

UNIT 4: SPECIAL EDUCATION (THE 6TH-7TH WEEK)

A/. READING:

VOCABULARY:

1. disabled: không thể sử dụng một phần cơ thể theo cách thông thường
2. mentally retarded: ít phát triển về tinh thần hơn bình thường
3. time-consuming: dùng hoặc cần rất nhiều thời gian
4. demonstration: một hành động thể hiện hoặc giải thích cách làm điều gì đó
5. gradually: từ từ, trong một thời gian dài

Task 1: The words in A appear in the reading passage. Match them with their definitions in B.

A	B
1. disabled	a. taking or needing a lot of time
2. mentally retarded	b. an act of showing or explaining how to do something
3. time-consuming	c. unable to use a part of the body in the normal way
4. demonstration	d. slowly, over a long period of time
5. gradually	e. less mentally developed than normal

Hướng dẫn :

- 1 - c ; 2 - e ;
3 - a ; 4 - b ; 5 - d

Task 2: Read the passage again and complete the following sentences by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C or D.

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. The writer's attitude towards Thuy's work in the passage can be described as _____.

- A. humorous B. angry
C. suspicious D. admiring

Hướng dẫn :

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C. love Maths very much

D. are disabled

2. 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

- **opposed to sth**: phản đối cái gì

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A. humorous

B. angry

C. suspicious

D. admiring

TASK 3:

Fill each of the blanks of the summary below with a suitable word from the reading passage.

(Điền vào chỗ trống của bài tóm tắt dưới đây với từ thích hợp từ bài đọc)

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.

Hướng dẫn :

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

Although her idea, at first, met with (5) **opposition** from the parents of the disabled children, more children attended her class later. The touching work in the special class is (6) **time-consuming**.

For example, in a (7) **Maths** lesson, the teacher has to use her (8) **arms** and (9) **fingers** to teach the children how to add and subtract. The children are now (10) **proud** and happy.

B/. SPEAKING:

Task 1: The questions in the interview below has been left out. Work with a partner and fill in the blanks with the right questions

1. What were your subjects then?

2. What was your timetable?

3. What about homework?

4. Which lower-secondary school did you go to?

5. What part of the school life didn't you like then?
6. Can you tell me about the tests and examinations at your school then?
7. What did you like best about your school then?

Conversation

Interviewer: (A) _____ ?

Hanh: I went to Long Bien Lower-secondary School in Gia Lam, Hanoi.

Interviewer: (B) _____ ?

Hanh: My subjects were Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Literature, Biology, History, Geography, English, Information Technology and Physical Education.

Interviewer: (C) _____ ?

Hanh: Well, I went to school in the morning and I often had five classes.

Interviewer: (D) _____ ?

Hanh: Well, we had different kinds of tests, you know. Oral tests, fifteen-minute tests, forty-five-minute tests and the final examination at the end of the semester.

Interviewer: (E) _____ ?

Hanh: It's different with every teacher. Some liked to give a lot of homework and others didn't.

Interviewer: (F) _____ ?

Hanh: To be honest, I liked my school a lot but if I could change one thing, it would be the breaks between the classes. They were too short.

Interviewer: (G) _____ ?

Hanh: I liked everything in my school, you know. Well, of course, not the breaks as I've said. I liked my teachers, my friends and the different activities at school then.

Hướng dẫn :

A. 4 : Which Lower-secondary school did you go to ?

B. 1 : What were your subjects then?

C . 2 : What was your time-table?

D. 6: Can you tell me about the tests and examinations at your school then?

E . 3 : What about homework?

F . 5 : What part of the school life didn't you like then?

G . 7 : What did you like best about your school then?

Task 2: Interview your partner, using the questions in Task 1.

You : Which Lower-secondary school did you go to Hao?

Hao : I went to Quang Trung Lower secondary school.

You : What were your subjects then?

Hao : A lot. I had to study lots of things: Maths, History, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Civic Education, Physical Education, Literature, English, Agricultural technology, Industrial technology, etc.

You : What was your timetable?

Hao : I had four or five classes every school day, from 7:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

You : Can you tell me about your tests or examinations then?

