**TUẦN LỄ TỪ 17/2/2021 ĐẾN 28/2 /2021**

**UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS**

* **GETTING STARTED**

1. Easter / iː.stə/ (n)………………………………………….Lể Phục sinh
2. Mid-Fall Festival (n)…………………………………… Tết Trung thu
3. Lunar New Year (n)………………………………………Tết Nguyên Đán
4. wedding /ˈwedɪŋ/ (n)………………………..…………… đám cưới

* **LISTEN AND READ**

1. celebration /ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn/ (n)………………………… .tiệc ăn mừng, sự ăn mừng, lễ kỷ niệm
2. to represent sth. /ˌreprɪˈzent/………………………… tiêu biểu cho, tượng trưng cho

🡪representation/ˌreprɪzenˈteɪʃn/ (n)…………………… sự đại diện

🡪representative /ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/ (adj)

🡪representative /ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/ (n)………………… .người đại diện

1. occur /əˈkɜː(r)/ (v diễn ra, xảy ra
2. decorate /ˈdekəreɪt/ (v)………………………… trang trí, trang hoàng

🡪decoration /ˌdekəˈreɪʃn/ (n vật trang trí, kiểu trang trí

1. sticky/ˈstɪki/ (adj.)………………………. dính

🡪sticky rice (n)…………………… gạo nếp

🡪sticky rice cake (n)……………… bánh chưng, bánh tét

1. apart /əˈpɑːt/ (adv.)……………………… .cách xa, rời xa ra

🡪to live apart………………….. sống xa nhau

1. to be together…………………………. tập họp, sum họp
2. freedom/ˈfriːdəm/ (n)…………………………… sự tự do

🡪free /friː/ (adj.)……………………….. tự do, rảnh rỗi, miễn phí

🡪freely /ˈfriːli/ (adv.)

🡪to free from…………………… .trả tự do, giải thoát, phóng thích

1. slavery /ˈsleɪvəri/ (n)…………………………… chế độ nô lệ, ách nô lệ

🡪to be sold into slavery

🡪a slave /sleɪv/ (n)……………………… ..người nô lệ

🡪slaver /ˈslævər/ (n)………………………… chủ nô

🡪slave /sleɪv/ (v)…………………………. làm việc đầu tắt mặt tối

1. Passover /ˈpæsəʊvər/ (n)………………………… .Lễ Quá Hải
2. Jewish /ˈdʒuːɪʃ/ (adj.)………………………… thuộc về người Do Thái
3. parade /pəˈreɪd/ (n/ v)………………………. .cuộc diễu hành, diễu hành

* SPEAK

1. compliment /ˈkɒmplɪment/ (n)………………………. .lời khen ngợi

🡪to give a compliment ………………………… đưa ra lời khen, khen ngợi

1. to respond TO sth. ………………………………… đáp lại, trả lời cái gì

🡪response /rɪˈspɒns/ (n)

1. charity /ˈtʃærəti/ (n)………………………………… tổ chức từ thiện
2. nominate /ˈnɒmɪneɪt/ (v)……………………………… đề cử, chọn

🡪to be nominated AS……………………………… được bầu chọn, đề cử là…

🡪nomination /ˌnɒmɪˈneɪʃn/ (n)……………………… sự đề cử

🡪nominee /ˌnɒmɪˈniː/ (n)…………………………… người được đề cử

1. activist /ˈæktɪvɪst/ (n)………………………………… người hoạt động
2. congratulate/kənˈɡrætʃəleɪt/ (v)……………………… chúc mừng

🡪to congratulate sb. ON doing sth. ………………… chúc mừng ai về việc gì

🡪congratulation /kənˌɡrætʃəˈleɪʃn/ (n)……………… .lời chúc mừng

🡪congratulations! Xin chúc mừng

🡪Let me congratulate you on…../ Congratulations on yours Xin chúc mừng bạn về….

