

UNIT 9: SOCIAL ISSUES

PART I. THEORY

PART I. VOCABULARY

 **New words** (Từ mới)

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1. awareness	n	/ə'weənəs/	nhận thức
2. campaign	n	/kæm'peɪn/	chuyến dịch
3. pressing	adj	/'presɪŋ/	cấp bách, nóng bỏng
4. issue	n	/'ɪʃuː/	vấn đề
5. promote	v	/prə'məʊt/	xúc tiến, thúc đẩy
6. crime	n	/kraɪm/	tội phạm
7. overpopulation	n	/,əʊvə,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn/	quá tải dân số
8. affect	v	/ə'fekt/	ảnh hưởng
9. bully	v	/'bʊli/	bắt nạt
10. peer pressure	n	/'piə preʃə(r)/	áp lực đồng trang lứa
11. body shaming	n	/'bɒdi ʃeɪmɪŋ/	việc chế nhạo ngoại hình người khác
12. face	v	/feɪs/	đối mặt, đối diện
13. poverty	n	/'pɒvəti/	sự nghèo đói
14. alcohol	n	/'ælkəhɒl/	đồ uống có cồn
15. violent	adj	/'vaɪələnt/	sử dụng vũ lực, bạo lực
16. influence	n	/'ɪnfluəns/	ảnh hưởng
17. accept	v	/ək'sept/	chấp nhận
18. depression	n	/dɪ'preʃn/	trầm cảm
19. self-confidence	n	/,self 'kɒnfɪdəns/	sự tự tin vào bản thân
20. offensive	adj	/ə'fensɪv/	gây xúc phạm
21. ashamed	adj	/ə'ʃeɪmd/	xấu hổ
22. admit	v	/əd'mɪt/	thừa nhận
23. cyberbullying	n	/'saɪbəbʊlɪŋ/	bắt nạt qua mạng
24. anxiety	n	/æŋ'zaɪəti/	sự lo lắng
25. victim	n	/'vɪktɪm/	nạn nhân
26. verbal	adj	/ə'veɪ/	bằng lời
27. obey	v	/ə'beɪ/	tuân thủ
28. physical	adj	/'fɪzɪkl/	về mặt thể chất

STRUCTURES

1. draw attention to something	thu hút sự chú ý tới điều gì
2. focus on something	tập trung vào điều gì
3. struggle with something	vật lộn, đấu tranh với điều gì

4. the odd one out	kẻ/ người khác biệt
5. hang out	đi chơi
6. approve of something	đồng ý với điều gì
7. the poverty line	mức nghèo đói
8. stand up to	đứng lên chống lại điều gì
9. make fun of	trêu chọc, chế giễu

PART II. GRAMMAR

1. Liking words and phrases

Linking words and phrases (từ và cụm từ nối) trong Tiếng Anh là các từ được sử dụng nhằm mục đích kết nối ý tưởng của 2 câu, hai mệnh đề hoặc hai phần trong một bài văn. Hai phần có thể đồng nghĩa, tương phản, mang tính so sánh – đối chiếu hoặc giả định, nguyên nhân – kết quả...

Các từ và các cụm từ nối thông dụng

a. Để thêm thông tin, ý tưởng ☆ <u>Moreover</u> ☆ <u>Additionally</u> ☆ <u>Besides</u> ☆ <u>In addition (to)</u>	- Alcohol is unhealthy for people's health. Moreover , it affects people's behaviour negatively. - Regular exercise is essential for maintaining physical fitness. In addition , it can help improve mental health. - Smoking is harmful to your health. Besides , it can also harm the health of those around you due to secondhand smoke.
b. Để thể hiện ý tương phản ☆ <u>By contrast</u> ☆ <u>However</u> ☆ <u>Although/ though/ even though</u> ☆ <u>In spite of/ Despite</u>	- Although there are policies to deal with cyberbullying, it remains a serious issue among young people. - Smoking is harmful to teens' health. However , some teenagers find it difficult to say no to their friends when faced with peer pressure to try smoking. - Peer pressure has great influence on teens. By contrast , strong family bonds and support can help them face the challenges of peer pressure.
c. Để chỉ lý do ☆ <u>Because/ as/ since</u> ☆ <u>Because of</u>	- Because of poverty, many families struggle to make a living. - Since/ as/ because teenagers want to fit in, it can be hard for them to say no to bad influences from their friends.
d. Để chỉ kết quả ☆ <u>Therefore</u> ☆ <u>So</u> ☆ <u>As a result</u>	- Overpopulation is a serious problem; therefore , we need to take action to deal with it.

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Pay attention to the rising intonation (↗) or falling intonation (↘) in the following choice questions. Then practice saying them in pairs.

1. Will you report the issue or keep it secret?
2. Has technology made cyberbullying more or less common?
3. Will the issue be discussed in today's meeting or in the next meeting?
4. Do we invite all or most of the club members to take part in the campaign?

5. Do small children or teenagers suffer from cyberbullying more seriously?
6. Do they like to play video games or computer games?
7. Did she get a smartphone or a tablet for her birthday present?
8. Should we set up regulations about cyberbullying or only raise everyone's awareness?

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> lcohol | B. ex <u>a</u> mine | C. <u>a</u> nxiety | D. <u>a</u> shamed |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> kip | B. off <u>e</u> nsive | C. ph <u>y</u> sical | D. <u>s</u> truggle |
| 3. A. cr <u>i</u> me | B. ad <u>m</u> it | C. <u>i</u> nstance | D. <u>i</u> nfluence |
| 4. A. foc <u>u</u> sed | B. prom <u>o</u> ted | C. fac <u>e</u> d | D. pun <u>i</u> shed |
| 5. A. sk <u>i</u> ve | B. sk <u>i</u> ll | C. sk <u>i</u> p | D. sk <u>i</u> t |

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. admit | B. obey | C. propose | D. struggle |
| 2. A. victim | B. verbal | C. campaign | D. poverty |
| 3. A. anxiety | B. awareness | C. offensive | D. confidence |
| 4. A. depression | B. violent | C. alcohol | D. comfortable |
| 5. A. population | B. hesitation | C. similarity | D. cyberbully |

B. VOCABULARIES AND GRAMMARS

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

1. The programme makers reject the notion that seeing _____ on television has a harmful effect on children.
A. bullying B. violence C. overpopulation D. crime
2. I don't know why he _____ with Phong because they've got nothing in common.
A. hangs out B. grow up C. give up D. stay up
3. Our survey indicates that one in four children is _____ at school.
A. bullied B. admitted C. revised D. approved
4. I _____ his friendship more than I can ever say.
A. affect B. pretend C. value D. persuade
5. It was brave of her to _____ to those bullies.
A. wear out B. take off C. hang out D. stand up
6. There are many risks attached to social media sites, and _____ is one of the largest risks.
A. appearance B. survey C. depression D. cyberbullying
7. Youth in the behavioural risk group were more likely to report negative _____ than were youth in the optimal group.
A. self-confidence B. peer pressure C. body shaming D. social issue
8. Ageing is simultaneously an academic problem, a pressing _____ and an urgent personal concern.
A. social issue B. peer pressure C. awareness D. body shaming
9. _____ is criticizing yourself or others because of some aspect of physical appearance.
A. Violence B. Social issue C. Peer pressure D. Body shaming
10. Reducing speed limits has _____ to fewer deaths on the motorways.
A. led B. grown C. given D. flown
11. We need to focus public attention _____ this social issue.

