TRƯỜNG THPT PHÚ NHUẬN

**PHIẾU HƯỚNG DẪN HỌC SINH TỰ HỌC**

**BỘ MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**

**KHỐI LỚP 11**

**TUẦN: 13 + 14 /HK1 (từ 29/11/ 2021 đến 10/12/ 2021)**

1. **Nhiệm vụ tự học, nguồn tài liệu cần tham khảo:**

Nội dung 1: gồm kỹ năng đọc hiểu, đọc SGK mục *Reading* bài 8

Nội dung 2: gồm mục ngữ pháp, đọc SGK mục *Language focus* bài 8

1. **Kiến thức cần ghi nhớ:**

**UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS**

1. **Vocabulary**

1. agrarian (a) /əˈɡreriən/ : (thuộc) nghề nông

2. apricot blossom (n) ['eiprikɔt 'blɔsəm] : hoa mai

peach blossom (n) [pi:t∫] : hoa đào

3. comment (n, v) ['kɔment] : lời nhận xét

make comments

commentary (n) : bài bình luận

4. positive (a) ['pɔzətiv] : tích cực

positive comments

5. fat (a, n) : mập, mỡ

fatty (a) : nhiều mỡ

fatty pork (n) : mỡ heo

6. kumquat tree (n) ['kʌmkwɔt tri:] : cây quất vàng

7. lucky money (n) : tiền lì xì

8. pagoda (n) [pə'goudə] : ngôi chùa

9. pray (for sth) (v) [prei] : cầu nguyện

prayer (n) : lời cầu nguyện

10. preparation (n) [,prepə'rei∫n] : sự chuẩn bị

prepare (v) : chuẩn bị

(un)prepared (a) + ***to V/ for sth*** /prɪˈperd/ : sẵn sàng

11. spread (v) [spred] : kéo dài

12. sticky rice (n) :nếp

13. wish (n, v) /wɪʃ/ : lời chúc

wish to do sth

exchange wishes

14. celebrate (v) /’sel.ɪ.breɪt/ : chúc mừng, kỉ niệm

celebration (n) : lễ kỉ niệm, sự chúc mừng

celebrity (n) /sɪ’leb.rɪ.ti/ : người nổi tiếng

celebrated (a) /ˈselɪbreɪtɪd/ = famous

15. grand (a) /ɡrænd/ : quan trọng, uy nghi

16. excite (v) /ɪkˈsaɪt/ : làm hào hứng, thú vị

excited (a) /ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/ **about** : hào hứng

(un)exciting (a) /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ : khiến cho hào hứng

excitement (n) /ɪkˈsaɪtmənt/ : sự náo động, hứng khởi

17. build up = become great or large in number

18. decorate (v) /ˈdekəreɪt/ : trang trí

decorate sth (with sth)

decoration (n) /ˌdekəˈreɪʃən/

19. influence (n,v) /ˈɪnfluəns/ : ảnh hưởng

have an influence on sth

influential (a) /ˌɪnfluˈenʃl/

20. a great deal of + danh từ không đếm được

21. goods (n) /ɡʊdz/ : hàng hóa

22. tradition (n) /trəˈdɪʃn/ : truyền thống

traditional (a) –ly

23. on the first day of the year

24. on the days of Tet

25. various (a) -ly /ˈveriəs/ : đa dạng

variety (n) /vəˈraɪəti/

vary (n) ˈveri/ : thay đổi, khác

a variety of + danh từ số nhiều

26. candy (n): kẹo

candied (a) /kæn.did/ : ngào đường

candied fruit : mứt

27. be full of sth

28. ripe (a) /raɪp/ : chín (trái cây)

29. entertain (n) /ˌentərˈteɪn/ : giải trí

entertainment (n) : sự giải trí

entertaining (a) : có tính giải trí

entertainer (n) /ˌentərˈteɪnər/ :  người làm trò, làm giải trí

1. **Grammar**

****Các đại từ ONE, ONES, SOMEONE, NO ONE, ANYONE, EVERYONE****

****1. ONE và ONES:****

****ONE**** dùng để thay thế một danh từ đếm được số ít (tránh lặp từ).

Ex: This watch doesn’t work any more. I’m going to buy a new one.

(Cái đồng hồ này không còn chạy nữa. Tôi sắp mua cái mới.)

****ONES**** là hình thức ****số nhiều**** của****ONE.****

Ex: These watches don’t work ant more. I’m going to buy new ones.

