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| UBND QUẬN SƠN TRÀ  **TRƯỜNG THCS LÝ TỰ TRỌNG** | **NỘI DUNG KIẾN THỨC MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7** | |
| Họ và tên HS: .............................................. | Lớp 7/...... |

**WEEK: 21**

**PERIOD: 58 Unit 8 : FILMS – GETTING STARTED**

**I, Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -animation (n) : phim hoạt hoạ  -critic (n) : nhà phê bình  -direct (v) : làm đạo diễn (phim, kịch…)  -disaster (n) : thảm hoạ, tai hoạ  -documentary (n) : phim tài liệu  -entertaining (a) : thú vị, làm vui lòng vừa ý  -take a look at ….. : nhìn vào  -frightening (a) : khủng khiếp  -romantic (a) :lãng mạn  -comedy (n) :kịch  -romantic comedy(n): kịch lãng mạn, kịch tình cảm  -horror film (n) : phim kinh dị  -review (n) :bài phê bình | -science fiction (sci-fi) (n): phim khoa học viễn tưởng  -star (v) : đóng vai chính  -film star (n) ngôi sao điện ảnh  -deserted (a) : hoang vắng  -deserted island : đảo hoang  -audience (n) : khán thính giả  -murder (n) : vụ án mạng , tội giết người  -commit murder : phạm tội giết người  crime (n) : sự phạm tội  -fall in love with so : phải lòng ai  -decide to do sth : quyết định làm gì  -suggest doing sth : đề nghị làm gì  -plot (n) : cốt truyện  -thriller (n) : phim ly kỳ, giật gân |

**II. Exercises :**

1. Do exercises 1a,2 page 16,17 in your book

Làm bài tập 1a, 2 trang 16,17 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài 1a trang 17** : 1.b 2. a 3. a 4,5 : Em tự làm

**bài tập 2 trang 17** : 1 – d 2 – f 3 – a 4- c 5 – b 6,7,8 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercise B3 page 11 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B3 trang 11 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Find which word does not belong to each group.**

**Tìm từ nào không thuộc về mỗi nhóm**

1. A. tired B. exciting C. bored D. exhausted

2. A. film B. cartoon C. cinema D. comedy

3. A. director B. editor C. actor D. comedy

4. A. science fiction B. animation C. documentary D. romantic

5. A. shocking B. acting C. entertaining D. exciting

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 21**

**PERIOD: 59 Unit 8 : FILMS – A CLOSER LOOK 1**

**I, Vocabulary**

-hilarious (a) : vui nhộn , hài hước

-gripping (a) : hấp dẫn , thú vị

-scary (a) : làm sợ hãi ,rùng rợn

-moving (a) : gây xúc động , thương tâm

-shocking (a) : gây sửng sốt , gây choáng

-violent (a) : có nhiều cảnh bạo lực

-perform (v) : trình diễn , biểu diễn

-performance (n) : màn trình diễn

-performer (n) : người biểu diễn

-exhausting (a) : làm kiệt sức

-exhausted (a) : kiệt sức , mệt lử

-disappointing (a) : làm thất vọng

-disappointed (a) : thất vọng

-confusing (a) : gây lúng túng

-confused (a) : lúng túng

-annoying (a) : làm phiền toái

-annoyed (a) :phiền toái

-amazed (a) : ngạc nhiên , sửng sốt

-amazing (a) : gây ngạc nhiên

-terrifying (a) : làm sợ hãi

-terrified (a) : sợ hãi , khiếp sợ

**II,Grammar** :

* **“-ed and -ing” adjectives: Tính từ tận cùng là –ed và –ing :**

**We use -ed adjectives to describe someone’s feelings**.

**We use –ing adjectives to describe things or people ( that cause the feelings ).**

**Ex**: I am so bored

This book is boring

**III, Pronunciation: /t / , /d/ & / id / (Phát âm /t/,/d/ và /id/ )**

***-ed endings in verbs are pronounced.***

+ **/ t / *after an unvoiced consonant***

*Example : watched, matched*

+ **/ d / *after a voiced vowel or voiced consonant***

*Example : filled, stayed*

+ **/ id / *after the sound / t / or / d /***

*Example : wanted, needed*

**II. Exercises :**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3 ,5 page 18,19 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3 ,5trang 18 trong sách học của em

Answer Key ( Đáp án )

**bài tập 1trang 18**: 1. hilarious 2. moving 3. boring 4. Gripping 5,6,7,8 : Em tự làm

**bài tập 2trang 18** : 1. interested 2. embarrassing 3. exciting 4. disappointed

5,6,7,8 : Em tự làm

**Bài 3 trang 18** : 1 .moving 2. frightened 3. disappointed 4, 5: Em tự làm

**Bài tập 5trang 18:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **/ t /** | **/ d /** | **/ id /** |
| watched, danced, walked | waited, needed, hated | played, bored, closed |

1. Do exercises A1,B2,B5,B6 page 11,12,13 in your workbook

Làm bài tập A1,B2,B5,B6 trang 11,12,13 trong sách bài tập của em

**I, Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part**.

**Tìm từ có âm khác trong phần gạch chân**

1. A. loved B. liked C. wished D. gripped

2. A. safely B. pavement C. animation D. female

3. A. bored B. amazed C. excited D. enjoyed

4. A. filled B. opened C. played D. wanted

5. A. ended B. shocked C. laughed D. missed

**II, Choose the correct answers**

**Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất**

1. We were all **(horrifying/horrified)** when we heard about the disaster.

2. It’s sometimes **(embarrassing/embarrassed)** when you have to ask people for money.

3. Are you **(interesting/interested)** in football?

4. I enjoyed the football match. It was quite **(exciting/excited)**.

5. It was a really **(terrifying/terrified)** experience. Afterwards everybody was very **(shocking/shocked)**.

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 22**

**PERIOD : 60**

**Unit 8 : FILMS – A CLOSER LOOK 2**

**I. Vocabulary :**

-success (n) : sự thành công

-successful (a) : thành công

-unsuccessful (a) : không thành công

-succeed (v) : thành công

-be based on : dựa vào

-acting(n) : sự diễn xuất

-have difficulty/ difficulties ( in) doing sth : gặp khó khăn khi làm gì

Ex: She had a lot of difficulties finding a job

-receive sth from so : nhận được cái gì từ ai

-spend money (on) doing sth : tiêu tiền làm gì

Ex : They spent millions of dollars (on) making the film .

**II. Grammar**

**Connectors: although, despite, in spite of, however, nevertheless**

***Although + clause 1, clause 2 : Mặc dù***

***Clause 1 + although + clause 2***

***Despite / in spite of* +  *Noun / Noun Phrase /V-ing***

***+ Use:***  We use ***although, despite / in spite of*** to express contrast between two pieces of information in the same sentence

Chúng ta sử dụng **Mặc dù** thể hiện sự tương phản giữa hai hành động trong cùng một câu

**Ex:** Although my homework was difficult, I finished it before bed time.

**(Or)** I finished my homework before bed time although it was difficult.

**Ex:** In spite of revising for hours, I didn't do well in the test.

**(Or)** I didn’t do well in the test despite revising for hours.

**However, / Nevertheless** , ***+ A Clause :*** **tuy nhiên**

***+ Use:***  We also use ***however and nevertheless*** to express contrast between two sentences. We usually use a comma after them.

Chúng tac ũng sử dụng **tuy nhiên** để thể hiện sự tương phản giữa hai câu. Chúng ta thường sử dụng dấu phẩy sau chúng.

**Ex** : He is so young . However / Nevertheless , he performs excellently .

**III. Exercises :**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3,4, page 19,20 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3,4,5 trang 19,20 trong sách học của em

**Answer key(đáp án)**

**bài tập 1 trang 19** 1. although few people came to see it.

2. Although they spent a lot of money on the film 3. Although the acting is excellent

4,5 : Em tự làm

**bài tập 2 trang 19** 1. Although 2.despite / in spite of 3. although 4,5 : Em tự làm

**bài tập 3trang 20** 1. I don’t think Stallone is a very good actor although he was very good in Rocky films.

2. Although many European film directors have gone to Hollywood to make films, few have had as much success as Milos Forman.

3. Despite having to work the next day, they watched films on DVD all night.

4. Although he has performed excellently in many films, he has never won an Oscar for Best Actor .

5. In spite of beginning with a terrible disaster, the film has a happy ending.

**bài tập 4 trang 20** 1. However / Nevertheles 2. Despite / In spite of 3. However / Nevertheless 4,5 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercise B7 page 13 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B7 trang 13 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Do as directed**

**Làm theo yêu cầu**

1. Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.

⇨ In spite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Although the weather was bad, she went to school on time.

⇨ Despite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. My mother told me to go to school although I was sick.

⇨ In spite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Tom was admitted to the university although his grades were bad.

⇨ Despite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. In spite of his good salary, Tom gave up his job.

⇨ Although \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets *(Viết lại các câu sử dụng các từ trong ngoặc)***
   1. I couldn’t sleep . I was tired . ( in spite of )

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. They have little money . They are happy . (despite )

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. My foot was hurt . I managed to walk to the nearest village .( although )

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. We planned to visit Petronas in the afternoon .We could not afford the fee

( however )

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. I got very wet in the rain . I had an umbrella . (although)

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**WEEK: 22**

**PERIOD:61 Unit 8 : FILMS – SKILLS 1**

**I. Vocabulary**

-sink – sank – sunk : chìm , đắm

-sinking (n) :sự chìm đắm

-voyage (n) : chuyến đi dài , đặc biệt là bằng thuyền

-kill oneself (myself, herself , himself , yourself ….): tự tử

-social class : tầng lớp xã hội

-engaged (a) : đã đính hôn

-be/get engaged to so : đính hôn với ai

-must-see (n) : bộ phim hấp dẫn cần xem

-effect (n) : sự ảnh hưởng , kết quả

-special (a) : đặc biệt

-incredible (a) : không thể tin được

**II. Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,2 page 22 in your book (Làm bài tập 1,2 trang 22 trong sách)

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**bài tập 2 trang 22**

1. It’s a romantic film.

2. It stars Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet.

3. It is about the sinking of the ship Titanic on its first voyage.

4. The main characters are Jack Dawson and Rose DeWitt Buckater . Jack saves Rose from killing herself during the journey on board the ship. Although they are from different social classes and Rose is already engaged, they fall in love.

5. The ending of Titanic is very sad.

6. They say it is a must-see of the 20th century*.*

1. Do exercises D1,D2 page 14,15 in your workbook

Làm bài tập D1,D2 trang 14,15 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Read the passage, then do as directed .**

**Đọc đoạn văn, sau đó làm theo yêu cầu**

Halle Berry is American. She was a model, but then decided to become an actress. I like her because she's beautiful. She's a good actress and I think she has a great sense of humour. I'm not keen on some of her films, such as Catwoman, but her other films are excellent. My favourite is X- Men which is a science fiction film. She plays the main character Storm, who has the ability to change the weather.

