



GRAMMAR

□ Wh-questions (Câu hỏi với từ để hỏi bắt đầu bằng Wh-)

– Chúng ta sử dụng *câu hỏi với từ để hỏi Wh-* khi muốn hỏi về thông tin chi tiết của một hành động hoặc sự việc.

Từ để hỏi	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
What	Hỏi về sự vật, sự việc	What was the biggest earthquake? – It was the Great Chilean Earthquake.
Where	Hỏi về nơi chốn	Where were the biggest wildfires? – They were in Siberia, Russia.
When	Hỏi về thời gian	When was the worst avalanche? – It was in 1970.
How wide	Hỏi về chiều rộng	How wide was the typhoon? – It was 200 miles wide.
How tall	Hỏi về chiều cao	How tall was the tsunami? – It was 50 meters tall.
How long	Hỏi về chiều dài/khoảng thời gian	How long was the drought? – It lasted two years.
How many	Hỏi về số lượng (với danh từ đếm được)	How many houses did the typhoon damage? – 20,000 houses.
How much	Hỏi về lượng (với danh từ không đếm được)	How much damage did the flood cause?

□ Prepositions of place (Giới từ chỉ vị trí)

Giới từ chỉ vị trí được dùng để nói về vị trí của một đồ vật hoặc một người.

in front of /in'frʌntəf/: phía trước	Let's meet in front of the movie theater.
behind /bi'haind/: phía sau	Shall we meet behind the market?
next to /'nekstə/: bên cạnh	The water park is next to the supermarket.
near /niə/: gần	Keep your phone near you at all times.
opposite /'ɑ:pəzɪt/: đối diện	The bowling alley is opposite the ice rink.
under /'ʌndər/: ngay bên dưới	The cats are under the bridge.
below /bi'ləʊ/: ở vị trí thấp hơn	The kitchen is below her bedroom.
above /ə'boʊ/: ở vị trí cao hơn	The new room is above the garage.
inside /in'saɪd/: bên trong	Keep children and pets inside the house.
outside /aʊt'saɪd/: bên ngoài	You shouldn't go outside of your house.

*Ôn lại cách sử dụng 3 giới từ **in, on at**

*Lưu ý:

Sự khác biệt giữa **in front of** và **opposite**:

– Dùng **in front of** để miêu tả vị trí trước, sau của hai sự vật.

– Dùng **opposite** khi hai sự vật được nói đến bị phân cách bởi một sự vật khác ở giữa.

Cách đọc giới từ **to**

– Trước phụ âm /tə/, e.g. next to me /'nekstə mi/

– Trước nguyên âm /tu/, e.g. next to us /'nekstu_(w) AS/

□ **Prepositions of movement (Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động)**

Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động được dùng để nói sự di chuyển từ nơi này sang nơi khác.

to /tə/: đến, về hướng	Move to higher ground.
into /'ɪntə/: vào trong	Don't drive or walk into flood water.
onto /'ɑːntə/: lên trên	The dog jumped onto the chair.
across /ə'krɒs/: từ bên này sang bên kia (đường)	She walked across the road.
along /ə'lɒŋ/: dọc theo	We walked along the beach collecting small crabs in a bucket.
out of /'aʊtəv/: ra khỏi	They got out of the car and come into the house.
over /'oʊvə/: bên trên, bên kia (cầu, sông...)	She climbed over the wall.
through /θruː/: xuyên qua	They walked slowly through the woods.

Task 1. Complete the sentences with **inside, under, outside, out, to and up**.

1. Go _____ the house! The winds are getting stronger.
2. You shouldn't go _____ on a stormy day.
3. If your house was on fire, you should get out of the house really fast and move _____ safe place.
4. During an earthquake, try to get _____ things such as a table, a desk or a bed.
5. People climbed _____ the hill to avoid the tsunami.
6. You should seek shelter _____ a strong table or desk until the shaking stops.
7. People should work from home instead of going _____ work on a stormy day.
8. Run _____ the hill before the tsunami arrives.
9. Due to the road conditions, the authority warned people not to drive _____ flood water.
10. Stay _____ your house during a blizzard.
11. During an earthquake, you should get _____ a desk because something could fall on you
12. People living near the beach should move _____ a safe place before a typhoon hits.

Task 2. Fill in blank with **into, onto, over, around, up, out of, across, off or through**

		
I want to travel all the world and see all countries.	Samuel is jumping the obstacle.	Mr.Bennett is driving the tunnel.
		
Mrs.Hamilton is climbing the stairs.	The students are going the classroom.	A strawberry cake is going to fall the bear's head.

		
The man is about to fall a rock.	The young soldier wants to jump the wall.	A policeman is helping the man go the street.
		
The boys are going the tube and having fun.	Mr.Fox is going the tent to have some sleep.	The cowboy is going to fall the horse.

Task 3. Circle the correct options.

- Kate: _____ did the tsunami destroy? - Jack: The whole village.
A. Where B. Which C. What D. Why
- Jim: _____ was the wave? - Ann: About 10 meters tall.
A. How much B. How many C. How long D. How tall
- Alex: _____ did the earthquake hit the city? - Tom: At midnight
A. When B. What C. Where D. How
- Kim: _____ was the biggest wildlife? - Ted: In Western Montana, the US.
A. Which B. Where C. What D. How

5. Ben: _____ did the blizzard cause across the city? - Roisie: A powerful cut.
A. Which B. How C. What D Why
6. _____ was the biggest earthquake? – It was the Great Chilean Earthquake
A. When B. How C. What D Why
7. _____ were the biggest wire fires? – They were in Siberia, Russia.
A. Which B. How C. What D Where
8. _____ was the worst avalanche? – It was in 1970.
A. Which B. When C. What D Why
9. _____ was the typhoon? – It was 200 miles wide.
A. How wide B. How tall C. How long D. How heavy
10. _____ was the tsunami? – It was 50 meters tall.
A. How wide B. How tall C. How long D. How heavy
11. _____ was the drought? – It lasted two years.
A. How wide B. How tall C. How long D. How heavy
12. _____ houses did the typhoon damage? – 20,000 houses.
A. How wide B. How much C. How long D. How many
13. _____ damage did the flood cause?
A. How wide B. How much C. How long D. How many

Task 4. Circle one mistakes in each sentence and corect it

1. We should keep fire extinguishers on a safe place.
A B C D
2. Stay inside a building when it is on fire.
A B C D
3. You should move up a safe place during a heavy flood.
A B C D
4. Stock in on emergency items such as first aid kits and supplies.
A B C D
5. Stay on a table to protect yourself when an earthquake happens.
A B C D
6. How much damage did the avalanche caused?
A B C D
7. How much people got hurt in the tsunami?
A B C D
8. What was you doing when the earthquake hit the city?
A B C D

9. Ann: "How tall was the wave?" - Ted: "It was over 20 meters long."

A

B

C

D

10. Andy: "How many did it takes to stop the fire?" - Ben: "About 3 hours."

A B

C

D

11. How many people have to leave their houses because of the earthquake last week?

A

B

C

D

12. If there's an earthquake, remember to get in the desk to stay away from fallen things.

A

B

C

D

13. If you are in danger, calling the emergency service, they can help you.

A B

C

D