* LISTEN

1. acquaintance /əˈkweɪntəns/ (n)……………………………sự quen biết, người quen
2. trusty/ˈtrʌsti/(adj.)……………………………………… đáng tin cậy

* READ

1. lose heart (v)…………………………………………… nản lòng
2. tear (n)………………………………………………. nước mắt
3. groom /ɡruːm/ (n)………………………………… .chú rể
4. hug/hʌɡ/ (n/ v)……………………………………… .cái ôm, ôm

🡪to give sb. a hug………………………………… ôm ai

1. consider /kənˈsɪdər/ (v) …………………………… ngẫm nghĩ

🡪considerate (adj.)……………………………… chu đáo, tế nhị

1. generous /ˈdʒenərəs/(adj.)…………………………… .rộng lượng, bao dung

🡪generosity /ˌdʒenəˈrɒsəti/ (n)……………………… sự rộng lượng, sự hào phóng

1. priority /praɪˈɔːrəti/ (n)………………………………… .sự ưu tiên
2. sense of humor………………………………… óc khôi hài, tính khôi hài

🡪humorous /ˈhjuːmərəs/ (adj.)

1. distinguish /dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ/ (v)………………………… phân biệt, làm khác biệt

🡪distinction /dɪˈstɪŋkʃn/ (n)……………………… sự khác biệt, sự phân biệt

🡪distinctive /dɪˈstɪŋktɪv/ (adj.)……………………… đặc trưng

🡪to distinguish sb. / sth. FROM sb. / sth. ………… phân biệt ai/ cái gì với ai/ cái gì

🡪to distinguish BETWEEN sb./ sth. AND sb. / sth. : phân biệt giữa ai/ cái gì và ai

1. terrific /təˈrɪfɪk/(adj.)…………………………………….tuyệt vời
2. image/ˈɪmɪdʒ/ (n)……………………………………… .hình ảnh
3. pride /praɪd/ (n/ v)…………………………………. tự hào

🡪proud of (adj.)

🡪proudly (adv.)

🡪take pride in = be proud of………………………… tự hào về

* WRITE

1. share /ʃeə(r)/ (v/ n)………………………………… chia sẻ, phần
2. enhance /ɪnˈhɑːns/ (v)……………………………… đề cao, nâng cao
3. support /səˈpɔːt/ (v)……………………………… hỗ trợ, ủng hộ
4. nationwide/ˌneɪʃnˈwaɪd/ (adv./ adj.)…………………… trên cả nước, cả quốc gia

* LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. concession /kənˈseʃn/ (n)…………………………… .sự nhượng bộ
2. compose /kəmˈpəʊz/ (v)……………………………… sáng tác (nhạc)
3. folk song /ˈfəʊk sɒŋ/ (n)……………………………… dân ca
4. cultural house /ˈkʌltʃərəl/ (n)……………………… .nhà văn hóa
5. full moon /ˌfʊl ˈmuːn/ (n)……………………………… trăng rằm
6. satisfy /ˈsætɪsfaɪ/ (v)………………………………… thỏa mãn

🡪to be satisfied WITH sb. / sth. ……………… .hài lòng vềai/ cái gì

1. plenty of /ˈplenti/ (n)…………………………………….nhiều
2. National Day = Independence Day /ˌɪndɪˈpendəns deɪ/…Ngày Quốc Khánh
3. traffic jam /ˈtræfɪk dʒæm/ (n)………………………… kẹt xe
4. weather bureau /ˈbjʊərəʊ/ (n)………………………… Sở khí tượng
5. predict /prɪˈdɪkt/ (v)…………………………………… dự đoán

