*Fill in the blanks with *hers, his, its, mine, ours, thiers, yours*:**

1. This book is . (you)
2. The ball is . (I)
3. The blue car is . (we)
4. The ring is . (she)
5. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is .(they)
6. The luggage is . (he)
7. The pictures are . (she)

**\*Fill in the blanks:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Whose bag is that? – It’s . | ( he ) |
| 2. My T-shirt is blue and is green. | ( she ) |
| 3. Where’s luggage? – It’s over there. | ( we ) |
| 4. This suitcase has Lisa and Jake’s names so it must be . | ( they ) |
| 5. My bag is here. Where’s ? | ( you ) |
| 6. bike is still new (I), but bike is really old. | ( she ) |
| 7. Is this car? – No, is black.**IV. TRANSFORMATION:** | ( you ) |

#  DẠNG 1: so ↔ because

Mệnh đề nguyên nhân, ***so*** mệnh đề kết quả. ( bỏ because )

***Because*** mệnh đề nguyên nhân, mệnh đề kết quả. ***( bỏ***

Mệnh đề nguyên nhân, ***so*** mệnh đề kết quả. ( bỏ because )

Mệnh đề kết quả ***because*** mệnh đề nguyên nhân. ***( bỏ so )***

Ex1: He was sick, so he couldn’t go to school.

 ***Because*** he was sick, he couldn’t go to school.

 He couldn’t go to school ***because*** he was sick.

Ex2: ***Because*** Tuan didn’t study hard, he failed the test.

 Tuan didn’t study hard, ***so*** he failed the test.

* 1. Because it was raining, we stayed at home.

 It was .

 We stayed .

* 1. Because this picture is very beautiful, my mom likes it.

 This picture .

 My mom .

* 1. My family likes him because he is honest.

 He is .

 Because .

* 1. They couldn’t get in because the door was locked.

 The .

 Because .

* 1. Minh does exercises regularly, so he is healthy.

 Because .

 Minh is .

* 1. Nam has a good friend, so he is really happy.

 Nam is .

 Because .

#  DẠNG 2: Although ↔ However

Để **thể hiện sự tương phản, chúng ta sử dụng *although* (mặc dù) và *however* (tuy nhiên).**

Although S + V, S + V

hoặc S + V although S + V

 S + V. However, S + V hoặc S + V. However, S + V

 **Although** có thể đứng ở đầu câu hay giữa câu, giữa 2 vế ngăn cách bởi dấu phẩy.

**However** thường đứng ở đầu mệnh đề thứ hai, nằm ở giữa 2 dấu phẩy, hoặc dấu chấm và phẩy.

Ex: I woke up early. **However**, I missed the bus.

 **Although** I woke up early, I missed the bus.

1. Although Mary studied hard before test, she failed the test.

 Mary studied .

1. Although they played well, they lost the game.

 They played .

1. Na took part in beauty contest although she was not beautiful.

 Na was not .

1. Nga’s car is old. However, she still likes driving her car to work.

 Nga still likes .

1. We feel very tired, however, we have to finish our project.

 Although we .

1. My Dad is too busy. However, he still helps me do my homework.

 Although .

#  DẠNG 3: Comparisons

* + **So sánh hơn (Comparison):** So sánh giữa 2 người hoặc 2 vật

tall ≠ short

(già) old ≠ young (trẻ) (cũ) old ≠ new (mới) small ≠ big

slow ≠ fast worse ≠ better hot ≠ cold

(mạnh )strong ≠ weak (yếu)

1. **​Tính từ ngắn:** Tính từ 1 âm tiết hoặc tính từ 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng “y”:

S1 + be + **adj-er** + than + S2.

 Với tính từ ngắn, thêm đuôi ***“er”*** vào sau tính từ

# \* Một vài tính từ đặc biệt

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ADJ (Tính từ)** | **Dạng so sánh hơn** |
| good (tốt) | better |
| bad (tệ) | worse |
| far (xa) | farther / further |
| much / many (nhiều) | more |
| little (ít) | less |
| old (già, cũ) | older / elder |

1. China is bigger than India.

 India is .

1. Lan is shorter than Nam.

 Nam is .

1. His bag is newer than my bag.

 My bag is .

1. His old car is worse than his new car.

 His new car is .

1. My class is smaller than yours.

 Your class is .

