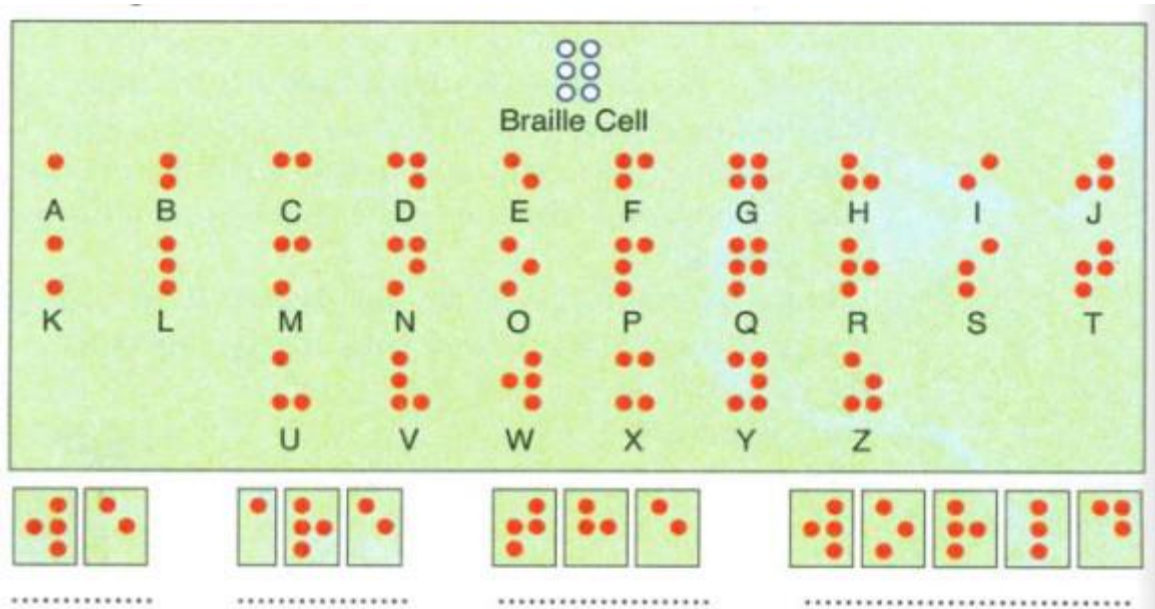


UNIT 4: SPECIAL EDUCATION

Part A: Reading (Trang 44-45-46, SGK Tiếng Anh 10)

Look at the Braille Alphabet. Then work out the message that follows.



- blind /blaɪnd/ (a) → blindness (n): mù
- deaf /def/ (a) → deafness (n): điếc
- mute /mju:t/ (a) = dumb /dʌm/ (a): câm
- alphabet /'ælfəbɪt/ (n): bảng chữ cái
- special /'speʃl/ = particular (a): đặc biệt
- disabled /dɪs'eɪbld/ (a): tàn tật
- mentally retarded /'mentəli/ /rɪ'tɑ:did/ (adv): chậm phát triển về mặt tinh thần
- prevent sb from doing sth (exp): ngăn cản ai làm gì
- proper /'prɒpə/ (a): thích đáng
- schooling /'sku:lɪŋ/ (n): sự giáo dục ở nhà trường
- oppose s.th (v) → opposition /,ɒpə'ziʃn/ (n): sự phản đối ⇒ have the opposition to...
- gradually /'grædʒuəli/ = step by step = slowly and slowly (adv): từ từ
- arrive /ə'reɪv/ (v): đến
- make great efforts to do sth /greɪt , 'efət/ (exp) = (make) **an attempt** to do sth: nỗ lực rất nhiều để làm gì
- time – consuming /'taɪm kən'sju:miŋ/ = (take) much or a lot of time (a): tốn thời gian
- raise /reɪz/ (v): nâng, giơ
- open up /'əʊpən, ʌp/ (v): mở ra