🡪prediction /prɪˈdɪkʃn/ (n)…………………………… sự dự đoán

🡪predictable /prɪˈdɪktəbl/ (adj.)……………………… có thể đoán trước

**WORDFORM** (Học sinh ghi bài)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VERB** | **NOUN** | **ADJECTIVE** | **ADVERB** |
| express | expression | expressive ≠ **in**expressive | expressive**ly** ≠ inexpressi**bly** |
| describe | descri**ption** | descri**ptive** | descriptive**ly** |
| memor**ize** | memory | memor**able** | memor**ably** |
| lose | los**er**  loss | lost |  |
| consider | consider**ation** | considerate ≠ **in**considerate consider**able** ≠ **in**consider**able** | consider**ably** |
|  | generos**ity** | generous | generous**ly** |
| priorit**ize** | prior**ity** |  |  |
|  | humour | humour**ous** |  |
| distinguish | distnction | distinguish**ed** /**able**  distinguish**ing** |  |
| pride | pride | proud | proud**ly** |
|  |  | terrific | terrific**ally** |
|  | strength | strong |  |

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Relative clause: ( Mệnh đề quan hệ)

* Mệnh đề quan hệ luôn được đặt ngay sau danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ mà nó muốn làm rõ nghĩa.
* Defining relative clause (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)

1. Who: dùng làm **chủ ngữ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ chỉ người.

Ex. Mai is the girl. She plays the guitar well. 🡪 Mai is the girl who plays the guitar well.

1. Whom: dùng làm **túc từ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ chỉ người.

Ex. They boy is Tom. We are looking for him. 🡪The boy whom we are looking for is Tom.

1. Which: dùng làm **chủ ngữ** hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ chỉ vật.

Ex. He can do the exercises. They are difficult. 🡪He can do the exercises which are difficult.

1. That: được dùng để chỉ **cả người lẫn vật**. That có thể dùng thay cho who/ whom/ which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

Ex: She is the most intelligent woman. I’ve ever met this woman. 🡪 The is the most intelligent woman that I’ve ever met.

1. Whose: được dùng chỉ sự **sở hữu** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ người hay vật.

Ex. What’s the name of the man? You borrowed his car. 🡪What’s the name of the man whose car you borrowed?

1. Adverb clauses of concession: (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ)

but / however / though / although / even though +clause

Ex: Although it rains heavily, he still goes to school on time.

Ex: Even though she is rich, she always spends her money economically.

Ex: Though they practiced so often, they couldn’t win that game.

Despite / In spite of + Noun phrase (adj. + Noun/ v-ing)

Ex: Despite the rain, he still goes to school on time.

Ex: In spite of her richness, she always spends her money economically.

Ex: Despite practicing so often, they couldn’t win that game.

**LƯU Ý: HỌC SINH CHÉP VÀO TẬP BÀI HỌC**

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**SỬA BÀI SGK**

I/ GETTING STARTED

(1) Easter (2) Wedding (3) Birthday (4) Christmas Day (5) Mid-Fall Festival (6) Lunar New Year

II/ LISTEN AND READ

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Celebrations | When? | Activities | Food | Country |
| Tet | late January or early February | family reunion/ cleaning and decorating homes/ enjoying special food sticky rice cakes | sticky rice cakes | Vietnam - China |
| Passover | late March or early April | festival | special meal called Seder | Israel |
| Easter | late March or early April | people crowded the street to watch parades | chocolate, sugar eggs | many countries |

III/ SPEAK

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GIVE A COMPLIMENT | RESPOND TO A COMPLIMENT |
| - Well done  - That’s a great/ an excellent …  - Let me congratulate you on …  - Congratulations on your … | - Thanks.  - It’s nice of you to say so.  - That’s very kind of you. |

Example:

a) Mai: Well done, Trang. Trang: Thanks.

b) Mother: Let me congratulate you on your cake!

Huyen: Very kind of you, Mum!

c) Friends: That's an excellent nomination!

Tuan: It's nice of you to say so.

d) You: That's a great picture!

Hoa: Thanks.

Now think of situations in which you can complement your friends and get responses

1. Situation 1: You see your friend who are wearing a new shirt. You compliment him on it.

You: Your new shirt is very pretty, Chau.

