

Tuần 6: từ ngày 11/10 đến 16/10

Unit 3: A trip to the countryside

I/ Getting started + Listen and read

1. Getting started (Trang 22 SGK Tiếng anh 9)

Work with a partner. Look at the pictures and take turns to talk about activities in the countryside. (Các bạn hãy thực hành với một bạn cùng lớp. Nhìn vào tranh và lần lượt nói về các hoạt động ở nông thôn:)



Examples : A man is plowing with his buffalo.

Gợi ý:

- (1) A girl is watering the vegetables.
- (2) Some boys are swimming in the river.
- (3) A girl is collecting eggs.
- (4) Some women are cutting rice.
- (5) A man is feeding a pig.
- (6) A man is plowing the fields.
- (7) A boy on the buffalo back is flying a kite.
- (8) The boys are playing football in the village common.

2. Listen and read (Trang 22-23 SGK Tiếng Anh 9)

* Vocabulary:

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| - tour | (v) | đi du lịch |
| + tour | (n) | chuyến đi du lịch |
| + tourist | (n) | khách du lịch |
| + tourism | (n) | ngành du lịch, dịch vụ du lịch |
| - journey | (n) | hành trình |
| - banyan tree | | cây đa |
| - enter /'entə/ | (v) | bước vào |
| + entrance | (n) | lối vào, cổng |
| - lie (lay/lain) | (v) | nằm |
| - mountain | (n) | núi |
| +mountainous | (adj) | thuộc miền núi |
| +mountaineer | (n) | người leo núi |
| - plough/ plow | (v) | cày ruộng |
| + plough/ plow | (n) | cái cày |
| - chance /tʃɑ:ns/ | (n) | cơ hội, dịp |
| - green paddy fields (n.phr) | | những cánh đồng lúa xanh rờn |
| - bamboo forest | (n.phr) | rừng tre |
| - river bank | (n.phr) | bờ sông |
| - reach | (v) | đến, đi đến, với tới |
| - shrine | (n) | điện thờ |
| - enjoy | (v) | yêu thích, thích thú |
| + enjoyment | (n) | điều thích thú |
| + enjoyable | (adj) | thích thú |

Nội dung bài đọc:

On Sunday, Ba invited Liz to join his family on a day trip to his home village about 60 kilometers to the north of Ha Noi. The village lies near the foot of a mountain and by a river. Many people go there on weekends to have a rest after a hard working week. The journey to the village is very interesting. People have the chance to travel between the green paddy fields and cross a small bamboo forest before they reach a big old banyan tree at the entrance to the village.

Liz met Ba's family at his house early in the morning; and after two hours raveling by bus, they reached the big old tree. Everyone felt tired and hungry, so they sat down under the tree and had a snack.

After the meal, they started to walk into the village for about thirty minutes to visit Ba's uncle. Then, they walked up the mountain to visit the shrine of a Vietnamese hero and enjoyed the fresh air there. In the afternoon, they went boating in the river and had a picnic on the river bank before going home late in the evening. It was an enjoyable day. Liz took a lot of photos to show the trip to her parents.

"I wish I could visit your village again some day," Liz told Ba.

"You'll always be welcome here, Liz," Ba replied.

a) True or false? Check (v) the boxes. Then correct the false sentences. (Đúng hay sai? Tích dấu (V) vào hộp. Sau đó sửa các câu sai cho đúng.)

1. F => Ba and his family had a day trip to their home village.

2. T

3. F

4. F => Liz had a snack under the tree.

5. T

6. F => Everyone had a picnic on the riverbank.

7. T

8. F => Liz took a lot of photos to show the trip to her parents.

9. T

b) Answer (Trả lời)

1. Where is Ba's village? (Quê của Ba ở đâu?)

=> Ba's village is about 60 kilometers to the North of Ha Noi.

2. How did Ba and his family get to the village? (Ba và gia đình đến ngôi làng bằng phương tiện gì?)

=> Ba and his family got to the village by bus.

3. Where is the banyan tree? (Cây đa ở chỗ nào?)

=> The banyan tree is at the entrance to the village.

4. What did they see on the mountain? (Mọi người đã nhìn thấy gì trên núi?)

=> On the mountain they saw a shrine of a young Vietnamese hero.

5. Where did they have their picnic? (Họ có một buổi dã ngoại ở đâu?)

=> They had a picnic on the river bank.

