

TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HÓN

TỔ TIẾNG ANH

TIẾNG ANH 9

TUẦN 6 (TỪ 09/10 ĐẾN 14/10)

WEEK 6

NEW WORDS

UNIT 2: CLOTHING

PERIOD 11: LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Reunification Palace /ˌriːjuː.ni.fɪˈkeɪ.ʃən ˈpæl.ɪs/ (n) : Dinh Độc Lập
- botanical /bəˈtæn.ɪ.kəl/ (adj) : thực vật học
- amusement /əˈmjuː.z.mənt/ (n) : sự giải trí
- vegetarian /ˌvedʒ.ɪˈteə.ri.ən/ (n) : người ăn chay
- durian /ˈdʒʊə.ri.ən/ (n) : sầu riêng
- improve /ɪmˈpruːv/ (v) : cải thiện
- ➔ improvement /ɪmˈpruːv.mənt/ (n) : sự cải thiện
- bridge /brɪdʒ/ (n) : cây cầu

UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

PERIOD 12: GETTING STARTED-LISTEN AND READ

- harvest /ˈhɑː.vɪst/ (v) : thu hoạch
- feed – fed – fed /fiːd - fed- fed/ (v) : cho ăn
- plow /pləʊ/ (v) : cày
- the foot of a mountain (n) : chân núi
/fʊt/ /ˈmaʊn.tɪn/
- have a rest (v) : nghỉ ngơi
- journey /ˈdʒɜː.ni/ (n) : chuyến đi
- bamboo /bæmˈbuː/ (n) : rừng tre
- forest /ˈfɒr.ɪst/ (n) : rừng
- banyan /ˈbæn.jən/ (n) : cây đa
- show /ʃəʊ/ (v) : biểu diễn
- entrance /ˈen.trəns/ (n) : lối vào
- reach /riːtʃ/ (v) : đến
- snack /snæk/ (n) : bữa ăn nhẹ
- shrine /fraɪn/ (n) : đền thờ
- hero /ˈhɪə.rəʊ/ (n) : nam anh hùng ≠ heroine /ˈher.əʊ.ɪn/ (n) : nữ anh hùng
→heroic /hɪˈrəʊ.ɪk/ (adj) : anh hùng,quả cảm
- river bank /ˈrɪv.ər bæŋk/ (n) : bờ sông
- take some photos /ˈfəʊ.təʊz/ (v) : chụp hình
- enjoy /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ (v) : thích
 - ➔ enjoyable /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ.ə.bəl/ (adj) : thú vị, thích thú
 - ➔ enjoyably (adv)

→ enjoyment /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ.mənt/ (n)

GRAMMAR

REVISION : PASSIVE VOICE / PAST SIMPLE ↔ PRESENT PERFECT

1. It's two years since I last saw her.
→ I haven't _____
2. How long is it since you learn English ?
→ When _____
3. We began to study English five years ago.
→ We have _____
4. Tom hasn't visited his grandfather for 5 years.
→ It is _____
5. The editor hasn't written to Mai for a month.
→ The editor last _____
6. The dentist took out one of my teeth three days ago.
→ One of _____
7. Bad weather has delayed the flight from Ha Noi.
→ The flight from Ha Noi _____
8. The workers will complete the bridge next year.
→ The bridge _____
9. Someone washes the towers in the hotel every day.
→ The towers _____
10. My parents watched TV at 8p.m .
→ My parents have _____

