Tên: ……..

Lớp: S8…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 2

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

UNIT 1: QUESTION FORMS & CONTRAST LINKERS

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR A

1. Question words

Question words	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Who	Hỏi về **người**	***Who*** *is that man?*
Whose	Hỏi về **sở hữu**	***Whose*** *coat is this?*
What	Hỏi về **vật, hành động, thông tin chung**	***What*** *are you doing?*
Which	Hỏi về **sự lựa chọn** trong một nhóm giới hạn	***Which*** *color do you prefer, red or blue?*
Where	Hỏi về **địa điểm**	***Where*** *do you live?*
When	Hỏi về **thời gian**	***When*** *will the concert start?*
Why	Hỏi về **lý do, nguyên nhân**	***Why*** *are you late?*
How	Hỏi về **cách thức, phương tiện** ****Các cụm từ hỏi với How:*** - How long (bao lâu - khoảng thời gian) - How often (tần suất) - How far (khoảng cách) - How many (+ danh từ đếm được số nhiều) / How much (+ danh từ không đếm được / giá tiền)	***How*** *do you go to work?* ***How long*** *have you stayed there?* ***How often*** *do you go to school?* ***How far*** *is it from your home to the nearest bus stop?* ***How many*** *students are there in this class?* ***How much*** *is this hat?*

2. Subject questions and Object questions

	Subject questions	Object questions
Mục đích	Hỏi về chính đối tượng thực hiện hành động (chủ ngữ).	Hỏi về đối tượng nhận hành động (tân ngữ).
Cấu trúc	***Who / What + V (chia theo thì) + O?***	***Wh-word + Trợ động từ + S + V?***
Lưu ý	**Không** dùng **trợ động từ** (do, does, did). Từ hỏi giữ vai trò làm chủ ngữ, chia động từ theo thì như câu khẳng định.	**Có** sử dụng **trợ động từ** (do, does, did, have, can,...).
Ví dụ	*Who saw you at the party?*	*Who did you see at the party?*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Indirect questions

Cách dùng	- Sử dụng để giao tiếp **lịch sự, trang trọng** hơn. - **Sau cụm từ dẫn dắt**, trật tự từ chuyển về dạng **câu khẳng định** và **không dùng trợ động từ** (do, does, did).	
Cụm từ dẫn dắt thường gặp	Could you tell me...? Do you know...? I was wondering... I'd like to know... …	
Cấu trúc	***Dạng Wh-questions:** Cụm từ dẫn dắt + Wh-word + S + V?	*E.g: Could you tell me where she lives?*
	***Dạng Yes/No questions:** Cụm từ dẫn dắt + if / whether + S + V?	*E.g: Do you know if / whether he is coming to the meeting?*
Lưu ý	- Nếu **cụm từ dẫn dắt là câu hỏi** (Could you tell me...?), cuối câu **dùng dấu hỏi** (?). - Nếu **cụm từ dẫn dắt là câu trần thuật** (I was wondering...), **cuối câu dùng dấu chấm** (.).	

II. GRAMMAR B

Conjunctions and linking words of contrast			
Từ nối	**Cấu trúc**	**Cách dùng**	**Ví dụ**
Although (Mặc dù)	Although + S + V, S + V	- **Nối 2 mệnh đề** trong cùng 1 câu mang ý nghĩa tương phản.	*Although it rained, we went out.*
While / Whereas (Trong khi)	*** Đứng giữa câu:** S + V, while / whereas + S + V *** Đứng đầu câu:** While/ whereas + S + V, S + V	- **So sánh, cân bằng** hai thực tế hoặc hai vế đối lập trực tiếp. - Thường có dấu phẩy đứng trước while/ whereas khi đặt ở giữa câu.	*I like tea, whereas he likes coffee.*
Despite / In spite of (Mặc dù)	***Đứng đầu câu:** Despite / In spite of + Noun / Noun Phrase / V-ing, S + V Despite / In spite of + the fact that + S + V, S + V ***Đứng giữa câu:** S + V + despite/in spite of + N/N phrase/V-ing	- Thể hiện sự tương phản	*Despite the heavy rain, we went for a walk.* *He didn't pass the driving test in spite of practicing hard.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

However (Tuy nhiên)	***Đứng đầu câu:** S + V. However, S + V ***Đứng giữa câu:** S + V; however, S + V.	- Dùng để **nối hai câu độc lập**, thể hiện sự tương phản	*The task was exceptionally difficult. However, they managed to complete it before the deadline.*

III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://on.soundcloud.com/A5AKDFbzQBM4PRolWu

