

UNIT 5 - STUDY HABITS

I. VOCABULARY

A. Listen and Read

ENGLISH	TYPE	PRONUNCIATION	VIETNAMESE
1. habit habitual	n a	/'hæb.ɪt/ /hə'bitʃ.u.əl/	thói quen theo thường lệ, thường xuyên
2. believe belief believable ≠ unbelievable	v n a	/bɪ'li:v/ /bɪ'li:f/ /bɪ'li:vəbəl/	tin tưởng lòng tin đáng tin ≠ không đáng tin
3. improve improvement	v n	/ɪm'pru:v/ /ɪm'pru:vmənt/	cải thiện, cải tiến sự cải thiện, sự cải tiến
4. promise promising promisingly	n,v a adv	/'prɑ:.mɪs/ /'prɑ:.mɪsɪŋ/ /'prɑ:.mɪ.sɪŋli/	lời hứa, hứa đầy hứa hẹn, nhiều triển vọng
5. report card	n	/rɪ'pɔ:rt kɑ:rd /	phiếu điểm
5. pronunciation pronounce	n v	/prə'naʊn.si'eɪ.ʃən/ /prə'naʊns/	sự phát âm phát âm
6. proud (of) pride (in) proudly take pride in = be proud of	a n adv	/praʊd/ /praɪd/ /praʊdli/	tự hào sự tự hào, niềm tự hào một cách tự hào
7. semester = term	n	/sɪ'mes.tər/= /tɜ:m/	học kỳ
8. try one's best	v		cố gắng hết sức
9. excellence excellent excellently	n a adv	/'eksələns/ /'eksələnt/ /'eksələntli/	sự xuất sắc xuất sắc một cách xuất sắc

B. Speak + Listen

ENGLISH	TYPE	PRONUNCIATION	VIETNAMESE
9. accept acceptable	v a	/ək'sept/ /ək'septəbəl/	chấp nhận có thể chấp nhận
10. appreciate	v	/ə'pri:ʃi.eɪt/	đánh giá cao
11. attend attendance	v n	/ə'tend/ /ə'tendəns/	đi đều đặn đến 1 nơi nào sự có mặt
12. behave	v	/bɪ'heɪ.və/	đối xử, cư xử

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behavior well – behaved ≠ badly – behaved	n a	/bɪ'heɪ.vjər/ 	cách cư xử có hạnh kiểm tốt
13. comprehension comprehend	n v	/,kɑ:m.prə'hɛn.ʃən/ /,kɑ:m.prə'hɛnd/	sự hiểu, sự lĩnh hội hiểu , lĩnh hội
14. co-operation co-operate co-operative	n v a	/kəʊ'ɑ:pə'reɪ.ʃən/ /kəʊ'ɑ:pə'reɪt/ /kəʊ'ɑ:pərə'tɪv/	sự hợp tác hợp tác sẵn sàng hợp tác
15. encourage encouragement	v n	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/	khuyến khích, cổ vũ sự khuyến khích , sự cổ vũ
16. satisfy satisfaction satisfied satisfactory ≠ unsatisfactory satisfactorily	v n a a adv	/'sætɪsfaɪ/ /,sætɪs'fækʃən/ /'sætɪsfaɪd/ /,sætɪs'fæktəri/ /,sætɪs'fæktərəli/	làm hài lòng, làm thỏa mãn sự thỏa mãn hài lòng , thỏa mãn vừa ý, thỏa đáng một cách hài lòng
17. sign signature	v n	/saɪn/ /'sɪgnətʃə/	kí tên chữ kí

C. Read

ENGLISH	TYPE	PRONUNCIATION	VIETNAMESE
18. come across	v	/kʌm ə'krɔ:s/	bắt gặp , thấy
19. find out = discover	v	/faɪnd aʊt / = /dɪ'skʌv.ə/	tìm ra
20. in the right way	exp		theo một cách đúng
21. learn sth by heart	v		học thuộc lòng
22. necessary ≠ unnecessary necessarily necessity	a a adv n	/'nesəsəri/ /'nesəsəri / /nə'sesəti/	cần thiết tất yếu sự cần thiết
23. mother tongue	n	/'mʌðə tʌŋ /	tiếng mẹ đẻ
24. revise revision	v n	/rɪ'vaɪz/ /rɪ'vɪʒən/	ôn lại sự ôn lại
25. highlight	v	/'haɪlaɪt/	nhấn mạnh , làm nổi bật
26. underline	n	/,ʌndə'laɪn/	gạch dưới
27. memory memorize memorial memorial	n v a n	/'mem.ər.i/ /'mem.ə.raɪz/ /mə'mɔ:ri.əl/ /mə'mɔ:ri.əl/	trí nhớ ghi nhớ đề ghi nhớ, đề kỉ niệm đài tưởng niệm, vật kỉ niệm

