Trường THCS Lý Thánh Tông Tổ Ngoại Ngữ- Nhóm Anh 9 NĂM HỌC 2021-2022

Họ và Tên HS:
Lớp:
Ngày:

:

TÀI LIỆU HỖ TRỢ HỌC TẬP MÔN ANH 9 tuần 23 24 25

Tuần 23: Unit 7 – getting started / listen and read

Tuần 24: unit 7– speak / read

Tuần 25: unit 7 – language focus

☑ YÊU CẦU CẦN ĐẠT:

- HS nắm được từ vựng của các phần của Unit 7 SAVING ENERGY
- HS nắm được ngữ pháp : CONNECTIVES, PHRASAL VERBS, SUGGEST
- HS luyện kĩ năng Nghe và Đọc với đoạn hội thoại về chủ đề HOUSEHOLD ENERGY

- HS luyện kĩ năng Nói với các mẫu câu SUGGESTIONS các hoạt động tiết kiệm năng lượng - HS luyện kĩ năng Đọc với chủ đề về ' Saving energy in North American and European Countries '

I. : NỘI DUNG:

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY

I. GETTING STARTED

	2. pipe (n) khổng lồ sure (idm): là 5. shower (n)	: ống nước 9. faucet (n) m cho chắc 4. : vòi hoa sen : khối lượng	: vòi nước enorm bath (n) : bồ 12. crack (n) : về 13. to drip (v)	: thơ ousness (on tắm t nứt	ống nước 3. enorm n) : sự to lớn 11. to waste (v)	10. make
II.	LISTEN AND RE	AD				
			17. source (n)	-		
						: nguồn năng lượng
		•			ulation (n)	: dân số
	• • • •		it trời 19. to heat			
	-» solar pane				nstall (v)	
		mặt trờ			stallation (n)	: sự lắp đặt
	16. nuclear pow		rợng hạt 21.	coal (n)	: than	
		nhân				
111.	READ					
		-	-» replaceable		•	
		-	thiết 32. ordina			
	-» need (v)				o (n)	
				-	rter (n)	
	• •	-	-	-): tiêu chuẩn, chu	
					eme (n)	
					abel (v)	: dan nnan
		-	38. freezer (n)			
) : máy sấy quần ác	-» effect (n, V)
	mẹu qua dei	וו ומָו, נווּנְיָנ	40. efficiency (n)	: mẹu	i qua, ilieu lực,	

hiện		năng suất
-» effectiveness (n): hiệu lực, hiệu quả,	41. model (n)	: mô hình
-» efficient (a) : có hiệu quả năng suất cao	42. appliance (n)	: đồ dùng
27. household (n) : hộ gia đình	43. category (n)	: loại, hạng
28. lighting (n) : hệ thống chiếu sáng	44. ultimately (adv)	: cuối cùng
29. to account for (v): chiếm, là yếu tố	45. innovation (n)	: sự đổi mới
của, giải thích cho	-» innovate (v)	: đổi mới, cải cách
30. percent (n) : phần trăm	-» innovative (a)	: có tính đổi mới
31. to replace (v) : thay thế	46. purpose (n)	: mục đích
-» replacement (n): sự thay thế		

IV. LISTEN: học sinh tự học (giảm tải theo CV 4040)

V. LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. CONNECTIVES = CONJUNCTIONS (Từ nối, liên từ)

- Là từ được dùng để kết hợp các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề hoặc câu với nhau.

- Liên từ có thể được chia thành nhiều nhóm:

* **Nhóm chỉ sự thêm vào:** and (và), as well as (và còn), furthermore (hơn nữa), besides (ngoài ra), moreover (hơn nữa), in addition (thêm vào đó), ...

Ex: (1) He plays volleyball and basketball.

(2) **Besides** doing the cooking, I look after the children.

* **Nhóm chỉ sự trái ngược nhau:** but (*nhưng*), however (*tuy nhiên*), nevertheless (*tuy vậy*), on the other hand (*mặt khác*), ...