II/ Speaking + Read:

1. Speak – part a (Trang 24 SGK Tiếng Anh 9)

a) Work with a partner. Read the questions. Then play the role of A and B ask and answer about your partner's home village using the information in the boxes. (*Làm việc với một bạn cùng học. Đọc các câu hỏi. Sau đó đóng vai A và B để hỏi và trả lời về ngôi làng của bạn sử dụng thông tin trong khung.*)

1. Làng quê của bạn ở đâu?

2. Nó cách thành phố bao xa?

3. Bạn đi đến đó bằng cách nào/ bằng phương tiện gì?

4. Mất bao lâu để đi đến đó?

5. Mọi người làm gì để sinh sống ở làng quê bạn?

6. Làng bạn có sông không?

Gợi ý hỏi và trả lời:

A: Where is your home village?

B: It's to the west of the city. And where is your home village?

A: It's to the south of the city. How far is your home village from here?

B: 15 kilometers away. And your village?

A: It's 30 kilometers far from here. How do you travel there?

B: I usually go by motorbike. What about you?

A: I go by bus. An hour. How long does it take you?

B: 50 minutes. What do the people in your village do for a living.

A: They plant rice and vegetable. And what about the people in your village?

B: They plant rice and raise cattle.

A: Is there a river in your village?

B: No, but there is a big lake. And your village? Does it have a river?

A: Yes. There's a river flowing across my village

2. Read (Trang 25-26 SGK Tiếng Anh 9)

* Vocabulary :

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| - exchange (v, n) | : (sự) trao đổi |
| + exchangeable (adj) | : có thể trao đổi |
| + exchange students | : sinh viên trao đổi |
| - maize (n) | : bắp / ngô |
| - nearby (a) | : gần bên, cạnh bên |
| - complete (v) | : hoàn thành |
| + completion (n) | : sự hoàn thành |
| + completely (adv) | : hoàn thành, hoàn toàn |
| - feed – fed – fed / (v) | : cho ăn |
| - collect (v) | : thu gom, sưu tập |
| + collection (n) | : việc thu gom, sưu tập |
| + collector (n) | : người thu gom, sưu tập |

Nội dung bài đọc:

Van, a student from Ho Chi Minh City, is an exchange student in the USA. He is now living with the Parker family on a farm 100 kilometers outside Columbus, Ohio. He will stay there till the beginning of October.

Mr. Parker grows maize on his farm, while Mrs. Parker works part-time at a grocery store in a nearby town. They have two children. Peter is the same age as Van, and Sam is still in primary school.

Since Van arrived, he has been learning a lot about life on a farm. In the afternoon, as soon as he completes his homework, he feeds the chickens and collects their eggs. On weekends, if Mr. Parker is busy, the three boys help him on the farm.

On Saturday afternoons. Peter plays baseball. The Parker family and Van eat hamburgers or hot dogs while they watch Peter play. The Parkers are nice so Van feels like a member of their family.

Hướng dẫn dịch:

Văn, một sinh viên từ Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh, là một sinh viên trao đổi tại Mỹ. Anh ấy hiện đang sống với gia đình Parker tại một trang trại cách 100 km bên Columbus, Ohio. Anh ấy sẽ ở lại đó cho đến đầu tháng Mười.

Ông Parker trồng ngô trên trang trại của mình, trong khi bà Parker làm việc bán thời gian tại một cửa hàng tạp hóa ở một thị trấn gần đó. Họ có hai con. Peter là cùng tuổi với Văn, và Sam vẫn còn trong trường tiểu học.

Từ khi Văn đến, anh ấy đã học được rất nhiều về cuộc sống trên một trang trại. Vào buổi chiều, ngay sau khi anh ấy hoàn thành bài tập về nhà, anh ấy chăm sóc gà và thu thập trứng. Vào cuối tuần, nếu ông Parker đang bận, ba chàng trai giúp anh ta trên trang trại.

