

**TRAN QUOC TOAN SECONDARY SCHOOL**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: 8/\_\_\_\_

**Tuần 3:**

Tiết: 5,6

**UNIT 1: MY FRIENDS  
READ**

**\* New words:**

- |  |                    |                                    |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. character (n) :                             | tính cách          | → orphanage (n) trại mồ côi        |
| 2. sociable (adj)                              | hoà đồng           | 8. (to) tell jokes: nói đùa        |
| 3. sociable- = outgoing (adj) = friendly (adj) |                    | to annoy (v) : to make (s.o) angry |
| 4. generous (adj)                              | rộng lượng         | làm bực mình                       |
| → generously (adv)                             |                    | 9. -extreme (a) cực kì             |
| → generosity (n)                               |                    | → extremely(adv)                   |
| 5. reserved (v)                                | kính đáo, dè dặt   | 10. -hard-working (a) # lazy(a)    |
| → reserved ( adj ) ≠ sociable (adj)            |                    | 11. -Peace (n) hoà bình            |
| 6. humor/ humour (n)                           | sự hài hước        | → Peaceful (a) thanh bình          |
| → humorous (a)                                 |                    | → Peacefully (adv)                 |
| → sense of humor (n)                           | kiểu hài hước      | 12. laugh (n) cười                 |
| 7. orphan (v/n)                                | mồ côi/ trẻ mồ côi |                                    |

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Enough... to V** (đủ (không đủ) ..... để làm một việc gì)

**I. Structures**

**a. Câu 1 và câu 2 cùng chủ ngữ:**

**S + be + (not)+ adj+ enough + to V.** (Ai đủ (không đủ) ..... để làm một việc gì)

Ex:

1. *He is tall. He can reach the top of the bookshelf.*  
→ He is tall enough to reach the top of the bookshelf
2. *He is short. He can't reach the top of the bookshelf*  
→ He is not tall enough to reach the top of the bookshelf.

**b. Câu 1 và câu 2 khác chủ ngữ**

**S + be + (not) + adj + enough for O to V** ( Đủ (không đủ) để ai làm việc gì đó)

Bảng đổi từ chủ từ sang tân ngữ

**S (subject) ----- O (object)**

<b>I</b>	<b>me</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>you</b>
<b>We</b>	<b>us</b>
<b>They</b>	<b>them</b>
<b>It</b>	<b>it</b>
<b>He</b>	<b>him</b>
<b>She</b>	<b>her</b>

EX:      **The weather** is cool. **I** can play outside.  
         The weather is cool enough for me to play outside.

**2. exercises :**

**a. Combine the following sentences into one sentence “Enough...to...”.**

1. He wasn't very experienced. He couldn't do the job.  
✂ .....
2. She is not old . She can't ride a motorbike.  
✂ .....
3. I am very lucky . I have many good friends.  
✂ .....
4. Minh are strong. He can bring that heavy suitcase.  
✂ .....
5. She has little money. She can't buy that dictionary.  
✂ .....
6. He has no time. He can't finish this work.  
✂ .....

**b. Combine the following sentences into one sentence “Enough...(for O) to...”**

1. The weather is very cold. I can't go swimming.  
✂ .....
2. The box is big. He can't put it in his pocket.  
✂ .....
3. It's very dark .We mustn't go out.  
✂ .....
4. This dress is very small. She can't wear it.  
✂ .....
5. The suitcase was very heavy.I couldn't move it.  
✂ .....
6. The weather isn't very warm. We can't go swimming.  
✂ .....

### c. Dạng khác của enough (tham khảo)

#### Dạng trong câu có “because”:

(+) (-) : dùng tính từ trái nghĩa

We couldn't go camping because the weather was cold..

✍.....

(+) (+) hoặc (-) (-): giữ nguyên tính từ

Because this coat isn't thick, I don't wear it in winter.

✍.....

#### Dạng trong câu có “too ...to”:

S + V + **TOO** + adj/ adv (for O) + **TO** + V

**QUÁ ... (cho ai) KHÔNG THỂ** làm gì đó


Khi chuyển **too to** thành **enough** \_ phủ định (-) và dùng từ trái nghĩa

1. The ice is too thin for us to walk on .

✍.....