- A. on B. out C. with D. up
12. You have to have such a lot of patience when you are dealing _____ kids.
A. in B. for C. of D. with
13. You should keep a safe distance _____ the car in front.
A. for B. up C. from D. in
14. The purpose of the article was to draw attention _____ the problems faced by single parents.
A. for B. to C. at D. in
15. The main problem _____ the climbers was lack of sleep.
A. to B. with C. for D. in
16. _____ we got lost driving into the city, we were late for the meeting.
A. Since B. Because of C. However D. For
17. Two of the factories in our small town have closed. _____, unemployment is high.
A. However B. Because C. So that D. Furthermore
18. John's favourite show was on. He reached to turn on the TV _____ he could watch it.
A. because of B. therefore C. so that D. for
19. She bought the book _____ she had heard it was good.
A. due to B. because C. because of D. so
20. _____ I heard the telephone ring, I didn't answer it.
A. Because B. Only if C. Even though D. If
21. _____ the post office was closed, I couldn't mail my package.
A. Therefore B. Because of C. However D. Since
22. _____ I was dead tired, I walked all the way home.
A. Despite B. Although C. In spite of D. Because
23. Some English words have the same pronunciation _____ they are spelled differently, for example, dear and deer.
A. unless B. even though C. since D. only if
24. Ms Moore, the school counselor, had years of experience dealing with student problems _____, she is sometimes confronted by a problem that she cannot handle by herself.
A. Therefore B. However C. Otherwise D. On the other hand
25. _____ excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.
A. Because of B. In spite of C. Moreover D. In addition to
26. The restaurant not only serves delicious food but has excellent customer service; _____, it offers a cozy ambiance.
A. moreover B. in addition to C. however D. because
27. She missed her flight _____ a traffic jam on the way to the airport.
A. because B. because of C. although D. in spite of
28. The team worked tirelessly day and night. _____, they completed the project ahead of schedule.
A. However B. By contrast C. As a result D. In addition
29. The restaurant on the corner is always crowded with long waiting lines. _____ the one across the street is usually empty and quiet.
A. Although B. Despite C. As a consequence D. By contrast
30. _____ it was raining heavily, we decided to stay indoors for the entire day.
A. Since B. In addition to C. Because of D. Therefore

31. He promised to be on time; _____, he arrived late to the meeting.
A. although B. however C. besides D. because
32. _____ painting, she is also skilled at sketching.
A. In spite of B. Because of C. As a result D. In addition to
33. I don't really want to go. _____, it's too late now.
A. Therefore B. However C. Besides D. As
34. Sarah left her umbrella at home. _____ she got soaked in the rain.
A. Because B. As a consequence C. By contrast D. However
35. The weather was hot and sunny. _____, we decided to go to the beach.
A. However B. Moreover C. Since D. Therefore

Exercise 2: Fill in each blank in the following sentences with the correct word / phrase from the box.

<i>met face to face</i>	<i>broken up</i>	<i>closeness</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>relationship</i>
<i>romantic relationships</i>	<i>sympathetic</i>	<i>argument</i>	<i>reconciled</i>	<i>dating</i>

- _____ without attraction is the kind of love we feel for best friends.
- Have your brother and Mary in a(n) _____?
- She met her husband through a(n) _____ agency.
- My youngest uncle and I have never _____ before.
- Ann is always the person to lend a(n) _____ ear if you have problems.
- She has just _____ with her boyfriend.
- When two people are _____, they become friendly again after they have argued.
- He has asked her out on a(n) _____.
- The counsellor gave us some helpful tips on ways we could talk to Nick without starting a big _____.
- It is advisable for parents to start talking with their children as early as late teens regarding future _____.

Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Public _____ of the problem will make politicians take it seriously. (aware)
- His research in the field of disease _____ produced unexpected results. (prevent)
- Mobile phones are not _____ in the examination room. (permit)
- Fog and ice are making the roads very _____. (danger)
- His aggressive attitude makes me less _____ to his plight. (sympathy)
- The illustration shows examples of _____ dress in the late 1840s. (fashion)
- _____ activists are hosting a talk on the consequences of offshore oil development. (environment)
- These children have grown up to be useful and productive members of _____. (social)
- The _____ for a new high-speed railway met with strong opposition. (propose)
- She suffered from severe _____ after losing her job. (depressed)

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- I felt **embarrassed** when my friends made fun of my hair.
A. confident B. tired C. ashamed D. miserable
- She became deeply **depressed** when her exam results were not as good as she expected.

- A. upset B. cheerful C. happy D. disappointing
3. She's always **the odd one out** at school. She doesn't have many friends.
A. warm-hearted person B. a good person C. an excellent person D. a distinct person
4. The party was a huge success, thanks to Jane's sociable nature and ability to engage with guests.
A. unfriendly B. outgoing C. common D. kind
5. What a **disappointing** result! My friends will laugh at me.
A. encouraging B. pleasing C. unsatisfying D. strong

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Two million people are living in abject **poverty**.
A. wealth B. misery C. difficulty D. hardship
2. The most **pressing** question now is what we should do with bullying at school.
A. urgent B. immediate C. unimportant D. demanding
3. The school regulation will **promote** the students' competition in keeping the environment green.
A. encourage B. discourage C. improve D.:-corrcea
4. Her **sympathy** and support helped me overcome the most difficult period in my life.
A. compassion B. agreement C. approval D. indifference
5. I wish my mother would **approve** of my friends. She always criticizes them.
A. focus on B. agree with C. disagree with D. deal with

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with because, because of, or therefore.

1. _____ it rained, we stayed home.
- 2 It rained. _____, we stayed home.
- 3, We stayed home _____ the rain.
4. The hurricane was moving directly toward a small coastal town. _____, all residents were advised to move inland until it passed.
5. The residents moved inland _____ the hurricane.
6. _____ the hurricane was moving directly toward a small coastal town, all residents were advised to move inland.
7. Lan is afraid of heights. _____, she will not walk across the glass-bottomed bridge.
8. Diamond can be used to cut glass _____ it is extremely hard.
9. A camel is an ideal animal for desert areas _____ it can go completely without water for eight to ten days.
10. Phong has poor eyesight. _____, he has to sit in the front row.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with although or because.

1. I put on my sunglasses _____ it was a dark, cloudy day.
2. I put on my sunglasses _____ the sun was bright.
3. _____ she has a job, she doesn't make enough money to support her four children.
4. _____ she has a job, she is able to pay her rent and provide food for her family.
5. Jack is going horseback riding with his friends this afternoon _____ he's afraid of horses.
6. Jack is going horseback riding with his friends this afternoon _____ he enjoys it.
7. I knew that I should get some sleep, but I just couldn't put my book down _____ I was really enjoying it.
8. I'm glad that my mother made me take piano lessons when I was a child _____ I hated it at the time. Now, I play the piano every day.

9. Nam jumped into the river to rescue the little girl who was drowning _____ he wasn't a good swimmer.
10. _____ the flood damaged the bridge across the river, his family were able to cross the river _____ they had a boat.

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with although or however.

1. Jack ate a large dinner. _____, he is still hungry.
2. Jack is still hungry _____ he ate a large dinner.
3. I had a lot of studying to do. _____, I went to the cinema.
4. I finished all of my work _____ I was very sleepy.
5. I had washed my hands. _____, they still looked dirty.
6. _____ I had washed my hands, they still looked dirty.
7. Diana didn't know how to swim; _____, she jumped into the swimming pool.
8. _____ Diana didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the swimming Pool.
9. Ann's father gave her some good advice. _____, she didn't follow it.
10. _____ Ann's father gave her some good advice, she didn't follow it.

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences. Use although and a sentence given below.

- A. I didn't speak the language
- B. I had never seen her before
- C. it was quite cold
- D. I had met her twice before
- E. he has a very important job
- F. we don't like them very much
- G. the heating was on
- H. we have known each other for a long time

1. _____, he isn't particularly well-paid.
2. _____, I recognised her from a photo.
3. She wasn't wearing a coat _____.
4. We thought we'd better invite them to the party _____.
5. _____, I managed to make myself understood.
6. _____, the room wasn't warm.
7. I didn't recognise her _____.
8. We're not very good friends _____.

PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to the dialogues. For questions (1-3), choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

1. You will hear two boys talking about bullying. Ben got information on bullying from _____.

A. a social studies lesson	B. his classmates
C. an online article	D. his personal experience
2. You will hear two classmates talking about hunger. They think the main solution is to _____.

