

UBND TỈNH CÀ MAU
TRƯỜNG CAO ĐẲNG Y TẾ



GIÁO TRÌNH
MÔN HỌC: TIẾNG ANH 2

NGÀNH: DƯỢC, ĐIỀU DƯỠNG
TRÌNH ĐỘ: CAO ĐẲNG

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LƯU HÀNH NỘI BỘ
Cà Mau, năm 2022

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LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Tài liệu dạy học môn tiếng Anh trong chương trình đào tạo trình độ cao đẳng bao gồm 12 đơn vị bài học (unit). Mỗi đơn vị bài học gồm các phần sau:

1. Warm up: nhằm giúp người học thực hành kỹ năng nói theo cặp và theo nhóm thông qua tranh ảnh để tăng thêm sự hứng thú vào bài học thông qua các hoạt động như làm việc nhóm (*be in groups*), giới thiệu bản thân với bạn bè (*introduce yourself to your classmates*), nói chuyện về các bức tranh với bạn bè (*talk about the pictures with a partner*).

2. Vocabulary: nhằm giúp người học củng cố lại từ vựng theo từng chủ đề một cách sinh động thông qua các hoạt động như hỏi và trả lời các câu hỏi (*ask and answer questions with a partner*) hoặc nối động từ/danh từ với bức tranh (*match each verb/ noun with a picture*). Có nhiều loại chủ đề đa dạng như Các hoạt động trong kỳ nghỉ (Vacation activities), Đồ vật dùng trong kỳ nghỉ (vacation items), Hoạt động hàng ngày (daily activities), Personality adjectives (Tính từ chỉ tính cách), Sở thích (Hobbies and Interests), Các lễ hội (Celebrations And Festivals), Thiết bị công nghệ (Technological devices), và Thức ăn (Food).

3. Grammar focus: nhằm giúp người học thực hành các chủ điểm ngữ pháp thông qua các dạng bài tập đa dạng như điền câu (*complete the sentences*), hỏi và trả lời các câu hỏi (*ask and answer the questions*), đặt câu hỏi (*make questions*), đặt câu (*make sentences*), viết lại câu (*rewrite the sentences*), hoàn chỉnh bảng (*complete the table*). Các chủ điểm ngữ pháp gồm thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn, quá khứ đơn, quá khứ tiếp diễn, thì hiện tại hoàn thành, tính từ sở hữu, đại từ và đại từ chỉ định; các trạng từ chỉ tần suất, động từ khiếm khuyết, giới từ chỉ nơi chốn, danh từ đếm được và không đếm được, động từ khiếm khuyết, các cấu trúc so sánh...

4. Listening: nhằm giúp người học nghe và hiểu được ý chính và các thông tin chi tiết về các chủ đề liên quan đến các hoạt động hàng ngày, sở thích, kế hoạch trong tương lai, ngoại hình, tính cách và mua sắm thông qua các dạng bài tập nghe như nghe và đọc đoạn hội thoại (*listen and read the dialogue*), nghe và trả lời câu hỏi (*listen and answer the questions*), nghe và lựa chọn câu trả lời đúng (*listen and choose the correct answer*), nghe và khoanh tròn đúng hoặc sai (*listen and circle T (True) or F (False)*).

5. Speaking: nhằm giúp người học thực hành kỹ năng nói thông qua các bài tập đa dạng như đọc và nghe hội thoại (*read and listen to the conversation*), phát âm (*pronunciation*), trả lời các câu hỏi (*complete the questionnaire*), phỏng vấn bạn học (*interview a friend*), làm việc theo cặp (*work in pairs*) và thay thế những từ/câu in đậm, gạch dưới (*replace the bold and underlined words/phrases*). Các tình huống giao tiếp đơn giản, ngắn gọn, quen thuộc về hoạt động du lịch, các kế hoạch cho các ngày

lễ và sự kiện đặc biệt; mô tả tính cách và ngoại hình của bản thân và người khác; giới thiệu các sản phẩm công nghệ và công dụng; mô tả thói quen mua sắm.

6. Reading: nhằm giúp người học đọc và phân tích được các đoạn văn bản ngắn và đơn giản về các vấn đề quen thuộc và cụ thể; đọc hiểu đại ý và thông tin chi tiết thông qua các bài đọc có liên quan đến giới các hoạt động hàng ngày và các sở thích, cách chào đón năm mới ở các quốc gia, sự phát triển của công nghệ và thói quen mua sắm.

