

HƯỚNG DẪN TỰ HỌC TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8

TUẦN 1

UNIT 1 : MY FRIENDS

A/VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Transcript	Class	Meaning	Example
1	affect	/ə'fekt/	v.	ảnh hưởng	The divorce affected every aspect of her life.
2	annoy	/ə'nɔɪ/	v.	làm bực mình, quấy rầy	It annoys me when people forget to say thank you.
3	bald	/bɔ:ld/	adj.	hói (đầu), trọc (đôi)	He started going bald in his twenties.
4	blond	/blɔ:nd/	adj.	vàng hoe (tóc)	Mary is a blond girl.
5	character	/'kærəktər/	n.	tính cách, tính nết	She has a very strong character .
6	curly	/'kɜ:rlɪ/	adj.	quăn, xoắn (tóc)	I wish my hair were curly .
7	different	/'dɪfrənt/	adj.	khác biệt	American English is significantly different from British English.
8	east	/i:st/	n.	phía đông	The sun rises in the east .
9	extremely	/ɪk'stri:mli/	adv.	cực kỳ, vô cùng	She's extremely beautiful.
10	fair	/fer/	adj.	trắng (da), vàng nhạt (tóc)	She has long fair hair.
11	generous	/'dʒenərəs/	adj.	hào phóng, rộng rãi	It was generous of you to share your food with me.
12	humorous	/'hju:mərəs/	adj.	hài hước, khôi hài	He is a humorous writer.
13	introduce	/,ɪntrə'dju:s/	v.	giới thiệu	I would like to introduce you to our principal.

14	joke	/dʒəʊk/	n.	lời nói đùa, chuyện đùa	I enjoy telling jokes .
15	local	/'ləʊkl/	adj.	(thuộc về) địa phương	Our children all go to the local school.
16	Mars	/mɑ:rz/	n.	sao Hỏa	So is there life on Mars ?
17	Mercury	/'mɜ:rkjəri/	n.	sao Thủy	Mercury is one planet in the Solar System.
18	moon	/mu:n/	n.	mặt trăng	There is no moon tonight.
19	neighbor	/'neɪbə/	n.	hàng xóm, láng giềng	Have you met Lam, my next-door neighbor ?
20	orphanage	/'ɔ:rfənɪdʒ/	n.	trại trẻ mồ côi	She was brought up in an orphanage .
21	outgoing	/'aʊtɡoʊɪŋ/	adj.	cởi mở, thân thiện, dễ hòa đồng	Tom is very shy but his sister is outgoing .
22	peace	/pi:s/	n.	sự yên bình, sự hòa thuận	She is always good at keeping peace within the family.
23	photograph	/'fəʊtəgræf/	n.	bức ảnh	My parents took a lot of photographs of us when we were small.
24	pleasure	/'pleʒər/	n.	điều thú vị, niềm vui thích	It gives me great pleasure to introduce our guest speaker.
25	principal	/'prɪnsəpl/	n.	hiệu trưởng	Mr. Hung is the principal of Thang Long primary school.
26	reserved	/rɪ'zɜ:rvd/	adj.	kín đáo, dè dặt	Peter is not communicative. He's rather reserved in public.
27	rise	/raɪz/	v.	mọc (mặt trời), nhô lên	The Sun ris es in the East.
28	seem	/si:m/	v.	có vẻ như, dường như	He is 16, but he seem s younger.
29	silly	/'sɪli/	adj.	ngớ ngẩn, ngốc nghếch	It was silly of you to go out in the sun without a hat.
30	slim	/slɪm/	adj.	thanh mảnh, mảnh dẻ	How do you keep so slim ?

31	sociable	/'səʊʃəbl/	adj.	chan hòa, hòa đồng	Lan is very sociable , and she has a lot of friends.
32	straight	/streɪt/	adj.	thẳng	She has long straight hair.
33	volunteer	/ˌvɒ:lən'tɪr/	n.	tình nguyện viên	Schools need volunteers to help children to read.
34	volunteer	/ˌvɒ:lən'tɪr/	v.	tình nguyện	I volunteered for service in the Air Force.
35	west	/west/	n.	phía Tây	The sun sets in the west .

B/ GRAMMAR :

I/ REVISION :

PRONOUNS (ĐẠI TỪ)

Đại từ (pronouns) là từ dùng để thay thế cho danh từ. Đại từ có thể được chia thành những loại sau đây:

***Đại từ nhân xưng (personal pronouns) được chia làm 2 loại:**

1. Đại từ làm chủ ngữ (subjective pronouns)

		Singular	Plural
Ngôi thứ I	1st person	I	We
Ngôi thứ II	2nd person	You	You
Ngôi thứ III	3rd person	He/She/It	They <u>Ex</u> : I am going to the store.

- We would like to leave now. It was she who called you.