****2. SOMEONE, ANYONE, NO ONE và EVERYONE:****

****Someone****(ai đó),****anyone**** (bất cứ ai), ****no one**** (không ai) và e****veryone**** (mọi người) dùng với động từ ****ngôi thứ ba số ít.****

****- Someone**** và****everyone**** dùng trong câu khẳng định.
****- Anyone**** dùng trong câu hỏi và phủ định.
- Sau****no one**** dùng động từ ở thể khẳng định.

Ex: - Someone is following me. (Ai đó đang theo sau tôi.)

- Everyone has gone home. (Mọi người đã về nhà.)

- Can anyone answer this question? (Có ai có thể trả lời câu hỏi này không?)

- I can’t see anyone here. (Tôi không thể thấy bất cứ ai ở đây.)

- No one can answer this question.

****\* LƯU Ý:****

-Someone = somebody, everyone = everybody

- Có thể dùng everyone trong câu hỏi. Khi đó người hỏi muốn đề cập đến tất cả mọi người.

Ex: It’s a little noisy here. Can everyone hear well?

(Ở đây hơi ồn. Mọi người có thể nghe rõ?)

**PRACTICE OF UNIT 8**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:**

1. a. flick     b. fridge     c. thrill     d. firework

2. a. fragment     b. framework     c. fraction     d. frank

3. a. flow     b. frowsty     c. throw     d. blow

4. a. fluster     b. flute     c. fruit     d. through

5. a. floppy     b. frosty     c. front     d. flock

**II. Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c, or d - that best completes the sentence or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase:**

6. Before Tet, supermarkets and shops are full \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods.

a. of     b. with     c. in     d. for

7. On the first day of Tet, children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their new clothes and make New Year's wishes to their parents.

a. take on     b. pick on

c. put on     d. try on

8. People believed that what they do on the first day of the year will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their luck during the whole year.

a. control     b. influence

c. exchange     d. result

9. I looked everywhere but I couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at all.

a. no one     b. anyone

c. someone     d. somebody

10. Tet is really a time of fun and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the country.

a. holidays     b. celebrations

c. preparations     d. festivals

11. The whole family usually tries to get together at Christmas.

a. contact     b. gather

c. relate     d. communicate

12. In Britain, Christmas dinner usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turkey, Christmas pudding and brandy butter.

a. brings on     b. serves with

c. consists of     d. puts up

13. We wish you both health and longevity.

a. long life     b. happy life

c. easy life     d. exciting life

14. Vietnamese people usually make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Tet several weeks beforehand.

a. preparing     b. preparation

c. preparatory     d. preparations

15. Agrarian people depend on the lunar calendar to prepare for their crops.

a. gardeners     b. planters

c. farmers     d. highlanders

16. Nobody was late for the meeting last night, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. wasn't he     b. weren't they

c. were they     d. was he

17. No girl should have to wear school uniform, because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like a sack of potatoes.

a. makes them look     b. makes her look

c. makes them to look     d. makes her to look

18. I phoned Louis at home, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. there were no answers     b. there were no answer

c. there was no answers     d. there was no answer

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thinks that Neville should be given the job.

a. A number people     b. Neither of us

c. Almost us     d. The major of people

20. Neither Jeanne nor her brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.

a. need     b. needs

c. is needing     d. has need

**III. Choose the word or phrase (a, b, c or d) that best fits the blank space in the following passage:**

SPRING FESTIVALS

From (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times people have celebrated the end of winter and the new life that spring brings. One of the most important Christian festivals is Easter, (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christians remember the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Easter, however, is not the (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spring festival. In Sweden, people celebrate the end of the winter (24) \_\_\_\_ making huge bonfires. Fire also plays an important part in the Hindu festival of Holi. In some villages children are (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round bonfires by their mothers to protect them (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ danger in the coming year. Buddhists in Thailand soak (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in water when celebrating their New Year, which (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of April. In Antigua in Guatemala they carpet the streets with flowers. Chinese spring parades are (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colourful, but (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers they have large dragon puppets which dance in the streets.

21. a. earliest     b. lately c. previous     d. present

22. a. which     b. when c. because     d. by then

23. a. alone     b. one c. only     d. lonely

24. a. by     b. with c. upon     d. of

25. a. gone     b. carried c. brought     d. run

26. a. in     b. out of c. against     d. from

27. a. through     b. one other c. each other     d. mutually

28. a. falls     b. appears c. happens     d. occurs

29. a. the same     b. as c. not less     d. equally

30. a. instead of     b. on behalf of c. in spite of     d. place of

**IV. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer:**

THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving is celebrated in the US on the fourth Thursday in November. For many Americans it is the most important holiday apart from Christmas. Schools, offices and most businesses close for Thanksgiving, and many people make the whole weekend a vacation.

