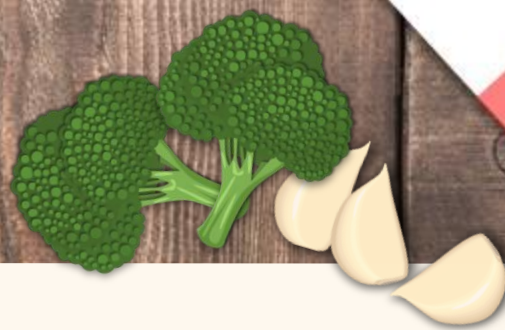


A rustic wooden sign with the word 'WELCOME' in white, block letters is mounted on a teal-painted wooden plank wall. The sign is made of a single piece of weathered wood with rough, torn edges. It is held in place by two small, light-colored twine knots on its top edge. Above the sign, a thin, light-colored wooden stick is bent into a V-shape, with a small dark knot at its apex. To the right of the sign, a vibrant red rose with green leaves is placed against the teal background. The teal paint on the wall is distressed, showing the underlying wood grain and some darker spots.

WELCOME

Reading 2

Lecturer: Le Thi Hanh, M.A





1. Tài liệu chính:

[1] Haugnes, N. & Maher, B. (2009). *Northstar 2- Reading and Writing: Students' book*. Longman: Pearson.

- Tài liệu tham khảo:

[2] Falla, T. & Davies, P. A. (2008). *Intermediate Solutions: Students' book*. Oxford: OUP.

[3] Burgmeier, A. (2009). *Inside Reading 1*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

[4] Wilson, J. J., & Clare, A. (2006). *Intermediate Total English: Student's book*.

[5] Zwier, L J. (2009). *Inside Reading 2*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. Harlow: Pearson.



Tài liệu tham khảo:

[6] Website for PET practice tests:

- a. <http://www.flo-joe.co.uk/pet/students/tests/>
- b. http://www.examenglish.com/PET/pet_listening.html.
- c. <http://www.englishclub.com>
- d. <http://www.bbc.co.uk>
- e. <http://www.voanews>

1. Self – study(the first 04 sessions)
2. Google meeting(the last 04 sessions)



Đánh giá kết quả học tập

Final Test

TỰ LUẬN (Ngày 11/03)

✓ SCHEDULE

DAY 1

DAY 2

DAY 3

DAY 4

DAY 5

DAY 6

DAY 7

DAY 8



UNIT 3

MAKING Money



VOCABULARY

When you read a story, there may be many words you don't know. Often you can still understand the story, and sometimes you can even understand these new words.

1 Read the story. See if you can understand it even though some words are missing.

One day last year, some New York City sanitation workers were very surprised when they emptied a garbage can. Along with the banana peels and empty Coke cans, they found \$18 million in new _____.

Who would throw out all that money? The workers felt that something was not right, so they called the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the part of government that makes paper money. The Bureau employees said that the money looked real but that, in fact, it wasn't. It was _____—and not legal. The garbage must have belonged to

_____, people who make money that is not real. They use both old and new _____, or ways, to make money. For example, some make the money by using _____, big machines similar to those for making books or newspapers; others use _____ and other computer _____. These counterfeiters probably printed a lot of money and weren't happy with how it looked. Maybe the drawing wasn't good enough. Or maybe the _____ was not exactly the right color. So they threw it all out.

The people at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were mad. Copying money is _____. Counterfeiters who get caught can go to prison for a long time. The people at the Bureau work very hard to _____ people from making fake money.

The Bureau never caught these counterfeiters. Nobody knows if they were able to make another \$18 million that looked _____ real.



Now answer the questions. Then discuss your answers with a classmate.

1. What did the New York City sanitation workers find?

2. Who threw out all that money?



- 2 Read the story again. Work with a partner. Use information in the story to guess the missing words. Write your guesses on the lines.
- 3 Now read the list of words and their definitions. Then read the story again and use these words to complete it. Write the new vocabulary words above your own guesses.

bills: pieces of paper money

completely: 100 percent

counterfeiters: people who make money that is not real

equipment: machines and tools used to make other things

fake: not real

illegal: not legal; against the law

ink: a colored liquid in pens and printers, used for writing and printing

prevent: stop something from happening before it happens

scanners: machines that copy pictures from paper onto a computer

technologies: ways to make things, usually with some kind of machine



PREVIEW

The following magazine article is about how some counterfeiters make fake money. It is also about how the U.S. government tries to stop counterfeiting.

Work in a small group. Make a list of things that you think the government might do to make money harder to copy.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Now read the article "Making Money."



