

Tên:



Week: 10 - GVNN

Lớp: S9...

Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW:

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Độc HW:

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

UNIT 3: TOURISM - VOCABULARY & PRESENTATION

A. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:

<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for-s9-w10-vocabulary>



- Art, Architecture & Landscape

No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings
1	amphitheatre (n)	đấu trường (La Mã); nhà hát ngoài trời có bậc ngồi vòng quanh	7	nature reserve (phr)	khu bảo tồn thiên nhiên
2	arch (n)	vòm cuốn; cổng vòm	8	landscape (n)	phong cảnh; cảnh quan
3	fresco (n)	tranh bích họa	9	hotel chains (phr)	các chuỗi khách sạn
4	maze (n)	mê cung (cây xanh)	10	light-blue (adj)	xanh dương nhạt
5	orchard (n)	vườn cây ăn quả	11	big-name (adj)	nổi tiếng; có tên tuổi
6	vineyard (n)	vườn nho	12	locally grown (adj)	được trồng tại địa phương

- Describing Nature

No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings
1	vegetation (n)	thảm thực vật	7	glisten (v)	lấp lánh; long lanh
2	lush (adj)	xanh tốt; tươi tốt	8	opposition (n)	sự phản đối
3	moisture (n)	độ ẩm; hơi ẩm	9	lose your balance (phr)	mất thăng bằng
4	drench (v)	làm ướt sũng	10	day trip (phr)	chuyến đi trong ngày
5	slippery (adj)	trơn trượt	11	litter (n)	rác thải vứt bừa bãi nơi công cộng
6	haze (n)	màn sương mờ	12	stay on (phr)	ở lại trên (đường mòn...); tiếp tục ở lại

II. EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for-s9-w10-extra-vocab>



No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings
1	refer to (phr)	đề cập đến / chỉ	4	layer (n)	lớp
2	fasten (v)	buộc; cài; thắt	5	reserve (v)	đặt trước; dành riêng cho
3	alter (v)	thay đổi; điều chỉnh	6	essential (adj)	cần thiết

B. CLASSWORK

VOCABULARY (10 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- The ancient _____ was designed for large public performances, with rows of seats surrounding an open stage.
A. orchard
B. amphitheatre
C. vineyard
D. maze
- After several days of rain, the stone path became extremely _____, so visitors were told to walk carefully.
A. lush
B. light-blue
C. slippery
D. locally grown
- The palace walls are decorated with a 16th-century _____ painted directly onto the wet plaster.
A. litter
B. vegetation
C. arch
D. fresco
- The protected wetland was turned into a _____ to provide a safe habitat for rare birds and other wildlife.
A. nature reserve
B. vineyard
C. hotel chain
D. day trip
- As we climbed higher, the valley gradually disappeared beneath a thin _____, making the distant mountains difficult to see.
A. lush
B. litter
C. vegetation
D. haze

II. Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences. There is one extra word that you do not need to use.

locally grown	drench	vegetation
hotel chains	orchard	vineyard

- Heavy rainfall and a warm climate have created dense tropical _____ across much of the island.
- Several international _____ have opened large resorts along the coast, changing the character of the area.
- We walked through the _____ and saw rows of grapevines stretching across the hillside.
- Instead of importing fruit, the restaurant mainly uses _____ produce from nearby farms.
- The family owns an _____ where they grow apples, pears and cherries for the local market.

PRESENTATION

1 Why are people attracted to beautiful natural places?

Useful structures

- People are attracted to ... because ...
- ... offers stunning / beautiful ...
- It's a great place to ...

Useful words

- landscape • lush vegetation
- nature reserve • fresh air
- day trip

2 Should natural places be open to tourists?

Useful structures

- Natural places should / shouldn't be open to ...
- ... can be open, but only if ...
- It's important to keep ... closed to protect ...

Useful words

- nature reserve • stay on (marked paths)
- slippery • restrict the number of visitors
- protect • local regulations

3 How can tourism help and harm natural areas?

Useful structures

- Tourism can help by ...
- It can also harm ... because ...
- While it brings ..., it may also lead to ...

Useful words

- create jobs • raise awareness
- generate income • litter
- damage vegetation • disturb wildlife

4 Can popularity make a place lose its beauty?

Useful structures

- Yes, ... can make a place lose its beauty.
- When too many tourists visit, ...
- As a result, ... may no longer be ...