2. Đại từ làm tân ngữ (objective pronouns)

I □□ me	He □□ him	We □□ us	They
□□ them	You □□ you	She □□ her	It □□ it

Ex: They called us on the telephone. The teacher gave her a bad grade.

The policeman was looking for him.

***Đại từ sở hữu (possessive pronouns) là hình thức sở hữu của đại từ nhân xưng. Đại từ sở hữu**

không đứng trước danh từ, nó thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu + danh từ (đã được nói đến).

I □□ mine : *cái của tôi*

You □□ yours: *cái của anh/ các anh*

He □□ his : *cái của anh ấy*

She □□ her : *cái của cô ấy*

We □□ ours : *cái của chúng tôi*

It □□ its : *cái của nó*

They □□ theirs : *cái của họ*

Ex: She put her arm through mine. (= my arm)

They are not my gloves; I thought they were yours. (= your gloves)

Đôi khi ta có thể thấy đại từ sở hữu đứng sau giới từ *of*. Sự kết hợp này được gọi là sở hữu kép. Ex: He is a friend of mine.

It happened through no fault of his.

II/ LANGUAGE FOCUS :

1. Thì hiện tại đơn (The Present Simple Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I, We, You, They + Verb (bare-infinitive)

He, She, It + Verb + s/es

- Động từ chia ở hiện tại (V₁). Nếu chủ ngữ ở ngôi 3 số ít, ta phải thêm *s* hoặc *es* vào sau động từ.

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên. Ex: The sun rises in the East.

They live in
England.

I am a
student.

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một thói quen, một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại.

Ex: Mary often goes to school by bicycle.

I get up early every
morning. What do
you do every night?

- Thì hiện tại đơn còn được dùng để diễn tả hành động, sự việc tương lai sẽ xảy ra theo thời gian biểu hoặc chương trình; kế hoạch đã định theo thời gian biểu.

Ex: The train leaves at seven twenty-three tomorrow
morning. I've got the tour details here. We spend
three days in Rome.

Lưu ý:

Ta thêm *es* sau các động từ tận cùng là: *o, s, x, ch, sh*.

c. Các phó từ thường được dùng chung với thì hiện tại đơn:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| + often, usually, frequently | : <i>thường</i> |
| + always, constantly | : <i>luôn luôn</i> |
| + sometimes, occasionally | : <i>thỉnh thoảng</i> |
| + seldom, rarely | : <i>ít khi, hiếm khi</i> |
| + every day / week/ month... | : <i>mỗi ngày/ tuần! tháng...</i> |

d. Thể phủ định (Negative form)

- Đối với động từ đặc biệt (*be, can, may...*), ta thêm **not** ngay sau động từ đó.

Ex: He is a good student. □ He is not/ isn't a good pupil.

My brother can swim. □ My brother can not/ can't swim.

- Đối với động từ thường, ta dùng trợ động từ **do** (với các chủ ngữ *I, you, we, they*) hoặc **does** (với các

chủ ngữ *he, she, it*) và thêm **not** sau *do/ does*.

Ex: She likes coffee. □ She does not/ doesn't like coffee.

They want new clothes. □ They do not/ don't want new shoes.

e. Thể nghi vấn (Interrogative form)

- Đối với động từ đặc biệt, ta đưa động từ ra đầu câu. Ex: You are tired now. □ Are you tired now?

Peter can drive a car. □ Can Peter drive a car?

- Đối với động từ thường, ta thêm **do** hoặc **does** vào đầu câu. (Nhớ đưa động từ chính về nguyên mẫu).

Ex: Her father likes tea. □ Does her father like tea?

They do their homework every day. □ Do they do their homework every day?

2. Cách dùng “ enough ”

a/ Cấu trúc enough dạng khẳng định

“Enough” được sử dụng sau tính từ và trạng từ kết hợp với nó là động từ nguyên thể có “to”

– S + to be + adj + enough + (for someone) + to V nguyên thể

– S + V + adv + enough + (for someone) + to V nguyên thể

Ví dụ:

+ The weather is beautiful enough to have a picnic (Thời tiết đủ đẹp để đi dã ngoại)

+ I am tall enough to take a book on the top of shelf (Tôi đủ cao để lấy quyển sách trên nóc kệ tủ)

+ My hair has long enough to tie (Tóc tôi đủ dài để cột lại)

b/ Cấu trúc enough dạng phủ định

– S + to be not + adj + enough + (for someone) + to V nguyên thể

– S + don't/doesn't/didn't + V + adv + enough + (for someone) + to V nguyên thể

Ví dụ:

+ He isn't **strong** enough to lift this box (Anh ấy không đủ khỏe để nâng cái hộp lên)

+ I am not **hardworking** enough to do homework (Tôi không đủ chăm chỉ để làm bài tập)

