

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH
TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TẤT THÀNH

HỌC SINH TỰ HỌC – TUẦN 14 MÔN TIẾNG ANH – KHỐI 10

NỘI DUNG	
Tên bài học/ chủ đề - Khối lớp	UNIT 5: INVENTIONS
Hoạt động 1: <i>Đọc tài liệu và thực hiện các yêu cầu.</i>	<p>1. Tài liệu tham khảo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 10 : UNIT 5: INVENTIONS SKILL: SPEAKING & LISTENING SKILL: WRITING COMMUNICATION & CULTURE- Video bài giảng:<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ UNIT 5: SKILL: SPEAKING+ UNIT 5: SKILL: LISTENING https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-0fgZdrhE&t=265s https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOupmK5LAXs https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FopFnJNQayg+ UNIT 5: SKILL: WRITING+ UNIT 5: COMMUNICATION & CULTURE https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sgGdgCIMSak- Tóm tắt kiến thức cần ghi nhớ (Phụ lục 1 – Đính kèm) <p>2. Yêu cầu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Học sinh ghi chép cẩn thận Phụ lục 1 vào vở bài học.- Trong quá trình đọc và ghi chép, nếu thắc mắc học sinh điền vào Phiếu tổng hợp thắc mắc (Phụ lục 2 – Đính kèm) và sớm liên hệ với giáo viên để được kịp thời giải đáp
Hoạt động 2: <i>Kiểm tra, đánh giá quá trình tự học.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hoàn thành Phiếu học tập (Phụ lục 3 – Đính kèm), chụp và nộp lại theo yêu cầu của giáo viên.

PHỤ LỤC 1

Date of preparation:

Date of teaching:

UNIT 5: INVENTIONS

A. Objectives

By the end of the lesson, students are able to:

- Understand the formation of compound nouns and their meanings
- Identify the stress patterns of compound nouns and noun groups
- Use the gerunds and to infinitives to talk about the uses or purposes of something
- Use present perfect tense to describe an event or action happening in the past but having result in the present.

B. Teaching method: Communicative

C. Teaching aids

- Board, chalks, textbook and notebook, recording

Period 46 Unit 5 Inventions

Skills: Speaking

Procedure: Class organization: Grade 10

II. New Lesson

Unique inventions

Lead-in: Inform the class of the lesson objectives: talking about inventions.

Activity 1

Students answer what they think the heading of the speaking section Unique inventions means.

Students practice the conversation individually.

Key act 1

Very special or unusual inventions

Activity 2

Students complete the table with the information from the conversation.

Key act 2

a. Name of invention	3-D printer
b. Characteristics	Bigger and heavier than normal printer
c. Use	To produce solid objects similar to the originals
d. benefits	Economical (saving lots of money)

Activity 3

Students look at the pictures of a portable solar charger and a USB stick (or flash drive) and discuss which benefits (suggested in the box) are suitable for each invention.

Key

Portable solar charger: not dependent on electricity; environmentally-friendly; easy to carry, not costly

USB stick: not costly; easy to use; easy to transport files

Note: Some benefits can be suitable for both inventions: easy to use, easy to carry, not too costly

Activity 4

Students use the information in the table (in Activity 3) and talk about one invention.

Activity 5

Students speak which information they may use to introduce the invention. The students' talk should include information about the characteristics, use, and benefits of the invention.

Students think about any other inventions, choose one, and talk about it.

Part 5 Skills: Listening

Procedure: Class organization: Grade 10

II. New Lesson

Flying cars

Activity 1

Students look at the picture and answer the guiding questions.

- a. What does this flying car have on both sides of its body? Does it have wheels?
- b. Can it fly? Can it run on the ground? Can it move in water?

Activity 2

Before students listen to the recording, look at 8 words in Activity 2. Find the meanings of the words they do not know.

Students listen and tick the words they hear.

Key act 2

Traffic jams, collapse, garage, gallon, runway

Activity 3

Students listen again and answer the questions

Students should take notes, that notes are key words and ideas that can be written down quickly

Key act 3

1. In New York City.
2. He's a businessman.
3. He's considering owning a flying car to deal with the traffic problem.
4. It's not too big, so it can be put in a garage.

