Grade 8

**Unit 10: Recycling**

**I/ New words:**

1. recycle (v): tái chế

=> recycling (n): sự tái chế

2. reduce (v): giảm, cắt giảm

3. reuse (v): tái sử dụng, sử dụng lại

4. wrap (v): gói, bọc

5. fertilize (v): làm cho màu mỡ, phì nhiêu

=> fertilizer (n): phân bón

6. decompose (v): phân hủy

7. representative (n): đại diện

8. package (v): đóng gói

9. plastic bag (n): túi nhựa, túi ni lông

10. cloth bag (n): túi vải

11. throw – threw – thrown (v): vứt bỏ

12. metal (n): kim loại

13. fabric (n): sợi (vải)

14. compost (n): phân xanh

15. pipe (n): ống dẫn (khí, nước, dầu...)

16. refill (v): làm đầy lại

17. glassware (n): đồ thủy tinh

18. dung (n): phân thú vật

19. melt (v): làm chảy ra

20. deposit (v,n): đặt cọc, tiền đặt cọc

21. soak (v): nhúng, ngâm

22. mix (v): trộn, pha, hòa lẫn

=> mixture (n): sự pha trộn, hỗn hợp

23. press (v): ấn, ép

24. mash (v): đập, nghiền nhừ

25. wire mesh (n): tấm lưới sắt

26. mosquito (n): con muỗi

27. scatter (v): rải

 **II/ Grammar:**

🞿 **Passive voice: ( Câu bị động)**

**Câu bị động (Passive Voice)** được dùng khi muốn nhấn mạnh đến đối tượng chịu tác động của hành động hơn là bản thân hành động đó. Thời của động từ ở câu bị động phải tuân theo thời của động từ ở câu chủ động.

**1. Form:**

    Active:              S  + V + O + …….

→ Passive:           S + be + PP(V\_ed/V­\_3)  +  by +  O + ……

Ex:

Active:    *She* *arranges* *the books* on the shelf every weekend.

Passive:   *The books* are *arranged* on the shelf *by her* every weekend.

**Điều kiện để có thể biến đổi 1 câu từ chủ động thành bị động:**

– V trong câu chủ động phải là Transitive Verb (Ngoại động từ: đòi hỏi có O theo sau)

– Các O (trực tiếp, gián tiếp) phải được nêu rõ ràng

**Quy tắc:**

Khi biến đổi 1 câu từ chủ động sang bị động ta làm theo các bước sau:

*a. Xác định S, V, O và thì của V trong câu chủ động.*

*b. Lấy O trong câu chủ động làm S của câu bị động.*

*c. Lấy S trong câu chủ động làm O và đặt sau By trong****câu bị động****.*

*d. Biến dổi V chính trong câu chủ động thành PP2 (Past Participle) trong câu bị động.*

*e. Thêm To be vào trước PP2 trong câu bị động (To be phải chia theo thời của V chính trong câu*

*chủ động và chia theo số của S trong câu bị động).*

***Notes:***

a. Trong câu bị động *by + O* luôn đứng sau *adverbs of place* (trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn) và đứng trước*adverbs of  time* (trạng từ chỉ thời gian).

b. Trong câu bị động, có thể bỏ: *by people, by us, by them, by someone, by him, by her…*nếu chỉ đối tượng không xác định.

c. Nếu O trong câu bị động là sự vật, sự việcthì dùng **with** thay cho **by.**
Ex:       The bird was shot **with** the gun. → The bird was shot **by** the hunter.

 **2. Bảng các thì ở thể bị động:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Tenses*** | ***Active*** | ***Passive*** |
| Simple Present | S + V + O | S + be + PP.2 + by + O |
| Present Continuous | S + am/is/are + V-ing + O | S + am/is/are + being + PP.2 + by + O |
| Present Perfect | S + has/have + PP.2 + O | S + has/have + been + PP.2 + by + O |
| Simple Past | S + V-ed + O | S + was/were + PP.2 + by + O |
| Past Continuous | S + was/were + V-ing + O | S + was/were + being + PP.2 + by + O |
| Past Perfect | S + had + PP.2 + O | S + had + been + PP.2 + by + O |
| Simple Future | S + will/shall + V + O | S + will + be + PP.2 + by + O |
| Future Perfect | S + will/shall + have + PP.2 + O | S + will + have + been + PP.2 + by + O |
| Be + going to | S + am/is/are + going to + V + O | S + am/is/are + going to + be + PP.2 + by + O |
| Model Verbs | S + model verb + V + O | S + model verb + be + PP.2 + by + O |

