

Tên: .....

Week: 31

Lớp: S4...

Ngữ pháp HW: .....

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ..., ngày .../....

Đọc HW: .....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ..., ngày .../....



## GE4 - Unit 7: Australia - Supplementary & Grammar Revision

### A. THEORY

#### I. SUPPLEMENTARY GRAMMAR: Question tags (Câu hỏi đuôi)

- Cách dùng: Dùng khi người nói muốn **xác minh thông tin** trong mệnh đề chính là đúng hay không.
- Công thức chung: **S + V + O, trợ động từ + đại từ nhân xưng?**

Mệnh đề chính <b>khẳng định</b> ,	trợ động từ <b>viết tắt dạng phủ định</b> + đại từ nhân xưng?
Mệnh đề chính <b>phủ định</b> ,	trợ động từ dạng <b>khẳng định</b> + đại từ nhân xưng?

Thì		Công thức	Mệnh đề chính	Phản hồi đuôi
Hiện tại đơn	Động từ "to be"	Mệnh đề chính <b>khẳng định</b> , <b>isn't/aren't</b> + đại từ? Mệnh đề chính <b>phủ định</b> , <b>is/are</b> + đại từ?	He <b>is</b> nice, He <b>is not</b> nice,	<b>isn't</b> he? <b>is</b> he?
	Động từ thường	Mệnh đề chính <b>khẳng định</b> , <b>don't/doesn't</b> + đại từ? Mệnh đề chính <b>phủ định</b> , <b>do/does</b> + đại từ?	Tom <b>likes</b> football, Tom <b>doesn't like</b> football,	<b>doesn't</b> he? <b>does</b> he?

\*Note:

Mệnh đề chính	Câu hỏi đuôi	Ví dụ	
"I am"	"aren't I?"	<b>I am</b> tall, <b>aren't I</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phản hồi đuôi dùng các đại từ chủ ngữ (I, he, it, they,...)</li> <li>- Đuôi phủ định thường viết tắt (isn't, don't,...); đuôi khẳng định không viết tắt (is it?, does it?..)</li> <li>- Không dùng tên riêng (Ex: isn't Jack là sai).</li> </ul>
"I'm not"	"am I?"	<b>I'm not</b> stupid, <b>am I</b> ?	
have/has	"don't/doesn't + P?"	Mary <b>has to</b> go to work, <b>doesn't</b> she?	
Đại từ bất định chỉ người (everyone, somebody, ...)	đuôi phủ định + they	<b>Everyone</b> is here, <b>aren't they</b> ?	
Đại từ bất định chỉ người (phủ định) (nobody, no one, ...)	đuôi khẳng định + they	<b>Nobody</b> remembers me, <b>do they</b> ?	
Đại từ bất định chỉ vật (everything, something, ...)	đuôi phủ định + it	<b>Everything</b> is OK, <b>isn't it</b> ?	
Đại từ bất định chỉ vật (phủ định) (nothing)	đuôi khẳng định + it	<b>Nothing</b> is wrong, <b>is it</b> ?	

#### II. GRAMMAR REVISION: Present Perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

- Cách dùng: Diễn tả ai đó đã **từng làm** điều gì hay **chưa từng làm** điều gì
- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: ever, never, before, already, yet ...

	Structure	Example
Positive	S + <b>have/has</b> + V3/ed (+ O)	Anna and Ben <b>have</b> already <b>been</b> to China. He <b>has</b> <b>played</b> soccer before. This is the best movie I <b>have</b> ever <b>watched</b> .
Negative	S + <b>haven't/hasn't</b> + V3/ed (+ O) S + <b>have/has</b> + <b>never</b> + V3/ed (+ O)	Anna and Ben <b>haven't been</b> to China. He <b>has never played</b> soccer. I <b>have never visited</b> that museum before.

\*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.