This flying car cannot take off without a runway.

Activity 4

This task focuses on specific information about the flying car. Students guess what kind of information they may put in the gaps.

Key act 4

1. Bigger
2. 5 (in the air); 1 (on the ground)

200 (in the air); 120 (on the ground)

Activity 5

Students think and speak whether or not they want to own a flying car. Draw their attention to the program with flying car (e.g. in need of a runway).

Suggested answer act 5

A possible solution to the problem: Making it leave the ground like a helicopter.

Period 47 Unit 5 Inventions

Part 6 Skills: Writing

Procedure: Class organization: Grade 10

II. New Lesson

How good is it?

Activity 1

Students discuss whether or not they have any of the audio devices illustrated by the picture. Try to extend their discussion to the benefits of each kind of devices (e.g. the speaker can produce sound loud enough for everybody in a large room to hear; headphone and earbuds do not disturb other people when you listen to music, earbuds are more convenient than headphones because they are smaller in size).

Note: headphone (BE)= earphone (AM)

Activity 2

The focus of this task is on how to develop a paragraph. Student should know how to support one idea in a paragraph is to give further explanation or an example.

Students read a paragraph about the benefits of earbuds and match the details with the benefits.

Key act 2: 1-C 2-A 3-B

Activity 3

Students read the paragraph about earbuds again and complete the outline of this paragraph.

Students try to analyze the structure of the paragraph step by step.

Key act 3

- a. Topic: the benefits of earbuds.
- b. Thesis sentence (Topic sentence): What are its benefits?
- c. Supporting idea 1 and further explanation: Small, light, portable → put in a bag or pocket.
Supporting idea 2 and further explanation: Not costly → about 100,000 VND

Supporting idea 3 and further explanation: Use anywhere → We not disturb anybody.

Activity 4

Students choose one invention and discuss what they will write about.

Students make complete sentences about the benefits of the inventions they have chosen.

- Students read their group's thesis sentence and the benefits of the inventions aloud.
- Students work independently and write their own paragraph.

Period 48 Unit 5 Inventions

Part 7 Communication and Culture

Procedure: Class organization: Grade 10

II. New Lesson

Communication

Activity 1

Students have more chance to practice speaking. Students need to consider all four criteria when

voting for the best invention. To give students more freedom, allow them to choose another invention not mentioned in the list.

Key act 1 Culture

1. China: C chopsticks
2. Japan: D instant noodles
3. Singapore: B PC sound card

The Philippines: A Medical incubator

Activity 2

Students prepare a talk about the best invention. Their talk should have strong argument to persuade audiences.

Culture

Activity 1

Students look at the picture and discuss with a partner what the inventions are for. Then have them guess which country these inventions are from.

Activity 2

Students should know some important information about King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

Students show if they know the meaning of “patent”. Teacher should explain to them that an inventor needs to get a patent for his invention to protect his/her idea.

Students read the text and answer the questions.

Key act 2

1. The two issues are agriculture development and environment protection.
2. A. rain-making technique; b. biodiesel; c. Chaipattana Aerator
3. Chaipattana Aerator and rain-making techniques.
4. All three inventions have helped to protect the environment: Chaipattana Aerator → cleans waste water; rain-making techniques → improves forest conditions; biodiesel → reduces the use of fossil energy

Answer may vary.

PHỤ LỤC 2
PHIẾU TỔNG HỢP CÂU HỎI – THẮC MẮC
CỦA HỌC SINH TRONG QUÁ TRÌNH TỰ HỌC – TUẦN 14

Trường THPT Nguyễn Tất Thành

Lớp: 10A...

Họ tên học sinh:.....Stt:.....

