

UNIT 1: LEISURE ACTIVITIES

I. Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Picture	Examples
Addicted(a) /ə'diktɪd/	Nghiện (thích cái gì)		Many teenagers are addicted to computer games nowadays
Adore(v) /ə'd :r/	Yêu thích, mê thích		Jane adores working with children
Community centre /kə'mju:nəti 'sentər/	Trung tâm văn hóa cộng đồng		The locals go to the community centre every weekend
Craft(n) /kra:ft/	Đồ thủ công		He invited me to a craft work shop lastweek
DIY /di: ai wai/	Đồ tự làm, tự sửa		My brother is a real DIY enthusiast
Hang out /hæŋ aut/	Đi chơi với bạn bè		I often hang out with friends in my freetime
Leisure (n) /'leʒə(r)/	Giải trí		These days we have more leisure activities than in the

			past
Mind(v) /maɪnd/	Chú ý, để ý		I hope you don't mind the noise
Rely on /ri'laɪ on/	Tin tưởng, tin cậy		You can rely on his judgement
Savings(n) /seɪvɪŋz/	Tiền tiết kiệm		He spent all his saving on buying a new car
Socialise(v) /'səʊʃəlaɪz/	Giao tiếp để tạo mối quan hệ		He enjoys socialising with other students
Stranger(n) /'streɪndʒə(r)/	Người lạ		You shouldn't reveal your personal information to strangers
Surf(v) /sɜ:f/	Lướt	 	I spent two hours a day surfing the web

Trick(n) /trik/	Mẹo		He amazed everyone by a card trick
Virtual(a) /'vɜ:tʃuəl/	ảo (chỉ có ở trên mạng)		The Internet has created a virtual world for its users

III. Grammar: CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ DIỄN ĐẠT SỰ YÊU THÍCH (VERBS OF LIKING)

1. VERBS OF LIKING:

Động từ	Nghĩa
Adore	Yêu thích, mê mẩn
Love	Yêu
Like/ enjoy/ fancy	Thích
Don't mind	Không phiền
Dislike/ don't like	Không thích
Hate	Ghét
Detest	Căm ghét

2. VERBS OF LIKING + V-ing / TO V:

-Khi muốn dùng một động từ chỉ một hàng động khác ở sau động từ chỉ sự thích, ta phải sử dụng danh động từ (V-ing) hoặc động từ nguyên thể có "to" (toV)

1. Verbs + V-ing/ to V

Những động từ đi với cả danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có "to" mà không đổi về nghĩa

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing	Verbs +to V
Like	I like skateboarding in my free time	I like to skateboard in my free time
Love	She loves training her dog	She loves to train her dog
Hate	He hates eating out	He hates to eat out
Prefer	My mother prefers going jogging	My mother prefers to go jogging

2. Verbs + V-ing

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing
Adore	They adore eating ice-cream
Enjoy	We enjoy playing basketball
Fancy	Do you fancy making crafts?

Don't mind	I don't mind cooking
Dislike	Does he dislike swimming?
Detest	I detest doing housework

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:

Bài 1: Hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng dạng nguyên thể có (to)(toV) của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. Everyone likes (eat) _____ ice cream.
2. Do you prefer (read) books in your freetime?
3. I hate (watch) _____ horror movies?
4. Many people prefer (go) _____ travelling on holidays.
5. My father loves (play) _____ golf with his friends.
6. I prefer (not stay) _____ up too late.
7. What does your sister love (do) _____ in her spare time?
8. I used to prefer (hang out) _____ with my friends at weekend.
9. I think not many people like (listen) _____ to her music.
10. Teenagers love (surf) _____ the web to while away their freetime.

Bài 2: Hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng dạng danh động từ (V-ing) của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. My mother dislikes (prepare) _____ the meals.
2. Do you enjoy (do) _____ DIY in your freetime?
3. I detest (have) _____ a conversation with John.
4. Do you think Jane prefers (not socialise) _____ with other students?
5. I don't mind (explain) _____ the problem again.
6. Ann fancies (listen) _____ to songs of her favourite singer.
7. My friend adores (spend) _____ time with her cats.
8. I always love (try) _____ new things when I go travelling.
9. Mr. Smith hates (drive) _____ his old car.
10. Anne prefers (not go) _____ out too late.