2. The tea is too weak to keep us awake.

✍.....

 **Reading** a. Read the article and fill in the blanks.


**NAM'S DAILY ROUTINE** feed chores look daily ~~routine~~ has

Anna Taylor, June 1

Nam is from the Mekong Delta in Vietnam and his daily routine is the same as many other children who live in the country.

His (1) routine begins very early. He helps his parents do (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Every morning he wakes up at 5:30 a.m. He helps his dad water the vegetables, and then he has to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the chickens on the farm. At 6:15 a.m., Nam has to walk to school. In the afternoon, Nam helps his mom (4) \_\_\_\_\_ after his brother. After dinner, Nam (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to wash the dishes and gets ready for bed.

Nam has to do many activities every day like most children in the Mekong Delta.



Nam walking to school

Decide “true” or “false”

1. Nam lives in the Mekong Delta.
2. He has to wake up at 6:15 a.m.
3. He helps his dad with the farm work.
4. Nam helps his mom cook dinner.
5. Nam's mom washes the dishes after dinner.

## **Tuần 4:**

Tiết: 7,8

### **Unit 2: MAKING ARRANGEMENTS READ**

#### **\* New words:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. emigrate (v): di cư                             | 10. conduct (v): thực hiện, tiến hành, dẫn (vật lí) |
| -> emigration (n): sự di cư                        | -> conduction (n): sự dẫn (vật lí)                  |
| -> emigrant (n): người di cư                       | -> conductive (a): có tính dẫn (vật lí)             |
| 2. deaf (n): người điếc                            | 11. come up with s.t : nghĩ ra, tạo ra              |
| -> deaf – mute (n): người câm điếc                 | 12. device (n): thiết bị                            |
| 3. experiment (v): làm thí nghiệm                  | 13. commerce (n): thương mại, thương nghiệp         |
| -> experiment (n): cuộc thí nghiệm                 | -> commercial (a): thuộc về thương mại              |
| -> experimental (a): thuộc thí nghiệm, thực nghiệm | -> commercially (adv)                               |
| 4. transmit (v): truyền, phát (tín hiệu)           | 14. demonstrate (v): trình bày, trình diễn          |
| -> transmission (n): sự truyền dẫn, sự phát thanh  | -> demonstration (n): sự trình bày, sự trình diễn   |
| -> transmissive (a): có thể phát, truyền           | -> demonstrable (a): có thể trình bày               |
| 5. speak (v): nói                                  | -> demonstrative (a): cử chỉ                        |
| -> speech (n): lời nói                             | 15. exhibit (v): triển lãm, trưng bày               |
| 6. distance (n): khoảng cách                       | -> exhibit (n): vật triển lãm                       |
| -> distant (a): xa xôi, xa cách                    | -> exhibition (n): cuộc triển lãm                   |
| 7. lead (v): hướng dẫn, dẫn dắt                    | -> exhibitive (a): có tính triển lãm                |
| -> lead (n): sự dẫn dắt                            | 16. count (v): đếm                                  |
| -> leader (n): người hướng dẫn, người lãnh đạo     | -> counter (n): người đếm, máy đếm                  |
| 8. invent (v): phát minh                           | -> countless (a): vô số                             |
| -> invention (n): sự phát minh                     | 17. succeed (v): thành công                         |
| -> inventor (n): nhà phát minh                     | -> success (n): sự thành công                       |
| -> inventive (a): có tài phát minh, có óc sáng tạo | -> successful (a): thành công                       |
| -> inventively (adv)                               | -> successfully (adv)                               |
| 9. assist (v): cộng tác, giúp đỡ                   | 18. patient (n): bệnh nhân                          |
| -> assistant (n): người cộng tác                   | -> patient (a): kiên nhẫn                           |
| -> assistance (n): sự cộng tác, sự giúp đỡ         | -> patience (n): sự kiên nhẫn, sự chịu đựng         |

#### **\* Read:**

On March 3, 1847. Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh. He was a Scotsman although he later emigrated, first to Canada and then to the USA in the 1870s.

In America, he worked with deaf-mutes at Boston University. Soon, Bell started experimenting with ways of transmitting speech over a long distance. This led to the invention of the telephone.

Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, conducted many experiments and finally came up with a device that they first introduced in 1876. Bell said on the telephone: 'Mr. Watson, come here. I want you.' This was the first telephone message.

Traveling all over America, Bell demonstrated his invention to the public at countless exhibitions, and by 1877 the first telephone was in commercial use.

► **Task 1. True or false? Check (✓) the boxes. Correct the false sentences.**

(Hãy đánh dấu (✓) vào cột đúng hay sai và sửa câu lại cho đúng.)

	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
a) Alexander G. Bell was born in the USA.		
b) He worked with deaf-mute patients in a hospital in Boston.		
c) Thomas Watson was Bell's assistant.		
d) Bell and Watson introduced the telephone in 1877.		
e) Bell experimented with ways of transmitting speech between deaf-mutes over a long distance.		
f) Bell demonstrated his invention in a lot of exhibitions.		

► **Task 2. Put the events in the correct order.**

(Hãy xếp các sự kiện sau theo trật tự đúng.)

Alexander Graham Bell...

- a) went to live in the United States.
- b) successfully demonstrated his invention.
- c) worked with Thomas Watson.
- d) was born in Scotland.
- e) went to live in Canada.
- f) invented the telephone.
- g) worked with people who could neither speak nor hear.

⇒ **Answer:** .....  
 .....

**Writing:**

**S + intend + to V.....**

**S + be + going + to V.....**

**EX:** *I intend to visit my friends next Sunday.*  
*I am going to visit my friends next Sunday.*

**I. Write sentences. Say what the people are going to do**

**Ex:** I feel very tired. (take a day off)

→ **I intend to take a day off.**

→ **I am going to take a day off.**

1. My uncle has won some money. (buy a new car)

→ .....

→ .....

2. I'll have an annual holiday next month. (visit Ha Long Bay)

→ .....

→ .....

3. My father has a bad cough. (stop smoking)

→ .....

→ .....

4. Lan is studying medicine. (be a doctor)

→ .....

→ .....

5. We have bought some bricks. (build a garage)

→ .....

→ .....

6. The windows are dirty and Mai will be free this afternoon. (clean the windows)

→ .....

→ .....

7. Jane and Lan have decided to have a party. (invite lots of people)

→ .....

→ .....

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

1. I have to leave to pick up the kids at school.

a. must

b. should

c. ought to

d. need to

2. Come \_\_\_\_\_ and see the garden!

b. inside

b. outside

c. insides

d. outsides

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ buy a new car next month.

a. are going to

b. will

c. Ø.

4. He fell \_\_\_\_\_ and broke his leg.

- a. up-stair                      b. upstairs                      c. down-stair                      d. downstairs
5. I \_\_\_\_ with some friends until I find a flat.  
a. live                      b. am living                      c. lives                      d. lived
6. I said it was a good film, but Jason \_\_\_\_ with me.  
a. agrees                      b. disagrees                      c. agreed                      d. disagreed
7. Are you going to visit anybody \_\_\_\_?  
a. last night                      b. tomorrow                      c. yesterday                      d. yesterday morning
8. \_\_\_\_ is a building in which movies are shown.  
a. Movie theater                      b. University                      c. Aquarium                      d. Restaurant
9. There was a(n) \_\_\_\_ about the meeting.  
a. message                      b. news                      c. advice                      d. information
10. I \_\_\_\_ town next Saturday.  
a. am going to                      b. am going                      c. go to                      d. am going to go

**\* Read 1:**

**Reading** a. Read the article and fill in the blanks.

musical-instruments      wind      bamboo      blowing      farmers

**Headline:** \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Brian Wilson, March 19  
The sao truc is one of Vietnam's most famous (1) musical instruments.  
The sao truc is made of (2) bamboo and played by (3) farmers air into a hole. It traditionally has six small holes, which you can put your fingers on to change the sound. It is a very popular (4) musical instrument and is played by people from all over Vietnam. Traditionally, it is played by (5) farmers when they take a break from working in the fields. They also play it just before they go to bed at night. Many people know and enjoy this musical instrument.

