

WELCOME TO OUR CLASS 11B7

AND OUR TEACHERS



**Unit
4**

ASEAN and Viet Nam

LESSON 1

LANGUAGE

I. VOCABULARY

GUESSING PICTURE GAME



Where is it?



Indonesia

Where is it?



Malaysia

Where is it?



Singapore

Where is it?



Thailand

Where is it?



Brunei

Where is it?



Laos

Where is it?



Cambodia

Where is it?



Myanmar

Where is it?



THE PHILIPPINES



Where is it?



VIET NAM



Where are these countries located?



Is there any bloc in this area?



"one vision, one identity, one community."

ASEAN: *The Association
of South East Asian Nations*

Unit 4

ASEAN AND VIETNAM



Southeast Asia Map



Bản đồ các nước thành viên của ASEAN

HISTORY OF ASEAN





ASEAN

10 COUNTRIES

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS



BRUNEI



THAILAND



MYANMAR



LAOS



INDONESIA



MALAYSIA



PHILIPPINES



CAMBODIA

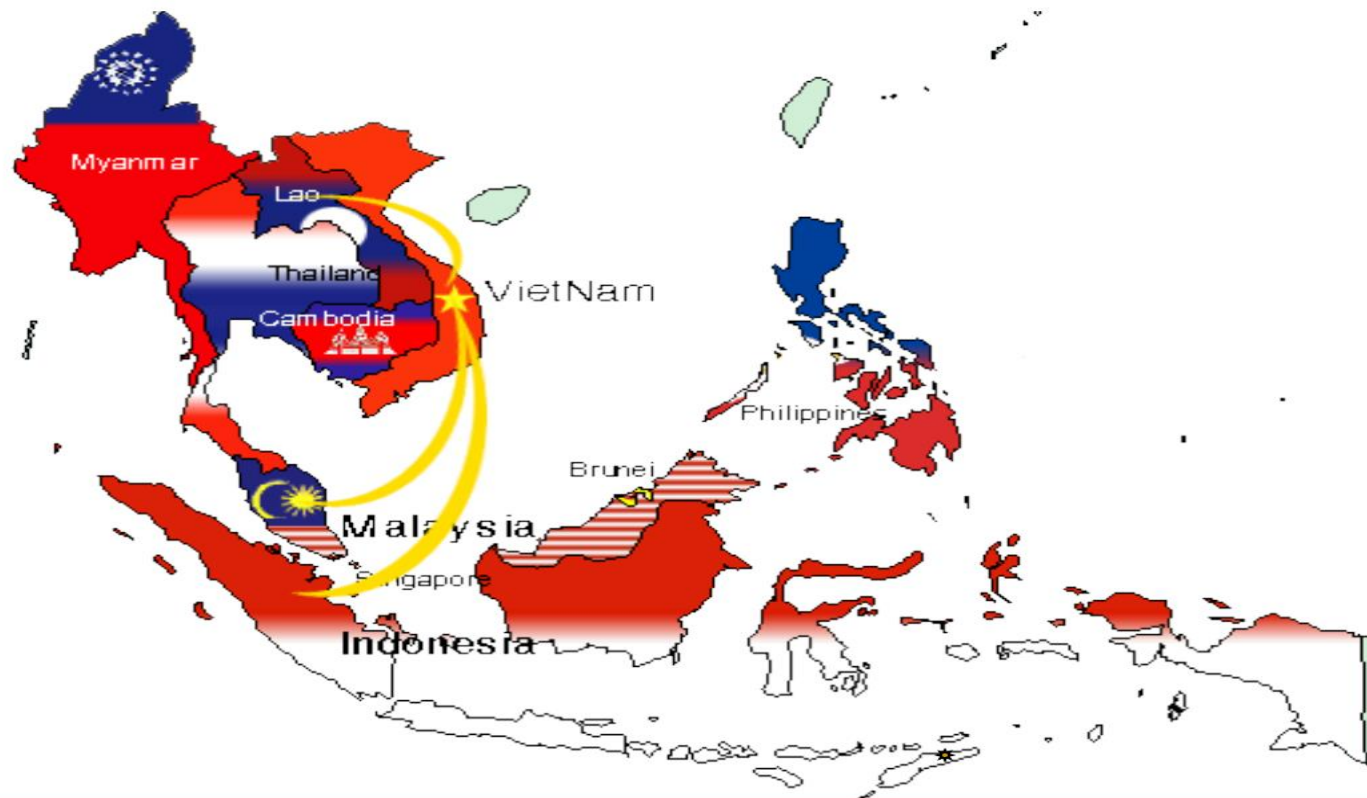


SINGAPORE



VIETNAM

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was founded on 8th August, 1967, in Bangkok, Thailand