Nick,London,UK

**Write True (T) or False (F)**

1, Halle Berry is French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2, She was a model before she became an actress ­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer the questions**

1. Why does Nick like Halle Berry?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What Halle Berry's film does Nick like best? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 22**

**PERIOD: 62 LOOKING BACK OF Units 7,8**

**I. Vocabulary**

-scene (n) : cảnh ( trong phim )

-…so+adj/adv + that …… : quá đến nổi mà ……….

**Ex:** It is so hot that I cannot stay here.

-halfway (adj/adv) : giữa đường , nửa chừng

-behave (v) : cư xử

-behaviour (n) : hành vi , cách cư xử

-put a ban on sth : ra lệnh cấm làm gì

Ex : The government decided to put a ban on that film

**II. Grammar :**

1. **“It” is used to indicate distance.**

We can use ***it*** in the position of the subject to indicate distance.

Ex: It is about 300 metres from my house to the bus stop.

1. **Used to (in three forms)**

We use ***Used to*** to describe an action , a habit or a state that happened regularly in the past but doesn’t happen now .

**(+) S + used to +Vinf ….**

**(-) S + did not use to + Vinf ….**

**(?) Did + S + use to + Vinf …. ?**

1. **“-ed and- ing” adjectives. Tính từ tận cùng là –ed và –ing :**

**We use -ed adjectives to describe someone’s feelings.**

**We use –ing adjectives to describe things or people ( that cause the feelings ).**

**Ex**: I am so bored

This book is boring

1. **Connectors: although, despite, in spite of, however, nevertheless**

***Although + clause 1, clause 2 : Mặc dù***

***Clause 1 + although + clause 2***

***Despite / In spite of* +  *Noun / Noun Phrase /V-ing***

***+ Use:***  We use ***although, despite / in spite of*** to express contrast between two pieces of information in the same sentence

Chúng ta sử dụng **Mặc dù** thể hiện sự tương phản giữa hai hành động trong cùng một câu

**Ex:** Although my homework was difficult, I finished it before bed time.

**(Or)** I finished my homework before bed time although it was difficult.

**Ex:** In spite of revising for hours, I didn't do well in the test.

**(Or)** I didn’t do well in the test despite revising for hours.

**However, / Nevertheless** , ***+ A Clause :*** **tuy nhiên**

***+ Use:***  We also use ***however and nevertheless*** to express contrast between two sentences. We usually use a comma after them.

Chúng ta cũng sử dụng **tuy nhiên** để thể hiện sự tương phản giữa hai câu. Chúng ta thường sử dụng dấu phẩy sau chúng.

**Ex** : He is so young . However / Nevertheless , he performs excellently .

**III, Pronunciation: /t / , /d/ & / id /(Phát âm /t/,/d/ và /id/ )**

***-ed endings in verbs are pronounced.***

+ **/ t / *after an unvoiced consonant***

*Example : watched, matched*

+ **/ d / *after a voiced vowel or voiced consonant***

*Example : filled, stayed*

+ **/ id / *after the sound / t / or / d /***

*Example : wanted, needed*

**IV, Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,3,4, page 14 and 1,2,3,4,5 page 24 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,3,4, trang 14 và 1,2,3,4,5 trang 24 trong sách học của em

Answer Key ( Đáp án )

**bài tập 1 trang 14**

1. Traffic lights 2. School ahead 3. Hospital ahead 4. Cycle lane 5,6,7,8 :Em tự làm

**bài tập 3 trang 14**

1. Did you use to go to school on foot ?

2. Mr Van didn’t use to ride his motorbike dangerously.

3. Did the streets use to be cleaner and more peaceful ?

4,5 : Em tự làm

**bài tập 4 trang 14**

1. It is over 100 km from my hometown to HCM City.

2. It is about 25 km to my grandparents ’house.

3. I used to write a small bike in the yard outside my flat.

4. There used to be a bus station the city center, but it was/ has been moved to the suburbs.

5. Children must learn about road safety before they are allowed to ride a bike on the road.

**bài tập 2 trang 24**

1. It’s a comedy. 2. It’s a horror film. 3. It’s a documentary .

4,5 : Em tự làm

**bài tập 3 trang 24**

1. terrified 2. disappointing 3. annoying 4,5 : Em tự làm

**bài tập 4 trang 24**

1. They **were excited** about the film.

2. The film **was boring** so they left halfway through it.

3. We **were moved** at the ending of the film.

4. You’ll **be surprised** at his new film.

5. Lots of people find **the way he behaves/ his behaviour confusing**.

1. Do exercise E1 page 16 in your workbook

Làm bài tập E1 trang 16 trong sách bài tập của em

**I.Choose the best answers**

**Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất**

1. A film in which strange and frightening things happen is called a/an .

A. thriller B. comedy C. drama D. animation

2. Not many people went to see the film; , it received good reviews from critics.

A. however B. despite C. but D. although

3. he spent much money on the film, it wasn’t a big success.

A. Even B. But C. Although D. Despite

4. The end of the film was so that many people cried.

A. shocking B. moving C. exciting D. boring

5. I went to the cinema with my friends yesterday feeling very tired.

A. although B. in spite of C. but D. so

6. A is a film that shows real life events or stories.

A. Action B. documentary C. thriller D. comedy

7. Mr.Bean’s Holiday is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film –I was laughing from the beginning to end

A. hilarious B. violent C. scary D. moving

**II, Do as directed**

**Làm theo yêu cầu**

1, /I/ was /The /eyes/ frightening/ that /closed /so /my /scene/ ( **Arrange the words to make meaningful sentence )**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2, We found the match exciting ( **excited)**

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. It is **about two kms** from my house to school ( **Make a question for the underlined part )**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.He used to go to work by car ( **Change into negative** )

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 23**

**PERIOD: 63**

**REVISION OF UNITS 7, 8**

**I,GRAMMAR**

1. **“It” is used to indicate distance.**

We can use ***it*** in the position of the subject to indicate distance.

Ex: It is about 300 metres from my house to the bus stop.

1. **Used to (in three forms)**

We use ***Used to*** to describe an action , a habit or a state that happened regularly in the past but doesn’t happen now .

**(+) S + used to +Vinf ….**

**(-) S + did not use to + Vinf ….**

**(?) Did + S + use to + Vinf …. ?**

1. **“Ed and Ing” adjectives.**

We use -ed adjectives to describe someone’s feelings.

We use –ing adjectives to describe things or people ( that cause the feelings ).

1. **Connectors: although, despite, in spite of, however, nevertheless**

***Although + Clause 1, Clause 2 Mặc dù***

***Clause 1 + although + Clause 2***

***Despite / In spite of* +  *Noun / Noun Phrase /V-ing***

***+ Use:***  We use ***Although, despite / in spite of*** to express contrast between two pieces of information in the same sentence

**However, / Nevertheless** , ***+ A Clause.***

***+ Use:***  We also use ***however and nevertheless*** to express contrast between two sentences. We usually use a comma after them.

1. **Ending Sounds (ED): /t / , /d/ & / id /**

***The pronunciation of -ed ending in verbs***

+ **/ t / *after an unvoiced consonant***

*Example : watched, matched*

+ **/ d / *after a voiced vowel or voiced consonant***

*Example : filled, stayed*

+ **/ id / *after the sound / t / or / d /***

*Example : wanted, needed*

1. **Sounds / e / & / ei /**

**II, EXERCISES** :

**1, Put the words in the correct columns ( Đặt những từ vào cột đúng ) :** obey, plane ,ahead, enter, present, seatbelt, way, train, mistake, pavement, break, ever , very , next .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| / e / | / ei / |
| Present |  |

**2, Put the words in the correct columns ( Đặt những từ vào cột đúng ) :**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wanted, played, loved, needed, liked, missed, visited, waited, watched, hated, closed, bored, interested, fixed,laughed, helped, filled, enjoyed,danced, washed | / id / | /t/ | / d / |
|  |  |  |

**3, Combine 2 sentences using “although”( Nối 2 câu sử dụng “although”)**

1. Nam got up early. He came late

2. They fell asleep. The film was interesting.

3. They spent a lot of money on the film. It wasn’t a big success.

4. I have watched “ Tay Du Ky” many times. I like watching it again.

5. He has never won an Oscar for Best Actor .He has performed excellently in many films .

**4, Rewrite the sentences using “despite/ in spite of”(Viết lại câu sử dụng “despite / in spite of”)**

1. Although Nam got up early, he came late.

2. Although the traffic was bad, we came early.

3. Although Minh worked hard, he didn’t get good marks.

4. Although that woman is old, she works hard to earn money.

5. The film begins with a terrible disaster .It has a happy ending .

**5. Choose the best answers: ( chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất )**

1, Mai used to ( do/ does / doing ) jigsaw puzzles in her spare time .

2, Traffic accidents can be prevented if people ( remember / obey / go after ) the rules .

3, (There / This / It ) is not very far from here to the harbour .

4, (How far/ How much/ How long) is it from Da Nang to NhaTrang ?

5. We found the plot of the film (bored / boring /interested ) .

6. We were ( satisfy / satisfying / satisfied ) with the latest film of that director .

7. Not many people went to see the film ; ( however / despite / but ) , it received good reviews from critics .

8. (Thrilling/ Science fiction/ Horror) is a film that is set in the future, often featuring science.

**6. Rewrite the following sentences, beginnings as shown or do as directed in bracket: ( Viết lại câu theo yêu cầu)**

1. The distance from NhaTrang to Da Lat is about 300 km

-> It …………………………………………………………………………

2. He stopped playing the guitar three years ago **( Rewrite the sentence , using “used to” )**

-> ……………………………………………………………………

3. It is about three kms from my house to the town . ( **Make a question for the underlined part )**

-> ………………………………………………………………………………

4. The ending of the film was so moved ( **Correct the mistake** )

-> …………………………………………………………………

5. Road / rules / strictly / obey / traffic / should / users ( **Reorder the given words to make a meaningful sentence )**

-> ………………………………………………………………………………

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**PERIOD:65**

**Unit 9 : FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD – GETTING STARTED**

**I. Vocabulary :**

- festive (a) : mang tính lễ hội , thuộc về lễ hội

-celebrate (v) : kỷ niệm , làm lễ kỷ niệm

- celebration (n) : sự / lễ kỷ niệm

- celebratory (a) : mang tính kỷ niệm

- seasonal (a) : thuộc về mùa

- religion (n) : tôn giáo

- religious (a) : mang tính tôn giáo , thuộc về tôn giáo

- superstitious (a) : mang tính mê tín

- expect so to do sth: mong đợi ai làm gì

Ex : Did the teacher expect Nick to choose a Vietnamese festival ?