MAIN IDEAS

- 1 Look again at the Preview on page 57. How did your predictions help you understand the article?
- 2 Each statement tells the main idea of a paragraph in "Making Money." Read a statement, then write the correct paragraph number next to it.

Paragraph

- a. Casual counterfeiting is becoming a big problem, and the government is fighting the problem. _____
- b. Using color-changing ink is a way to prevent counterfeiting. _____
- c. A child can easily copy paper money. _____
- d. The government must always keep changing the bills to prevent counterfeiting. _____
- e. Putting microprint on bills helps prevent counterfeiting. _____
- f. New technology makes casual counterfeiting possible. _____
- g. The special lines on U.S. paper money help prevent counterfeiting. _____





3 Check (✓) the statement that best describes the main idea of the whole article.

- _____ a. It's easier to counterfeit money today than it was 30 years ago, especially with the right equipment.
- _____ b. The government has several ways to try to prevent counterfeiting.
- _____ c. Better home computers and printers made counterfeiting easier, so the U.S. government changed the bills to make counterfeiting more difficult.

DETAILS

Complete the statements with information from the article.

1. Thirty years ago, only a few people had the _____ or _____ to make fake money.
2. One way to prevent counterfeiters from making fake money on a _____ is to use microprinted words.
3. Bills have a _____ that you can see if you hold them up to the light.
4. A boy in Scottsdale, Arizona, used his school's scanner to make _____ copies of a \$ _____ bill.
5. Money printed with color-changing ink looks green from one direction and _____ from another.
6. Most other countries in the world have _____ counterfeit money than the United States.

MAKE INFERENCES

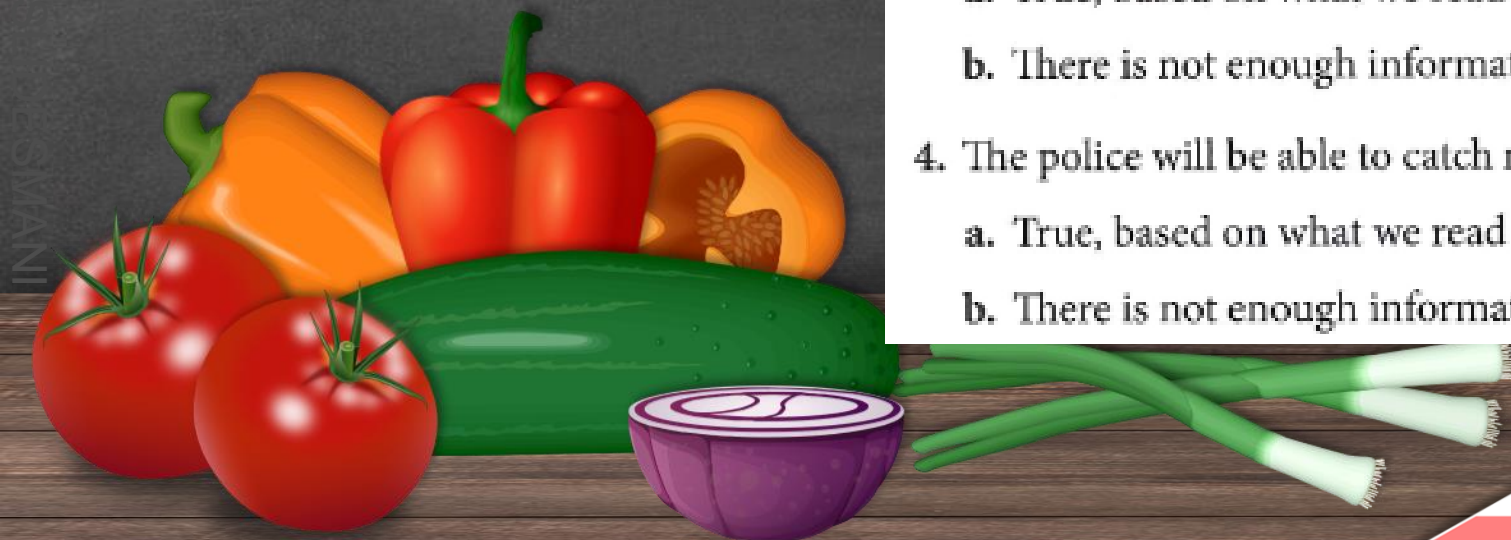
com

MANI

INFERRING FUTURE SITUATIONS

Read each prediction. Can you tell if it is true or not from the information in the article? Choose the best answer. Refer to the paragraphs in parentheses.

