

Urbanisation

**GETTING STARTED****Urban development**

Vào link bên dưới để nghe và luyện tập đoạn hội thoại ở trang 48-49 trong Sách Global Success 12 (Muốn nghe câu nào nhấn vào câu đó). Khi vào lớp từ 4-6 bạn sẽ được gọi để thực hành trước lớp.

1 Listen and read.**NHẤN VÀO ĐÂY!**

Tìm các **từ/cụm từ** **trong đoạn hội thoại** mà EM có thể dùng để miêu tả các hình bên dưới (ít nhất 4 từ/cụm từ cho mỗi hình). **Ghi nhận các từ/cụm từ đó vào tập chuẩn bị theo từng hình. Viết ngắn gọn chủ đề chính của từng hình.**

**1****2****3****4**

Urbanisation

**GETTING STARTED****LANGUAGE****4 Complete the sentences using phrases from 1.**

1. They _____ several high-rise buildings opposite Nam's house.
2. The city where Nam lives is getting _____.
3. _____ Mark has been on an electric bus.
4. _____ crowded the area becomes, _____ traffic jams get.

Dùng các cụm từ thích hợp từ bài hội thoại trong phần **GETTING STARTED** để hoàn thành các câu trong bài tập bên cạnh.
GHI VÀO TẬP CHUẨN BỊ (Gach dưới phần diễn)

Dịch 2 phần ghi chú ngữ pháp bên dưới (phần nào KHÔNG cần dịch thì ĐỪNG dịch.
Xác định câu nào trong bài tập 4 bên trên thuộc phần ghi chú ngữ pháp nào. Ghi vào tập chuẩn bị.

Present perfect (review and extension)

A**Remember!**

- We use the present perfect to describe something that started in the past and is still happening now, or something that was completed in the very recent past.
Example:
A lot of young people have moved to big cities to work or study.
- We also use the present perfect to say how many times something has happened with the following structure:
It/This/That + be + the first/the second time + Subject + have/has (done)...
Example:
This is the second time I have visited this city.
It is not the first time I have heard about urbanisation.
- We often use the present perfect for a unique experience with the following structure:
It/This/That/Noun or Gerund phrase + be + the best/the worst/the only/the most beautiful/... + Subject + have/has (ever done)...
Example:
That is the worst meal I have ever had in this city.
Moving to the city is the best decision my parents have ever made in their life.

**B****Double comparatives to show change****Remember!**

- We use double comparatives to show change.
Example:
Towns are getting bigger and bigger.
The air is becoming more and more polluted.
There are more and more high-rise buildings in the city.

- We also use double comparatives to say that two things change together.
Example:
The bigger the city gets, the more crowded it becomes.
The more we invest in rural areas, the more we can help people there.

Urbanisation



LANGUAGE

Các em tự luyện tập phát âm thêm. Không cần chép vào vở chuẩn bị.

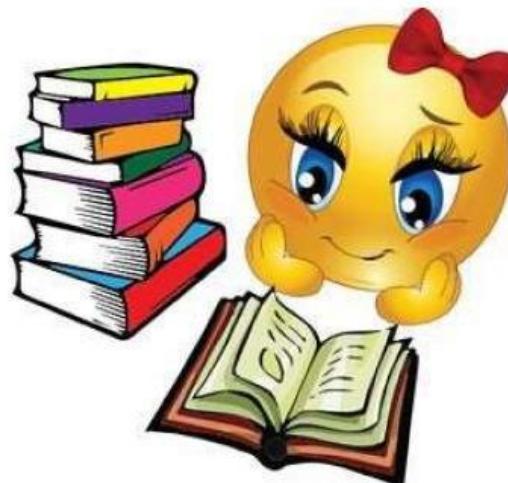
Pronunciation

Unstressed words in connected speech

Remember!

In connected speech, most grammatical words are not usually stressed. These words include:

- articles: *a, an, the*
- prepositions: *above, for, of, to, until, etc.*
- personal pronouns: *I, you, we, they, he, she, it*
- possessive adjectives: *my, your, our, their, her, his, its*
- auxiliary verbs: *be, have, do, etc.*
- conjunctions: *and, but, or, etc.*
- modal verbs: *can, will, etc.*
- the expressions: *there is, there are, etc.*



125 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the **unstressed words**.

1. It's been three years since your last visit.
2. Fresh air and a walk sound nice.
3. It's the first time I've been on an electric bus.
4. I guess urbanisation can also cause problems.

126 Listen and identify the **unstressed words** in the following sentences. Then practise saying the sentences in pairs.

1. A new convenience store has been opened near my house.
2. There are still a lot of problems in our cities today.
3. It is much more expensive to buy a house in a big city.
4. My father was offered a new job and his office will be in a high-rise building.



Urbanisation



LANGUAGE

Nối từ với định nghĩa. Khi ghi vào tập chuẩn bị thì gạch dưới một số từ ở phần định nghĩa mà em cho là liên hệ chặt chẽ nhất với từ gốc. TD: afford - to have enough money to buy or do something

Vocabulary

Urban life

1 Match the words with their meanings.

1 afford (v)	a to become larger in size, number, or importance
2 housing (n)	b the number of people not having a job
3 expand (v)	c to have enough money to buy or do something
4 seek (v)	d houses, flats, etc. that people live in
5 unemployment (n)	e to look for something or somebody

Dùng đúng DẠNG của các từ trong bài tập 1 để hoàn thành các câu trong bài tập 2. Ghi vào tập chuẩn bị.

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in 1.

1. Higher _____ can result in increasing crime rates in big cities.
2. Not many young couples can _____ to buy their own house in big cities.
3. There is a shortage of affordable _____ in big cities.
4. Since they started using farmland for building houses, many towns have _____ into cities.
5. Many people are leaving the countryside in order to _____ better opportunities in big cities.

Answers:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____