### III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	pay for (phr)	trả tiền cho	4	prefer (v)	thích hơn
2	local (adj)	địa phương	5	person (n)	người
3	continue (v)	tiếp tục	6	a wide variety of (phr)	nhiều loại khác nhau

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

### B. HOMEWORK

#### GRAMMAR (16 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục III. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 2) một dòng vào vở.

II. Circle the correct answers.

- John works at the new office building downtown, .....?  
 A. does he                                      B. doesn't it                                      C. doesn't he
- Ankara is the capital city of Turkey, .....?  
 A. is it    B. doesn't it                                      C. isn't it
- Sam and David study in the library, .....?  
 A. do they    B. don't they                                      C. doesn't he
- Your pet dog doesn't like to bite people, .....?  
 A. does it    B. doesn't it                                      C. do it
- Your brothers don't know how to speak Chinese, .....?  
 A. are they    B. do they    C. don't they
- Oh no! I'm in the wrong classroom again, .....?  
 A. aren't I    B. am I    C. am not I

III. If the underlined part is grammatically correct, write CORRECT. If it is wrong, write INCORRECT.

- You are coming to the meeting, aren't you? CORRECT
- You are a teacher, aren't I? .....
- You go to the park every weekend, do you? .....
- You close the window every day, don't you? .....
- Someone knocks on the door, do they? .....
- You finish your homework every day, don't you? .....

IV. Use these words to write sentences. Use the PRESENT PERFECT.

0. I / never / see / snow / before.

→ I have never seen snow before.

1. She / already / finish / her homework.

→ .....

2. They / not visit / that museum / yet.

→ .....

3. He / play / this game / before.

→ .....

4. We / be / to Da Nang / many times.

→ .....

5. I / already / eat / sushi.

→ .....

### CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 questions)

I. For each question, choose the correct answer.

#### Talking about Sport

##### Alan

I started playing tennis when I was five years old, but I was never very good at it. My parents really wanted me to do well and paid for me to have lessons outside school, but I always preferred football. I'm good enough to be in a top local team. With tennis, I could never hit the ball where I wanted it to go - it was always too high or too far. Finally, my parents let me stop going to tennis lessons and I've spent my time playing football since then.

##### Rod

My favourite sport has always been rugby. I've tried other sports and I was good at tennis. I won a tennis competition at school and my sports teacher told me that I was an excellent tennis player. But I didn't enjoy it as much as rugby because I like being part of a team. So I stopped playing tennis when I was about thirteen. My teacher and parents thought I should continue with it, but I preferred rugby.

##### Ben

I've always played a lot of sport. It's an important part of my life, and since I left school I do a wide variety of different types of sports - golf, rugby, tennis and football. I'm quite good at all of them, but I can't really say that I enjoy one of them more than the others. I'm probably best at rugby because I'm a big person, and it is hard to stop me when I'm running fast.

1. What problem did Alan have when playing tennis?
  - A. He was too slow to hit the ball
  - B. He could not control where the ball went
  - C. He often forgot the rules
2. Who gave Alan permission to stop tennis lessons?
  - A. Alan himself
  - B. His teacher
  - C. His parents
3. What did Rod achieve in tennis?
  - A. He joined a national team
  - B. He won a school competition
  - C. He became a coach
4. When did Rod stop playing tennis?
  - A. When he was about 13
  - B. When he left school
  - C. When he started rugby
5. What does Ben say about his sports ability?
  - A. He is only good at one sport
  - B. He is not good at any sport
  - C. He is quite good at many sports

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

	Alan	Rod	Ben
1. Who doesn't have a favourite sport?	A	B	C
2. Who was very good at a sport that was not their favourite?	A	B	C
3. Who had extra lessons in a sport?	A	B	C
4. Who says their body size helps them do a sport?	A	B	C
5. Who has enjoyed football all their life?	A	B	C
6. Who likes to play with a group of other people?	A	B	C
7. Who is good at one sport but not good at another sport?	A	B	C