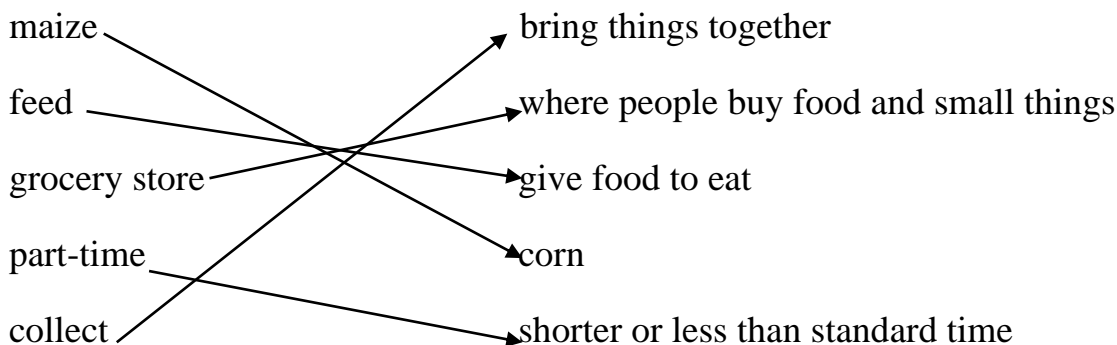
Vào các buổi chiều thứ bảy, Peter chơi bóng chày. Gia đình Parker và Văn ăn bánh mì kẹp thịt hay xúc xích trong khi họ xem Peter chơi. Nhà Parker rất tốt bụng nên Văn cảm thấy như một thành viên trong gia đình của họ.

a) Match the words in column A with the words or groups of words in column B having the same meaning. (Ghép những từ ở cột A phù hợp với những từ hay nhóm từ ở cột B cùng nghĩa.)

Gợi ý:

A

B



b) Complete the summary. Use information from the passage. (Hoàn thành bài tóm tắt. Dùng thông tin ở đoạn văn.)

A Vietnamese boy named Van is living with the Parker family in the America state of (1) Ohio. Mr. Parker is a (2) farmer and Mrs. Parker (3) is working in a nearby town. They have two children, (4) Peter and (5) Sam. Van often does chores (6) after school. Sometimes, he also helps on the (7) farm. The family relaxes on Saturday afternoons and (8) watch Peter play (9) baseball. Van likes the Parkers and he enjoys being a (10) member of their family.

Unit 3: A trip to the countryside

I. Write (Trang 26-27 SGK Tiếng Anh 9)

***Vocabulary:**

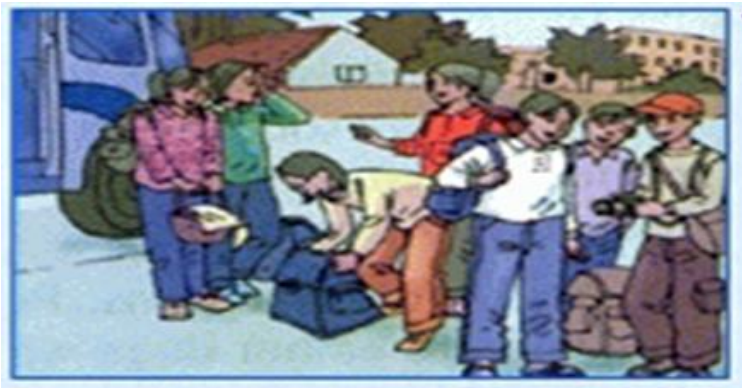
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| - picnic site (n) | : địa điểm dã ngoại |
| - blanket (n) | : chăn, tấm trải |
| - lay out (v) | : bày, dọn ra |
| - gather (v) | : thu gom lại |
| - blind man's buff (n.phr) | : trò chơi bịt mắt bắt dê |

Look at the pictures and the information given. Then write a passage entitled "A Country Picnic". Start like this. *(Nhìn vào các hình vẽ và thông tin đã cho. Sau đó viết một đoạn văn có tiêu đề "Cuộc dã ngoại ở miền quê". Bắt đầu như thế này:)*

Gợi ý:

1/ beautiful day / my friends and I / go / picnic.

take / bus / countryside / walk / 20 minutes / picnic site / river.



1.It was a beautiful day. My friends and I decided to go for a picnic. We took a bus to the countryside. We walked about 20 minutes to the picnic site by the river.

2/ Put down / blankets / lay out / food.



2. We put down the blanket on the ground and laid out the food on it.

3/ After meal / play / games / “What song is it?” /

blind man’s buff.

Late / afternoon / go fishing. We / enjoy / picnic.



3. After the meal, we played games and sang the song "What song is it?" and played the "blind man's buff" (Bịt mắt bắt dê). Later in the afternoon, we went fishing in the river. We enjoyed the picnic very much.

4/When / look at / time / it / nearly 6.30 pm / hurriedly gather / things / run / bus stop.



4. When we looked at the time, it was nearly 6.30 p.m.. We hurriedly gathered things and ran to the bus stop.

5/We / lucky / catch / last bus / and / we / arrive / home / very late / evening.



5. We were lucky to catch the last bus, and we arrived home very late in the evening.

A Country Picnic

It was a beautiful day, my friends and I decided to go on a picnic. We took a bus to the countryside and then walked about 20 minutes to the picnic site next to the river.

