

TRƯỜNG THCS CHI LĂNG

TỔ ANH VĂN

TIẾNG ANH 8

NỘI DUNG HƯỚNG DẪN HỌC SINH HỌC BÀI HỌC VÀ ÔN TẬP THÁNG 10

(Thời gian dự kiến 1/10/2021 đến 29/10/2021)

UNIT 3

AT HOME

(Ở NHÀ)

VOCABULARY

Part: Listen and Read

1. Chore	(n)	công việc trong nhà, việc vặt
2. Cupboard	(n)	tủ ly, chạn
3. Steamer	(n)	nồi hấp
→ steam	(v)	hấp
4. Sink	(n)	bồn rửa mặt
5. Saucepan	(n)	cái xoong
6. Frying pan	(n)	cái chảo
7. Rice cooker	(n)	nồi cơm
8. Rug	(n)	thảm dày trải sàn

Part: Read:

1. Precaution	(n)	sự phòng ngừa, đề phòng
2. Safe	(adj)	an toàn
→ safety	(n)	sự an toàn
→ safety precautions	(n)	sự giữ gìn an toàn
3. Chemical	(n)	hóa chất
→ chemical	(adj)	thuộc hóa học
→ chemist	(n)	nhà hóa học
→ chemistry	(n)	ngành /môn hóa học
4. Drug	(n)	thuốc
5. Make sure of ST	(v)	làm cho rõ, cho chắc chắn
6. Match	(n)	que diêm

7. Destroy	(v)	phá hủy
→ destruction	(n)	
8. Cover	(v)	bọc, phủ, che
9. Injure	(v)	làm bị thương
→ injury	(n)	sự tổn thương, chỗ bị thương
10. Socket	(n)	ổ
→ electrical socket	(n)	ổ cắm điện
11. Electricity	(n)	điện
→ electrical	(adj)	thuộc về điện
→ electric	(adj)	chạy bằng điện
→ electrician	(n)	thợ điện
12. Kill	(v)	giết
13. Object	(n)	đồ vật
14. Reach	(n)	tầm tay
→ out of one's reach	(exp.)	ngoài tầm tay
→ within one's reach	(exp.)	trong tầm tay
15. Bead	(n)	hạt (chuỗi)
16. Scissors	(n)	cây kéo
17. Knife	(n)	con dao

Part: Write:

1. Folder	(n)	bìa kẹp hồ sơ
2. Wardrobe	(n)	tủ quần áo
3. Towel	(n)	cái khăn
4. Beneath	(pre.)	ở dưới
5. Lighting fixture	(n)	đèn chùm treo
6. Vase	(n)	cái lọ

PHẦN ĐỌC TRONG SÁCH GIÁO KHOA (Em hãy tập đọc và dịch ra Tiếng Việt)

LISTEN AND READ (page 27)

Nam: Hello.

Mrs. Vui: Nam, it's Mom.

Nam: Hi, Mom.

Mrs. Vui: I'm going to be home late tonight.
I have to go and visit Grandma after work.

Nam: What time will you be home?

Mrs. Vui: I'll be home after dinner.
I'm sorry, but you'll have to cook dinner yourself.

Nam: All right

Mrs. Vui: There's rice in the cupboard, but you ought to go to the market yourself and buy some fish and vegetables.
The steamer is under the sink, between the saucepan and the frying pan. The rice cooker is beside the stove.

Nam:OK. Give my love to Grandma.

Mrs. Vui: I will. Oh, I almost forgot. Can you call Aunt Chi, please?
Ask her to meet me at Grandma's house.

Nam: No problem. Bye, Mom.

Mrs. Vui: Bye.

READ (page 31)

Lan's mother, Mrs. Quyen, is at her local community center. She is reading one of the posters on the wall.

Safety Precautions in the Home

- You must put all chemicals and drugs in locked cupboards. Children may drink or eat these things because they look like soft drinks or candy.
- You must not let children play in the kitchen. The kitchen is a dangerous place.
- You have to make sure children do not play with matches. Each year, fire destroys homes and injures children because someone plays with matches. Remember, it only takes one match to cause a fire.
- You must cover electrical sockets so that children do not try to put anything into them. Electricity can kill.
- You have to keep all dangerous objects out of children's reach. These include scissors, knives, and small objects such as beads.