The five original member countries are *Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.*



**Brunei joined ASEAN in 1984.
Vietnam became its seventh
member in 1995.**



**Laos, Myanmar were admitted to
this association in 1997**



Cambodia joined this bloc in 1999



2

How many members does ASEAN have?

As of 2010, it consists of ten member states, but may get bigger because other countries have applied to join the bloc.



What are the main goals and purposes?



The Future for ASEAN Economy:
Greening for Sustainable Growth

Read the conversation again and answer the questions.

3

What are its aims and purposes?

ASEAN focuses on improving member states' economies, and maintaining regional peace and stability.

4

How does Singapore help other ASEAN countries?

It offers the Singapore Scholarship and the ASEAN Scholarships to students from other ASEAN countries

The five original member countries are *Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.*



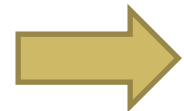
Nhóm các nước sáng lập ASEAN bao gồm những nước nào?

A. Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar

B. Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Thailand

 **C. Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand**

D. Myanmar, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand



WARM-UP: MATCHING

1. police

2. tonight

3. every

4. potato

5. history

a. /'hɪstri/

b. /p'tetəʊ/

c. /p'li:s/

d. /t'naɪt/

e. /'evri/

WARM-UP

ELISION OF VOWELS

'his- to- ry'



history



/'histri/

'e-ve-ry'



every



/'evri/

PRONUNCIATION: 1. Listen and repeat.

Remember!

Elision is the omission of sounds or syllables in fast, informal speech.

Weak vowels, such as the schwa sound /ə/, can be omitted before /l/, /n/, or /r/. As a result, the words have one less syllable than the spelling suggests.

1. history

hist(o)ry

2. different

diff(e)rent

3. tonight

t(o)night

4. correct

c(o)rrect

5. police

p(o)lice

6. dictionary

diction(a)ry

PRONUNCIATION



2 Listen and repeat.

c(o)rrect

1. Let's find the correct answer!

libr(a)ry

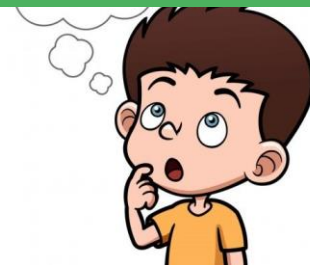
2. We also provide mobile library services in rural areas.

fam(i)ly - diff(e)rent

3. My family will move to a different country.

diction(a)ry - hist(o)ry

4. Please bring your dictionary to the history class.



VOCABULARY

1 Match the word and phrases with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 cultural exchange (np) | a the abilities to organise other people to reach a common goal |
| 2 current issues (np) | b the act of sharing traditions and knowledge with people from different countries |
| 3 contribution (n) | c important things that are happening now |
| 4 leadership skills (np) | d something that you give or do to help make something successful |



☁️ REVISION: GRAMMAR ☀️

GERUND – INFINITIVE

💡 AND BARE INFINITIVE



B

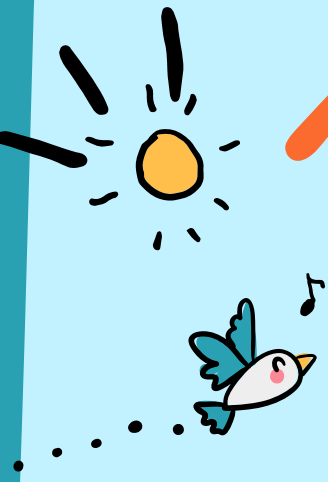
C

1 GERUND — V-ing

2 INFINITIVE — To V

3 BARE INFINITIVE — V

4 PRACTICE



1. GERUND – VING

Vai trò của Gerund
trong câu



1. Gerund = S

Playing baseball is fun.

