Week 8 : 25 / 10 – 30 /10 / 21

**TOPIC 3 :** A trip to the countryside

**Language Focus – Ôn thi giữa kỳ 1**

Về nội dung: Học sinh sẽ phát triển về vốn ngữ pháp modal could with wish, the past simple with wish , prepositions of time, adverb clauses of result, review word forms , rewrite wish , passive forms , so-because , past simple and present perfect

Hướng dẫn: Để làm bài tập tốt, các em cần xem kỹ công thức , sau đó làm bài tập trong SGK trang 28. 29, 30,31. Luyện viết từ gia đình

**I. Wish (with could and past simple)**

1. Ước việc gì đó xảy ra: **S1 +** **WISH ( ES)** **+ S2 +**  **were/ Ved,2/ (could + V)**
2. Ước việc gì không đó không xảy ra:**S1 +** **WISH( ES)** **+ S2 +** **weren’t / didn’t + V/ (couldn’t+ V)**

Exercise

1/29

1. Ba / can have / new bicycle 🡪 Ba wishes he could have a new bicycle.
2. ...................................................................................................................................
3. ....................................................................................................................................
4. ...................................................................................................................................
5. ...............................................................................................................................
6. ..........................................................................................................................................

**II. Preposition of time.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **in** | Tháng (in March) , năm (in 1999), mùa (in the summer), buổi (in the morning) |
| **on** | thứ (on Monday), ngày tháng (on may 18th), the weekend, ngày lễ (on Christmas Day. |
| **at** | Giờ (at 2:00), night, weekend, tên lễ at Christmas |
| **for/since** | For + khoảng thời gian (for a long time/for 10 years), since + mốc thời gian. (since yesterday/ 1987) |
| **from....to/till** | Từ .................tới/ cho đến |
| **between ....and**  **before><after** | Giữa ....................... và  Trước>< sau |

**a)/ p 30**

1. ..........................................
2. ...........................................
3. ...........................................
4. ...........................................
5. ..........................................
6. ........................................

b)

1. ..........................................
2. ...........................................
3. ...........................................
4. ...........................................
5. ..........................................
6. ........................................

**III. Adverb clauses of result**.

**so :** vì vậy / vì thế là liên từ được dùng để diễn đạt kết quả của một sự việc hành động

because: bởi vì là liên từ chỉ nguyên nhân của sự viêc, hành động.

A so B

B because A.

It rains heavily, so I don’t go out.

I don’t go out because it rains heavily.

4/31

............................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

IV. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first :

KẾT QUẢ + **BECAUSE** + NGUYÊN NHÂN

NGUYÊN NHÂN **+ SO** + KẾT QUẢ

* 1. Because the weather was cold, they had to cancel their picnic.
* The weather ………………………………………………………………………………
  1. They studied very hard and that was why they passed examination.
* They studied……………………………………………………………………………
  1. They sat down for a rest because they were very tired .
* They were……………………………………………………………………………………
  1. I can’t go out because it’s raining.
* It’s ………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. This book is interesting enough for me to read many times
* This book …………………………………………………………………………………
  1. He is too young to go to school.

🡪He is ………………………………………………………………………………………

* 1. As she got up late, she missed the first class .
* She got ……………………………………………………………………………………
  1. He is so full that he can’t eat any more.
* He is ………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. Because they forgot about the time, they arrived home late.
* They forgot……………………………………………………………………………
  1. He can’t work hard any longer because of his old age .
* He is …………………………………………………………………………………………
* **1)Ao ước không thật trong hiện tại:**

**1.Be ( am/is/are) -> were ( weren’t) : thì, là**

**2. V 🡪 V2/Ved ( didn’t + V)**

**3. Can**🡪 **could( couldn’t)+ V , Will** 🡪 **would ( wouldn’t)+ V**

**4. May** 🡪**Might ( might not) + V**

**I. Rewrite the following sentences, using “Wish”**

1. I don’t know more people.

I wish………………

2. I don’t have a key.

I wish…………..

3. Ann isn’t here.

I wish………….

4. It is cold.

I wish ………..

5. I live in a big city (I don’t like it).

I wish

6. I can’t go to the party (and I like it).

( I wish …………………………………..