GRAMMAR:

A. MUST-HAVE TO - OUGHT TO

1. MUST (phải) : là khiếm trợ động từ (a modal) được dùng để diễn tả:

a. sự bắt buộc hay sự cần thiết có tính chủ quan - do cảm nghĩ của người nói.

Ex: He must do this exercise again. (Anh ấy phải làm bài tập này lại).

b. tính quy tắc hay lẽ luật.

Ex: We must drive on the right. (Chúng ta phải lái xe bên phải).

2. HAVE TO (phải) : diễn tả sự bắt buộc hay sự cần thiết có tính khách quan- do yếu tố bên ngoài.

Ex: Your eyes are weak. You have to wear glasses. (Mắt bạn yếu. Bạn phải mang kính).

3. OUGHT TO + V (base form) (nên): diễn tả lời khuyên.

Ex: Children ought to respect elderly people. (Trẻ con nên kính trọng người già).

Note: OUGHT TO có thể được thay bằng SHOULD.

Ex: We should obey our parents..

B. RELEXIVE PRONOUNS (Đại từ phản thân).

1. Đại từ phản thân gồm có:

	Singular (Số ít)	Plural (Số nhiều)
Ngôi thứ nhất	myself	ourselves
Ngôi thứ hai	yourself	yourselves
Ngôi thứ ba	himself/ herself/itself oneself	themselves

2. Use (Cách dùng).

Đại từ phản thân diễn tả hành động trở lại với chính người thực hiện. Đại từ phản thân có thể làm:

a. Objects (Túc từ / Tân ngữ).

Ex: Be careful ! You'll cut yourself. (Hãy cẩn thận. Bạn sẽ bị đứt tay).

She looks at herself in the mirror. (Chị ấy soi gương).

b. Emphasis (Nhấn mạnh): Trường hợp này đại từ phản thân còn được gọi là “Đại từ làm mạnh nghĩa” (Emphatic pronouns).

- Đại từ thường đứng ngay sau từ nó làm mạnh nghĩa.

Ex: Mr Green himself took the pupils to the museum. (Chính ông Green đã đưa học sinh đến viện bảo tàng).

Mary herself cleaned the floor. (Chính Mary đã lau nhà).

- Đại từ đứng ở cuối mệnh đề / câu.

Ex: This boy watered the plants himself.

Mary cleaned the floor herself.

c. **“BY + reflexive pronoun”**: có nghĩa: tự làm / một mình

Ex: Tom always does the homework by himself. (Tom luôn luôn tự làm bài tập ở nhà).

Lan made this dress by herself. (Lan tự may cái áo đầm này).

C. QUESTIONS WITH “WHY “. (Câu hỏi với “WHY “tại sao?”).

Câu hỏi với “Why” được dùng để hỏi về nguyên nhân hay lý do.

Why + do/does/did/can/will/.... + S + V1 + O ...!

Ex: Why do you get up early? - Because I want to do exercise.

(Tại sao bạn thức dậy sớm? - Vì tôi muốn tập thể dục).

Ex: Why do you do exercise? - To keep healthy.

(Tại sao bạn tập thể dục? - Để giữ cho khỏe mạnh).

EXERCISE

I. Complete the sentences with “must” or “have/ has to”.

1. Vietnamese children ____ wear uniform when they come to school
2. Last night my sister was ill. We _____ call the doctor.
3. I have bad toothache. I ____ make an appointment with the dentist.
4. I don't want to ____ wait in a queue for ages.
5. She ____ work on Saturday morning.
6. When you come to California, you ____ come and see us soon.
7. This is a terrible party. We ____ go home.
8. If there are no taxis, we'll _____ walk.
9. Daniel ____ go to the bank. He hasn't any money.

10. You really ____ hurry up, Vicky. We don't want to be late.

II. Fill in the blanks with “mustn't or don't/ doesn't have to”.

1. They ____ work on Saturday.
2. Visitors ____ feed the animal.
3. Tim ____ wear uniform at school.
4. You ____ touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
5. Don't make so much noise. We ____ wake the baby.
6. There's a lift in the building, so I ____ climb the stairs.
7. Staff ____ smoke when serving customers.
8. Sally is extremely rich. She ____ work.
9. I don't want anymore to know about our plan. Youtell anyone.
10. Yoube a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.