Hao : I had various kinds of tests: fifteen-minute tests, one-period tests and final tests at the end of each term. Besides, I had oral and listening tests.

You : What about homework?

Hao :Homework? A lot. Nearly every teacher gave us homework after each class.

You : Oh! Really? What part of the school life didn't you like?

Hao : I think some subjects aren't necessary for small schoolchildren at all, for example agricultural or industrial technology. They only take much time and money of people and children, because I myself till now don't know anything about plaining rice, growing calle... at all. And Physical education is taught in hot afternoons. Why?

You : What did you like best about your school then?

Hao : It was the friendship among schoolfellows.

Task 3: Tell the whole class what you know about your partner.

Hướng dẫn :

My partner is Hao. He attended Quang Trung Lower-secondary school. He had to learn so many things even unnecessary subjects as he told. He had four or five class-periods every school day and a lot of homework. About tests and examinations, he had different kinds of them. He said he didn't like some activities at school, especially unnecessary subjects, which only wasted time and money. School children didn't benefit anything from these subjects. But one thing he valued was the friendship among his schoolfellows.

C/. LISTENING:

NEW WORDS:

1. photographic (adj): thuộc về nhiếp ảnh
2. photography (n): nghề nhiếp ảnh
3. photographer (n): nhiếp ảnh gia
4. photograph (n): bức ảnh
5. photogenic (adj): ăn ảnh

TASK 1: Work in pairs. Fill in each of the blanks with one word from the box.

photograph	photographer	photography
photogenic	photographic	

I joined a (1)_____ club when I was at secondary school and I have been fascinated by (2)_____ ever since. However, I have decided not to become a professional (3)_____. I once took a (4)_____ of my girl-friend and she did not look as beautiful in the picture as she was. I tried to calm her down by saying, “You are not very (5)_____, honey.”

Task 2: Listen to some information about a photography club and decide whether the statements are true(T) or false(F).

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1. The Vang Trang Khuyet Club's members are all disabled children.
2. The club's members are now teaching photography to other children.
3. The club's members are exhibiting their photographs for the first time in Hanoi.
4. The subject of their photos is the sorrow of being disabled.
5. The passion for taking photographs has helped them escape their sorrow.

TAPCRIPT:

If you ask any member of the Vang Trang Khuyet Club which time of the day they enjoy most, and they will all agree their photography lesson.

The Vang Trang Khuyet Club's members come from the Nhan Chinh School for Deaf Children, Xa Dan Secondary School for Deaf and Mute Children, and the Hanoi Literature and Art Club for Mentally Retarded Children.

Whenever we hold a camera, wandering around and taking in our surroundings through a lens, we can forget the sorrow of our disabilities, says club member Nguyen Minh Tam.

The six-month-old photographic club, which comprises 19 deaf, mute or mentally retarded children, is now having its first exhibition in Hanoi.

More than 50 color photos are on display at the exhibition room featuring the beauty of daily life seen through the eyes of these disabled children. The subjects are simple and peaceful: old men reading books on the banks of Hoan Kiem Lake, labourers hard at work, or chickens looking for food.

The children's passion for taking pictures has stimulated them and helped them escape their sorrow.

HƯỚNG DẪN

1. The Vang Trang Khuyet Club's members are all disabled children.
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5. The passion for taking photographs has helped them escape their sorrow.

Task 3: Listen again and fill in each blank with a suitable word.

The six-month-old (1)_____ club, which comprises (2)_____ deaf, mute or mentally retarded children, is now having its first (3)_____ in Hanoi.

More than (4)_____ colour photos are on display at the exhibition room featuring the (5)_____ of daily life seen through the eyes of these disabled children. The subjects are (6)_____ and (7)_____ : old men reading books on the sides of Hoan Kiem Lake, labourers hard at work, or (8)_____ looking for food.

The children's passion for taking pictures has (9)_____ them and helped them (10)_____ their sorrow.

HƯỚNG DẪN:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. photographic | 2. 19 | 3. exhibition |
| 4. 50 | 5. beauty | 6. simple |
| 7. peaceful | 8. chickens | |
| 9. stimulated | 10. escape | |

Work in group. Retell the story about the Vang Trang Khuyet Photographic Club.

