

TRƯỜNG THCS CHI LĂNG
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 8

HƯỚNG DẪN TỰ HỌC THÁNG 12

UNIT 7: MY NEIGHBORHOOD

A. NEW WORDS:

I/ Getting started:

- 1/ grocery store(n) : cửa hàng tạp hóa
- 2/ hairdresser(n) : thợ làm tóc
- 3/ wet market(n) : chợ cá tươi
- 4/ neighborhood(n) : khu phố

II/ Listen and read:

- 1/ pancake(n) : bánh kếp
- 2/ serve(v) : phục vụ

III/ Speak

- 1/ parcel(n) : bưu kiện
- 2/ airmail(n) : đường hàng không
- 3/ surface(adj) : đường biển

IV/ Read:

- 1/ mall(n) : khu thương mại
- 2/ roof(n) : mái nhà
- 3/ convenient(adj) : tiện nghi
- convenience(n) : sự tiện nghi
- 4/ customer(n) : khách hàng
- 5/ comfort(n) : sự thoải mái
- 6/ notice(v) : để ý, chú ý
- 7/ owner(n) : ông chủ
- 8/ business(n) : việc kinh doanh
- 9/ humid(adj) : ẩm ướt

10/ offer(v)	: cung cấp
11/ selection(n)	: sự lựa chọn
12/ product(n)	: sản phẩm
→production(n)	: sự sản xuất
→produce(v)	: sản xuất
13/ resident(n)	: dân cư
14/ concerned about	: quan tâm
15/ discuss(v)	: thảo luận
16/ situation(n)	: tình trạng, tình hình
17/ discount(n)	: sự giảm giá
18/ air-conditioned(adj)	: có điều hòa

B. GRAMMAR:

I. Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

We can use the **present perfect** with *for* and a period of time.

We can use the **present perfect** with *since* and a date, day, time or event.

Ex: She has lived here for over 30 years.

I haven't played tennis since my accident.

I've known Maya since I was twelve.

How long has she lived here? 'For over 30 years./Since 1988.'

II. EQUAL COMPARISON (SO SÁNH BẰNG)

1. So sánh ngang bằng với tính từ

Khẳng định: S + to be + as + adj + as + N/ pronoun.

Phủ định: S + to be + not + as + adj + as + N/ pronoun.

Ví dụ:

- This room is as big as that room. (Căn phòng này rộng bằng căn phòng kia.)
- He isn't as tall as his brother. (Anh ấy không cao bằng anh trai anh ấy.)

2. So sánh ngang bằng với trạng từ

Khẳng định: S + V + as + adv + as + N/ pronoun.

Phủ định: S + V + not + as + adv + as + N/ pronoun.

Ví dụ:

- I hope I can run as fast as you. (Tớ hi vọng tớ có thể chạy nhanh như cậu.)
- He doesn't play piano as well as he did. (Bây giờ anh ta chơi đàn piano không còn hay như ngày xưa.)

3. So sánh ngang bằng với danh từ

Khẳng định: S + V + the same + (noun) + as + N/ pronoun.

Phủ định: S + V + not + the same + (noun) + as + N/ pronoun.

Ví dụ:

- All students just pronounce the same as their teacher. (Tất cả học sinh đều phát âm giống giáo viên của họ.)
- You have got the same car as mine. (Bạn có chiếc xe giống mình.)
- This watch isn't the same as my old one. (Chiếc đồng hồ này không giống với chiếc cũ của tôi.)
- They don't do the same test as mine. (Họ không làm bài kiểm tra giống của bài của tôi.)

Lưu ý: So sánh không giống nhau có thể dùng cấu trúc:

S + to be + different from + noun/ pronoun.

Ví dụ:

- American English is slightly different from British English. (Anh – Mỹ thì hơi khác với Anh – Anh.)
- Her fashion style is different from mine. (Phong cách thời trang của cô ấy khác với tôi.)

C. Practice:

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. panc <u>a</u> ke | b. surf <u>a</u> ce | c. situat <u>i</u> on | d. tast <u>y</u> |
| 2. a. fam <u>i</u> ly | b. gro <u>c</u> ery | c. tr <u>y</u> | d. happ <u>y</u> |
| 3. a. bus <u>i</u> ness | b. hum <u>i</u> d | c. mus <u>i</u> c | d. communit <u>y</u> |
| 4. a. cheap | b. pleas <u>e</u> | c. speak | d. are <u>a</u> |
| 5. a. delici <u>o</u> us | b. conc <u>e</u> rn | c. pric <u>e</u> | d. parcel |

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

6. Martina has been a professional tennis player _____1994.

- a. since b. for c. on d. in

7. The city center was _____ crowded than usual.

- a. less b. few c. many d. much

8. I never feel very _____ in his present.

- a. comfort. b. comfortable c. comfortably d. comforting

9. It's not warm but it isn't _____yesterday.

- a. as cold as b. as cold so c. as cold like d. so cold so

10. _____is it since you last saw Joe?