EXERCISES

I/MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. My village is about 129 kilometers _____ the south of HCM city. (in /at /on /to)
2. There is a small bamboo _____ at the entrance to the village.(forest / forestry / mountain /hill)
3. Getting to the village is a very _____ journey. (interested / interest / interests / interesting)
4. Last week, we visited the shrine of Vietnamese _____(designer / writer / hero / foreigner)
5. They walked up the mountain to visit the _____ of a Vietnamese hero.
(mosque / church / pagoda / shrine)
6. On the _____ to the village, we saw a big hotel. (way / entrance / direction / mountain)
7. She took a lot of photos _____ the trip to her students.(showing / shows / show / to show)
8. _____ the entrance to the school, students in uniforms are standing. (On / At / In / For)
9. The weather is nice. Shall we _____ mountains this morning? (go / come / climb / travel)
10. They _____ up the mountain to enjoy the fresh air there. (swam / walked / looked / arrived)
11. Many people go to the parks on weekends to _____ after a hard working week. (see / watch / enjoy / relax)
12. Every morning he _____ the chickens. (feeds / gets food / gather / foods)
13. He is considered one of the greatest _____ of the country.(heroes / heroin / heroines / heroic)
14. Liz met Ba's family at his house early _____ the morning. (of / in / into / on)
15. There is usually a _____ at the entrance to the village. (mountain / forest / banyan tree / river)
16. They walked up the mountains to _____ the shrine of a Vietnamese hero. (visit / travel / gather / get)
17. After two hours traveling by coach, we _____ Vung Tau. (came / got / reached /went)

18. We had a picnic on the river _____ before going home late in the evening. (side / bank / park / place)
 19. We always _____ lots of photos while we're on holiday. (take / make / catch / do)
 20. Many people go to the countryside or seaside on weekends to have a _____ after a hard working week. (rest / snack / trip / shower)

II/WORD FORM

1. It is _____ for me to have no car. (convenience)
 2. Children need lots of _____ from their parents. (courage)
 3. The worldwide _____ situation got worse in the 1990s. (economy)
 4. My classmates are very pleasant but my form teacher is a little _____. (friend)
 5. The result of the match was _____ with our expectation. (consistence)
 6. These boys met me at the _____ to the village. (enter)
 7. Thank you for a very _____ evening at your house. (enjoy)
 8. My brother is one of the well-known stamp _____. (collect)
 9. She's such a good teacher, her lesson are really _____. (enjoy)
 10. She had a _____ action to save her family. (hero)

III/PASSAGES

Canada is the world's second largest country. Its population is not very large, however. About 25 million people live in Canada- less than half the population of Britain or France and only one thirtieth of the population of India. Canada is in North America and its capital is Ottawa. It is a very rich country with a lot of natural resources. In southern Canada, the land is very good for farming and Canada exports a lot of wheat. In the north, there are magnificent forests. In the west, there are some very high mountains called Rockies. Canada also has many minerals such as petroleum, gas, copper and zinc. Canada was first settled by French pioneers. In the eighteenth century there were wars between Britain and French, and Canada came under British rule. Since 1931 Canada has been an independent member of the British Commonwealth. English and French are both official languages in Canada.

a. Decide TRUE OR FALSE

1. Only one country in the world is larger than Canada. _____
 2. There are more people in Britain than in Canada. _____
 3. People can see very high mountains in the East of Canada. _____
 4. Canada came under French rule after the Britain and French's wars. _____

b. Choose the correct answer

5. Who was the first settler in Canada?
 A. The American B. The French C. The British D. The Indian
6. How many languages are spoken officially in Canada?
 A. four B. three C. two D. one

BUDAPEST

For many centuries, Budapest was two cities, with Buda on the west side of the river Danube and Pest on the east side. Budapest became one city in 1872, and it has been the capital city of Hungary for about eighty years.

The population of Budapest is about three million, and the city is a very popular place for tourists. Visitors like to take boat rides along the Danube. Budapest is also known for its exciting nightlife. The best time to visit is the summer since Budapest is very cold in the winter.

