

ASKING QUESTIONS

Exercise 12. Looking at grammar. (Chart 5-3)

Restate the sentences. Use **How come** and **What for**. *Viết lại các câu sau, sử dụng **How come** và **What for**.*

1. Why are you going? -> _____
-> _____
2. Why did they come? -> _____
-> _____
3. Why does he need more money? -> _____
-> _____
4. Why are they going to leave? -> _____
-> _____

Exercise 13. Reading and grammar. (Charts 5-2 and 5-3)

Read the passage about Nina's birthday. Make questions with the given words.

Đọc đoạn văn sau về sinh nhật của Nina. Đặt câu hỏi với các từ đã cho.



The Birthday Present

Tom got home late last night, around midnight. His wife, Nina, was sitting on the couch waiting for him. She was quite worried because Tom is never late.

Tomorrow is Nina's birthday. Unfortunately, Tom doesn't think she will be happy with her birthday present. Yesterday, Tom bought her a bike and he decided to ride it home from the bike shop. While he was riding down a hill, a driver came too close to him, and he landed in a ditch. Tom was okay, but the bike was ruined. Tom found a bus stop nearby and finally got home.

Tom told Nina the story, but Nina didn't care about the bike. She said she had a better present: her husband.

Land (v) rơi vào, xuống đất	Ditch (n) mương, hào
Ruin (v) tan nát, hư hỏng	

1. Tom / When / get home? / did

2. his / wife? / was / Where



3. did / buy? / What / Tom

4. Tom / late? / Why / was

5. Nina / What present / get? / did



Exercise 14. Listening. (Charts 5-2 and 5-3)

Listen to each question and choose the best answer. **Nghe từng câu hỏi và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất.**

Example: You will hear: When are you leaving?

You will choose: a. Yes, I am. **b. Tomorrow.** c. In the city.

1. a. I am too. b. Yesterday. c. Sure.
2. a. For dinner. b. At 6:00. c. At the restaurant.
3. a. Outside the mall. b. After lunch. c. Because I need a ride.
4. a. At work. b. Because traffic was heavy. c. A few hours ago.
5. a. A pair of jeans. b. At the store. c. Tomorrow.

Exercise 15. Warm-up. (Chart 5-4)

Match each question in Column A with the correct answer in Column B.

Nối câu hỏi ở cột A với câu trả lời đúng ở cột B.



Column A

1. Who flew to Rome? _____
2. Who did you fly to Rome? _____
3. What did you fly to Rome? _____
4. What flew to Rome? _____

Column B

a. A small plane flew to Rome.
b. Pablo flew to Rome.
c. I flew a small plane to Rome.
d. I flew Pablo to Rome.

5-4 Questions With *Who*, *Who(m)*, and *What* (Câu hỏi với *Who*, *Who(m)*, và *What*)

Question	Answer	
S (a) Who came?	S Someone came	In (a): Who is used as the subject (S) of a question.
S (b) Who(m) did you see? I saw someone .	S O	In (b): Who(m) is used as the object (O) in a question. Whom is used in very formal English. In

		<p>everyday spoken English, who is usually used instead of whom:</p> <p>UNCOMMON: Whom did you see?</p> <p>COMMON: Who did you see?</p> <p>In (a): Who được dùng làm chủ ngữ (S) của câu hỏi.</p> <p>Trong (b): Who(m) được dùng làm tân ngữ (O) trong câu hỏi.</p> <p>Whom được sử dụng trong tiếng Anh trang trọng. Trong tiếng Anh nói hàng ngày, who thường được dùng thay vì whom:</p> <p>Không phổ biến: Whom did you see?</p> <p>Phổ biến: Who did you see?</p>
<p>S</p> <p>(c) What happened?</p>	<p>S</p> <p>Something happened.</p>	<p>What can be used as either the subject or the object in a question.</p> <p>Notice in (a) and (c): When who or what is used as the subject of a question, usual question word order is not used; no form of do is used:</p> <p>CORRECT: Who came?</p> <p>INCORRECT: Who did come?</p> <p>What có thể được dùng làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong câu hỏi.</p> <p>Lưu ý ở (a) và (c): Khi who hoặc what được dùng làm chủ ngữ của câu hỏi, trật tự từ câu hỏi thường không được sử dụng; dạng do không được sử dụng.</p> <p>ĐÚNG: Who came?</p> <p>SAI: Who did come?</p>
<p>S</p> <p>(d) What did you see?</p>	<p>S</p> <p>I saw something.</p> <p>O</p> 	

Exercise 16. Looking at grammar. (Chart 5-4)

Make questions with **who**, **who(m)**, and **what**. Write "S" if the question word is the subject. Write "O" if the question word is the object.