G=S

V

→ *Playing* là 1 Gerund đóng vai trị 1 chủ từ của 1 câu.



Vai trò của Gerund trong câu



Walking is good exercise.

→ *Walking* là 1 Gerund đóng vai trò
1 chủ từ của 1 câu.

2. Gerund = 0

We enjoy playing baseball.

S **V** **G = O**



Vai trò của Gerund trong câu



Bob and Ann are playing
baseball.

→ *Playing* ð 1 HTPT (present
participle) ðĩng vai trũ của thĩ
HTTD.

3. Gerund after preposition

He's excited about playing chess
PREP G



Vai trò của Gerund trong câu



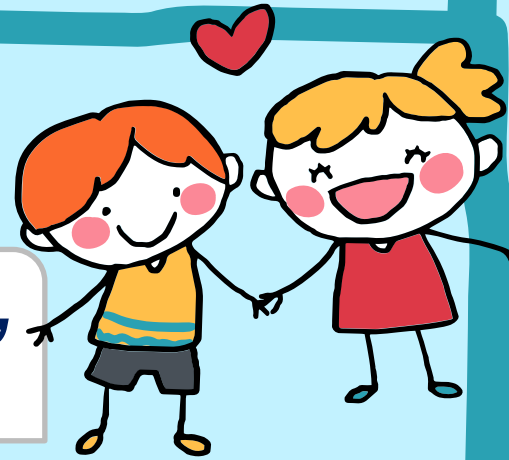
I heard some surprising news.

→ *Surprising* ð 1 HTPT
(present participle) ðĩng
vai trũ của 1 tĩnh từ

NOTE

Sau các
liên từ:

*after, before, when, while,
since,...*



Ex: After finishing his homework,
he went to bed.

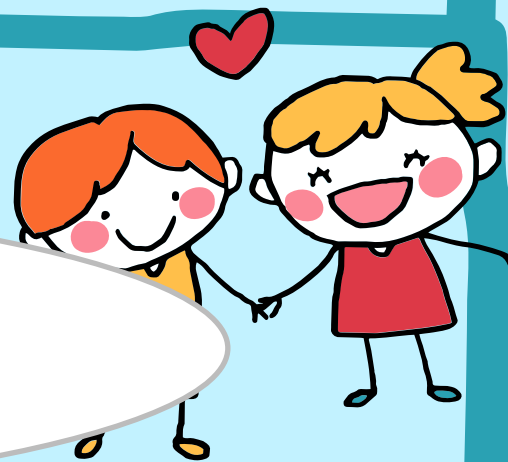
Sau các
giới từ:

*on, in, at, with, about,
from, to, without,*

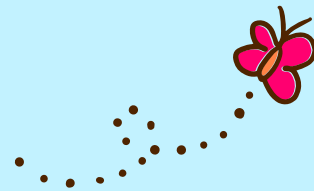


NOTE

on, in, at, with, about,
from, to....



My sister is interested
in **listening** to pop music.



Complete the sentences using the word, phrases in Task 1

- 1.** Communicating with people and managing teamwork well are important leadership skills
- 2.** ASEAN has made a major contribution to peace in the region.
- 3.** A cultural exchange is the best way for young people to understand other countries' values, ideas.
- 4.** The aim of this meeting is to discuss current issues such as climate change and pollution.

GRAMMAR

Gerunds as subjects and objects

Remember!



A gerund is a verb form that ends in *-ing* and functions as a noun. It can be used as:

- the subject of a sentence.

*Example: **Travelling** might satisfy your desire for new experiences.*

- a complement after the verb *be*.

*Example: Her dream job is **teaching** English.*

- an object after some verbs such as *like, enjoy, mind, involve, suggest*, etc. or after prepositions.

