**Name:** …….
**Class:** S6
**Tel:** 034.200.9294
**Ngày GV giao bài:** Thứ ….., ngày …../…..
**Ngày HS nộp bài:** Thứ ….., ngày …../…..

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**Grammar:** ……..……
**Reading:** ……..……
**Mini Test:** ……...

# GLOBAL ENGLISH 6

## UNIT 3: LIVING THINGS - GRAMMAR 2 & PET READING

## A. GRAMMAR

### 1. Wh-question (Câu hỏi Wh)

- Câu hỏi Wh trong tiếng Anh được sử dụng để **hỏi thông tin về con người hoặc sự vật**. Người ta sử dụng các **từ để hỏi (Wh-word)** để tạo nên câu hỏi Wh.

**+ Một số từ để hỏi phổ biến:**

| No. | Từ để hỏi | Chức năng | No. | Từ để hỏi | Chức năng |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **WHAT** | hỏi thông tin | 8 | **HOW** | hỏi về tính chất |
| 2 | **WHO** | hỏi về người | 9 | **WHAT TIME** | hỏi về giờ giấc |
| 3 | **WHOSE** | hỏi về sự sở hữu | 10 | **HOW LONG** | hỏi về khoảng thời gian |
| 4 | **WHERE** | hỏi địa điểm | 11 | **HOW OFTEN** | hỏi về tần suất của sự việc |
| 5 | **WHEN** | hỏi thời gian | 12 | **HOW MUCH** | hỏi về số lượng (danh từ không đếm được) |
| 6 | **WHY** | hỏi nguyên nhân | 13 | **HOW MANY** | hỏi về số lượng (danh từ đếm được) |
| 7 | **WHICH** | hỏi về sự lựa chọn | | | |

**+ Dạng bài đặt câu hỏi cho từ được gạch chân**

- Nếu trong câu dùng **động từ thường/ động từ khiếm khuyết:**

**Từ để hỏi + trợ động từ (do, does, did, etc.) / động từ khiếm khuyết + S + V-inf?**

*Ex:* They play **football** every day. *(Họ chơi bóng đá mỗi ngày.)*
→ **What** do they play every day? *(Họ chơi gì mỗi ngày?)*

- Nếu trong câu dùng **động từ to be**:

**Từ để hỏi + động từ to be + S?**

*Ex:* She is **fine** now. *(Hiện tại cô ấy ổn rồi.)*
→ **How** is she now? *(Hiện tại cô ấy thế nào rồi?)*

### 2. Non-defining relative clause (Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Định nghĩa** | - Cung cấp thêm thông tin về người, vật, sự việc đã biết.<br>- Không cần thiết cho câu, không có cũng đủ nghĩa. |
| **Dấu hiệu** | - Ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy (,) hoặc gạch ngang (-). |
| **Đại từ / Trạng từ quan hệ** | - Dùng:<br>*who (người đóng vai trò chủ ngữ và tân ngữ), whom (người đóng vai trò tân ngữ), which (vật), whose (sở hữu), when (thời gian), where (nơi chốn)*<br>- Không dùng: "**that**" |
| **Ví dụ** | - I've just come back from London, **where** John lives.<br>- Tom's aunt, **who** lives in China, has 4 children.<br>- Sarah, **whom** I met at the party, is a great artist.<br>- My friend John, **whose** car was stolen, is now using public transport. |



LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Lưu ý 1:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ nhé.
- **Lưu ý 2**: 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.

## B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

| No. | Word | Meaning | No. | Word | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **guide dog** (n) | chó dẫn đường | 4 | **speedboat** (n) | thuyền máy |
| 2 | **vet** (n) | bác sĩ thú ý | 5 | **volunteer** (v) | tình nguyện |
| 3 | **convince** (v) | thuyết phục | 6 | **majority** (n) | đa số, phần lớn |

**Note :** n = noun: danh từ, v = verb: động từ

**Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép vào vở mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.**

## C. HOMEWORK

**Exercise 1: Circle the Wh-words to make questions for the underlined parts**

*0. Columbus discovered America in 1492.*

→ ***What / Where / How*** *did Columbus discover in 1492?*

1. I graduated from school two years ago.

→ **Where / When / How long** did you graduate from school?

2. The shops open at 9 o'clock in the morning.

→ **What time / How / How many** do the shops open in the morning?

3. The library is right across the street.

→ **Which / What / Where** is the library?

4. The traffic in the city makes me nervous.

→ **What / When / Which** makes you nervous?

5. She has to go to the hospital because she is sick.

→ **Whose / Why / How** does she have to go to the hospital?

**Exercise 2: Re-arrange the words**

*0. do / you / Where / live / ?*

→ *Where do you live?*

1. is / Where / coffee / machine / ? / the

→ _____

2. should / send / Who / ? / we / to / the invitation

→ _____

3. in / How / your / London / was / weekend / ?

