**Week 2 - Period 5,6 (September 27th - October 2nd)**

**English 12**

**UNIT 1: HOME LIFE**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**I. PRONUNCIATION: the ending “s”**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | /s/ | /iz/ | /z/ |
| **Rules** | after unvoiced consonants: /t/, /p/, /k/, /f/, /θ/  (chữ viết: t,p,k/c,gh/ph,th) | after sibilant sounds (âm xuýt): /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/  (chữ viết: s/x/ce/se,z,sh,ch,ge) | after voiced consonants: /b/, /d/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /l/, /v/, /ð/, /ŋ/ and vowels |
| **Example** | Kits /t/  Stops /p/  Speaks /k/  Physics /k/  coughs /f/  paragraphs /f/ | misses /s/ boxes /s/  advices /s/ practises /s/  buzzes /z/ washes /ʃ/  teaches /tʃ/ villages /dʒ/ | beds /d/ kids /d/  bags /g/ mime /m/  determines /n/  lulls /l/ loves /v/  clothes /ð/ sings /ŋ/  keys /iː/ allows /aʊ/  ideas /ɪə/ |
| **Notes** | Aches /eɪks/  Athletics /æθˈletɪks/  Laughs /lɑːfs/  Mathematics /ˌmæθˈmætɪks/  Mechanics /məˈkænɪks/ | Places /pleɪsiz/  Sacrifices /ˈsæk.rɪfaɪsiz/ | Weighs /weɪz/  (gh là âm câm) |

**Task 1: Put the words in the corect column.**

|  |
| --- |
| **houses chores bats brothers pojects shifts hands clothes weekends dishes**  **cares discusses rushes runs obeys takes wins washes looks solves** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| /s/ | /iz/ | /z/ |
| ........................................................  ........................................................  ........................................................ | ........................................................  ........................................................  ........................................................ | ........................................................  .......................................................  ......................................................... |

**Task 2: Mark the letter A,B,C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined parts differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. cloud**s** B. cost**s** C. pain**s** D. farm**s**

2. A. pack**s** B. mail**s** C. wrap**s** D. paint**s**

3. A. bring**s** B. train**s** C. talk**s** D. clear**s**

4. A. drink**s** B. find**s** C. blow**s** D. clean**s**

5. A. reject**s** B. believe**s** C. maintain**s** D. confide**s**

6. A. delay**s** B. begin**s** C. attract**s** D. believe**s**

7. A. improve**s** B. destroy**s** C. suggest**s** D. remind**s**

8. A. attrack**s** B. medal**s** C. concern**s** D. finger**s**

**II. GRAMMAR: Tense revision**

**Tense revision**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Past Simple** | **Past Progressive** | **Present Perfect** |
| **Form** | ***- to be:***  (+) S + was/were  (-) S + wasn’t/weren’t  (?) Was/Were + S?  ***- ordinary verbs:***  (+) S + V2/Ved  (-) S + didn’t + V  (?) Did + S + V? | (+) S + was/were + Ving  (-) S + wasn’t/ weren’t + Ving  (?) S + Was/Were + S + Ving? | (+) S + has/have + V3/Ved  (-) S hasn’t/haven’t + V3/Ved  (?) Has/Have + S + V3/Ved? |
| **Adverbs** | yesterday, yesterday morning, this morning, last (week, month, year), ago, in 2020, when I was young | while, when, as, at that time, at that moment, at 3 p.m. yesterday | already, just, ever, never, since, for, recently, so far, up to now, up to present, never … before, not … yet, the first time, many times, over the last few years |
| **Usage** | - thói quen trong QK  - sự việc đã xảy ra ở một thời điểm cụ thể trong QK, đã hoàn thành trong QK  - các hành động liên tiếp xảy ra trong QK | - thói quen liên tục trong QK  - hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm nhất định trong QK | - sự việc đã xảy ra ở một thời điểm không cụ thể trong QK  - sự việc bắt đầu trong QK và tiếp tục kéo dài đến HT  - kinh nghiệm  - sự thay đổi theo thời gian  - sự thành công và thành công hơn nữa trong TL |
| **Example** | She **finished** her exam yesterday. Then she **went** home and **took** a rest. | She **was** always **eating** pizza when she was at university.  I **was studying** online at 8 a.m. yesterday. | I**’ve been** to Thailand.  Wow, you**’ve grown** up a lot.  She**’s seen** Star Wars more times than she can count.  My singing **has improved** recently.  His videos **have gotten** better since he started.  They**’ve won** a lot of awards. |

**Notes**

|  |
| --- |
| **Past progressive Past simple**  The children **were doing** their homework when their father **got** home last night. |
| **Past progressive**  **Past simple Past progressive**    My mother **was cooking** while I **was cleaning** the living room. |
| **Present perfect Point of time**    He **has lived** in this city since he **was** born. |

**Task 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. I haven’t met him again since we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school ten years ago.

A. have left B. leave C. left D. had left

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when someone knocked at the door.

A. talked B. had talked C. were talkes D. were talking

3. He was writing to his friend when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a noise.

A. was hearing B. heard C. hears D. had heard

4. The teacher entered the room while the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their plan for the excursion.

