

TUẦN 14: NỘI DUNG GHI BÀI

Trường THCS Hoàng Lê Kha
Week 14 - Period: 40,41,42
Date: 05/12 – 10/12

UNIT 4: IN THE FUTURE

Grade 7

Week 14 - Period: 40

LESSON 1: VOCABULARY Actions and movement

I. VOCABULARY:

1. climb up (v): leo, trèo lên
2. hang from (v): treo từ
3. hold (v): giữ
4. jump up (v): nhảy lên
5. kick (v): đá
6. lie on (v): nằm trên
7. sit on (v): ngồi trên
8. stand in (v): đứng trong
9. Pick up (v): nhặt lên
10. walk on (v): đi bộ trên

II. STRUCTURE: Asking for and giving opinions

* Key phrases: **Describing a photo**


- In the middle
- In front of
- Behind
- On the left / On the right
- At the top / At the bottom
- In the foreground / In the background

* **Affirmative imperatives**

- Stand there.
- Sit here.
- Move behind it.

III. EXERCISES:

Activity 1:

1  139 Match pictures 1–10 with the verbs in the box. Then listen and check.

climb up hang from hold jump up
kick lie on sit on stand in pick up walk on



Activity 2: Read the descriptions of four photos in the observation test and match descriptions 1–4 with four photos from A–F. Then choose the correct verbs in blue

Week 14 - Period: 41

LESSON 2: READING

A moment in time

I. VOCABULARY:

1. ice-cream stick (n) /,aɪs'kri:m stɪk/: kem cây
2. success (n) /sək'ses/: sự thành công
3. decoration (n) /,dek.ər'eɪ.ʃən/: trang trí
4. start-up (n) /'stɑ:tʌp/ /'stɑ:rtʌp/ a new small business: doanh nghiệp khởi nghiệp
5. although (n) /ɑ:l'ðəʊ/: mặc dù

II. STRUCTURE, GRAMMAR: ALTHOUGH

We use **ALTHOUGH** to introduce *a subordinate clause* containing *a statement* which *contrasts* with *a statement in the main clause*.

Combine the two sentences using *although* and *but*.

1 She is a little girl. She is helpful.

Although she is a little girl, she is helpful.

2 Many collectors want to own her toys. She does not want to sell them.

Although many collectors want to own her toys, she does not to sell them.

III. EXERCISES:

Activity 1: Read the Study Strategy. Then use the strategy to do exercise 2.

Activity 2: Look at the photos. What are the people doing? Why are they doing it? Which countries are they in? Read the texts and check.

Activity 3: Read and listen to the text. Write True or False. Explain your answers.

1. The 6-year-old girl in Chiang Mai, Thailand made some toys with ice-cream sticks. _____
2. According to the photographer, the toy was good. _____
3. The café was empty. _____
4. Some people were relaxing with decorations. _____
5. The writer liked the café with recycled decorations. _____

Keys:

ANSWERS

- 1 *False* (She was making a toy with ice-cream sticks.)
- 2 *True*
- 3 *False* (The café was full.)
- 4 *False* (They were making decorations from old tyres and bottles. They were talking but they were working very hard too.)
- 5 *True*

Read the text again and find the sequencing words.

Activity 4. Use a dictionary to check the meaning of the words in blue in the text.

Activity 5:

Combine the two sentences using *although* and *but*.

1 She is a little girl. She is helpful.

Although she is a little girl, she is helpful.

2 Many collectors want to own her toys. She does not want to sell them.

Although many collectors want to own her toys, she does not to sell them.

I. VOCABULARY: (review)

II. STRUCTURE, GRAMMAR: PAST CONTINUOUS

** affirmative:*

S + WAS/ WERE + V-ING

III. EXERCISES:

Activity 1: Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then check your answers in the text on page 46.

was wasn't were weren't

1. The little girl _____ smiling nicely.
2. She _____ playing with the toy.
3. She _____ making toys with ice-cream sticks.
4. Some people _____ singing.
5. They _____ making decorations from tyres and bottles.

KEYS:

1 was 2 wasn't 3 was
4 weren't 5 were

Activity 2. Look at the sentences in exercise 1. Then choose the correct words in the Rules

RULES

- 1 We use the past continuous to talk about **a finished action / an action in progress** in the past.
- 2 We form the past continuous with **did / was (were)** and the **-ing / base** form of the verb.
- 3 We form the negative of the past continuous with **wasn't (weren't) / didn't** and the **base / -ing** form of the verb.

KEYS:

RULES

- 1 We use the past continuous to talk about **a finished action / an action in progress** in the past.
- 2 We form the past continuous with **did / was (were)** and the **-ing / base** form of a verb.
- 3 We form the negative of the past continuous with **wasn't (weren't) / didn't** and the **base / -ing** form of a verb.

