

Name:

Writing:

Class: S6

Submission date:/..../....



PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in about 100 words.

Question 1

Read this email from your English-speaking friend, Ben, and the notes you have made.

EMAIL

From: Ben

Subject: Your visit!

Hi John,
Can't wait to see you next week. Can you confirm you are arriving at 1pm?
Also, tell me what things you would like to do when you come. What places would you like to visit? Also, Mum wants to know what food you'd like to eat.
Finally, what would you like us to do in the evening?
I'm sure we'll have a great time.
See you soon,
Ben

Right!

Tell Ben *Suggest...* *Explain*

Write your email to Ben using **all the notes**.

Basic Email Structure Table (Greeting – Body – Closing)

| Part | Function | Example sentences |
|----------|----------------------------------|--|
| Greeting | Opening, saying hello | Hi Ben, Hello Ben, |
| Body | Confirm | Yes, I'm arriving at 1 p.m. I'll be there by 1 o'clock. |
| | Tell | I'd love to visit the science museum. Let's go to the zoo or the park! |
| | Explain | I really want to try fish and chips. Pizza or burgers would be great too. |
| | Suggest | In the evening, we could watch a movie or play video games together. |
| Closing | Ending the email, saying goodbye | See you soon! Your friend, [Your name] |

Example:

Hi Ben,

Thanks for your email! Yes, I'll arrive at 1 p.m. next week – I'm really excited!

I'd love to visit the zoo and maybe the science museum too. Both sound fun! As for food, I'd really like to try your mum's homemade pasta. I've heard it's amazing! In the evening, we could watch a movie or play some video games – whatever you prefer.

I'm sure we'll have a great time together. Can't wait to see you soon!

Your friend,

John

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Grammar:
Reading:
Mini Test:

Shopping - Grammar & PET Writing

❖ **Lưu ý:** 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.

A. GRAMMAR: Relative Clause (Mệnh đề quan hệ)

- **Mệnh đề quan hệ** là mệnh đề phụ được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các **đại từ quan hệ** (which, who, that, whom) để bô nghĩa cho danh từ/đại từ đứng trước nó.

WHICH đại từ quan hệ **chỉ vật**, theo sau which có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủ ngữ.

• *The hat **which** is red is mine.*

WHO đại từ quan hệ **chỉ người**, theo sau who có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủ ngữ.

• *The man **who** is sitting by the fireplace is my father.*

THAT đại từ quan hệ **chỉ cả người lẫn vật**, có thể sử dụng để thay thế cho who, whom và which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

• *The man **that** works in this shop is Tim's father.*

WHOM đại từ quan hệ **chỉ người**, theo sau whom là một chủ ngữ.

• *The boy **whom** we met at the party is Jill's cousin.*

| | Non-defining (Không xác định) | Defining (Xác định) |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Định nghĩa | - Cung cấp thông tin thêm, không thiết yếu . Có thể bỏ đi mà câu vẫn rõ nghĩa. | - Cung cấp thông tin thiết yếu để xác định danh từ là ai, cái gì. Không có mệnh đề này, câu sẽ không rõ nghĩa . |
| Dấu hiệu | - Ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy (,) hoặc gạch ngang (-). | - Không dùng dấu phẩy (,). |
| Đại từ quan hệ | - which, who, whom | - which, who, that, whom |
| Ví dụ | My sister, who lives in Canada, is a doctor. Ý nghĩa: Tôi chỉ có một người chị gái, và câu cung cấp thêm thông tin rằng chị ấy sống ở Canada. | My sister who lives in Canada is a doctor. Ý nghĩa: Tôi có nhiều chị em gái, và mệnh đề này giúp xác định rõ là người chị sống ở Canada. |

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

| No. | Word | Meaning | No. | Word | Meaning |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | fuel-efficient (adj) | tiết kiệm nhiên liệu | 4 | afterwards (adv) | sau đó, rồi thì |
| 2 | tourist sight (n) | địa điểm tham quan du lịch | 5 | race (n) | cuộc đua |
| 3 | marathon (n) | cuộc thi chạy ma-rathon | 6 | take part (phr.v) | tham gia |

❖ **Note:** n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ.

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

C. HOMEWORK

Exercise 1: Circle the correct answers.

0. The bus goes to the airport runs every half hour.

A. which

B. whom

C. who

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with WHICH, WHO, THAT, WHOM.

0. The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

1. The student _____ got the highest score is my cousin.

2. This is the movie _____ won the Oscar last year.

3. My uncle, _____ is a pilot, travels a lot.

4. The teacher _____ we met yesterday was very friendly.

5. Our car, _____ we bought last year, is very fuel-efficient.

Exercise 3: Circle the grammatically correct sentences.

0. A. *The man, who lives next door, is a doctor.*
B. *The man which lives next door is a doctor.*
C. *The man whom lives next door is a doctor.*

1. A. She has a sister, which works for a bank.
B. She has a sister who works for a bank.
C. She has a sister whom works for a bank.

2. A. *The book who you gave me was interesting.*
B. *The book, that you gave me, was interesting.*
C. *The book that you gave me was interesting.*

3. A. *My uncle, who is 70, still runs every day.*
B. *My uncle, that is 70, still runs every day.*
C. *My uncle which is 70 still runs every day.*

4. A. *The woman, that we saw at the café, is my aunt.*
B. *The woman which we saw at the café is my aunt.*
C. *The woman whom we saw at the café is my aunt.*

5. A. *This is the house which Jack built.*
B. *This is the house who Jack built.*
C. *This is the house, whom Jack built.*

Exercise 4: Are these sentences right or wrong? Find the mistakes and correct them, write “OK” if the sentence is correct.

0. I don't like stories who have unhappy endings.

1. What was the name of the person who phoned?
2. Where's the nearest shop who sells bread?
3. The driver which caused the accident was fined \$500.
4. Do you know the person that took these pictures?
5. What was the name of the horse it won the race?

who → *which*

→

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→

→

PART 4**QUESTIONS 19–24**

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The London Marathon

In 1979, two British men called John Disley and Chris Brasher (19) to run the New York Marathon. This 42-kilometre race goes through the city, past many of its famous tourist sights. Disley and Brasher found that it was very different from marathons in the UK.

At that (20) in the UK, nobody was interested in marathons, but in New York, there were large (21) of people watching. Afterwards, the two men had the (22) of starting a similar race in London.

The first London Marathon was in 1981, and over six thousand runners (23) part. Since then, the race has happened every year, and has become popular with runners from all over the world. Over a million people have completed it, and it is (24) on TV in nearly 200 countries.

| | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|------------|
| 19 | A thought | B said | C decided |
| 20 | A year | B day | C time |
| 21 | A members | B crowds | C visitors |
| 22 | A idea | B answer | C fact |
| 23 | A stayed | B took | C made |
| 24 | A shown | B made | C held |