+ She isn't **tall** enough to become a model (Cô ấy không đủ cao để làm người mẫu)

c/ Cấu trúc enough với danh từ

Khi "Enough" kết hợp với danh từ thì "enough" đứng trước danh từ

S + V + enough + **noun** + (for someone) + to V nguyên thể

Ví dụ:

+ He doesn't have enough **time** to fix his car (Anh ấy không có đủ thời gian để sửa xe hơi)

+ This car doesn't have enough **seat** for 6 people (Chiếc xe này không đủ chỗ cho 6 người)

+ I don't have enough **money** to buy a car (Tôi không có đủ tiền để mua xe hơi)

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C/ PRACTICE :

I. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

generous/ orphanage/ sociable/ planet/ next-door/ humor/ joke.
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1. The Earth is the name of the _____ we live on.
2. He has a good sense of _____. He always makes people laugh.
3. After the death of his parents, he was sent to an _____.
4. Don't do it as a _____. It's a serious thing.
5. She lives next to my house. She is my _____ neighbor.
6. It was _____ of you to share your food with me.
7. Mai has a lot of friends. She is very _____.

II. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence, using (not) adjective + enough + to-infinitive.

1. My sister is old. She can drive a car.
.....
2. The radio isn't small. You can't put it in your pocket.
.....
3. This coat isn't warm. I don't wear it in winter.
.....
4. She is beautiful and intelligent. She can become Miss World.
.....
5. The weather was fine. We could go camping.
.....
6. Those apples aren't ripe. We can't eat them.
.....

7. Mr. Robinson isn't rich. He can't buy a house.

8. The worker is clever. He can make fine things from wood.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form or tense.

1. She _____ (not/ drink) coffee. She _____ (drink) Coca Cola.

2. It _____ (be) often hot in the summer.

3. What _____ you _____ (do) every evening?

4. The earth _____ (circle) the sun once every 365 days.

5. I _____ (see) her very often.

6. Most rivers _____ (flow) into the sea.

7. Vegetarians _____ (not/ eat) meat.

8. Bees _____ (make) honey.

9. Rice _____ (not/ grow) in cold climates.

10. Where _____ Martin _____ (come) from? – He _____ (be) Scottish.

11. The sea _____ (cover) two-third of the world.

IV. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition in the box. You can use some prepositions more than one.

in/ on/ to/ of/ at/ with

Hang is fourteen years old. She is a pretty girl (1) _____ long black hair. She goes (2) _____ school five days a week and usually goes swimming (3) _____ some friends (4) _____ Saturday mornings. She lives (5) _____ a large house (6) _____ her mother, father and younger sister (7) _____ 2/34 Nguyen Trai. Hang has a lot (8) _____ friends. (9) _____ all her friends, Nga and Thuy are the ones she spends most of her time (10) _____. They are all like listening (11) _____ music and playing sports (12) _____ their free time.

V. Put the words in correct order to make full sentences.

1. brown/ has/ eyes/ she/ big.

2. gray/ a/ Mr. Thanh/ beard/ long/ has.

3. many/ are/ flower/ garden/ in/red/ her/ there/ small.

4. car/ is/ black/ it/ big/ a.

5. draw/ a/ thin/ firstly/ line/long.

6. talking/ man/ is/ a/ she/ handsome/ to/ tall.

7. sister/ short/ does/ hair/ Linh's/ wavy/ have?

8. married/ fat/ she/ short/ a/ man.

9. teacher/ dark/ has/ our/ hair/ straight/ long.

10. daughter/ blond/ has/ hair/ his/ long.

V. Read the passage then answer the following questions.

Of all my relatives, I like my aunt Emily the best. She's my mother's youngest sister. She has never married and live alone in a small village near Bath. She's fifty years old, but she's quite young in spirit. She has a fair complexion, thick brown hair and dark brown eyes. She has a kind face, and when you meet her, the first thing you notice is her smile. Her face is a little wrinkled now, but I think she is still rather attractive. She is the sort of person you can always go to if you have a problem and she's extremely generous.

She likes reading and gardening, and she still goes for long walks over the hills.

I hope I'm as active as she is when I'm her age.

1. What's your aunt's name?.....
2. How old is she?
3. What does she look like?
.....
4. What is she like?.....
5. Where does she live?
6. Who does she live with?.....
7. What does she like doing in her free time?
.....

VI. Make complete sentences from the words given below.

1. The sun/ rise/ East.
.....
2. He/ be/ old/ enough/ go/ school.
.....
3. It/ be/ cold/ go out.
.....
4. She/ be/ nice girl/ long hair.
.....
5. He/ be/ friendly/ kind/ everyone.
.....
6. His hair/ short/ black.
.....
7. What/ your teacher/ like?
.....
8. He/ be/ not/ sociable/ as/ his brother.
.....
9. We/ enjoy/ tell/ jokes.
.....
10. He/ be/ hard-working student/ who/ always/ good marks.
.....