SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

# TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TẤT THÀNH

**HỌC SINH TỰ HỌC – TUẦN 2 MÔN TIẾNG ANH – KHỐI 12**

|  |  |
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| **NỘI DUNG** | |
| **Tên bài học/ chủ đề -**  **Khối lớp** | Bài 11: BOOKS |
| **Hoạt động 1**: ***Đọc tài liệu và thực hiện các yêu cầu.*** | 1. Tài liệu tham khảo:  - Sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 12  Bài 11: BOOKS  - Video bài giảng:  https://youtu.be/TKy9Yi7iF3c  - Tóm tắt kiến thức cần ghi nhớ (Phụ lục 1 – Đính kèm)  2. Yêu cầu:   * 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**: ***Kiểm***  ***tra, đánh giá quá trình tự học.*** | - Hoàn thành Phiếu học tập (Phụ lục 3 – Đính kèm), chụp và nộp lại theo yêu cầu của giáo viên. |

**PHỤ LỤC 1**

**UNIT 11: BOOKS**

**VOCABULARY**

**1. taste** [teist] (n): vị ; sở thích, thị hiếu

- sweet taste: vị ngọt

- to have no taste: không có vị, nhạt (rượu)

- to have a taste for music: thích nhạc

(v): nếm

- Can you taste the garlic in this stew?

( Anh thấy có mùi tỏi trong món thịt hầm này không?)

- to taste the joy of freedom: hưởng niềm vui sướng của tự do

**2. swallow** ['swɔlou](n): sự nuốt, ngụm

- to take a swallow of beer: uống một ngụm bia

(v): nuốt (thức ăn)

- Taking pills is easy; just put them in your mouth and swallow.

( Uống thuốc viên dễ thôi; chỉ việc cho thuốc vào mồm rồi nuốt.)

- Chew your food properly before swallowing. (Nhai kỹ thức ăn, rồi hẳn nuốt.)

**3. chew** [t∫u:] (n): sự nhai

- to have a chew at something: nhai vật gì

(v): nhai, nghiền ngẫm

- to chew upon (over) something: ngẫm nghĩ cái gì

**4. digest** ['daidʒest](v): suy nghĩ kỹ càng, tiêu hoá (thức ăn), tiêu hoá (những điều đã học...)

- to digest an insult: nuốt nhục

**5. dip** [dip] ( + **into**): xem lướt qua

- to dip into a book: xem lướt qua một cuốn sách

**6. bit** [bit](n): đoạn ngắn (trong sách...)

**7. reviewer** [ri'vju:ə](n): nhà phê bình (sách...)

**8. describe** [dis'kraib](v):mô tả

- He described himself as a doctor. (Nó tự xưng là bác sĩ)

🡪 **description** [dis'krip∫n](n): sự mô tả

- beyond description: không thể tả được

🡪 **descriptive** [dis'kriptiv](a): diễn tả, mô tả

- a descriptive writing: bài văn miêu tả

**9. check** [t∫ek] (v): kiểm tra, kiểm soát

- Please, check these figures. ( Làm ơn soát lại những con số này.)

**10. incredible** [in'kredəbl](a): không thể tin được

🡪 **incredibility** [in,kredə'biliti] ; **incredibleness** [in'kredəblnis](n): sự không thể tin được

🡪 **incredibly** (adv): không thể tin được

**11. wilderness** ['wildənis](n): vùng hoang dã

- a wilderness of old abandoned cars : bãi xe cũ

12. **fascinating** ['fæsineitiη](a): hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn

- a fascinating beauty: một sắc đẹp quyến rũ

🡪 **fascination** [,fæsi'nei∫n](n): sự mê hoặc, sự quyến rũ

🡪 **fascinatingly** (adv): một cách lôi cuốn

**🡪 fascinate** ['fæsineit](v): (làm) quyến rũ

13. **unnoticed** [,ʌn'noutist](a): không quan sát; không để ý thấy

- Time slipped by unnoticed.( Thời gian trôi qua không ai thấy)

14. **reunite** [,ri:ju:'nait](v): làm cho hợp nhất lại

15. **personality** [,pə:sə'næləti](n) nhân cách, cá tính

- a likeable personality: một nhân cách đáng yêu

- to have a very strong personality: có cá tính rất mạnh

16. **fiction** ['fik∫n](n): tiểu thuyết hư cấu

- works of fiction: những tác phẩm hư cấu

- Truth is often stranger than fiction. (Sự thật nhiều khi còn lạ lùng hơn tiểu thuyết hư cấu)

