

Grade: 5

UNIT 1

The Ancient Mayans

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 $\overset{}{\otimes}$



Listen and sing. My birthday!

I had a great day yesterday! I didn't shop or cook, I didn't work, I didn't swim. I didn't read a book. I didn't play computer games. I didn't go to school. I didn't help my mom at home, My day was really cool. It was my birthday yesterday! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! I had a party with my friends, We sang and danced all day!





What's for dinner, Mom?

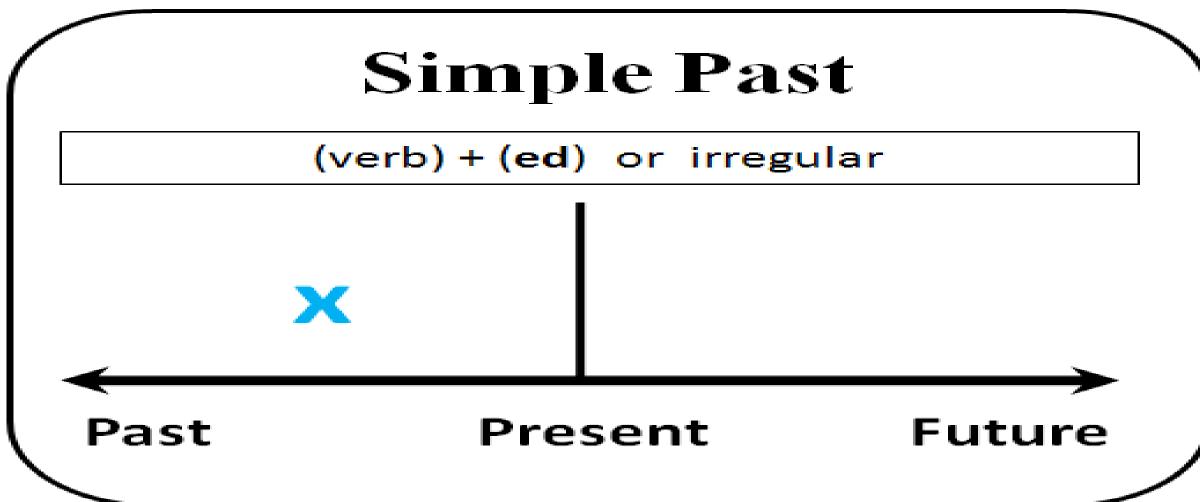


They **lived** 2,000 years ago. They **didn't live** in apartments.

Did they cook good food? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

didn't = did not

We have fish for dinner, but Mom didn't cook it. I cooked it! Let's eat! QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN Simple Past



THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG (ĐỘNG TỪ THEO QUY TẮC)

I. ĐỊNH NGHĨA VỀ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN

Thì quá khứ đơn (Simple past) dùng để diễn tả hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ có thời gian xác định.

II. CẤU TRÚC CỦA THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG (THEO QUY TẮC) A. Khẳng định:

- Cấu trúc: S + V-ed
- Trong đó:
- •S: Chủ ngữ
- •V-ed: Động từ nguyên mẫu (theo qui tắc) thêm ed

- Eg:

•We <u>studied</u> English last night. (Tối qua chúng tôi đã học tiếng Anh.)

•She <u>played</u> chess with her old friend yesterday. (Cô ấy đã chơi cờ với người bạn cũ của mình ngày hôm qua.)

B. Phủ định:

 Cấu trúc S + did not + V (nguyên mẫu) did not = didn't

=> Trong thì quá khứ đơn câu phủ định ta mượn trợ động từ "did + not" (viết tắt là didn't), động từ theo sau ở dạng nguyên mẫu.)

- Eg:

•She <u>didn't come</u> to school last week. (Tuần trước cô ấy không đến trường.)

•We <u>didn't play</u> basketball last night. (Chúng tôi không chơi bóng rỗ tối hôm qua.)