Ex: (1) She was poor but she was honest.

(2) I felt ill. However, I went to work and tried to concentrate.

Nhóm chỉ sự lựa chọn: or (hoặc), or else (nếu không thì), otherwise (nếu không thì)...

Ex: (1) Ring Tom or Bill.

(2) You must be early; otherwise, we don't get a seat.

* **Nhóm chỉ kết quả:** so (*vì thế, cho nên*), therefore (*do đó*), consequently (*do đó*), as a result (*do vậy*),... **Ex:** (1) I was ill so I didn't come.

(2) Our cases were heavy, therefore we took a taxi.

Nhóm chỉ nguyên nhân hay lý do: because (bởi vì), for, since, as (bởi vì), ...

Ex: (1) She asked me to stay out, for the floor was still wet.

(2) We were late because it rained.

2. PHRASAL VERBS (Cụm động từ)

* **Cụm động từ (phrasal verbs)** hay còn gọi là động từ có hai từ (two-word verbs) là sự kết hợp của động từ và trạng từ hoặc giới từ.

* Some common phrasal verbs:

- 1. sit down 11. turn on 21. break down
- 2. come in 12. turn down 22. take off
- 3. go on 13. turn up 23. try on
- 4. give up 14. look for 24. throw away
- 5. come back 15. look after 25. carry on
- 6. come across 16. look out 26. carry out
- 7. stand up 17. look up 27. set up
- 8. walk across 18. put off 28. see off
- 9. turn round 19. put on
- 10. turn off 20. put up

Ex: (1) Please turn off the light before going out.

(2) I am looking for my glasses.

* NOTES:

* Khi tân ngữ là danh từ thì có thể đứng ở 2 vị trí: trước hoặc sau trạng từ.

Ex: (1) She took her coat off.

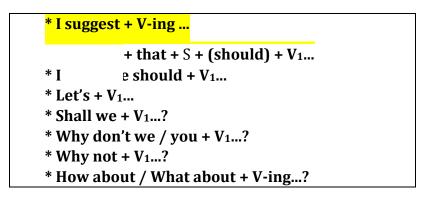
(2) She **took off** her coat.

* Khi tân ngữ là một đại từ thì chỉ có thể đứng ở một vị trí: **trước trạng từ.**

Ex: (1) They gave me a form and told me to *fill* it *in*.

(2) She took it off.

3. MAKING SUGGESTIONS (Đưa ra đề xuất)



Ex: (1) I suggest having a party.

- (2) I **suggest that** we have dinner first, and then go to the movies.
- (3) I **think** we **should** go on a travel.
- (4) Let's go somewhere for a drink.
- (5) Shall we go to the coffee shop tonight?
- (6) Why don't we go fishing instead?
- (7) Why not stay for lunch?
- (8) How about going out for dinner tonight?

Link tham khảo các phần trong bài học để học sinh thực hành và kiểm tra lại kết quả học tại nhà hoặc ôn tập sau giờ học trên lớp.

Getting started	https://loigiaihay.com/getting-started-unit-7-trang-57-sgk- tienganh-lop-9-c76a19025.html
Listen and read	<u>https://loigiaihay.com/listen-and-read-unit-7-trang-57-sgk-</u> <u>tienganh-lop-9-c76a19026.html</u>
Speak	https://loigiaihay.com/speak-unit-7-trang-58-sgk-tieng-anh-lop- 9c76a19027.html
Read	https://loigiaihay.com/read-unit-7-trang-60-sgk-tieng-anh-lop- 9c76a19104.html
Language focus	https://loigiaihay.com/language-focus-unit-7-trang-63-sgk- tienganh-lop-9-c76a19111.html

II. LUYỆN TẬP

EXERCISE 01 :

Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

4 Using "Suggestions"

\dots suggest + V-ing \dots	Why don't we + V? / Why not +V?
suggest (that) S (người) should + V	Let's + V
suggest (that) S(vật) should +be+ Ved/3	I think we should +V
What/How about + V-ing?	It would be better if you +V
1. Shall we paint the school gate?	
\rightarrow I suggest that	2.
Why don't we go to school by bus?	
\rightarrow I suggest	
3. I suggest turning off the lights before going out of the	
\rightarrow I suggest that Why don't we collect plastic bags to reduce garbage?	4.
Why don't we collect plastic bags to reduce garbage?	
\rightarrow I suggest	
5. I think we should use energy-saving bulbs to save ele	ectricity.
\rightarrow I suggest that	
6. It would be better if you stop here.	
\rightarrow I suggest	7.
Let's use energy saving bulbs.	
\rightarrow I suggest	8.
Why don't you use energy-saving bulbs?	
\rightarrow I suggest that	9.
How about using banana leaves to wrap food.	
\rightarrow I suggest that	10.
Why not put garbage bins around the schoolyard.	
\rightarrow I suggest	
11. I think we shouldn't buy that car.	
\rightarrow I suggest that	
12. Let's take these bottles to a recycling center.	
\rightarrow How about	
13. I suggest using public buses for travelling.	
\rightarrow Why not	14. Why don't w
take showers instead of baths?	
\rightarrow I suggest	
15. "Let's make some posters on energy saving."	
He suggested some posters	EXERCISE 02:
 He suggested some posters Complete the following sentences with the correct complete the following sentences with	nectives from the box.

and	therefore	but	however	because	if	or	although	SO	as	
-----	-----------	-----	---------	---------	----	----	----------	----	----	--

- The team lost ______ they play quite well.
 She walked carefully ______ the street was covered with sand.
- 3. _____ you saw him, would you let me know?
- 4. He was taken to hospital ______ examined.
- 5. He is out of the county and ______ unable to attend the meeting.
- 6. We can take a taxi ______ wait for a bus.
- 7. He jumped off the 3rd floor ______ survived.
- 8. The great fire destroyed much of London; ______, only six people lost their lives.
- 9. It hasn't rained for ages, ______ the ground is very dry.
 10. You should write ______ I do.
- 11. How does your father go to work? By car _____ by public transport?
- 12. She likes traveling to strange land ______ her parents like traveling, too.

- 13. I thought they planted trees, _____ they cut them down instead.
- 14. We do not have much paper now; ______, we should try to save it.
- 15. During the day time, we can collect solar energy, ______ what about during the night?

EXERCISE 03:

Work out the meaning of these phrasal verbs and put them in the right sentences. Use a dictionary if you need to.

fall over get on cut out go away come back throw away pay back lie down cross out take back 1. Could you lend me ten pounds? I'll _____ you _____ on Friday. 2. The sidewalk is very icy. Be careful or you will _____. 3. I was feeling so tired I had to ______ on the bed for a while. 4. There was an article in the newspaper that I wanted to ______ and keep. 5. Mark's gone out, and I don't know when he is going to ______. 6. The driver unlocked the coach so that the passengers were able to ______. 7. I'll have to these books to the library. 8. Your brother was being a nuisance, so I told him to _____. 9. Don't that box. We can use it again. 10. If you make a mistake on the form, just ______ it _____. **TEST 01 I.** Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. 1. Can you turn the tap _____ for me? b. off c. in d. up a. down 2. Her husband looks the children while she's at work. a. after b. for c. at d. to 3. The increase can be fully accounted _____. a. of b. to c. for d. about 4. Leave the keys out ______ I remember to take them with me. a. so that b. because c. therefore d. due to 5. If there is a mechanical problem, we suggest ______ the manufacturer directly. b. to contact c. contacting d. be contacted a. contact 6. No battery could store to turn over a car's engine. a. much energy b. energy enough c. enough energy d. more energy 7. The cost of solar power needs ______ before it makes an impact on the energy market. a. fall b. to fall c. falling d. to be fallen 8. Don't forget to bring my dictionary when you _____ back tomorrow. a. come b. will come c. are coming d. would come 9. Study harder _____ a. if you will fail the exam b. and you will fail the exam c. unless you will fail the examd. or you will fail the exam10. It was the highest election turnout in _____ memory. a. recently b. regularly c. regular d. recent * Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others. 11. a. earthquake b. energy c. experience d. exercise 12. a. throughout b. volcanic c. unpleasant d. fashionable II. Choose the words or phrases that need correcting.