The Vang Trang Khuyet Photographic Club, just 6 months old, comprises 19 deaf, mute or mentally retarded children. It has its first exhibition in Hanoi.

There are more than 50 colour photos on display at the exhibition. The subjects are simple and peaceful. Most photos are related to the beauty of daily simple life.

D/. WRITING:

Task 1: After studying for two weeks at English for Today Centre, you notice that everything is worse than what the advertisement says. A friend of yours wants to know about the centre and ask you tell him / her the facts

Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue below

A: Are you happy with your study at English for Today Centre?

B: No, (1) _____

A: Are all the teachers native speakers?

B: No, (2) _____

A: The advertisement says there are no more than 20 students in a class. Is that true?

B: No, (3) _____

A: Do you get free books and cassette tapes?

B: No, (4) _____

A: What about the classrooms? Are they air-conditioned?

B: No, (5) _____

A: What don't you like most about the centre?

B: It's the time. They say the class time is from 5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. but (6) _____

A: Well, everything is different from what the advertisement says. What are you going to do?

B: I am going to write a letter of complaint to the director of the centre.

HƯỚNG DẪN:

1. I'm not satisfied with it at all.
2. Not all of them are native touchers, and even some are not professional teachers.
3. That's not true. There are some classes with more than 30 students especially in classes for beginners.
4. I had to pay for them, and most of the books are photocopied, not printed.
5. Only some of them, less than hair.
6. Almost every class finishes early.

Task 2: Using the information from the dialogue in Task 1, complete the letter of complaint below.

53 Ho Xuan Huong Street

Ha Noi - Viet Nam

The Director

English for Today Centre

731 Van Xuan Street

Ha Noi - Viet Nam

22nd February, 2006

Dear Sir,

I am writing to complain about the poor quality of the service at your centre. Everything seems to be worse

.....

.....

.....

To resolve the problem, I require you to give me a refund. Enclosed is a copy of the receipt

I look forward to hearing from you and getting a quick resolution of the problem. Please contact me at the al

Yours faithfully.

Do An Duc

HƯỚNG DẪN:

53 Ho Xuan Huong Street

Ha Noi - Viet Nam

The Director

English for Today Centre

731 Van Xuan Street

Ha Noi - Viet Nam

22nd February 2006

Dear Sir,

I am writing to complain about the poor quality of the service at your centre. Everything seems to be worse than before.

First, you say all the teachers at the centre are only the native, but in fact, there are only some of them, and the others are foreigners.

Second, most of the classes are more than 20 students. And in the advertisement, you say books and tape cases are provided, but they are not.

Finally, the class time is not the same as that in the advertisement: classes start late and finish early!

To resolve the problem, I require you to give me a refund. Enclosed is a copy of the receipt.

I look forward to hearing from you and to getting a quick resolution of the problem. Please contact me at the phone number above.

Yours faithfully.

Do An Duc

E/. LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. THE + ADJECTIVE

- The + adjective dùng để chỉ một nhóm người trong xã hội

Ex: - the blind	người mù	- the poor	người nghèo
- the deaf	người điếc	- the rich	người giàu
- the old	người già	- the sick	người bệnh
- the young	người trẻ tuổi	- the disabled	người tàn tật
- the homeless	người vô gia cư	- the unemployed	người thất nghiệp

- 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.

2. WHICH AS A CONNECTOR (WHICH LÀM TỪ NỐI CÂU)

- Which là một đại từ quan hệ, được dùng để thay thế cho vật, con vật hoặc một mệnh đề.

Ex: a/ The book is mine. It is on the table.

→ The book which is on the table is mine.

b/ This is the letter. I received this letter two days ago.

→ This is the letter which I received two days ago.

c/ She didn't come to the party. That made me sad.

→ She didn't come to the party, which made me sad.

- Khi which dùng thay cho ý của cả mệnh đề phía trước thì nó thường thay cho các từ This, That, It và có sử dụng dấu phẩy trước which.

Ex: My phone is out of order. It's a real nuisance.