17. **novel** ['nɔvəl](n): tiểu thuyết

- the novel style: thể văn tiểu thuyết

🡪 **novelist** ['nɔvəlist]: người viết tiểu thuyết

18. **thriller** ['θrilə](n): tiểu thuyết có nội dung hồi hộp và ly kỳ (nhất là có tội ác);

19. **romance** [rou'mæns](n): truyện tình lãng mạn

🡪 **romantic** [rou'mæntik](a): lãng mạn

20. **biography** [bai'ɔgrəfi](n): tiểu sử

🡪 **biographer** [bai'ɔgrəfə]: người viết tiểu sử

🡪 **biographic** or  **biographical** (a): thuộc về tiểu sử

21. **science fiction** ['saiəns'fik∫n] ( hay **scifi** ['saifai] ) : truyện khoa học viễn tưởng

22. **non-fiction** [,nɔn 'fik∫n](n): bài văn xuôi

23. **imagine** [i'mædʒin](v): tưởng tượng

🡪 **imagination** (n): sự tưởng tượng

🡪 **imaginative** [i'mædʒinətiv](a): giàu tưởng tượng

- an imaginative writer: một nhà văn giàu tưởng tượng

🡪 **imaginary** [i'mædʒinəri](a): tưởng tượng, ảo

- an imaginary disease: bệnh tưởng tượng

- imaginary number: số ảo

24. **craft** [krɑ:ft](n): nghề thủ công

**🡪 craft book:** sách viết về nghề thủ công

25. **theme** [θi:m](n): chủ đề

- the theme of a speech: đề tài bài nói

26. **unbelievable** [,ʌnbi'li:vəbl](a): khó tin

- unbelievable skill: kỹ năng không thể tin được

27. **distinct** [dis'tiηkt](a): riêng, riêng biệt

- Man is distinct from animals. (Con người khác biệt với loài vật)

🡪 **distinction** (n): sự khác biệt

28. **faith** [feiθ](n) sự tin tưởng

🡪 **faithful** ['feiθful](a): trung thành, chung thủy

- to be faithful **to** one's beliefs : trung thành với tín ngưỡng của mình

- to be faithful to one's wife : chung thủy với vợ mình

29. **resolve** [ri'zɔlv](v) giải quyết (khó khăn, vấn đề, mối nghi ngờ...)

# PHỤ LỤC 2

**PHIẾU TỔNG HỢP CÂU HỎI – THẮC MẮC**

**CỦA HỌC SINH TRONG QUÁ TRÌNH TỰ HỌC – TUẦN 2**

Trường THPT Nguyễn Tất Thành Lớp: 12A…

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 11A**

**Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A. picture B. action C. question D. future
2. A. swallow B. below C. slowly D. allow
3. A. enough B. loud C. about D. amount

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the** **rest.**

1. A. different B. carefully C. holiday D. reviewer
2. A. knowledge B. forever C. journey D. action

**Make the correct choice to complete each sentence.**

6. Which subject is this book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. for B. on C. of D. up

7. Francis Bacon lived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same time as Shakespeare.

A. at B. for C. in D. over

8. People enjoy a book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different ways.

A. on B. with C. upon D. in

9. This book is not really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is a waste of money buying it.

A. inform B. information C. informative D. informatively

10. Sometimes it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find suitable books for our children.

A. difficult B. difficulty C. difficultly D. difficulties

11. A book may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a reader or professional writer to create a book review.

A. be evaluated B. evaluate C. be evaluating D. have evaluated

12. As for me, I consider reading as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life.

A. an / Ø B. the / a C. Ø / the D. an / a

13. Anne says that she reads about half \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour a day, at least.

A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

14. Comic books are ones ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the story is told or illustrated with pictures.

A. which B. that C. whose D. in which

15. It is a good book. I think it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you to swallow.

A. very interesting B. interesting enough

C. so interesting D. such interesting

16. He could not have known what was in the letter \_\_\_\_\_\_ he had written it himself.

A. unless B. if C. so D. but

17. These chemicals are poisonous. They can cause death or illness if they \_\_\_\_ into the body.

A. were taken B. take C. are taken D. took

18. If you are careful when you write your composition, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good grade.

A. would probably get B. will probably get

C. probably got D. have probably got

19. When I was a child, I spent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my time with my grandmother and aunts.