- demonstrate (v) = show or explain sth to sb => demonstration /,deməns'treɪʃn/ (n): sự biểu hiện
- add /æd/- added (v): cộng
- subtract /səb'trækt/- subtracted (v): trừ
- multiply -multiplied /'mʌltiplai/ (v) Nhân (x) => multiplication (n)
- divide – divided/di'vaɪd/(v) Chia (:) => division (n)
- be proud of sth /praʊd/ (exp): tự hào về điều gì đó
- be different from sth /'dɪfrənt/ (exp): không giống cái gì
- Braille /breɪl/ (n): hệ thống chữ nổi cho người mù
- infer sth to sth /ɪn'fə:/ (exp): suy ra
- protest /'prəʊtest/ (v): phản đối
- doubt /daʊt/ (v) nghi ngờ
- exhibit (v) /,ɛksɪ'bɪʃən/ trưng bày => exhibition (n) sự/ cuộc trưng bày
- stimulate sb to do sth /'stɪmjəleɪt/ khuyến khích (ai làm gì) => stimulation (n)
- sorrow /'sɒrəʊ/ (n) = sadness (n) sự buồn rầu
- passion (n) sự say mê., sự nồng nhiệt => passionate (adj) nồng nhiệt

E.g .They loved each other, but there was no **passion** in in their relationship

We have had a **passionate** relationship.

Read the passage and do the tasks that follow:

A TEACHER IN A SPECIAL CLASS

Like other teachers, Pham Thu Thuy enjoys her teaching job. However, her class is different from other classes. The twenty-five children, who are learning how to read and write in her class, are disabled. Some are deaf, some dumb and others mentally retarded. Most of the children come from large and poor families, which prevents them from having proper schooling.

At first, there was a lot of opposition from the parents of the disabled children. They used to believe that their children could not learn anything at all. In the first week, only five children attended the class. Gradually more children arrived.



Picture 1: A teacher with her deaf and mute students in class.

Their parents realised that the young teacher was making great efforts to help their poor kids.

Watching Thuy taking a class, one can see how time-consuming the work is. During a maths lesson, she raised both arms and opened up her fingers one by one until all ten stood up. She then closed the fingers one by one. She continued the demonstration until the children realised they had just learned how to add and subtract. The children have every reason to be proud of their efforts. They know a new world is opening up for them.

Task 1: Read the passage again and complete the following sentences by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

- Thuy's class is different from other classes because the children..... .
 A. are from large families
 B. are less mentally developed
 C. love Maths very much
 D. are disabled
- At first the parents were the idea of sending their children to the special class.
 A. interested in
 C. satisfied with
 B. opposed to
 D. worried about
- It can be inferred from the second paragraph of the reading passage that there has been.....
 A. a change in the parents' attitude towards the class
 B. a lot of protest from the parents against the class
 C. a feeling of doubt in the teacher's ability
 D. a belief in the parents' opposition
- The writer describes how Thuy teaches the children to add and subtract in order to prove that.....
 A. the children like Maths
 B. the teacher is proud of her work
 C. the teaching work takes time
 D. adding and subtracting are important

Task 2: Fill each blank of the summary below with a suitable word from the reading passage.

Twenty-five (1).....children have the chance of learning how to (2)and (3)to the (4) of a young teacher, Pham Thu Thuy.

Although her idea, at first, met with (5)from the parents of the disabled children, more children attended her class later. The teaching work in the special class is (6) For example, in a (7)lesson, the teacher has to use her (8)and (9)to teach the children how to add and subtract. The children are now (10)and happy.

Part E: Language focus:**1. Pronunciation:**

/ ɒ /	/ ɔ: /
top	call
boss	sport
doctor	four
wrong	walking
job	more
box	talk

2. Grammar:**2.1. The + Adjective: dùng để chỉ một nhóm người trong xã hội**

- E.g.:
- the blind: người mù
 - the poor: người nghèo
 - the dead: người chết
 - the rich: người giàu
 - the deaf: người điếc
 - the old: người già
 - the sick: người bệnh
 - the young: người trẻ tuổi
 - the handicapped: người tàn tật
 - the homeless: người vô gia cư
 - the unemployed: người thất nghiệp

Note:

Khi **the + adjective** làm chủ ngữ trong câu thì động từ được chia ở hình thức **số nhiều**.

Ex: The rich **aren't** always happy in their life.

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using the suitable verb in brackets.