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**crisps** (n)	khoai tây chiên giòn	6	**disgusting** (adj)	gớm ghiếc
2	**cookery** (n)	nghệ thuật/ kỹ năng nấu nướng	7	**demand** (v)	đòi hỏi, yêu cầu
3	**paper-thin** (phr)	mỏng như giấy	8	**convinced** (adj)	bị thuyết phục
4	**difficult-to-please** (phr)	khó tính, khó làm hài lòng	9	**intend** (v)	dự định làm gì
5	**flavour** (n)	hương vị	10	**attempt** (v/n)	cố gắng, nỗ lực làm gì

B. CLASSWORK

GRAMMAR (10 questions)

I. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.

1. "____ discovered the main server was down this morning?" – "Our IT technician did."

A. Who B. Whose C. Which

2. "____ time do you spend going to work every day?" – "About 45 minutes."

A. How many B. How long C. How much

3. Do you know ____ to the new office next month?

A. if will the manager move

B. whether the manager will move

C. will the manager move

4. "What ____ at the international conference last night?" – "A famous professor spoke about climate change."

A. did happen B. happened C. did it happen

5. ____ laptop is left on the meeting room table? Is it yours or Sarah's?

A. Who B. Which C. Whose

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Rewrite or combine the following sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the original sentences.

1. The weather is very cold today. My sister is still going swimming in the outdoor pool. **(ALTHOUGH)**

→ _____

2. Sarah is studying hard for her final exams. Her brother is playing video games in his room. **(WHEREAS)**

→ _____

3. He has a lot of work experience. He isn't getting a promotion this year. **(IN SPITE OF)**

→ _____

4. The new smartphone is quite expensive. Many young people are buying it right now. **(HOWEVER)**

→ _____

5. The company's sales are decreasing this quarter. They are hiring new staff. **(DESPITE THE FACT THAT)**

→ _____

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần III. Extra Vocabulary (trang 3) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Circle the correct answers.

1. _____ having a bad headache this morning, she completed all her reports on time.

A. Although B. In spite of C. However D. Whereas

2. James likes working in an open-plan office, _____ his colleague prefers a quiet room.

A. whereas B. despite C. however D. in spite of

3. _____ the fact that the company lost money last year, they are expanding their team now.

A. Although B. Despite C. However D. While

4. The hotel rooms were quite small. _____, the customer service was exceptional.

A. Although B. Despite C. However D. While

5. _____ it was freezing cold outside, they went for a walk along the river.

A. In spite of B. Despite C. Although D. However

III. Complete the sentences by filling in each gap with ONE suitable question word/phrase.

1. _____ is the capital city of Australia, Sydney or Canberra?

2. Could you tell me _____ I can find the nearest post office?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. "_____ gave the opening speech at the international conference yesterday?"

– "Two famous professors."

4. Do you know _____ the private guide for the city tour is?

5. I was wondering _____ the construction of the new station will finish.

IV. Write questions for the underlined parts using appropriate question words.

1. They have lived in this city <u>for over five years</u>.

→ _____

2. <u>The marketing manager</u> called an urgent meeting this morning.

→ _____

3. I prefer <u>the black leather</u> jacket, not the brown one.

→ _____

4. They usually travel to work <u>by express train</u>.

→ _____

5. The new international airport is <u>about 30 kilometers</u> from the city center.

→ _____

READING PRACTICE (6 questions)

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The invention of crisps

Potato crisps were invented by accident in 1853, by a chef called George Crum. He was extremely **(1)** ..... of his cookery skills, and the expensive hotel where he worked attracted customers who were **(2)** ..... to eating only the best food.

One evening, a particularly difficult-to-please guest complained about Crum's fried potatoes. 'They're too thick,' he said, 'too soft, and have no flavour.' He **(3)** ..... that they should be replaced.

The customer's negative **(4)** ..... made Crum extremely angry, so he decided to annoy the customer. He cut a potato into paper-thin slices, fried the pieces until they were hard, then put far too much salt on them. 'He'll hate them,' Crum thought. But the customer loved them and ordered more.

News of this new snack travelled fast and an absolutely **(5)** ..... global industry has grown from Crum's invention – even though his fried potatoes were actually **(6)** ..... to taste disgusting!

1. A proud	B satisfied	C pleased	D impressed
2. A prepared	B familiar	C used	D known
3. A convinced	B wanted	C needed	D demanded
4. A comments	B notes	C reasons	D explanations
5. A big	B huge	C large	D wide
6. A hoped	B intended	C attempted	D tried

LIVEWORKSHEETS