 **3. Câu chủ động có 2 tân ngữ:**

– Đối với câu chủ động có 2 tân ngữ (trong đó thường có 1 tân ngữ chỉ người và 1 tân ngữ chỉ vật) như ***give, show, tell, ask, teach, send*** …… muốn nhấn mạnh vào tân ngữ nào người ta đưa tân ngữ đó lên làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động. Do đó, ta có thể viết được 2 câu bị động bằng cách lần lượt lấy O1và O2 của câu chủ động ban đầu làm chủ ngữ để mở đầu các câu bị động.

Eg:  I gave him a book.  → He was given a book (by me) *Or*  A book was given to him (by me).

**4. Động từ trong câu chủ động có giới từ đi kèm**

– Chúng ta không thể tách giới từ khỏi V mà nó đi cùng.  Ta đặt giới từ đó ngay sau **V** trong câu bị động.

Ex:

– Someone broke into our house . → Our house was broken into.

– The boys usually picks her up. →  She is usually picked up by the boys.

🞿 **Cấu trúc tính từ đi cùng với động từ nguyên thể có to:**

**1. Cách sử dụng**

Ví dụ:

It is boring to go to the meetingard to believe that he failed the test. (Thật khó để tin rằng anh ấy bị trượt kỳ thi.)

It was easy for him to pass the test. (Anh ấy đỗ kỳ thi thật dễ dàng.)

=> Cấu trúc tính từ + động từ nguyên thể không to có ý nghĩa "thật là thế nào để làm gì", "làm gì đó thì như thế nào" hoặc "thật như thế nào để ai đó làm gì", "ai đó làm gì như thế nào".

**2. Công thức: It + be + adj + (for O) + to V ….**

Ví dụ:. (Đi đến buổi họp thì thật là nhàm chán.)

It was dangerous for Peter to drive fast. (Thật là nguy hiểm khi Peter lái xe nhanh.)

**III/ Exercises:**

**I**. **Change these sentences into passive voice:**

1. People use milk for making butter and cheese.

Milk\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The milkman brings bottles of milk to houses.

Bottles of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Careless driver causes many accidents.

Many accidents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. People speak English all over the world.

English\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. They don’t use this house very often.

This house\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Do they teach French in this school?

Is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Somebody will clean the floor tonight.

The floor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. You mustn’t open this parcel until Christmas Day.

This parcel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Write the sentences using the Adj + to-infinitive:**

1. we/ difficult/ get/ your letter/ yesterday.

We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. it/ not easy/ answer/ these questions.

It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. I/ surprised/ see/ Paul/ the party/ last night.

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. it/ interesting/ visit/ Phong Nha Cave.

It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. They are lucky. They passed all the exams.

They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Rewrite the sentences using the adjective + noun clause:**

1. You are interested in protecting environment. He is delighted.

He is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. They could save some money from reused things. They are very happy.

They are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. My class won the first prize in collecting cans. My teachers feel pleased.

My teachers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The rivers are becoming heavily polluted. We are worried.

We are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The Y & Y is having a plan on recycling used paper. I am very glad.

I am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets:**

1. Reduce means not buying products which are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (overpackage)

2. Linda is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Friends of the Earth. (represent)

3. The country’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources include forests, coal and oil. (nature)

4. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to across the avenue. (danger)

5. They are taking part in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ program of the school. (recycle)

6. Compost is a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It helps plants grow. (fertilize)

7. Share your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (recycle) story with our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read).