We put down the blankets and laid out the food.

After meal, we played the games “What song is it?” and blind man's buff. Late in the afternoon we went fishing. We enjoyed our picnic

When we looked at the time, it was nearly 6.30 pm. We hurried gathered our things and ran to the bus stop

When we looked at the time, it was nearly 6.30 pm. We hurriedly gathered our things and ran to the bus stop.

We were lucky to catch the last bus and we arrived home very late in the evening.

II/ Language focus

1/ Clauses with *Wish*

- **Modal *could* with *wish***

Để diễn đạt một điều ước/ mong ước không có khả năng xảy ra hoặc không thể xảy ra, chúng ta dùng cấu trúc:

S + wish(es) + (that) + S + could (n't) + V

EX: I wish I could speak English (I can't speak English)

- **The past simple with *wish* (review)**

Để diễn đạt một điều ước/ mong ước không có thật ở hiện tại (unreal present) hoặc giả định một điều trái ngược so với thực tế hiện tại , chúng ta dùng cấu trúc:

S + wish(es) + (that) + S + V_(ed) / 2nd +

didn't + V

(be= were)

EX: - I wish I knew the answer to this question (I don't know the answer)

-I wish I didn't have so much work to do . (I have so much work to do)

*** Note:** Chúng ta có thể thay thế "I wish" bằng "If only" để nhấn mạnh.

EX : If only I knew the answer to this question (I wish)

Exercise : *What do these people wish? Write the sentences. (Những người này mơ ước điều gì? Viết câu.)*

Gợi ý:

- Ba wishes he could have a new bicycle.*
- Hoa wishes she could visit her parents.*
- I wish I could pass the exam.*
- We wish it couldn't rain.*
- He wishes he could fly.*
- They wish they could stay in Hue.*

2/ Prepositions of time (Giới từ chỉ thời gian) : AT, ON, IN, FOR,

+AT : được dùng cho:

- Giờ : at two o'clock (lúc 2 giờ); at six a.m. (lúc 6 giờ sáng)
- “tuổi”: at the age of four (lúc 4 tuổi)

Ngoại lệ: at night (về đêm), at Christmas (vào lễ Giáng Sinh), at / on weekends (vào ngày cuối tuần), at bed time / lunchtime/ dinner time (vào giờ ngủ / ăn trưa/ ăn tối)

+ON : được dùng cho :

- Ngày : on May 1st, May 2nd,...
- Ngày thứ trong tuần : on Monday, on Tuesday,....., on Sunday
- Buổi của các ngày trong tuần : on Monday morning (vào sáng Thứ Hai), on Sunday afternoon (vào trưa Chủ nhật),...

+IN : được dùng cho :

- Tháng, năm, mùa, thế kỉ, thập niên ...: in May ; in 1998, in summer,...., in the 18th century,.....
- Buổi trong ngày: in the morning / afternoon/ evening.
- Chỉ khoảng thời gian trong tương lai sự kiện xảy ra :

EX: The train will leave in ten minutes. (Xe lửa sẽ khởi hành trong 10 phút nữa.)

Ghi chú: Chúng ta không dùng IN, ON, AT với : next, last, every, today, yesterday, tomorrow

+FOR : được dùng cho :

- Khoảng thời gian: for two months, for three years

+ **BETWEEN..... AND** : (giữa hai khoảng thời gian/ ngày/ tháng.....)

EX: between 6 p.m and 7 p.m (từ 6 giờ đến 7 giờ)

+ **AFTER** : sau (after 5 p.m)

+**BEFORE** : trước (before 5 p.m)

+ **TO/ UP TO** : cho đến

.....
Exercise : *Work with a partner. (Thực hành với một bạn cùng học.)*

Look at Mr Thanh's itinerary for his business trip to Singapore. Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions in the box. (Nhìn vào lộ trình của Ông Thanh trong chuyến công tác đến Singapore. Hoàn chỉnh các câu. Dùng giới từ trong khung.)

Gợi ý:

a. Mr. Thanh leaves Ha Noi at 2 pm.

b. He arrives in Singapore on Monday evening.

c. On Tuesday morning, there is a meeting between 11 am and 1 pm.

- d. On Wednesday, Mr Thanh has appointments till 10 pm.
- e. He returns to the hotel after 10 pm.
- f. He will be in Singapore from Monday up to Thursday.