-choose- chose- chosen:chọn lựa

-choice(n) :sự chọn lựa.

**II. EXERCISES**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3 page 27 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3 trang 27 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key(đáp án) Bài tập 1atrang 27**

1. No, she didn't because she said "Oh really?" to show her surprise.

2.People light candles and display/ let off fireworks.

3. It's La Tomatina.

4.Because to celebrate the festival people go to the desert, make a camp, and have a party.

5.They should write up reports and hand them into the teacher

**Bài tập 1b trang 27**  1.T 2.T 3, 4 Em tự làm.

**Bài tập 2 trang 27**

1. Water festiva 2. Cannes Film Festival 3. Ghost day 4.Tet 5,6,7,8 Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3 trang 27**

Religious: Halloween, Ghost Day

Music/Arts: Rock in Rio, Cannes Film Festival

Seasonal: Tet, Water Festival

Religious: Christmas, Easter

1. Do exercise B1 page 18 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B1 trang 18 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Fill each blank in the following sentences with a word from the box.**

**Điền vào chỗ trống trong các câu sau với từ trong hộp**.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **religious** | **holiday** | **colorful** | **celebrated** | **apricot** |

1.Diwali is India’s biggest and most important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the year

2.The children wear\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marks and dance in the streets with star lanterns that are illuminated by candles

3.Easter is a nice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_festival .

4.Mid-Autumn Festival is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of August on the lunar calendar .

5.Vietnamese often decorate their houses with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blossoms at Tet .

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

**WEEK: 24**

**PERIOD:66**

**Unit 9 : FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD – A CLOSER LOOK 1**

**I. Vocabulary :**

-parade (v/n) : diễu hành, cuộc diễu hành

- culture (n) : văn hóa

-cultural (a) : thuộc về văn hóa

- perform(v) : trình diễn , biểu diễn

- performer (n) : người trình diễn

- performance (n) : màn biễu diễn , tiết mục biểu diễn

- carnival (n) : ngày hội

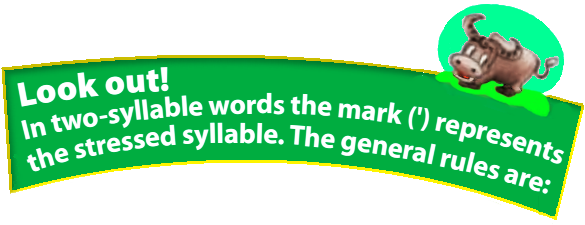
-happen (v) : xảy ra , diễn ra

-highlight (n) : điểm nhấn

**II. Pronunciation :Stress in two-syllable words**

**Nhấn âm với từ có 2 âm tiết**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of word** | **General rule** | **Exceptions** |
| **Most nouns and adjectives** | **stress on the first syllable**  **e.g. *'country*** | ***a'sleep* *a'broad* *ma'chine*** |
| **most verbs** | **stress on the second syllable**  **e.g. *re'ceive*** | ***'copy***  ***'differ***  ***'happen***  **(two-syllable verbs ending in *er / en*)** |



**III,Exercises :**

1. Do exercises 1,3,4,5 page 28 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,3,4,5 trang 28 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**bài tập 1a trang 28**

1. celebration 2. festive 3. parade 4,5 : Em tự làm

**bài tập 1b trang 28**

1. festival 2. celebrate 3. celebrations 4 culture 5 parade 6 performers.

**bài tập 3 trang 28**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stress on 1st syllable | Stress on 2nd syllable |
| gather | relax |
| picture | enjoy |
| artist | hotel |
| lovely | describe |
| famous | rename |

**bài tập 4 trang 28**

1. balloon 2. complete 3. prepare 4. alone 5. Tidy

**bài tập 5 trang 28**

1’project 2.’dancer 3.at’tend 4. ‘answer ‘music

1. Do exercises A1, A2 ,B2 page 17,18 in your workbook

Làm bài tập A1, A2,B2 trang 17,18 trong sách bài tập của em

C. **Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.   
Chọn từ có trọng âm khác.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. tidy | B.compete | C. adopt |
| 1. A. receive | B order | C. perform |
| 1. A. enter | B. rehearse | C. agree |
| 1. A. fasten | B describe | C. listen |
| 1. A. prepare | B enter | C. answer |

D. **Fill each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.**

**Điền vào chỗ trống với dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc.**

1.Streets are decorated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lights and red banners. (colour)

2.The hall looks very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with its Christmas tree. (festival)

3.Thanksgiving is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival held in USA and Canada. (season)

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mike arrived at the music festival just in time . (fortunate)

1. There are many differences between the two communities. **(culture)**
2. There were lively New Year all over the town. **(celebrate)**
3. It is in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day. **(tradition)**
4. Vietnam’s New Year is according to the Lunar calendar. **(celebrate)**
5. What forms of do you participate in during the festival? **(entertain)**
6. Her eyes were wide with when she heard the news. **(excite)**

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

………………………………………………………………………………………………

**WEEK: 24**

**PERIOD:67 Unit 9 : FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD – A CLOSER LOOK 2**

1. **Grammar**

**H/Wh-questions**

Who - person: Đế hỏi về người.

Why - reason: Để hỏi về lí do.

Which - whole sentence (limited options): Để hỏi về sự lựa chọn (có giới hạn sự lựa chọn).

Whose - belonging to a person/ thing: Để hỏi về sự sở hữu.

What - whole sentence: Để hỏi về cả câu.

When - time: Để hỏi về thời gian.

Where - place: Đế hỏi về nơi chốn.

How - manner: Để hói về cách thức.

How often-Frequency : Để hỏi về mức độ thường xuyên

1. **Exercises**
2. Do exercises 1,2,4,5,6 page 29,30 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3,4,5,6 trang 29,30 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**bài tập 2 trang 29**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What? | a film festival |
| Who? | by film stars; directors; critics |
| Where? | in a city in France |
| When? | May |
| How often? | every year |
| How? | in a very seriousway |
| Why? | to win the Palme D'or |

**bài tập 6 trang 29**

1. Where did you buy this T-shirt for your brother ?
2. How often do you go to the music festival?
3. Why did your friends save money?
4. When did you go to the Flower Festival in Da Lat ?

5. How do the Vietnamese decorate their houses during Tet?

1. Do exercises B3,B4,B5,B6 page 18,19,20 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B3,B4,B5B6 trang 18,19,20 trong sách bài tập của em

C. **Put a question for underlined words:**

### Đặt câu hỏi cho từ gạch chân

* 1. Sarah left two hours ago.

.......................................................................................................

* 1. She is watching Tom and Terry.

.......................................................................................................

* 1. She likes watching comedy.

.......................................................................................................

* 1. I felt terrified before my last Maths test.

.......................................................................................................

* 1. La Tomatina takes place in August.

......................................................................................................

* 1. They decorate their house with colorful lights

......................................................................................................

* 1. Hoi Mua Festival is held to thank the Rice God for the crop , and to pray for better crops in the future

......................................................................................................

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 25**

**PERIOD:69 Unit 9 : FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD – SKILLS 1**

**I. Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -chaos (n) : sự hỗn loạn , sự lộn xộn  - goggles (n,plural): kính bảo hộ  - greasy (a) : trơn , nhờn  - jet (n) : tia , vòi | -ham (n) : giăm bông , thịt đùi lợn muối  - be/get injured : bị thương  - water cannon : vòi rồng |

**II. Exercise :**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3 page 32 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3 trang 32 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**bài tập 1trang 32**

C D A B

**bài tập 3 trang 32**

1. It is celebrated on the last Wednesday every August.
2. He stayed up late.
3. They placed a ham on top of the greasy pole.
4. They had to wear goggles to protect their eyes.

5,6 Em tự làm

1. Do exercises D1,D2,D3 page 22,23 in your workbook

Làm bài tập D1,D2,D3 trang 22,23 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Read the passage then answer the questions below**

**Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi.**

Vietnam’s New Year is celebrated according to the Lunar calendar. It is especially known as Tet Nguyen Dan, or Tet. It begins between January twenty-first and February nineteen. The exact date changes from year to year. Vietnamese people usually make preparations for the holiday several weeks beforehand. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offerings on the family altars. On the New Year’s Eve, people sit up to midnight to see New Year in, then they put on new clothes and give one another the greetings of the season. Tet lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year. As a result, they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile as much as possible.

* 1. What is Vietnam’s New Year known as?
  2. Is Tet celebrated according to the Lunar calendar?
  3. What do Vietnamese people usually do to prepare for Tet?
  4. Why are the first three days the most important?

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 25**

**PERIOD:70 Unit 10 : SOURCES OF ENERGY- GETTING STARTED**

**I. Vocabulary :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -energy (n) : năng lượng  - footprint (n) : dấu chân  - carbon footprint (n): dấu chân các-bon  -effect (n) : sự ảnh hưởng  -have an effect on so/sth : có ảnh hưởng đối với  -effective (a) : có ảnh hưởng  - environment (n) : môi trường  -environmental (a) : thuộc về môi trường  -environmentalist (n) : nhà môi trường  -renewable (a) : phục hồi , làm mới lại  -non- renewable (a): không thể tái tạo lại được  -biogas (n) : khí sinh học  -solar (a) : thuộc về mặt trời | - solar energy= solar power (n): năng lượng mặt trời  - panel (n) : tấm ghép  -nuclear (a) : thuộc về hạt nhân  -source (n) : nguồn  -run out (v) : cạn kiệt  -forever (adv) : mãi mãi  -coal (n) : than đá  -produce (v) : sản xuất  -product (n) : sản phẩm  - producer (n) : nhà sản xuất  -production (n) : sự sản xuất  -productive (a) : có năng xuất |

**II,Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3page 39 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3 trang 39 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1a trang 39**

1. It's about the negative effect we have on the environment.
2. 'Non-renewable energy' means that it will run out if we use it.
3. Sunlight is a renewable energy because we can't use it all up, it will last forever.

4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3 trang 39**

1. renewable sources: wind, hydro, nuclear, solar, biogas
2. non-renewable sources: coal, natural gas, oil,coal
3. Do exercise B2 page 30 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B2 trang 30trong sách bài tập của em

C.**Complete the sentences with the suitable word from the box**

**Hoàn thành những câu với từ phù hợp từ hộp**

dangerous environment save footprint solar panels

1.What should we do to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity ?

