LESSON 28

❑ Exercise 11. Warm-up (Chart 6-3)

Part I: Drag the words in the box and drop them into the suitable group.
Phần 1: Kéo các từ trong hộp và thả vào nhóm tương ứng.

a tent	*an umbrella*	*my mother*	*play the guitar*	*read books*	*my dad*
listen to music	*a torch*	*a backpack*	*go fishing*	*my teachers*	*a camera*
go to the beach	*my friends*	*a chair*	*play games*	*do sports*	*my grandparents*

1. Name things people need to take with them when they travel.
Kể tên những thứ mà cần mang khi đi du lịch

2. Name things you do when you have free time.
Kể tên những thứ bạn thường làm trong thời gian rãnh

3. Name important people in your life.
Kể tên những người quan trọng trong cuộc đời bạn

Part II. Read your lists. Make sentences using the following information. Share some of your sentences with the class.
Đọc danh sách vừa làm phía trên của bạn và sau đó đặt câu sử dụng các thông tin dưới đây

1. People need to take _____ with them when they travel.
2. I _____ when I have free time.
3. _____ have been important in my life.

6-3 Subjects, Verbs, and Objects

(a) The **sun** (noun) **shines**. (verb) (S V)	An English sentence has a SUBJECT (S) and a VERB (V). The SUBJECT is a **noun**. In (a): ***sun*** is a noun; it is the subject of the verb ***shines***. Một câu tiếng anh gồm có cả chủ ngữ và động từ Chủ ngữ là danh từ. Trong ví dụ (a) **sun** là danh từ, chủ ngữ của động từ **shines**.
(b) ***Plants*** (noun) ***grow***. (verb) (S V)	
(c) ***Plants*** (noun) ***need*** (verb) ***water***. (noun) (S V O)	Sometimes a VERB is followed by an OBJECT (O). The OBJECT of a verb is a **noun**. In (c): ***water*** is the object of the verb ***need***. Đôi khi động từ theo sau là một tân ngữ. Tân ngữ của một động từ là danh từ. Trong ví dụ (c) **water** là danh từ của động từ **need**.
(d) ***Bob*** (noun) ***is reading*** (verb) ***a book***. (noun) (S V O)	

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❑ Exercise 12. Looking at grammar. (Chart 6-3)

Complete each diagram with the correct subject, verb, and object.
Hoàn thành các biểu mẫu dưới đây với các subject-chủ ngữ, verb-động từ và object-tân ngữ trong câu đã cho.

1. The carpenter built a table.

The carpenter	*built*	*a table*
subject	verb	object of verb

2. Birds fly.

Birds	*fly*	*(none)*
subject	verb	object of verb

3. Cows eat grass.

subject	verb	object of verb

4. The actor sang.

subject	verb	object of verb

5. The actor sang a song.

subject	verb	object of verb

6. Accidents happen frequently.

subject	verb	object of verb

7. The accident injured a woman.

subject	verb	object of verb

❑ Exercise 13. Looking at grammar. (Charts 6-2 and 6-3)

If the word in *italics* is used as a noun, circle "N." If the word in *italics* is used as a verb, circle "V." Nếu những từ in nghiêng là danh từ thì khoanh N, động từ thì khoanh V

1. People *smile* when they're happy. N (V)
2. Maryam has a nice *smile* when she's happy. (N) V
3. Please don't sign your *name* in pencil. N V

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4. People often *name* their children after relatives. N V
5. Airplanes *land* on runways at the airport. N V
6. The *land* across the street from our house is vacant. N V
7. People usually *store* milk in the refrigerator. N V
8. We went to the *store* to buy some milk. N V
9. I took the express *train* from New York to Washington, D.C., last week. N V
10. Lindsey *trains* horses as a hobby. N V

❑ **Exercise 14. Warm-up: pairwork.** (Chart 6-4)

Work with a partner. Make true sentences about yourself using ***like*** or ***don't like***. Share a few of your partner's answers with the class.
Sử dụng động từ ***like/ don't like*** để viết đúng về bản thân bạn.
I like/don't like to do my homework . . .

1. at the library.
2. at the kitchen table.
3. in my bedroom.
4. on my bed.
5. with a friend.
6. in the evening.
7. on weekends.
8. after dinner.
9. before class.
10. during class.

Ví dụ:

1. *I don't like to read books* ***at the library.***

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

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6-4 Objects of Prepositions — Tân ngữ của giới từ

S V O PREP O OF PREP

(a) Ann put her books **on** *the* ***desk***. (noun)

S V PREP O OF PREP

(b) A leaf fell *to* *the* ***ground***. (noun)

Many English sentences have prepositional phrases.
Nhiều câu tiếng Anh có cụm giới từ
In (a): ***on the desk*** is a prepositional phrase.

A prepositional phrase consists of a PREPOSITION (PREP) and an OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION (O of PREP). The object of a preposition is a NOUN.
Một cụm giới từ bao gồm 1 giới từ và 1 tân ngữ của giới từ. Tân ngữ của giới từ là danh từ.