7. Writing: nhằm giúp người học viết được các mệnh đề, câu đơn giản và kết nối với nhau bằng các liên từ cơ bản; viết đoạn văn ngắn về các chủ đề có liên quan đến các kỳ nghỉ và các sở thích, kế hoạch và dự định cho việc chào đón năm mới, thiết bị công nghệ và thói quen mua sắm.

Tài liệu dạy học này kèm theo hai đĩa ghi âm nội dung tất cả các bài đối thoại và các bài tập nghe.

UNIT 7: ACTIVITIES

❶ WARM-UP

A. Talk about the pictures with a partner.

What can you see?

Where are the people?

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



B. Match each activity below with a picture.

- _____ drink coffee in the café
- _____ learn in the room
- _____ work in the office
- _____ ride a motorbike on the road

2 VOCABULARY 1: DAILY ACTIVITIES

A. Match each activity with a picture.

1. _____ wash the dishes
2. _____ watch a movie
3. _____ play basketball
4. _____ play a computer game
5. _____ make a cake
6. _____ study English
7. _____ make the bed
8. _____ do homework
9. _____ iron the clothes
10. _____ go shopping

(a)



(b)

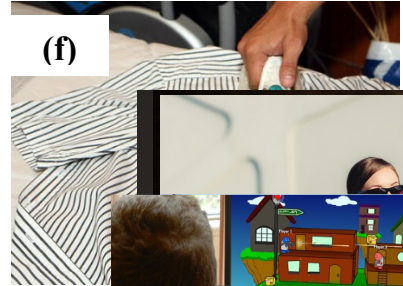


(c)



(e)

(d)



(f)

(g)

(i)



B. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

What is she doing?

She is washing the dishes.

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS 1: PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Grammar point	Present Simple	
	Present Simple is used to describe habits, truths and fixed arrangement.	
	Affirmative	He always gets up early.
	Negative	He doesn't like coffee.
	Interrogative	Does the train leave at 7 a.m.?
	Present Continuous	
	Present Continuous is used to describe actions happening at the moment of speaking.	
	Affirmative	She is making a phone call.
	Negative	He isn't talking on the phone now.

	Interrogative	Is your brother learning in the room?
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A. Complete the conversation with the Present simple or Present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Rose: Hi Anne. ⁽¹⁾ _____ (you/enjoy) the song?

Anne: Not very much. I ⁽²⁾ _____ (like) pop songs. This one is not my style.

Rose: It's my mother's favourite song.

Anne: Oh, really? The band ⁽³⁾ _____ (not play) badly now. Lots of people ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (dance) and ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (sing). Who is your mother's favourite singer?

Rose: This one. She ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (wear) a red hat.

Anne: Great! But I ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not know) her name.

Rose: She's Christina. She ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (perform) very well.

④ LISTENING

A. Steven is talking about his activities. Listen and check (✓) the activities he does or does not do.

Steven's activities	does	does not do
1. Playing video games		
2. Going camping		
3. Hiking		
4. Shopping		
5. Surfing the Internet		



B. Listen again and answer the following questions

1. What do the speaker and his friends want to do in their free time?
2. Why doesn't the speaker love going shopping?
3. What is his favourite indoor activity?

⑤ SPEAKING

Complete the questionnaire. Then interview a friend.

Questions	Your answer	Your friend's answer
1. What time do you usually get up?		
2. Do you always have breakfast?		
3. What time do you go to school?		
4. Are you often late for class?		
5. What time do you have dinner?		
6. What time do you often do your homework?		
7. Do you study at night?		

Dear Jenny,

Hi! I'm enjoying my vacation in Dalat city. I'm staying with my aunt's family. They're very hospitable. I'm writing this letter in the living room and my aunt's children are sitting here with me. They're watching cartoons on TV.

As you know, I'm going sight-seeing here. I really love this city because I'm learning a lot about Vietnamese culture. I visit a lot of places and the landscapes are very beautiful. I can speak a little Vietnamese, but I can't read and write it. Anyway, the food is delicious and I'm eating a lot! The weather is also wonderful. It's quite cold here in December.

Lots of love,

Susan

P.S. I'm sending you a photo of Dalat city.