A. improve the economy	B. teach people to grow food
C. end the wars	D. improve the roads
- 3 You will hear two girls talking about the problem of racism in the job market. They decide to _____

- A. write a story for a local newspaper
- C. start a social media campaign

- B. send a letter to the mayor's office
- D. organise a protest

Exercise 2: Listen and match the speakers (1-4) to the statements (A-E). What does each person say about unemployment? There is one extra statement.

- A. Government programmes are necessary to solve the problem.
- B. The problem is that we need more employment opportunities.
- C. Many unemployed people don't have the right skills.
- D. We can easily solve the unemployment problem if we have more businesses.
- E. Support from family is important when looking for a job.

Speaker 1: _____

Speaker 2: _____

Speaker 3: _____

Speaker 4: _____

B. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practise the short exchanges in pairs.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: Group dating helps young people join in events. | B: a/ People can decide a one-to-one date.
b/ Like going camping or having a party. |
| 2. A: My father hates my best friend due to his appearance. | B: a/ It seems unreasonable.
b/ Your father always makes right decisions. |
| 3. A: My close friend has shared his secret | B: a/ There are no secrets between friends. with me.
b/ Keep it secret or disappoint him. |
| 4. A: Can I dye my hair, Mum? | B: a/ It's not suitable for a student like you.
b/ Purple is very fashionable now. |
| 5. A: Speed dating is useful to busy single people to date. | B: a/ Where is this service popular?
b/ Sure. It takes them a few minutes to meet the other. |
| 6. A: Can you see any benefits of online friends? | B: a/ Live chat is very popular and convenient.
b/ They help us to ease tension. |
| 7. A: My classmates made fun of Quan because of his poor grades. | B: a/ He didn't study well enough.
b/ Tell them to help him instead. |
| 8. A: Nam is going to quit school. | B: a/ How can we help him continue his study?
b/ He dropped out of school to get a job. |
| 9. A: Can I send emails to the boys in my class, Mum? | B: a/ You should check your inbox.
b/ You can. Just about your study. |
| 10. A: Did you go to a co-educational school? | B: a/ Yes, boys and girls helped each other.
b/ Right. There were only boys in my school. |

Exercise 2: Complete the dialogue with the sentences below. There is one extra that you do not need.

- A. They will succeed in making their targets and goals achieved.
- B. They often give me advice on how to make friends with good students.
- C. The truth is that peer pressure gives both benefits and drawbacks to the person.
- D. Teens may also be foolish or develop bad attitudes.
- E. As a result, the child will be affected by such kind of behaviour.
- F. Peer pressure leads them to come up with the right choices or decisions in life.

The topic for the presentation of our group is peer pressure. Peers, together with their lifestyles, can lead a person into another world that may provide positive and negative impacts on their behaviour and personality. 1. _____

You're right. We come to the benefits first. To be a part of a bigger group can help teens to have behaviour diversity. 2. _____. Good friends can influence shaping one's personality in positive ways.

I can see that there is a tendency to behave like the other members of the group. For instance, the members of the group focus on performing well in their class while completing lessons carefully. 3. _____.

So with peer pressure, teens can get matured and acquire the ability of making good decisions. 4. _____

I agree with all your ideas. However, peers can also have a negative impact on your behaviour and personality. Staying with your bad company forces you to be influenced by bad habits like smoking or drinking. 5. _____

You have to know the people to deal with or check whether they are a good influence on you or not.

C. READING

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

① Overpopulation refers to a situation (1) _____ the number of people in a particular area exceeds the available resources and infrastructure to support them adequately. It is a (2) _____ issue that can have significant social, economic, and environmental consequences. Overpopulated areas often face challenges (3) _____ strained healthcare systems, inadequate housing, increased competition for resources, and environmental degradation. These issues can lead to poverty, unemployment, overcrowding, and a decline in (4) _____ of life. Addressing overpopulation requires a comprehensive approach that includes family planning, sustainable development, and (5) _____ distribution of resources to ensure a balanced and sustainable future for all.

(Adapted from The English Patient)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. where | B. which | C. who | D. when |
| 2. A. in-house | B. local | C. global | D. glocal |
| 3. A. for example | B. such as | C. consisting | D. comprising |
| 4. A. standard | B. cost | C. quantity | D. quality |
| 5. A. equality | B. equitably | C. equitable | D. equity |

② Crime is a prevalent issue (1) _____ affects societies worldwide, and it encompasses a wide range of illegal activities. From theft and vandalism to more serious offenses like robbery and assault, crime can have significant consequences for individuals and communities. One of the main causes of crime is socioeconomic factors. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to basic resources can push individual's towards criminal behavior as a means of survival or 2) _____ of desperation. Additionally, societal factors such as inequality, discrimination, and social exclusion can contribute to feelings of frustration and resentment, leading to an increased likelihood of criminal activity.

Effort to combat crime involve various straggles, (3) _____ law enforcement, prevention programs and community engagement. Law enforcement agencies work to uphold the law, investigate crimes, and apprehend offenders. Prevention programs aim to address the root causes of crime by

providing support and resources to at-risk individuals and communities. These programs focus on education, job training, and mentorship to empower individuals and steer them (4) _____ from criminal behavior. Community engagement plays a crucial role in reducing crime by fostering strong social connections, promoting (5) _____ watch programs, and encouraging citizens to report suspicious activities.

(Adapted from BBC News)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. that | B. where | C. when | D. who |
| 2. A. as a matter | B. as a result | C. in spite | D. in conclusion |
| 3. A. for example | B. comprising of | C. consisting | D. including |
| 4. A. about | B. aside | C. away | D. afar |
| 5. A. neighbor | B. neighborhood | C. neighboring | D. neighborliness |

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C [or D] on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.

① Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected. The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professional worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's blamed doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about. As the discussion about **their** safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often.

- The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.

A. Technological Innovations and Their Price	B. The Importance of Mobile Phones
C. Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time	D. Advantages and Disadvantages of Mobile Phones
- According to the passage, cellphones are especially popular with the youth because _____.
 - they keep the users in alert all the time
 - they are integral in daily communication
 - they are the only effective means of communication
 - they make them look more stylish
- According to the passage, the changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with _____.

A. the smallest units of the brain	B. the central unit of the brain
------------------------------------	----------------------------------

C. the structure of the brain

D. the long-term memory

4. The words “**negative publicity**” in paragraph 2 most likely means _____.

A. information on the lethal effects of cellphones

B. the negative public use of cellphones

C. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones

D. constructive ideas about the effects of cellphones

5. The word “**their**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.

A. mobile phone companies

B. mobile phones

C. high-tech machines

D. radiations

②

Living in a big city can offer many advantages, such as access to diverse cultures, job opportunities, and vibrant social scenes. However, **it** also comes with its fair share of social problems. One **prevalent** issue is homelessness. In big cities, the high cost of housing and limited affordable options make it challenging for some individuals and families to secure a stable place to live. This leads to a significant homeless population, often struggling to meet their basic needs and facing difficulties in finding employment or accessing social services. Another social problem in big cities is the increased crime rates. The density of population and anonymity can contribute to higher levels of criminal activity. Theft, vandalism, and assaults are more common in urban areas, causing concerns for residents' safety and well-being. Additionally, social inequality and poverty are prevalent in big cities. While these areas offer many opportunities, they also widen the gap between the rich and the poor. The stark contrast in living conditions and access to resources can create social divisions and lead to feelings of marginalization among certain communities.

Addressing these social problems requires a collective effort from both the government and the community. Implementing affordable housing initiatives, providing support services for the homeless, and promoting inclusive policies can help alleviate the issue of homelessness. Similarly, investing in community policing, enhancing public safety measures, and implementing programs aimed at reducing poverty and inequality can contribute to a safer and more equitable city. It is essential for residents to come together; support local organizations, and actively participate in initiatives that tackle these social problems. By working collaboratively, big cities can strive towards creating a more inclusive and thriving environment for all.