**b. Read the article again and choose the best headline. Fill in the blank.**  
1. Farmers in Vietnam      2. Bamboo Instruments      3. Sao truc: A Popular Vietnamese Instrument

**Answer:** 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Read 2:**



**Reading**

Read the article about the lives of American women in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space. For questions 1-5, mark A, B or C.

**American women in the 19<sup>th</sup> century**

Life was hard for American women in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Women could not (0) \_\_\_\_\_ what to wear. They had to wear long skirts, and they could not wear pants. When women (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to study, they had to study at home. Most of them (2) \_\_\_\_\_ go to college. They had to stay at home and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ all the housework. An American woman in the 19<sup>th</sup> century could not choose a husband, and she had to stop working when she (4) \_\_\_\_\_ married. While some women could go to work, they could not do many jobs. Even if they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, they also could not buy a house.

**Example:**

0. A. chose                      B. choosing                      C. choose

1. A. wanted                      B. want                      C. build

2. A. have to                      B. couldn't                      C. can

3. A. doing                      B. do                      C. does

4. A. gets                      B. get                      C. got

5. A. had                      B. has                      C. have

**Answer:**

0	A	B	C
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Tuần 5:**

Tiết: 9,10

## Unit 3: AT HOME

### READ

**\* New words:**

1. precaution (n): sự đề phòng, sự phòng ngừa

2. chemical(s) (n): hóa chất

-> chemistry (n): môn hóa

-> chemist (n): nhà hóa học, dược sĩ

3. medicine (n): thuốc uống

4. drug (n): thuốc, dược phẩm

5. lock ≠ unlock (v): khóa ≠ không khóa

-> locked ≠ unlocked(a)

6. object(s) (n): vật thể

7. include (v): bao gồm

8. scissors (n): cái kéo

9. knife – knives (n): con dao

10. bead(s) (n): hạt cườm

11. match(es) (n): que diêm

12. make sure of s.t : chắc chắn về điều gì

13. destroy (v): phá hủy

-> destruction (n): sự phá hủy

14. injure (v): làm tổn thương, bị thương

-> injury (n): điều tổn hại, sự có hại

15. cover (v): bọc, phủ, che

16. socket(s) (n): ổ (điện), hốc, lỗ

17. electric (a): chạy bằng điện

-> electrical (a): liên quan đến điện

-> electric (a)

-> electricity(n): điện

-> electrician (n): thợ điện



**\* Read:**

Lan's mother, Mrs. Quyen, is at her local community center. She is reading one of the posters on the wall.

**Safety Precautions in the Home**

- You must put all chemicals and drugs in locked cupboards. Children may drink or eat these things because they look like soft drinks or candy.
- You must not let children play in the kitchen. The kitchen is a dangerous place.
- You have to make sure children do not play with matches. Each year, fire destroys homes and injures children because someone plays with matches. Remember, it only takes one match to cause a fire.
- You must cover electrical sockets so that children do not try to put anything into them. Electricity can kill.
- You have to keep all dangerous objects out of children's reach. These include scissors, knives, and small objects such as beads.

**Task 2. Ask and answer.**

*(Hỏi và trả lời)*

a) Why must we put all chemicals and drugs in locked cupboards?

*Because children often try to eat and drink them.*

b) Why mustn't we let children play in the kitchen?

Because\_\_\_\_\_.

c) Why mustn't children play with matches?

Because\_\_\_\_\_.

d) Why must we cover electrical sockets?

Because\_\_\_\_\_.

e) Why do we have to put all dangerous objects out of children's reach?

Because\_\_\_\_\_.

## GRAMMAR

### I. Modal verbs (Các động từ tình thái) : MUST, HAVE TO, OUGHT TO

#### **1. Must (Phải, cần phải)** *bắt buộc cần thiết, (do chủ quan)*

a.. Thể khẳng định:	<b>S + must + V</b>
b. Thể phủ định:	<b>S + must not/ mustn't + V</b> [ <b>must not = mustn't</b> ]
c. Thể nghi vấn:	<b>Must + S + V...?</b>

Ex: You must fill in this form( bạn phải điền vào tờ đơn này)