- a. How long b. How far c. What time d. What day

11. You_____ be hungry after your long walk.

- a. have to b. has to c. must d. ought to

12. I don't know _____ you do.

- a. as many as people b. as many people as c. such many people like d. so many as people

13. _____ is something that people make or grow to sell.

- a. Product b. Production c. Produce d. Productive

14. She has been a professional tennis player _____years.

- a. since b. for c. in d. on

15. The wallet was _____in my pocket.

- a. too big to put b. too big for putting c. so big to put d. bigger can't put

III. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct in Standard English.

16. She has won many tennis matches since she move from Slovakia.

- A B C D

17. Most people want to live in comfortable in their old age.

- A B C D

18. The city center wasn't as crowded this morning like it usually is.

- A B C D

19. For January, he has taken five exams and hasn't got any poor grade.

- A B C D

20. They lived at Barker Street two years ago.

A B C D

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

We live in the suburbs, and it's just too (21)___! There aren't (22)___shops, and there are certainly (23) ___clubs or theaters. (24) _____ a lot of parks, good schools, and very (25)___crime; but nothing ever really happens here. I would really love (26) _____downtown.

suburb (n) : ngoại thành

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. a. noisy | b. noisily | c. quiet | d. quietly |
| 22. a. much | b. many | c. more | d. a lot of |
| 23. a. not | b. nothing | c. none | d. no |
| 24. a. Has | b. Having | c. There is | d. There are |
| 25. a. little | b. less | c. many | d. lots of |
| 26. a. to live | b. living | c. to living | d. a & b |

V. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it.

My neighborhood is very **convenient** - it's near the shopping center and the bus station. **It** is also safe. But those are the only good things about living downtown. It is very noisy - the streets are always full of people! The traffic is terrible, and parking is a big problem! I can never park on my own street. I'd like to live in the suburbs.

27. What does the word '**convenient**' in line 1 mean'

- a. close to something b. beautiful c. far from other places d. noisy

28. What does the word '**it**' in line 2 refer to?

- a. the author's neighborhood b. shopping center
c. bus station d. downtown

29. It's easy to _____.

- a. find a place to park b. live in the suburbs
c. move to another place d. go to the bus station

30. The author _____.

- a. likes to live in the suburbs
b. thinks that his/ her neighborhood is too quiet
c. thinks that living in the suburbs is very convenient
d. feels that his - her neighborhood is not safe

KIỂM TRA PHẦN TỰ HỌC

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase. (5ms)

1. She has earned millions of dollars _____ 1994.
a. since b. for c. in d. at
2. I am not prepared to discuss _____ the matter any further.
a. about b. on c. for d. Ø
3. I spent money than you.
a. less b. few c. many d. much
4. Their house is about three times as big ours.
a. as b. so c. than d. like
5. _____ have you known Jane?
a. How far b. How long c. What time d. What day
6. We lived close the sea.
a. with b. at c. by d. from
7. The water wasn't _____ in.
a. clean enough to swim b. enough clean to swim
c. clean enough for swimming d. enough clean for swimming
8. Martina has loved sports _____ she was a child.
a. since b. for c. when d. as
9. I can't afford it _____ that price.
a. for b. on c. with d. at
10. They are very concerned about their son's illness.
a. worried b. uncomfortable c. unhappy d. dissatisfactory

II. Choose the word (a, b, c, or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces. (3ms)

James: Excuse (1)____, I'm your new (2) _____, Jack. I just moved in.

Mrs. Jones: Oh. Yes?

James: I m looking for a grocery store. Are there (3)____around here?

Mrs. Jones: Yes, there are some (4) _____ Pine Street.

James: OK. And is there a Laundromat near here?

Mrs. Jones: Well, I think there's one across from the shopping center. James: (5) _____

Mrs. Jones: By the way, there's a barber shop in the shopping center, (6) _____

James: A barber shop?