*Examples: My father's work involves **travelling** around the region.*

*He apologised for not **attending** the meeting.*

GRAMMAR

1 Rewrite the following sentences using gerunds.

1. It is more convenient for students to apply for ASEAN scholarships online. →

Applying for ASEAN scholarships online
is more convenient for students.

2. My sister usually listens to music in her free time

→ My sister's hobby is
listening to music

in her free time.

3. Could you help me translate the documents for the workshop?

→ Do you mind helping me translate the documents for the workshop?

4. They managed to start a youth programme in Southeast Asia. →

They succeeded in _____
starting a youth programme
in Southeast Asia.

GRAMMAR

1 Rewrite the following sentences using gerunds.

4. Maria can't forget the conference she participated last year. →

Participating in the conference last year
was an unforgettable experience for Maria

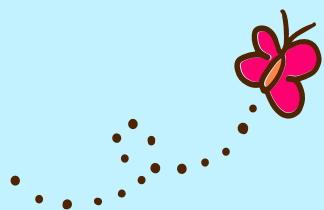


02

INFINITIVE



To - V



#1. LÀM "S", "O" OR "COMPLEMENT"

To conceal the
truth from her was
foolish.



#1. LÀM "S", "O" OR "COMPLEMENT"

He wanted to become a
spaceman.



#1. LÀM "S", "O" OR "COMPLEMENT"

Ex:

To conceal the truth from her was foolish.

He wanted to become a spaceman.

What he asked for is to be left alone.



#2. LÀM "ADJ" BỔ NGHĨA CHO DANH TỪ

Ex:

- He was the first man *to leave* the room.

- English is an important language *to master*.



#3. LÀM "ADV" DIỄN TẢ CÁC NỘI DUNG SAU:

** Mục đích của hành động:*

- He went to the station to meet her.
- He bought a dictionary to study English.

** Kết quả, hậu quả:* S + V + too + adj / adv + to-inf

- She is too tired to go for a walk.
- The box was too heavy for her to carry

** Hiệu quả :* S + V + adj / adv + enough + to-inf

- I'm strong enough to carry that heavy box.
- He isn't rich enough to travel everywhere by taxi.



#4. DÙNG SAU MỘT SỐ "V" NHẤT ĐỊNH NHƯ:

Afford (đáp ứng), agree (đồng ý), arrange (sắp xếp), decide (quyết định), demand (yêu cầu), expect (mong đợi), fail (thất bại), hope (hi vọng), intend (dự định), learn (học), manage (xoay sở), need, offer (đề nghị), plan (kế hoạch), pretend (giả vờ), promise (lời hứa), refuse (từ chối), threaten (đe dọa), want, wish, would like...

Ex:

- They promised **to come** back soon.
- He can't afford **to take** a taxi.



#5. NOTE

- Allow / permit / advise / recommend + O + to – Vo

Ex: She allowed me to use her pen.

- Allow / permit / advise / recommend + V-ing

Ex: She didn't allow smoking in her room.

S + find / think / believe + it + adj + to - Vo

Ex: I find it difficult to learn English vocabulary.

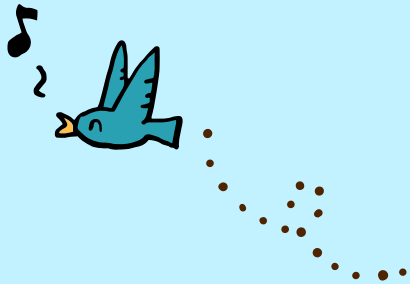
S + be + adj + to - Vo

Ex: I'm happy to receive your letter.

It + be + adj + to-inf: thật ... để ..

Ex: It is interesting to study English.





04

BARE – INFINITIVE (V₀)



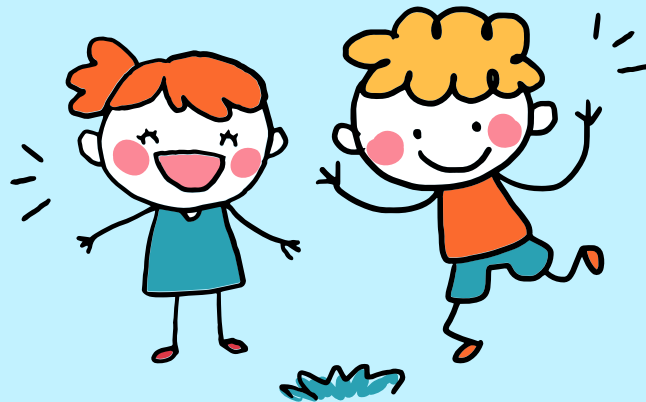
CONTENTS

#1. MODAL VERBS

#2. HAVE, LET,
MAKE, HELP...

