

## TIENG ANH 8

### UNIT 1: MY FRIENDS

#### I/ LISTEN AND READ

##### **Vocabulary:**

noun (**n**) : danh từ

verb (**v**): động từ

adjective (**adj**): tính từ

adverb (**adv**): trạng từ

1. friend (n) : người bạn
2. seem + adj (v) : trông có vẻ như
3. receive (v) : nhận
4. letter (n) : lá thư
5. know (v) : biết
6. think (v) : nghĩ
7. next-door (adj) : kế bên nhà
8. neighbor (n) : người hàng xóm
9. neighborhood (n) : vùng lân cận
10. look like (v) : trông như thế nào

##### **11. What does she look like? : Cô ấy trông ntn?**

➔ She is+ *tính từ miêu tả ngoại hình (thin, fat, tall, short, slim...)*

##### **12. What is she like? : Tính cách của cô ấy ntn?**

➔ She is+ *tính từ miêu tả tính cách (friendly, sociable, lovely...)*

13. Here is = This is : Đây là

14. photograph (n) : bức ảnh

15. lovely (adj) : đáng yêu

16. smile (n) : nụ cười

##### **17. What + (a/an) + adj + noun! : Câu cảm thán!**

**Ex: WHAT A LOVELY SMILE!**

18. classmate (n): bạn cùng lớp

19. enough : đủ

20. be going to + V<sub>0</sub> : dự định làm gì

- a. I am going to do my homework tonight.
- b. He isn't going to watch TV this evening.

21. will + V<sub>0</sub> : sẽ làm gì

- a. I will come to Hanoi next summer.
- b. She will not (won't) invite him to her next party.

22. here : ở đây

23. **at** Christmas : vào Giáng Sinh

24. would like ('d like) + to V : muốn làm gì

## II. SPEAK

- What does he look like?: Anh ấy trông ntn?

→ He is \_\_\_\_\_

- tall : cao
- short : thấp
- fat : mập
- slim : mảnh mai
- thin : ốm

- What does his hair look like?

→ He has + kích thước + hình dáng + màu sắc + hair.

- long : dài
- short : ngắn
- straight : thẳng
- curly : xoắn
- bald : hói
- black/ dark : đen
- blond/ fair : vàng
- brown : nâu

- **Exercise: Translate into English**

1/ Cô ấy có mái tóc đen dài thẳng.

--> **She has long straight dark hair.**

2/ Anh ấy có tóc xoắn ngắn màu vàng.

--> **He has short curly fair hair.**

3/ Họ có mái tóc màu nâu ngắn và thẳng.

--> **They have short straight brown hair.**

4/ Tôi có tóc ngắn xoắn đen.

--> **I have short curly black hair.**

## III. READ

1. talk about (v): nói về
2. lucky # unlucky (adj): may mắn # không may mắn
3. the ones (n): những người
4. spend time (on) + Ving : dành thời gian làm gì

with sb : dành thời gian với ai đó

5. each: mỗi

6. however: tuy nhiên
7. different (adj): khác nhau
8. character (n): tính cách
9. sociable (adj): hòa đồng
10. also: cũng
11. extremely (adv): cực kì
12. kind (adj): tử tế
13. generous (adj): hào phóng
14. free time (n): thời gian rảnh
15. do volunteer work (v): làm công việc tình nguyện
16. local (adj): thuộc địa phương
17. orphanage (n): trại mồ côi
18. hard-working (adj): chăm chỉ
19. good grades (n): điểm số tốt
20. Unlike: Không giống như
21. quite: khá
22. reserved (adj): kín đáo
23. public (n): công cộng
24. Both A and B: Cả A và B
25. enjoy = like (v) + Ving: thích làm gì
26. prefer to V: thích làm gì hơn
27. peace (n): sự bình yên, hòa bình
28. peaceful (adj): bình yên
29. quiet (n), (adj): sự im lặng, im lặng
30. library (n): thư viện
31. outgoing (adj): thoải mái
32. as + adj + as : so sánh bằng  
Ex: Minh is as tall as Nam.  
The hippo is not as heavy as the elephant.
33. tell jokes (v): kể chuyện cười
34. usually: thường xuyên
35. sense of humor (n): khiếu hài hước
36. humorous (adj): hài hước
37. sometimes: đôi khi
38. annoy (v): làm phiền
39. Although: mặc dù
40. close friend (n): bạn thân
41. cause (v): gây ra
42. problem (n): vấn đề
43. exam (n): bài kiểm tra
44. affect (v): ảnh hưởng
45. take up (v): chiếm