(Adapted from Edutopia)

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Challenges Faced in Big Cities

B. The Advantages of Living in a Big City

C. Social Problems and Solutions in Urban Areas

D. The Impact of Social Inequality in Big Cities

2. According to paragraph 1, what are some social problems in big cities?

A. Lack of job opportunities and cultural diversity

B. High cost of housing and limited affordable options

C. Decreased crime rates and improved safety measures

D. Increased social equality and reduced poverty

3. The word “**prevalent**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. fashionable

B. rare

C. frequent

D. Widespread

4. The word “**it**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. diverse culture

B. living in a big city

C. vibrant social scene

D. advantages

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Homelessness is a prevalent issue in big cities.
- B. The density of the population and anonymity can contribute to higher crime rates.
- C. The availability of affordable housing options in big cities is sufficient.
- D. Social inequality and poverty are prevalent in urban areas.

Exercise 3: Read the text, and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

A Good Job

In the past when married couples had problems they usually split up or continued to live together in an unhappy relationship. These days couples, married or not, can get advice on their problems from many sources. A lot of them come to me.

I'm a counsellor and I'm trained to listen to couples with problems. Then I try to advise them on the best way forward. One of my main tasks is to get people to talk - to each other and to me. Often a relationship has problems because people keep all their feelings inside. If we talk about things, we can often find an answer.

It's also important to realise that we're not all perfect. We all make mistakes. But we need to say sorry and talk about how we can prevent these mistakes from happening again. This can make a relationship stronger.

I don't always succeed in helping people to stay together. Sometimes it's better for the couple to split up and start new lives apart. But it helps everyone if the break-up can be friendly, especially for any children involved.

I love my job. I meet all sorts of people and it's generally very rewarding.

1. In the old times, couples chose to live together in an unhappy relationship instead of divorce. _____
2. Only married couples come to a counsellor. _____
3. One important thing in a good relationship is sharing our feelings. _____
4. Couples break up because they are not perfect. _____
5. Sometimes the break-up can help couples lead a better life. _____

D. WRITING

Exercise 1: Complete the proposal to fight against cyberbullying with the supporting ideas below.

- A. The best people to confide in are usually family members or close friends.
- B. You can use this to file a report against the perpetrator.
- C. With feeling of anger and even upset, it can also have physical effects where the victim experiences a lack of sleep, headaches, and stomachaches.
- D. Cyberbullying can take many different forms: repeatedly making fun of a person online or picking on them via email or text message, saying some bad about a person in a post or making online threats.
- E. You should take the time to explain slowly and carefully to them what is going on.

Introduction

Cyberbullying is harmful using computers, cellphones, and other electronic devices.

Body

Possible effects of cyberbullying

Cyberbullying can make you feel as though you have no safe space, and it can affect you mentally.

In the most extreme cases, bullying can result in victims committing suicide.

Measures to deal with cyberbullying

If you think that you are experiencing cyberbullying, it is best to confide in someone you can trust.

You can start by explaining to them the situation, how it bothers you, and how serious it is to you.

They can help you to collect evidence, like taking screenshots and saving text messages.

Exercise 2: Complete the essay about a proposal against cyberbullying with the clauses / phrases given.

There is one extra that you do not need.

- A. consider blocking the bully and formally report their behaviour on the platform
- B. want to report the incident
- C. the entire school community in creating a culture of respect
- D. find a counsellor, the sports coach, or your favourite teacher
- E. to collect evidence, such as text messages
- F. to seek help from someone you trust, such as your parents, relatives, or other trusted adults
- G. to review the reports 24/7 around the world in over 50 languages to remove bullying
- H. contact the police or emergency services in your neighbourhood

If you think you are being bullied, the first step is (1) _____

In your school, you can (2) _____

If bullying happens on social media sites, (3) _____

Social media companies have a duty to keep their users safe. It can be helpful (4) _____

and screen shots of social media posts, to show what has been going on. If you are in immediate danger, you should (5) _____

. You can send Facebook or Instagram team a report. They have a team (6) _____

Anyone can become a victim of cyberbullying. If you see this happening to someone you know, try to offer support. It is important to listen to your friend. You should be kind to them and help them think what they might say and to whom. If your friend does not (7) _____ support them in finding a trusted adult to help them deal with the situation.

SHORT TEST UNIT 9

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

1. A. verbal B. poverty C. performance D. cyberbullying
2. A. admit B. ashamed C. awareness D. contrast
3. A. pressure B. depression C. confidence D. offensive

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. A. issue B. campaign C. social D. problem
5. A. physical B. poverty C. violent D. awareness

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

6. Recent campaigns have led to a dramatic increase in _____ of social issues.
A. knowledge B. awareness C. sympathy D. experience
7. I used to advise them not to drink too much _____ while driving or riding and they kept telling me that they only drank a very small quantity.
A. water B. soft drink C. alcohol D. vinegar
8. A range of social _____ and their bad effects were debated at the meeting.
A. issues B. progress C. values D. expectations
9. The government have just launched their annual Christmas _____ to stop drunken driving.
A. action B. activity C. plan D. campaign
10. In Britain, half of all violent _____ is committed by people who have been drinking alcohol.
A. crime B. criminal C. punishment D. resistance
11. Some people really enjoy swimming. _____, others are afraid of water.
A. By contrast B. Although C. Despite D. Moreover
12. The ancient Aztec of Mexico had no technology for making tools from metal. _____, they had sharp knives and spears made from a stone called obsidian.
A. Whereas B. Although C. However D. Despite

13. _____ there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.
 A. Unless B. Even though C. Because D. Only if
14. Even though a duck may live on water, it stays dry _____ the oil on its feathers. The oil prevents the water from soaking through the feathers and reaching its skin.
 A. due to B. besides C. in spite of D. in the event of
15. It is still a good idea to know how to type. _____ the many technological advances in typewriters and word processors, a skilled operator remains indispensable.
 A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. In addition to

Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra words.

<i>leading</i>	<i>buying</i>	<i>showing</i>	<i>skipping</i>
<i>engaging</i>	<i>asking</i>	<i>thinking</i>	<i>taking</i>

Cons of Peer Pressure

Friends may encourage (16) _____ in risky things, such as fighting, reckless riding or cheating in class. Students could get distracted because of peer pressure of playing truant or (17) _____ study.

A person makes reckless decisions without (18) _____ just only because others also do this. The most relevant example of this is (19) _____ items that are unnecessary. People start (20) _____ fake lives to impress others, and it can lead them to harmful results. Sometimes a person may want things due to peer pressure, but he or she isn't able to get them because of some issues, which could then make them upset or depressed.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. Don't feel ashamed to admit that you do not know something.
 A. proud B. embarrassed C. excited D. upset
22. He found her comments very offensive, so he wanted her to apologise to him.
 A. nice B. supportive C. sensible D. rude

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

23. He seemed a bit depressed about his work situation. He didn't contact anyone.
 A. optimistic B. unhappy C. miserable D. disappointed
24. My mother is always anxious if we don't get home in time.
 A. concerned B. worried C. relaxed D. surprised

Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

25. Jack is calling Jane.
 Jack: I'm afraid I can't go to the cinema with you, Jane.
 Jane: _____
 A. I'm sorry I can't. B. What a pity! C. That's good. D. I know that.
26. Jack is talking to Jane.
 Jack: Jane, I have to do my homework this evening. I can't hang out with you.
 Peter: _____
 A. No worries. Just go with me. B. Why not?
 C. Are you going out tonight? D. How disappointing.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 27 to 31.

Online Dating

Dating people online has become an extremely popular custom that has developed as more and more people have figured out the (27) _____ of using the Internet as a way of finding love. People of all ages submit to dating online, teens and adults alike searching for that special person by setting up accounts on online dating sites and browsing through other people's profiles. On dating websites, singles are provided the (28) _____ of learning a few things about various potential partners, making their decision of contacting them based (29) _____ dating profile descriptions and photos.