- The rich (is/ are) not always happy.
- The poor (is/ are).....not always unhappy.
- The dead never(return/ returns).
- The lazy can never(succeeds/ succeed).
- The young (have/ has)the future in their hand

2.2. used to + V: đã từng

- used to+ V: chỉ 1 thói quen trong quá khứ.

(+) S + used to + V infinitive

(-) S + didn't + use to + Vinf.

(?) (WH-) Did + S + use to + V-inf. ? ~Yes, S + diD./ No, S + didn't.

E.g: 1/I used to cry when I was a baby.

2/ She didn't use to go to the theatre.

Exercise 2: Complete these sentences using “used to”

1/ Did you used to (eat)..... candy when you were a child? ~Yes, I did.

2/ Where (you/ used to/ go)when you were in London?~I used to go to the theatre.

3/ My father used to (smoke) 30 cigarettes a day

4/ When I was young, I (not use)..... to go out late at night.

*** ≠ *be used to + Ving*: *đã quen với....: chỉ thói quen ở hiện tại*

E.g: I am used to getting up early.

2.3. “Which” as a connector

E.g: She can't speak English. It is her disadvantage.

“It” = She can't speak English.

→ She can't speak English, which is her disadvantage.

“which” = “It” = She can't speak English.

UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

Part A: Reading

VOCABULARY

- scenic /'si:nɪk/ (a): thuộc cảnh vật => scenic beauty /'bju:ti/ (n): danh lam thắng cảnh
- miraculous /mi'rækjʊləs/ (a): kì lạ
- device /di'vaɪs/ (n): thiết bị
- appropriate /ə'prəʊpriət/ (a): thích hợp
- hardware /'hɑ:dweə/ (n): phần cứng
- software /'sɒftweə/ (n): phần mềm
- be capable **of** doing /'keɪpəbl/ (sth)(exp): có khả năng làm (cái gì)
- calculate /'kælkjuleɪt/ (v): tính toán => calculation /,kælkju'leɪʃn/ (n): sự tính toán, phép tính
- speed up /'spi:d'ʌp/ (v): tăng tốc
- fast (a) = rapid (a) = quick (a) => fast (adv) = rapidly = quickly (adv): nhanh
- add /æd/- added (v): cộng
- subtract /səb'trækt/- subtracted (v): trừ
- multiply -multiplied /'mʌltɪplaɪ/ (v) Nhân (x) => multiplication (n)
- divide – divided/di'vaɪd/ (v) Chia (:) => division (n)
- with lightning speed /'laɪtnɪŋ, spi:d/ (exp): với tốc độ chớp nhoáng
- perfect /'pə:fɪkt/ (a): hoàn hảo
- accuracy /'ækjʊrəsi/ (n): độ chính xác
- electronic /,ɪlek'trɒnɪk/ (a): thuộc về điện tử
- storage /'stɔ:ɹɪdʒ/ (n): sự lưu giữ
- data /'deɪtə/ (n): dữ liệu
- magical /'mædʒɪkəl/ (a): kì diệu
- typewriter /'taɪp,raɪtə/ (n): máy đánh chữ
- memo /'memou/ (n): bản ghi nhớ
- request /rɪ'kwest/ for leave (exp): đơn xin nghỉ
- communicate (with sb) giao tiếp (với ai)
- => means of communication (n) phương tiện giao tiếp
- => communicator /kə'mju:nikeɪtə/ (n): người/ vật truyền tin
- => the communicative **approach** (adj) approach (n) cách/ phương pháp giao tiếp (in the teaching method)
- interact(ed) /,ɪntər'ækt/ (v): tương tác => interaction (n)

- save -saved -saved the documents /files: lưu tài liệu, lưu files
- play(ed) kinds of music with a computer: chơi các loại nhạc bằng máy vi tính
- entertain (ed) (v) => entertain^{ment} /,entə'teinmənt/ (n): sự giải trí= amuse^{ment} (n)
- a/ the computer (n) máy tính => a micro-computer (n) máy vi tính nhỏ
- help (ed) you to learn math & a foreign language: giúp bạn học toán và ngoại ngữ

E.g: My father promised to buy me a new computer if I topped (xếp tốp đầu) the class this term.