1. **Tính từ dài:** Tính từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên: expensive, beautiful, difficult, important…..

cheaper than ≠ more expensive than easier than ≠ more difficult than

S1 + be + **more + adj + than** + S2.

 Với tính từ dài, thêm “**more’’** trước tính từ.

1. This book is cheaper than that book.

 That book is .

1. Exercise 1 is easier than exercise 2.

 Exercise 2 is .

# So sánh (không) bằng: (not) as…as

1. **​So sánh bằng:**

S1 + be + **as + adj + as** + S2.

Lưu ý: and, both, too  bỏ

1. Vegetable and fruit are both good.

 Vegetable is .

1. Trains and subways are both comfortable.

 Trains are .

1. The red dress is cheap and the blue dress is cheap, too.

 The red dress is .

1. Both buses and subways are convenient.

 Buses are .

1. **​So sánh không bằng:**

S1 + be + **not** + **as + adj + as** + S2.

1. Coffee is better than tea.

 Tea is not .

1. Huong is taller than Lan.

 Lan is not .

1. The train is faster than the bus.

 The bus isn’t .

1. Cars are more convenient than motorbikes.

 Motorbikes aren’t .

1. Her suitcase is not big. His suitcase is big.

 Her suitcase is .

1. My backpack is newer than yours.

 Your backpack is .

#  DẠNG 4: need / necessary  have to/has to

It is necessary for + O (me/him/us/…) + to V

 I/you/we/they/số nhiều + **have** + to V

He/she/it/số ít

+ **has**

There is **no** need for + O (me/him/us/…) + to V

It is **not** necessary for + O (me/him/us/…)

 I/you/we/they/số nhiều + **don’t**

+ **have** to V

He/she/it/số ít

+ **doesn’t**

Ex1: It is necessary for Mary to study for an English test tomorrow.

 Mary **has to study** for an English test tomorrow. Ex2: It **isn’t** necessary for us to do our homework tonight.

 We **don’t have to do** our homework tonight.

1. It’s necessary for him to prepare for his presentation.

He has .

1. It’s necessary for Minh to practice speaking English.

Minh .

1. It’s not necessary for her to come here every day.

She doesn’t .

1. It is necessary for us to go to bed early and get up early.

We have .

1. It isn’t necessary for them to finish their project this week.

 They .

1. It is necessary for the girl to return home tonight.

 The girl .

1. There is no need for me to go shopping.

I don’t .

 **DẠNG 5: Ordering adjectives *(size , age , color)***

My/His/… + N + **is/are** + adj**,** adj **and** adj

 S + **has/have** + (a/an) adj adj adj + N.

(size – age – color)

Ex1: Her backpack is *new, red and small.*

 She has a **small new red** backpack.

Ex2: They have a *big new white* house.

 Their house is **big, new and white**.

1. My bag is old, small and green.

 I have .

1. My father’s suitcase is dark brown, old and big.

My father .

1. Her handbag is small, light green and old.

She has .

1. Our suitcases are black and large.

We .

1. My sister has a big old blue bicycle.

My sister’s .

1. Linh has an old red jacket.

Linh’s jacket .

1. I have big brown eyes.

 My eyes .

#  DẠNG 6: many/much

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| There + be + a few + **Noun (plural)** +…→ S + *don’t / doesn’t* Vo + ***many*** + **Noun (plural)**… | There + be + little + **Noun (uncountable)** ….→S + ….**not** …. + **much** + **Noun (uncountable)** |
| There are a few eggs left in the cupboard.→We don’t have many eggs left in the cupboard. | There is little salt in the kitchen.→There isn’t much salt in the kitchen |

1. **There are a few apples in the basket.**

→ She doesn’t .................................................................................................................................................

# There are a few chairs in the room.

→ We don’t....................................................................................................................................................

# There are a few books on the shelf.

→ We don’t ....................................................................................................................................................

# There are a few students in the classroom.

→ We don’t ....................................................................................................................................................

# There are a few cars parked outside.

→ We don’t ....................................................................................................................................................

# There are a few cups on the table.

→ We don’t have............................................................................................................................................

# There is little milk in the fridge.

→ There is......................................................................................................................................................

# There is little time left before the meeting.

→ There is......................................................................................................................................................

# There is little sugar in the jar.

→ There is......................................................................................................................................................

# There is little money in my wallet.

→ There is......................................................................................................................................................

# There is little flour in the cupboard.

→ There is......................................................................................................................................................