C. Câu hỏi:

- Cấu trúc Did + S + V (nguyên thể) ?

=> Trong thì quá khứ đơn với câu hỏi ta mượn trợ động từ "did" đảo lên trước chủ ngữ, động từ theo sau ở dạng nguyên thể.

- Eg:

•<u>*Did*</u> you <u>visit</u> Ho Chi Minh Museum with your class last weekend?

• (Bạn có đi thăm bảo tàng Hồ Chí Minh với lớp của bạn cuối tuần trước hay không?) Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.

•*<u>Did</u>* he <u>*miss*</u> the train yesterday?</u>

•(Cậu ta có lỡ chuyến tàu ngày hôm qua hay không?)

Yes, he did./ No, he didn't.

Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian ở quá khứ:

- Yesterday (hôm qua)
- Last night/ last week/ last month/ last year : tối qua/ tuần trước/ tháng trước/ năm ngoái
- 3 years ago: ba năm trước
- in 2010: vào năm 2010

Cách thêm -ed cho động từ có quy tắc

- Thông thường thêm "ed" sau động từ có quy tắc: work worked
- Động từ có tận cùng "e" thì chỉ thêm "d": smile- smiled
- Động từ có tận cùng là"y" mà trước nó là một phụ âm thì đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "ed": study – studied
- Tuy nhiên nếu trước "y" là nguyên âm a, o, u, i, e ta chỉ thêm "ed": enjoy- enjoyed
- Động từ có một âm tiết, có một nguyên âm ở giữa hai phụ âm thì nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "ed": stop – stopped



3. Write the answer (page 9)

- 1. Did the people in the picture live in a house? <u>Yes, they did.</u>
- 2. Did the woman cook in the kitchen? <u>No, she didn't</u>.
- 3. Did the man work in the fields? <u>Yes, he did.</u>
- 4. Did the children watch TV? No, they didn't.
- 5. Did the boy help his dad? Yes, he did.
- 6. Did the girl play computer games? <u>No, she didn't</u>.

Read and circle.



Ly **finished** /**didn't finish** her homework last night.



The children **hated / didn't hate** the cake.



Dad **started** / **didn't started** reading a book yesterday.



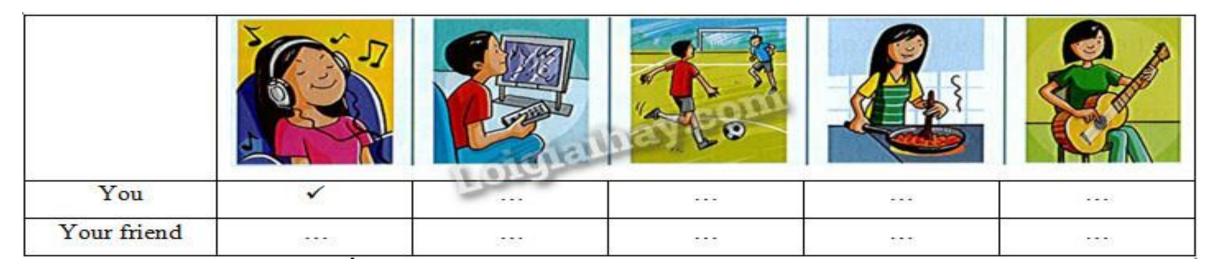
He loved / didn't love the dinner.

Look and say. Write \checkmark or x.

watch TV, cook, play the guitar, listen to music, play soccer.

Ex: I listened to music yesterday.

I didn't watch TV yesterday. I...

