

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 bức mìn
→ 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)

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

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
-> emigration (n): sự di cư
-> emigrant (n): người di cư

2. deaf (n): người điếc
-> deaf – mute (n): người câm điếc

3. experiment (v): làm thí nghiệm
-> experiment (n): cuộc thí nghiệm
-> experimental (a): thuộc thí nghiệm, thực nghiệm

4. transmit (v): truyền, phát (tín hiệu)
-> transmission (n): sự truyền dẫn, sự phát thanh
-> transmissive (a): có thể phát, truyền

5. speak (v): nói
-> speech (n): lời nói

6. distance (n): khoảng cách
-> distant (a): xa xôi, xa cách

7. lead (v): hướng dẫn, dẫn dắt
-> lead (n): sự dẫn dắt
-> leader (n): người hướng dẫn, người lãnh đạo

8. invent (v): phát minh
-> invention (n): sự phát minh
-> inventor (n): nhà phát minh
-> inventive (a): có tài phát minh, có óc sáng tạo
-> inventively (adv)

9. assist (v): cộng tác, giúp đỡ
-> assistant (n): người cộng tác
-> assistance (n): sự cộng tác, sự giúp đỡ

*** Read:**

On March 3, 1847. Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh. He was a Scotsmen 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.

10. conduct (v): thực hiện, tiến hành, dẫn (vật lí)
-> conduction (n): sự dẫn (vật lí)
-> conductive (a): có tính dẫn (vật lí)

11. come up with s.t : nghĩ ra, tạo ra

12. device (n): thiết bị

13. commerce (n): thương mại, thương nghiệp
-> commercial (a): thuộc về thương mại
-> commercially (adv)

14. demonstrate (v): trình bày, trình diễn
-> demonstration (n): sự trình bày, sự trình diễn

-> demonstrable (a): có thể trình bày
-> demonstrative (a): cởi mở

15. exhibit (v): triển lãm, trưng bày
-> exhibit (n): vật triển lãm
-> exhibition (n): cuộc triển lãm
-> exhibitive (a): có tính triển lãm

16. count (v): đếm
-> counter (n): người đếm, máy đếm
-> countless (a): vô số

17. succeed (v): thành công
-> success (n): sự thành công
-> successful (a): thành công
-> successfully (adv)

18. patient (n): bệnh nhân
-> patient (a): kiên nhẫn
-> patience (n): sự kiên nhẫn, sự chịu đựng

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.)

	T	F
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 c. outsides 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) ? and played by (3) ? 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) ? instrument and is played by people from all over Vietnam. Traditionally, it is played by (5) ? 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:



Read the article about the lives of American women in the 19th 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 19th century

Life was hard for American women in the 19th century. Women could not (1) _____ what to wear. They had to wear long skirts, and they could not wear pants. When women (2) _____ to study, they had to study at home. Most of them (3) _____ go to college. They had to stay at home and (4) _____ all the housework. An American woman in the 19th century could not choose a husband, and she had to stop working when she (5) _____ married. While some women could go to work, they could not do many jobs. Even if they (6) _____ 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

Answer:

0	A	B	C
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input checked="" 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	11. match(es)	(n): que diêm
2. chemical(s)	(n): hóa chất	12. make sure of s.t	: chắc chắn về điều gì
-> chemistry	(n): môn hóa	13. destroy	(v): phá hủy
-> chemist	(n): nhà hóa học, dược sĩ	-> destruction	(n): sự phá hủy
3. medicine	(n): thuốc uống	14. injure	(v): làm tổn thương, bị thương
4. drug	(n): thuốc, dược phẩm	-> injury	(n): điều tổn hại, sự có hại
5. lock ≠ unlock	(v): khóa ≠ không khóa	15. cover	(v): bọc, phủ, che
-> locked ≠ unlocked	(a)	16. socket(s)	(n): ổ (điện), hốc, lỗ
6. object(s)	(n): vật thể	17. electric	(a): chạy bằng điện
7. include	(v): bao gồm	-> electrical	(a): liên quan đến điện
8. scissors	(n): cái kéo	-> electric	(a)
9. knife – knives	(n): con dao	-> electricity	(n): điện
10. bead(s)	(n): hạt cườm	-> 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 (Cá c đ ô ng từ t ù nh t hái) : MUST, HAVE TO, OUGHT TO

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Ought to (nên, phải) *khuyên nhủ, nên làm điều tốt*

a.. Thẻ khẳng định:	S + ought to + V
b. Thẻ phủ định:	S + ought not to + V [ought not to= oughtn't to]
c. Thẻ nghi vấn:	Ought + S + to + V...?

Ex: You ought to drive more carefully

3. should (nên, phải) *khuyên nhủ, nên làm điều tốt mạnh hơn ought to*

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

III . Reflexive pronouns :(Đai từ phản thâ

n hay nhán mạnh)

Subject	I	you	We	They	He	she	It
Reflexive pronouns	Myself	Yourself/ yourselves	Ourselve	Themselve	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 bô 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 nightbuổi 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 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 14th 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 19th 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