Chau: Thanks. My aunt made it for me on my birthday.

1. Situation 2: Your friend invites you to the new house his parents have just bought. You compliment on it.

You: What a nice house you have!

Minh: Really? That's nice of you to say so.

1. Situation 3: You see your friend with his new hairstyle. You compliment on it.

You: Hi, Ngoc. I almost didn't recognize you with your hairstyle. It looks great!

Ngoc: Do you really like it? Thanks.

1. Situation 4: You see your friend going on a new bicycle. You compliment on it.

You: You know, I do like your new bicycle, Thu, especially its color.

Thu: Thanks. I'm glad you like it.

IV/ READ

Answer.

1. Who do you think Rita sends this card to? => I think Rita sends this card to her father. 2. Is Jane's father alive or dead? How do you know this? => Her father is possibly dead. The ideas that may tell me about that are: … how much you are missed and loved, …. I now have children, Dad.

3. What quality makes Bob's father different from others? => His sense of humor makes / distinguishes Bob's father different from others.

4. What image of a father can you draw from three passages? => From three passages, we can see a father is a man who is always considerate and generous to his children and who has a strong and everlasting influence on them, too. Therefore, a father can be a teacher, a friend, a caretaker, or an ideal to his children.

V/ LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Join the sentences. Use relative clauses.

Example: Tet is a festival. Tet occurs in late January or early February. => Tet is a festival which occurs in late January or early February.

a. Auld Lang Syne is a song which is sung on New Year's Eve.

b. This watch is a gift, which was given to me by my aunt on my 14th birthday.

c. My friend Tom, who sings Western folk songs very well, can compose songs.

d. We often go to the town cultural house, which always opens on public holidays.

e. I like reading books which tell about different people and their cultures.

f. The roses which my Dad gave my Mum on her birthday were very sweet and beautiful. On my mom’s birthday, my dad gave her roses, which were very sweet and beautiful.

g. Judy liked the full-moon festival which is celebrated in mid-fall very much.

h. Tomorrow I'll go to the airport to meet my friends, who come to stay with us during the Christmas.

2. Describe each of the people in the pictures. Use relative clauses.

Suggested answer:

My family. - I'm the boy who is wearing a white T-shirt and blue trousers.

- The woman who is sitting in the armchair is my Mum.

- My Dad is the man who is standing behind Linda.

- The girl, who is giving my Mum a present, is my younger sister Linda.

My Aunt's family.

- My aunt Judy is the woman who is holding Jack.

- The woman who is on the right of my aunt is my grandmother.

- The man who is at the back of the picture is my uncle John.

3. Join the sentences. Use the words in bracket.

Example:

a. Thu Ha is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet. Thu Ha has decorated her house and made plenty of cakes. (even though)

=> Thu Ha is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet even though she has decorated her house and made plenty of cakes.

b. Although we don't have a Mother's Day in Viet Nam, Dad and I have special gifts and parties for my mom every year on the 8th of March.

c. Even though we live in Nam Dinh, we went to Ha Noi to watch the parade on National Day last year.

d. Many tourists enjoy festivals in Viet Nam though they do not understand Vietnamese culture very much.

e. Even though in Australia Christmas season is in summer, the Australians enjoy Christmas as much as people in European countries do.

f. Although Jim came to the show late due to the traffic jam, he could see the main part of the show.

4. Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences. Use the correct.

a. Although Mrs. Thoa was tired, she helped Tuan with his homework.

b. Even though Liz has an exam tomorrow, she watches TV.

c. It rained yesterday although the weather bureau had predicted there would be fine weather.

d. Ba ate a lot of food though he wasn't very hungry.

e. Even though the keyboard wasn't working well, Mary tried to finish the letter.

LƯU Ý : HỌC SINH CHÉP VÀO TẬP BÀI TẬP