SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

# TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TẤT THÀNH

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

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| **NỘI DUNG** |
| **Tên bài học/ chủ đề -****Khối lớp** | Bài 12 : WATER SPORTS |
| **Hoạt động 1**: ***Đọc tài liệu và thực hiện các yêu cầu.*** | 1. Tài liệu tham khảo:- Sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 12 Bài 12 : WATER SPORTS - Video bài giảng:https://youtu.be/lPs3OoSO0Uw- 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 12: WATER SPORTS**

 **VOCABULARY**

**1. water sports** : thể thao dưới nước

2. **water polo** ['poulou]: môn bóng nước

3. **deep** [di:p](a): sâu

 - a deep river: sông sâu

🡪 **depth** [depθ](n):chiều sâu

 - the depth of a river: chiều sâu của con sông

 - a well five meters in depth: giếng sâu năm mét

🡪 **deepen** ['di:pən](v): làm sâu hơn

4. **long** [lɔη](a): dài ; lâu

 - a long journey: một cuộc hành trình dài

 - to live a long life: sống lâu

🡪 **length** [leηθ](n): chiều dài

-a river 300 miles in length: một con sông dài 300 dặm

🡪 **lengthen** ['leηθən](v): làm dài ra

5. **wide** [waid](a): rộng, rộng lớn

🡪 **width** [widθ](n): bề rộng, bề ngang

- 10 metres in width: rộng 10 mét

🡪 **widen** (v): làm rộng ra

6. **mark** [mɑ:k](v): đánh dấu

 - to mark a passage in pencil : đánh dấu một đoạn văn bằng bút chì

7. **vertical** ['və:tikl](a): thẳng đứng

🡪 **vertical post**: cột dọc

8. **crossbar** ['krɔsbɑ:] : xà ngang

9. **net** [net](n): lưới

10. **goalie** ['gouli:](n):( **goal-keeper** ['goulki:pə] ) : thủ môn

11. **cap** [kæp](n): mũ lưỡi trai, mũ vải

12. **sprint** [sprint](v): chạy nước rút

 - She sprinted the length of the road. ( Cô ấy đã mở hết tốc lực suốt quãng đường)

13. **advance** [əd'vɑ:ns](v): chuyển (cái gì) lên phía trước

 - The general advanced his troops at night. ( Vị tướng điều quân lên phía trước trong đêm)

14. **interfere** [,intə'fiə] (v): cản trở

15. **opponent** [ə'pounənt](n): đối thủ,

 - a political opponent: đối thủ chính trị

16. **foul** [faul](n):cú chơi xấu (bóng đá...)

🡪 **major foul:** cú chơi xấu nặng

🡪 **minor foul:** cú chơi xấu nhẹ

**🡪 to commit a foul:** phạm lỗi

**17. penalize** ['pi:nəlaiz] (v) : phạt (cầu thủ đá trái phép...)

🡪 **penalty** ['penlti] : cú phạt đền (bóng đá)

 - penalty kick: cú đá phạt đền

 - penalty area: vòng cấm địa

18. **punch** [pʌnt∫](v): đấm, thoi

19. **throw** [θrou](n): sự ném

🡪 **throw, threw, thrown** (v) : ném

20. **tie** [tai](n): trận hoà

21. **referee** [,refə'ri:](n): trọng tài

22. **scuba-dive** ['sku:bə ,daiv](v) : lặn có mang bình khí ép

🡪 **scuba-diving:** môn lặn có mang bình khí ép

**23. windsurfing** ['windsə:fiη]: môn lướt ván buồm

24. **rowing** ['rauiη]: sự chèo thuyền

25. **synchronized swimming** ['siηkrounaizd'swimmiη] (n): bơi nghệ thuật

26. **regulator** ['regjuleitə](n): máy điều chỉnh

 - a pressure temperature regulator: bộ điều hoà áp suất

27. **warm-up** ['wɔ:mʌp]: sự khởi động (trước cuộc đấu)

28. **public** ['pʌblik](a) :chung; công cộng

 - The campaign was designed to increase public awareness of the pollution of the environment.

( Cuộc vận động nhằm nâng cao nhận thức của mọi người về vấn đề ô nhiễm môi trường.)