- Parts of a computer: các bộ phận của máy vi tính :
- the CPU bộ phận xử lí trung tâm
- the keyboard: bàn phím
- the VDU =the screen (n) màn hình
- the mouse (n) chuột
- the hard ware (n) phần cứng -the soft ware (n) phần mềm
- the printer & the speaker (n) máy in & loa

Read the passage and do the tasks below:

A. central processing unit (CPU) B. CD ROMs C. keyboard
D. visual display unit (VDU) or computer screen
E. mouse F. floppy disks G. printer H. speakers

Computers have become part of our daily lives. We visit shops, offices, and places of scenic beauty with the help of computers. We pay bills prepared by computers. We read newspapers and magazines which have been produced on computers. We receive letters from and send letters to almost every part of the world with the help of computers. And we can even learn foreign languages on computers.



What makes a computer such a miraculous device? Each time you turn it on, with appropriate hardware and software, it is capable of doing almost anything you ask it to. It is a calculating machine which speeds up calculations: it can add, subtract, multiply, and divide with lightning speed and perfect accuracy.

It is an electronic storage device which manages large collections of data. It is a magical typewriter which allows you to type and print any kind of document - letters, memos or requests for leave. It is a personal communicator which helps you to interact with other computers and with people around the world. And if you like entertainment, you can relax by playing computer games or listening to computer-played music.

Task 1: Decide which of the three options below is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Computer - A New Invention
- B. The Computer Has Become Part of Our Life
- C. What Can the Computer Do?

Task 2: Answer these questions

1. What can a computer do to help us in our daily life?
2. Why is a computer a miraculous device?

Part E: Language focus:

1. Pronunciation:

<p>/ ʊ /</p> <p>put pull full foot look cook</p>	<p>/ u: /</p> <p>food school tooth fruit June afternoon</p>
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2. Grammar

2.1. The present perfect tense (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

(+)	S + have / has + V3/ed
(-)	S + have / have + not + V3/ed
(?)	Have / Have + S + V3/ed ... ?

Notes:

- You / we / they / plural noun / **I** + have + V3/ed
- She / he / it / single noun + has + V3/ed

Some common adverbs:	Use:
Already, just, ever, never, recently, lately, up to now, up to present, so far, since, for , several times, yet,	-Một hđ vừa mới xảy ra
This is the first/ second time...../ This is the + superlative...	-Một hđ xảy ra trong QK kéo dài đến hiện tại
	-Một hđ đã xong, nhưng thời gian KO xác định RÕ

E.g: John has just cleaned the floor.

They have not received their salary yet.

Have the students finished doing the homework?

Exercise 1: James is talking about his life. Put the correct past participles in the gaps.

I've (0) **seen** (see) a lot of beautiful places in my life, and I've ¹_____ (do) a lot of interesting things. I've ²_____ (travel) in North and South America, for example. I've ³_____ (visit) all the big American cities. I've ⁴_____ (drive) across Mexico. I haven't _____ (be) to Argentina, but I've ⁶_____ (work) in Peru and Bolivia. I've ⁷_____ (stay) in expensive hotels and in very cheap hotels! I've ⁸_____ (swim) in the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea. I've

⁹ _____ (write) thousands of postcards to my friends and my family! I've ¹⁰_____ (eat) in the best restaurants in Paris, and I've ¹¹_____ (sing) Italian songs in Rome. I've ¹² _____ (have) seven or eight holidays in Spain, and I've ¹³ _____ (live) in Portugal. I haven't ¹⁴ _____ (make) much money in my life, but I've ¹⁵ _____ (meet) a lot of interesting people and I've ¹⁶ _____ (take) a lot of wonderful photographs!

Exercise 2: Use the Present Perfect to make questions from the words in brackets ().

- 0 (you/see/John?) Have you seen John? _____
- 1 (you/be/to Canada?) _____
- 2 (they/cook/our breakfast?) _____
- 3 (Jane/make/any mistakes?) _____
- 4 (we/visit/all the museums?) _____
- 5 (she/write/to her mother?) _____

Now ask Peter about his life. Make Present Perfect questions with ever.

