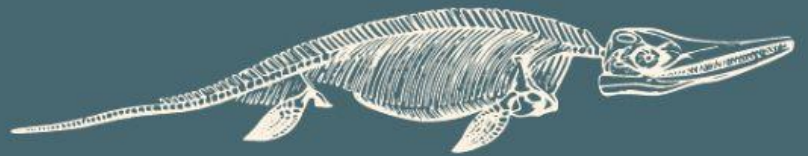


LANGUAGE FOCUS

Unit 14: Recreation



NAME: PHẠM THỊ HỒNG YẾN -18DH711956

CLASS NAME: BA1804

- PRONUNCIATION: /TS / - /DZ / - /TʃT / - /DʒD /
- GRAMMAR:
 1. CONJUNCTIONS: BOTH AND, NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO, EITHER.... OR, NEITHER....NOR
 2. CLEFT SENTENCES IN THE PASSIVE

Pronunciation

- *Listen and repeat.*

/ts/

Sits

Eats

Meets

/dz/

Reads

Friends

Kids

/tʃt/

Marched

Watched

reached

/dʒd/

Bridged

Ranged

Managed

- *Practise reading aloud these sentences.*

1. He usually sits at the back of the class.
2. She has lots of friends.
3. When he was young, he watched television three hours a day.
4. We managed to get three tickets for the match.
5. They bridged the river, then pitched their tent on the bank.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Unit 14: Recreation



Grammar

Exercise 1. Combine the sentences using *both ... and*, *either ... or*, or *neither ... nor*.

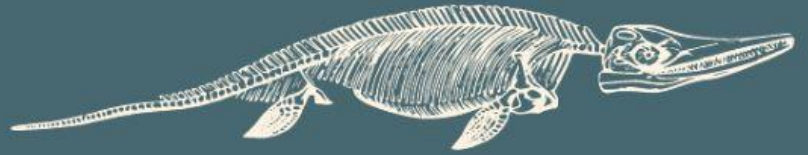
Examples: Tom was late. So was Ann

- *Both* Tom *and* Ann were late.
She didn't write and she didn't phone.
- She *neither* wrote *nor* phoned.

1. Jim is on holiday and so is Carol.
Both _____.
2. George doesn't smoke and he doesn't drink.
George neither _____.
3. Jim hasn't got a car. Carol hasn't got a car, either.
Neither Jim _____.
4. It was a very boring film. It was very long, too.
The film _____.
5. Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name _____.
6. I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I haven't got the money.
I've got _____.
7. We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow – whichever you prefer.
We _____.
8. Helen lost her passport at the airport. She also lost her wallet there.
Helen lost _____
at the airport.
9. There are good reasons for using bicycles in big cities: they are clean. They are also easy to park.
There are good reasons for using bicycles in big cities: they are _____.
10. On Friday evening, sometimes I go to the cinema, sometimes I stay home and watch TV.
On Friday evening I either _____.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Unit 14: Recreation



Grammar

Exercise 2. Change the sentences into cleft sentences in the passive.

Example:

The boy hit the dog in the garden.

It was the dog that was hit in the garden.

1. Fans gave Christina lots of flowers.

2. The pedestrian asked the policeman for direction to the post office.

3. People talked a lot about his house.

4. His father bought him a bicycle for his birthday.

5. He described his hometown in his novel.

6. She frightened the children.

7. Her younger sister broke her glass.

8. The Prince kissed my younger sister at the party.

9. My father gave me this story book as a birthday present.

10. Vietnamese people celebrate Tet as greatest occasion in a year.