1. Copiers will not be able to copy color-changing ink. (*paragraphs 5 and 7*)
 - a. True, based on what we read in the article.
 - b. There is not enough information in the article to know if this statement is true.
2. Copiers will be able to copy microprinted words. (*paragraph 7*)
 - a. True, based on what we read in the article.
 - b. There is not enough information in the article to know if this statement is true.
3. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will learn about new home computer technology before people buy it. (*paragraph 7*)
 - a. True, based on what we read in the article.
 - b. There is not enough information in the article to know if this statement is true.
4. The police will be able to catch most counterfeiters. (*paragraph 7*)
 - a. True, based on what we read in the article.
 - b. There is not enough information in the article to know if this statement is true.



EXPRESS OPINIONS

Discuss the questions in a small group. Give your opinions. Then share your answers with the class.

1. Review the changes the U.S. government made to bills to prevent people from counterfeiting. Which of them seems the most effective to you? Why?
2. What else can the Bureau of Engraving and Printing do to stay a step ahead of casual counterfeiters?



READING TWO I MADE IT MYSELF

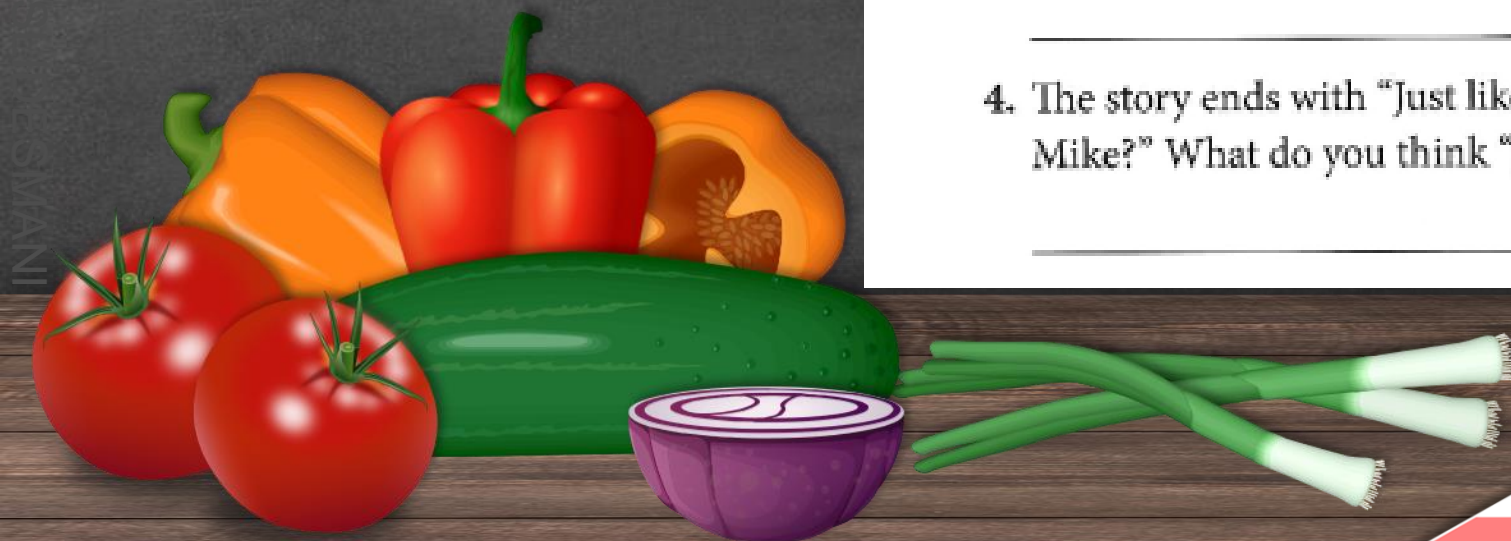
COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions. Discuss your answers with a partner.

1. The title of the story is *I Made It Myself*. What does "It" refer to? _____

2. In Paragraph 3, Landress says, "No. Oh, Ben, no." Who is Ben? What was wrong? How does Michael feel? _____
3. In Paragraph 4, Landress says, "I didn't hear them come in because of the noise of the press." Who does "them" refer to? What were they coming to do? Why? _____

4. The story ends with "Just like getting caught with your hand in the cookie jar, huh, Mike?" What do you think "getting caught with your hand in the cookie jar" means? _____



READING SKILL

- 1 Read *I Made It Myself* again and think about how much time the story took. Underline the phrases in the story that help you know how much time each part of the story took.

UNDERSTANDING SEQUENCE OF EVENTS IN A STORY

When telling a story, a writer uses **time phrases** to show the passage of time between plot elements. Recognizing these time phrases helps readers understand the story's sequence of events.

Look at the examples and read the explanations:

- "It took months of planning. . . ." (*paragraph 1*)

This gives an overall time structure to the story.

