

UNIT 1 FAMILY LIFE
KHÓA HỌC ANH VĂN 10

Cô Vũ Thị Mai Phương

Vocabulary

household chore /'haʊs.həʊld tʃɔːr/ (n) việc nhà

duty /'dʒuː.ti/ (n): nhiệm vụ

ask sb out: rủ ai ra ngoài

afraid /ə'freɪd/ (adj): e, sợ

go out: ra ngoài

prepare /prɪ'peə/ (v): chuẩn bị

housework /'haʊs.wɜ:k/ (n): công việc nhà

share /ʃeə/ (v): chia sẻ, cùng làm

divide /dɪ'vaɪd/ (v): chia ra

split /splɪt/ (v): chia

equally /'iː.kwə.li/ (adv): một cách công bằng

grocery /'grəʊ.sər.i/ (n): hàng tạp hóa

the heavy lifting /,hev.i 'lɪft.ɪŋ/ (n): việc nặng nhọc

do the laundry /'ləʊ.n.dri/ : giặt là quần áo

do the washing – up: rửa bát đĩa

take out: mang ra, vứt

rubbish /'rʌb.ɪʃ/ (n): rác

different /'dɪf.ənt/ (adj): khác

handle /'hæ.n.dəl/ (v): xử lý

TAILIEUONTHI.NET

responsible for V - ing /rɪ'spɒn.sə.bəl/: chịu trách nhiệm cho

finance /'faɪ.næns/ (n): tài chính

homemaker /'həʊm.meɪ.kəʳ/ (n): nội trợ

breadwinner /'bred.wɪn.əʳ/ (n): trụ cột gia đình

sweep /swi:p/ (v): quét

contribute /kən'trɪb.ju:t/ (v): đóng góp

recreation /,rek.rɪ'eɪ.ʃn/ (n): sự giải trí

mend /mend/ (v): sửa chữa

willingly /'wɪl.ɪŋ.li/ (adv): sẵn lòng

feed /fi:d/ (v): cho ăn

Quiz

1. I'm _____ he can't go out with you now. He's doing his homework.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. happy | B. afraid |
| C. excited | D. worrying |

2. My wife is _____ for cooking and shopping for groceries.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| A. busy | B. split |
| C. responsible | D. afraid |

3. Men are often expected to be the _____ in a family.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. breadwinner | B. maker |
| C. duties | D. household chore |

4. My dad is responsible for _____ things around the house.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. mend | B. mended |
| C. to mend | D. mending |

5. I do the _____, take out the rubbish and clean the fridge.

- A. floor
B. window
C. washing machine
D. laundry

6. She's interested in _____ the floor.

- A. sweeping
B. swept
C. sweeps
D. to sweep

Grammar

1. Thì hiện tại đơn

Cấu trúc

Khẳng định:

S + am/ is/ are + adj / noun

I / you / we / they + V-inf

He / she / it + V(s/es)

Ex:

✓ I learn English every Thursday.

✓ She is a receptionist.

Phủ định	Nghi vấn
<p>✓ S + am not / isn't / aren't + adj / noun</p> <p>✓ S + don't + V-inf</p> <p>✓ S + doesn't + V-inf</p>	<p>✓ Am/ Is/ Are + S + adj / noun</p> <p>✓ Do / Does + S + V-inf</p> <p>✓ Don't / Doesn't + S + V-inf</p>
<p>✓ He doesn't work on Sunday.</p> <p>✓ He is not my friend.</p>	<p>✓ Do you often go to the library?</p>

Cách thêm s/es

- ✓ Những động từ tận cùng bằng ss, ch, sh, x và o thì thêm es

Ex: She washes her clothes every day.

- ✓ Khi y đứng sau một phụ âm thì chúng ta đổi y thành i và thêm es.

Ex: He tries to learn English well.

- ✓ Nhưng những động từ tận cùng bằng y mà trước nó là một nguyên âm thì theo qui luật thông thường.

Ex: She says that he is a good man.

Cách đọc những từ có tận cùng s/es

/s/	/ɪz/	/z/
Tận cùng là các phụ âm vô thanh: /θ/, /p/, /k/, /f/, /t/	Tận cùng là các âm: /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/	Các âm còn lại
hopes cakes laughs mouths units	watches washes changes classes	plays lives hugs

Cách dùng

- ✓ Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý.

The sun rises in the East.

- ✓ Diễn tả một thói quen.

He smokes.

TAILIEUONTHI.NET

✓ Được dùng cho một cuộc hành trình, lịch trình.

We spend two hours in Paris and leave again at 15.00.

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: every, always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, hardly, never

✓ How often do you wash your hair?

✓ I always go to church on Sundays.

✓ It usually rains in winter.

Quiz

1. My mother _____ eggs for breakfast every morning.

A. fries

B. fry

2. My life _____ so boring. I just _____ TV every night.

A. is/ watches

B. is/ watch

2. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

Cấu trúc	KĐ	S + is/ are/ am + V – ing
	PĐ	S + is/ are/ am + not + V - ing
	NV	Am / Is / Are + S + V-ing?

✓ I am giving a lecture.

✓ The students are not playing soccer.

✓ Are you working now?

TAILIEUONTHI.NET

Cách thêm – ing

- ✓ Động từ tận cùng bằng một e đơn thì bỏ e trước khi thêm ing

Ex: She is giving a lecture.

- ✓ Ngoại trừ: age => ageing

dye => dyeing

singe => singeing

agree => agreeing

- ✓ Động từ kết thúc bằng 1 phụ âm và trước đó là một nguyên âm

=> nhân đôi phụ âm + - ing

Ex: He is running right now.

