SỞ GIÁO DỤC – ĐÀO TẠO TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

TRƯỜNG THPT HÙNG VƯƠNG

BỘ MÔN: TIẾNG ANH – KHỐI LỚP 11

TUẦN 1/HK 2 (TỪ 17/01/2022 ĐẾN 22/01/2022)

**PHIẾU HƯỚNG DẪN HỌC SINH TỰ HỌC**

I. Nhiệm vụ tự học, nguồn tài liệu cần tham khảo

Textbook + Workbook: ENGLISH 11

II. Kiến thức cần ghi nhớ:

Words and phrases related to Postal and Telecommunicaions Services

**III. MORE READING**

(PHẦN HỌC SINH THỰC HÀNH)

UNIT 9: THE POST OFFICE

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Passage 1:**

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Even at the beginning of man’s history, primitive people tried to communicate over long distances. Early methods included drumbeats, fires, smoke signals and instruments such as a buffalo horn. During the Middle Ages, pigeons were used to carry news around. In the early 1790s, a French scientist began the construction of a system of message station, each of them was 32 km apart. In the USA, Samuel Morse created the code that was later named after him. By 1876, Alexander Graham Bell had invented the telephone, an instrument that could carry spoken messages. In 1887, the German physicist Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered electromagnetic waves and laid the technical foundation for the distant wireless communication which has since then been continuously developed.

*1. People on earth have worked in the field of telecommunications \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** for a very short time **B.** since they first appeared

**C.** from the Middle Ages **D.** since the early 1790s

*2. There have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ methods used for communicating over long distances.*

**A.** a large number of **B.** some **C.** a great deal of **D.** few

*3. The most valuable thing about A. G. Bell’s machine was that it could transmit people’s real \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** voices **B.** signals **C.** messages **D.** waves

*4. The most important achievement in the German scientist’s life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** message stations **B.** the telephone

**C.** electromagnetic waves **D.** The Morse code

*5. Which of the followings can be the best title for the reading passage above?*

**A.** A History of Long Distance Communication

**B.** The History of Telecommunications

**C.** Communicating over Long Distances in the past

**D.** Different Methods of Distance Communication

**Passage 2:**

Choose the items among A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passage.

Hatred is a fundamental human emotion that has deep root in society and culture. Psychologists believe that group identity and cohesion depend on a large extent on having a common enemy. It seems that the existence of “bad guy” is an important element in defining who we are within a large realm. It could be said that human beings love to hate. The first signs appears early in life when a child, faced with blame for some mistakes, immediately accused another child or an inanimate object such as a teddy bear. Later, on the school playground, children in rival groups vie for attention and influence. These basic responses translate into more powerful emotions late in life. One area where deep-rooted hatred is exhibited is in the ethnic clashes that constantly occur around the globe. These conflicts are not only over territory but also involve emotional issues of group identity and unity of purpose. For many, there is no “us” without a “them” to hate. In a world where conflict between superpowers is on the decline, it may be that humanity will have difficulty adapting to a state of mutual respect and cooperation.

*1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?*

**A.** Roots of society **B.** Group Unity

**C.** A Basic Emotion  **D.** Social and Cultural problem

*2. According to the passage, what is believed to be an important aspect of defining group identity?*

**A.** Facing a common enemy **B.** Being reluctant to hate

**C.** Accepting blame for past actions **D.** Ignoring a large realm

*3. According to the passage, early childhood responses to blame \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** are not related to strong feelings in adulthood

**B.** are complex expressions of emotion

**C.** demonstrate how human beings love to hate

**D.** are not well understood by psychologists

*4. The author suggests that when children make mistakes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** join rival gangs on school playgrounds

**B.** rarely accept responsibility for their actions

**C.** need emotional support from personal objects like a teddy bear

**D.** admit to their errors

*5. According to the passage, ethnic conflicts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**A.** are on the decline **B.** occur only occasionally

**C.** serve to resolve differences **D.** have their roots in childhood rivalries.

**Passage 3:**

**Read the passage carefully, then** **choose the correct answers.**

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's lives are affected by IT. Twenty years ago, few people had access to a computer whilst today most people use them at work, home or school and use of e-mail and the Internet is an every day event.