2.Someone’s carbon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measurement of the amount of carbon dioxide that their activities produce

3.We have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on our roof at home to catch the sun’s energy

4. I think nuclear power is not only expensive but also dangerous to our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.Nuclear energy can provide enough electricity for the world’s needs , but it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 25**

**PERIOD:71 Unit 10 : SOURCES OF ENERGY- A CLOSER LOOK 1**

**I. Vocabulary :**

-limited (a) : hạn chế

# unlimited (a) : không hạn chế

-harmful (a) : độc hại

Be harmful to ……. : có hại đối với

-exhausted (a) : cạn kiệt

-abundant (a) : nhiều , phong phú

-available (a) : sẵn có , có thể dùng được

-plentiful (a) : phong phú, dồi dào

-replace (v) : thay thế

-enormous (a) : to lớn , khổng lồ

-nuclear power (n) : năng lượng hạt nhân

-polluted (a) : bị ô nhiễm

-pollution (n) : sự ô nhiễm

-air pollution : sự ô nhiễm không khí

-pollutant (n) : chất gây ô nhiễm

-alternative (a) : có thể lựa chọn thay cho vật khác

-environmentally-friendly (a) : thân thiện với môi trường

-advantage (n) : thuận lợi

-disadvantage (n) : bất thuận lợi

**II. Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,3,4,5 page 40 in your book (Làm bài tập 1,3,4,5 tr 40 sách học của em)

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1trang 40**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sources of energy | **Advantage(s)** | **Disadvantage(s)** |
| Wind | abundant, unlimited | not available |
| water | clean and safe | expensive, not available |
| solar | renewable, plentiful, clean and safe | expensive |
| biogas | renewable, plentiful ,available, clean and safe | Harmful, polluting |
| nuclear | renewable, clean and safe | expensive, dangerous |
| Coal/oil/ natural gas | abundant | harmful, exhaustible, polluting |

**Bài tập 3trang 40**

**1.** solar/ safe 2.non-renewable3,4: Em tự làm

**Bài tập 4trang 40**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **0**oo | o**0**o |
| dangerous | expensive |
| plentiful | abundant |
| limited | convenient |
| easily | enormous |
| energy |  |

**Bài tập 5 trang 40**

1.a'nother re'newable 4,5 : Em tự làm

2. con'venient and a'bundant.

3. 'limited, en'vironment.

1. Do exercises A1 , A2 page 29 in your workbook

Làm bài tập A1 A1 trang 29 trong sách bài tập của em

### Give the correct form of the words given to complete sentences.

### Cho dạng đúng của các từ đã cho để hoàn thành câu.

* 1. Scientists are looking for clean and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sources of energy **EFFECT**.
  2. I know it is also clean and safe to the environment. But does **SUN**

it cost a lot of money to install the panels on the roofs?

* 1. More renewable energy sources will be used to solve the **POLLUTE**

problem of .

* 1. Solar energy is , plentiful and clean. **RENEW**
  2. I think that solar energy can be an source of **ALTER**

energy in the near future.

* 1. Waves will be used as an friendly source of energy. **ENVIRONMENT**
  2. Solar power can be used to or cool our houses. **HOT**
  3. Nuclear power is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it is very dangerous **PLENTY**

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 26**

**PERIOD:72 Unit 10 : SOURCES OF ENERGY- A CLOSER LOOK 2**

**I, Grammar**

### The future continuous tense (thì tương lai tiếp diễn)

### Form



**(+) S + will be + V-ing**

**(-) S + will not be + V-ing (?) Will + S + be + V-ing?**

Ex: - At this time next week, we will be studying Unit 11.

Use : We use the future continuous tense for an action in progress at a definite point of time in the future.

### The future simple passive (Bị động tương lai đơn)



**(+) S + will be + past participle**

**(-) S + will not be + past participle**

**(?) Will be + S + past participle?**

Ex: - We will use low energy light bulbs.

→ Low energy light bulbs will be used.

**II. Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3,5,6 page 41,42 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3,5,6 trang 41,42 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1trang 41**

1.will be putting **2.** will be taking

**3.** will be installing 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 2 trang 41**

1. Jenny will be giving a talk about saving energy.

2. Helen will be putting put solar panels in the playground.

3 . Susan will be checking cracks in the water pipes. 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3 trang 41**

1. will watch 2. Will we put

3. will be having 4. will travel 5,6,7,8 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 5 trang 42**

1. be provided 2. be used 3. be placed 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 6 trang 42**

1. Waves will be used as an environmentally friendly energy source.
2. A network of wind turbines will be installed to make electricity.
3. In the countryside, plants will be burnt to produce heat.
4. Energy consumption will be reduced as much as possible.
5. Alternative sources of energy will be developed.
6. Solar energy will be used to solve the problem of the shortage of energy.
7. Do exercises B3 , B4,B5,B6 page 31,32 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B3 , B4,B5,B6 trang 31,32 trong sách bài tập của em

### Turn into passive voice .

### Đổi sang bị động

* 1. The smoke from factories will pollute the air.

→ The air...............................................................................................................

* 1. They will build a new school for poor children next month.

→ A new school

* 1. They won't show the film on types of future energy sources next Friday.

→ The film

* 1. Some people will interview the new president on TV.

→ The new president

* 1. Will they build a hydro power station in this area ?

→ ................................................................................................................................

### II.Put the verbs in brackets in the future continuous tense

### Đặt các động từ trong ngoặc ở dạng thì tương lai tiếp diễn.

1. She \_\_\_\_ *(study)* at 7.00 tomorrow.
2. Next week at this time, she *(fly)* to Spain .
3. You *(meet)* your former teachers at 7 a.m. tomorrow ?
4. This time tomorrow evening, I *(play)* games in my bedroom.
5. At 7 o’clock tomorrow he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( work) in his office.

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 26**

**PERIOD:73 Unit 10 : SOURCES OF ENERGY- SKILLS 1**

**I. Vocabulary**

-fossil fuel (n) : nhiên liệu hóa thạch

-hydro power (n) : thủy điện

-dam (n) : đập

-Include (v) : bao gồm

-Create energy : tạo ra năng lượng

-generate (v) : phát ra

-increase (v/n) : tăng lên , sự tăng

-increasing (a) : ngày càng tăng

-increasingly (adv) : ngày càng tăng

-turbine (n) : tua-bin

-machinery (n) : máy móc

-convert A into B (v) : làm biến đổi , chuyển đổi

Ex: Solar energy can be converted into electricity

-natural gas (n) : khí đốt tự nhiên

-wind power (n) : năng lượng gió

**II. Exercises**

1. Do exercises1, 3page 44 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,3 trang 44 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 3a trang 44**

1. create energy 2. drive machinery 3. generate electricity 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3b trang 44**

1. Two. They are renewable and non-renewable.
2. Hydro power is limited because dams cannot be built in certain areas. Nuclear energy is dangerous.
3. Because the wind can turn turbines to make electricity. Solar energy can be changed into electricity or can be used to heat or cool our houses.

4,5 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercise D1 page 34 in your workbook

Làm bài tập D1 trang 34 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Read the passage, and choose the best answer**

**Đọc đoạn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất**

Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth’s fossil fuels are running out. What will happen when there is no oil, coal and gas on the earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind and the water.

Solar energy is unlimited. The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperature of the planet. All are necessary for human life. If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have this **abundant** source of power.

* 1. What are the other words or phrase for fossil fuels?

a. oil b. oil, gas, natural gas c. natural gas d. coal

* 1. Natural sources of energy are energy from

a.the sun, wind, water b. water c. wind d. the sun

* 1. From which do plants on the earth get energy?

a.the moon b. the sun c. stars d. th[e Mars](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)

* 1. We are asking the questions “What will happen when there is no oil, coal, and gas on the [earth?” because](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.we are looking for other alternative sources of energy

b.we are looking forward to seeing great changes

c.we are now depending so much on oil, coal, and natural gas

d.other sources of energy can come from the sun, wind, and water

* 1. The word **“abundant”** in the passage is closet in meaning with .

a.natural b. necessary c. plentiful d. limited

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 26**

**PERIOD: 74**

**LOOKING BACK OF Units 9,10**

**I.Grammar**

**1. H/Wh-questions**

Who - person: Đế hỏi về người.

Why - reason: Để hỏi về lí do.

Which - whole sentence (limited options): Để hói về sự lựa chọn (có giới hạn sự lựa chọn).

Whose - belonging to a person/ thing: Để hỏi về sự sở hữu.

What - whole sentence: Để hỏi về cả câu.

When - time: Để hỏi về thời gian.

Where - place: Đế hỏi về nơi chốn.

How - manner: Để hói về cách thức.

How often-Frequency : Để hỏi về mức độ thường xuyên

### The future continuous tense (thì tương lai tiếp diễn)

### Form



**(+) S + will be + V-ing**

**(-) S + will not be + V-ing (?) Will + S + be + V-ing?**

Ex: - At this time next week, we will be studying Unit 11.

Use : We use the future continuous tense for an action in progress at a definite point of time in the future.

### The future simple passive (Bị động tương lai đơn)



**(+) S + will be + past participle**

**(-) S + will not be + past participle**

**(?) Will be + S + past participle?**

Ex: - We will use low energy light bulbs.

→ Low energy light bulbs will be used.

**II, Pronunciation :Stress in two-syllable words**

In two-syllable words the mark ’ represents the stressed syllable . The general rules are :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of word** | **General rule** | **Exceptions** |
| **Most nouns and adjectives** | **stress on the first syllable**  **e.g. *'country*** | ***a'sleep* *a'broad* *ma'chine*** |
| **most verbs** | **stress on the second syllable**  **e.g. *re'ceive*** | ***'copy***  ***'differ***  ***'happen***  **(two-syllable verbs ending in *er / en*)** |

**III, Exercises :.**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3,4 page 34 and1,2,3,4 page 46 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3,4 trang 34 và 1,2,3,4 trang 46 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1trang 34**

1. religious (Christmas) 2. music (Glastonbury) 3,4 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 2 trang 34**

1.cultural 2. Parade 3. celebratory 4,5,6 : Em tự làm

Bài tập 3 trang 34

1.What 2. Where 3.How

4.Which 5. Where/When/How/Why 6. When

Bài tập 1 trang 46

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sources of energy | Advantage(s) | Disadvantage(s) |
| Biogas  Solar  Nuclear  hydro | Clean  Cheap  Plentiful  Available  unlimited | Polluting  Expensive  Limited  Exhaustible  Dangerous  harmful |

Bài tập 2 trang 46

1.will be wearing 2. will be lying 3. will be working 4,5 : Em tự làm

Bài tập 3 trang 46

1.A lot of money will be spent on heating next year.

2.Biogas will be used for fuel in homes and for transport.

3.Renewable energy source like wind and solar energy will be used to solve the problems of pollution.

4.The use of electricity will be reduced to save our energy.