- 46. answer (v): trả lời
- 47. laugh at (v): cười nhạo
- 48. get tired of (v): mệt mỏi vì

## ENOUGH

### A. Lý thuyết cấu trúc Enough

#### 1. Enough là gì?

Enough trong tiếng Anh có nghĩa là đủ tuy nhiên đôi khi “enough” được sử dụng với nhiều mục đích khác nhau do trong mỗi hoàn cảnh ý nghĩa “đủ” của nó cũng khác nhau. “Enough” có thể được sử dụng để chỉ số lượng hay kích cỡ của một sự vật nào đó có vừa không, có đủ không.

Ví dụ:

- I don't have enough money to buy this skirt
- She is intelligent enough to solve that problem

#### 2. Cấu trúc với từ Enough

##### a, Cấu trúc enough dạng khẳng định

“Enough” được sử dụng sau tính từ và trạng từ kết hợp với nó là động từ nguyên thể có “to”

- S + tobe + adj + enough + (for SB) + to V nguyên thể
- S + V + adv + enough + (for SB) + to V nguyên thể

Ví dụ:

- + The weather is beautiful enough to have a picnic
- + I am tall enough to take a book on the top of shelf
- + My hair has long enough to tie

##### b, Cấu trúc enough dạng phủ định:

- S + tobe not + adj + enough + (for SB) + to V nguyên thể
- S + don't/doesn't/didn't +V + adv + enough + (for SB) + to V nguyên thể

Ví dụ:

- + He isn't strong enough to lift this box
- + I am not hardworking enough to do homework
- + She isn't tall enough to become a model

##### c, Cấu trúc enough với danh từ

Khi “Enough” kết hợp với danh từ thì “enough” đứng trước danh từ

S + V + enough + noun + (for SB) + to V nguyên thể

Ví dụ:

- + He doesn't have enough time to fix his car
- + This car doesn't have enough seat for 6 people
- + I don't have enough money to buy car

### 3. Quy tắc cần nhớ khi dùng Enough

#### Quy tắc 1:

Nếu:

- Trước tính từ, trạng từ trong câu có các trạng từ: too, so, very, quite, extremely...
- Trước danh từ có many, much, a lot of, lots of

=> Thì phải bỏ

Ví dụ:

- + She is very tall. She can become a model => She is very tall enough to become a model
- (SAI) => She is tall enough to become a model

## Quy tắc 2:

Khi nói câu bằng "enough", nếu chủ ngữ ở 2 câu giống nhau thì lược bỏ "for sb"

Ví dụ:

+ Helen is intelligent. Helen can become a teacher => Helen is intelligent enough for her to become a teacher (SAI) => Helen is intelligent enough to become a teacher

\* Tuy nhiên nếu chủ từ câu sau có ý chung chung thì cũng có thể bỏ đi

Ví dụ: The weather is warm. We can live on it. -> The weather is warm enough to live on. (we ở đây chỉ chung chung, mọi người)

## Quy tắc 3:

Khi nói câu bằng "enough", nếu chủ ngữ của câu thứ nhất trùng với tân ngữ của câu 2 (là một) thì khi ghép 2 câu ta loại bỏ phần tân ngữ của câu sau

Ví dụ:

+ The water is quite cold. I can't drink it. -> The water isn't warm enough for me to drink it. (SAI) -> The water isn't warm enough for me to drink.

## B. Bài tập vận dụng

### I. Use ENOUGH and one word from the box to complete each sentence.

a.

*Adjectives: big, old, warm, well*

*Nouns: cups, milk, money, qualifications, time, room*

1. She shouldn't get married. She's not .....
2. I'd like to buy a car but I haven't got .....
3. Have you got ..... in your tea or would you like some more ?
4. Are you ..... ? Or shall I switch on the heating ?
5. It's only a small car. There isn't ..... for all of you.
6. Steve didn't feel ..... to go to work this morning.
7. I didn't answer all the questions in the exam. I didn't have .....
8. Do you think I've got ..... to apply for the job ?
9. Try this jacket on to see if it's ..... for you.
10. There weren't ..... for everybody to have coffee at the same time.

b.