#### **2. Have to (phải)** *nghĩa vụ, nhiệm vụ, bổn phận (do nguyên nhân bên ngoài.)*

a.. Thể khẳng định:	<b>S + have to + V</b>
b. Thể phủ định:	<b>S + don't/ doesn't + have to + V</b>
c. Thể nghi vấn:	<b>Do/ Does + S + have to + V. ...?</b>

Ex: Students have to wear uniform when they go to school

#### **3. Ought to (nên, phải)** *khuyến nể, nên làm điều tốt*

a.. Thể khẳng định:	<b>S + ought to + V</b>
b. Thể phủ định:	<b>S + ought not to + V</b> [ <b>ought not to = oughtn't to</b> ]

c. Thể nghi vấn:	<b>Ought + S + to + V...?</b>
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Ex: You ought to drive more carefully

#### **3. should (nên, phải)** *khuyến nể, nên làm điều tốt mạnh hơn ought to*

a.. Thể khẳng định:	<b>S + should + V</b>
b. Thể phủ định:	<b>S + should not + V</b> [ <b>not = shouldn't</b> ]
c. Thể nghi vấn:	<b>Should + S + V...?</b>

### II. Reflexive pronouns :( Đại từ phản thân

## n hay nhấn mạnh)

Subject	I	you	We	They	He	she	It
Reflexive pronouns	Myself	Yourself/ yourselves	Ourself	Themselves	Himself	Herself	Itself

- Theo sau các động từ (**enjoy, look at, cut, dress, serve**); cho biết chủ ngữ và tân ngữ là một người

*Oh. I cut myself. I look myself in the mirror.*

- Đặt ngay sau chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ để bỏ nghĩa cho chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ đó.

*I myself was new here last year. I saw Tan himself yesterday.*

- Đặt ngay sau từ BY mang ý nghĩa là một mình.

*You should do it by yourself.*

## **IV. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME - (Giới từ chỉ thời gian)**

### **1. AT:**

- dùng chỉ thời gian trong ngày

**At + giờ** (At 6 o'clock / 10 o'clock ...)

**At midnight** nửa đêm

### **2. At night buổi tối**

**At lunchtime** vào giờ ăn trưa

**At noon giữa trưa (lúc 12 giờ trưa)**

- dùng chỉ một dịp lễ hội, một thời khắc nào đó

**At the weekend** cuối tuần (người Mỹ và Úc dùng on the weekend)

**At Easter** vào lễ phục sinh

**At Christmas** vào lễ Giáng sinh

**At present** hiện tại

**At the moment** ngay lúc này

**At this / that time** vào thời điểm này / thời điểm đó

**At the same time** cùng lúc

**At the age of** ở lứa tuổi

Ex: He came to live in London *at the age of* twenty five.

**Tom and Peter arrived at the same time.**

### **3. ON:**

**dùng chỉ thứ trong tuần, ngày trong tháng** **On Monday / Thursday /**

**Sunday ... On 14<sup>th</sup> February**

**On this / that day**

**dùng chỉ buổi trong ngày** **On**

**Sunday evenings On Christmas Day**

**On New Year's Day On my birthday**

**On the weekend**

### **4. IN:**

- dùng chỉ buổi trong ngày

**In** the morning / the afternoon / the evening

- dùng cho tháng, mùa, năm, thế kỷ

**In** August / June / October ...

**In** the summer / winter / spring / autumn

**In** 2010

**In** the 19<sup>th</sup> century

- dùng chỉ thời gian trong tương lai

**In** a moment / in a few minutes / in an hour / in a day / in a week / in six months

**In** the end cuối cùng

\* **Note:**

*On time* đúng giờ (không trễ)



### Grammar

Fill in the blanks. Check with a partner. Practice the conversation.

Dave: Excuse me? Could you tell me how to get to the shopping mall?

Helen: Sure, (1) go straight on Water Street. Then, (2)   ?   the tunnel.

After that, (3)   ?   the traffic circle and (4)   ?   on City Drive. It's on the left.

Dave: Great, thank you! And could you tell me where a gas station is?

Helen: Hmm... Go straight on Canal Street and (5)   ?   the bridge. It's on the right.

Dave: OK, thank you very much.

go around  
turn right  
~~go straight~~  
go over  
go through