SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

# TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TẤT THÀNH

**HỌC SINH TỰ HỌC – TUẦN 6 MÔN TIẾNG ANH – KHỐI 12**

|  |  |
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| **NỘI DUNG** | |
| **Tên bài học/ chủ đề -**  **Khối lớp** | Bài 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS |
| **Hoạt động 1**: ***Đọc tài liệu và thực hiện các yêu cầu.*** | 1. Tài liệu tham khảo:  - Sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 12  Bài 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  - Video bài giảng:  https://youtu.be/MK7nGgtKnAk  - 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 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**VOCABULARY:**

**1. agency** ['eidʒənsi] (n): cơ quan, hãng thông tấn,

- Vietnam News Agency: thông tấn xã Việt Nam

- Central Intelligence Agency: (CIA) cơ quan tình báo trung ương của Hoa Kỳ

**2. dedicate** ['dedikeit] (v): cống hiến

- to dedicate one's life to the cause of national liberation : cống hiến đời mình cho sự nghiệp giải phóng dân tộc

**- dedicated** ['dedikeitid](a): cống hiến

**- dedication** [,dedi'kei∫n] (n): sự cống hiến

**3. wounded** ['wu:ndid](a) : bị thương

- wounded soldiers: các chiến sĩ bị thương

**- the wounded** (n) : những người bị thương

- The hospital was full of the sick and wounded.

( Bệnh viện đầy những người ốm đau và bị thương.)

**4. aid** [eid] (n): sự giúp đỡ, sự viện trợ

- humanitarian aid from non-governmental organizations: viện trợ nhân đạo của các tổ chức phi chính phủ

**5. victim** ['viktim] (n): nạn nhân

**6. disaster** [di'zɑ:stə] (n): tai hoạ

**- disastrous** [di'zɑ:strəs] (a): thảm khốc

**- disaster-stricken** (a) : bị (gặp) tai họa

**7. epidemic** [,epi'demik] (n): bệnh dịch

- an influenza epidemic: dịch cúm

**8. famine** ['fæmin] (n): nạn đói kém

- to die of famine: chết đói

**9. initiative** [i'ni∫ətiv] (n): sáng kiến

-It is hoped that the government's initiative will bring the strike to an end.

( Hy vọng rằng sáng kiến của chính phủ sẽ chấm dứt được cuộc bãi công.)

**10. found** [faund] (v): thành lập

- to found a new city: xây dựng một thành phố mới

**- foundation** [faun'dei∫n] (n): sự thành lập

- the foundation of the university: sự thành lập trường đại học

**11. the Red Cross** : Hội Chữ Thập Đỏ

**12. appall** [ə'pɔ:l] (v): làm hoảng sợ

**13. conference** ['kɔnfərəns] (n): hội nghị

**14. official** [ə'fi∫l](a): chính thức - an official statement: lời tuyên bố chính thức

**15. delegate** ['deligit] (n): người đại biểu

**- delegation** [,deli'gei∫n] (n): phái đoàn, đoàn đại biểu

**16. federation** [,fedə'rei∫n] (n): liên đoàn

**17. headquarters** ['hed'kwɔ:təz]: sở chỉ huy

**18. mount** [maunt](v) : tăng lên

**19. catastrophe** [kə'tæstrəfi] (n): thảm hoạ

**20. tsunami** [tsu'na:mi] (n): sóng thần

**21. react** [ri:'ækt] (v): tác động trở lại

**22. hesitate** ['heziteit](v): do dự

-She replied without hesitating. ( Cô ta đáp lại không một chút do dự)

**- hesitation** [,hezi'tei∫n] (n): sự do dự

**23. livelihood** ['laivlihud](n): phương kế sinh nhai

- He earns a livelihood by farming. ( Ông ta kiếm sống bằng nghề nông.)

**24. wash away** : quét sạch

# 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 14A**

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

1. A. catastrophe B. propose C. become D. survive
2. A. treatment B. struggle C. initiate D. total
3. A. symbol B. emergency C. poverty D. qualify

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

1. A. volunteer B. wherever C. example D. disaster
2. A. injured B. famine C. earthquake D. result

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

6. According to the Red Cross, 1998 was \_\_\_ worst year of natural disasters in modern times.

A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

7. During the flood, Army helicopters came and tried to evacuate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ injured.

A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

8. Africa has always had a large migratory population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war and famine.

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

9. The International Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, race, religion, class or political opinions.

A. national B. nationally C. nationality D. native

10. The Committee of the Red Cross is a private \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institution founded in 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland.

A. human B. humanity C. humanization D. humanitarian

11. The Red Cross has about 97 million volunteers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main mission is to protect human life and health.