*warm, time, fast, long, money, information, tall, people*

1. I can't give you an answer because I don't have .....
2. I couldn't run .....
3. The ladder wasn't ..... to reach the window.
4. There aren't ..... to make a club of stamps collectors.
5. Do you have ..... to buy her a present?
6. The pants weren't ..... to fit my brother.
7. The weather isn't ..... for us to go swimming.
8. Did you have ..... to answer all the questions in the test?

### II. Combine each pair of sentences, using ENOUGH .... TO.V or ENOUGH FOR ... TO.V

1. The moon is very bright. We can play outdoors.
2. I have enough money. I can pay this bill.
3. My sister is old. She can drive a car.
4. The weather was fine. We could go camping.
5. This coat isn't rich. I don't wear it in winter.
6. Robinson isn't rich. He can't buy a house.
7. He wasn't very experienced. He couldn't do the job.

8. You aren't old. You can't have a front-door key.
9. He didn't have much money. He couldn't live on it.
10. The buffalo isn't big. He can't harm you.
11. The ice is quite thick. We can't walk on it.
12. The tea isn't strong. It won't keep us awake.
13. This novel is interesting. We can read it.
14. We think you are strong enough. You can lift this table.
15. This kind of rubber is good. We can use it to make tires for car.
16. He has no time. He can't finish this word.
17. My friend is quite well. She can do it again.
18. She doesn't explain this exercise. He pupils can't do it.
19. There isn't enough time. This students can't write this essay.
20. It's warm tonight. We can go out.
21. These exercises are easy. You can do them.
22. Those oranges are ripe. We can eat them.
23. My sister wasn't well. She didn't go to work.
24. The book is small. I can put it in my pocket.
25. The boy is tall. He can reach the top shelf.
26. Those shoes are large. You can wear them.
27. Your brother was clever. He could do this exercise in a few minutes.
28. We weren't early. We couldn't see the first part of the play.
29. She has much money. She can buy that dictionary.
30. The children were very eager. They started playing without me.

## **UNIT 2: MAKING ARRANGEMENTS**

### **VOCABULARY**

1. fax machine (n): máy FAX
2. mobile phone (n): điện thoại di động
3. downstairs (n): dưới gác
4. hold on: giữ máy
5. to be on: trình chiếu
6. agree (v): đồng ý
7. Scotsman (n): người Scotland
8. emigrate (v): xuất cảnh, di cư
9. deaf-mute (n): tật vừa câm vừa điếc
10. transmit (v): truyền, phát tín hiệu

11. speech (n): giọng nói, lời nói
12. distance (n): khoảng cách
13. led to (v): dẫn đến
14. assistant (n): người giúp đỡ, phụ tá
15. conduct (v): thực hiện, tiến hành
16. device (n): thiết bị, dụng cụ, máy móc
17. message (n): thông điệp, lời nhắn
18. demonstrate (v): biểu diễn
19. exhibition (n): cuộc triển lãm
20. commercial (a): buôn bán, thương mại
21. furniture (n): đồ đạc
22. delivery (v): giao
23. midday (adv): nửa ngày
24. customer (n): khách hàng
25. stationery (n): đồ dùng văn phòng
26. leave the message: để lại lời nhắn
27. pick up (v): đón
28. rackets (n): vợt (bóng bàn, cầu lông)
29. fishing rod (n): cần câu
30. hide and seek (n): trò chơi trốn tìm
31. upstairs (n): trên gác
32. perhaps: có lẽ

## Ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh 8 Unit 2: Making Arrangements (Phần 1)

### Cách sử dụng của cấu trúc với be going to

#### 1. Diễn đạt dự định hoặc kế hoạch

Ví dụ:

I am going to buy new home. (Tôi chuẩn bị mua một căn nhà mới)

She is going to visit Dalat on this weekend (Cô ấy sẽ đi tham quan Đà Lạt vào cuối tuần này)

#### 2. Diễn tả một dự đoán khi có căn cứ ở hiện tại

Ví dụ:

Look at the dark clouds in the sky! It is going to rain cats and dogs.

(Hãy nhìn những đám mây đen trên trời kia . Có lẽ trời sắp mưa to rồi.)