Reference List of Prepositions

about	before	despite	of	to
above	behind	down	off	toward(s)
across	below	during	on	under
after	beneath	for	out	until
against	beside	from	over	up
along	besides	in	since	upon
among	between	into	through	with
around	beyond	like	throughout	within
at	by	near	till	without

❑ Exercise 15. Looking at grammar. (Chart 6-4)

Check (✓) the prepositional phrases, and underline the noun in each phrase that is the object of the preposition. Chọn ✓ nếu cụm đã cho là 1 cụm giới từ. Chọn danh từ có chức năng làm tân ngữ trong mỗi cụm.

1. ✓ across the street
2. _____ in a minute
3. _____ daily
4. _____ down the hill
5. _____ next to the phone
6. _____ doing work
7. _____ in a few hours
8. _____ from my parents

❑ Exercise 16. Looking at grammar. (Charts 6-3 and 6-4)

Check (✓) the sentences that have objects of prepositions. Identify the preposition (P) and the object of the preposition (Obj. of P). Chọn ✓ nếu cụm đã cho có 1 cụm giới từ. Chọn P cho giới từ và O cho tân ngữ của giới từ.

1. a. _____ Emily waited quietly.

   P Obj. of P

   b. ✓ Emily waited quietly for her mother.

   P Obj. of P

   c. ✓ Emily's mother was talking to a friend.

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2. a. _____ Kimiko saw a picture on the wall.

   b. _____ Kimiko recognized the people.

   c. _____ Kimiko looked at the picture closely.

3. a. _____ Annika lost her ring yesterday.

   b. _____ Annika lost her ring in the sand.

   c. _____ Annika lost her ring in the sand at the beach.

4. a. _____ A talkative woman sat with her husband.

   b. _____ We were at a meeting.

   c. _____ She talked to her husband the entire time.

❑ Exercise 17.

Rearrange the given words to make meaningful sentences.
Sắp xếp từ để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. above the door/the picture/ is/.

_____

2. my/ is leaning/ against the wall/ mother/.

_____

3. there/ a leaf/ of my book / is/ between two pages /.

_____

4. A strange man/ into the room/ is breaking/.

_____

5. I/ many flowers/ through the door/ can see/.

_____

6. off my desk/ that book/ could you/ get/?

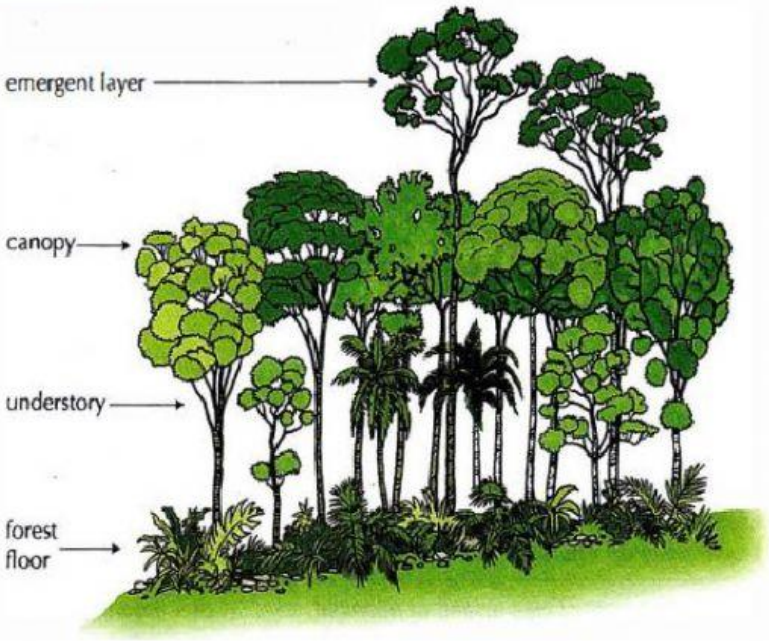
_____

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❑ Exercise 19. Reading. (Chart 6-4)

Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Đọc bài văn và trả lời câu hỏi



The Habitats of a Rainforest

Rainforests have different areas where animals live. These areas are called *habitats.* Scientists have given names to the four main habitats or layers of a rainforest.

Some animals live in the tops of giant trees. The tops of these trees are much higher than the other trees, so this layer is called the *emergent* layer.* Many birds and insects live there.

Under the emergent layer is the *canopy.* The canopy is the upper part of the trees. It is thick with leaves and vines, and it forms an umbrella over the rainforest. Most of the animals in the rainforest live in the canopy.

The next layer is the *understory.* The understory is above the ground and under the leaves. In the understory, it is very dark and cool. It gets only 2–5% of the sunlight that the canopy gets. The understory has the most insects of the four layers, and a lot of snakes and frogs also live there.

Finally, there is the *forest floor.* On the surface of this floor are fallen leaves, branches, and other debris.** In general, the largest animals in the rainforest live in this layer. Common animals in this habitat are tigers and gorillas.

emergent: nhô ra, lồi ra
canopy (n) tán
different (adj) khác nhau
habitat: môi trường sống
branch: cành
Layer: tầng, lớp

emergent layer (n.p) tầng vượt tán
canopy (n) thân
area (n) khu vực
giant (adj) khổng lồ
thick (adj) dày
insect: côn trùng

rainforest: rừng nhiệt đới
surface: bề mặt
insect (n) con trùng
vines (n) dây leo
debris: mảnh vỡ

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1. Name two types of animals that live in the tops of giant trees.

_____

2. Where is the understory?

_____

3. Where do you think most mosquitoes live?

_____

4. What are some differences between the emergent layer and the forest floor?

_____

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