1. Emily has never wanted to return to Yukon to live because of the winters are too severe.

		А	В	С	D	
2	. Don't forget to	<u>o turn off</u> all <u>t</u>	ne light when you	go to bed.		
		A B	С	D		
3	. It is important	<u>to wear</u> a hat	on cold days and	we <u>lose</u> sixty perc	cent of our	body heat through our head.
	A I	3	C D			
4	. When I <u>came</u>	<u>home</u> , nobody	was watching the	e <u>television</u> , so I <u>tr</u>	urn off it.	
		А	В	С		D
III. S	Supply the corr	ect forms of t	he words in brac	kets.		
			ides searching for			
2	. Energy-saving	g bulbs help	sav	e money. (Co	ONSUME)	
3	. She needed or	nly one more s	tamp to complete	her	(COL	LECT)
		•			-	(ENVIRONMENT)
5	. People who ex	xercise	are less li	ikely to feel stress	s. (REG	ULAR)
6	. There are a lot	t of technolog	cal	_ designed to save	e energy.	(INNOVATE)
		-	very			
		-	loor because of th		faucet.	(DRIP)
			o complete the pa	0		
		-				particularly about those
	-			•	-	y exhaust all the present amount
of oil	and gas. The w	orld's coal (3) s	should last longer	, once used	l, these cannot be renewed. It is
						ergy as solar energy and nuclear
						nergy). Until these energy (6)
		idely used, it is	s important for the	e developed count	ries to redu	ce energy consumption as much
as pos	ssible.					
	-		ources c. goods			
		-	c. forms c			
	3. a. reserves	b. stores	c. mines c	l. contents		

4. a. traditional b. alternative c. surprising d. revolutionary

5. a. repeatable b. continual c. renewable d. continuous

6. a. goods b. supplies c. provisions d. material

V. Read the passage and decide the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Many people still believe that natural resources will never be used up. Actually, the world's energy resources are limited. Nobody knows exactly how much fuel is left. However, we also should use them economically and try to find out alternative sources of power. According to Professor Marvin Burnham of the New England Institute of Technology, we have to start conserving coal, oil and gas before it is too late; and nuclear power is the only alternative.

However, many people do not approve of using nuclear power because it's very dangerous. What would happen if there was a serious nuclear accident? Radioactive causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations.

The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economical as possible.

- 1. Natural resources will never run out.
- 2. According to Mr. Burnham, there is no substitute for coal, gas and oil.
- 3. All people agree to use nuclear power as an alternative energy.
- 4. Radioactive waste is harmful for health.
- 5. According to the passage, using nuclear power is .a. safeb. interestingc. dangerousd. cheap
- 6. How much fuel is left?
 - a. No one knows exactly. b. Let's use it as much as we would like.
 - c. It will never be used up. d. There is a lot of fuel.
- VI. Rewrite the sentences without changing its meaning.

1.	Why don't we collect plastic bags? I suggest
2.	Shall we go to the beach?
	How about?
3.	He said, "Let's keep sheets with single printed page for drafting".
	He suggested that
4.	Is it all right if you take care of the children?
	Do you mind?
5.	After fighting the fire for twelve hours the firemen succeeded in putting it out.
	The firemen managed
6.	Because she behaves well, everybody loves her.
	Because of
7.	We should brush our teeth carefully after meals.
	Our
8.	She started working as a secretary five years ago.
	She has
VII. R	learrangement.
	how about/ on energy saving/ posters/ and/ them/ our school/ ?/ making/ hanging/
2.	are not/ gas and water/ necessities/ western countries/ but/ in/ electricity,/ luxuries/