Laundromat (n) : hiệu giặt tự động

barber shop (n) : hiệu cắt tóc

1. a. I b. me c. my d. myself
2. a. neighbor b. neighborhood c. next-door d. newcomer
3. a. any b. anywhere c. some d. somewhere
4. a. of b. at c. on d. beside
5. a. You're welcome. b. Thank you. c. Excuse me. d. Never mind.
6. a. neither b. either c. too d. b & c

III. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it. (2MS)

Although 80% of Australians live near cities, the cities are not as large as those in some other countries. Most people live in houses in suburbs - not in apartments. The suburbs usually have their own churches, schools, and shopping centers. They also have recreational facilities. In large cities, like Sydney, the suburbs are often far from the center of town. Because many people commute to work, traffic is slow and there are many traffic jams.

recreational (adj) : (thuộc) sự giải trí

commute (v) : đi làm xa

1. Most of the Australians _____.
 - a. live in the cities b. live downtown c. live in the suburbs d. a & b are correct
2. What does the word 'their' in line 3 refer to?
 - a. cities b. countries c. houses d. suburbs
3. Sydney is _____.
 - a. large cities b. a large city c. a suburb d. the center of a town
4. Why are there many traffic jams?
 - a. Because the suburbs are often far from the center of town.
 - b. Because many people commute to work.
 - c. Because people live in houses - not in apartments.
 - d. Australians like to live downtown.

UNIT 8 COUNTRY LIFE AND CITY LIFE

A. NEW WORDS:

I/ Listen and Read:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1/ traffic jam (n) | : nạn kẹt xe |
| 2/ away (adv) | : ở xa |
| 3/ relative (n) | : bà con |
| 4/ permanent (adj) | : mãi mãi |
| 5/ remote (adj) | : xa xôi |
| 6/ entertainment (n) | : sự giải trí |
| 7/ facility (n) | : cơ sở vật chất |
| 8/ accessible (adj) | : có thể tiếp cận được |
| 9/ definitely (adv) | : một cách rõ ràng |

II/ Read:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1/ rural (adj) | : thuộc nông thôn |
| 2/ plentiful (adj) | : nhiều |
| 3/ well-paying (adj) | : lương cao |
| 4/ struggle (v) | : đấu tranh |
| 5/ typhoon (n) | : bão |
| 6/ drought (n) | : hạn hán |
| 7/ flood (n) | : lũ lụt |
| 8/ increase (n) | : sự gia tăng |
| 9/ population (n) | : dân số |
| 10/ overcrowding (n) | : tình trạng dân cư quá đông |
| 11/ strain (n) | : quá tải |
| 12/ supply (v) | : cung cấp |
| 13/ result (n) | : kết quả |
| 14/ tragedy (n) | : bi kịch, thảm kịch |

- 15/ urban (adj) : thành thị
16/ Government (n) : chính phủ
17/ provide (v) : cung cấp
18/ migrant (n) : dân di cư

B. GRAMMAR:

1. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (The Present continuous Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I	+ am
He, She, It We, You,	+ is + V-ing
They	+ are

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động hay một sự việc đang diễn ra ngay lúc nói. Cách dùng này thường đi kèm với các trạng từ hoặc trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian *now, right now, at the moment, at this time, at present*.

Ex: The children are playing football now.

What are you doing at the moment?

Be quiet! The baby is sleeping in the next room.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động hoặc sự việc nói chung đang diễn ra nhưng không nhất thiết phải thực sự diễn ra ngay lúc nói. Cách dùng này thường đi kèm với *now, at the moment, today, this week, this term, this year,...*

Ex: I'm quite busy these days. I'm doing a course at college.

The company I work for isn't doing so well this year.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn còn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra (ở tương lai gần). Cách dùng này thường diễn tả một sự sắp xếp hoặc một kế hoạch đã định.

Ex: He is coming next week.

My parents are planting trees tomorrow.

2. So sánh bậc nhất (Superlatives)

short adj/ adv + est	in + singular noun
subject + verb + the + most + long adj/ adv +(noun) +	of + plural noun
least + long adj/adv	

Các quy tắc khác cũng giống như dạng so sánh hơn: hot => hottest, happy => happiest,

Ex: John is the tallest boy in the family.

Mary is the shortest of the three sisters.

These shoes are the least expensive of all.

♦ Các trường hợp ngoại lệ:

1. good/ well	-better	-best	
2. bad/ badly	-worse	-worst	
3. many/ much	-more	-most	
4. little	-less	-least	
5. far	-farther	-farthest	
	-further	-furthest	
6. near	-nearer	-nearest	(về khoảng cách)
		-next	(về thứ tự)
7. late	-later	-latest	(về thời gian)
		-last	(về thứ tự)
8. old	-older	-oldest	(về tuổi tác)
	-elder	-eldest	(về cấp bậc hơn là tuổi tác)

3. So sánh hơn (Comparatives)

- Thêm **-er** vào tính từ/ trạng từ có một hoặc hai âm tiết (short adjective/ adverb). Ex: thick => thicker, cold => colder, quiet => quieter

- Dùng **more** + tính từ/ trạng từ có ba âm tiết trở lên (long adjective/ adverb). Ex: more beautiful, more important, more interesting

- Dùng **more** + tính từ tận cùng bằng các tiếp vĩ ngữ **-ed, -ful, -ing, -ish, -ous**. Ex: more hated, more useful, more boring, more continuous

- Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối của tính từ một âm tiết kết thúc bằng một phụ âm đơn (trừ w, x, z) và đứng trước là một nguyên âm đơn.

