Tên: ……..
Lớp: S8…
Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….
Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 15 - GVVN
Ngữ pháp HW: ……
Nghe HW: ……

UNIT 3-4: OUR SOCIETY & ADVERTISING
RELATIVE CLAUSES & PRESENT TENSES REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR REVISION A

1. Relative Clauses: Preposition + whom / which

Cấu trúc: Danh từ + giới từ + **whom** (người) / **which** (vật, nơi chốn) + S + V

- The teacher **to whom** I spoke was very helpful.
- The company **for which** she works is based in Hanoi.
- The tool **with which** he fixed the roof was very old.
- The house **in which** we live was built in 1990.

Lưu ý

- Sau giới từ chỉ dùng **whom / which**, không dùng **that** hay **who**.
  - the girl to ~~that~~ I spoke → the girl to **whom** I spoke
  - the film in ~~that~~ she appeared → the film in **which** she appeared
- Giới từ phải đi đúng với động từ hoặc tính từ: talk **to**, work **for**, depend **on**, be interested **in**.
  - the topic ~~about~~ which she is interested **in** → the topic **in** which she is interested
- Có thể dùng **some of whom / many of which**: She has three sisters, **two of whom** live abroad.
- Không lặp giới từ ở cuối:
  - the man to whom I spoke ~~to~~ → the man to whom I spoke
- Đây là cấu trúc trang trọng, thường gặp trong văn viết và bài thi.

2. Prepositions at the End of a Clause

Trong văn nói, giới từ thường đứng **cuối mệnh đề**.

Dạng	Ví dụ
Câu hỏi	**Who** are you waiting **for**?
Mệnh đề quan hệ	The teacher (who) I spoke **to** was helpful.
To-infinitive	I need a pen to write **with**.
Bị động	He hates being laughed **at**.
Wh-clause	I don't know what she is looking **for**.

So sánh formal và informal

- The teacher **to whom** I spoke... (formal) / The teacher **(who) I spoke to**... (informal)
- **To whom** did you give the key? (formal) / **Who** did you give the key **to**? (informal)

Lưu ý

- Giới từ ở cuối thì dùng **who / that / which** hoặc bỏ đại từ quan hệ. Chỉ **whom / which** mới đứng sau giới từ.
  - the man ~~to who~~ I spoke → the man **to whom** I spoke
- Không được bỏ giới từ:
  - ~~What are you looking?~~ → What are you looking **at**?
  - ~~The song she is listening.~~ → The song she is listening **to**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. GRAMMAR REVISION B

1. Present Simple vs Present Continuous – context & be

	Present Simple	Present Continuous
Dùng khi	Thói quen, sự thật, lịch trình, trạng thái	Đang diễn ra, tạm thời, đang thay đổi
Ví dụ	She **works** in a bank. The train **leaves** at 6 p.m.	She **is working** from home this week. Prices **are rising** these days.
Từ gợi ý	always, usually, every day, never	now, at the moment, this week, currently

Theo ngữ cảnh: What do you **do**? (hỏi nghề nghiệp) / What are you **doing**? (hỏi việc đang làm lúc này)

Động từ trạng thái (know, like, love, hate, want, need, belong, seem...) thường không dùng tiếp diễn.

- I ~~am knowing~~ the answer → I **know** the answer.
- She ~~is wanting~~ a new phone → She **wants** a new phone.

Một số động từ đổi nghĩa

- I **think** it is a good idea. (ý kiến) / I **am thinking** about my holiday. (đang suy nghĩ)
- She **has** a new car. (sở hữu) / She **is having** lunch. (đang ăn)

Be + tính từ

- **is** + adj: tính cách thường xuyên. He **is** rude. (anh ấy vốn thô lỗ)
- **is being** + adj: cách cư xử tạm thời. He **is being** rude today. (hôm nay anh ấy cư xử thô lỗ)
- Chỉ dùng *being* với tính từ chỉ cách cư xử như rude, silly, kind, lazy.
  - He ~~is being~~ tall → He **is** tall.
  - She ~~is being~~ tired → She **is** tired.

2. always + -ing (complaints)

Cấu trúc: S + am / is / are + **always** + V-ing

Present Simple (trung tính)	always + V-ing (phàn nàn)
He always comes late.	He's always coming late!
She always forgets her keys.	She's always forgetting her keys!

Ví dụ khác

- My neighbour is always playing loud music at night.
- You're always losing your phone!
- Quá khứ: He was always complaining about the food.

Lưu ý

- Thường được dùng để nhấn mạnh sự khó chịu về hành động lặp lại.
- Cũng dùng được constantly, continually: She's constantly checking her phone.
- Giọng điệu của người nói quyết định nghĩa: câu có thể là phàn nàn hoặc chỉ là nhận xét.