 - public holiday: ngày lễ chung

 - public opinion: dư luận, công luận

🡪 **publicity** [pʌ'blisiti](n): + sự công khai

 - to avoid/seek publicity: trốn tránh/tìm kiếm sự công khai

 + sự quảng cáo; sự rao hàng

 - The publicity for the book was poor and sales were low.

( Việc quảng cáo cho cuốn sách rất kém, nên số bán được không bao nhiêu.)

 - a publicity campaign: một chiến dịch quảng cáo

29. **castle** ['kɑ:sl](n): thành trì, lâu đài

 - to build castles in the air (in Spain): xây lâu đài trên bãi cát, tính những chuyện viễn vông

30. **horizon** [hə'raizn](n): đường chân trời

 - The sun sank below the horizon. ( Mặt trời lặn xuống dưới đường chân trời)

🡪 **horizontal** [,hɔri'zɔntl](a): (thuộc) chân trời; ngang, nằm ngang

 - horizontal line: đường chân trời

 - horizontal plane: mặt phẳng nằm ngang

🡪 **horizontally** (adv)

31. **skate** [skeit](v): trượt băng;

🡪 **skating** (n): môn trượt băng

32. **dive** [daiv](n / v): (sự) nhảy lao đầu xuống (nước...); (sự) lặn

🡪 **diving** (n): (môn) lặn

# PHỤ LỤC 2

**PHIẾU TỔNG HỢP CÂU HỎI – THẮC MẮC**

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

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 12A**

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

1. A. interfered B. allowed C. visited D. played
2. A. water B. swimming C. between D. rowing
3. A. lie B. goalie C. achieve D. belief

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

1. A. water B. football C. begin D. meter
2. A. personal B. penalty C. defensive D. vertical

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

6. How many players are there on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water polo team?

A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming is considered to be\_\_\_\_\_\_ good way of losing weight.

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

8. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pool to 1.8 meter.

A. deep B. depth C. deepen D. deeply

9. The referee had no hesitation in awarding the visiting team a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. penalty B. penalize C. penal D. penalization

10. The crowd cheered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the goalkeeper deflected the shot.

A. despite B. due to C. in spite of D. as

11. On defense, the players \_\_\_\_\_\_ to regain possession of the ball and prevent a goal

A. are working B. worked C. have worked D. work

12. Players can move the ball by throwing it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a teammate or swimming while pushing the ball in front of them.

A. for B. into C. to D. from

13. After a tie, there are two overtime periods of three minutes each.

A. penalty B. draw C. score D. goal

14. I have never taken part in any water sports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I cannot swim.

A. because of B. because C. although D. despite

15. Many people do not like scuba diving because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is dangerous B. dangerous C. its danger D. it was dangerous

16. John was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the lawn.

A. danced wildly B. wildly danced C. dancing wild D. dancing wildly

17. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. plays tennis every summer B. every summer plays tennis

C. plays every summer tennis D. tennis plays every summer

18. The house, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was beautifully decorated, attracted everybody.

 A. where B. that C. which D. it

19. I do not have enough money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this book.

 A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. for buying

20. Never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her books.

 A. I borrow B. do I borrow C. am I borrow D. have I borrow

21. We have \_\_\_\_\_\_ time. We needn’t hurry.

 A. many B. a lot C. plenty of D. a number of

22. I promised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on time. I mustn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late.

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

23. My mother told me to take a raincoat with me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

 A. because of B. in spite of C. in case D. despite

24. The doctor says \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. that the patient should give up smoking B. the patient to give up smoking

 C. giving up smoking D. the patient give up smoke

25. No one knows what color dinosaurs were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no sample of their skin has survived.

A. because of B. despite C. although D. because

26. I didn't know that you were capable of cooking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful meal.

A. so B. with C. such D. but

27.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flights to Florida were overbooked since it was the holiday.

A. Most of B. Many C. Most D. More

28. Chocolate is prepared by a complex process of cleaning, blending, and roasting cocoa beans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be ground and mixed with sugar.

A. which B. where C. when D. who

29. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ motorcycle riding in spite of the danger.

A. wants B. would like C. enjoys D. manages

30. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_ her number, he would have called her.

 A. knows B. knew C. would know D. had known

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they need a mask, a snorkel and swimming trunks.

