

Các em ôn lại phần từ vựng và ngữ pháp của unit 8 (copy lại từ tài liệu lần trước), sau đó làm bài tập phía dưới. Nộp cho cô trước ngày 29/04

ÔN TẬP TIẾNG ANH 10 (CHƯƠNG TRÌNH SGK MỚI)
UNIT 8: A NEW WAY TO LEARN

1. Vocabulary

tablet (n):	máy tính bảng	triple (adj/v):	có ba cái/gấp ba
device (n):	thiết bị	inappropriate (adj):	không phù hợp
calculation (n):	phép tính	concentrate (v):	tập trung
download (v):	tải	disruptive (adj):	gây gián đoạn
digital (adj):	kỹ thuật số	annoying (adj):	làm phiền
touch screen (n):	màn hình cảm ứng	radiation (n):	phóng xạ
distract (v):	làm mất tập trung	permanent (adj):	lâu dài
instruction (n):	(sự) hướng dẫn	benefit (v):	được lợi
effective (adj):	hiệu quả	promote (v):	thúc đẩy
voice recognition (n):	sự nhận dạng giọng nói	Critical thinking (n-phr):	tư duy phản biện
portable (adj):	di động	material (n):	tài liệu
application (n):	ứng dụng = app	personal (adj):	thuộc cá nhân
accent (n):	giọng	instantly (adv):	ngay lập tức
recorder (n):	máy ghi âm	take note (v-phr):	ghi chú
enjoyable (adj):	thích thú	take advantage (v-phr):	khai thác, tận dụng
submit (v):	nộp	look up (v-phr):	tra cứu
horrible (adj):	kinh khủng	performance (n):	trình diễn
handwriting (n):	chữ viết	electronic (adj):	thuộc điện tử
fingertip (n):	đầu ngón tay		

2. Grammar

RELATIVE CLAUSES: DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING
(MỆNH ĐỀ QH: XÁC ĐỊNH VÀ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH)

2.1. Relative pronouns (Đại từ quan hệ): who, which, that, whose

+ **Who: thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người**

e.g. That is the teacher who taught us 10 years ago.

I want to Mr. Smith, who is going to present today.

+ **Which: thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật**

e.g. He is looking for a job which offers high salary.

I have ever visited Paris, which is the capital of France.

+ **That: thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật**

e. g: That is the teacher who/that taught us 10 years ago.

He is looking for a job which/that offers high salary.

+ **Whose: chỉ sự sở hữu**

e.g. Linda is the nurse whose husband is a doctor.

This is the dog whose owner is a billionaire.

2.2. Defining and non-defining relative clauses

2.2.1. Defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)	2.2.1. Non-defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan Hệ không xác định)
<p>1) MĐQH xác định làm rõ nghĩa cho danh từ trước nó, nếu bỏ MĐQH xác định thì câu chưa hoàn chỉnh về nghĩa. E.g: His son is the boy (who has brown hair).</p>	<p>1) MĐQH không xác định <u>bổ sung</u> nghĩa cho danh từ trước nó, nếu bỏ MĐQH không xác định thì câu vẫn hoàn chỉnh về nghĩa. e.g: He is a handsome boy, (who is kind</p>

<p>She needs someone (who can share with her).</p> <p>2) Khi đại từ quan hệ trong MĐQH xác định thay thế cho danh từ làm tân ngữ ta có thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ đó đi. e.g. He wants to apologize the person (who) he shouted at yesterday We are decorating the house (which) we bought last year.</p> <p>3) Ta có thể dùng "that" thay thế cho who/which trong MĐQH xác định. e.g. He wants to apologize the person who/that he shouted at yesterday. We are decorating the house which/that we bought last year.</p> <p>4) Ta không dùng dấu phẩy (,) trong MĐQH xác định. e.g. He is the the boy who likes chicken.</p>	<p>hearted).</p> <p>She is looking for a gentle man, (who works in the same field with her).</p> <p>2) Khi đại từ quan hệ trong MĐQH không xác định thay thế cho danh từ làm tân ngữ ta không thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ đó đi. e.g. He wants to apologize Nam, who he shouted at yesterday. We are decorating our house, which we bought last year.</p> <p>3) Ta không thể dùng "that" thay thế cho "who / which" trong mệnh đề không xác định. e.g. He wants to apologize Nam, who he shouted at yesterday. We are decorating our house, which we bought last year.</p> <p>4) Ta dùng dấu phẩy (,) trong MĐQH không xác định. e.g. The tall boy, who likes chicken, is five years old.</p>
--	---

