Tên: ……...

Lớp: S4…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Week: 31

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE4 - Unit 7: Australia - Supplementary & Grammar Revision

A. THEORY

I. SUPPLEMENTARY GRAMMAR: Question tags *(Câu hỏi đuôi)*

- **Cách dùng**: Dùng khi người nói muốn **xác minh thông tin** trong mệnh đề chính là đúng hay không.
- **Công thức chung**: **S + V + O, trợ động từ + đại từ nhân xưng?**

Mệnh đề chính ***khẳng định,***	trợ động từ ***viết tắt dạng phủ định*** + đại từ nhân xưng?
Mệnh đề chính ***phủ định,***	trợ động từ dạng ***khẳng định*** + đại từ nhân xưng?

Thì		Công thức	Mệnh đề chính	Phần hỏi đuôi
Hiện tại đơn	Động từ "to be"	Mệnh đề chính ***khẳng định*****, isn't/aren't + đại từ**? Mệnh đề chính ***phủ định*****, is/are + đại từ**?	He **is** nice, He **is not** nice,	**isn't** he? **is** he?
	Động từ thường	Mệnh đề chính ***khẳng định*****, don't/doesn't + đại từ**? Mệnh đề chính ***phủ định*****, do/does + đại từ**?	Tom **likes** football, Tom **doesn't like** football,	**doesn't** he? **does** he?

Note:

Mệnh đề chính	Câu hỏi đuôi	Ví dụ
"I am"	"aren't I?"	**I am** tall, **aren't I**?
"I'm not"	"am I?"	**I'm not** stupid, **am I**?
have/has	"don't/doesn't + P?"	Mary **has to** go to work, **doesn't** she?
Đại từ bất định **chỉ người** (everyone, somebody, …)	đuôi phủ định + they	**Everyone** is here, **aren't they**?
Đại từ bất định **chỉ người (phủ định)** (nobody, no one, …)	đuôi khẳng định + they	**Nobody** remembers me, **do they**?
Đại từ bất định **chỉ vật** (everything, something, …)	đuôi phủ định + it	**Everything** is OK, **isn't it**?
Đại từ bất định **chỉ vật (phủ định)** (nothing)	đuôi khẳng định + it	**Nothing** is wrong, is **it**?

- **Phần hỏi đuôi dùng các đại từ chủ ngữ** (I, he, it, they,…)
- **Đuôi phủ định thường viết tắt** (isn't, don't,…); **đuôi khẳng định không viết tắt** (is it?, does it?…)
- **Không dùng tên riêng** (Ex: isn't Jack là sai).

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, yet …

	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:

- 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"**)
I **have never been** to Japan.

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III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**pay for** (phr)	trả tiền cho	4	**prefer** (v)	thích hơn
2	**local** (adj)	địa phương	5	**person** (n)	người
3	**continue** (v)	tiếp tục	6	**a wide variety of** (phr)	nhiều loại khác nhau

**Note:* *n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; phr = phrase: cụm từ.*

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (16 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục III. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 2) một dòng vào vở.

II. Circle the correct answers.

1. John works at the new office building downtown, ...?
   A. does he B. doesn't it C. doesn't he
2. Ankara is the capital city of Turkey, ...?
   A. is it B. doesn't it C. isn't it
3. Sam and David study in the library, ...?
   A. do they B. don't they C. doesn't he
4. Your pet dog doesn't like to bite people, ...?
   A. does it B. doesn't it C. do it
5. Your brothers don't know how to speak Chinese, ...?
   A. are they B. do they C. don't they
6. Oh no! I'm in the wrong classroom again, ...?
   A. aren't I B. am I C. am not I

III. If the underlined part is grammatically correct, write CORRECT. If it is wrong, write INCORRECT.

*0. You are coming to the meeting, **aren't you**?* *CORRECT*

1. You are a teacher, **aren't I**? .....
2. You go to the park every weekend, **do you**? .....
3. You close the window every day, **don't you**? .....
4. Someone knocks on the door, **do they**? .....
5. You finish your homework every day, **don't you**? .....

IV. Use these words to write sentences. Use the PRESENT PERFECT.

0. I / never / see / snow / before.

→ *I have never seen snow before.*

1. She / already / finish / her homework.

→ .....

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2. They / not visit / that museum / yet.

→ .....

3. He / play / this game / before.

→ .....

4. We / be / to Da Nang / many times.

→ .....

5. I / already / eat / sushi.

→ .....

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 questions)

I. For each question, choose the correct answer.

Talking about Sport

Alan

I started playing tennis when I was five years old, but I was never very good at it. My parents really wanted me to do well and paid for me to have lessons outside school, but I always preferred football. I'm good enough to be in a top local team. With tennis, I could never hit the ball where I wanted it to go – it was always too high or too far. Finally, my parents let me stop going to tennis lessons and I've spent my time playing football since then.

Rod

My favourite sport has always been rugby. I've tried other sports and I was good at tennis. I won a tennis competition at school and my sports teacher told me that I was an excellent tennis player. But I didn't enjoy it as much as rugby because I like being part of a team. So I stopped playing tennis when I was about thirteen. My teacher and parents thought I should continue with it, but I preferred rugby.

Ben

I've always played a lot of sport. It's an important part of my life, and since I left school I do a wide variety of different types of sports – golf, rugby, tennis and football. I'm quite good at all of them, but I can't really say that I enjoy one of them more than the others. I'm probably best at rugby because I'm a big person, and it is hard to stop me when I'm running fast.

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1. What problem did Alan have when playing tennis?

A. He was too slow to hit the ball

B. He could not control where the ball went

C. He often forgot the rules

2. Who gave Alan permission to stop tennis lessons?

A. Alan himself

B. His teacher

C. His parents

3. What did Rod achieve in tennis?

A. He joined a national team

B. He won a school competition

C. He became a coach

4. When did Rod stop playing tennis?

A. When he was about 13

B. When he left school

C. When he started rugby

5. What does Ben say about his sports ability?

A. He is only good at one sport

B. He is not good at any sport

C. He is quite good at many sports

II. Read the passages in Exercise I again. For each question, choose the correct answer.

	Alan	Rod	Ben
1. Who doesn't have a favourite sport?	A	B	C
2. Who was very good at a sport that was not their favourite?	A	B	C
3. Who had extra lessons in a sport?	A	B	C
4. Who says their body size helps them do a sport?	A	B	C
5. Who has enjoyed football all their life?	A	B	C
6. Who likes to play with a group of other people?	A	B	C
7. Who is good at one sport but not good at another sport?	A	B	C

LIVEWORKSHEETS