#### 3. DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT THÌ TƯƠNG LAI GẦN

Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai gần bao gồm các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai giống như dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai đơn, nhưng nó có thêm những căn cứ hay những dẫn chứng cụ thể.

- in + thời gian: trong ... nữa (in 2 minutes: trong 2 phút nữa)

- tomorrow: ngày mai

- Next day: ngày hôm tới

- Next week/ next month/ next year: Tuần tới/ tháng tới/ năm tới

Ví dụ:

- Tomorrow I am going to visit my parents in New York. I have just bought the ticket. (Ngày mai tôi sẽ đi thăm bố mẹ tôi ở New York. Tôi vừa mới mua vé rồi.)

Ta thấy “Ngày mai” là thời gian trong tương lai. “Tôi vừa mới mua vé” là dẫn chứng cụ thể cho việc sẽ “đi thăm bố mẹ ở New York”.



# CẤU TRÚC CỦA THÌ TƯƠNG LAI GẦN

## 1. Khẳng định:

**S + is/ am/ are + going to + V(nguyên thể)**

Trong đó: S (subject): Chủ ngữ

is/ am/ are: là 3 dạng của “to be”

V(nguyên thể): Động từ ở dạng nguyên thể

CHÚ Ý:

- S = I + am = I'm

- S = He/ She/ It + is = He's/ She's/ It's

- S = We/ You/ They + are = We're/ You're/ They're

Ví dụ:

- I **am going to see** a film at the cinema tonight. (*Tôi sẽ đi xem phim tại rạp chiếu phim tối nay.*)

- She **is going to buy** a new car next week. (*Cô ấy sẽ mua một chiếc xe mới vào tuần tới.*)

- We **are going to** Paris next month. (*Chúng tôi sẽ đi tới Paris vào tháng tới.*)

## 2. Phủ định:

**S + is/ am/ are + not + going to + V(nguyên thể)**

Câu phủ định ta chỉ cần thêm “not” vào ngay sau động từ “to be”.

CHÚ Ý:

- am not: không có dạng viết tắt

- is not = isn't

- are not = aren't

Ví dụ:

- I **am not going to attend** the class tomorrow because I'm very tired. (*Tôi sẽ không tham dự lớp học ngày mai vì tôi rất mệt.*)

- She **isn't going to sell** her house because she has had enough money now. (*Cô ấy sẽ không bán ngôi nhà của cô ấy bởi vì cô ấy đã có đủ tiền rồi.*)

- They **aren't going to cancel** the meeting because the electricity is on again. (*Họ sẽ không hủy bỏ cuộc họp bởi đã có điện trở lại.*)

### 3. Câu hỏi:

**Is/ Am/ Are + S + going to + V(nguyên thể)?**

Trả lời: Yes, S + is/am/ are.

No, S + is/am/are.

Câu hỏi ta chỉ việc đảo động từ “to be” lên trước chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ:

- Are you going to fly to America this weekend? (*Bạn sẽ bay tới Mỹ vào cuối tuần này à?*)

Yes, I am./ No, I'm not.

- Is he going to stay at his grandparents' house tonight? (*Cậu ấy sẽ ở lại nhà ông bà cậu ấy tối nay phải không?*)

Yes, he is./ No, he isn't.

### 4. Chú ý:

- Động từ “GO” khi chia thì tương lai gần ta sử dụng cấu trúc:

**S + is/ am/ are + going**

Chú ta không sử dụng: S + is/ am/ are + going to + go

Ví dụ:

- I **am going** to the party tonight. (*Tôi sẽ tới bữa tiệc tối hôm nay.*)

## II. Cách sử dụng của trạng từ chỉ địa điểm- Adverbs of places

Trạng từ chỉ địa điểm là từ được thêm vào trong câu để nêu địa điểm nơi sự việc xảy ra.

Ví dụ: She is going **downstairs**. (*Cô ấy đang đi xuống lầu*)

**BÀI TẬP**  
**UNIT 2: MAKING ARRANGEMENTS**

**I – Rewrite the following sentences, using “neither... nor”.**

1. The students can't ride motorbikes. The students can't drive cars.  
.....
2. They couldn't talk so loud in class. They couldn't laugh noisily class.  
.....
3. She doesn't like to watch television. She doesn't like to listen to music.  
.....
4. Ba didn't do his homework. Ba didn't learn his lesson.  
.....
5. Thu won't go swimming. Thu won't play sports.  
.....
6. He can't speak Chinese. He can't write Chinese words.  
.....
7. Her father doesn't drink wine. Her father doesn't smoke.  
.....
8. Their parents don't leave him home alone. They don't let him go out by himself.  
.....
9. Tam couldn't play the piano. Tam couldn't sing songs.  
.....
10. We won't go to school late. We won't come back home late.  
.....