Ex: big => bigger, hot => hotter

- Khi một tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng tận cùng bằng một phụ âm + **y**, đổi **y** thành **i** và thêm **-er**.

Ex: happy => happier, dry => drier

short adj/ adv + er

subject + verb + *more* + long adj/ adv + than + noun/ pronoun

***less* + adj (adv)**

Ex: Today is hotter than yesterday.

This chair is more comfortable than the other. He speaks Spanish more fluently than I do.

- So sánh không bằng có thể được nhấn mạnh thêm bằng *much* hoặc *far* trước hình thức so sánh. Ex: Harry's watch is far more expensive than mine.

A watermelon is much sweeter than a lemon.

He speaks English much more rapidly than he does Spanish.

C. PRACTICE:

Choose the more appropriate words.

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red one (better/ best).
2. Pil is the (happier/ happiest) person we know.
3. Pat's car is (faster/ fastest) than Dan's.
4. This is the (creamier/ creamiest) ice-cream I have had in a long time.
5. This poster is (colourfuler/ more colourful) than the one in the hall.
6. Does Fred feel (weller/ better) today than he did yesterday?
7. This vegetable soup tastes very (good/ best).
8. While trying to balance the baskets on her head, the woman walked (awkwarder/ more awkwardly) than her daughter.
9. Jane is the (less/ least) athletic of all the women.
10. My cat is the (prettier/ prettiest) of the two.
11. This summary is (the better/ the best) of the pair.
12. The colder the weather gets, (sicker/ the sicker) I feel.
13. Jim has as (few/ fewer) opportunities to play tennis as I have.
14. That recipe calls for (many/ much) more sugar than mine does.
15. The museum is the (further/ furthest) away of the three buildings.

KIỂM TRA PHẦN TỰ HỌC

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase. (5MS)

1. The game _____ at two o'clock tomorrow.
a. has started b. is going to start c. start d. is starting
2. Is your English _____ better?
a. get b. got c. getting d. geting
3. I feel much _____ now that the exams are over.
a. more relaxed b. more relaxing c. relaxer d. relax
4. I think this milk is turning _____.
a. sour b. sourly c. sourness d. more sourly
5. Our new car is a little _____ than our old one, but still fits easily into the garage.
a. wide b. wider c. widder d. widely
6. _____ the piano, but also the violins.
a. Not only she plays b. She not only plays
c. Neither she plays d. She plays either
7. Italy _____ France in tomorrow's final.
a. has played b. played c. is playing d. play
8. People used to believe that the world was flat.
a. think b. say c. claim d. hear
9. _____ is a long time when there is not enough rain.
a. Storm b. Drought c. Typhoon d. Flood
10. Strawberries are _____ at the moment.
a. a lot of b. plentiful c. much d. many

II. Choose the word (a, b, c, or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces. (3MS)

I live (1) _____ Romania, in the (2) _____. My school is about one kilometer (3) _____ from my home. My sister goes to school (4) _____ bike every morning, but I haven't got a bike, so I go (5) _____ foot. It only (6) _____ about fifteen minutes, and it's good exercise.

1. a. in b. at c. on d. from
2. a. country b. countryside c. city life d. a & b
3. a. apart b. away c. 0 d. b & c

4. a. by b. with c. on d. of
 5. a. by b. with c. on d. of
 6. a. has b. takes c. last d. all are correct

III. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it. (2MS)

The place where I live is a village. It is called North Thoresby. North Thoresby used to be a big village, but now it is quite small. These days, only about four hundred people live here. A lot of families have left the village. **They** have gone to work in larger towns and cities where there are more jobs.

I like our village because it is small and **quiet**. But my older sister doesn't like it. It isn't exciting enough for her. She prefers to live in a large city, where there are more cinemas and discos and teenagers.

1. North Thoresby_____ .

- a. is a city b. is a village
 c. is the place where the author of the passage lives d. b & c are correct

2. Nowadays,_____ .

- a. only about four hundred people live in North Thoresby
 b. North Thoresby is a big village
 c. North Thoresby is a small village
 d. a & c are correct

3. What does the word '**they**' in line 4 refer to?

- a. villages b. days c. people d. families

4. We can replace the word '**quiet**' in line 6 with_____ .

- a. 'peaceful' b. 'crowded' c. 'noisy' d. 'nice'