3. Pronunciation

Stress in three-syllable adjectives and verbs: trọng âm trong tính từ và động từ 3 âm tiết

+ Với động từ 3 âm tiết:

- Hầu hết các động từ ghép có trọng âm rơi vào phần thứ hai.

stand → unders'tand

line → under'line

take → under'take

bid → under'bid

cook → under'cook

act → inte'ract

- Các tiền tố (en, dis) không làm thay đổi trọng âm.

'lighten → en'lighten

- Các hậu tố (-ing, -fill, -ous) không làm thay đổi trọng âm.

a'nnoy → a'nnoying

su'ccess → su'ccessful

'meaning → 'meaningful

'colour → 'colourful

'poison → 'poisonous

danger → 'dangerous

EXERCISE UNIT 8

UNIT 8_ NEW WAYS TO LEARN

I. Fill in the blanks

digital	personal	electronic	technology	applications	mobile
---------	----------	------------	------------	--------------	--------

- I am looking for some new _____ to put in my smart phone to improve my English pronunciation.
- Please don't ask him questions about his family. He hates answering _____ questions.
- That laptop, which has the latest _____, is very expensive.
- The phrase “_____ native” refers to people who are familiar with computers and the internet from the early age.
- People are now familiar with the term m-learning or _____ learning, which focuses on the use of personal electronic devices.
- My son, who is promising pianist, is now interested in composing _____ music.

II. CHOOSE THE BEST CORRECT ANSWER

7. Touch screen is the screen whom allows giving instructions by touching.
A B C D
8. In the age of technology, you can _____ advantage of new applications which are very useful for learning English.
A. make B. take C. get D. have
9. I'm looking for some new _____ to put on my smartphone to improve my English pronunciation.
A. assignments B. applications C. calculations D. devices
10. Electronics could _____ your body, couldn't they?
A. harm B. harmful C. harmless D. be harmed
11. The man he came to fix the internet access for me was skillful
A B C D
12. The girl whose he fell in love with left him after 2 months.
A B C D
13. John, who have used his smart phone to take pictures of the trip, will upload them on Internet.
A B C D
14. What is the name of the boy his father is the president of the School Parents Association.
A B C D
15. The teachers whom think that mobile devices are distracting ban them in their classroom.
A B C D

III. Fill in the gap with: WHO, WHOM, WHICH, or WHOSE.

- We talk about the party _____ Sarah wants to organize for my birthday.
- Don is a friend with _____ I stayed in Australia.
- Mrs. Richmond, _____ is 42 years old, does morning exercise every morning.
- We cannot find the person _____ car is blocking our driveway.
- The film about _____ they are talking is thrilling.
- My uncle, _____ you met yesterday, is a famous lawyer in the town.
- The police are questioning the woman _____ purse was stolen outside the supermarket.
- The girl _____ showed me the way to your house has a beautiful oval face.
- The book _____ I received on my birthday is informative.
- The company _____ products have high quality is facing with financial problem.

IV. Combine the following pairs of sentences by using: WHO, WHOM, WHICH, or WHOSE.

- I have some homework. I must do them tonight.

☛ _____

- Mrs. Brooks is an experienced teacher. I have great respect for her.

☛ _____

- I have seen several houses. Most of them are quite unsuitable.

☛ _____

- I talked to a woman. Her car had broken on the way to the party.

☛ _____

- The street is bad and narrow. It leads to the my school.

☛ _____

- She lives in a city. This city is one of the largest cities in Viet Nam.

☛ _____