III. Fill in each blank with a correct reflexive pronoun.

1. My sister often looks at _____ in the mirror.
2. Mark made _____ a sandwich.
3. This refrigerator defrosts _____.
4. Hoa and I _____ saw that accident yesterday.
5. Did you pay for _____?
6. The children can look after _____ for a few days.
7. Please help me. I can't do it _____.
8. Take care of _____?
9. He was very surprised when he looked _____ in the mirror.
10. I don't like going to the cinema with other people. I prefer going by _____.
11. The child had no bothers or sisters, so she often had to play by _____.
12. I'm afraid that the children are going to cut _____ on the broken glass.

UNIT 4

OUR PAST

(QUÁ KHÚ)

I. LISTEN AND READ

1. past	(n):	quá khứ
2. great - grandma	(n) :	bà cố
3. great - grandpa	(n) :	ông cố
4. sound	(v) :	nghe
→ sound	(n) :	âm thanh
5. without	(prep) :	không có, thiếu
6. equipment	(n) :	thiết bị
→ equip	(v) :	trang bị
7. light-lit-lit	(v) :	thắp, đốt, châm
8. folktale	(n) :	chuyện dân gian
9. tale	(n):	chuyện kể
10. traditional story	(n) :	truyện cổ tích
11. once	(adv) :	trước kia, xưa kia
12. conversation	(n) :	bài đối thoại

II. LISTEN

13. moral lesson	(n) :	bài học đạo đức
14. foolish	(adj) :	ngu ngốc, ngớ ngẩn
→ fool	(n) :	người ngu xuẩn
15. greedy	(adj) :	tham lam, tham ăn
→ greed	(n) :	lòng tham
16. gold	(n):	vàng
→ golden	(adj):	bằng vàng

III. READ

17. lose - lost - lost	(v) :	mất, thất lạc
18. daughter	(n) :	con gái
19. die	(v) :	chết, từ trần, hi sinh
→ dead	(adj) :	chết
→ death	(n) :	sự chết, cái chết
20. marry	(v) :	kết hôn, cưới

→ marry S.O = get married to S.O

21. unfortunately (adv): rủi thay
→ unfortunate (adj): bất hạnh, rủi ro
22. cruel (adj) (+ to) : độc ác, ác nghiệt
23. upset (adj) : buồn phiền, lo lắng
24. broken heart (n) : đau lòng, đau buồn
25. hold - held - held (v): tổ chức
26. festival (n) : ngày hội, lễ hội
→ harvest festival (n): lễ tạ mùa
27. excited (adj) : phấn khởi, hào hứng
28. prince (n) : hoàng tử
29. princess (n) : công chúa
30. choose - chose - chosen (v): chọn, lựa
→ choice (n) : sự chọn lựa
31. poor (adj) : tội nghiệp
32. none (pron) : không ai / cái gì
33. fairy (n) : tiên
34. appear (v) : xuất hiện
#disappear (v) : biến mất
→ appearance (n) : sự xuất hiện, vẻ bề ngoài
35. magical (adj) : kỳ diệu, thần thông
→ magically (adv) : kỳ diệu, thần kỳ
36. change (v, n) : thay đổi
37. rag (n) : giẻ rách
→ rags (n) : quần áo rách
38. drop (v) : đánh rơi
39. own (v) : sở hữu, có
→ Owner (n) : người sở hữu, chủ nhân
40. fit (v) : vừa, hợp
41. immediately (adv) : ngay lập tức
→ immediate (adj) : lập tức, tức thì
42. fall in love with S.O (exp): phải lòng ai

IV. WRITE

43. bum	(v):	đốt
→ bum	(n) :	vết phỏng
44. escape	(v) :	thoát ra, trốn thoát
45. tie	(v):	cột
46. graze	(v)	gặm cỏ
47. nearby	(adj, adv) :	gần đó
48. say - said - said	(v):	nói
49. servant	(n):	đầy tớ
50. master	(n) :	ông chủ
51. wise	(adj) :	khôn ngoan, sáng suốt
→ wisdom	(n) :	trí khôn
52. rope	(n):	dây thừng
53. straw	(n):	rom
54. stripe	(n):	sọc, vằn
→ striped	(adj) :	có sọc, có vằn