**II - Use the correct form in the parentheses.**

1. Alexander Graham Bell (success) ..... demonstrated his (invent)..... in the public.
2. You needn't shout because I am not (deafness).....
3. Alexander Graham Bell was born in (Scottish). .....
4. Nga is one of my (friendly)..... She always talks to everyone in a (friend) ..... way.
5. He told this fairy story to his daughter (count) ..... times.

**III – Sentences transformation. (chuyển đổi câu).**

1. The question is very easy. All of us can answer it.  
The question .....
2. Tuan is good at swimming.  
Tuan swims .....
3. My brother usually fixes the household appliances very well.  
My brother .....
4. I intend to visit my friends next Sunday.  
I am .....
5. She doesn't go to the party because she has no time.  
She doesn't have .....

#### IV – Put the verb in brackets.

1. Someone (knock) ..... at the door. Shall I answer it?  
I (come)..... in a minute. I just (wash)..... my hands.
2. You (do)..... anything this evening?  
No, I'm not.  
Well, I (go)..... to the cinema. Would you like to come with me?
3. We (have) ..... breakfast at 6 tomorrow because Lan (catch) ..... an early train.
4. Nga usually does the shopping, but I (do) ..... it today because she isn't fine.
5. Philip (go) ..... To Dalat with his friends next week.
6. Bad driving ..... (cause) many accidents.
7. Nga and Hoa ..... (see) a movie tonight.
8. Sue can ..... (speak) Vietnamese very well.
9. Mozart ..... (write) more than 600 pieces of music.
10. "How ..... You..... (learn) to drive?" "My father..... (teach) me.
11. We usually .....(go) to the library three times a week, but last week we  
.....  
(go) twice.
12. Alexandre Graham Bell..... (introduce) the telephone in 1876.
13. Yesterday, I .....(be) busy, so I ..... (not have) time to phone you.
14. "What..... you..... (do) next summer vacation?"  
"I ..... (visit) my grandparents in Nha Trang.
15. Would you like ..... (come) to dinner tomorrow?

#### V – Complete the sentences using "Will" or "Going to".

1. Look at those black clouds. It ..... (rain).
2. I fell terrible. I think I ..... sick. (be)
3. Tom ..... here at about 8 o'clock. (probably/ get)
4. I think Sarah ..... the present we bought for her. (like)
5. We ..... my grandparents this evening. (visit)
6. "Gary phoned you while you were out". "OK , I him back. (call)
7. This cheese looks horrible. I ..... it. (eat)
8. Tom ..... the exam. He hasn't studied hard enough. (not/pass)
9. "Are you going out this morning?" "No, I my room. (tidy)
10. .... television this evening? (you/watch)

#### VI – Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition.

1. The post office is not far ..... my house.
2. Let's meet the City Theater..... 7 o'clock.
3. She was born..... May 16 th, 2001 ..... Nha Trang.
4. He worked..... Deaf-mutes ..... Boston University.
5. Mrs. Lien said you could reach her ..... 8 603 312.
6. Snow is falling all ..... the country.
7. Will you pick me ..... After the party?
8. The secretary took a message ..... her boss.
9. He emigrated ..... Canada ..... 1870s.
10. We all agreed ..... their request for a full investigation.

**VII – Supply the correct word form.**

1. I'll make ..... for the meeting tonight. (arrange)
2. There was still no ..... on what to do next. (agree)
3. HCM city is an important ..... center. (commerce)
4. Michael Faraday made a lot of ..... in the field of electricity. (invent)
5. We're thinking of ..... to Australia. (emigrate)
6. There was an ..... of paintings at the Art Gallery. (exhibit)
7. Your order is ready for ..... . (deliver)
8. This old man is ..... in one ear. (deafen)
9. Thomas Watson was Bell's ..... , wasn't he? (assist)
10. He was ..... in the demonstrating his invention. (success)