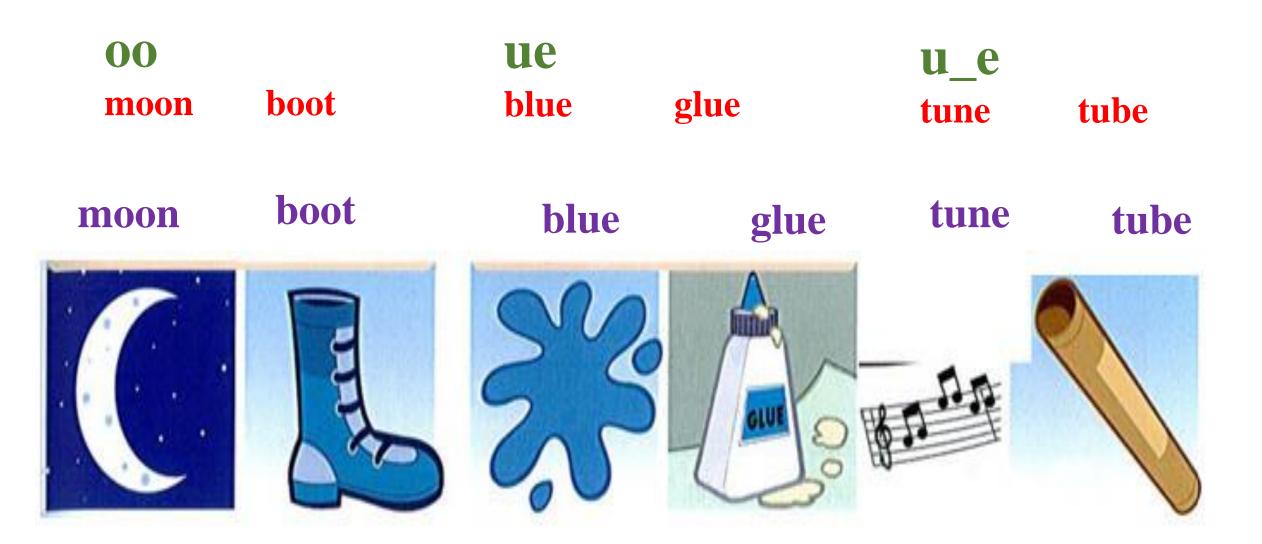


I listened to music yesterday.

- I watched TV and played the guitar yesterday.
- I didn't play soccer and cook yesterday.