1. A hydro power station will be built in this area next year.

Bài tập 4 trang 46

1. will be earning 2. will be doing 3, 4,5 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercises E1 page 24 and E1 page 35 in your workbook

Làm bài tập E1 trang 24 và E1 trang 35 trong sách bài tập của em

### I, Choose the correct answers ( Chọn câu trả lời đúng )

* 1. La Tomatina on the last Wednesday of August every year.

A hold B. held C. is held D. be held

* 1. Villagers voluntarily contribute money and other things to the festival.
     1. open B. celebrate C. remember D. set
  2. A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to the Rio Carnival.
     1. play B. take C. attend D. follow
  3. Fossil fuels are very common in our society but they the environment.
     1. waste B. pollute C. renew D. provide
  4. All the houses in our village will be by solar energy.
     1. frozen B. widened C. heated D. heightened
  5. Several governments try to the use of fossil fuels.
     1. waste B. save C. reduce D. increase
  6. At this time next week, we a wind turbine in our garden.
     1. will installed B. will be installing C. install D. installed

**II, Do as directed : Làm theo yêu cầu**

1, His sister saved money to fly to India **( Make a question for underlined words )**

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2, a / Carnival / south / in / is / popular / America / festival / many / in / countries **( Arrange the words to make meaningful sentence)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………

3, The festival takes place …………………… (**Complete the sentence with an adverbial phrase with a preposition )**

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 27**

**PERIOD: 75 REVISION OF UNITS 9,10**

**I.Grammar**

**1. H/Wh-questions**

Who - person: Đế hỏi về người.

Why - reason: Để hỏi về lí do.

Which - whole sentence (limited options): Để hói về sự lựa chọn (có giới hạn sự lựa chọn).

Whose - belonging to a person/ thing: Để hỏi về sự sở hữu.

What - whole sentence: Để hỏi về cả câu.

When - time: Để hỏi về thời gian.

Where - place: Đế hỏi về nơi chốn.

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How often-Frequency : Để hỏi về mức độ thường xuyên

### The future continuous tense (thì tương lai tiếp diễn)

### Form



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**(-) S + will not be + V-ing (?) Will + S + be + V-ing?**

Ex: - At this time next week, we will be studying Unit 11.

Use : We use the future continuous tense for an action in progress at a definite point of time in the future.

### The future simple passive (Bị động tương lai đơn)



**(+) S + will be + past participle**

**(-) S + will not be + past participle**

**(?) Will be + S + past participle?**

Ex: - We will use low energy light bulbs.

→ Low energy light bulbs will be used.

**II, Pronunciation :Stress in two-syllable words ( Nhấn âm với từ có 2 âm tiết )**

In two-syllable words the mark ’ represents the stressed syllable . The general rules are :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of word** | **General rule** | **Exceptions** |
| **Most nouns and adjectives** | **stress on the first syllable**  **e.g. *'country*** | ***a'sleep* *a'broad* *ma'chine*** |
| **most verbs** | **stress on the second syllable**  **e.g. *re'ceive*** | ***'copy***  ***'differ***  ***'happen***  **(two-syllable verbs ending in *er / en*)** |

**II. BÀI TẬP**

**A, Choose the correct answers**

**Chọn câu trả lời đúng**

* 1. The Elephant Race Festival in DakLak is a race between elephants that are ridden by their .
     1. own B. owning C. owner D. owners
  2. People in Cannes take the Cannes Film Festival a very serious way.
     1. in B. at C. on D. with
  3. The biggest prize of the Cannes Film Festival is the Palme d’Or, which is given\_\_\_\_

the best film.

* + 1. of B. to C. with D. for
  1. The festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year at the end of August.
     1. takes B. takes place C. occur D. held
  2. Low energy light bulbs should be used to electricity.
     1. convert B. save C. spend D. buy
  3. It is a good idea to use when travelling long distances.
     1. private cars B. public transport C. cars D. taxis
  4. “Why is it called a source?” - “Because it can be replaced easily and quickly.”
     1. renewable B. non-renewable C. effective D. specific
  5. She cooking in the kitchen at 7 PM tomorrow.
     1. will B. is C. will be D. be
  6. What should we do to electricity?
     1. Take B. save C. cut D. waste

10.Choose the word which has a different stress pattern :

A. gather B.relax C.enjoy D.rename

A. dangerous B. plentiful C. easily D. expensive

### B.Turn into passive.

### Đổi sang bị động

1. They will widen the road to our village next year.

→ The road

1. Students will use public transport to go to school.

→ ................................................................................................................................

1. Will they install the solar panels on the roof of the house tomorrow?

→ ................................................................................................................................

1. Local people won’t burn plants to heat this winter.

→ ................................................................................................................................

1. They will build a hydro power station in this area.

→ ................................................................................................................................

### C.Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense to complete the sentences.

**Đặt các động từ trong ngoặc ở thì chính xác để hoàn thành các câu.**

1. Ms.Thao \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( teach) us Music three years ago.
2. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) an environmentalist for three years .
3. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work ) in the hydro-power station at this time
4. My sister often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( listen ) to music in the evening
5. At this time next week, he *(lie)* on the beach.
6. You *(meet)* your former teachers at 9 a.m. tomorrow morning ?
7. At this time tomorrow evening, I *(play) computer* games in my bedroom..
8. The film was so boring that we almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ asleep .( fall)

D.**Do as directed**

**Làm theo yêu cầu**

1. People will use biogas for fuel in homes and for transport

Biogas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.They celebrate the festival **after harvesting the crop**

**(Make a question for underlined words )**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.We/ should / turn / lights / before / leave / room / save / energy **( Write a complete sentence)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.(**Make your own sentence with the adverbial phrase below)**

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two weeks ago

5.My sister save money **to fly to Spain** **(Make a question for underlined words )**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III**. **TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 27**

**PERIOD: 77Unit 11 : TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE – GETTING STARTED**

**I. Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * driverless (adj) | :không người lái (tự động) | |
| * flying car (n) | | :một loại xe kết hợp giữa ô tô và máy bay | |
| * high-speed (adj) | | :tốc độ cao, siêu tốc | |
| * jet pack (n) | | :thiết bị bay cá nhân (đeo trên vai) dùng động cơ phản lực | |
| * solar- powered (adj) | | :dùng năng lượng mặt trời | |
| * win-powered (a) * teleporter (n) * crash (v, n) * stop so from doing sth * ex : It will stop everyone from crashing * appear (v) * reappear (v) * disappear (v) * safety (n) * safe (a) * safely (adv) * avoid (v) * avoid doing sth * underwater (a) * space (n) * system (n) * supersonic (a) * eco-friendly (a) * automated (a) * exist (v) * existence (n) | | :dùng năng lượng gió  :hình thức dịch chuyển tức thời  :va ch[ạm](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/)  :ngăn chặn không cho ai làm gì    :xuất hiện  :xuất hiện trở lại  :biến mất  :sự an toàn  :an toàn  :an toàn  :tránh  : tránh làm gì  :ở dưới nước  :không gian  :hệ thống  :tốc độ siêu thanh  :thân thiện với hệ sinh thái , thân thiện với môi trường  :tự động  : tồn tại  :sự tồn tại | |

**II. Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3a page 49 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3a trang 49 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1a trang 49**

1.a 2.b 3,4 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 2 trang 49**

1. F 2. O 3. F 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3a trang 49**

flying car; driverless car.

1. Do exercises B2 page 37 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B2 trang 37 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Choose the correct words from the box to fill the gaps.**

**Chọn từ đúng nhất trong hộp để điền vào chỗ trống**

**driverless reappear seriously existence take**   
1 . A jet pack doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of space

2.With teleportation, you disappear at a place , and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in another place seconds later .

3.Are they any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trains in the world today ?

4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of high-speed trains didn’t help much on noise reduction.

5.The airplane crash \_\_\_\_\_\_ damaged the area

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 28**

**PERIOD: 78**

**Unit 11 : TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE – A CLOSER LOOK 1**

1. **Vocabulary**

-float (v) : nổi

-pedal (v/n) : bàn đạp

-bullet train (n) : tàu cao tốc

-helicopter (n) : máy bay trực thăng

-ship (n) : tàu thủy

**II. Grammar**

**\*Prepositions “in,on”**

**Giới từ “in,on”**

**- in + a car, a taxi**

**- on +**  **a bus, a train, a plane, foot**

**a boat, a bicycle, a motorbike**

**-go on foot**

**III, Exercises :**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3,4,5,6 page 50,51 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3,4,5,6 trang 50,51 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1trang 50**

a. a train ( explain when “ride” is used and “drive” is used)

b. a car c. a train d,e : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 2 trang 50**

a. a ship b. a bus c. a hot air balloon d,e,f : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3 trang 50**

1. on 2. on 3. on 4,5 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercises B3,B4 page 37,38 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B3,B4 trang 37,38 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Choose the correct answers**

**Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất**

1. Look at the photo! She is\_\_\_\_a horse

A. driving                  B. flying           C. riding

2. It's really easy to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle .

A. pedal                   B. drive               C. fly

3. He is a frequent customer of that airline. He has to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every month for work.

A. drive                   B. fly                     C. ride

4. She came to the stadium\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bus.

A. in B.on C. by

5. They go to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ train.

A.in B. on C. by

6.My brother and I often come to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foot

A.at B.in C.on

7. We are looking for types of vehicles that help us to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.traffic B. traffic jams C. rush hours

8. He drives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a white sports car

A. in B. by C. with

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 28**

**PERIOD: 79**

**Unit 11 : TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE – A CLOSER LOOK 2**

1. **Grammar :**
2. **Will for future prediction**

**Will để chỉ dự đoán trong tương lai**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Prediction** |
| Affirmative | S + will + V |
| Negative | S + will not (won’t)+ V |
| Interrogative | Will + S + V |

Ex : One day we will travel to Mars

1. **Possessive pronouns**

**Đại từ sở hữu**

* We use a possessive pronoun instead of a phrase.

Chúng ta sử đại từ sở hữu thay thế cho 1 cụm từ

*Ex: Trinh’s pen is red.* ***Mine***is black . ( Mine = my pen )

* A possessive adjective comes before a noun

Tính từ sở hữu đứng trước 1 danh từ

Ex : My books are new

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Personal pronoun** | **Possessive adjectives** | **Possessive pronouns** |
| I | my | mine |
| You | your | yours |
| She | her | hers |
| He | his | his |
| It | its | its |
| We | our | ours |
| they | their | theirs |

**II. Exercises :**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3,4 page 51,52 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3,4 trang 51,52 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 2 trang 51**

1. People won’t use flying cars until the year 2050.
2. Do you think the fuel price will increase next month?
3. The mail won’t arrive until next week.
4. I don’t think we will take the new position.
5. We will use more solar energy in the future.