Bài 3: Điền dạng thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau:

1. Did you enjoy (watch) _____ the comedy last night?
2. Many people prefer (do) _____ gardening after their retirement.
3. My cat dislikes (sleep) _____ on the floor.
4. My father doesn't mind (work) _____ hard.
5. My cousin doesn't like (study) _____ Math and Chemistry.
6. They dislike (talk) _____ with each other.
7. Jim and Jane don't fancy (go) _____ out tomorrow.
8. Did you hate (eat) _____ vegetables when you was small?
9. She didn't prefer (tell) _____ him about her plan.
10. James enjoys (have) _____ dinner in a luxury restaurant.
11. I hope my mother will enjoy (spend) _____ time with her grandchildren.
12. Some people enjoy (take) _____ a shower in the morning.
13. I think your brother won't mind (lend) _____ you a helping hand.
14. My boyfriend dislike (wait) _____.

15.What do you detest(do)_____the most?

Bài 4: Dựa vào các từ cho sẵn, viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh:

- 1.Peter/ prefer/ play/ computer games/ in his free time.
- 2.You/ hate/ do/ the washing?
- 3.My father/ enjoy/ play/ sports/ and/ read/ books.
- 4.The teacher/ not mind/ help/ you/ with difficult exercises.
- 5.Jane/ not fancy/ read/ science books.
- 6.Which kind of juice/ you/ dislike/ drink/ the most?
7. Ann/ fancy/ do /DIY/ in her free time.
8. My father/ prefer/ not eat/ out.
- 9.Mr.Smith/ love/ go/ shopping/ at weekend.
- 10.Everyone/ adore/ receive/ presents/ on their birthday.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG NÂNG CAO

Bài 5: Đánh dấu(V) trước câu đúng, đánh dấu(X) trước câu sai và sửa lại cho đúng:

- 1.My sister doesn't mind to look after my cat.
- 2.Jim dislikes going to the library because he likes reading books.
- 3.I prefer to not go out today.
- 4.I used to like watching cartoons on TV.
- 5.Does Mrs.Smith enjoy to cook?
- 6.Mary hates doing the housework and take after her baby sister.
7. In my freetime, I love to do DIY with my sister.
- 8.Josh detests to socialise with his co-workers.
- 9.Which movie does he fancy to watch?
- 10.I prefer hanging out with friends to playing computer games.

Bài 6: Điền dạng đúng của các động từ cho sẵn vào chỗ trống sao cho hợp lý:

socialize	detest	surf	write
rely	read	adore	Hang out

- 1.My brother likes_____the Internet looking for new music.
- 2.I dislike_____too much on other people. I want to be independent.
- 3.Josh enjoys_____with his classmates after school.
- 4.My sister and I fancy_____novels when we have free time.
- 5.He's very artitic. He enjoys_____poems in his free time.
- 6.James_____talking with his neighbors because he finds them annoying.
- 7.My uncles loves_____with other people . he has many friends.
- 8.Ann_____working with children. She's a teacher.

Bài 7: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng:

Nowadays, leisure activities are totally different from the past. Many people no longer enjoy(1) in outdoor activities after school. In stead, they(2)playing computer games or (3) the web in their free time. Some people (4)too much on computer and the Internet. For example, they prefer(5) messages to having a face-to-face conversation with friends. Even when people (6)out with their friends, they rarely talk but they use their phones to surf web. However, many people dislike the Internet and the(7)world. They hate to waste time on the computer and(8)other activities such as reading, shopping or sporting.

- 1.A.participate B.to participate C. participating D. participates

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|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 2.A.fancy | B.don't mind | C.dislike | D.hate |
| 3.A.sailing | B. surfing | C.swimming | D.diving |
| 4.A.play | B.rely | C.addict | D.use |
| 5.A.send | B.to send | C.to sending | D. sends |
| 6.A.play | B.rely | C.meet | D.hang |
| 7.A.virtual | B.real | C.fake | D.new |
| 8.A.dislike | B.detest | C.enjoy | D.mind |

Bài 8: Đọc đoạn văn sau và điền (T-true)trước câu đúng với nội dung bài đọc , điền (F-false) trước câu không đúng với nội dung bài đọc:

LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN BRITAIN

The weekends area a time for many leisure activities in Britain. British people often have to work five days a week from Monday to Friday is the precious time for family and friends. People enjoy various indoor and outdoor activities in Britain. According to the EU's statistical office, British people spend abot 45% of their free time watching television, 24% of their free time socialising , 22-23% on sport and hobbies, and 10% on other activities. Other popular leisure activities are listening to the radio, listening to pre-recorded music, reading, DIY, garedning, eating out and going to the cinema.