Out of the many countries where people practise online dating, the United Kingdom is perhaps the keenest on online dating (30) _____ most English people prefer to browse on the Internet in order to find dates instead of trying to meet other persons in bars, clubs, parks or at parties.

Dating may vary across the globe, yet as time passes, people develop new dating customs, such as dating with the help of the Internet. Although this form of dating is mostly practised in the Western civilization, no one can tell for sure what other customs will emerge as the world changes, and whether strict dating will come against some people's right of choosing whatever partner they see (31) _____ for themselves.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 27. A. success | B. qualities | C. advantages | D. drawbacks |
| 28. A. situation | B. time | C. development | D. opportunity |
| 29. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. from |
| 30. A. although | B. so | C. since | D. but |
| 31. A. fit | B. ready | C. excited | D. interesting |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 32 to 36.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children, Lara 10 and Peter is 16. Mrs. Nelson first discovered that Peter was getting into trouble when school rang her to say that he hadn't turned up that day, or the day before. She realized right away that he had been truanting.

Peter's behaviour was causing conflict in the house and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were both concerned. They had different views of how they should deal with Peter's behaviour and this led to rows that upset the whole family. They decided to prevent Peter from going out with his friends, but this just made him more stubborn, and he would continue to miss school and stay outside his curfew.

Over the coming weeks, family life became more and more difficult. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson felt that they could no longer do this on their own and asked the school to help. The school arranged for Peter to talk to someone he trusted, and they made an agreement for him to start gradually attending school again. He was also given some time to catch up with the work he had missed.

As he started to talk it through, Peter realized that he had been unhappy at school for a while. He admitted that he had felt lonely since his best friend moved away and another group of friends had persuaded him to skip school. As he missed more and more school, it became harder to go back.

Peter was encouraged to tell his parents how much he missed his friend and that he wanted to spend time with his dad playing football or fishing. Mr. Nelson thought he had grown out of that a long time ago but was pleased to spend time with Peter again.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson tried to notice every day when Peter achieved his goal of attending school, being on time and remembering to do his homework. It took a little longer for Peter's friendships to return to

normal and Peter has had to learn to prove himself trustworthy to his parents, but gradually Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are learning to trust Peter again.

32. The conflict in the Nelsons was due to the fact that _____.
A. Peter had been truanting at school
B. Peter was getting into trouble at school
C. they paid too much attention to Lara
D. they didn't agree on the solution to Peter's problem
33. When Mr. and Mrs. Nelson applied severe punishment to Peter, _____.
A. Peter stopped going out with his friends
B. it had no effect and made the situation worse
C. he missed his friends and stayed outside his curfew
D. the family didn't know how to deal with his behaviour
34. The school applied all the following things to help Peter EXCEPT that _____.
A. they helped the Nelsons solve the problem on their own
B. they agreed to allow him to come back to school
C. they helped him to catch up with his study
D. they tried to make his communication with his friends better
35. The reason why Peter got into trouble was that _____.
A. it became harder for him to miss school
B. he couldn't talk about his problem at home and at school
C. some of his friends had negative impact on him
D. he wanted to move away with his best friend
36. The best solution to Peter's problem was that _____.
A. he went fishing with his dad again
B. the school and family have helped and trusted him
C. he could do his homework and go to school on time
D. it took him a long time to have normal friendship again

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

37. In many countries around the world, it is not easy growing because teens are dealing with many social issues.
A B C D
38. We started a campaign against bullying in our school. However, we organised classes for teens to try new things and become more confident.
A B C D
39. The main source of teenagers' anxious and depression was social pressure, such as the pressure to look good or to fit in social groups.
A B C D
40. I wish you'd spend more time at home instead for going out drinking with your friends every night.
A B C D

Combine each pair of sentences, using the linking word given in brackets.

41. I went to bed. I was very tired. (because)

→ _____

42. Many people avoid using a microwave oven for fear of its rays. It has been shown to be safe. (although)

→ _____

43. Because of his age, Mr. Jones was not hired. He had the necessary qualifications. (even though)

→ _____

44. It is warm and sunny today. We go to the park. (because)

→ _____

45. Nick seems to be a trustworthy person. I don't ask him for any advice before making important decisions. (however)

→ _____

VIII. Write sentences about the solutions against cyberbullying, using the words given.

46. first / students / examine / existing policies / their school / cyberbullying

→ _____

47. if / no policy / exist / students / find examples / other sources

→ _____

48. students / write / piece / writing / propose / a new policy / principal

→ _____

49. next / student teams / take action / their choice / speak out / against cyberbullying / and / advocate / a public audience / change

→ _____

50. in teams / students / produce / videos / or / social media campaigns/ aim at / peers, younger students or their community / support for a change / behaviour / and take action / against cyberbullying

→ _____

--- THE END ---

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 9: SOCIAL ISSUES

PART I. THEORY

PART I. VOCABULARY

📌 New words (Từ mới)

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
29. awareness	n	/ə'weənəs/	nhận thức
30. campaign	n	/kæm'peɪn/	chuyến dịch
31. pressing	adj	/'presɪŋ/	cấp bách, nóng bỏng

32. issue	n	/'ɪʃuː/	vấn đề
33. promote	v	/prə'məʊt/	xúc tiến, thúc đẩy
34. crime	n	/kraɪm/	tội phạm
35. overpopulation	n	/,əʊvə.pɒpju'leɪʃn/	quá tải dân số
36. affect	v	/ə'fekt/	ảnh hưởng
37. bully	v	/'bʊli/	bắt nạt
38. peer pressure	n	/'piə prefə(r)/	áp lực đồng trang lứa
39. body shaming	n	/'bɒdi ʃeɪmɪŋ/	việc chế nhạo ngoại hình người khác
40. face	v	/feɪs/	đối mặt, đối diện
41. poverty	n	/'pɒvəti/	sự nghèo đói
42. alcohol	n	/'ælkəhɒl/	đồ uống có cồn
43. violent	adj	/'vaɪələnt/	sử dụng vũ lực, bạo lực
44. influence	n	/'ɪnfluəns/	ảnh hưởng
45. accept	v	/ək'sept/	chấp nhận
46. depression	n	/dɪ'preʃn/	trầm cảm
47. self-confidence	n	/,self 'kɒnfɪdəns/	sự tự tin vào bản thân
48. offensive	adj	/ə'fensɪv/	gây xúc phạm
49. ashamed	adj	/ə'ʃeɪmd/	xấu hổ
50. admit	v	/əd'mɪt/	thừa nhận
51. cyberbullying	n	/'saɪbəbʊlɪŋ/	bắt nạt qua mạng
52. anxiety	n	/æŋ'zaɪəti/	sự lo lắng
53. victim	n	/'vɪktɪm/	nạn nhân
54. verbal	adj	/ə'beɪ/	bằng lời
55. obey	v	/ə'beɪ/	tuân thủ
56. physical	adj	/'fɪzɪkl/	về mặt thể chất

STRUCTURES

10. draw attention to something	thu hút sự chú ý tới điều gì
11. focus on something	tập trung vào điều gì
12. struggle with something	vật lộn, đấu tranh với điều gì
13. the odd one out	kẻ/ người khác biệt
14. hang out	đi chơi
15. approve of something	đồng ý với điều gì
16. the poverty line	mức nghèo đói
17. stand up to	đứng lên chống lại điều gì
18. make fun of	trêu chọc, chế giễu

PART II. GRAMMAR

1. Linking words and phrases

Linking words and phrases (từ và cụm từ nối) trong Tiếng Anh là các từ được sử dụng nhằm mục đích kết nối ý tưởng của 2 câu, hai mệnh đề hoặc hai phần trong một bài văn. Hai phần có thể đồng nghĩa, tương phản, mang tính so sánh – đối chiếu hoặc giả định, nguyên nhân – kết quả...