Exercise : Complete the sentences with **ON, AT, IN, FOR** (Hoàn thành các câu với **ON, IN, AT, FOR**).

- a. Goodbye. See you on Monday.
- b. The bus collected us at o'clock early in the morning.
- c. We usually go to our home village at least once in the summer.
- d. We walked for half an hour to reach the waterfall.
- e. They planned to have the trip in June.
- f. She loves to watch the stars at night.

3/ Adverb clauses of result: (Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ hậu quả/ kết quả)

SO / THEREFORE + clause.

EX.: - The Parkers are nice, **so** Van feels like a member of their family

(Gia đình ông Parker tử tế, do đó / vì thế Vân cảm thấy mình như một thành viên của gia đình họ.)

- It's a very fine day; **therefore**, we decide to go for a picnic.

(Đó là một ngày rất đẹp trời; do đó / vì thế chúng tôi quyết định đi dã ngoại.)

- He's sick. **Therefore**, he can't go to school.

(Anh ấy bệnh. Do đó, anh ấy không đi học được.)

SO và THEREFORE đứng trước mệnh đề chỉ hậu quả /kết quả. Tuy nhiên, SO được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bởi dấu phẩy (a comma) hay từ AND; trái lại, THEREFORE bị ngăn cách bởi dấu chấm phẩy hoặc dấu chấm câu.

Exercise : Match the half-sentences. Then write the full sentences in your exercise book. (Ghép các nửa câu. Sau đó viết câu đầy đủ vào vở bài tập của em.)

- 1-e: Hoa studied hard, so she passed the exam.
- 2-a: Lan is going to be in a play, so she has to learn the story.
- 3-d: Nga is sick today, so she won't go to school.
- 4-b: Na woke up late, so she didn't have time for breakfast.

5-c: Mrs Robinson has to cook dinner, so she is going to market now.

MORE EXERCISES

I/ Choose the best answer for each sentence:

1. I don't understand this point of grammar. I wish I it better.
A understood B would understand C had understood
2. I wish I ... help you.
A. can **B. could** C. will
3. I miss my friends. If only my friends here right now.
A were B would be C had been
4. I speak terrible English. I wish I English well.
A would speak **B spoke** C had spoken
5. He wishes he ... buy a new car.
A. could B. can C. should
6. This movie is terrible. I wish we to see another one.
A .will go B. had gone **C. went**
7. I hate living in England. It's cold and it's damp. I wish I in Spain.
A lived B have lived C. had lived
8. I love California. I wish I there right now.
A were B would be C had been
9. My car is too small. If only I a bigger one.
A had B would have C had had
10. I have to work on Sunday. I wish I ... have to work on Sunday.
A. don't **B. didn't** C. won't

II/ Supply the correct tense of verbs in brackets :

1. I wish we (not have) a test today. (**didn't have**)
2. I wish these exercises (not be) so difficult. (**weren't**)
3. I wish we (live) near the beach. (**lived**)
4. Do you ever wish you (can travel) more? (**could travel**)
5. I wish I (be) better at Maths. (**were**)
6. I wish we (not have to) wear a school uniform. (**didn't have to**)
7. Sometimes I wish I (can fly). (**could fly**)
8. I wish we (can go) to Disney World. (**could go**)

III/ Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions

1. My class ends...**at**.....2 pm.
2. My parents will go on a vacation **....in**.... few weeks.

3. ...**On**....Christmas day, I go to the church with my family.
4. My birthday is.....**on**...September 18.
5. My brother likes to play game...**in**...the evening.
6. We always decorate our room.....**at**...Christmas.
7. This band was very well-known...**in**...the 1920s.
8. There is snow...**in**....winter. I love this season.
9. It has rained...**for**....3 days without stopping.
10. I was tired this morning, so I stayed in bed...**till/until**....half past ten.
11. Columbus discovered America...**in**....the 15th century.
12. ...**On**....Sunday morning, I usually go to the park with my father.

IV/ Fill in the blanks with : So or Therefore

1. The highway was under construction, **so** we had to take a different route to work.
2. Jackson was going to study all night, **so** he declined our invitation to dinner.
3. The holiday had been a complete disaster. **Therefore** ,we decided to fly home early
4. He failed the exam, **so** he had to do the job he didn't like.
5. He didn't attend the lesson; **Therefore** , he could not do his homework.
6. Your son is heading to the right direction; **Therefore** , I think you should encourage him to learn harder.
7. It was midnight, **so** they closed the restaurant and went home.
8. It started to rain hard; **Therefore** we decided to stay at home to watch TV.