The most common leisure activity in the UK is watching television. The average viewing time is 25 hours per person per week. Almost all households have at least one television set. The second most popular activity in Britain is visiting or entertaining friends or relations. Another popular leisure activity is gardening. The British are known as a nation of gardeners. Most people have a garden on their property. Every town in Britain has one or more DIY centers and garden centres. These are like supermarkets for the home and garden. These places are very popular with British home-owners at the weekends.

- _____ 1.People enjoy various indoor activities Britain.
- _____ 2.British people spend more than half of their free time watching television.
- _____ 3.The most common leisure activity in the UK is visiting or entertaining friends or relations.
- _____ 4. All house holds have at least one television set.
- _____ 5.British people are all gardeners.
- _____ 6. All towns in Britain have one or more DIY centers and garden centres.

UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

I.Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Picture	Examples
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Beehive(n) /'bi:haiv/	Tổ ong		Look! There is a beehive on the tree.
Cattle(n) /'kætl/	Gia súc		There is a herd of cattle over there.
Crop(n) /krop/	Vụ mùa		We are looking forward to a bumper crop
Dairy product /'deəri 'prɒdʌkt/	Sản phẩm từ sữa		The doctor advised me to eat more dairy products.
Densely(adv) /densli/	Dày đặc		I don't want to live in a densely populated area.
Disturbing(adj) /dɪ'stɜ:bɪŋ/	Gây khó chịu		Don't make such disturbing noise
Earthen(adj) /'ɜ:θn/	Bằng đất nung		The locals used to live in earthen houses

			
Envious(adj) /'enviəs/	Ghen tị		Everyone is envious of him
Harvest(n) /'hɑ:vɪst/	Vụ thu hoạch		Farmers often work very hard during harvest time
Hay(n) /hei/	Cỏ khô		These farm workers are making hay to feed the cattle in the winter
Herd(v) /h3:d/	Chăn, dắt		I used to go herding buffaloes when I was small.
Inconvenient (adj) /ˌɪnkən'vi:nɪənt/	Bất tiện		This place is a bit inconvenient for a formal meeting
Kite(n) /kait/	Con Diều		My brother wants to fly his new kite
Load(v) /ləʊd/	Chất, chở		They loaded the boxes into the trucks

Nomadic(adj) /nəʊ'mædɪk/	Thuộc về du mục		Many groups of people gave up their nomadic life to settle down
Pasture(n) /'pɑ:stʃə(r)/	Đồng cỏ		People often raise cattle in areas of rich pasture

B. GRAMMAR:

I. Ôn tập so sánh hơn với tính từ(comparative forms of adjectives)

Ta sử dụng so sánh hơn của tính từ để so sánh giữa người(hoặc vật) này với người(hoặc vật) khác. Trong câu so sánh hơn, tính từ sẽ được chia làm 2 loại là tính từ dài và tính từ ngắn, trong đó:

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết : Ví dụ : tall, high, big.....
- Tính từ dài là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên : Ví dụ : expensive, intelligent.....

II. Cấu trúc câu so sánh hơn:

Đối với tính từ ngắn	Đối với tính từ dài
S1 + to be + adj +er + than + S2	
Với tính từ ngắn, thêm đuôi "er" vào sau tính từ	Với tính từ dài, thêm đuôi "more" vào trước tính từ
Ví dụ: China is bigger than India Lan is shorter than Nam My house is bigger than your house His pen is newer than my pen	Ví dụ: Gold is more valuable than silver Hanh is more beautiful than Hoa Your book is more expensive than my book Exercise 1 is more difficult than exercise 2

Lưu ý: Để nhấn mạnh ý trong câu so sánh hơn, ta thêm "much" hoặc "far" trước hình thức so sánh

Ví dụ: Her boyfriend is much/ far older than her

III. Cách sử dụng tính từ trong câu so sánh hơn:

1.Cách thêm đuôi –er vào tính từ ngắn

Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 phụ âm →thêm đuôi -er	Old-older, near-nearer
Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm "e" →thêm đuôi -r	Nice-nicer
Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm(ueoai) +1 phụ âm → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi -er	Big-bigger, hot-hotter, fat-fatter