D. Write

ENGLISH	TYPE	PRONUNCIATION	VIETNAMESE
28. body of letter	n		nội dung thư
29. heading	n	/'hedɪŋ/	đầu thư
30. regards	n	/rɪ'gɑːdʒz/	lời hỏi thăm , lời chúc
31. enjoy enjoyable ≠ unenjoyable enjoyment	v a n	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbəl/ /ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/	thưởng thức thú vị , thích thú sự thưởng thức
32. celebrate celebration	v n	/'sel.ə.breɪt/ /,sel.ə'breɪ.ʃən/	kỉ niệm, ăn mừng lễ kỉ niệm
33. result	N	/rɪ'zʌlt/	kết quả
34. Lunar New Year			Tết Nguyên đán

II. GRAMMAR

1. **Adverbs of manner (Trạng từ chỉ thể cách)**

Trạng từ chỉ thể cách được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho động từ.

a) Hình thức: Adj + ly

Ex: careful → carefully

quick → quickly

slow → slowly

clear → clearly

b) Vị trí:

- Trạng từ chỉ thể cách thường đứng sau động từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ.

Ex: She talks softly.

- Khi động từ trong câu có túc từ đi theo, trạng từ đứng sau túc từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ.

Ex: He speaks English fluently.

c) Cách thêm đuôi -LY vào sau tính từ:

- Tận cùng bằng -LE, ta bỏ E rồi thêm -Y.

Ex: noble → nobly

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remarkable → remarkably

simple → simply

- Tận cùng bằng Y, ta đổi Y thành I rồi thêm -LY.

Ex: Happy → Happily

Merry → Merrily

Easy → Easily

Note: Một số tính từ và trạng từ có hình thức giống nhau mà không cần thêm đuôi -LY:
fast, far, straight, late, early, hard.

Riêng tính từ “good” → trạng từ của nó là “well”.

2. **Should:**

S + should + V nguyên mẫu +

Should có nghĩa là “nên” dùng để khuyên bảo ai làm điều gì đó.

Ex: You should stop smoking.

You shouldn't drink wine.

- Thể khẳng định: S + should + V nguyên mẫu +
- Thể phủ định: S + should + not + V nguyên mẫu +
- Thể nghi vấn: Should + S + V nguyên mẫu + ...?

Dạng viết tắt: **should not = shouldn't**

3. **Reported speech (Câu tường thuật)**

a/ Commands, requests in reported speech: (Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu trong câu tường thuật)

► **Câu mệnh lệnh:**

- Câu mệnh lệnh là những câu yêu cầu, đề nghị hay ra lệnh cho ai làm điều gì.

Ex: Keep quiet, please!

Come with me!

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- Thể phủ định của loại câu này thường được thêm **Don't** vào phía trước câu để yêu cầu ai không làm điều gì.

Ex: Don't let the dog out!

Don't be afraid!

Don't hurry!

► *Câu yêu cầu:*

Loại câu này thường bắt đầu bởi Can you / Could you / Will you (please) / Would you (please)

Ex: Can I open the door?

Could you type this letter for me?

S + told / asked + O + to V

Ex: He said to me: "Go out!"

→He told me **to go** out.

Nếu câu trực tiếp ở dạng phủ định, ta dùng công thức sau:

S + told / asked + O + not + to V

Ex: The teacher said: "Don't talk in class!"

→The teacher told the children **not to talk** in class.

b/ Advice in reported speech (Lời khuyên trong câu tường thuật)

► *Câu diễn tả lời khuyên:*

Ex: You should see a doctor.

You shouldn't stay in bed late.

S1 + told + O (that) + S2 + should + V

S1 + advised + O + (not) to V

Ex: She said "Nam should study harder on his English pronunciation."

→She said **Nam should study** harder on his English pronunciation.

→She **advised** Nam **to study** harder on his English pronunciation.

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4. **in order (not) to + V // so as (not) to + V**: để (không) làm việc gì

Đây là 2 cụm từ chỉ mục đích (Phrases of purpose)

Ex:

- I make this cake *in order to give* my mother for her birthday party.
- She studied English *so as to talk* to foreigners.