**Bài tập 3 trang 51**

1. Will I be 2. will be 3. Will I be 4. will be 5,6,7 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 4trang 51**

1. This computer is theirs. 2. The black is mine. 3. These shoes are his. 4,5 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercise B5,B6 page 38 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B5,B6 trang 38 trong sách bài tập của em

### Choose the correct answers

### Chọn câu trả lời đúng

### My bike is black . ( Her / Hers/ She ) bike is grey .

### The pens are all ( me / mine / my ) .

### Is this book ( you / your / yours ) ?

### The computer belongs to Nga . That computer is ( hers / her / she ).

### What happened to her ? She has broken (hers / her / she) leg

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 29**

**PERIOD: 81**

**Unit 11 : TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE – SKILLS 1**

**I. Vocabulary**

-Invent (v) : phát minh

- Inventor (n) : nhà phát minh

- Invention (n) : sự phát minh

-flop (v) : thất bại

-hover scooter (n) : một loại phương tiện di chuyển cá nhân trượt trên mặt đất

-weird (a) : không bình thường , khó hiểu

- monowheel (n) : một loại xe đạp có 1 bánh

-success (n) : sự thành công

-succeed (v) : thành công

-successful (a) : thành công

-unsuccessful (a) : không thành công

**II. Exercises :**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3,4 page 54 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3,4 trang 54 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 3trang 54**

1. invention 2. flop 3. weird

**Bài tập 4 trang 54**

1.The Segway.

2.Maybe because a personal hover scooter is expensive, and it may be difficult to park.

3.The monowheel.

4.The Segway.

1. Do exercises D1 page 40 in your workbook

Làm bài tập D1 trang 40 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions**

**Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời câu hỏi**

AeroMobil is a beautiful flying car. It can be changed very quickly from a car to a plane - only about 15 minutes,and it can give you freedom to move. AeroMobil is a flying car that can use roads for cars and runways for planes. As a car, it can fit in any standard parking space, use regular gasoline, and can be used in road traffic just like any other car. as a plane, it can use any airport in the world, but can also take off and land using any grass strip or paved surface just a few hundred meters long

1. What is AeroMobil? …………………………………………………………………………

2. What can it give you? …………………………………………………………………………

3. How long does it take AeroMobil to change from a car to a plane ?

…………………………………………………………………………

4. What characteristics does AeroMobil have as a car? …………………………………………………………………………

5. Where can AeroMobil take off and land besides an airport? …………………………………………………………………………

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 29**

**PERIOD: 82**

**Unit 12 : AN OVERCROWDED WORLD-GETTING STARTED**

1. **Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| diverse (a)  diversity (n) | :đa dạng  :Sự đa dạng |
| peace (n)  peaceful (a) | :sự hòa bình  :bình yên,thanh bình |
| overcrowded (a) | :quá đông đúc |
| disease (n) | :bệnh tật |  |  |
| slum (n) | :khu ổ chuột |  |  |
| healthcare(n) | :sự chăm sóc sức khỏe |
| space (n)  spacious (adj) | :không gian  :rộng rãi |
| crime (n)  commit a crime (v) | :tội ác  :phạm 1 tội ác |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| criminal (n)  criminal (adj)  affect so /sth  high living standard (n) | :kẻ phạm tội  :thuộc về tội ác  :gây ảnh hưởng ai/cgi  :một mức sống sao | |
| wealth (n)  wealthy (adj)  poor (a)  poverty (n) | :sự giàu có  :giàu có  : nghèo  : sự nghèo khổ |

**II, Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3 page 59 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3 trang 59 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1a trang 59**

1.T 2.T 3.F 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 1b trang 59**

**1.** diverse. **2.**  wealthy. **3.**  major. 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 2 trang 59**

**1.**a 2. c 3.b 4,5 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercise B4 page 45 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B4 trang 45 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Choose the correct words from the box to fill the gaps.**

**Chọn từ đúng trong hộp để điền vào chỗ trống**

**peaceful overcrowded crime poverty space**

* 1. The photo is fantastic .The countryside looks so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  2. There is an increase in violent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the city.
  3. There is not enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play in
  4. This famous beach usually gets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on holidays.
  5. In Mongolia , over 30% of the population live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 29**

**PERIOD: 82**

**Unit 12 : AN OVERCROWDED WORLD-GETTING STARTED**

1. **Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| diverse (a)  diversity (n) | :đa dạng  :Sự đa dạng |
| peace (n)  peaceful (a) | :sự hòa bình  :bình yên,thanh bình |
| overcrowded (a) | :quá đông đúc |
| disease (n) | :bệnh tật |  |  |
| slum (n) | :khu ổ chuột |  |  |
| healthcare(n) | :sự chăm sóc sức khỏe |
| space (n)  spacious (adj) | :không gian  :rộng rãi |
| crime (n)  commit a crime (v) | :tội ác  :phạm 1 tội ác |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| criminal (n)  criminal (adj)  affect so /sth  high living standard (n) | :kẻ phạm tội  :thuộc về tội ác  :gây ảnh hưởng ai/cgi  :một mức sống sao | |
| wealth (n)  wealthy (adj)  poor (a)  poverty (n) | :sự giàu có  :giàu có  : nghèo  : sự nghèo khổ |

**II, Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3 page 59 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3 trang 59 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1a trang 59**

1.T 2.T 3.F 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 1b trang 59**

**1.** diverse. **2.**  wealthy. **3.**  major. 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 2 trang 59**

**1.**a 2. c 3.b 4,5 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercise B4 page 45 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B4 trang 45 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Choose the correct words from the box to fill the gaps.**

**Chọn từ đúng trong hộp để điền vào chỗ trống**

**peaceful overcrowded crime poverty space**

* 1. The photo is fantastic .The countryside looks so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  2. There is an increase in violent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the city.
  3. There is not enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play in
  4. This famous beach usually gets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on holidays.
  5. In Mongolia , over 30% of the population live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 29**

**PERIOD: 83**

**Unit 12 : AN OVERCROWDED WORLD-A CLOSER LOOK 1**

1. **Vocabulary**

-shortage (n) : sự thiếu hụt

-a shortage of sth : sự thiếu hụt về cái gì

Ex : a shortage of clean water : sự thiếu hụt về nguồn nước sạch

-dense (a) : đông đúc , dày đặc

-dense population : dân cư đông đúc

-density (n) : mật độ dân số

-drought (n) : hạn hán

-nutrition (n) : sự dinh dưỡng, chất dinh dưỡng

-malnutrition (n) : bệnh suy dinh dưỡng

-death rate (n) : tỷ lệ tử

-support (v/n) : ủng hộ, nuôi nấng

-picture (n) : bức tranh

-picture (v) : hình dung ra

-overpopulation (n) : nạn quá đông dân cư

**II. Pronunciation:Word stress**

**Some two-syllable words can be a noun or a verb. The stress changes when the use of the word changes.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noun** | **Verb** |
| **Genaral**  **rules** | Stress on the first syllable  e.g. This *’record* is great | Stress on the second syllable  e.g. Can you *re’cord* this program for me? |
|  | **Group 1** | **Group 2** |
| **Exceptions** | Both nouns and verbs have stress on the first syllable.  e.g. There’s no *’answer* to this question. | Both nouns and verbs have stress on the second syllable  e.g. Shall we go and watch the *pa’rade*? |

**III, Exercises**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3,4 page 60,61 in your book

Làm bài tập 1,2,3,4 trang 60,61 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 2 trang 60**

1. healthcare                 2. crime              3. Disease 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3 trang 60**

1.b 2.a 3.f 4.d 5,6 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercise A1,A2,B2,B3 page 43,45 in your workbook

Làm bài tập A1,A2 ,B2,B3 trang 43,45 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Read the description below. What is the word for each one ?**

1.A house or an area of a city that is in very bad condition , where very poor people live

s\_ \_m

2. An illness which affects a person , animal , or plant

d\_ \_ \_ \_ \_e

3. A poor condition of health caused by a lack of food

m\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_n

4.Large and with plenty of space for people to move around in

s\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_s

5.The situation or experience of being poor

p\_ \_ \_ \_ \_y

1. **Choose the correct words from the box to fill the gaps.**

**supported density drought shortage malnutrition**

1.During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of plants died from lack of water

2.Food\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually happens after a severe storm or earthquake

3.They live in an area of high population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is often caused by a lack of nutritional food

5. This charity fund only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poor children

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

**WEEK: 30**

**PERIOD: 84 Unit 12 : AN OVERCROWDED WORLD-A CLOSER LOOK 2**

1. **Vocabulary**

-solve (v) : giải quyết

-solution to sth (n) : giải pháp cho caí gì

-accommodation (n) : nơi ăn chốn ở

-average earnings (n) : thu nhập bình quân

-problem (n) : vấn đề

-cause a problem : gây ra vấn đề

-population growth (n) : sự gia tăng dân số

**II. Grammar :**

1. **Comparisons of quantifiers : more, less/fewer**

**So sánh lượng từ : nhiều hơn , ít hơn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Traffic, pollution, food,...**  **More than**  **Problems, solutions,...** |
|  | **Less Nutrition, clear water,...**  **than**  **Fewer Diseases, criminals,...** |

**More + plural countable nouns + than**

**Danh từ số nhiều đếm được**

**Uncountable nouns**

**Danh từ không đếm được**

**Less + Uncountable nouns + than**

**Danh từ không đếm được**

**Fewer + plural countable nouns + than**

**Danh từ số nhiều đếm được**

1. **Tag questions :**

**Câu hỏi đuôi**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Overpopulation is a serious problem,** | **isn’t it?** |
| **You haven’t bought the ticket,** | **have you?** |
| **Most children want to have the freedom to do what they want,** | **don’t they?** |

**A tag question is a short question. It follows a statement. It is added at the end, after the comma**

**Note: - A positive sentence has a negative tag.**

* **A negative sentence has a positive tag.**

**III, Exercises**

1. Do exercises 2a,b,3,4,5 page 61,62 in your book

Làm bài tập 2a,b,3,4,5 trang 61,62 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 2b trang 61**

1. correct      2. incorrect      3. incorrect     4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3 trang 61**

1. more          2. more       3. more        4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 4 trang 61**

1. incorrect    2. incorrect       3. Correct 4,5,6 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 5 trang 61**

1. don’t 2. isn’t it 3,4 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercises B6,B7 page 46 in your workbook

Làm bài tập B6,B7 trang 46 trong sách bài tập của em

### Complete each of the following sentences with a correct question tag.

### Hoàn thành câu với câu hỏi đuôi

* 1. Mr. White is a tailor, ?
  2. Your grandparents don’t prefer living in the city, ?
  3. It isn’t ready yet, ?
  4. The tourists will never be allowed to visit the slums again, ?
  5. We must hurry, ?