A. much B. most C. either D. most of

20. You had better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder or you will be sacked.

A. to work B. work C. worked D. working

21 He answered those questions perfectly well\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was intelligent.

A. if B. so that C. because D. despite

22. They stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_because of the hot weather.

A. to work B. working C. to working D. worked

23. She was so surprised \_\_\_\_\_\_ she was unable to speak.

A. that B. which C. so D. but

24. The interviewer asked me when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school.

A. had I left B. I was left C. did I leave D. I had left

25. Employment is said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the most important thing to the youth today.

A. being B. is C. to be D. be

26. They spend half an hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the news on TV every day.

A. to watch B. watch C. watched D. watching

27. There is plenty of money in our account so those cheques needn't \_\_\_\_\_\_to the bank today.

A. be taken B. be taking C. take D. taking

28. The picnic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because Peter has just had a traffic accident.

A. will cancel B. will be cancelling

C. will be cancelled D. will have cancelled

29. Seldom \_\_\_\_\_\_ far from home years ago.

A. people travelled B. did people travel C. travelled people D. do people travel

30. My brother, \_\_\_\_\_\_ talked with you yesterday, is a factory worker.

A. he B. that C. who D. whom

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she enjoyed life very much.

A. Although she was seriously ill B. If she was seriously ill

C. She was seriously ill D. Despite she was seriously ill

32. Tom asked Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. did she like music B. if she liked music

C. why she likes music D. she liked music

33. If you dip into a book, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at it without reading or studying it seriously.

A. you have a brief look B. having a brief look

C. you had a brief look D. had a brief look

34. He has been playing golf for 6 months.

A. He started playing golf for 6 months B. He started played golf 6 months ago

C. He started to play golf 6 months ago D. He started playing golf in 6 months

35. I haven’t got enough money to buy a new car.

A. If I had enough money, I would buy a new car

B. I am rich enough to buy a new car

C. I have so much money that I will buy a new car

D. I am too poor so as to buy a new car.

**Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect:**

36. It is more dangerous to ride a motorbike as drive a car.

A B C D

37. He is too young for understanding this problem.

A B C D

38. They worked very hardly in spite of their old age.

A B C D

39. Would you mind to help me carry the case upstairs?

A B C D

40. Reading cannot make your life longer, but it really makes your life more thicker.

A B C D

**Read the passage and make the correct choice.**

If you want to prepare yourself for great achievement and have more to (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to your education or your work, try reading more books. (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_ up some of the interestingly informative books and search for well-researched material that can help you grow.

We should (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ our children to read more books and (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_ less time watching TV. Some people have commented that this is inconsistent. "Why is the written word a superior way to get information than television?" That is (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting point of view worth further exploration

1. A. contribute B. gather C. collect D. gain
2. A. Make B. Set C. Take D. Pick
3. A. discuss B. encourage C. suggest D. define
4. A. spend B. apply C. train D. waste
5. A. the B. a C. an D. Ø

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Reading, as you know, is a continuous and never ending process. If you do very little reading, or if you read only material that offers no challenge to your comprehension, your reading will be of very little use. Once we reach a certain age, or once our formal schooling is completed, many of us become so restricted in our choice of .reading that we rarely read any new type of reading experience. We tend to read only books in our professional or business field, or only inspirational books, or only our favorite newspapers every morning, or only one magazine for which we have developed a preference. And the trouble starts here. You should neither read only for entertainment nor only for information but you should also read for intellectual growth, for mental stimulation, for enriching your background of knowledge, for wisdom, and for broader outlook and mature understanding. What kind of books should you read to continue your intellectual growth, to gain a background for opinion and for judgment? The answer is simple one: Read books in fields you have little or no acquaintance with, books that will open for you new horizons of learning, books that will help you explore new areas of knowledge and experience, books that will make the world and people more understandable to you. Sadly, more and more people today are giving up the printed word in favor of being entertained and informed by watching TV, a popular entertainment ,device present at almost homes. More and more children are being subjected to TV programming, perhaps as a babysitter. More than two hours of TV time per day are now a part of children development, generating physiological and mental problems that are of growing concern among experts.

1. Reading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. completely stops when we finish our schooling B. is of little use

C. is an endless process D. should be done a little

1. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. new type of reading experience often interests most of us .

B. we should only read for entertainment

C. reading for intellectual growth is necessary

D. we should not read for mental stimulation

1. What kind of books is recommended?

A. Books in fields you have little or no acquaintance with

B. Books that will help you explore new areas of knowledge and experience

C. Books that will open for you new horizons of learning

D. All are correct

1. We can learn from the text that today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people spend more time watching TV than reading books

B. more and more people enjoy reading

C. most babysitters prefer watching TV

D. most children spend less than 2 hours a day watching TV

1. The writer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. does not approve of reading process B. prefers watching TV to reading

C. advises us to read as little as possible D. appreciates reading