1. Listen, point, and repeat.





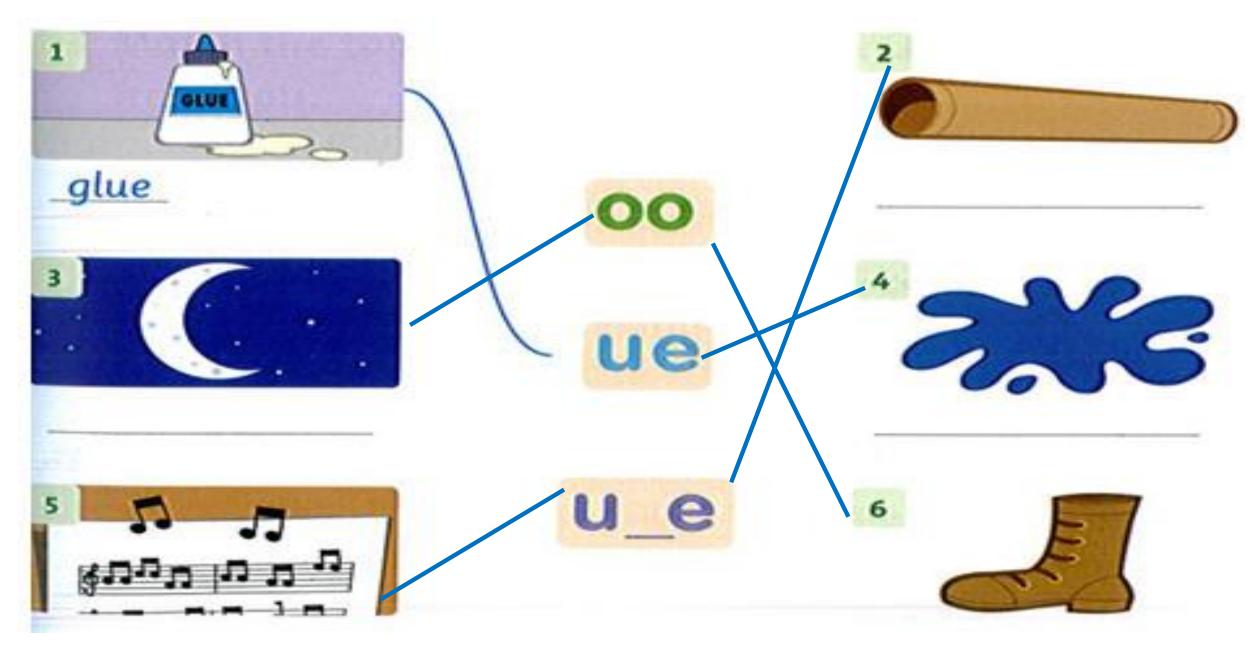




3. Read the chant again. Circle the words with oo, ue and u_e.



4. Match and write.



HAMMOCKS

Thousands of years ago, the Mayans used the bark from hamack trees to make a special kind of bed. These beds were hammocks. People used them to sit on or to sleep in. They were light and easy to carry. The Mayans often moved from place to place, and they didn't want to carry heavy things.

The Mayans lived in rainforests. The weather was hot and there were lots of bugs, so it was difficult to sleep. Hammocks were perfect beds for the Mayans, because they weren't on the ground.

At first, only people in hot countries had hammocks, but then a man called Christopher Columbus took hammocks to Europe. Soon, sailors on ships started to sleep in hammocks, because they were soft and comfortable.

Today, Mayan people in Central America still make hammocks, and people all over the world buy them to use in their backyards or homes.

Look around in Viet Nam and it is easy to see people reading, sleeping, and drinking in hammocks. They are everywhere — in people's houses, in cafes, and at the beach. Does your family have a hammock?

Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the dictionary.

heavy: nặng light: ánh sáng soft: mềm easy: dễ dàng difficult: khó



Read again and complete the sentence.(page 12) heavy, light, soft, difficult, easy (x2)

- 1. Hammocks weren't heavy. They were <u>light</u>.
- 2. Hammocks were <u>easy</u> to carry.

3. The Mayans moved from place to place, so they didn't want to carry <u>heavy</u> things.

4. It was <u>difficult</u> to sleep in hot weather.

5. Hammocks were <u>soft</u>, so they were comfortable to sleep in.

6. It is <u>easy</u> to see hammocks in Viet Nam.

Listen and number





Script:

- 1. B. Hello. How are you?
- A. Not great. I had a terrible day yesterday.
- B. Why?
- A. Well, I had a math lesson in the morning. The questions were very difficult. And I didn't know the answers.B. Oh, dear!
- 2. A. I had an English lesson in the afternoon.
- B. That's good! You like English?
- A. Yes. But I didn't have my homework. So the teacher was angry.
- B. Oh, no!

- 3. A. I played basketball with my friends in the park after school.
- B. Last night?
- A. It was nice. But it started to rain. I was very wet and very cold.
- B. Oh, no!
- 4. A. I had lots of difficult homework yesterday, too.B. Oh, no!A. So I worked for 3 hours.B. For 3?

. Match the topic to the paragraphs. Underline things that are different from you.

- 1. House a. Food
- 2. Food
- 3. Children

- In my country, Viet Nam, a lot of food is made from rice, meat, and vegetables. Food is important, especially at festivals Like Tet. We also have great street food!
- b. <u>House</u> Houses in Viet Nam are often tall and thin and sometimes brightly-colored. A normal house might have two floors. Children, parents, and grandparents often live in the same house. In cities, more and more people are living in apartments.
- c. <u>Children</u> ...ildren in Viet Nam normally go to school from early in the morning. There are some schools that have two school days in one day. Some children study in the morning, and then other children study in the afternoon.

Homework

Learn by heart new words and do exercises pages 8,9,10,11,12,13 in workbook.