Read the letter and check (✓) your answers about Susan.

	Yes	No	Don't know
1. Susan is enjoying her vacation in Dalat city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. She's staying in a hotel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Susan's aunt has two sons.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. She is watching cartoons on TV now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. She's going swimming.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Vietnamese culture is hard to understand.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. She can read and write in Vietnamese very well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Vietnamese food is good.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. She likes the weather.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. The photo of Dalat city is beautiful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7 GRAMMAR FOCUS 2: VERB + INFINITIVE OR -ING FORM (GERUND)

In English:	
1. Some verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb. <i>Mary wants to learn Vietnamese.</i>	
2. Some verbs are followed by the -ing form (gerund) of another verb. <i>Mary enjoys learning Vietnamese.</i>	
Verb + infinitive	Verb + -ing form
agree, arrange, ask, decide, expect, hope, learn, offer, plan, promise, refuse, want	avoid, consider, enjoy, fancy, keep, mind, practice, postpone, finish, dislike
Verb + infinitive or -ing form (with little or no change in meaning)	
begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, propose, start	

A. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form of the following verbs.

pay win learn help talk play go

- I'm very confident. I usually expect _____ any games.
- John is very generous. He always offers _____.
- Susan is a big fan of films. She enjoys _____ to the cinema every weekend.
- She is so talkative. She keeps _____ even when no one listens.
- He is very busy, so he refuses _____ me with the homework.
- My brother really enjoys sports, so he likes _____ tennis almost every morning.
- I begin _____ English today.

B. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form with your true information. Then tell your classmates.

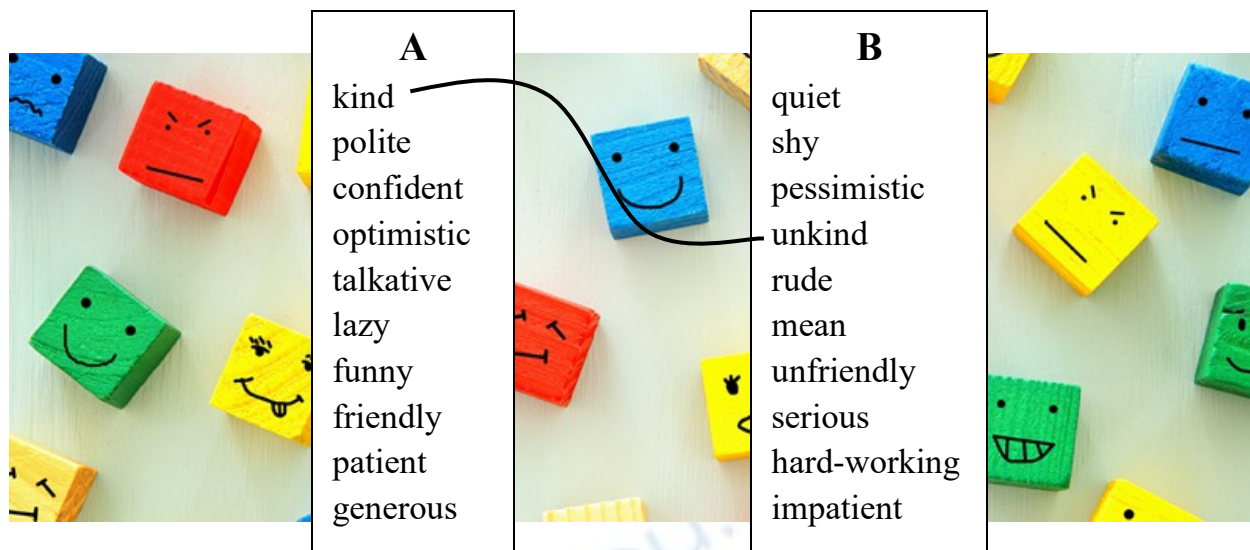
- I usually avoid...
- I don't mind...
- I really want...
- Now I decide...
- I enjoy...
- I sometimes keep...

I usually avoid walking in the rain.

I don't mind helping him.