8. Air is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of gases. (mix)

**V. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D:**

1. We should use cloth bags \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of plastic bags.

A. instead        B. besides           C. apart             D. without

2. In the world, millions of old papers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away every day.

A. thrown        B. are throwing       C. are thrown         D. threw

3. She was very sad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good marks in the final test.

A. not get        B. not to get          C. to not get         D. not getting

4. The prefix “re-” in the word “reuse” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. against       B. for               C. no               D. again

5. Farmers collect household and garden waste to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. compost       B. floor coverings      C. glassware         D. pipes

6. My house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year to welcome the Tet Holiday.

A. paints         B. painted            C. is painted        D. painting

7. Students should be eager \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in social activities.

A. participate     B. to participate       C. to participating     D. participated

8. Milk bottles can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after being cleaned.

A. recycled       B. thrown away       C. broken           D. reused

9. This project \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out next month.

A. is carried      B. will carry         C. will be carried       D. carries

10. It’s dangerous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this river.

A. swim         B. to swim          C. swimming           D. swam

**VI. Read the passage:**

People pollute the environment by throwing litter or garbage all over the places every day. They also dump empty bottles or cans into the rivers, lakes and seas, making the water unclean. They also cut down a lot of trees to get wood pulp for making paper. To protect the environment, everyone should classify and put the garbage in a certain bag for making compost and they should recycle waste paper to avoid cutting down a lot of trees. We can protect our environment by doing like that. We also should plant more and more green trees because trees help to hold the soil, prevent floods and give us fresh air and shade in summer.

1. People damage the environment every day by throwing litter or garbage .\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. For making paper, people mainly cut down a lot of trees to get wood pulp.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. We should classify and put the garbage in a certain bag for reducing the number of trees cut down.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Green trees are not helpful in holding soil, preveting floods.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct answer:

5. Why should we plant more and more trees?

A. To get wood pulp for making fire. B.To keep our environment unclean.

C. To prevent us from floods. D. To help people reduce garbage.

6. What is the main idea of the passage?

 A. Protect the environment B. Hold the soil

 C. Avoid cutting down a lot of trees D. Making compost

**Unit 11: Traveling around Vietnam**

**I/ New words:**

1. crop (n): vụ mùa, mùa màng

2. corn (n): cây ngô, cây bắp

3. sugar cane (n): cây mía

4. luggage (n): hành lý

5. botanical garden (n): vườn bách thảo

6. institute (n): viện nghiên cứu, học viện

7. offshore (a): ngoài khơi

8. giant (n): to lớn, khổng lồ

9. accommodate (v): cung cấp nơi ở hoặc phòng

=> accommodation (n): chỗ ở

10. waterfall (n): thác nước

11. tribe (n): bộ tộc, bộ lạc

=> tribal (a): thuộc về bộ tộc, bộ lạc

12. stream (n): dòng suối

13. slope (n): dốc, đường dốc

14. recognize (v): công nhận, nhận ra

15. departure (n): sự ra đi, khởi hành

16. heritage (n): di sản

17. cave (n): hang động

18. magnificent (a): lộng lẫy, đầy ấn tượng

19. limestone (n): đá vôi

20. sunbathe (v): tắm nắng

=> sunbath (n): sự tắm nắng

21. florist (n): người bán hoa

22. import (v): nhập khẩu

23. canoe (n): ca-nô, xuồng

23. paddle (v,n): chèo (xuồng), mái chèo

24. rescue (v): giải thoát, cứu

**Notes:**

1. far from

2. on the left/ on the right

3. on vacation

4. from…to

5. around the world

6. take a photo (of sb/ sth)

**II/ Grammar:**

**🞿 Các dạng thức của hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ (V\_ing/ V\_ed)**

**1. Cách thành lập hiện tại phân từ**

Hiện tại phân từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm **đuôi –ing vào phía sau động từ.**

Ex:

It’s raining now. (Trời đang mưa.)

That cartoon is interesting. (Bộ phim hoạt hình đó rất thú vị.)

The girl lending me this book is my best friend. (Cô gái cho tôi mượn quyển sách này là người bạn thân nhất của tôi.)

**2. Cách thành lập quá khứ phân từ**

Nếu là động từ theo quy tắc ta thêm –ed vào phía sau, còn đối với động từ bất quy tắc, ta tra ở cột 3 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

Ex:

She has been to Paris twice. (Cô ấy đã đến Paris hai lần rồi.)

I was really interested in that football match. (Tôi thực sự thích trận bóng đá đó.)

Yesterday I bought a bag made in France. (Hôm qua tôi đã mua một chiếc túi được sản xuất tại Pháp.)