1. **Fill in each blank with fewer, less, more. Điền vào chỗ trống với fewer, less, more.**
   1. She drinks water than me.
   2. Phong has visited countries than Mai.
   3. You should spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time playing computer games .
   4. Iam very tired, too. I will do \_\_\_\_\_\_work tonight .
   5. We prefer living in the countryside because it has pollution than the city.

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 30**

**PERIOD: 85 Unit 12 : AN OVERCROWDED WORLD-SKILLS 1**

I. **Vocabulary :**

-megacity (n) : thành phố lớn

-face (v) : đối mặt

**II. Exercisese**

1. Do exercise 3,4 page 64 in your book

Làm bài tập 3,4 trang 64 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 3trang 64**

1-B 2-D 3,4 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 4 trang 64**

1-C 2-A 3 C 4,5 : Em tự làm

1. Do exercise D2 page 48 in your workbook

Làm bài tập D2 trang 48 trong sách bài tập của em

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions**

**Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời câu hỏi**

Modem cities all over the world face the same problems. One of them is poor

housing. People often live in old houses or huts that don’t have electricity or sanitation. As city population grows, governments don’t have the money to build modern apartment buildings.

Cars and industries are polluting city air and rivers more and more. Waste that people throw away is burned or ends up in landfills. All of this makes modem cities an unhealthy place to live in.

Especially during morning and evening rush hours cities become packed with vehicles.Daily traffic jams make it impossible for people to get to work in time.

City authorities are spending more and more money on public transportation and are taking other steps to reduce traffic in cities.

Cities of today face many social problems. Crime, alcoholism and drug addiction is especially high in cities.Many young people are unemployed . Government organizations work hard to get rid of poverty . They try to give such people better education and jobs.

1.Where do poor people live in cities?

.........................................................................................................................................

2. Why can’ t governments solve the problem of poor housing?

.........................................................................................................................................

3. What makes modem cities an unhealthy place to live in?

.........................................................................................................................................

4. What are social problems that many cities face nowadays?

.........................................................................................................................................

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 30**

**PERIOD: 86**

**LOOKING BACK OF Units 11,12**

**I. Grammar**

**1. Prepositions “in,on”**

**Giới từ “in,on”**

**- in + a car, a taxi**

**- on +**  **a bus, a train, a plane, foot**

**a boat, a bicycle, a motorbike**

**-go on foot**

1. **Will for future prediction**

**Will để chỉ dự đoán trong tương lai**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Prediction** |
| Affirmative | S + will + V |
| Negative | S + will not (won’t)+ V |
| Interrogative | Will + S + V |

Ex : One day we will travel to Mars

1. **Possessive pronouns**

**Đại từ sở hữu**

* We use a possessive pronoun instead of a phrase.

Chúng ta sử đại từ sở hữu thay thế cho 1 cụm từ

*Ex: Trinh’s pen is red.* ***Mine***is black . ( Mine = my pen )

* A possessive adjective comes before a noun

Tính từ sở hữu đứng trước 1 danh từ

Ex : My books are new

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Personal pronoun** | **Possessive adjectives** | **Possessive pronouns** |
| I | my | mine |
| You | your | yours |
| She | her | hers |
| He | his | his |
| It | its | its |
| We | our | ours |
| they | their | theirs |

1. **Comparisons of quantifiers : more, less/fewer**

**So sánh lượng từ : nhiều hơn , ít hơn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Traffic, pollution, food,...**  **More than**  **Problems, solutions,...** |
|  | **Less Nutrition, clear water,...**  **than**  **Fewer Diseases, criminals,...** |

**More + plural countable nouns + than**

**Danh từ số nhiều đếm được**

**Uncountable nouns**

**Danh từ không đếm được**

**Less + Uncountable nouns + than**

**Danh từ không đếm được**

**Fewer + plural countable nouns + than**

**Danh từ số nhiều đếm được**

1. **Tag questions :**

**Câu hỏi đuôi**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Overpopulation is a serious problem,** | **isn’t it?** |
| **You haven’t bought the ticket,** | **have you?** |
| **Most children want to have the freedom to do what they want,** | **don’t they?** |

**A tag question is a short question. It follows the statement. It is added at the end, after the comma.**

**Note: -A positive sentence has a negative tag.**

**-A negative sentence has a positive tag.**

**6. Pronunciation: word stress**

**Some two-syllable words can be a noun or a verb. The stress changes when the use of the word changes.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noun** | **Verb** |
| **Genaral**  **rules** | Stress on the first syllable  e.g. This *’record* is great | Stress on the second syllable  e.g. Can you *re’cord* this program for me? |
|  | **Group 1** | **Group 2** |
| **Exceptions** | Both nouns and verbs have stress on the first syllable.  e.g. There’s no *’answer* to this question. | Both nouns and verbs have stress on the second syllable  e.g. Shall we go and watch the *pa’rade*? |

**II. Exercises :**

1. Do exercises 1,2,3,4 page 56 and 1,2 ,3,4page 66 in your book

Làm bài tập1,2,3,4 trang 56 và 1,2 ,3,4trang 66 trong sách học của em

**Answer Key ( Đáp án )**

**Bài tập 1 trang 56**

b*. solar – powered taxi c. driverless plane*

1. *Space car e. underwater bus.*

**Bài tập 2 trang 56**

**TRANSPORT POSSIBLITIES IN THE FUTURE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Verb (ride,…)** | **Energy used (solar, …** | **Characteristics**  **( interlligent, flying,…)** |
| bicycle | ride, pedal | wind-powered | automatic, high-speed |
| car | drive | water-powered | flying, driverless |
| train | drive | solar-powered | underwater, supersonic |
| airplane | fly, drive | solar-powered | driverless |

**Bài tập 3 trang 56**

1. mine 2. yours 3,4 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập1trang 66**

1.E 2.B 3.C 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 3 trang 66**

1.don’t we                   2. didn’t you                 3. won’t there 4,5 : Em tự làm

**Bài tập 4 trang 66**

1. more          2. More              3,4 : Em tự làm

### Chọn câu trả lời đúng

* 1. I think we have electric taxis very soon.
     1. may B. might C. will D. would
  2. With teleportation, you disappear at a place, and then in another place seconds later.
     1. appears B. appeared C. reappear D. reappears

1. We try to make the future green by using vehicles or kinds of energy that are
   1. environmentally friendly B. environment friendly

C. environmentally friendship D. environmental friendly

1. This is Linda’s hat, and those shoes are , too.
   1. her B. hers C. our D. their
2. A sky safety system can help cars to traffic jams and crashes.
   1. prevent B. have C. use D. take
3. Is the most serious problem?
   1. pollution B. polluted C. pollute D. pollutant
4. A jet pack doesn’t a lot of space.
   1. have B. bring C. take D. occur
5. We are looking for types of vehicles that help us to avoid .
   1. traffic B. traffic jams C. rush hours D. walking
6. The Segway, which is a vehicle, will be a success.
   1. two-wheels B. two wheels C. two wheel D. two-wheel
7. The children can read English, ?
8. can’t they B. can they C. they can D. they can’t
9. Overcrowded places have a lot of problems, ?
10. doesn’t it B. have they C. don’t they D. does they
11. Living in the country is healthier than that in the city because in the countryside, there is traffic.
12. more B. less C. higher D. fewer
13. The major cause of death for children living in the slums is .
14. density B. illiteracy C. immigration D. malnutrition
15. Diseases more quickly in overcrowded areas.
16. come B. travel C. move D. spread
17. Everyone is ready for the game ,\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.is it B.isn’t he C.aren’t they D.is there

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 31**

**PERIOD: 87 REVIEW**

**I/ Vocabulay: Review all new words in your text books related to the following topics:**

1. Traffic 2. Films 3. Festivals around the world 4. Sources of energy

5. Travelling in the future 6. An overcrowded world

**II/ Pronunciation: Practice all sounds attached to the section A Closer look 1 of each unit.**

1. Sounds / e / & / ei /
2. Ending Sounds (ED): /t / , /d/ & / id /
3. Word stress (two syllables)
4. Word stress ( three syllables)
5. Raising and falling intonation for questions

**III/ Grammar:**

Focus on the future simple, the future continuous tenses and the simple future passive as well as review all the tenses we have studies. (present and past tenses (forms and uses)).

**Tenses (active and passive voice)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tenses | Active | | Passive | Adverbs |
| Simple present | (+) S + V + s (es)/ infinitive  (-) S +don’t /doesn’t+ infinitive  (?) Do/Does + S + infinitive? | | (+) S + am/is/are + pp  (-) S + am/is/are + not + pp  (?) Am/ Is/ Are + S + pp? | Always, usually, sometimes, often, rarely, seldom, never, every... |
| Simple past | (+) S + V.ed / V2  (-) S + didn’t + infinitive  (?) Did + S + infinitive? | | (+) S + was / were + pp  (-) S + was /were + not + pp  (?) Was / Were + S + pp? | Yesterday, ago, this morning, last………….in 2000 |
| Present perfect | (+) S + has/ have + pp  (-) S + has/ have + not + pp  (?) Has/ Have + S + pp? | |  | Since, for, never, ever, yet, already, recently, so far, just, up to now, several times,before    tomorrow, next,tonight, soon, in 2022 |
| Simple future | (+) S + will + infinitive  (-) S + will + not + infinitive  (?) Will + S + infinitive? | | (+) S + will be + past participle  (-) S + will not be + past participle  (?) Will be + S + past participle? |
| Present continuous | (+) S + is/am/are + v-ing  (-) S + (is/am/are) not + v-ing  (?) Is /Am/Are + S + v-ing ? |  | | Now , at the moment , at present , Look ! , Listen ! |
| The future continuous | (+) S + will be + V-ing  (-) S + will not be + V-ing  (?) Will + S + be + V-ing? | |  | At this time next week  At 2 o’clock tomorrow |

**II. Exercises**

1. **Give the correct form or tense of the verbs in parentheses to complete the sentences:**

1. People wear costumes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the streets. (parade)

2. We (hold) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the festival at this time next week.

3. That lady used (drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her car carefully.

4. Biogas (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for fuel in homes and for transport next year.

5. I ( attend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_one of the most well-known music festivals last year.

6. They were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the ending of the film. (move)

7. At this time next week, we (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Maths.

8. In the future, the wind and the sun (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the most important energy sources.

9. At 8 o’clock tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my essay on green energy in my room. (write)

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to write a diary when you were a little girl? (use)

11. Alternative sources of energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quickly in the future. (develop)

12. Last summer, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Ha Noi by car. (go)

13. Liza \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the violin since she was 5 years old. (play)

14. Children should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ road safety before they are allowed to ride a bike on the road. (learn)

15. Solar energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into electricity in the future. (convert)

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lion before? (see)

17. At this time tomorrow evening, my sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book in her room. (read)

18. Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in August, 1975. (complete)

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (ever/ use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biogas for cooking before?