Đặt câu hỏi với **who**, **who(m)**, và **what**. Viết "S" nếu đại từ để hỏi là chủ ngữ. Viết "O" nếu đại từ để hỏi là tân ngữ.

Question	Answer
<p>S</p> <p>1. Who knows?</p>	<p>S</p> <p>Someone knows.</p>
<p>O</p> <p>2. Who(m) did you ask?</p>	<p>O</p> <p>I asked someone.</p>
<p>3. _____ knocked on the door?</p>	<p>Someone knocked on the door.</p>
<p>4. _____ did Talya meet?</p>	<p>Talya met someone.</p>



5. _____ did Mike learn?

Mike learned **something**.

6. _____ changed Gina's mind?

Something changed Gina's mind.

7. _____ is Gina talking about?

Gina is talking about **someone**.

8. _____ is Gina talking about?

Gina is talking about **something**.



Exercise 17. Looking at grammar. (Chart 5-4)

Complete the sentences with **who** or **what**. Hoàn thành các câu sau với **who** hoặc **what**.

1. A: _____ just called?

4. A: _____ is going on?

B: That was Antonia.

B: Ben's having a party.

2. A: _____ do you need?

5. A: _____ did you call?

B: A pair of scissors. I'm cutting my hair.

B: Tracy.

3. A: _____ is Jae?

6. A: _____ do you need?

B: My stepmom.

B: Dr. Smith or her nurse.

Exercise 18. Let's talk: interview. (Chart 5-4)

Complete the sentences with **who** or **what**. Hoàn thành các câu sau với **who** hoặc **what**.

Example: _____ are you currently reading?

SPEAKER A: What are you currently reading?

SPEAKER B: A book about a cowboy.

1. _____ do you like to do in your free time?

2. _____ is your idea of the perfect vacation?

3. _____ is your best friend?

4. _____ was the most memorable event of your childhood?

5. _____ stresses you out?

6. _____ do you need that you don't have?

7. _____ would you most like to invite to dinner? Why? (The person can be living or dead.)



Exercise 19. Listening. (Chart 5-4)

Listen to the conversation. Listen again and complete the sentences with the words you hear. **Nghe đoạn hội thoại. Sau đó nghe lại và hoàn thành những câu sau bằng những từ bạn nghe được.**

A secret

A: John told me something.

B: _____ tell you?

A: It's confidential. I can't tell you.

B: _____ anyone else?

A: He told a few other people.

B: _____ tell?

A: Some friends.

B: Then it's not a secret. _____ say?

A: I can't tell you.

B: _____ can't _____ me?

A: Because it's about you. But don't worry. It's nothing bad.

B: Gee. Thanks a lot. That sure makes me feel better.



Exercise 20. Let's read and talk. (Chart 5-4)

Complete the sentences with the meaning of the *italicized* words in the passage. Refer to a dictionary as necessary. **Hoàn thành các câu sau với nghĩa của từ in nghiêng trong đoạn trích. Tham khảo từ điển nếu cần.**

Example: type

A: What does type mean?

B: Type means *kind* or *category*.

Types of Books



There are several different *types* of books. You may be familiar with the categories of *fiction* and *nonfiction*. These are the two main types. *Fiction* includes *mysteries*, *romance*, *thrillers*, *science fiction*, and *horror*. *Nonfiction* includes *biographies*, *autobiographies*, *history*, and *travel*. There are other types, but these are some of the more common ones. Which type do you like best?

A: What does *fiction* mean?

B: *Fiction* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *nonfiction* mean?

B: *Nonfiction* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *mystery* mean?

B: *Mystery* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *romance* mean?

B: *Romance* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *thriller* mean?

B: *Thriller* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *science fiction* mean?

B: *Science fiction* means _____

and _____.

A: What does *horror* mean?

B: *Horror* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *biography* mean?

B: *Biography* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *autobiography* mean?

B: *Autobiography* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *history* mean?

B: *History* means _____
and _____.

A: What does *travel* mean?

B: *Travel* means _____
and _____.



How can you love another if you don't love yourself?

Làm sao bạn có thể yêu người khác nếu bạn không yêu chính mình?