🞿 **Câu yêu cầu với Would you mind/Do you mind + Ving?**

**“Do you mind if I..?/ Would you mind if I...?/ Would you mind + V-ing?”**

**\* Chúng ta dùng cấu trúc:**

Do you mind if I + V (simple present)...?

Would you mind if I + V (simple past)...?

Để xin phép khi chúng ta muốn làm việc gì một cách lịch sự, cấu trúc này có nghĩa là: “Tôi (làm gì) có được không?/ Nếu tôi (làm gì) có phiền anh (chị/ bạn) không?” **Nếu không cảm thấy phiền, chúng ta có thể nói:**

- Please do. (Bạn cứ làm đi.)

- No. Not at all. (Không sao cả.)

- Never mind/ You’re welcome. (Không sao)

- No, of course not. (Ồ dĩ nhiên là không phiền gì cả.)

- No, that would be fine. (Ồ không, bạn cứ làm đi.)

**Nếu cảm thấy phiền, chúng ta có thể nói:**

- I’d rather/ prefer you didn’t. (Bạn không làm thì tốt hơn.)

\* Ví dụ:

- Would you mind if I closed the window?

+ No, that would be fine.

- Would you mind if I used your phone?

+ No. of course not.

- Do you mind if I used your motorbike?

- I'd rather you didn’t.

**\* Khi yêu cầu/ đề nghị ai làm điều gì một cách lịch sự, chúng ta dùng cấu trúc:**

Do/ Would you mind + V-ing...? (Bạn làm ơn (làm) giúp tôi (điều gì) được không?)

Ngoài cách đáp lại như đã nêu trên, chúng ta có thể dùng một số cách nói sau đây:

- No. I'd be happy to do.

- Not at all. I’d be glad to.

(Không có gì. Tôi lấy làm sung sướng/ vui khi được giúp bạn.)

Ví dụ:

+ I want to visit the Imperial Citadel. Would you mind showing me the way to get there?

- No. I'd be happy to do.

**III/ Exercises:**

**I. Write sentences using Do/ Would you mind + V-ing …?or Do/ Would you mind if …?**

1. Can I turn on the TV?

Would you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Do you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2. Can I take a photo of your study corner?

Would you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Do you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

3. Shall I carry your luggage?

Do you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Would you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

4. Can I borrow your dictionary?

Would you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Do you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

5. Could I have a look at your homework?

Do you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Would you mind if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**II. Combine each pair of sentences, using present p (V-ing) or past participle (V-2/ V-ed):**

1.The house belongs to my uncle. It is built of wood.

The house...................................................................................................

2. The girl is intelligent. She sits next to me.

The girl...................................................................................................

3. The man was taken to the local hospital. He was injured in an accident.

The man...................................................................................................

4. The road is very narrow. It joins the two villages.

The road...................................................................................................

5. The woman is Nam’s mother. She is holding a brown handbag.

The woman...................................................................................................

6. The window has been repaired. It was broken last night.

The window...................................................................................................

**III. Give the correct form of the words in the brackets:**

1. It’s difficult to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at busy times in this town. (accommodate)

2. There are three trains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Ha Noi to Hue. (day)

3. My aunt lives in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area of the country. (mountain)

4. Tim and Shannon want to visit an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institute. (ocean)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dark clouds appeared and it began to rain. (fortunate)

6. The train made a late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (depart)

7. We have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Phu Quoc every day. (fly)

8. Ha Long Bay has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sights such as magnificent caves, quiet sand beaches. (beauty)

**VI. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D:**

1. I can see a boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a water buffalo.

A. rides           B. riding          C. to ride       D. rode

2. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to travel around Viet Nam.

A. interesting     B. interested       C. interestingly  D. interestedly

3. She cried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she heard that news.

A. exciting       B. excitingly        C. excited      D. excitedly

4. My sister likes sweets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from chocolates.

A. making      B. made           C. to make     D. make

5. This are flights daily to Ho Chi Minh City \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

A. besides      B. after          C. except        D. on

6. I’ll back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an hour.

A. in           B. on          C. for           D. at

7. I’ve learnt English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three years.

A. in           B. since        C. for           D. at

8. The light \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 6.10 has been delayed.

A. leave        B. leaves       C. leaving        D. left

9. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I closed the window?