- ✓ Động từ có hai âm tiết mà âm tiết thứ 2 kết thúc bằng 1 phụ âm và trước đó là một nguyên âm, và trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2

=> nhân đôi phụ âm cuối + - ing.

Ex: He is admitting that he stole her bicycle.

Cách dùng

- ✓ Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói

It is snowing right now.

- ✓ Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra nhưng không nhất thiết xảy ra tại thời điểm nói.

He is teaching French and learning Greek.

- ✓ Diễn tả hành động lặp lại nhiều lần gây

khó chịu (đi với always)

He's always chatting with his girlfriend until midnight.

- ✓ Chỉ một sự sắp đặt trong tương lai gần.

I'm having an appointment tonight.

Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Now, at the moment, at present, Look!, Be quiet!, John!,

Các động từ không dùng dạng tiếp diễn

- ✓ Những động từ chỉ cảm giác: feel, hear, see, smell, notice,
- ✓ Những động từ diễn đạt tình cảm và cảm xúc: admire, adore, appreciate, loathe, love, mind,
- ✓ Những động từ thuộc tinh thần như: agree, assume believe, expect, forget, recognize, ...
- ✓ Các động từ chỉ sự sở hữu: belong, own, owe, ...
- ✓ Động từ to be và have ở một số cách dùng nhất định.

Quiz

1. John _____ a book now.

A. is reading

B. reads

2. He always _____ noisy at night.

A. is always making

B. make

PRACTICE

Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined

1. A. take

B. family

C. grateful

D. table

2. A. urn

B. nursing

C. nurture

D. future

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others

3.

A. breadwinner

B. homemaker

C. washing up

D. equally

4.

A. routine

B. laundry

C. household

D. finance

Choose the correct answer

5. Do you have to do _____?

A. the mess

B. your bed

C. the washing – up

D. the cook

6. Do you have to _____ the rubbish out?

A. take

B. make

C. empty

D. do

7. My mother _____ the responsibility for running the household.

A. holds

B. takes

C. runs

D. bears

8. We share the house with our grandparents and our uncle's family. It is a (n) _____ family.

A. nuclear

B. extended

C. crowded

D. multi – generation

9. Are you free on Sunday evening? I'd like to _____ to the cinema.

A. ask you

B. ask out you

C. ask you out

D. ask you away

10. My mother is very good at _____ her time between work and family.

A. leaving B. splitting

C. sharing D. taking

11. When a couple can _____ chores in a way that both spouses feel satisfied with the outcome, they are showing mutual respect for one another.

A. cut B. run

C. take D. divide

12. The children, all three, have done _____, mopped, dusted, helped on the house and in the yard.

A. laundry B. clothes

C. groceries D. rubbish

13. Our parents _____ hands to provide for the family and make it happy.

A. were joining B. are always joining

C. join D. joins

14. My grandparents _____ with my family at present and my grandmother _____ me how to cook several traditional Vietnamese dishes.

A. stay – instructs B. stay – is instructing

C. are staying – instructs D. are staying – is instructing

Choose the best answer to complete the passage

Working Mothers

In the United States today, more than half of mothers with young children work, compared to about one third (15) _____ 1970s. Women have been moving into the workforce not only for career (16) _____ but also for the income. In many families today, mothers continue to work because they have careers that they have spent years (17) _____. Some women (18) _____ to work soon after (19) _____ birth because

they know that most employers are not sympathetic to working mothers who wish to take time off to be with their young children.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 15. A. in | B. in the |
| C. at | D. at the |
| 16. A. enjoy | B. satisfy |
| C. satisfaction | D. pleasant |
| 17. A. develop | B. to develop |
| C. developing | D. developed |
| 18. A. return | B. turn |
| C. happen again | D. exchange |
| 19. A. producing | B. making |
| C. taking | D. giving |

Read the passage and choose the correct answer

Home Life in Japan

It is common in Japan for three generations to live under the same roof. This is becoming less common today, but still exists, certainly in the countryside.

Husbands in Japan give their salaries to their wives. They are returned a sum of money as pocket money, otherwise how to use the rest is the wife's decision. The finance of a family is the responsibility of the women who handle most of the household expenses. There are exceptions in instances when something of value, like a car, is being bought. This is changing with more women going to work.

Japanese fathers in contemporary urban households spend so much time at work, and the company demands on them are so great. It means that they often really have very little time or energy to spend with their children. The responsibility for raising children, overseeing the education fall onto the mothers. Mothers play an enormous role in the lives of their children and the bond is very strong.

Babysitters are rarely used and mothers often sleep with their babies. A mother will also spend hours with children doing school work. Few Japanese men help with housework. There is more pressure today for this to change.

Most families in Japan are nuclear families, such as those in the United States. That is to say that a married couple lives together with their children, perhaps with one grandparent. But for the most part, the Japanese family today looks much like the American family.

20. In Japan, extended families are still popular _____.

- A. in big cities
- B. in the countryside
- C. everywhere
- D. in urban areas

21. A Japanese woman is responsible for all of these EXCEPT _____.

- A. raising children
- B. handling household expenses
- C. making decisions on very valuable things
- D. taking care of children's school work

22. Japanese fathers in contemporary urban households _____

- A. are under great pressure of work
- B. are responsible for most household chores
- C. handle most of the household expenses
- D. stay at home to work as babysitters.

23. Nowadays there is a pressure that men should _____

- A. earn more money
- B. help their wives with housework
- C. leave important decisions to their wives
- D. work harder at work

24. Most families in Japan nowadays may be _____

- A. extended families
- B. three – generation families
- C. the same as the traditional ones
- D. similar to those in the Western