A. True or False?

1. Budapest was two cities with Buda and Pest on the west side of the river Danube. _____
2. Budapest has a population of more than three million. _____
3. Visitors enjoy taking boat rides on the Danube. _____
4. Nightlife in Budapest is exciting. _____

B. Multiple choice

1. When did Budapest become one city?
 A. In the 17th century B. In the 18th century
 C. In the 19th century D. In the 20th century

2. Budapest has the population of _____.

A. two million B. three million C. four million D. five million

Singapore is an island country and the smallest country in South East Asia. Singapore (1) _____ of 63 islands, including the main island itself. The area of Singapore is about 697.2 sq km, about 23% of Singapore's land area comprises forests and (2) _____ reserves. The capital and largest city is Singapore City and the (3) _____ in June 2006 was about 4 million. Singapore has a tropical rainforest climate, its temperatures (4) _____ from 22 degree Celsius to 34 degree Celsius. The (5) _____ language of Singapore is Malay. Today, Singapore has one of the highest (6) _____ of living in Asia, with its economy centered on the production of electronic items, ship building, petroleum refining, tourism, and international trade.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. includes | B. comprises | C. consists | D. combines |
| 2. A. nature | B. natural | C. naturalized | D. naturally |
| 3. A. resident | B. occupation | C. community | D. population |
| 4. A. run | B. range | C. drop | D. measure |
| 5. A. nation | B. nation's | C. national | D. native |
| 6. A. standards | B. aspects | C. levels | D. samples |

The Ao Dai is a (1) _____ Vietnamese cloth and it also means "long dress". It is also like a sacred cloth. The other name for the Ao Dai is "**cover everything but hide nothing**". It will (2) _____ fit into a Vietnamese woman and accentuates their lithe long body.

With my interaction with Vietnamese friends, they do respect the Ao Dai and when a lady is putting (3) _____ the Ao Dai, they are expecting her to be on her best behavior.

Aodai comes in different colors, the color is an indicative of the age of the person wearing it. Its white color signifies purity and it's always (4) _____ by young girls, fully lined beauty. Unmarried girls wear

different Ao Dai with different colors, pattern, or design. Only married women wear strong, rich colors over white on black panties.

Also the Ao Dai is also (5) _____ for men, but it is not as popular as the Ao Dai for ladies. For visitors or Tourist, getting the Ao Dai is easy as most local (6) _____ will design to fit a nice and fine-looking Ao Dai at a very affordable price. To the lot of Vietnamese people, the Ao Dai is synonymous with beauty and grace. It remains the national dress for men and women in Vietnam

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. traditional | B. traditionally | C. tradition | D. traditionalist |
| 2. A. perfectionist | B. perfection | C. perfectly | D. perfect |
| 3. A. out | B. on | C. away | D. off |
| 4. A. wear | B. wearing | C. wore | D. worn |
| 5. A. available | B. famous | C. suitable | D. popular |
| 6. A. sailors | B. tailors | D. bachelors | D. mayors |

TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HÓN

TỔ TIẾNG ANH

TIẾNG ANH 9

TUẦN 6 (TỪ 09/10 ĐẾN 14/10)

TUẦN 6-PHIẾU TỰ HỌC

PERIOD 11: LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Work with a partner. Read the dialogue.

- Nga: Come and see my photo album.
- Mi: Lovely! Who's this girl?
- Nga: Ah! It's Lan. my old friend.
- Mi: How long have you known her?
- Nga: I've known her for six years.
- Mi: Have you seen her recently?
- Nga: No, I haven't seen her since 2003.
- She moved to Ho Chi Minh City with her family then.

Now use the information in the table to make similar dialogues.

a) Lan - old friend	six years	2003
b) Quang - brother's friend	seven months	January
c) Hoa - new friend	three weeks	Monday

b. Quang - brother's friend

- A: Come and see my photo album, B.
- B: Lovely! Who's this boy?
- A: Ah! It's Quang, my brother's friend.
- B: How long have you known him?
- A: I've known her for seven months.
- B: Have you seen him recently?
- A: No, I haven't seen her since January. He went to Vung Tau City to work there.

c. Hoa - new friend

- A: Come and see my photo album, B.
- B: Lovely! Who's this girl?
- A: Ah! It's Hoa, my new friend.
- B: How long have you known her?
- A: I've known her for three weeks.
- B: Have you seen her lately?
- A: No, I haven't seen her since Monday. She's gone on holiday with her family to Da Lat for a week.