Useful words

- crowded • litter • noisy
- lose its beauty • original charm
- opposition

Beautiful Natural Places Should Be Left Alone, Not Developed for Tourism. Do You Agree?

5 How can we balance tourism and nature protection?

Useful structures

- We can balance ... by ...
- It's important to ... while also ...
- A good solution is to ...

Useful words

- stay on (marked paths) • local regulations
- support locally grown products • protect natural areas
- responsible tourism • limit the number of visitors

Useful Words & Phrases

landscape

lush

nature reserve

day trip

stay on

slippery

create jobs

litter

damage vegetation

opposition

local regulations

locally grown

responsible tourism

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con cần học thuộc nghĩa của các từ trong bảng I. VOCABULARY và II. EXTRA

VOCABULARY (trang 1) và vở ghi (nếu có), đồng thời luyện phát âm theo file nghe nhé!

Với những từ dưới đây, con hãy chép vào vở, mỗi từ một dòng để ghi nhớ cách viết: amphitheatre, fresco, maze, vineyard, nature reserve, landscape, vegetation, moisture, drench, slippery, haze, glisten.

II. Choose words from the box to complete the dialogue.

arch	lose your balance	stay on	moisture	glisten
------	-------------------	---------	----------	---------

Planning a Mountain Walk

Mia: Are we still going on the trip to the waterfall tomorrow?

Leo: Yes, but our guide said we must (1) _____ the marked path because some areas are dangerous.

Mia: Is it because of the weather?

Leo: Partly. There's a lot of (2) _____ on the rocks in the morning, which makes them slippery.

Mia: I suppose you could easily (3) _____ if you stepped on one.

Leo: Exactly. But apparently the view is amazing. After the rain, the leaves (4) _____ in the sunlight.

Mia: Nice! And isn't there an old stone (5) _____ near the entrance to the trail?

Leo: Yes. That's where we're meeting the guide.

III. Find a word or phrase from the vocabulary list (I. VOCABULARY) that has a similar meaning to the bold words. Change its form if necessary.

1. The hills were covered in **thick green plants and trees** after weeks of rain.

→ _____

2. The wet tiles were so **smooth and difficult to walk** on safely that several visitors nearly fell.

→ _____

3. By midday, the distant mountains were hidden by a **thin layer in the air that made them difficult to see**.

→ _____

4. The proposal to build a huge resort faced **strong disagreement and resistance** from local residents.

→ _____

5. The unexpected downpour **soaked us completely** before we could find shelter.

→ _____

IV. Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets. Do not change the meaning. Change its form if necessary.

1. All the passengers felt bored because of the long journey. (**BORE**)

→ The long journey _____

2. Several hotels in the area are owned by famous international companies. (**BIG / NAME**)

→ Several hotels in the area _____

3. The mountain landscape amazed us when we first saw it. (**AMAZE**)

→ We _____

4. The hotel serves fruit and vegetables that are grown in the local area. (**LOCALLY / GROW**)

→ The hotel _____

5. The lake had water that was a pale blue colour, and it made the tourists feel calm. (**LIGHT / BLUE / RELAX**)

→ The tourists felt _____ because the lake _____

READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con cần tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

Read the text below.

For each number **1–10**, circle the correct word on the next page.

The Japanese kimono



Japan has a long history of beautiful clothing. One item of clothing is(0)..... important to Japanese culture: the kimono. The word kimono, ...(1)..... 'thing to wear', was first used in the mid-19th century.

The kimono is(2)..... in design. It is wrapped left side over right and fastened with a belt known as an *obi*. Kimono length can be(3)..... by pulling material through the obi. The shape of the kimono(4)..... the person wearing it move easily, which is essential in a culture where many activities are(5)..... out sitting on the floor.

Kimonos are also(6)..... for Japan's climate, with thinner ones for humid summers and ones with heavier layers(7)..... for winter. Today, the(8)..... of people in Japan tend to wear a kimono for wedding ceremonies or summer events.

However, many young people choose to(9)..... kimonos for special occasions instead of buying them. This is because a traditional kimono can be quite(10)..... .

For each question, choose the correct answer.

0	exactly	particularly	mainly	perfectly
1	intending	meaning	suggesting	referring
2	obvious	simple	common	natural
3	replaced	switched	converted	altered
4	allows	permits	lets	encourages
5	carried	given	made	opened
6	suitable	reasonable	likely	fair
7	formed	reserved	secured	placed
8	total	masses	whole	majority
9	keep	rent	change	invite
10	expensive	narrow	loose	quiet