- 0 (you/be/to Jamaica?) Have you ever been to Jamaica?
- 6 (you/drive/a Rolls-Royce?) _____
- 7 (you/visit/Buckingham Palace?) _____
- 8 (you/ meet/a famous film star?) _____
- 9 (you/see/a whale?) _____
- 10 (you/be/to Kenya?) _____
- 11 (you/have/a Mexican meal?) _____

(Source: Spectrum Grammar- Elementary)

2.2. Passive voice with present perfect. (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành thể bị động)

Active:	S	+	have / has	+	V _{3/ed}	+	<u>O</u>
Passive:	S	+	have / has	+	been	+	V _{3/ed} + by

****Để chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động, cần nắm chắc các bước chuyển sau:**

- + Bước 1: Xác định tân ngữ trong câu chủ động (tân ngữ đứng sau động từ chính của câu).
- + Bước 2: Lấy tân ngữ của câu chủ động xuống làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.
- + Bước 3: Động từ ở câu bị động chia giống thì với động từ ở câu chủ động, theo công thức (BE + V_{3/ed}).
- + Bước 4: Đặt "by" trước chủ ngữ của câu chủ động rồi đặt chúng xuống cuối câu bị động hoặc trước trạng từ thời gian.

****Nếu chủ ngữ trong câu chủ động là: people, everyone, someone, anyone, no one, ... thì được bỏ đi trong câu bị động.**

****Nếu chủ ngữ trong câu chủ động là: I, you, we, they, he, she thì có thể bỏ đi trong câu bị động nếu ta không muốn đề cập tới chủ thể gây ra hành động.**

E.g:

1. They have already given her a book since 1999. → She
2. Mr. Brown has visited me at my college for a long time. → I.....
3. He has just done this test lately. → This

2.3. Relative pronouns: Mệnh đề quan hệ

- ✓ **Who:** *who* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người đứng sau danh từ chỉ người để làm chủ từ cho động từ đứng sau nó.

E.g: *The man **who** is standing over there is Mr. Pike*

- ✓ **Whom:** *whom* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, đứng sau danh từ chỉ người để làm tân ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó.

➡ *Whom làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.*

E.g: *That is the girl **whom** I told you about.*

- ✓ **Which:** *which* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, đứng sau danh từ chỉ vật để làm chủ từ hay tân ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó. ➡ *Which* làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

Which còn thay thế cho cả một mệnh đề đứng trước.

E.g: Mary is late for school today, which is a strangeness.

The dress **which** I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

This is the book **which** I like best.

- ✓ **That:** *That* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật. *That* có thể được dùng thay cho *who*, *whom*, *which* trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

E.g: This is the book **that** I like best.

That luôn được dùng sau các danh từ hỗn hợp (gồm cả người lẫn vật), sau các đại từ *everything*, *something*, *anything*, *all little*, *much*, *none* và sau dạng so sánh nhất.

Exercise 2: Choose the best relative pronouns to complete these sentences:

- The paintings.....are marked with small red dot have already been sold.
A. which B. who C. whose D. whom
- The secretary.....is sitting at the first desk on the right can give you the information.
A. who B. whom C. where D. which
- The shoesI bought were made in Italy.
A. where B. which C. who D. it
- I wrote to the girlI met at the meeting.
A. whom B. whose C. which D. her
- The speechwe listened last night was informative.
A. which B. that C. to which D. to that
- Dr. Jones is the professor.....I told you.
A. whom B. who C. that D. all are correct
- The studentparents you just met is one of my classmates
A. who B. which C. whose D. whom
- The pianist.....played at the corner last night is internationally famous.
A. whose B. he C. whom D. who

9. The womanlives next door to us is a doctor.

A. that

B. whom

C. who

D. A and C

10. Mr. Green is the man.....I was talking about.

A. whom

B. who

C. which

D. whose

The Practice in units 1,2,3 & 4

I. Words with CLOSEST meaning/ Synonyms.

1. poor farmer =
2. life time job (n) = career = =
3. (be) pleased with = (be) happy with = (be)
4. shop (v) = (do)
5. transplant (v) = (do)
6. one who studies lessons at a school =
7. one who teaches lessons to children at a school =
8. like + to verb V-ing = feel like + V-ing = (be) fond = (be) keen + V-ing
9. one who does scientific work or scientific researches:
10. adjective from the noun* science * :
11. unable to hear anything:
12. unable to say anything:
13. unable to see anything:
14. (take) a lot of time = time