20. By 2022, people (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solar energy to run their cars.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **B. Pronunciation: *Find the word with the different underlined sound:*** | | | | | |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6. | | A. vehicle  A. parade  A. obey  A. stayed  A. head  A. head | B. mention  B. waste  B. key  B. washed  B. bread  B. seat | C.enter  C. later  C. grey  C. filled  C. break  C. weather | D.helicopter  D. gravy  D. survey  D. annoyed  D. heavy  D. heavy |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others** | | | | |
| 1  2  3  4 | A. famous  A. reward  A. combine  A. open | B.  B. country  B. invite  B. direct | C. asleep  C. music  C. pretty  C. renew | D. careful  D. samba  D. circle  D. affect |

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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**WEEK: 31**

**PERIOD: 88 REVIEW**

**I/Grammar:**

1. “It” is used to indicate distance.
2. Used to (in three forms)
3. “Ed and Ing” adjectives.
4. Connectors: although, despite, in spite of, however, nevertheless
5. H/Wh – questions
6. Adverbial phrases
7. Possessive pronouns: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

**II. Exercises .**

**Choose best answers**

1. We should (walk/ walk on/ walk through/ walk across) the street at the zebra crossing.

2. Drivers have to (tie/ put/ fasten/ put on) your seatbelt whenever you drive.

3. She forgot to give a ( light/ sign/ hand/ signal) before she turns right.

4. (Comedy/ Thrilling/ Science fiction/ Horror) is a film that is set in the future, often featuring science.

5. All of us have to obey traffic rules (careful/ carefully/ strict/ strictly)

6. It is (for/ over/ to/ from) 15 kilometers to my grandparents’ house.

7. Slow down because you are breaking the (driving license/ road user/ speed limit/ traffic jam).

8. They (can/ should/ can’t/ shouldn’t) wear a cycle helmet when they are on their bike.

9. (Horror/ Comedy/ Thrilling/ Action) is a film that usually features lost of stunts and fighting.

10. (How far/ How much/ How long/ How many) does it take to go from Da Nang to NhaTrang by plane?

11. You should know the regulations in order to become a good (driving license/ road user/ speed limit/ traffic jam)

12. Don’t (walk/ park/ drive/ go) if feel tired of after you drink alcohol.

13. Drinking and driving is ( careful/ strict/ illegal/ obey) in Spain.

14. It is about 5 kilometers (to/ of/ for/ from) my house to the museum.

15. Don’t carry a ( person/ passenger/ baby/ children) in front of you.

16. Big cities often suffer from traffic jam in the (evening/ weekend/ rush hour/ morning)

17. Diwali, the Hindu Festival of Lights, is the ( important/ importantest/ more important/ most important)

18. It is (excite/ exciting/ excited/ excitement) to see elephants racing in the Elephant Race Festival in Don Village

19. The festival (takes/ occur/ takes place/ held) every August.

20. (Renewable/ Natural/ Effective/ Non-renewable) source of energy is the source that can’t be replaced after use

21. Remember to ( turn/ stop/ turn on/ turn off) the lights before going to bed.

22. By the middle of the 21st century, people in developing countries (use/ used/ will be using/ will be use) more renewable energy.

23. We should (reduce/ use/ avoid/ generate) using cars or motorbikes for short trip.

24. Biogas is (plenty/ abundant/ serious/ expensive) and cheap for cooking and heating.

25. Fossil fuels are very common in our society but they (waste/ pollute/ renew/ provide) the environment.

26. They are looking for cheap, clean and (effective/ efficient/ serious/ dangerous) sources of energy.

27. People spent a huge amount of money on the film; (although/ however/ but/ because), it wasn’t successful

28. La Tomatina is a (year/ annually/ seasonal/ season) festival to celebrate the tomato harvest.

29. Fossil fuels can be used to create energy and generate electricity, but they are (limited/ safe/renewable/ harmful) to the environment.

30. People in Cannes take the Cannes Film Festival (in/ at/ on/ with) a very serious way

**B.Word formation**

1. Scientists are looking for clean and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy. (effect)

2. Many poor people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries don’t have sources of energy. (develop)

3. Solar energy is renewable, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and clean. (plenty)

4. Streets are decorated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lights and red banners (colour)

5. There will be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of energy in the near future. (short)

6. Wind power is convenient and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (abundance)

7. What he likes about festival is that they show the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ values of different communities. (culture)

8. Minh’s mother liked the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that young pianist. (perform)

9. Thanksgiving is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival held in USA and Canada. (season)

10. There are many wealthy people, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is still a problem (poor)

11. There is a special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for children on Lunar 15th August. (celebrate)

12. They were all very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the school trip but is wasn’t an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trip at all. (excite)

13. The hall looks very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with its Christmas tree. (festival)

14. There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ differences between two communities. (culture)

15. Studying for exam is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She gets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she opens her school books. (tire)

16. Streets are decorated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lights and red banners. (colour)

17. What form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you participate in during the festival? (entertain)

18. “ The Old Man and the Sea”, written by the American author Ernest Hemingway, is a meaningful and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story. (interest)

19. Coal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which means it can be used up. (limit)

20. What form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you participate in during the festival? (entertain)

21. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and artistic activities are held as part of the Flower Festival in Da Lat. (culture)

**C.Rewrite the following sentences, beginnings as shown or do as directed in bracket:**

1. The distance from NhaTrang to Da Lat is about 300 km

-> It …………………………………………………………………………………

2. In spite of his young age, he performs excellently.

-> Although …………………………………………………………………………………

3. We will solve the problem of energy shortage by using solar energy.

-> The problem of energy shortage …………………………………………………………

4. We/ should/ turn/ lights/ fans/ before/ leave room/ save/ energy.

*(write a complete sentence)*

->……………………………………………………………………………………

5. What is distance between Ha Noi and Da Nang?

-> How far …………………………………………………………………………………

6. This film was so boring. However, Hoa saw it from beginning to end.

-> Although ………………………………………………………………………………

7. Last year Mai went to Hai Luu Buffalo fighting Festival with her family

*(Make question for the underlined part)*

-> …………………………………………………………………………

8. People will decorate their houses to welcome New Year. ***(change into passive)***

……………………………………………………………………………………

9. Although that man is old, he cycles every morning

Despite ……………………………………………………………………………………

10. We will use solar energy to solve the problem of the energy shortage.

*(Change into the passive voice)*

……………………………………………………………………………………

11. They celebrate Father’s Day to express their love for fathers.

*(Make the question for the underlined words)*

……………………………………………………………………………

**D .READING:**

**1/ Read the passage and tick ✓ True or False.**

Energy is one of the problems that many people are interested in. It is not an unfamiliar word.It is heard, said, discussed day after day. It is close to everyone's daily life. You turn on a lamp and it is energy that gives you light. You turn on a TV and it is energy that gives you pictures and sound. You ride a motorcycle and it is energy that gives you movement. You cook your meals and it is energy that gives you heat to boil rice.

The problem is that the demand for energy is rising and that the price of energy is getting higher and higher. The supply of energy on earth is limited. It cannot provide us forever. The shortage of energy in the future is inevitable. Therefore, saving energy is a must if we want to continue to live in a safe and sound world.

*Notice: Familiar: thân thuộc demand: nhu cầu inevitable:chắc chắn xảy ra*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Statements | True | False |
| 1 .Many people aren't interested in the problems of energy |  |  |
| 2. The word “energy” is familiar and close to everyone's daily life |  |  |
| 3 .Energy is heard, said, discussed day after day |  |  |
| 4. We can't watch TV without energy |  |  |
| 5. The supply of energy on earth is unlimited .It can provide us forever |  |  |
| 6 .If we want to continue to live in a safe and sound world , we have to save energy |  |  |

**2/ Read the text, and answer the question.**

Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal, and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth's fossil fuels are running out. What will happen when there is no oil, coal and gas on the earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind and the water.

Solar energy is unlimited. The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperature of the planet. All are necessary for human life. If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have this abundant source of power

1.What are the other words or phrase for fossil fuels?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.From which do plants on the earth get energy?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write T or False:

1.Solar energy is limited. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.We can use energy from the sun, the wind and the water. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3/ Read the passage and answer the questions**

Yesterday, on the way home from school, I saw an accident. A boy was run over by a taxi when he was riding his bicycle. The boy’s leg was broken and it was bleeding badly. Someone there tried to stop the bleeding. They put pressure on it and held it tight. A man used his mobile phone to call the emergency service. Some minutes later, an ambulance arrived and sent the boy to the hospital. Two policemen came to the scene immediately. Some people told the police that the taxi driver was driving at the very high speed when the accident happened. Some others began talking about the traffic accidents these days and blamed the increasing number of accidents on the roads for careless driving and drunk drivers.

1. What did the writer see yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What part of the boy's body was hurt?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.How was the driver driving when the accident happened?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.Did the policeman call the emergency service?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4/ Read the passage about the ‘White Nights’ in St. Petersburg.**

If you are romantic and want to enjoy the festive spirit all day and night, go to St. Petersburg, Russia. The simple reason is that from May through July, the sun rarely sets and the nights are bright there. Local people and tourists from all over the world celebrate the ‘White Nights’ with endless all - night activities. You can enjoy festivals, ballet, opera or try good foods as bars, and restaurants stay open until the morning hours. Some people love to go to this poetic city just to walk along the Neva River banks with their loved ones and witness the raising of the bridges. Some others like to go swimming in Lake Ladoga and stroll in the famous Summer Gardens. There's one highlight that you can't miss if you're in St. Petersburg on June 22nd. It's the Scarlet Sails event! There's a mock pirate battle on the Neva, followed by fireworks and the appearance of a tall ship with red sails.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Why are there white nights in St. Petersburg?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Who attend the White Nights?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Can people eat and drink during the night when they attend the White Nights?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where can people see the raising of the bridges?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5/. Read the passage, and then answer the questions**

A Hindu festival: Diwali

The festival of Diwali is one of the most important religious festivals in India. It lasts for five days around the end of October, It is the festival of Lakshmi, the Goddess who, in the Hindu religion, brings peace and prosperity.

Preparations for the festival begin several weeks before the festival. People clean and decorate their homes, prepare special food and buy new clothes and jewelry to welcome the Goddess in their homes. All over India, people light up their homes with oil lamps and colourful lights.

The celebrations take place on the darkest night of the lunar month, Amavasya. In the evening, fireworks fill the sky to make Diwali a true ‘Festival of Lights’.

1. In which country is Diwali celebrated?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How long is the festival of Diwali?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What do people do to prepare for the festival?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Why is Diwali called “Festival of Lights?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. TRAO ĐỔI, PHẢN HỒI VỀ KIẾN THỨC BÀI HỌC CỦA HỌC SINH**

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