Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 38

Từ vựng HW: ……

Nghe HW: ……

SKILL BUILDER: LISTENING + SPEAKING

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con bấm vào link/code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for_week-38_extra-vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**food intolerance** (n)	tình trạng không dung nạp thực phẩm	10	**exposure to something** (phr.)	sự tiếp xúc với một chất/tác nhân nào đó
2	**small intestine** (n)	ruột non	11	**lactose intolerant** (adj)	không dung nạp lactose
3	**nuanced differences** (n)	những khác biệt tinh tế/khó thấy rõ	12	**break down** (phr.v)	phân hủy, phân giải
4	**disproportionate response** (n)	phản ứng quá mức	13	**digestive issues** (n)	vấn đề tiêu hóa
5	**inappropriate response** (n)	phản ứng bất thường	14	**bloating** (n)	đầy hơi, chướng bụng
6	**proper diagnosis** (n)	chẩn đoán chính xác/phù hợp	15	**autoimmune condition** (n)	bệnh/tình trạng tự miễn
7	**scientifically proven** (phr.)	được chứng minh về mặt khoa học	16	**course of action** (phr.)	hướng xử lý, cách hành động
8	**controlled environment** (n)	môi trường được kiểm soát	17	**oral food challenge** (n)	thử nghiệm dị ứng thực phẩm qua đường miệng
9	**life-threatening** (adj)	đe dọa đến tính mạng	18	**go-to person** (n)	người nên tìm đến để được giúp đỡ

B. CLASSWORK

LISTENING

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GxhiuN_bY0

Watch the video and complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS in each blank.

1. Food allergies and food intolerances each require a _____ treatment.
2. In a food allergy, the immune system responds to _____ proteins in certain foods.
3. Allergic reactions usually happen quickly, often within 30 _____ of eating the food.
4. A food intolerance means the body has trouble _____ certain foods.
5. Celiac disease is triggered by eating foods containing _____.
6. At-home food-sensitivity kits are not _____ diagnostic tools.
7. An allergist can diagnose you by taking a good _____ and giving you an oral food challenge.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VOCABULARY

I. Write the words/phrases based on the information and clues given.

1. l_____-t_____	very dangerous and possibly able to cause death
2. b_____	an uncomfortable feeling when your stomach feels full, swollen, or tight
3. c_____ of a_____	a plan or set of steps to deal with a problem
4. s_____ p_____	shown to be true or effective through scientific tests or research
5. e_____ to s_____	contact with something, especially something that may affect your body

II. Read the text and find a word/phrase from the passage to complete each sentence below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS in each blank.

Ethan often felt sick after drinking milk, but he did not know the reason. At first, his parents thought he had a food allergy, so they told him to avoid many different foods. However, his doctor explained that the problem might be a food intolerance, not an allergy. A food allergy involves the immune system, while a food intolerance usually means the body has trouble dealing with a certain food.

After asking Ethan about his meals, the doctor said he might be lactose intolerant. This means his body does not have enough of an enzyme to break down lactose, a type of sugar found in milk. When lactose is not digested well, it can cause digestive issues such as stomach pain, diarrhea, and bloating.

The doctor also explained that this was not the same as celiac disease, an autoimmune condition that can damage the small intestine. To get a proper diagnosis, Ethan needed to keep a food diary and write down how he felt after each meal. After two weeks, the doctor suggested a simple course of action: Ethan should reduce dairy products and choose lactose-free milk when possible.

1. Ethan's problem was probably a _____, not a food allergy.
2. The doctor thought Ethan might be _____.
3. Ethan's body may not be able to _____ lactose well.
4. Stomach pain, diarrhea, and bloating are examples of _____ issues.
5. One symptom mentioned in the passage is _____.
6. Celiac disease can damage the _____.
7. Ethan needed a proper _____ before changing his diet.

III. Read the text and decide if the statements are True or False.

Food Reactions

Emily often felt sick after drinking milk. She had stomach pain and bloating, but she did not have a rash or trouble breathing. Her doctor said it was probably a food intolerance, not a food allergy. A food allergy involves the immune system and can sometimes be life-threatening.

The doctor thought Emily might be lactose intolerant. This means her body may not be able to break down lactose in dairy products. To get a proper diagnosis, Emily needed to keep a food diary.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The doctor also said at-home food-sensitivity kits are not always scientifically proven. For serious food allergies, an oral food challenge should only happen in a safe, controlled environment.

Statements:

1. Emily felt sick after drinking milk. → _____
2. Emily had trouble breathing after drinking milk. → _____
3. A food allergy can sometimes be life-threatening. → _____
4. Being lactose intolerant may mean the body cannot break down lactose well. → _____
5. Emily needed a proper diagnosis. → _____
6. The doctor said at-home food-sensitivity kits are always scientifically proven. → _____
7. An oral food challenge should happen in a controlled environment. → _____

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY (18 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần A. Extra Vocabulary (trang 1) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Choose the correct answers.

1. If milk often causes stomach problems, but there is no allergic reaction, he may have a _____.

   A. food intolerance B. proper diagnosis C. controlled environment

2. Some food allergies are not just uncomfortable; they can become serious and even _____.

   A. scientifically proven B. digestive issues C. life-threatening

3. After eating that meal, she had stomach pain, bloating, and other _____.

   A. oral food challenge B. digestive issues C. nuanced differences

4. Instead of guessing what is wrong, you should see a doctor for a _____.

   A. proper diagnosis B. small intestine C. go-to person

5. In a hospital, doctors can check food reactions in a safe and _____.

   A. inappropriate response B. lactose intolerant C. controlled environment

6. If you think you have a serious food allergy, an allergist is usually your _____.

   A. course of action B. go-to person C. exposure to something

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases in the box.

break down	**scientifically**	**lactose intolerant**
oral	**condition**	**bloating**

1. My brother is _____, so even a glass of milk can make him feel unwell.
2. Enzymes help the body _____ lactose during digestion.
3. After eating too fast, she had stomach pain and _____.
4. Celiac disease is an autoimmune _____, not a simple food intolerance.
5. The doctor said the home test was not _____ proven, so we should not fully trust it.
6. The allergist used a(n) _____ food challenge to find out which food caused the reaction.