2. Work with a partner. Imagine you and your partner are visiting Ho Chi Minh City. Ask and answer questions about the things you have done. Use the present perfect tense of the verbs in the box.

do	visit	see	go	eat
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- A. Have you visited the Giac Lam Pagoda yet?
- B. Yes. I've already visited it.
- A. Have you eaten Vietnamese food yet?
- B. No, I haven't.
- A. Have you been to the Reunification Palace yet?
- B. No, I haven't.
- A. Have you eaten in a vegetarian restaurant yet?
- B. No, I haven't, but I'll try it sometime.
- A. Have you seen the Zoo and Botanical Gardens yet?
- B. Yes, I've already seen them.
- A. Have you eaten Chinese food yet?
- B. Yes, I think it's very delicious.
- A. Have you been to the Dam Sen Amusement Park yet?
- B. Yes, I've already seen it.
- A. Have you eaten French food yet?
- B. Yes. It's very tasty.

3. Ask and answer questions about each of the activities in the box.

1. comic

- A. Have you ever read a comic book?
- B. Yes, I have.
- A. When did you last read it?
- B. This morning.

2. computer

- A. How was it?
- B. It was interesting.
- A. Have you ever used a computer?
- B. No, I haven't. I don't know anything about computer.

3. supermarket

- A. Do you intend to learn it?
- B. Yes, I'm going to learn it next month.
- A. Have you ever gone to a supermarket?
- B. Yes, I have.
- A. When did you last go there?
- B. Last Saturday.

4. volleyball

- A. Have you ever played volleyball?
- B. Yes, I have.
- A. When did you last play it?
- B. I played it with my friends last weekend.
- A. Is it your favorite sport?
- B. Yes, it is.
- A. I see. Do you often play it?

- B. Yes. I usually play it with my friends.

5. Singapore

- I. Have you ever been to Singapore?
- J. No, I haven't.
- I. Do you want to go there?
- J. Yes, of course, but I haven't had any occasion.

6. movies

- A. Have you ever gone to the movies?
- B. No. I haven't, because I don't like it. I'd rather watch television programmes.

7. elephant

- M : Have you ever ridden an elephant?
- N : No, I haven't.
- M : Do you like to ride it?
- N : Yes. I hope'll have an occasion to ride it.

8. Hue

- A. Have you ever been to Hue?
- B. No, I haven't.
- A. Do you want to go there?
- B. Yes. I will go to Hue on holiday.

9. durian

- O: Have you ever eaten a durian?
- P: Yes, I have.
- O: When did you last eat it?
- P: Last month. When I visited my uncle in my home village.

4. Read the first sentence and then complete the second sentence with the same meaning. Use the passive form.

- a) => Jean cloth was made from cotton in the 18th century.
- b) => Rice is grown in tropical countries.
- c) => Five million bottles of champagne will be produced in France next year.
- d) => A new style of jeans has just been introduced in the USA
- e) => Two departments stores have been built this year.

5. Change the sentences from the active into the passive.

- a) => The problem can be solved.
- b) => Experiments on animals should be stopped.
- c) => Life might be found on another planet.

d) => All the schools in the city have to be improved.

e) => A new bridge is going to be built in the area

UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

PERIOD 12: GETTING STARTED-LISTEN AND READ

a/ TRUE OR FALSE

	T	F
1. Ba and his family had a two-day trip to their home village.		√
2. Many people like going there for their weekends.	√	
3. There is a small bamboo forest at the entrance to the village.		√
4. Liz had a snack at the house of Ba's uncle.		√
5. There is a shrine on the mountain near Ba's village.	√	
6. Everyone had a picnic on the mountain.		√
7. Everyone left the village late in the evening.	√	
8. Liz had a videotape to show the trip to her parents.		√
9. Liz wants to go there again.	√	

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

3. -> There is a big old banyan tree at the entrance to the village.

4. -> Liz had a snack under the tree.

6. -> Every one had a picnic on the river bank.