These developments have brought many benefits to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now available to us. Clearly, .for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the widespread use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost impossible to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children accessing unsuitable websites. In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, yet I believe developments relating to new technology in the future are likely to produce many negative effects that will need to be addressed very carefully.

1. In the last twenty years, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** there have been dramatic changes in the field of computer science

**B.** people's lives have been changed a lot because of the invention of the computer.

**C.** the World Wide Web and e-mail communication have affected modern life.

**D.** there have been developments in telecomunications.

1. According to the passage, E-mail

**A.** reduces face-to-face contact **B.** can be checked quickly and easily

**C.** is used only in business **D.** takes a lot of time to transmit

1. The World Wide Web and e-mail communication \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** causes a busy and exciting life

**B.** have also been used for education purpose

**C.** is difficult to get access to

**D.** is destroying traditional customs

1. What does the IT stand for?

**A.** Information Transfer **B.** Information Transmission

**C.** Information Theory **D.** Information Technology

1. Which sentence is NOT mentioned?

**A.** The World Wide Web is difficult to navigate.

**B.** The World Wide Web provides information.

**C.** The World Wide Web is difficult to control.

**D.** E-mail communic8.tion is quick and easy.

1. The writer thinks future IT developments will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** more positive **B.** more negative **C.** more rapid **D.** unexpected

**Passage 4:**

Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

A major revolution for the automated office is electronic mail. The customary (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system requires message written on paper to be (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ physically from one location to another. With electric mail, messages are converted into electronic signals, transmitted (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in the world, and then changed back into the original written form, all in several seconds and minutes at most.

Through the use of video screens in company offices, a single (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be transmitted to hundreds of people in dozens of branch offices at the same time. Thus, electronic mail, along with databases, can be an important asset in teleconferences. Furthermore, the use of electronic mail in the form of a “mailbox” (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a telephone is also of great value. Since in offices many telephone uses go uncompleted on the first attempt, with electronic mail, two-way conversion is not essential, so it (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ telephone use and saves time.

1. **A.** post **B.** postal **C.** postage **D.** posting

2. **A.** transformed **B.** transferred **C.** transacted **D.** transmitted

3. **A.** wherever **B.** anywhere **C.** somewhere **D.** everywhere

4. **A.** data **B.** instrument **C.** document **D.** information

5. **A.** attached **B.** transmitted **C.** extended **D.** spread

6. **A.** increases **B.** receives **C.** reduces **D.** transfers

**Passage 5:**

Read the passage and choose the best answer for each blank

The General Post Office (GPO) was officially established in England in 1660 by Charles II and it eventually grew to combine the functions of (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the state postal system and the telecommunications carrier. In 1969, it was abolished and the assets transferred to the newly-created Post Office Corporation, changing it from a Department of State to a Statutory Corporation (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was in turn split into separate Post Office and British Telecommunications Corporations in 1981.

Originally, the GPO was the monopoly (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dispatch of items from a specific sender to a specific receiver, which was to be of great importance (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new forms of communication were invented. The postal service was known as the Royal Mail (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was built on the distribution system for royal and government documents. In 1661, the office of Postmaster General was created to oversee the GPO.

1. **A.** also **B.** either **C.** two **D.** both

2. **A.** whose **B.** which **C.** who **D.** whom

3. **A.** covered **B.** covering **C.** cover **D.** covers

4. **A.** during **B.** therefore **C.** before **D.** when

5. **A.** because **B.** as soon as **C.** so **D.** but

**Passage 6:**

**Read the passage carefully, then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

THE POSTAGE STAMP

Before the invention of the postage stamp, it was difficult- to send a letter to another country. The sender paid for the letter to travel in his or her own country. Then the person in other country paid for that part of the trip. If the letter crossed several coutries, the problem was worse.