→ My phone is out of order, which is a real nuisance.

3. USED TO (ĐÃ TỪNG)

a) Form:

(+) S + **used to** + V1 ...

(-) S + **didn't use to** + V1 ...

(?) **Did** + S + **use to** + V1 ...?

b) Use:

- Diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ mà hiện tại không còn nữa.

Ex: When I was a child, I used to go swimming in the river.

- Diễn tả những hành động, tình trạng có thật trong quá khứ mà hiện tại không còn nữa.

Ex: I used to be much stronger than my brother.

c) Note:

- **used to:** đã từng làm việc gì

- **be/ get used to + V-ing / Noun:** quen với việc gì

Ex: I used to take a bath every morning.

I m used to taking a bath every morning.

d) Transformations using “Used to”

- **Simple past** + *when ... used to + V1 + when...*

Ex: John smoked when he was young. John used to smoke when he was young.

- **Simple present** (+) + *no longer used to + V1 (bỏ no longer)*

Ex: They are no longer friends. They used to be friends.

- **Simple present** (-) + *any longer / any more used to + V1 (bỏ any longer / any more)*

Ex: There isn't a tree behind my house any more. There used to be a tree behind my house.

- **Simple present** (+) + *now didn't used to + V1 (bỏ now)*

Ex: He is lazy now He didn't used to be lazy.

EXERCISES

I. Pronunciation

a) Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a. disabled <u>ed</u> | b. forced <u>ed</u> | c. believed <u>ed</u> | d. realized <u>ed</u> |
| 2. a. <u>ru</u> bbish | b. s <u>u</u> rburb | c. <u>lun</u> ch | d. cons <u>u</u> me |
| 3. a. <u>de</u> af | b. <u>te</u> ach | c. <u>re</u> ad | d. <u>sl</u> ee <u>p</u> |
| 4. a. p <u>i</u> ty | b. ch <u>i</u> ldren | c. b <u>l</u> ind | d. f <u>i</u> nger |
| 5. a. p <u>ro</u> per | b. <u>co</u> urse | c. <u>fo</u> rce | d. <u>ta</u> lk |

b) Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 6. a. photography | b. determinate | c. exhibition | d. professional |
| 7. a. disabled | b. mentally | c. retarded | d. consuming |
| 8. a. subtract | b. suffer | c. effort | d. primary |
| 9. a. gradually | b. proper | c. origin | d. opposition |
| 10. a. nationality | b. disability | c. activity | d. demonstration |

II. Vocabulary and expression

- Delegates expressed strong to the scheme.
a. expression b. emotion c. opposition d. passion
- Some of the more time-consuming jobs can now be done by machines.
a. taking much time b. taking little time
c. odd d. not affected by time
- Interpreters should be highly as well as fluent.
a. educated b. educating c. education d. educational
- He has not developed mentally as much as others at the same age. He's mentally.....
a. ill b. retarded c. alert d. restricted
- The President expressed his deep sorrow over the bombing deaths.
a. regret b. anger c. sadness d. passion
- He invented a new kind of wheelchair for the
a. unemployed b. poor c. disabled d. unhappy
- She displayed some of her paintings at the local
a. commune b. post office c. demonstration d. exhibition
- He earns his living by taking photographs. He's an photographer.
a. amateur b. professional c. talent d. determined

9. In spite of her deafness, she played the violin very well.
a. inability to speak b. inability to see c. inability to hear d. mentally impairment
10. The aim of the LIVE project is to train students from developing
a. nations b. nationals c. nationalities d. nationalism
11. These classes are different other classes because the students are disabled.
a. in b. of c. from d. with
12. The children have every reason to be proud their efforts.
a. of b. on c. with d. at
13. Their parents seemed satisfied their progress.
a. with b. to c. in d. at
14. The children come from large and poor families, which them from having proper schooling.
a. differed b. allowed c. prevented d. realised
15. A person cannot hear any kind of sound.
a. mute b. deaf c. blind d. dumb

III. Grammar and structure

a) Choose the best option for each of the following sentences:

1. The government is doing nothing to help.....
a. the poor people b. the poor ones c. the poor d. poor
2. It rained all the time, was a great pity.
a. that b. what c. which d. who
3. Rick left the party early because he a headache
a. had b. has c. used to have d. was having
4. Claude didn't in Canada.
a. lived b. use to live c. used to live d. used to living
5. I remember you. You to school here.
a. were used to going b. have already gone
c. went d. used to go
6. The old a lot of experience of life and can deal with most situation.
a. has b. have c. is having d. was having
7. Can you show me the film in this camera?
a. how to change b. how change c. how changing d. how you changed
8. I didn't like the noise in the city at first. But now here.