PHẦN ĐỌC TRONG SÁCH GIÁO KHOA (Em hãy tập đọc và dịch ra Tiếng Việt)

LISTEN AND READ (page 38,39)

- Grandma: This is me, Nga. I used to live on a farm when I was a young girl.
- Nga: What was life like then?
- Grandma: I didn't go to school because I had to stay home and help my mom.
I used to look after my younger brothers and sisters.
- Nga: What did Great-grandma do?
- Grandma: She used to cook the meals, clean the house and wash the clothes.
- Nga: That sounds like hard work!
- Grandma: It was. And there wasn't any electricity Mom had to do everything without the help of modern equipment.
- Nga: What did you do in the evenings?
- Grandma: After dinner, Mom lit the lamp and Dad used to tell us stories.
- Nga: Do you remember any of them?
- Grandma: Oh, yes. The best one was The Shoe. It's an old folktale.

Nga: Please tell me the tale, Grandma. Traditional stories are great.

Grandma: All right. Once a poor farmer ...

READ (page 41)

The Lost Shoe

Once a poor farmer had a daughter named Little Pea. After his wife died, the farmer married again. His new wife had a daughter, Stout Nut. Unfortunately, the new wife was very cruel to Little Pea. Little Pea had to do chores all day. This made Little Pea's father very upset. He soon died of a broken heart.

Summer came and went. In the fall, the village held its harvest festival. That year, everyone was excited as the prince wanted to choose his wife from the village. Stout Nut's mother made new clothes for her, but poor Little Pea had none.

However, before the festival started, a fairy appeared and magically changed Little Pea's rags into beautiful clothes.

As Little Pea ran to the festival, she dropped one of her shoes and lost it. When the prince found the shoe, he decided to marry the girl who owned it. Of course the shoe fitted Little Pea, and the prince immediately fell in love with her.

GRAMMAR

A. 1. USED TO +V (base form: dạng gốc) (đã từng):

S + used to + V1

- diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ mà nay không còn.

Ex: He used to play tennis. (Ông ấy đã từng chơi quần vợt).

Her father used to be a school teacher. (Cha cô ấy đã từng là một giáo viên).

2. Question and negative forms (Dạng nghi vấn và phủ định).

a. Negative form (Dạng phủ định).

S + didn't + use to + V1

Ex: His son didn't use to do exercise. (Con trai anh ấy đã không từng tập thể dục).

b. Question form (Dạng nghi vấn).

Did + S + use to + V1 ?

Ex: Did your father use to drink tea in the morning? (Cha bạn đã từng uống trà buổi sáng không?)

3. BE / GET USED TO.

be/get used to + N / V-ing.

Ex: Ba was born in a farmer family. He is used to working in the sun.

(Ba sinh trong gia đình nông dân. Anh ấy quen làm việc ngoài nắng).

People get used to the bus delay. (Dân chúng quen với việc trễ xe buýt).

B. Prepositions of time: “ in , on, at, after, before, between ”

- **In** (vào) + (second / minute / hour / day / week / month / seasons / year)
 - In 20 seconds, she will leave here.
 - They start working in spring and end in summer.
 - She always gets up at 5.00 in the morning.
 - I was born in 1978.
- **On** (vào) + (holidays / days in a week / date)
 - We are going to have a party for my mom on March 8.
 - He has Math on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
- **At** (lúc) + (hour time)
 - Minh goes to sleep at 10.00 p.m.
- **After** (sau)+(second/minute/hour /day/week/month/seasons/year)
- **before** (trước)+(second/minute/hour /day/week/month/seasons/year)
 - After 20 seconds, she will leave here.
 - They start working before Spring and end after Summer.
 - She always gets up after 5.00 .
- **Between**and(giữavà)

They will build my house between January and September.

EXERCISE

I. Complete these sentences with the correct form:

1. My father gave up smoking two years ago. He used to (smoke) _____ a packet of cigarettes a day.
2. There used to (be) _____ a movie theater here but it closed a long time ago.
3. Mr. An didn't use to (drink) _____ coffee when he was young but he likes it now.
4. Peter used (have) _____ a motorbike, but last month he sold it and bought a car.