II. Words with the OPPOSITE meaning/ Antonyms

1. Poor - poorer (than) - the poorest
2. ≠ rich - (than) - the
3. good - better than - the best
 ≠ - - worst
4. slow ≠
5. slowly ≠
6. hate (v) ≠
7. finish/ end (v) ≠ /
8. happy ≠
 lazy ≠
9. late (adj /adv)
10. small (adj) ≠
11. safe (adj) ≠
12. danger (n) ≠
13. sorrow (n) ≠

14. open the door \neq the door

15. young - younger than- the youngest


\neq - than -

III. Word forms (N (sing /pl)/ Adj/ Adv/ V-ing/ to Verb

1. I want (work)as a nurse when I have grown up.
2. The children feel like (have) dinner in the garden.
3. The shop assistant threatened (call) the police if the man did not leave the shop.
4. We love / enjoy/ are fond of (watch) T.V on the weekend nights.
5. Tom avoids (meet) me because he still owes (nợ) me some money.
6. I managed (finish)the work in spite of my tiredness.
7. The businessmen have succeeded in (do) their business because they are hard-working & creative.
8. Tân is a good student. Tân studies..... (good)
9. The old man is walking..... downhill. (slow)
10. Tom learns English very (bad)
11. I want to become a.....(science)
12. Marie Curie was one of the most talented of the 20th century.
13. We are willing /glad you with washing -up, (help)
14. You will make progress by hard in days and nights. (study)
15. We are keen on the books by Mark Twain. (read).
16. I have some difficulty(in) the English vocabulary. (learn)
17. The teacher have a strong determination..... the poor children how to read and write. (teach)
18. His deafness (bệnh điếc) has prevented from..... The proper schooling. (receive)
19. We have planned much harder the next months. (work)
20. My parents are of my a great attempt for a few months. (pride/ make)

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

I can ask and answer questions about language

Question	Answer
What does 'dreadful' mean?	I don't know. = It's a new word for me. OR It means 'terrible'.
What's this called in English? 	I can't remember. = I knew the word yesterday, but I don't know it today. OR It's a stamp.
How do you say 'pasaporte' in English?	Passport.
Could you explain 'No vacancies'? (NOT Could you explain me ...?)	Yes, you see it in a hotel window. It means the hotel is full. There are no free rooms.
What's the difference between 'hello' and 'hi'?	The meaning is the same, but 'hi' is informal.
What's the opposite of 'large'?	Small.
How do you pronounce 'May'?	/mei/, like 'day'.
'Eight' is pronounced /ait/. Is that right? OR Is that correct?	No, that's wrong. OR That's not right. It's pronounced /eit/.
How do you spell 'apple'?	I'm not sure. Is it one 'p' or two? OR A-double P-L-E. (double P = two Ps)

Exercise 1: Match 1—6 with a—g.

- How do you spell your name? ^ε..... a It means 'very small'.
- 1 How do you say 'cup' in German?..... b It's what you say when you meet a friend.
- 2 What's the opposite of 'closed'?..... c D-E-double N-I-S. ✓
- 3 What does 'tiny' mean?..... d /taini/
- 4 How do you pronounce 'tiny'?..... e No, it's wrong.
- 5 Could you explain 'How are you?'..... f I don't know.
- 6 'Question' and 'answer' mean the same. Is
that right?..... g Open.

Exercise 2: Complete the questions.

- What does 'awful' mean? ~'Terrible' or 'dreadful'.
- 1 What's this.....in English? ~It's a frying pan.
 - 2 How do you.....'tomato'? ~ /tə'mɑ:təʊ/.
 - 3you spell 'eye'? ~ I'm not sure. I think it's E-Y-E.
 - 4 What's the difference.....'bye' and 'goodbye'?~ 'Bye' is more informal.
 - 5 'Pen' is the same as 'pencil'. Is that..... ? ~No, that's wrong.
 - 6 What's the.....of 'interesting'? ~Boring.
 - 7 What 'enormous' mean? ~It means 'very big'.
 - 8 Could you.....'EXIT'? ~You see it on a door. It means that you can go out there.