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TENSES** | **ACTIVE FORM** | **PASSIVE FORM** |
| Simple present | V1 / Vs(es) | S+Am / is / are + V3/-ed |
| Simple past tense | V2/Ved | S+was / were + V 3/-ed |

- Nếu động từ trong câu chủ động là từ phủ định thì đổi sang câu bị động phủ định.

- Các chủ từ là he, she, we, they, people, someone … thì có thể bỏ “by + O” trong câu bị động

1. They made this cake for their birthday’s father.( make – made- made)

This cake…………………………………………………………………

2. He finished his exercises on time.

His exercises ………………………………………………………………….

3. Columbus discovered America in 1942.

America……………………………………………………………………………...

4. They sell jeans all over the world. ( sell-sold-sold: bán)

Jeans…………………………………………………………………………………..

5 People speak English and French in Canada.( speak-spoke-spoken)

English…………………………………………………………………………………

1.S + started / began + to V / V-ing ……….. 🡪 S + have /has + V 3/Ved……..

2. S + last + V 2 / Ved …. 🡪 S + hasn’t / haven’t + V 3 / Ved

Chú ý : khoảng thời gian +ago 🡪 for + khoảng thời gian

Last / yesterday….. 🡪 since last / yesterday ……..

1. We started learning English three years ago.

We have…………………………………………………………………………………

2. My father began to work in this company in 1998.

My father has ………………………………………………………………………….

3. The children began playing soccer an hour ago.

The children have …………………………………………………………………….

4. I last wrote to Tony was in 2003.

I haven’t ………………………………………………………………………………..

5. She started living in Ho Chi Minh city when he was twelve.

She has ………………………………………………………………………………….

6. We last went out together three months ago.

We haven’t ……………………………………………………………………………….

**WORD FORMS**

1 impress (v) gây ấn tượng , impression(n) sự ấn tượng, impressionable ( adj) dễ tổn thương, impressed by ( adj) bị gây ấn tượng bởi, impressive(adj) >< unimpressive( adj) có ấn tượng>< không có ấn tượng

2.compel (v) sb to V : buột, ép buột, compulsion(n) sự ép buột, compulsory ( adj) có tính bắt buột

1. Nation (n) quốc gia, nationality (n) quốc tịch, national ( adj) mang tính quốc gia, nationalize (v) , international(adj) mang tính quốc tế, nationwide(adv) khắp cả nước
2. Modern (adj) hiện đại, modernity (n) sự hiện đại, modernize (v) hiện đại hóa, modernization(adj) công cuộc hiện đại
3. Tradition (n) truyền thống, traditional ( adj) thuộc về truyền thống, traditionally ( adv) traditionalist (n) người theo chủ nghĩa truyền thống
4. Design (v,n) thiết kế, mẫu thiết kế, designer (n) nhà thiết kế
5. Fashion (n) thời trang, fashionable (adj) >< unfashionable (adj) thời trang >< không hợp thời trang, old-fashioned (adj) cổ hữu
6. Enjoy (v) thích , enjoyable(adj) >< unenjoyable (adj) , enjoyment (n) , enjoyably ( adv)
7. Collect (v) thu, gom , collection (n) bộ sưu tập, collector (n) người sưu tầm ( thu gom), collective

**impress**

1. We were most ……….............................................…….by the quality of his work. (impress)

2. The beauty of Hanoi and the friendliness of its people ……….…… Maryam. (impression)

3. The Stature of Liberty is a ................................................. structure. (impress)

4. The show last night was great. Most the students performed ......................................... (impressive).

5. Most people liked the show last night but in my opinion, it was ......................................... (impress)

6. Vietnamese people ………….......................…the visitors because they are very friendly.(impression)

**Compel.**

1. Students feel .................................. to go to the school and learn to much. (compel)

2. In Malaysia, the .....................................................second language is English. (compel)

2. The school rule ......................................... students to wear uniform going to school. (compulsion).

3. There is no ..................................................to say anything. (compulsory).

4. The students are under no ................................................... to choose the club they like. (compel)

5. Do you think doing homework should be ......................................... work. (compel)

**Nation**

1. English is ………………………. spoken ?
2. Mr Obama has ………………… some banks
3. On September, children …………….. begin their academic year
4. What’s her …………………..?