Bài	Nội dung học tập	Câu hỏi của học sinh
7	Mục: Phần:	1. 2. 3.
8		
9		

PHỤ LỤC 3
PHIẾU HỌC TẬP
TEST FOR UNIT 5

I. PHONETICS:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. cost <u>l</u> y | B. fast <u>t</u> ener | C. port <u>a</u> ble | D. smart <u>ph</u> one |
| 2. A. determ <u>i</u> ne | B. prof <u>i</u> le | C. sci <u>e</u> nce | D. versat <u>i</u> le |

B. Choose the word which is stressed differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 3. A. bulky | B. tablet | C. release | D. fabric |
| 4. A. portable | B. submarine | C. principle | D. imitate |

II. READING:

A. Reading the passage and choose the best answer:

THE STORY OF COCA-COLA

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by John Pemberton, a druggist living in Atlanta. The original drink was a type of syrup, using coca leaves, sugar and cola nuts, plus a few other secret ingredients! Pemberton sold it as a medicine; and with its coca (the source of cocaine), it must have made people feel good!

Nevertheless, Pemberton's medicine was not very successful, so he sold his secret formula to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler was interested, because he had another idea that Pemberton's "medicine" would be much better if it was mixed with soda. Candler was thus the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola. Candler also advertised his new drink, and soon people were going to drugstores just to get a drink of Coca-Cola.

Before long, other people became interested in the product, including a couple of businessmen who wanted to sell it in bottles. Candler sold them a **licence** to bottle the drink, and very quickly the men became millionaires. The famous bottle, with its very **distinctive** shape, was designed in 1916. And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the most famous logo in the world. Unlike any other famous commercial logos, it has not changed in 100 years!

During the First World War, American soldiers in Europe began asking for Coca-Cola, so the Coca-Cola company began to export to Europe. It was so popular with soldiers that they then had to start bottling the drink in Europe.

Today, Coca-Cola is made in countries all over the world, including Russia and China; it is the world's most popular drink.

As for the famous formula, it is probably the world's most valuable secret! The exact ingredients for making Coca-Cola are only known to a handful of people. And as for the "coca" that was in the original drink, that was **eliminated** in 1903. It was a drug, and too dangerous. Today's Coca-Cola contains caffeine, but not cocaine!

5. According to the passage, Coca-Cola was first introduced in ____.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. America | B. China | C. Europe | D. Russia |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|

6. According to the passage, the original drink made people feel good because it contained ____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|
| A. coca leaves | B. cola nuts | C. secret ingredients | D. sugar |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|

7. It is stated in the passage that Candler was interested in the product because he thought ____.

- A. he could develop the original formula by adding soda
- B. he would sell it and quickly became a millionaire
- C. it was an useful medicine which made people feel good
- D. Pemberton's medicine was very famous and successful

8. The word "licence" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. certificate
- B. permission
- C. charter
- D. ticket

B. Reading the following passage and choose the word that best fits each space:

HEALTH DETECTOR

Scientist Hayat Sindi's device is the size of a postage stamp, and it costs just a penny. But it could (9)_____ millions of lives. In many parts of the world, doctors and nurses work with no (10)_____ or clean water. They have to send health tests to labs and wait weeks for results. But this little piece of paper could change that. It (11)_____ tiny holes that are filled with chemicals. These chemicals are able (12)_____ health problems.

- 9. A. build B. keep C. start D. save
- 10. A. electric B. electrical C. electrician D. electricity
- 11. A. contains B. invents C. provides D. supports
- 12. A. detect B. detecting C. to detect D. to detecting

III. USE OF LANGUAGE: Choose the best answer for each question.

13. "I have never been to America" - " ____ "

- A. Me either.
- B. Me neither.
- C. I so.
- D. Me too.