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1. My sister is really annoying at the moment: she ___ my clothes without asking!
   A. is always borrowing B. borrow
   C. is borrowing D. is borrow
2. The man to ___ the police were talking after dark turned out to be a gang member.
   A. whom B. who
   C. that D. which
3. After working all night, the security guard ___ at the moment, so please don't disturb him.
   A. is being exhausted B. is exhausted
   C. exhausted D. being exhausted
4. This is the drab concrete wall ___ the young artists painted a huge mural.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. on which
B. for which
C. in which
D. with which

5. My neighbours, most of ___ are retired, are always ___ about the noise from the building site.
A. whom / complaining
B. who / complaining
C. whom / complain
D. which / complaining

II. Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. The drab concrete wall on that the young artists painted their mural is more than fifty years old.
→ _____

2. The two rival gangs always are arguing about who controls the green spaces near the old market.
→ _____

3. I am not understanding why the council refuses to put more street lighting in the streets where most of the crime happens after dark.
→ _____

4. The security guard is being exhausted after working three night shifts in a row, so please don't disturb him.
→ _____

5. The local resident to whom I was talking to at the meeting said that she is fed up with the traffic congestion in the city centre.
→ _____

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 5) một dòng vào vở.

II. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1. Jack is usually polite, but he _____ very rude to his classmates today.
A. does
B. is being
C. has been
D. was being

2. The council created several car-free zones, none of ___ are bigger than a football pitch.
A. whom
B. which
C. them
D. that

3. The violence ___ the local residents complained at the meeting has decreased since the council improved the street lighting.
A. about which
B. which about
C. about that
D. about what

4. Is this the youth club ___ at the meeting yesterday?
A. you were talking about
B. about you were talking
C. you were talking
D. which about you were talking

5. My little brother _____ very selfish at the moment. He refuses to share any of his toys, although he normally shares them with everyone.
A. does
B. has been
C. was
D. is being

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Write ONE answer in each gap.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Our neighbourhood used to be a drab place where people avoided walking alone after dark, but it (1) _____ **(change)** quickly these days. Every Saturday, local residents (2) _____ **(fix up)** old buildings to improve the neighbourhood. At the moment, some teenagers (3) _____ **(paint)** a huge mural across the concrete façade of the community hall. The council has also introduced a lower speed limit, so traffic congestion is no longer a serious problem.

Not everybody is happy, though. Mr Hung, who lives opposite the hall, (4) _____ **(think)** the mural is a waste of money. His wife is tired of hearing his complaints because he (5) _____ **(always / complain)** about the noise the teenagers make.

IV. Rewrite the sentences. Begin with the word(s) given. Use the structure in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.

1. The woman is a local resident. I borrowed a ladder from her. **(Relative Clauses: preposition + whom)**

→ The woman _____

2. The tool with which the artist cleaned the façade was very old. **(Preposition at the end of the clause)**

→ The tool _____

3. I'm fed up with the fact that the local gang members leave their litter in the park every day. **(always + -ing)**

→ The local gang members _____

4. Tom's behaviour towards the new students is unusually unfriendly today. **(Present Continuous with be)**

→ Tom _____

5. I share the garden with my neighbour, and he leaves his bins in front of my house every day, which really annoys me. **(Relative Clauses: preposition + whom; always + -ing)**

→ The neighbour _____

EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con học thuộc các từ dưới đây để làm bài bên dưới và chuẩn bị cho bài kiểm tra buổi sau nhé!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con truy cập link hoặc quét QR code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet-s8-w15-extra-vocab

No.	Words/Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words/Phrases	Meanings
1	**go on to do sth** (phr)	tiếp tục chuyển sang làm việc khác	6	**give away** (phr)	cho, tặng miễn phí
2	**win a place at** (phr)	giành được suất học tại	7	**depend on others** (phr)	phụ thuộc vào người khác

PET LISTENING EXAM 3 PART 2 (10 questions)

Con truy cập link hoặc quét QR code để làm bài nghe nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/viet-s8-w15-pet-listening-exam

Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

1. Elena's mother sent her to gymnastics classes because she ___.

A. wanted to be a gymnast

B. was a very lively child

C. was good at dancing

2. Elena decided to become a dancer when she was _____.

A. seven B. nine C. eleven

3. At ballet school in New York, Elena _____.

A. was the only student from Bulgaria.

B. found learning the language hard.

C. learned to be independent.

4. Who used to read the story of Cinderella to Elena?

A. Her grandmother. B. Her ballet teacher. C. Her parents.

5. What does Elena say about the ballet called Cinderella?

A. Children will enjoy it.

B. The music was unfamiliar to her.

C. She saw it when she was a child.

6. What did Elena do before she joined the London Ballet Company?

A. She danced in Moscow.

B. She studied English in New York.

C. She went sightseeing in London.

7. In her free time, Elena likes to _____.

A. go sightseeing. B. go to clubs. C. go shopping.

8. What does Elena do for her fans when she can?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. She gives them a flower.

B. She takes a picture with them.

C. She sends them a free ticket.

9. Where has Elena been a guest dancer?

A. In London and New York.

B. In Moscow and Vienna.

C. In Bulgaria and London.

10. What does Elena like best about her job?

A. appearing on television.

B. doing something she loves.

C. travelling to different countries.

LIVEWORKSHEETS