Tên: ……...

Lớp: S4…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE4 - UNIT 8: Nature Matters - Grammar 1 & Unit 7 Grammar Revision

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR: Defining relative clauses *(Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)*

- **Cách dùng**: Dùng để **xác định chính xác người, sự vật, hiện tượng, sự việc** đang được nói tới trong câu.
- **Chức năng: bổ sung ý nghĩa** cho danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ đứng trước nó.
- Chúng ta **không thể lược bỏ** mệnh đề quan hệ xác định của câu vì sẽ làm thay đổi ý nghĩa của câu đó.

	WHO/THAT	WHICH/THAT
Usage	chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ	chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ
Structure	… N (chỉ người) + who/that + V + O … N (chỉ người) + who/that + S + V	… N (chỉ vật) + which/that + V + O … N (chỉ vật) + which/that + S + V
Example	- The man **who/that** is sitting by the fire is a policeman. - I know the girl **who/that** you met yesterday.	- This is the book **which/that** won the prize. - I bought Mary a book **which/that** she's always loved.

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, …

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

Note:

- Không sử dụng never và not cùng nhau

Ví dụ: I ~~**have not never been**~~ to Italy. **(X)** I **have never been** to Italy. **(✓)**

- 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"**)
Ví dụ: I **have never been** to Japan.

***Note:** S = Subject: Chủ ngữ; V3/ed = past participle of verb: dạng quá khứ phân từ của động từ; N = Noun: Danh từ; V = Verb: Động từ; O = Object: tân ngữ; haven't = have not; hasn't = has not.*

III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**jellyfish** (n)	con sứa	4	**reception area** (n)	khu vực lễ tân
2	**jungle** (n)	rừng rậm	5	**huge** (adj)	rất lớn
3	**overnight** (adv)	qua đêm	6	**delicious** (adj)	(thức ăn) ngon

***Note:** n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (14 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở mục III. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 1) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Read and complete with WHO or WHICH.

THE TURTLE'S LUNCH

One day, the giant sea turtle was swimming in the sea looking for its lunch. It saw something ***(0)*** ***which*** was white and floating in the water. It looked like a jellyfish **(1)** ..... was its favorite food. The turtle **(2)** ..... was swimming towards its prey thought, "Yummy." It opened its mouth and took a bite of the jellyfish, but it was a piece of white floating plastic **(3)** ..... made the turtle very sick. It was helped by a person **(4)** ..... was walking along the beach and saved its life.

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B or C) that needs correcting and correct it.

0. Lily was the one which gave me the dress.

A. *was* (B.) *which* C. *me* *Correct: who*

1. Air pollution is something who is dangerous for our health.

A. is B. who C. for Correct: .....

2. Sea turtles are creatures who need our protection.

A. Sea turtles B. who C. need Correct: .....

3. Paper is something who can often be recycled.

A. who B. often C. recycled Correct: .....

4. They have go to the mountains many times.

A. have B. go C. many times Correct: .....

5. We have see a lot of changes which are good for business.

A. have see B. which C. for Correct: .....

IV. Reorder the words/phrases to complete the sentences.

0. for a woman / He worked / who / an artist. / used to be

→ *He worked for a woman who used to be an artist.*

1. They / who / called a doctor / lived nearby.

→ .....

2. They / from old wood. / a small boat / have made

→ .....

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3. who / Beth / was very friendly. / liked the waiter

→ .....

4. Bob / which / dropped a cup / was new.

→ .....

5. her passport / She / with her yet. / has not brought

→ .....

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (11 questions)

I. FLYERS PART 3

Read the story. Choose a word from the box.

Write the correct word next to numbers 1-6.

A day in the jungle

Last week, we went on holiday to an *(0)* *island*. In the mornings, the weather was **(1)** ..... and hot and we went swimming in the sea. In the afternoons, we did something different, because it often **(2)** ..... then. One afternoon, we went up the river to the jungle on a boat. There were some very tall trees there. We could see **(3)** ..... that flew in the trees and monkeys that climbed in them. I saw a long, black snake under the leaves of some big **(4)** ..... too. When the snake moved, I was **(5)** ..... but it didn't come near us. I saw some bats that eat fruit too. I took lots of great photos with my **(6)** ..... It was the best day of our holiday!

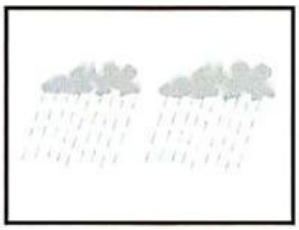
Example



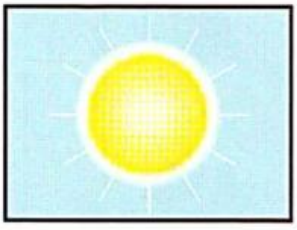
island



parrots



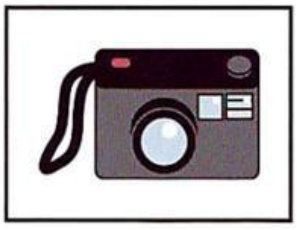
rained



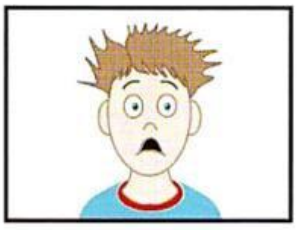
sunny



plants



camera



afraid

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. KET PART 3

For each question, choose the correct answer.

An amazing stay at the Ocean View Hotel

I'm usually sad to say goodbye to my cousins after visiting them in Australia. But last June I wasn't. We had to change planes in the Middle East on the way back and had to stay overnight. I just couldn't wait to get to our hotel.

The first thing I noticed in the hotel was all the glass. It was really bright, so I don't know why all the lights were on in the building! There was also loud rock music playing, which I loved (but my parents didn't)! There weren't many people waiting at the reception, so we were soon in our rooms.

The garden wasn't what I expected. 'Dad', I said, 'you told me there was a pool!' He took me back into the reception area and then up in the lift to the 39th floor and out onto the top of the building. 'Here it is,' he said. It was amazing! Swimming under the clouds was awesome.

I've stayed in some great hotels around the world, but nothing as cool as that one! I saw photographs of it before I went, but they don't really show how large the building is. I couldn't believe it. Everything is huge – the building, the pool, the meals (which were delicious, too, by the way)! There's so much to do and see there. I hope we can go back again and stay for longer!

14 The writer says that last June, she felt

A excited about where she was going.

B sad because she missed her cousins in Australia.

C bored because she had to wait at the airport for many hours.

15 What was the hotel like inside?

A dark and quiet

B noisy

C very crowded

16 Where was the hotel's pool?

A in the hotel garden

B on the roof of the hotel

C in the hotel's reception area

17 What do we learn about the writer in the last paragraph?

A She has never stayed in a hotel before.

B She did not like the food in the hotel.

C She didn't know the hotel is so big.

18 Why has the writer written this text?

A to describe what the hotel looks like

B to say how the hotel could improve

C to explain why she loved the hotel

LIVEWORKSHEETS