Rowland Hill, a British teacher, had the idea of a postage stamp with glue on the back. The British post office made the first stamps in 1840. They were the Penny Black and the Twopence Blue. A person bought a stamp and put it on a letter. The post office delivered the letter. When people received letters, they didn't- have to pay anything. The letters were prepaid.

Postage stamps became popular in Great Britain immediately.

Other countries started making their own postage stamps very quickly.

There were still problems with -international mail. Some countries did

not want to accept letters with stamps from another country. Finally, in 1874 a German organized the Universal Postal System. Each country in the UPS agree to accept letters with prepaid postage from the other members. Today the offices *of* the UPS are in Switzerland, almost every country in the world is a member of this organization. It takes care of any international mail problems.

Today post offices in the every country sell beautiful stamps. Collecting stamps is one of the most popular hobbies in the world, and every stamp collector knows about the Penny Black and the Twopence Blue.

1. Before postage stamps, two people paid-for letters to travel in two countries.

2. A teacher invented the postage stamp.

3. The first two stamps were colored black and blue.

4. A stamp shows that the postage is prepaid.

5. Postage stamps solved all mail problems immediately.

6. Members of the UPS accept prepaid letters from other countries.

7. Stamp collecting is a popular hobby.

**ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN THỰC HÀNH**

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Even at the beginning of man’s history, primitive people tried to communicate over long distances. Early methods included drumbeats, fires, smoke signals and instruments such as a buffalo horn. During the Middle Ages, pigeons were used to carry news around. In the early 1790s, a French scientist began the construction of a system of message station, each of them was 32 km apart. In the USA, Samuel Morse created the code that was later named after him. By 1876, Alexander Graham Bell had invented the telephone, an instrument that could carry spoken messages. In 1887, the German physicist Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered electromagnetic waves and laid the technical foundation for the distant wireless communication which has since then been continuously developed.

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**A.** **a large number of B.** some **C.** a great deal of **D.** few

*3. The most valuable thing about A. G. Bell’s machine was that it could transmit people’s real \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

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*4. The most important achievement in the German scientist’s life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**A.** message stations **B.** the telephone

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*5. Which of the followings can be the best title for the reading passage above?*

**A.** A History of Long Distance Communication

**B.** **The History of Telecommunications**

**C.** Communicating over Long Distances in the past

**D.** Different Methods of Distance Communication

2. Choose the items among A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passage.

Hatred is a fundamental human emotion that has deep root in society and culture. Psychologists believe that group identity and cohesion depend on a large extent on having a common enemy. It seems that the existence of “bad guy” is an important element in defining who we are within a large realm. It could be said that human beings love to hate. The first signs appears early in life when a child, faced with blame for some mistakes, immediately accused another child or an inanimate object such as a teddy bear. Later, on the school playground, children in rival groups vie for attention and influence. These basic responses translate into more powerful emotions late in life. One area where deep-rooted hatred is exhibited is in the ethnic clashes that constantly occur around the globe. These conflicts are not only over territory but also involve emotional issues of group identity and unity of purpose. For many, there is no “us” without a “them” to hate. In a world where conflict between superpowers is on the decline, it may be that humanity will have difficulty adapting to a state of mutual respect and cooperation.

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**A.** are on the decline **B.** occur only occasionally

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***3. Read the passage carefully, then******choose the correct answers.***

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**A.** **reduces face-to-face contact**  **B.** can be checked quickly and easily

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3. The World Wide Web and e-mail communication \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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1. Before postage stamps, two people paid-for letters to travel in two countries. **True**

2. A teacher invented the postage stamp. **True**

3. The first two stamps were colored black and blue. **True**

4. A stamp shows that the postage is prepaid. **True**

5. Postage stamps solved all mail problems immediately. **False**

6. Members of the UPS accept prepaid letters from other countries. **False**

7. Stamp collecting is a popular hobby. **True**

**Học sinh có thắc mắc, liên hệ GVBM để được hỗ trợ!**