14. Washing machine or vacuum cleaner can help you to ____ time while doing housework.

- A. kill
- B. save
- C. spend
- D. waste

15. Velcro has gradually become a familiar ____ for shoes, jackets, and even spacesuits.

- A. button
- B. fastener
- C. locker
- D. zipper

16. Most smartphones now ____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.

- A. display
- B. offer
- C. provide
- D. support

17. Many students prefer ____ assignments on their laptops to writing traditionally.

- A. reading
- B. searching
- C. sending
- D. typing

18. Mobile devices such as laptops or digital cameras can be charged by ____.

- A. solar charges
- B. solar-charges
- C. solar chargers
- D. solar-chargers

19. We can surf the ____ to search for news, watch films, or download music.

- A. e-book
- B. internet
- C. laptop
- D. smartphone

20. In many classrooms, teachers use chalk to write on the ____.

- A. blackboards
- B. black boards
- C. whiteboards
- D. white boards

21. You can send and receive e-mails from a ____.

- A. charger
- B. printer
- C. smartphone
- D. USB

22. The ____, which can travel underwater, is very useful for scientists to learn about the undersea world.

- A. aeroplane
- B. electronic car
- C. spaceship
- D. submarine

23. Like Vietnamese, Thai people also depend ____ water for their crops.

- A. against
- B. for
- C. in
- D. on

24. In 1999, the king's Chaipattana Aerator obtained Thai ____ for his rain-making techniques.

- A. certificates
- B. charters
- C. licenses
- D. patents

25. Paddle-wheel machine helps to clean the wastewater before ____ it for farming.
A. rearranging B. recycling C. reducing D. reusing
26. You can get access ____ the Internet, via a range of devices such as desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, and tablets.
A. for B. in C. of D. to
27. Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest ____ of all time.
A. inventions B. inventiveness C. inventors D. invents
28. ____ noodles are a precooked and usually dried block invented by Japanese.
A. Instantaneous B. Instance C. Instant D. Instantly
29. It is definitely true that nature has inspired ____ inventions and technologies.
A. numbers B. numeral C. numerical D. numerous
30. Smartphones are used not only for communication but also for information and ____.
A. entertain B. entertainer C. entertaining D. entertainment
31. People often use the natural world as inspiration to design and invent new ____.
A. producers B. produces C. productions D. products
32. ____ Mary, give her my love.
A. If you saw B. Should you see C. Do you see D. By seeing
33. ____ more carefully, he wouldn't have been in the hospital now.
A. Had he driven B. If he drove C. If he drives D. If he hadn't driven
34. More than 50 films ____ in Hanoi since June.
A. have been shown B. were shown C. show D. has been shown
35. You must lend me the money for the trip. ____, I won't be able to go.
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Although
36. Scientists have invented artificially intelligent computer systems ____ of answering questions posed in natural language.
A. able B. aware C. capable D. fond
37. A correction pen is used for ____ your writing mistakes.
A. cover B. covered C. covering D. to cover
38. It's no good ____ him the truth now.
A. not to tell B. tell C. telling D. to tell
39. It's important ____ too much about your failure.
A. not to worry B. not worry C. not worrying to D. don't worry
40. Don't forget ____ your homework before coming to class.
A. doing B. having done C. to be done D. to do

IV. SYNONYM AND ANTONYM:

A. Choose the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence:

1. I want to buy a printer but I'm afraid it's **bulky**.
A. small B. inconvenient C. expensive D. big and heavy
2. It's more **economical** to buy this car than that jet ski.
A. cost-effective B. expensive C. insensitive D. wasteful

B. Choose the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence:

1. Many people are afraid that computers with superhuman **intelligence** will destroy humanity.

A. awareness B. perception C. stupidity D. wisdom

2. A digital camera is **convenient** as it is quick to view and delete as well as easy to transfer photos to a computer.

A. harmful B. inexpensive C. uninteresting D. useless

V. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Choose the word or phrases that are not in standard English.

1. The king's biodiesel oil project was first to introduce in 2001.

A B C D

2. The Tesla Coil is used for create extremely powerful electrical fields.

A B C D

3. IBM is an artificial intelligence computer system and is used to answering questions posed in natural language.

A B C D

4. Life without computers has seemed simply impossible now.

A B C D

5. Kodak Company produced many OLED equipped products, which are being used to power the next generation of ultra-thin televisions, since 1987.

A B C D

6. Vaccination has been used for a long time for prevent diseases.

A B C D

Phần 2: Trả lời

1		11		21		31		41	
2		12		22		32		42	
3		13		23		33		43	
4		14		24		34		44	
5		15		25		35		45	
6		16		26		36		46	
7		7		27		37		47	
8		18		28		38		48	
9		9		29		39		49	
10		20		30		40		50	