A. were discussing B. discuss C. are discussing D. discussed

5. I first met her two years ago when we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Oxford University.   
 A. had been studying B. are studying C. were studying D. have

6. It’s an hour since he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so he must be at the office now.

A. is leaving B. has left C. left D. was leaving

7. While I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV last night, a mouse ran across the floor.

A. watch B. watched C. was watching D. am watching

8. When I last ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jane, she­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find a job.

A. see/was trying B. saw/was trying C. have seen/tried D. saw/tried

9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a road in the mountains when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of petrol.

A. was driving / ran B. drove/ was running

C. was driving/ was running D. drove/ ran

10. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. were having/ was coming B. had/ was coming

C. had/ came D. were having/ came

**Task 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions**.

1. This is the first time they have been to the circus with their children.

A. They have never been to the circus with their children before.

B. They haven’t been to the circus with their children often before.

C. They had been to the circus with their children once before.

D. They have been to the circus with their children some times before.

2. It is over twenty years since I last got in touch with them.

A. I have been getting in touch with them for over 20 years.

B. I can’t help keeping getting in touch with them for over 20 years.

C. I used to get in touch with them for over 20 years.

D. I haven’t gotten in touch with them for over 20 years.

3. He last heard from his family two years ago.

A. It's two years when he last heard from his family.

B. He hasn’t heard from his family for two years.

C. He didn’t hear from his family for two years.

D. It's two years since he has heard from his family.

4. The last time I saw her was a week ago. .

A. I haven't seen her for a week. B. I haven't seen her since a week.

C. I have seen her for a week. D. I have seen her since a week.

5. It started to rain at 2 o’clock and it is still raining.

A. It has been raining at 2 o’clock. B. It has been raining since 2 o’clock

C. It has been raining for 2 o’clock. D. It has been raining in 2 o’clock.

**Task 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

1. He didn’t meet her even one time since they said goodbye together.

A B C D

2. What I tell her a few days ago was not the solution to most of her problems.

A B C D

3. She has disappeared three days ago, and they are still looking for her now.

A B C D

4. Basketball became increasingly popular in the United States since 1891.

A B C D

5. Caroline has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.

A B C D

**-----------------------------THE END----------------------------------**

**Week 2 - Period 7,8**

**English 12 UNIT 2: CULTURAL DIVERSITY**

**READING**

**I. VOCABULARY**

**Task 1: Complete the missing words in the table from 1 to 10**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | Noun | Adjective | Meaning |
| **marry** /ˈmæri/ | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | **culture** /ˈkʌltʃə/ | 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **romantic** /rəʊˈmæntɪk/ | 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **attract** /əˈtrækt/ | 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Task 2: Match column A with B (synonym) and C (meaning)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C |
| 1. diversity (n) | A. a man and a ươman fall in love and they decide to marry each other | a. quan tâm đến việc gì |
| 2. “romantic” marriage (np) | B. giving attention to something because it’s important | b. hôn nhân có sự thỏa thuận |
| 3. “contractual” marriage (np) | C. disagree | c. duy trì |
| 4. determine (v) | D. make something stay the same | d. đa dạng |
| 5. maintain (v) | E.find out | e. từ chối |
| 6. reject (v) | F. to happen before something | f. đến trước |
| 7. be concerned with something | G. parents decide on the marriage | g. xác định |
| 8. precede (v) | H. variety | h. hôn nhân lãng mạn |

**Task 3: Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the word from the box**

|  |
| --- |
| **sacrifice confide in determine attract maintain** |

1. My grandma usually does morning exercises to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her beauty and health.

2. Many soldiers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their lives for our nation in the wars many years ago.

3. Whenever he has problems, he often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his mother.

4. She is a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl with a beautiful appearance.

5. In order to support our family, my parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go out to work.

**II. READING COMPREHENSION**

**Task 1: Reading the text and choose True or False**

\_\_\_\_ 1. There are three kinds of marriage in the text.

\_\_\_\_ 2. Traditionally, Americans and Asians have the same ideas about love and marriage.

\_\_\_\_ 3. “Romantic” marriage means parents of the bride and the groom decide on the marriage.

\_\_\_\_ 4. Asians believe in “contractual” marriage.

\_\_\_\_ 5. The purpose of the survey is to determine the attitudes of American, Chinese and Indian students towards love and marriage.

**Task 2: Reading for main idea**

**1. What is the purpose of the survey?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. How many key values do students response to in the survey? What are they?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 3: Reading for detail**

**1. According to the passage, who gives more consideration to appearance when choosing his/ her partner?**

A. The Chinese B. The Indians

C. The young Asians D. The young Americans

**2. The pronoun “They” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

A. Husbands B. The Chinese

C. The Americans D. The Indians

**3. The word “couple” in the paragraph 4 can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

A. awife and a husband B. a bride C. a wife D. a groom

**4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?**

A. The Americans still care for their physical appearance after they get marriaged.

B. Many Asian students agree that they should tell their couple all thoughts.

C. Many Asian students disagree that marriage is a partnership of equals.

D. Fewer Asian students think that a husband is free to come home late without any explanation.

**-----------------------------THE END----------------------------------**