→ _____

4. from Paris / to Venice / ? / How long / take / does / it / to travel

→ _____

5. do / computer games / How often / play / they / ?

→ _____



LIVEWORKSHEETS

**Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with non-defining relative clauses to complete the sentences**

*0. Ben Tre is in the South of Vietnam. It is very peaceful.*

→ *Ben Tre, which is very peaceful, is in the South of Vietnam.*

1. The food was delicious. Mr. John cooked the food.

→ The food, _____, was delicious.

2. They called a policeman. He lived nearby.

→ They called a policeman, _____.

3. My uncle was an engineer. His friends were very rich.

→ My uncle, _____, was an engineer.

4. I went to a cafe this morning. It is next to the supermarket.

→ I went to a café, _____, this morning.

5. The square is near the church. They hold a market in the square every weekend.

→ The square, _____, is near the church.

## PART 4 Questions 19-24

For each question, choose the correct answer.

### Dogs

Dogs are the **(19)**..... popular pets in many countries. One reason why this is true is that they are easy to live with. They are easy to feed and look **(20)**..... and they can also become **(21)**..... of the family. They are often called "man's best friend". This is because they can make us laugh, they help us not feel alone, or **(22)**..... make new friends. This is because people with dogs often love to **(23)**..... with other people who have a dog, too.

Dogs are very clever and they can also help people do their **(24)**..... . For example, there are guide dogs that help people who can't see, or police dogs that can find people or things that the police are looking for.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **19.** | **A.** best | **B.** biggest | **C.** most |
| **20.** | **A.** for | **B.** after | **C.** out |
| **21.** | **A.** part | **B.** type | **C.** piece |
| **22.** | **A.** still | **B.** even | **C.** instead |
| **23.** | **A.** tell | **B.** say | **C.** chat |
| **24.** | **A.** business | **B.** work | **C.** career |



LIVEWORKSHEETS

## PART 3 Questions 11-15

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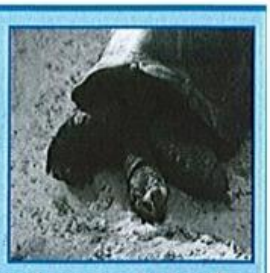
*For each question, choose the correct answer.*

### My summer volunteering
***by Tina Newbury***



At the age of 14 I have already decided that I want to be a vet. So, last summer I convinced my parents to spend our summer holidays volunteering. I really wanted to deal with sea animals, so when a friend told me about Archelon, the sea turtle organisation in Greece, I was really excited because I would leave the UK for the first time and go to a perfect destination, but I had no idea how amazing it would really be or how many new friends I would make. Now, I would recommend volunteering to any student who wants to get job experience, or simply have fun and meet great people.

Turtles have been on our planet for millions of years but are dying in large numbers because of fishing and pollution. This was a shock to me when I spent a few days at the Rescue Centre in Athens before leaving for my first project. There, I found out that the majority of the centre's turtles had been injured on the head by humans. Some were by accident, from speedboats, but a lot were done on purpose, often by angry fishermen, as these creatures get caught in their fishing nets while trying to eat the fish which are part of their natural diet. For the fishermen, however, this has a cost, as fewer fish mean less money, so they view the turtle as their enemy, even though these turtles are a protected species. And as if this isn't enough for these unlucky creatures to deal with, they also face the problem of eating plastic bags, thinking they are jellyfish, which are a key part of their diet.

The following months were spent learning and having fun in five different locations, but the most memorable was the last project, where we camped in an old museum with no electricity or water. However, the main problem was the insects which shared the museum with us, especially those that bit. But even that could not stop me from enjoying the daily contact with the turtles, and relaxing around a campfire sharing stories after sunset. Volunteering is a life experience I really recommend for any student.

**11. What do we learn about Tina in the first paragraph?**
- **A.** She has a job with animals.
- **B.** She only likes sea animals.
- **C.** She is going to be an animal doctor.
- **D.** She finished studying a year ago.

**12. While Tina was in Greece,**
- **A.** she found out about an organisation called Archelon.
- **B.** she enjoyed herself and formed new friendships.
- **C.** she volunteered for several animal organisations.
- **D.** she worked for Archelon as part of her training.

**13. What does Tina say about the fishermen?**
- **A.** Their actions make her angry.
- **B.** She understands their actions.
- **C.** They try to look after the turtles.
- **D.** They try to catch the turtles.

**14. Tina suggests that**
- **A.** despite the difficulties she enjoyed herself.
- **B.** insects spoilt her last project.
- **C.** having no water was a big problem.
- **D.** she enjoyed the nights most.

**15. Which of the following is the best description of Tina?**

| | |
|---|---|
| **A.** a professional woman who is paid to look after sea turtles | **B.** a girl who hopes to help animals through her work in the future |
| **C.** a girl who has been volunteering abroad in her summer holidays for years | **D.** a girl who had wanted to help turtles all her life |



LIVEWORKSHEETS