**Tradition.**

1. ……….........................................….., ao dai was worn by men and women at wedding.(tradition)

2. The British are said to love ............................................. (traditional)

3.**By ................................................,** children play tricks on 1 April. (traditionally)

4. There's a ................................... in our family that we have a party on New Year's Eve.(traditional)

5. **It's .............................................** in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day. (tradition)

6. Many teachers were rejecting ....................................... approaches to learning.(tradition)

7. The weeding party was ..................................................... held. (tradition).

**Modern**

**1.** Some designers have …......................………….the aodai by printing lines of poetry on it.(modern)

2. They have had a plan to replace the unfashionable vehicles. They hope all means of transportation will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon. (modern)

**3**. Showing a lot of cleavage that is not .............................................., I think so. (modernize)

4. the ................................. industrial world are destroying environment. (modernity)

5. I like the style of architecture that combines tradition and ...................................(modern)

6. In 1955 the railways' .................................................. programme was drawn up.(modern)

**Fashion.**

**1.** Her clothes look very modern and ………............................................(fashion)

**2.** Her dress is……............................................designed by a famous designer. (fashion)

3. I don’t often wear this shirt because it is ........................................ (fashionable)

**4.** It's becoming .............................................................. to wear shorts again. (fashion)

5. I want to be a ................................................... designer. (fashionably)

**Collect**

1. My uncle’s job sounds like hard work. He’s a garbage……………………………..… (collect)
2. He has a fine stamp\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (collect)
3. After school, Van often helps the Parkers ……...........................….. the eggs.(collection)
4. We encourage .................................................. decision, the date going, where to go?, what to do?.....
5. My uncle’s job sounds like hard work. He’s a garbage ………..……… . (collection)
6. This stamp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is valuable. (collect)
7. Lan has a very lovely …………… of dolls. (collect)
8. He is a famous stamp ………………………………(collect)

**Enjoy**

1. We ………………………..... the picnic last week. (enjoyable)
2. It’s an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_journey. (enjoy)
3. The show brought…………………..to millions of viewers. (enjoy)
4. I had an ....................................... Christmas day last year. (enjoy)
5. The evening passed ........................................... (enjoy)
6. Student seem to have lost their .............................. in reading. (enjoy)
7. We have ............................................ time because the weather was not fine. (enjoyable)

**Tradition**

1. ………., Ao Dai was worn by both men and women at wedding.
2. There is a ………………. in our family that we have a party on New Year’s Eve.
3. It’s …………….. in Americe to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day.
4. The weeding party was …………………….. held ( tradition )
5. The British are said to love ……………………..

**III. Đọc đoạn văn sau, chọn đáp án đúng ( A, B, C hoặc D). (1,5 điểm)**

Malaysia is one of the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It is divided (23)……………. two regions, known (24)…………….. West Malaysia and East Malaysia. They are separated by about 640 km of the sea and together (25)…………….. an area of 329,758 sq km. Malaysia (26)…………… tropical climate. The Malaysian unit of currency is the ringgit, consisting of 100 sen. The (27)………….. of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur and it is also the largest city in the country. The population in 2001 was over 22 million. Islam is the country’s official (28)……………... In addition, there are other religions such as Buddhism and Hinduism.

23. A. at B. into C. of D.for

24. A. as B. like C.such D. same

25. A. comprised B. include C. consist D. comprise

26. A. bring B. enjoys C. to enjoy D. enjoying

27. A. city B. town C. capital D. country

28. A. religion B.region C. area D. population

**IV. Đọc đoạn văn sau , chọn đúng ( True) hoặc sai ( False) từ câu 17 đến câu 20 . Sau đó, chọn câu trả lời đúng cho câu hỏi 21, 22. (1.5 điểm)**

The word jeans comes from a kind of material that was made in Europe .The material, called jean, was named after sailors from Genoa in Italy because they wore clothes made from it. In the 18th century jean cloth was made completely from cotton and workers at that time loved wearing it because the material was very strong and did not wear out easily. In the 1960s, many university and college students wore jeans. Designers made different styles of jeans to match the 1960s’ fashions: Embroidered jeans, painted jeans and so on. In the 1970s more and more people started wearing jeans because they became cheaper. In the 1980s jeans finally became high fashion clothing, when famous designers started making their own styles of jeans, with their own labels on them. Sales of jeans went up and up. But in the 1990s the worldwide economic situation got worse and the sales of jeans stopped growing. However, jeans have never been out of fashion, and today young generation is still fond of wearing them.