Ex:

1. Khang studied very hard. He wanted to get a scholarship.
→ Khang studied very hard *in order to get* a scholarship.
2. They run fast. They want to win the race.
→ They run fast *so as to win* the race.
3. Paula always tries her best. She doesn't want to make her parents disappointed.
→ Paula always tries her best *so as not to make* her parents disappointed.

EXERCISES

I. Find the one choice that best completes the sentence.

1. He tried to give up smoking but couldn't break the _____.
a. hobby b. habit c. pastime d. favor
2. Our team won the game because we played very
a. good b. well c. goody d. better
3. You _____ take the baby to the doctor.
a. should b. ought c. need d. has to
4. The doctor _____ he should take a few days off.
a. say b. said c. ask d. tell
5. He was more than a little proud _____ himself.
a. about b. to c. of d. for
6. The Chinese team _____ in the competition.
a. work very hard b. worked very hard c. work very hardly d. worked very hardly
7. James is very ill; he _____ to the hospital.
a. need to go b. needs to go c. need going d. needs going
8. His _____ towards me is very strange.
a. behave b. behavior c. behaved d. behaving
9. I was born in Vietnam; Vietnamese is my _____.
a. mother tongue b. first language c. foreign language d. a & b
10. How do you _____ your name?
a. pronunciation b. pronounce c. pronounced d. pronoun
11. The water was rising _____.
a. fast b. slow c. fastly d. lovely

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12. As you're so unhappy there, you _____ look for another job.
a. should b. ought c. need d. has to
13. Sally _____ him to come home early.
a. tell b. told c. say d. ask
14. I tried my _____ not to laugh.
a. good b. well c. better d. best
15. We should learn this poem _____.
a. by heart b. by soul c. by many times d. by millions
16. She arrived early _____ a good seat.
a. so that to get b. in order get c. in order to get d. so that getting
17. You must **improve** your spelling.
a. make something better b. become better c. make something worse d. become worse
18. His parents are very proud _____ their sons.
a. in b. about c. of d. on
19. We left at 6 a. m _____ late.
a. so as not to be b. so as not being c. so as to be d. so as not being
20. He usually _____ or highlights only the words he wants to learn.
a. underlines b. understands c. underlined d. understood

II. Word Form

1. What is the correct _____ of this word? (**pronounce**)
2. There is room for further _____ in your English (**improve**)
3. I can do all of these exercises _____. (**easy**)
4. She actively _____ in social word (participation)
5. Last year we had an _____ summer holiday (**enjoy**)
6. He was _____ of his achievements in the field of politics (**pride**)
7. You'd better do some _____ for the final exams (**revise**)
8. The _____ of the project made me tense (**important**)
9. He is an _____ student. (**excellence**)
10. They don't have enough money to buy _____ equipment. (**necessity**)

III. Rewrite

1. "Try your best to improve your pronunciation, Tim" Miss Jackson said.
Miss Jackson asked _____
2. "Don't make so much noise." My father said.
My father told _____
- 3 "You should practice speaking English every day, Nam" said my teacher.
My teacher said _____
4. The teacher said to Tim "Come in my office, please."
The teacher asked _____
5. Their mother said to them "Don't make so noise."
Their mother asked _____
6. The traffic policeman said to Mr. Minh "Show me your driving license, please."

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The traffic policeman told _____

7. Mrs. Jackson said to Tim "Could you give me a hand, please?"

Mrs. Jackson told _____

8. The lifeguard said "Don't swim out too far, boys."

The lifeguard asked _____

9. Nam said to the taxi driver "Please turn left at the first traffic light."

Nam asked the taxi driver _____

10. The policeman said "Don't touch anything in the room."

The policeman told _____

11. Mary said to John "Can you carry my suitcase, please?"

Mary told John _____

12. "You should stay in bed for a few days."

The doctor said _____

13. "You should stop smoking right now."

The doctor said _____

14. "You should take a little hot milk before sleeping."

My mother said _____

15. "You shouldn't stay up late at home."

The doctor said _____

16. Rachel wanted to watch the news. She turned on the TV. (in order to/so as to)

Rachel _____

17. Nancy is carrying extra courses every semester. She wants to graduate early. (in order to/so as to)

Nancy _____

18. Ed took some change from his pocket. He wanted to buy a newspaper. (in order to/so as to)

Ed _____

19. I wanted to listen to the news while I was making dinner. I turned on the TV. (in order to/so as to)

I _____

20. I unplugged the phone. I didn't want to be interrupted while I was working. (in order to/so as to)

I _____

THE END