8 VOCABULARY 2: PERSONALITY ADJECTIVES

A. Match the personality adjectives in A with their opposites in B.



A	B
kind	quiet
polite	shy
confident	pessimistic
optimistic	unkind
talkative	rude
lazy	mean
funny	unfriendly
friendly	serious
patient	hard-working
generous	impatient

B. Fill in each gap with an appropriate adjective in Exercise A .

1. John is very _____. He keeps doing things until he is successful.
2. Mr Jackson usually gives some of his money to the poor. He is so _____.
3. When I was at high school, I was too _____ to speak before the class.
4. My sister always says “thank you” when someone helps her. She is _____.
5. Peter never finishes his homework before class. He is so _____.
6. Tom is very _____. He always thinks about bad results before doing something.

9 WRITING

Imagine you are at breaktime at school. Write a short paragraph about current activities of your classmates and yourself using Present simple and Present continuous. Include the following information in your writing.

1. Note where you and your friends are .
2. Note the estimated number of people you can see at breaktime .
3. Mention what you and your friends are doing.
4. Mention how you and your friends feel.

UNIT 8: HOBBIES AND INTERESTS

1 WARM-UP

Talk about the pictures with a partner.

Who are these people? Where are they? What are they doing?



2 VOCABULARY 1: HOBBIES AND INTERESTS

A. Match each activity with a picture.

1. _____ read a book
2. _____ go to a concert
3. _____ plant flowers
4. _____ take photos
5. _____ watch a movie
6. _____ visit places
7. _____ learn a language
8. _____ collect stamps

(a)



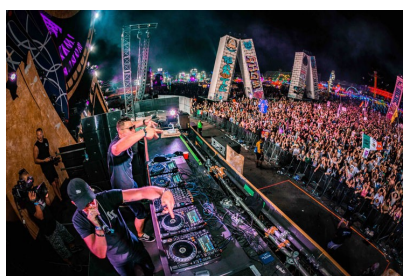
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

(h)



B. Match each activity
an interest.

- a. _____
photography
- b. _____
languages
- c. _____
gardening
- d. _____ movies
- e. _____ reading



- f. _____ music
g. _____ collecting
h. _____ travel

C. Share your interest with a partner.

I like reading books in my free time. How about you?

I like learning English.

③ GRAMMAR FOCUS: PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

Grammar point	Past Simple Past Simple is used to describe a sequence of actions or events that happened one after the other in the past. I opened the door, entered the room and sat down in my place.
	Past Continuous Past Continuous is used to describe a scene in the past. The sun was shining. Birds were singing.
	Past Simple & Past Continuous Past Simple and Past Continuous are used together to describe a sudden action or event that interrupted another action or event. When she came yesterday, he was watching TV.

A. Complete the text with the Past simple or Past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Yesterday, when Mary ¹ _____ (come) to John's house, he ² _____ (watch) his favourite program on TV. Mary ³ _____ (want) to ask John to help her with the English homework. The homework ⁴ _____ (be) too difficult for her to finish it on her own. Mary ⁵ _____ (need) his help because John ⁶ _____ (study) English very well. While John ⁷ _____ (explain) the homework to her, she ⁸ _____ (take) notes what he ⁹ _____ (say). At last, Mary ¹⁰ _____ (understand) and ¹¹ _____ (finish) her homework.

④ LISTENING

A. People are talking about their activities. Which activity does each person enjoy doing now? Listen and choose the correct answer.

- Uyen
Playing the guitar
Playing in a band

- Playing the piano
2. **Carey**
Bird watching
Hiking
Reading the newspaper
 3. **Alex**
Watching videos
Playing video games
Hiking
 4. **Uyen**
Collecting stamps
Collecting paintings
Collecting baseball cards
 5. **Carey**
Reading newspapers
Playing golf
Going swimming

5 SPEAKING

Complete the questionnaire. Then ask a friend.

Questions	Your answer	Your friend's answer
1. What is your hobby?		
2. When did you start it?		
3. Does it cost a lot of money?		
4. When was the last time you read a book?		
5. When was the last time you travelled?		

6 READING

What is a hobby?

We have a hobby for pleasure and we have no idea of making a profit out of it. Some people like collecting stamps while some others enjoy photography. These hobbies or interests are sometimes expensive but very pleasant. Some people are interested in going fishing because they feel relaxed when they sit near a lake or a river with the

rod and line in hand. Others spend their spare hours painting or gardening and these are creative hobbies. There may be as many hobbies as there are men.