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

12. The Red Cross helps ensure respect for the human beings, and relieve human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. protection B. enjoyment C. wealthy D. sufferings

13. If something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up, phone me immediately and I will help you.

A. comes B. come C. came D. will come

14. The organization was established \_\_\_\_\_\_ the United States of America \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1950.

A. at / in B. in / on C. in / in D. at / on

15. The passengers had to wait \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the plane took off one hour late.

A. because B. although C. if D. so

16. Famine is a situation in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die.

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

17. Go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this book because it has the information you need.

A. over B. by C. off D. on

18. Daisy has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things to do that she has no time to go out.

A. such many B. a lot of C. many D. so many

19. Sport is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting than politics.

A. as B. more C. most D. so

20. We were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tired to wash up after the meal.

A. so B. very C. too D. extremely

21. The students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher are very lazy.

A. punished B. punishing C. to punish D. punish

22. Most folk songs are ballads that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ simple words and tell simple stories.

A. had B. has C. having D. have

23. I'll wait for a week \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she may have time to think it over.

A. so that B. in order to C. that D. but

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lend me dictionary, please?- I ‘m trying to do a crossword puzzle.

A. Would you mind B. Have you C. Could you D. Would you like

25. Since Maurice arrived, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quietly in the corner.

A. sat B. has been sitting C. sits D. is sitting

26. The farmer locked the barn door after his horse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had been stolen B. were stolen C. had stolen D. has been stolen

27. What would John do \_\_\_\_\_\_ he were the director of this company?

A. if B. unless C. when D. since

28. Mary wishes that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam soon.

A. will visit B. would visit C. visits D. had visited

29. He doesn’t like living in a big city. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I do, too B. Neither do I C. I also like D. I don’t, neither

30. How are you feeling today? -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_better, thank you.

A. More B. Much C. Very D. Many

31. We lived in that \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the corner.

A. old house brick small B. brick small old house

C. small old brick house D. house brick small old

32. He took his seat quietly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. so as not to disturb their conversation B. so as to disturb their conversation

C. in order not disturb their conversation D. in order to not disturb their conversation

33. If I had enough money, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I will buy that house B. I could buy that house

C. I can buy that house D. I am buy that house

34. \_\_\_\_\_ that no one would ask for tips.

A. The tourists found it strange B. The tourist were strange to find

C. The tourists found strange D. It found strange tourists

35. Dr Sales is the person\_\_\_\_.

A. in that I don’t have much confidence B. whom I don’t have much confidence in him

C. I don’t have much confidence D. in whom I don’t have much confidence

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

36. Although he was rich, but he felt so unhappy and lonely.

A B C D

37. He asked me what time did the film started.

A B C D

38. She will be ill unless she will take a few days' rest.

A B C D

39. Never before I have seen such a wonderful thing.

A B C D

40. The tsunami in 2004 hit some countries and causing a lot of damage.

A B C D

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

The use of computers and the Internet allows people to work at home (41) \_\_\_\_\_ traveling to work. For example, a journalist (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_ lives in a remote part of the world still gets his articles in on time for the next day’s newspapers. The Internet allows businesses to communicate with customers (43) \_\_\_\_\_ workers in any part of the world for the cost of a local telephone call. E. mail allows users to send documents, pictures and other data from one part of the world to another in at least 5 minutes. New computer programmes allow two users in (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of the world to work on the same document (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the same time.

41. A. instead of B. because of C. in spite of D. despite

42. A. which B. who C. whose D. whom

43. A. nor B. together C. and D. as well

44. A. same B. accurate C. marvellous D. different

45. A. in B. at C. of D. for

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer:**

The search for alternative resources of energy has resulted in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Changing waste products into gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of waste. Experimental work is being done to make synthetic fuels from coal, or coal tars. But today, that process has proved expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the earth, is also being tested.

Some experts are trying to revive hydroelectric power which is derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four per cent. The oceans are another source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves into electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

46. What are many communities doing to produce electricity?

A. searching for alternative energy

B. disposing wastes

C. burning garbage and other biological wastes

D. changing waste products into gases

47. The process of making synthetic fuels from coal, or coal tars has proved \_\_\_\_\_.

A. worth a lot of money B. cheap C. alternative D. experimental

48. Where is hydroelectric power derived from?

A. from the earth B. from streams and rivers

C. from hydroelectric power stations D. from windmills

49. What percentage of the electricity used in the United States does hydroelectric power provide today?

A. one-third B. one C. three D. four

50. The verb ‘ dispose’ can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. supply B. get rid of C. take D. make use of