- "During the days. . . ." (*paragraph 2*)

This shows that the paragraph describes actions that went on over a long period of time.

- 2 Work with a partner. Identify two additional time phrases and discuss how they move the story along.

1. Time phrase in paragraph 3: _____

What does it tell us?

2. Time phrase in paragraph 4: _____

What does it tell us?



CONNECT THE READINGS

STEP 1: Organize

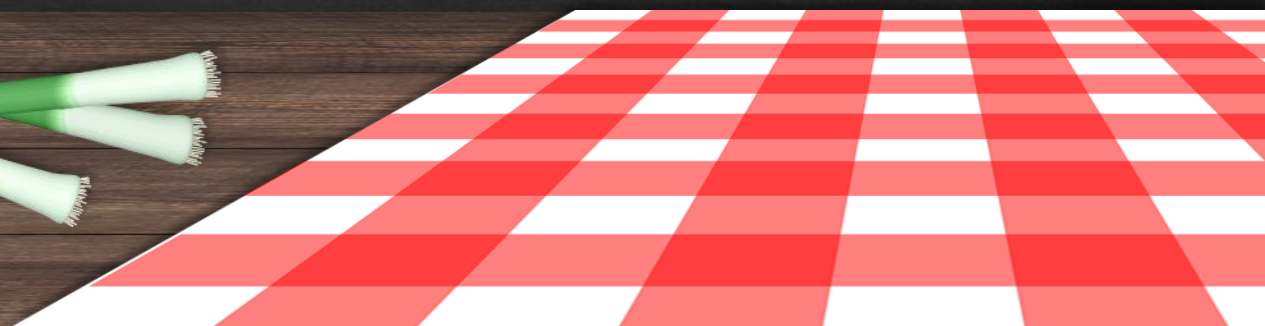
There are two kinds of counterfeiters: casual counterfeiters, like the 14-year-old boy in Scottsdale, Arizona, and professional counterfeiters, like Mike Landress.

Based on Reading One (R1) and Reading Two (R2), compare the two kinds of counterfeiters. Look at the list of phrases. Then write each phrase in the correct box in the chart. Some phrases may be used twice.

- ~~artistic skills~~
- printing presses
- color-changing ink
- line doesn't change color with UV light
- a print shop
- special paper
- computer printer ink
- know how to run a printing press
- scanners
- microprint looks like black lines
- ink is not color-changing
- home computer skills
- computer printer paper
- no special line

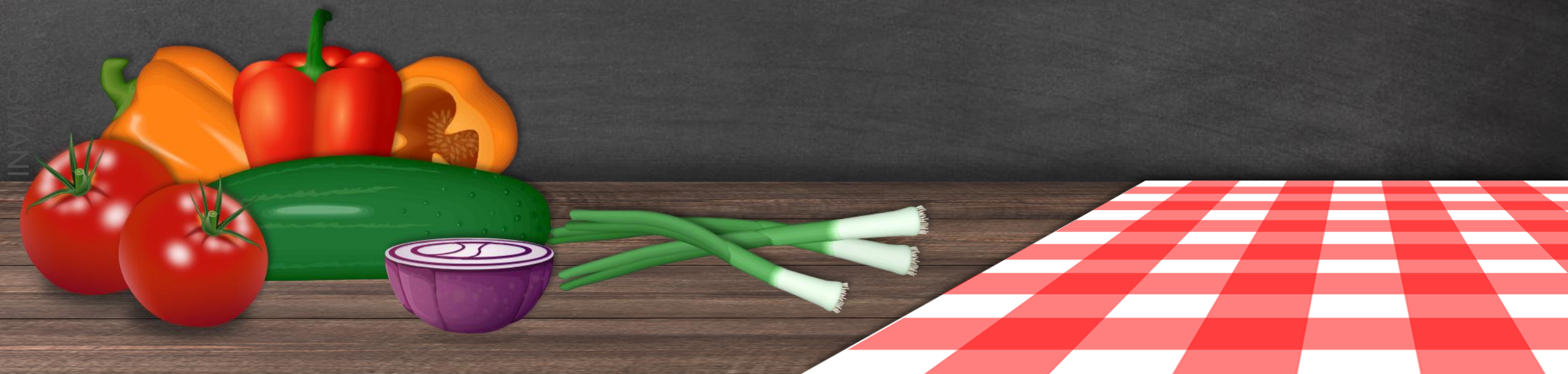


	CASUAL COUNTERFEITERS (R1)	PROFESSIONAL COUNTERFEITERS (R2)
1. What kind of skills do they need?		artistic skills
2. What tools, equipment, and materials do they need?		
3. How can you tell their bills are fake?		





HOMEWORK





Thank
you