In selecting hobbies, people should follow certain rules. A person should select a hobby that causes no harm to others. A person gets annoyed when his neighbour plays the music too loudly. In fact, a hobby is extremely personal, so it should not affect people around. Moreover, one should be careful not to select a hobby that is too expensive because the hobby can become a burden. Last of all, hobbies should also be creative; however, people should not try to make hobbies their professions to earn money because hobbies may lose their value.

Read the text and decide whether the following sentences are True (T), False (F) or Not given (NG).

1. People have hobbies for money.
2. Most hobbies are very expensive.
3. People enjoy going fishing because they can have a feeling of relaxation.
4. Drawing and planting flowers can be creative hobbies.
5. People should freely choose their hobbies without thinking about anything else.
6. People tend to choose harmful hobbies.
7. A person should not choose a hobby that makes people around him or her annoyed.
8. Earning money from hobbies is sometimes not very good.

7 VOCABULARY 2: PLAY/GO/DO + SPORT

A. Fill in the blank with *play*, *go* or *do* and match each phrase with a picture.

1. play badminton e
2. _____ baseball _____
3. _____ cycling _____
4. _____ golf _____
5. _____ aerobics _____
6. _____ judo _____
7. _____ swimming _____
8. _____ weightlifting _____
9. _____ table tennis _____
10. _____ surfing _____

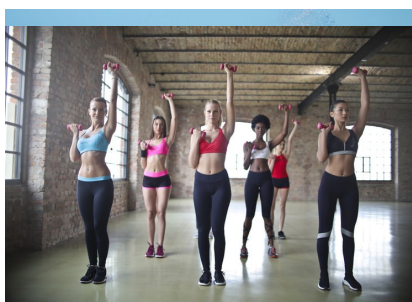
(a)



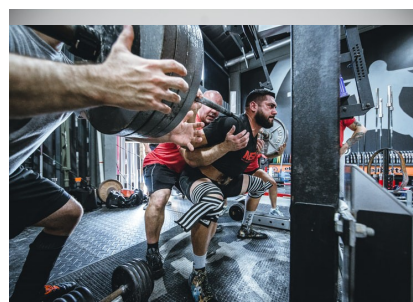
(b)



(c)



(d)



(g)

(j)



1. What sports do you enjoy?
2. When did you start them?
3. How often do you do them?
4. Where do you do them?
5. What sports do you enjoy watching on TV?
6. Who are your favourite players? / What are your favourite teams?

What sports do you enjoy?

I really enjoy football and badminton.

8 WRITING

Write a short paragraph about your hobbies and interests. Include the following information in your writing.

1. Note one hobby or interest you have.
2. Mention when and why you began to do it.
3. Mention who you do with and where you do it.
4. Mention the reasons why you enjoy it.
5. Mention the second hobby or interest with the same steps as in 1, 2, 3 and 4.

TaiLieu.vn

REVIEW & EXPANSION

UNITS 7&8

A. Complete the sentences with the Past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Yesterday at 6 p.m. we _____ (have) dinner.
2. Harry _____ (not listen) so he didn't know how to do the exercise.
3. Kate _____ (lie) on the beach and Anna _____ (eat) an ice cream.
4. Tom and Peter _____ (smile) and Nancy _____ (take) a photo of them.
5. Why _____ you and Zoe _____ (argue)?
6. Hannah was annoyed because a man on the train _____ (talk) loudly on his phone.
7. At 1 a.m. Fred _____ still _____ (chat) with his friends on Facebook.
8. My eyes were closed, but I _____ (not sleep).

B. Complete the text with the Past continuous form of the verbs below.

carry follow hurry leave rain
stand wear not wear

When I got off the coach in London, the weather was awful. It ¹ _____ and there was a cold wind. A short, fat man, who ² _____ a hat and ³ _____ a small briefcase, got off after me. It was five o'clock and lots of people ⁴ _____ work and ⁵ _____ to catch the bus or the Underground. I ⁶ _____ a raincoat so I went into a department store and bought a cheap umbrella. When I came out, the short, fat man from the bus ⁷ _____ outside the department store. ⁸ _____ he _____ me?

C. Choose the correct tense to complete the sentences.

1. Tom looked at the weather outside: it was grey, but it **didn't rain / wasn't raining**.
2. You didn't answer when I phoned you this morning. What **did you do / were you doing**?
3. Mary switched off her computer, **put on/ was putting on** her coat and **left / was leaving** the office.