A. when         B. if           C. or           D. that

10. I couldn’t find a guide-book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in English.

A. write        B. writing        C. is writing     D. written

**V. Read the passage:**

Last summer Mary went to Ho Chi Minh City with her parents. Their flight lasted over twelve hours. They stayed in a big hotel. It was clean and comfortable.

On the first day, they visited Nha Rong Port, Thong Nhat Palace and some other places of interest. On the second day, they visited Cu Chi Tunnels where they were amazed by hundreds of underground defense works used during the war. Finally, they went to Vinh Nghiem Pagoda and the Notre Dame Cathedral and they were interested in the special atmosphere of peace and dignity there. After three days in Ho Chi Minh City, they went to Hue to visit some citadels there. They really enjoyed their stay in Viet Nam.

**Choose True or False:**

1. Mary and her family went to Ho Chi Minh City by train .

2. They visited Cu Chi Tunnels on the first day .

3. They stayed in a hotel.

4. They went to Hue after three days visiting Ho Chi Minh City.

**Choose the correct answer:**

5. What is the main idea of the passage.?

A. The family trip to Ha Noi

B.The family trip to Ho Chi Minh City

C. The family trip to Hue

D. The family trip to Vietnam

6. Where was the final destination of thier trip in HCM City?

A. Nha Trong Port

B. Cu Chi tunnel

C. Vinh Nghiem Pagoda

**Unit 12: A vacation abroad**

**I/ New words:**

- prison /ˈprɪzn/(n): nhà tù

- friendly /ˈfrendli/(a): thân thiện

- carve /kɑːv/ (v): khắc, chạm

- surprise /səˈpraɪz/(n): sự ngạc nhiên

- hospitable /hɒˈspɪtəbl/(a): lòng hiếu khách

- mailman /ˈmeɪlmæn/ (n): người đưa thư

- include /ɪnˈkluːd/(v): bao gồm

- crowd /kraʊd/ (n): đám đông

- bother /ˈbɒðə(r)/ (v): làm phiền, bận tâm

- itinerary /aɪˈtɪnərəri/(n): lộ trình

- gallery /ˈɡæləri/(n): phòng trưng bày

- brochure /ˈbrəʊʃə(r)/(n): tờ rơi, giới thiệu

- sightseeing /ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/(n): đi ngắm cảnh, tham quan

- double /ˈdʌbl/(n): đôi

- valley /ˈvæli/(n): thung lũng

- wharf /wɔːf/ (n): cầu tầu, cầu cảng

- volcano /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ (n): núi lửa

- lava /ˈlɑːvə/(n): nham thạch

**II/ Grammar:**

🞿 **Past progressive: (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)**

**Form:**

**(+) S +was/ were +V\_ing.**

**(-) S + was/ were +not+ V\_ing.**

**(?) Was/ Were +S +V\_ing?**

*+ Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với****always****khi phàn nàn, hoặc biểu lộ sự bực mình hay tức giận.*

Những từ cùng nghĩa như: forever, constantly cũng được dùng trong những trường hợp này.

Ex :

- Mary is always leaving her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up!

Mary luôn vứt tất bẩn bừa bãi trên sàn nhà đế tôi phải đi nhặt.

- I am always/ forerver/ constantly picking up Mary's dirty socks!

Lúc nào tôi cũng phải đi nhặt tất bẩn của Mary.

+ Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.

**Ex:**

- This time last year I was living in Brazil.

Vào thời gian này năm ngoái tôi đang sống ở Bra-xin.

- What were you doing at 8 o’clock last night?

-> I was watching TV at that time.

Cậu đang làm gì lúc 8 giờ tối qua?

- Lúc ấy mình đang xem truyền hình.

+ Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn còn diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ thì có một hành động khác xảy đến hoặc làm gián đoạn.

Ex:

- When Tom arrived, we were having dinner.

Khi Tom đến chúng tôi đang ăn cơm tối.

- While I was having a bath, the telephone rang.

Tôi đang tắm thì điện thoại reo.

- I was walking down the street when it began to rain yesterday afternoon. Chiều hôm qua trong lúc tôi đang đi dạo phố thì trời đổ mưa.

+ Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn còn diễn tả hai hành động song song cùng diễn ra một lúc tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- While I was studying my lesson, my younger sister was practising her piano lesson.