#3. BUT, EXCEPT

#4. VERBS FOR
SENSES



#1. DÙNG SAU CÁC MODAL VERBS

CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, MUST, OUGHT TO.....

Ex:

- You may **go** now.

- They must **finish** the work by now.



#2. DÙNG SAU CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ:

HAVE, LET, MAKE, HELP,
WOULD RATHER, HAD
BETTER

Ex:

- I helped the child **tidy** his desk.

- He had a painter **paint** the gate.

- My parents make me **go** to bed early.

- They let him **enter** the room without a ticket.



NOTE

- be + made + to-Vo
- help + Vo / to-Vo
- help + O + Vo / to-Vo
- help + O + with + N

Ex: 1. My brother helped me do my homework.

Ex: 2. My brother helped me to do my homework

Ex: 3. My brother helped me with my homework.



#3. DÙNG SAU “BUT, EXCEPT” VỚI NGHĨA “NGOẠI TRỪ”

Ex

- Why don't you do anything **but** complain?
- She agreed to do everything **but** help him with the homework.



#4. DÙNG SAU CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ GIÁC QUAN (VERBS FOR SENSES)

hear, sound, smell, taste, feel, watch,
notice, see, listen, find .. + O + V0

chỉ sự hoàn tất của hành động – nghe
hoặc thấy toàn bộ sự việc diễn ra

Ex: I saw her get off the bus.

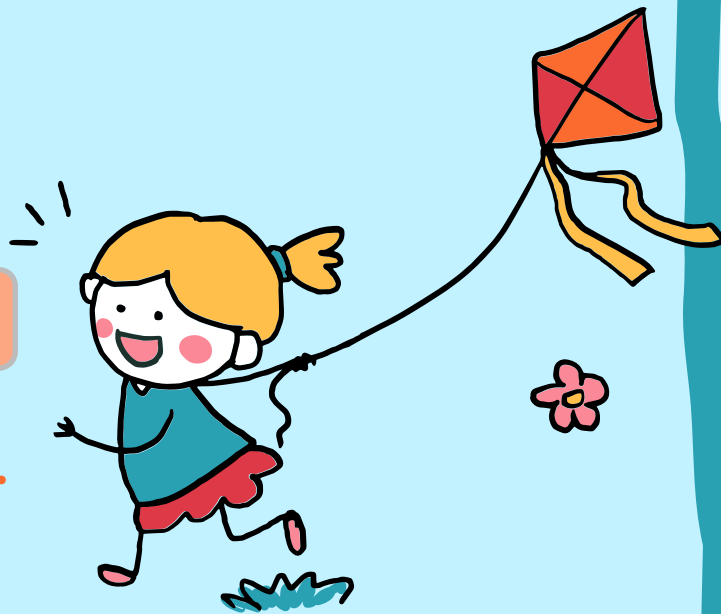
(see) O Vo

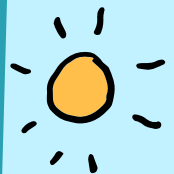
hear, sound, smell, taste, feel, watch, notice,
see, listen, find .. + O + Ving

chỉ sự việc đang diễn ra

Ex: I smell something burning in the kitchen.

(smell) O Ving





#5. EXAMPLES

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: GERUND or INFINITIVE (In some sentences, both forms are correct).



1. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind.....**waiting**.....(wait) for you.

2. You must promise.....**not to be**.....(not / be) late again.

3. I always try to avoid.....**borrowing**.....(borrow) money from my friends.

4. I've put off**writing**...(write) the letter so many times. I really must do it today.

5. How long have you been able.....**to swim**.....(swim), John ?





GOOD BYE



11A2