1. She has promised herself to be on time to work everyday. That is a good idea.
.....
2. John is always late for class. This annoys the teacher.
.....
3. Jane couldn't come to my birthday party. This made me feel sad.
.....
4. He passed the exam with high grades. This made everybody in the family pleased.
.....

5. We have lost her phone number. This makes it difficult to contact her.

.....

6. People today put advertisements on TV or in newspaper. This makes it possible to sell more things.

.....

7. The school is in the center of the village. This makes it easy for the children to get to it.

.....

8. She always came to work on time. That pleased her boss.

.....

9. Tin found a new job. That is lucky.

.....

10. I don't finish their homework. That makes my teacher very angry.

.....

b) Use *The* + Adj (*unemployed, sick, disabled, homeless, injured, poor*) to complete each sentence:

1. need to be taken to the hospital immediately.

2. Life is not so easy for who can't find jobs.

3. don't earn enough money to live on.

4. usually have great difficulty finding a good place to sleep at night.

5. There are special classes for in our school.

c) Rewrite the sentences using "*used to*" or "*didn't use to*":

1. I often talked to her when I studied in the university.

I used _____

2. There was a big field near my house.

There used _____

3. Paul and Mary no longer live together.

Paul and Mary used _____

4. Bill and Sue often met each other on Mondays.

Bill and Sue used _____

5. There isn't an old theatre in front of my house any longer.

There used _____

6. She is careful in washing dishes now.

She didn't

use _____

7. She was my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.

She used _____

8. He learns Math very well now.

He didn't

use _____

9. My father stayed up late when he was young.

My father used

10. Mrs. Smith doesn't go to Dalat any more.

Mrs. Smith used

11. She no longer helps me.

She used _____

12. There isn't a big statue behind my school anymore.

There used _____

13. I don't mind travelling by train now.

I

used _____

14. You don't get bad marks for your test now.

You used _____

15. Mr. Michael grew tulips but he doesn't any more.

Mr. Michael _____

16. She prefers listening to classical music now, although when she was young she couldn't stand it.

She used

17. There was no law that restricted hunting and finishing in the past.

There used

18. George was more energetic than he is now.

George used

19. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago.

Dennis

used _____

20. When Barbara was in Italy, she stayed with an Italian family.

V. Reading comprehension

Louis Braille was born in 1309 (1).....Coupvray. He was a French (2)of the blind. He (3).....was blind from the age of three, and in 1818 he went to the National Institute (4)..... the Young Blind in Paris. Soon showing marked (5)..... in both science and music, he became famous in Paris (6)..... an organist and violoncellist. In 1826 Braille began teaching the blind in the (7)..... Braille is known for his idea of (8)..... the Barbier “point writing” system, used for coded army message, to enable the blind to read. Point writing (9)..... of embossed dots and dashes on cardboard; the Braille system (10)..... from it is used successfully today, in slightly modified form, and in many countries.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a. on | b. at | c. in | d. of |
| 2. a. designer | b. doctor | c. teacher | d. lawyer |
| 3. a. who | b. whom | c. himself | d. for himself |
| 4. a. for | b. of | c. to | d. with |
| 5. a. activity | b. ability | c. intelligence | d. determination |
| 6. a. like | b. as | c. such as | d. for |
| 7 a. academy | b. organization | c. school | d. institute |
| 8. a. expressing | b. learning | c. bringing | d. modifying |
| 9. a. contains | b. combines | c. consists | d. comprises |
| 10. a. made | b. taken | c. done | d. derived |