Thanksgiving is associated with the time when Europeans first came to North America. In 1620, the ship the Mayflowers arrived, bringing about 150 people who today are usually called Pilgrims. They arrived at the beginning of a very hard winter and could not find enough to eat, so many of them died. But in the following summer Native Americans showed them what foods were safe to eat, so that they could save food for the next winter. They held a big celebration to thank God and the Native Americans for the fact that they had survived.

Today people celebrate Thanksgiving to remember these early days.

The most important part of the celebration is a traditional dinner with foods that come from North America. The meal includes turkey, sweet potatoes (also called yams) and cranberries, which are made into a kind of sauce or jelly. The turkey is filled with stuffing or dressing, and many families have their own special recipe. Dessert is pumpkin made into a pie.

On Thanksgiving there are special television programs and sports events. In New York there is the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, when a long line of people wearing fancy costumes march through the streets with large balloons in the shape of imaginary characters. Thanksgiving is considered the beginning of the Christmas period, and the next day many people go out to shop for Christmas presents.

**(\*) Từ mới:**

**be associated with: liên kết với, hợp với;**

**turkey: gà tây;**

**cranberry: cây nam việt quất;**

**pumpkin: quả bí ngô, quả bí;**

31. In the United States, Thanksgiving is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a religious celebration held by Christians only

b. celebrated as a public holiday .

c. more important than Christmas

d. apart from Christmas

32. According to the passage Pilgrims are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. people who travelled to America by ships

b. trips that religious people make to a holy place .

c. people who left their home and went to live in North America in the early 17th century.

d. Native Americans who live in North America.

33. All of the following statements are mentioned EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. People celebrate Thanksgiving to thank God

b. People usually have traditional dinners on Thanksgiving

c. There are lots of entertainments on Thanksgiving

d. People go to churches for religious services on Thanksgiving.

34. On Thanksgiving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. turkey, yams and pumpkin pies are served

b. people join in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade

c. people wear coloured carnival masks matching through the streets

d. people go out to shop for Christmas presents

35. Which of the following is not true?

a. In the US, Thanksgiving is not a national holiday; it's a religious holiday.

b. Christmas comes Jess than a month after Thanksgiving.

c. Thanksgiving was originally celebrated by the first, Europeans in North America to thank God for their survival.

d. The Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade are colourful and exciting.

**V. Using the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that is has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

36. Have you made any arrangements for this weekend?

Are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this weekend? **(anything)**

37. The police want to contact people if they saw the robber.

The police want to talk to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the robber. **(anyone)**

38. How should people be punished if they start a fire?

What should we do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fire? **(someone)**

39. Bony couldn’t hear what the teacher was saying.

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ couldn’t hear it. **(something)**

40. All the people were surprised to see Cleverley leave the party early.

To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the party early. **(everyone’s)**

**Đáp án**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu** |  | **Câu** |  |
| 1. d | /aɪ/, còn lại: /ɪ/ | 21. a | from earliest times: từ những thời gian đầu tiên |
| 2. b | /eɪ/, còn lại: /æ/ | 22. b |  |
| 3. b | /aʊ/, còn lại: /əʊ/ | 23. c |  |
| 4. a | /ʌ/, còn lại: /u:/ | 24. a |  |
| 5. c | /ʌ/, còn lại: /ɒ/ | 25. b | carry: ẵm (trẻ nhỏ) |
| 6. a |  | 26. d | protect sb from N: bảo vệ ai trước cái gì/điều gì đó |
| 7. c | put on: mặc | 27. c |  |
| 8. b | influence: ảnh hưởng | 28. a | fall in/on: rơi vào thời gian nào đó |
| 9. b |  | 29. d | equally: bằng nhau, ngang nhau, như nhau; đều |
| 10. d |  | 30. a | instead of N: thay vì … |
| 11. b | get together = gather: tụ họp, đoàn tụ | 31. b | “Schools, offices and most businesses close for Thanksgiving…” |
| 12. c | consist of N: bao gồm … | 32. c | “In 1620, the ship the Mayflowers arrived, bringing about 150 people who today are usually called Pilgrims.” |
| 13. a | longevity: trường thọ | 33. d |  |
| 14. d |  | 34. a | “The meal includes turkey, sweet potatoes (also called yams) and cranberries, which are made into a kind of sauce or jelly…Dessert is pumpkin made into a pie.” |
| 15. c | agrarian people = farmers: người nông dân | 35. a |  |
| 16. c |  | 36. | you doing anything |
| 17. a |  | 37. | anyone who saw |
| 18. d |  | 38. | someone who starts |
| 19. b |  | 39. | was saying something, but Bony |
| 20. a |  | 40. | everyone’s surprise, Cleverley left |