**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO TPHCM**

**TRƯỜNG THPT HÙNG VƯƠNG**

**BỘ MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - KHỐI LỚP: 10**

**TUẦN: 6/HK1 (từ 11/10/2021 đến 16/10/2021)**

**PHIẾU HƯỚNG DẪN HỌC SINH TỰ HỌC**

1. **Nhiệm vụ tự học, nguồn tài liệu cần tham khảo:**

**SGK: ENGLISH 10**

**XEM CLIP BÀI GIẢNG PDF**

**Kiến thức cần ghi nhớ:**

 ***UNIT 3- READING***

**PEOPLE’S BACKGROUND**

1. **BÀI TẬP:**

***Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.***

1. **LOUIS BRAILLE
(1809-1852)**

Louis Braille was the son of a French leather worker. He (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blind at the age of three when he fell on a tool in his father’s workshop. But Louis was a (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and talented boy. He wanted to be a musician, so he learned to play the cello, and at the age of ten he (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a scholarship to the National Institute for Blind Children in Paris. He could play the cello, but he couldn’t read or write.

In 1819 a French soldier, Charles Barbier, (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “night writing”. He used patterns of twelve raised dots on paper so that soldiers could read in the dark. Louis Braille understood the importance of this invention for blind people and when he was fifteen, he began to develop it. He made it (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with six dots, not twelve. In 1829 he introduced it at the Institute.

By 1932 “Braille” was (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all over the world in many languages, but unfortunately Louis died of tuberculosis in 1852 and never aware of the importance of his invention.

26. **A.** came **B.** went **C.** reached **D.** got

27. **A.** brave **B.** courage **C.** able **D.** possible

28. **A.** defeated **B.** beat **C.** became **D.** won

29. **A.** invented **B.** discovered **C.** found out **D.** set up

30. **A.** simply **B.** simpler **C.** more simpler **D.** most simpler

31. **A.** for use **B.** for using **C.** inuse **D.** in usage

***Read the passage below and choose one correct answer for each question.***

Hearing – impaired people cannot hear sounds well. How do they ‘hear’ words and ‘talk’?

Many hearing-impaired people use American Sign Language (ASL). They talk with their hands. Sometimes two hearing-impaired people talk to each other. They both use ASL. Sometimes a person who can hear interprets for hearing-impaired people. The person listens to someone talking, and then he or she makes hand signs.

There are two kinds of sign language. One kind has a sign for every letter in the alphabet. The person spells words. This is finger spelling. The other kind has a sign for whole words. There are about five thousand of these signs. They are signs for verbs, things and ideas. Some of the signs are very easy, for example, eat, milk, and horse. You can see what they mean. Others are more difficult, for example, star, egg, or week.

People from any country can learn ASL. They don't speak words. They use signs, so they can understand people from other countries.

ASL is almost like a dance. The whole body talks. American Sign Language is a beautiful language.

32. How do many hearing-impaired people "talk"?

 **A.** by eyes **B. by signals** **C.** by words **D.** by hands

33. How does a person interpret for hearing-impaired people?

 **A.** He listens to someone talking, and then makes hand signs.

 **B.** He talks through a special equipment used for the deaf.

 **C.** He listens to someone talking and writes down the words.

 **D.** He uses hand signs to translate what hearing-impaired people say.

34. How many signs are there for finger spelling?

 **A.** 2**B.** 24 **C.** 26 **D.**32

35. Why can people from different countries talk to each other with ASL?

 **A.** Because they speak different languages.

 **B.** Because they use signs instead of words.

 **C.** Because they cannot hear.

 **D.** Because they understand each other.

36. Which of the following sentences is not true?

 **A.** Hearing-impaired people cannot hear sounds well.

 **B.** There are more signs for words than for letters.

 **C.** A person who interprets for hearing-impaired people can hear.

 **D.** Africans cannot learn ASL because they don't speak English.

***Choose one sentence A, B, C or D that best rewrites the sentence given.***

37. *People who are out of work are increasing in our country*.

**A.** There is a decrease in the number of unemployed people in our country.

 **B.** There is an increase in the number of workers in our country.

 **C.** The unemployed in our country are increasing.

 **D.** The unemployed who have work are increasing in our country.

38. *Mrs. Quyen taught the mute but she doesn’t do it any more*

 **A.** Mrs. Quyen used to teach the mute.

 **B.** Mrs. Quyen has used to teaching the mute.

 **C.** Mrs. Quyen gets used to teach the mute.

 **D.** Mrs. Quyen is used to teaching the mute.

39. *Mai didn’t come to class yesterday. This surprised all of us*.

**A.** Mai didn’t come to class yesterday that surprised all of us.

 **B.** This Mai didn’t come to class yesterday surprised all of us.

 **C.** Which surprised all of us that Mai didn’t come to class yesterday.

 **D.** Mai didn’t come to class yesterday, which surprised all of us.

40. *They didn’t have proper schooling because they were poor*.

 **A.** Poverty prevented them from having proper schooling.

 **B.** They were poor but they still had proper schooling.

 **C.** They had proper schooling because they were poor.

 **D.** Poverty didn’t discouraged them from having proper schooling.

1. **ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN:**

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***Nếu có thắc mắc HS liên hệ GVBM để được hỗ trợ.***