5. I didn't use (like) _____ her but we are best friends now.
6. They came to live in the city last year. They used (live) _____ in a small village in the country.
7. My sister used (play) _____ tennis a lot but she doesn't play very often now.
8. When I was a child I didn't use (study) _____ hard.

II. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb:

1. He used to (live) _____ in London before he (go) _____ abroad.
2. I used (earn) _____ a lot of money, but then I (lose) _____ my job.
3. I'm surprised that they (join) _____ the tennis club. They didn't use (like) _____ tennis.
4. Did you use (travel) _____ a lot before I (become) _____ a teacher?
5. That radio used (work) _____ before I (drop) _____ it.
6. We used to (see) _____ them every week, but then we (have) _____ an argument.
7. She used to (play) _____ tennis a lot before she (break) _____ her leg.
8. She used (drive) _____ a lot before she (have) _____ an accident.
9. We used (have) _____ a garden, but then we (move) _____ to a different house.

III. Put a suitable preposition in each blank.

1. I was born _____ January 1st, 1965.
2. When did you meet him? - _____ lunch today.
3. It often rains _____ October _____ Vietnam.
4. What are you going to do _____ 2020?
5. I don't know but I am going to go to college _____ September this year.
6. You want to watch the sky _____ sunset?
7. Sure. And I like to go for a walk _____ sunrise, too.
8. Well, let's go for a walk _____ the weekends.
9. I don't know what he is doing _____ the moment.
10. What did he do _____ the ninth of April, 2000?
11. She often hears some strange noise _____ midnight.
12. Does it rain _____ Spring?

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II. Complete the sentences with “must” or “have/ has to”. (2M)

- 11. Vietnamese children ____ wear uniform when they come to school
- 12. Last night my sister was ill. We _____ call the doctor.
- 13. I have bad toothache. I ____ make an appointment with the dentist.
- 14. I don't want to ____ wait in a queue for ages.
- 15. She ____ work on Saturday morning.
- 16. When you come to California, you ____ come and see us soon.
- 17. This is a terrible party. We ____ go home.
- 18. If there are no taxis, we'll _____ walk.

III. Fill in each blank with a correct reflexive pronoun: (3M)

- 13. My sister often looks at _____ in the mirror.
- 14. Mark made _____ a sandwich.
- 15. This refrigerator defrosts _____.
- 16. Hoa and I _____ saw that accident yesterday.
- 17. Did you pay for _____?
- 18. The children can look after _____ for a few days.
- 19. Please help me. I can't do it _____.
- 20. Take care of _____?
- 21. He was very surprised when he looked _____ in the mirror.
- 22. I don't like going to the cinema with other people. I prefer going by _____.
- 23. The child had no bothers or sisters, so she often had to play by _____.
- 24. I'm afraid that the children are going to cut _____ on the broken glass.

PHẦN NỘP LẠI CHẤM ĐIỂM.

NAME:.....

CLASS:.....

TEST 2

I. Fill in the blank with the following words in the box: (5M)

locked - injures - electricity - not - like - out - place - have - cover - destroys

Safety Precautions in the home

- You must put all chemicals and drugs in (1) cupboards.
Children may drink or eat these things because they look (2)
soft drinks or candy.

- You must (3) let children play in the kitchen. The kitchen is
a dangerous (4)

- You (5) to make sure children do not play with matches.
Each year, fire (6)homes and (7) children
because someone plays with matches. Remember, it only takes one match to
cause a fire.

- You must (8) electrical sockets so that children do not try to
put anything into them. (9) can kill.

- You have to keep all dangerous objects (10)of children's
reach. These include scissors, knives, and small objects such as beads.

II. Supply the correct form of the verb in the structure of "USED TO" or "BE/GET USED TO": (5M)

1. They used (work).....in a restaurant before they
(go).....to college.

2. John used (work).....in a factory before he
(become)the director.

3. My father used (smoke).....but he
(give).....it up last year.

4. He used (live).....in Viet Nam before he
(go).....abroad.

5. I used (earn).....a lot of money, but then I (lose).....my job.
6. Mr. Green used (drive).....a lot before she (have).....an accident.
7. She used (play).....a lot of tennis before she (break).....her leg.
8. There used (be).....a cinema at the corner, but they (build).....a park there.
9. He used (live).....in London, then he (move).....to Oxford last year.
10. We used (play).....football every afternoon when we (be).....still students.