 A. If people want to go snorkeling B. For them going snorkeling

 C. In order for us to go snorkeling D. Unless they want to go snorkeling

32. The more goals the players scored, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the most exciting the match became B. more exciting the match became

 C. the match became more exciting D. the more exciting the match became

33. A goalie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be charged with a penalty shot for the other team.

 A. aggressively fouls an attacker in position to score

 B. who aggressively fouls an attacker in position to score

 C. aggressively fouled an attacker in position to score

 B. who aggressively fouling an attacker in position to score

34. It took me 4 hours to fix the washing machine.

A. I spend 4 hours to fix the washing machine.

B. I took 4 hours to fix the washing machine

C. I spent 4 hours fixing the washing machine.

D. Taking me 4 hours is fixing the washing machine

35. "Don't eat these bananas, Tom!" said his mother.

A. Tom's mother told him not to eat those bananas.

B. Tom's mother allowed him to eat those bananas.

C. Tom's mother asked him to not eat those bananas.

D. Tom's mother wanted him to eat those bananas.

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

36. In 1984, yachting has been included in the Olympic Games as part of the sporting events.

 A B C D

37. Shots usually successful when the goalie is out of position.

 A B C D

38. You'd better to resign before they find out about what you have done in the company.

 A B C D

39. The first world championship of windsurfing held in 1973.

 A B C D

40. Scuba-diving is the sport of swimming underwater use special breathing equipment.

 A B C D

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

Rowing is a sport in (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ athletes race against each other on rivers, lakes or on the sea (42) \_\_\_\_\_ on the type of race and the discipline. The boats are propelled by the reaction forces on the oar blades (43) \_\_\_\_\_ they are pushed against the water. The sport, in which overall fitness plays a large role, can be both recreational (44) \_\_\_\_\_ competitive. It is also one of (45) \_\_\_\_\_ oldest Olympic sports. In the United States, Australia and Canada, high school and collegial rowing is sometimes referred to as crew.

41. A. that B. which C. who D. where

42. A. depending B. carrying C. creating D. taking

43. A. despite B. if C. as D. but

44. A. in B. for C. with D. and

45. A. the B. an C. a D. Ø

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

There are very few documents about the origins of water polo. It is known, however, that the sport originated in the rivers and lakes of mid-19th century England as an aquatic version of rugby. Early games used an inflated rubber ball that came from India known as a "pulu" (the single Indian word for all "balls"). Pronounced "polo" by the English, both the game and the ball became known as "water polo." To attract more spectators to swimming exhibitions, the London Swimming Association designed a set of water polo rules for indoor swimming pools in 1870. At first, players scored by planting the ball on the end of the pool with both hands. A favorite trick of the players was to place the five-to-nine inch rubber ball inside their swimming suit and dive under the murky water, they would then appear again as close to the goal as possible. The introduction of the rules by Scottish players changed the nature of water polo. It became a game that emphasized swimming, speed and passing. Scottish rules moved from a rugby variant to a soccer style of play. Goals became a cage of 10 x 3 feet and a goal could be scored by being thrown. Players could only be tackled when they "held" the ball and the ball could no longer be taken under water. The small rubber ball was replaced by a leather soccer ball. If the player came up too near the goal, he was promptly jumped on by the goalie, who was permitted to stand on the pool deck. Games were often nothing more than gang fights in the water as players ignored the ball, preferring underwater wrestling matches that usually ended with one man floating to the surface unconscious. Water polo was first played in the USA in 1888. The game featured the old rugby style of play which resembled American football in the water. "American style" water polo became very popular and by the late 1890's was played in such venues as Madison Square Garden and Boston's Mechanics Hall, attracting 14,000 spectators to national championship games.

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

A. the origins of water polo are written thoroughly in a lot of documents

B. water polo is an aquatic version of rugby

C. water polo first appeared somewhere outside England

D. people have played water polo since the early 19th century.

47. The present rules of water polo were invented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. by Scottish players B. by Indian players

C. the London Swimming Association D. in 1870

48. In water polo, the players score a goal by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. swimming B. passing C. catching D. throwing

49. The present water polo ball is made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rubber B. leather C. bone D. wood

1. Water polo became popular in America in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the middle of the 19th century B. in 1870

C. in 1888 D. by the late 1890's