Trong khi tôi học bài thì em gái tôi tập đàn piano.

- My father was reading a newspaper while my mother was listening to music.

Trong khi cha ngồi đọc báo thì mẹ tôi nghe nhạc.

**III/ Exercises:**

**I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.**

1. At 9 o'clock yesterday\_\_\_\_ we on the beach.

a. are lying          b. have lain         c. lay        d. were lying

2. The baby\_\_\_\_\_ his food onto the floor and making his mother angry.

a. always threw                b. is always throwing

c. has always thrown            d. always throws

3. I would like\_\_\_\_\_to Africa.

a. go                b. to go         c. going       d. to going

4. It was kind \_\_\_\_\_\_ you to help them.

a. of                 b. from          c. for          d. to

5. Are you going abroad this summer?

a. away from home             b. on holiday

c. to another country             d. to the USA

6. \_\_\_\_ is a building or room where people can go to look at paintings.

a. Gallery               b. Library            c. University      d. Gym

7. I brought back this cowboy hat as a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of America.

a. gift                  b. present           c. award           d. souvenir

8. While Angela wa cleaning her room, she \_\_\_\_\_ her lost earring.

a. is finding               b. finds             c. has found         d. found

**II. Choose the word (a, b, c, or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.**

I can't (21) \_\_\_\_ it, we're really here! The flight to Quito (the capital) (22) \_\_\_\_ twenty-three hours. (23) \_\_\_\_ we arrived, we were taken on a tour of Quito, (24) \_\_\_\_\_ as a 'hot dog' by our guide because of its shape. After (25) \_\_\_\_ the city from high up, we went down town (26)\_\_\_\_\_ the richly-decorated churches.

21. a. think           b. believe       c. know         d. all are correct

22. a. took           b. had          c. got          d. received

23. a. As soon as       b. As long as    c. As far as      d. As near as

24. a. describe         b. describes     c. describing     d. described

25. a. view             b. viewed        c. viewing        d. views

26. a. see              b. seeing       c. to see       d. to seeing

**III. Read the passage**

Tokyo, the capital city of Japan, is one of the three largest cities in the world. In the 12th century, Japan's capital was an inland city named Kyoto. Six hundred years later, many people from Kyoto moved East to a city called Yedo, named it Tokyo, and made this city the capital of all Japan.

Today Tokyo is a big center for business and education. It is also a center for religion. It has places of worship for people of many religions. The Imperial Palace, Tokyo University, the famous Imperial Hotel designed by a well-known American architect Frank Lloyd Wright and many fine shops, theaters, restaurants can be found in the capital. In downtown Tokyo, many large new buildings made of concrete and steel may be seen. Some of these buildings were built after the earthquake of 1923. Others were built after World War II.

 **True or False:**

1. Kyoto is a seaside city. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Yedo was to the east of Kyoto. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Yedo used to be the capital of Japan in the 12th century. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The Imperial Hotel was designed by an American architect. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the best answer:**

5. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The capital of Japan: Tokyo

B. Tokyo University

C. Buildings in Tokyo

D. The earthquake of 1923

6. When was the earthquake?

A. In the 12th century

B. Six hundred years before

C. In 1923

D. After World War II

**IV. Use the situations to make complaints about what these people always do, using the Present Progressive tense with the adverbs *"always".***

1. My younger brother plays computer games a lot every day.

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The baby always cries a lot at night.

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ha doesn't study hard. She always listens to music all the time..

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. My brother always sings karaoke in his free time.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**V. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.**

1. His house is on the top of a hill. It's very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there in fall, (wind)

2. They have a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_time in Hawaii, (wonder)

3. The people there are veiy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (friend; help)

4. Our\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is included in the ticket price. (accommodate)

5. The local people were very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to us. (hospitability)

**VI. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Past Progressive tense.**

1. When my uncle (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we (water)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the

plants and flowers in the garden.

2. Thu (talk)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to her friend, Hoa, on the phone at 8 o'clock last night.

3. Lan (practise)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the piano while her sister

(read)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comics at 7 o'clock last night.

4. The monkeys (climb)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_up the trees when we (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the zoo yesterday morning

5. Ba (talk)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with his classmate when the principal (enter) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their classroom.