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

b/ Answer the questions

1. Ba's village is about 60 kilometers to the north of Ha Noi.

2. Ba and his family got to the village by bus.

3. The banyan tree is at the entrance to the village.

4. On the mountain they saw a shrine of a young Vietnamese hero.
5. They had a picnic on the river bank.
6. Liz took a lot of photographs to show the trip to her parents.
7. Liz wishes she could visit Ba's village again someday.

SỬA BÀI TẬP TUẦN 5

I/MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The _____ of cars has gone up in recent years. (**sale** / money / kind / labels)
2. There were at least three _____: grandparents, parents, children at the party. (symbols / sleeves / arguments / **generations**)
3. Since the economic _____ get better, the sale of jeans increases. (difficult / **situation** / fashion / style)
4. The continent of America was named _____ the name of a sailor. (by / **after** / on / in)
5. Today young generation is still fond _____ wearing jeans. (**of** / with / as / from)
6. The material is very strong and it didn't _____ easily. (put on / go out / **wear out** / take off)
7. I don't like this dress; it is out of _____. (**fashion** / order / date / luck)
8. The 1960s' fashion was _____ jeans, painted jeans and so on. (plain / plaid / sleeveless / **embroidered**)
9. The number of people who wear Jeans is increasing; that's why sales of jeans are _____ up. (raising / running / pulling / **going**)
10. What kind of _____ is your dress made of? (clothes, **material**, clothing, design)
11. Some _____ have modernized the ao dai by printing lines of poetry. (poets / tailors / writers / **designers**)
12. My sister can make her own clothes and design her own _____. (models / labels / sizes / **styles**)
13. My parents have always _____ me in everything I've wanted to do. (faded/solved / persuaded / **encouraged**)
14. Are you proud _____ your country and its tradition? (about / for / **of** / in)
15. Wearing uniform helps students _____ equal in many ways. (fall / **feel** / fell / felt)
16. Wearing casual clothes makes students feel _____ when they are in their favorite clothes. (poor / rich / **self-confident** / proud)
17. Wearing _____ helps students feel equal in many ways. (clothes, clothing, style, **uniform**)
18. It is necessary _____ students to wear uniform. (in / on / **for** / at)
19. Wearing uniform is _____ because there is no need to think of what to wear every day. (**practical** / fashionable / comfortable / lively)
20. The plan was designed to help Vietnam's ethnic _____ on education. (tradition – **minorities** – inspiration – rivalry)

II/WORD FORM

1.**Sales**.....of mobile products have always gone up these years.(sell)
2. These clothes are attractive but entirely.....**impractical**... . (practice)
3. Her house is.....**conveniently**.....situated near the school. She can walk to school.(convenient)
4. She always does things ...**carelessly**..... . Things seems go wrong when she touches them.(care)
5. Wearing casual clothes gives students freedom of.....**choice**... .(choose)
6. I think it is...**necessary**.....for students to wear uniforms going to school.(need)
7. I feel.....**uncomfortable**.....in this pants. It is too tight.(comfort)

8. The festival is...**traditionally**...held in July.(tradition)
 9. She has the**inspiration**.....to create new design for the ao dai. (inspire)
 10. They ...**proudly**....talked about their parents. (pride)

III/REARRANGE

1/what to wear/You/of/every day./think/don't have to

You don't have to think of what to wear every day.

2/in many ways, /rich or poor. /helps students/Wearing uniforms/whether they are/feel equal

Wearing uniform helps students feel equal in many ways whether they are rich or poor.

3/it is necessary/at school. /for secondary school children /I think/when they are/to wear uniforms

I think it's necessary for secondary school children to wear uniforms when they are at school.

4/cheaper./In the 1970s/started/because/more and more people/they became/wearing jeans

In the 1970s, more and more people started wearing jeans because they became cheaper.

5/of their school./encourages/being students/Wearing uniforms/to be proud of/students

Wearing uniforms encourages students to be proud of being students of their school.