IV. Rearrange the words/phrases to make complete sentences.

1. can / stomach problems / cause / A food intolerance / after meals.

   → _____

2. food. / digest / helps / The small intestine / the body

   → _____

3. are / between / nuanced differences / and intolerances. / There / allergies

   → _____

4. can / without / life-threatening / be / A severe allergy / quick treatment.

   → _____

5. can / help / patients / choose / A proper diagnosis / the right course of action.

   → _____

6. should / controlled environment. / in / take place / An oral / a / food challenge

   → _____

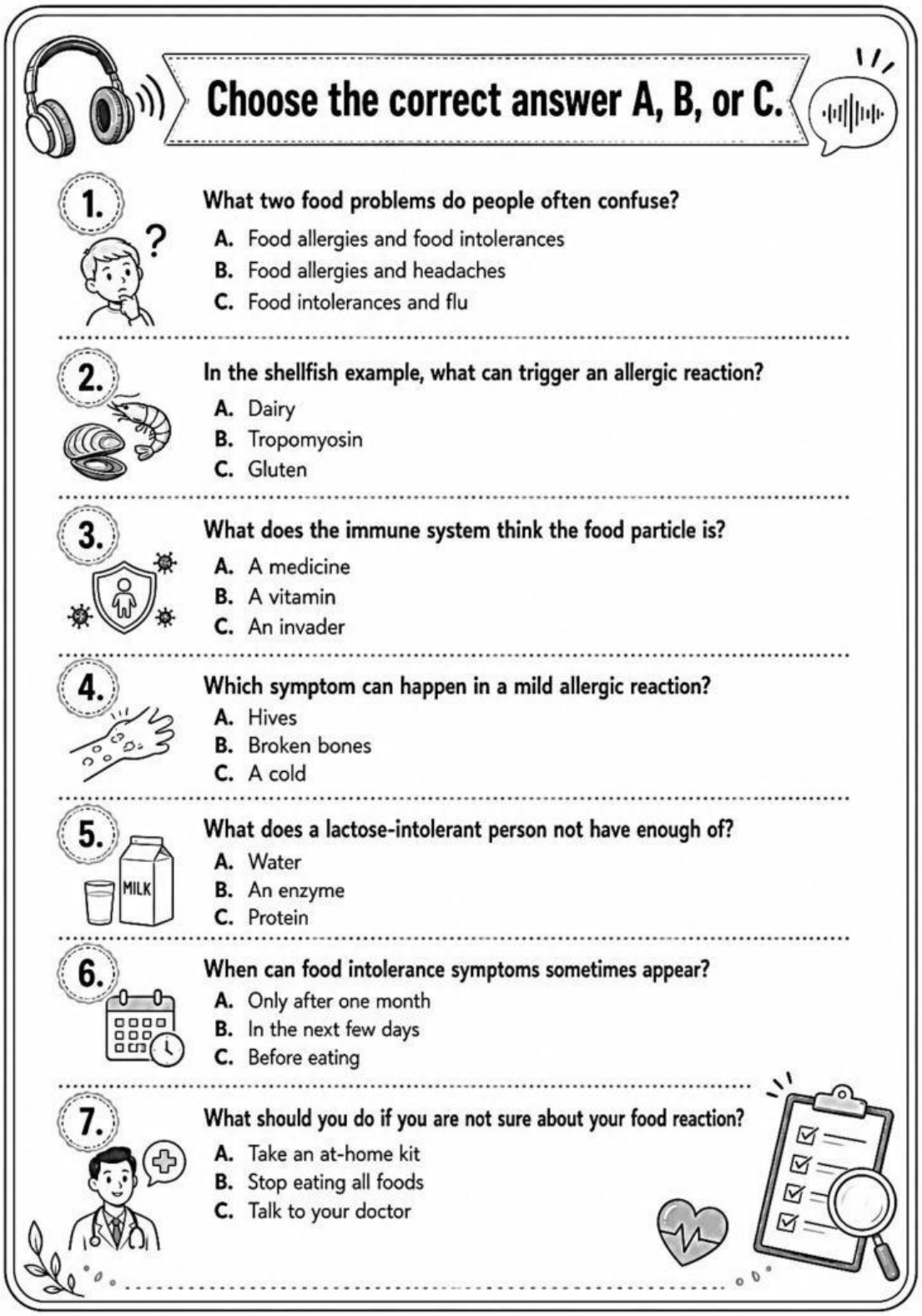
LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING PRACTICE (7 questions)

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải 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.

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GxhiuN_bY0



Choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

1. What two food problems do people often confuse?

A. Food allergies and food intolerances
B. Food allergies and headaches
C. Food intolerances and flu

2. In the shellfish example, what can trigger an allergic reaction?

A. Dairy
B. Tropomyosin
C. Gluten

3. What does the immune system think the food particle is?

A. A medicine
B. A vitamin
C. An invader

4. Which symptom can happen in a mild allergic reaction?

A. Hives
B. Broken bones
C. A cold

5. What does a lactose-intolerant person not have enough of?

A. Water
B. An enzyme
C. Protein

6. When can food intolerance symptoms sometimes appear?

A. Only after one month
B. In the next few days
C. Before eating

7. What should you do if you are not sure about your food reaction?

A. Take an at-home kit
B. Stop eating all foods
C. Talk to your doctor

LIVEWORKSHEETS