 **Các từ và các cụm từ nối thông dụng**

a. Để thêm thông tin, ý tưởng ☆ <u>Moreover</u> ☆ <u>Additionally</u> ☆ <u>Besides</u> ☆ <u>In addition (to)</u>	- Alcohol is unhealthy for people's health. Moreover , it affects people's behaviour negatively. - Regular exercise is essential for maintaining physical fitness. In addition , it can help improve mental health. - Smoking is harmful to your health. Besides , it can also harm the health of those around you due to secondhand smoke.
b. Để thể hiện ý tương phản ☆ <u>By contrast</u> ☆ <u>However</u> ☆ <u>Although/ though/ even though</u> ☆ <u>In spite of/ Despite</u>	- Although there are policies to deal with cyberbullying, it remains a serious issue among young people. - Smoking is harmful to teens' health. However , some teenagers find it difficult to say no to their friends when faced with peer pressure to try smoking. - Peer pressure has great influence on teens. By contrast , strong family bonds and support can help them face the challenges of peer pressure.
c. Để chỉ lý do ☆ <u>Because/ as/ since</u> ☆ <u>Because of</u>	- Because of poverty, many families struggle to make a living. - Since/ as/ because teenagers want to fit in, it can be hard for them to say no to bad influences from their friends.
d. Để chỉ kết quả ☆ <u>Therefore</u> ☆ <u>So</u> ☆ <u>As a result</u>	- Overpopulation is a serious problem; therefore , we need to take action to deal with it.

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Pay attention to the rising intonation (↗) or falling intonation (↘) in the following choice questions. Then practice saying them in pairs.

1. Will you report the issue ↗ or keep it secret ↘?
2. Has technology made cyberbullying more ↗ or less common ↘?
3. Will the issue be discussed in today's meeting ↗ or in the next meeting ↘?
4. Do we invite all ↗ or most ↘ of the club members to take part in the campaign?
5. Do small children ↗ or teenagers ↘ suffer from cyberbullying more seriously?
6. Do they like to play video games ↗ or computer games ↘?
7. Did she get a smartphone ↗ or a tablet ↘ for her birthday present?
8. Should we set up regulations about cyberbullying ↗ or only raise everyone's awareness ↘?

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> lcohol | B. ex <u>a</u> mine | C. <u>a</u> nxiety | D. <u>a</u> shamed |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> kip | B. off <u>e</u> nsive | C. <u>p</u> hysical | D. <u>s</u> truggle |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> rime | B. ad <u>m</u> it | C. <u>i</u> nstance | D. <u>i</u> nfluence |
| 4. A. <u>f</u> ocused | B. <u>p</u> romoted | C. <u>f</u> aced | D. <u>p</u> unished |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> kive | B. <u>s</u> kil | C. <u>s</u> kip | D. <u>s</u> kitt |

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. admit | B. obey | C. propose | D. struggle |
| 2. A. victim | B. verbal | C. campaign | D. poverty |
| 3. A. anxiety | B. awareness | C. offensive | D. confidence |
| 4. A. depression | B. violent | C. alcohol | D. comfortable |
| 5. A. population | B. hesitation | C. similarity | D. cyberbully |

B. VOCABULARIES AND GRAMMARS

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

- The programme makers reject the notion that seeing _____ on television has a harmful effect on children.
A. bullying B. violence C. overpopulation D. crime
- I don't know why he _____ with Phong because they've got nothing in common.
A. hangs out B. grow up C. give up D. stay up
- Our survey indicates that one in four children is _____ at school.
A. bullied B. admitted C. revised D. approved
- I _____ his friendship more than I can ever say.
A. affect B. pretend C. value D. persuade
- It was brave of her to _____ to those bullies.
A. wear out B. take off C. hang out D. stand up
- There are many risks attached to social media sites, and _____ is one of the largest risks.
A. appearance B. survey C. depression D. cyberbullying
- Youth in the behavioural risk group were more likely to report negative _____ than were youth in the optimal group.
A. self-confidence B. peer pressure C. body shaming D. social issue
- Ageing is simultaneously an academic problem, a pressing _____ and an urgent personal concern.
A. social issue B. peer pressure C. awareness D. body shaming
- _____ is criticizing yourself or others because of some aspect of physical appearance.
A. Violence B. Social issue C. Peer pressure D. Body shaming
- Reducing speed limits has _____ to fewer deaths on the motorways.
A. led B. grown C. given D. flown
- We need to focus public attention _____ this social issue.
A. on B. out C. with D. up
- You have to have such a lot of patience when you are dealing _____ kids.
A. in B. for C. of D. with
- You should keep a safe distance _____ the car in front.
A. for B. up C. from D. in
- The purpose of the article was to draw attention _____ the problems faced by single parents.
A. for B. to C. at D. in
- The main problem _____ the climbers was lack of sleep.
A. to B. with C. for D. in
- _____ we got lost driving into the city, we were late for the meeting.
A. Since B. Because of C. However D. For
- Two of the factories in our small town have closed. _____, unemployment is high.
A. However B. Because C. So that D. Furthermore

18. John's favourite show was on. He reach to turned on the TV _____ he could watch it.
A. because of B. therefore **C. so that** D. for
19. She bought the book _____ she had heard it was good.
A. due to **B. because** C. because of D. so
20. _____ I heard the telephone ring, I didn't answer it.
A. Because **B. Only if** C. Even though D. If
21. _____ the post office was closed, I couldn't mail my package.
A. Therefore B. Because of C. However **D. Since**
22. _____ I was dead tired, I walked all the way home.
A. Despite **B. Although** C. In spite of D. Because
23. Some English words have the same pronunciation _____ they are spelled differently, for example, dear and deer.
A. unless **B. even though** C. since D. only if
24. Ms Moore, the school counselor, had years of experience dealing with student problems _____, she is sometimes confronted by a problem that she cannot handle by herself.
A. Therefore **B. However** C. Otherwise D. On the other hand
25. _____ excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.
A. Because of B. In spite of C. Moreover **D. In addition to**
26. The restaurant not only serves delicious food but has excellent customer service; _____, it offers a cozy ambiance.
A. moreover B. in addition to C. however D. because
27. She missed her flight _____ a traffic jam on the way to the airport.
A. because **B. because of** C. although D. in spite of
28. The team worked tirelessly day and night. _____, they completed the project ahead of schedule.
A. However By contrast **C. As a result** D. In addition
29. The restaurant on the corner is always crowded with long waiting lines. _____ the one across the street is usually empty and quiet.
A. Although B. Despite C. As a consequence **D. By contrast**
30. _____ it was raining heavily, we decided to stay indoors for the entire day.
A. Since B. In addition to C. Because of D. Therefore
31. He promised to be on time; _____, he arrived late to the meeting.
A. although **B. however** C. besides D. because
32. _____ painting, she is also skilled at sketching.
A. In spite of B. Because of C. As a result **D. In addition to**
33. I don't really want to go. _____, it's too late now.
A. Therefore B. However **C. Besides** D. As
34. Sarah left her umbrella at home. _____ she got soaked in the rain.
A. Because **B. As a consequence** C. By contrast D. However
35. The weather was hot and sunny. _____, we decided to go to the beach.
A. However B. Moreover C. Since **D. Therefore**

Exercise 2: Fill in each blank in the following sentences with the correct word / phrase from the box.

<i>met face to face</i>	<i>broken up</i>	<i>closeness</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>relationship</i>
<i>romantic relationships</i>	<i>sympathetic</i>	<i>argument</i>	<i>reconciled</i>	<i>dating</i>

1. **Closeness** without attraction is the kind of love we feel for best friends.
2. Have your brother and Mary in a(n) **relation**?
3. She met her husband through a(n) **dating** agency.
4. My youngest uncle and I have never **met face to face** before.
5. Ann is always the person to lend a(n) **sympathetic** ear if you have problems.
6. She has just **broken up** with her boyfriend.
7. When two people are **reconciled**, they become friendly again after they have argued.
8. He has asked her out on a(n) **date**.
9. The counsellor gave us some helpful tips on ways we could talk to Nick without starting a big **argument**.
10. It is advisable for parents to start talking with their children as early as late teens regarding future **romantic relationships**.

Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Public **awareness** of the problem will make politicians take it seriously. (aware)
2. His research in the field of disease **prevention** produced unexpected results. (prevent)
3. Mobile phones are not **permitted** in the examination room. (permit)
4. Fog and ice are making the roads very **dangerous**. (danger)
5. His aggressive attitude makes me less **sympathetic** to his plight. (sympathy)
6. The illustration shows examples of **fashionable** dress in the late 1840s. (fashion)
7. **Environmental** activists are hosting a talk on the consequences of offshore oil development. (environment)
8. These children have grown up to be useful and productive members of **society**. (social)
9. The **proposal** for a new high-speed railway met with strong opposition. (propose)
10. She suffered from severe **depression** after losing her job. (depressed)

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. I felt **embarrassed** when my friends made fun of my hair.
A. confident B. tired **C. ashamed** D. miserable
2. She became deeply **depressed** when her exam results were not as good as she expected.
A. upset B. cheerful C. happy D. disappointing
3. She's always **the odd one out** at school. She doesn't have many friends.
A. warm-hearted person B. a good person C. an excellent person **D. a distinct person**
4. The party was a huge success, thanks to Jane's sociable nature and ability to engage with guests.
A. unfriendly **B. outgoing** C. common D. kind
5. What a **disappointing** result! My friends will laugh at me.
A. encouraging B. pleasing **C. unsatisfying** D. strong

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Two million people are living in abject **poverty**.
A. wealth B. misery C. difficulty D. hardship
2. The most **pressing** question now is what we should do with bullying at school.
A. urgent B. immediate **C. unimportant** D. demanding
3. The school regulation will **promote** the students' competition in keeping the environment green.
A. encourage **B. discourage** C. improve D. -corcea

4. Her **sympathy** and support helped me overcome the most difficult period in my life.
 A. compassion B. agreement C. approval **D. indifference**
5. I wish my mother would **approve** of my friends. She always criticizes them.
 A. focus on B. agree with **C. disagree with** D. deal with

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with because, because of, or therefore.

- Because** it rained, we stayed home.
- It rained. **Therefore**, we stayed home.
- We stayed home **because of** the rain.
- The hurricane was moving directly toward a small coastal town. **Therefore**, all residents were advised to move inland until it passed.
- The residents moved inland **because of** the hurricane.
- Because** the hurricane was moving directly toward a small coastal town, all residents were advised to move inland.
- Lan is afraid of heights. **Therefore**, she will not walk across the glass-bottomed bridge.
- Diamond can be used to cut grass **because** it is extremely hard.
- A camel is an ideal animal for desert areas **because** it can go completely without water for eight to ten days.
- Phong has poor eyesight. **Therefore**, he has to sit in the front row.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with although or because.

- I put on my sunglasses **although** it was a dark, cloudy day.
- I put on my sunglasses **because** the sun was bright.
- Although** she has a job, she doesn't make enough money to support her four children.
- Because** she has a job, she is able to pay her rent and provide food for her family.
- Jack is going horseback riding with his friends this afternoon **although** he's afraid of horses.
- Jack is going horseback riding with his friends this afternoon **because** he enjoys it.
- I knew that I should get some sleep, but I just couldn't put my book down **because** I was really enjoying it.
- I'm glad that my mother made me take piano lessons when I was a child **although** I hated it at the time. Now, I play the piano every day.
- Nam jumped into the river to rescue the little girl who was drowning **although** he wasn't a good swimmer.
- Although** the flood damaged the bridge across the river, his family were able to cross the river **because** they had a boat.

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with although or however.

- Jack ate a large dinner. **However**, he is still hungry.
- Jack is still hungry **although** he ate a large dinner.
- I had a lot of studying to do. **However**, I went to the cinema.
- I finished all of my work **although** I was very sleepy.
- I had washed my hands. **However**, they still looked dirty.
- Although** I had washed my hands, they still looked dirty.
- Diana didn't know how to swim; **however**, she jumped into the swimming pool.
- Although** Diana didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the swimming Pool.
- Ann's father gave her some good advice. **However**, she didn't follow it.
- Although** Ann's father gave her some good advice, she didn't follow it.

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences. Use although and a sentence given below.

- A. I didn't speak the language
- B. I had never seen her before
- C. it was quite cold
- D. I had met her twice before
- E. he has a very important job
- F. we don't like them very much
- G. the heating was on
- H. we have known each other for a long time

1. Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.
2. Although I had never seen her before, I recognised her from a photo.
3. She wasn't wearing a coat although it was quite cold.
4. We thought we'd better invite them to the party although we don't like them very much.
5. Although I didn't speak the language, I managed to make myself understood.
6. Although the heating was on, the room wasn't warm.
7. I didn't recognise her although I had met her twice before.
8. We're not very good friends although we have known each other for a long time.

PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to the dialogues. For questions (1-3), choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

1. You will hear two boys talking about bullying. Ben got information on bullying from _____.
A. a social studies lesson B. his classmates
C. an online article D. his personal experience
2. You will hear two classmates talking about hunger. They think the main solution is to _____.
A. improve the economy B. teach people to grow food
C. end the wars D. improve the roads
- 3 You will hear two girls talking about the problem of racism in the job market. They decide to _____.
A. write a story for a local newspaper B. send a letter to the mayor's office
C. start a social media campaign D. organise a protest

Transcript

1.

Sam: Hey, Ben. What are you up to?

Ben: Ohh, hi Sam. I'm working on a project for my social studies lesson tomorrow. I've chosen bullying as a topic.

Sam: How interesting! Are you working on it with your classmates?

Ben: No, I'm doing it by myself. Listen to this. According to an online article I read, around, one in five students have personally experienced classroom bullying.

Sam: Wow, that is a lot, isn't it?

Ben: Yes, and that's why I've chosen this topic. I want to raise awareness of the issue.

2.

Girl: Hey, Amy, have you seen this article?

Amy: I don't think so. What does it say?

Girl: It's about hunger in East Africa. Did you know that one third of the people there are underfed?

Amy: That is a very serious issue. I guess poverty and war are the main reasons, but it takes a long time to end wars and improve the economy. What can we do now?

Girl: Right now, we need to help to grow more crops, to make more food available.

Amy: We can also improve the roads so the food can get to the people who need it the most. But you're right, growing the food is the most important action.

3.

Girl: Hey, Jane, look at this report. Apparently, 12 % of people in our capital city have experienced unfair treatment at work due to their race.

Jane: That's terrible. We should do something so that more people know about this problem.

Girl: How about we write a story for the local newspaper or send a letter to the mayor's office

Jane: We need to reach more people than that. What about starting a social media campaign or organizing a protest?

Exercise 2: Listen and match the speakers (1-4) to the statements (A-E). What does each person say about unemployment? There is one extra statement.

- A. Government programmes are necessary to solve the problem.
- B. The problem is that we need more employment opportunities.
- C. Many unemployed people don't have the right skills.
- D. We can easily solve the unemployment problem if we have more businesses.
- E. Support from family is important when looking for a job.

Speaker 1: **B**

Speaker 2: **E**

Speaker 3: **A**

Speaker 4: **D**

Transcript

Speaker 1:

Unemployed people are not people without skills. Many of them are trained professionals. The problem is there are no jobs. Young people who have graduated from universities cannot find employment because there just aren't enough jobs. We need to find ways to create more jobs and businesses for these people rather than teach them new skills.

Speaker 2.

It's so difficult being unemployed. I have been looking for a job for months and I feel like giving up. I am educated and can't wait to find a job. I'm lucky that my mom and dad encouraged me and don't let me give up. I don't know what I would do without them.

Speaker 3.

Public actions such as job training and unemployment benefits are very important in reducing unemployment. Most people want to find a good job, but they need help from the government. We can't just expect people to find jobs by themselves and forget about the problem.

Speaker 4.

I think the answer to the problem of unemployment is not difficult. We need to make it easy for businesses to open and hire employees. Many people want to start businesses. But they don't have the support or can't get a loan. Unemployment rate will decrease if we have more businesses and thus a strong economy. It's that simple.

B. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practise the short exchanges in pairs.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: Group dating helps young people join in events. | B: a/ People can decide a one-to-one date.
b/ Like going camping or having a party. |
| 2. A: My father hates my best friend due to his appearance. | B: a/ It seems unreasonable.
b/ Your father always makes right decisions. |
| 3. A: My close friend has shared his secret | B: a/ There are no secrets between friends. with me.
b/ Keep it secret or disappoint him. |
| 4. A: Can I dye my hair, Mum? | B: a/ It's not suitable for a student like you.
b/ Purple is very fashionable now. |
| 5. A: Speed dating is useful to busy single people to date. | B: a/ Where is this service popular?
b/ Sure. It takes them a few minutes to meet the other. |
| 6. A: Can you see any benefits of online friends? | B: a/ Live chat is very popular and convenient.
b/ They help us to ease tension. |
| 7. A: My classmates made fun of Quan because of his poor grades. | B: a/ He didn't study well enough.
b/ Tell them to help him instead. |
| 8. A: Nam is going to quit school. | B: a/ How can we help him continue his study?
b/ He dropped out of school to get a job. |
| 9. A: Can I send emails to the boys in my class, Mum? | B: a/ You should check your inbox.
b/ You can. Just about your study. |
| 10. A: Did you go to a co-educational school? | B: a/ Yes, boys and girls helped each other.
b/ Right. There were only boys in my school. |

Exercise 2: Complete the dialogue with the sentences below. There is one extra that you do not need.

- A. They will succeed in making their targets and goals achieved.
- B. They often give me advice on how to make friends with good students.
- C. The truth is that peer pressure gives both benefits and drawbacks to the person.

- D. Teens may also be foolish or develop bad attitudes.
- E. As a result, the child will be affected by such kind of behaviour.
- F. Peer pressure leads them to come up with the right choices or decisions in life.

The topic for the presentation of our group is peer pressure. Peers, together with their lifestyles, can lead a person into another world that may provide positive and negative impacts on their behaviour and personality.

Mai: 1. C. The truth is that peer pressure gives both benefits and drawbacks to the person.

Phong: You're right. We come to the benefits first. To be a part of a bigger group can help teens to have behaviour diversity. 2. F. Peer pressure leads them to come up with the right choices or decisions in life. Good friends can influence shaping one's personality in positive ways.

Nick: I can see that there is a tendency to behave like the other members of the group. For instance, the members of the group focus on performing well in their class while completing lessons carefully. 3. E. As a result, the child will be affected by such kind of behaviour.

Lan: So with peer pressure, teens can get matured and acquire the ability of making good decisions. 4. A. They will succeed in making their targets and goals achieved.

Mai: I agree with all your ideas. However, peers can also have a negative impact on your behaviour and personality. Staying with your bad company forces you to be influenced by bad habits like smoking or drinking. 5. D. Teens may also be foolish or develop bad attitudes.

Phong: You have to know the people to deal with or check whether they are a good influence on you or not.

C. READING

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

① Overpopulation refers to a situation (1) _____ the number of people in a particular area exceeds the available resources and infrastructure to support them adequately. It is a (2) _____ issue that can have significant social, economic, and environmental consequences. Overpopulated areas often face challenges (3) _____ strained healthcare systems, inadequate housing, increased competition for resources, and environmental degradation. These issues can lead to poverty, unemployment, overcrowding, and a decline in (4) _____ of life. Addressing overpopulation requires a comprehensive approach that includes family planning, sustainable development, and (5) _____ distribution of resources to ensure a balanced and sustainable future for all.

(Adapted from The English Patient)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. where | B. which | C. who | D. when |
| 2. A. in-house | B. local | C. global | D. global |
| 3. A. for example | B. such as | C. consisting | D. comprising |
| 4. A. standard | B. cost | C. quantity | D. quality |
| 5. A. equality | B. equitably | C. equitable | D. equity |

② Crime is a prevalent issue (1) _____ affects societies worldwide, and it encompasses a wide range of illegal activities. From theft and vandalism to more serious offenses like robbery and assault, crime can have significant consequences for individuals and communities. One of the main causes of crime is socioeconomic factors. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to basic resources can push individual's towards criminal behavior as a means of survival or 2) _____ of desperation.

Additionally, societal factors such as inequality, discrimination, and social exclusion can contribute to feelings of frustration and resentment, leading to an increased likelihood of criminal activity.

Effort to combat crime involve various straggles, (3) _____ law enforcement, prevention programs and community engagement. Law enforcement agencies work to uphold the law, investigate crimes, and apprehend offenders. Prevention programs aim to address the root causes of crime by providing support and resources to at-risk individuals and communities. These programs focus on education, job training, and mentorship to empower individuals and steer them (4) _____ from criminal behavior. Community engagement plays a crucial role in reducing crime by fostering strong social connections, promoting (5) _____ watch programs, and encouraging citizens to report suspicious activities.

(Adapted from BBC News)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. that | B. where | C. when | D. who |
| 2. A. as a matter | B. as a result | C. in spite | D. in conclusion |
| 3. A. for example | B. comprising of | C. consisting | D. including |
| 4. A. about | B. aside | C. away | D. afar |
| 5. A. neighbor | B. neighborhood | C. neighboring | D. neighborliness |

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C [or D] on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.

① Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected. The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professional worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's blamed doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about. As the discussion about **their** safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often.

1. The most suitable title for the passage could be _____.
A. Technological Innovations and Their Price B. The Importance of Mobile Phones
C. Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time D. Advantages and Disadvantages of Mobile Phones
2. According to the passage, cellphones are especially popular with the youth because _____.
A. they keep the users in alert all the time
B. they are integral in daily communication

C. they are the only effective means of communication

D. they make them look more stylish

3. According to the passage, the changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with _____

A. the smallest units of the brain

B. the central unit of the brain

C. the structure of the brain

D. the long-term memory

4. The words "**negative publicity**" in paragraph 2 most likely means _____.

A. information on the lethal effects of cellphones

B. the negative public use of cellphones

C. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones

D. constructive ideas about the effects of cellphones

5. The word "**their**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

A. mobile phone companies

B. mobile phones

C. high-tech machines

D. radiations

②

Living in a big city can offer many advantages, such as access to diverse cultures, job opportunities, and vibrant social scenes. However, **it** also comes with its fair share of social problems. One **prevalent** issue is homelessness. In big cities, the high cost of housing and limited affordable options make it challenging for some individuals and families to secure a stable place to live. This leads to a significant homeless population, often struggling to meet their basic needs and facing difficulties in finding employment or accessing social services. Another social problem in big cities is the increased crime rates. The density of population and anonymity can contribute to higher levels of criminal activity. Theft, vandalism, and assaults are more common in urban areas, causing concerns for residents' safety and well-being. Additionally, social inequality and poverty are prevalent in big cities. While these areas offer many opportunities, they also widen the gap between the rich and the poor. The stark contrast in living conditions and access to resources can create social divisions and lead to feelings of marginalization among certain communities.

Addressing these social problems requires a collective effort from both the government and the community. Implementing affordable housing initiatives, providing support services for the homeless, and promoting inclusive policies can help alleviate the issue of homelessness. Similarly, investing in community policing, enhancing public safety measures, and implementing programs aimed at reducing poverty and inequality can contribute to a safer and more equitable city. It is essential for residents to come together; support local organizations, and actively participate in initiatives that tackle these social problems. By working collaboratively, big cities can strive towards creating a more inclusive and thriving environment for all.

(Adapted from Edutopia)

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Challenges Faced in Big Cities

B. The Advantages of Living in a Big City

C. Social Problems and Solutions in Urban Areas

D. The Impact of Social Inequality in Big Cities

2. According to paragraph 1, what are some social problems in big cities?

A. Lack of job opportunities and cultural diversity

B. High cost of housing and limited affordable options

C. Decreased crime rates and improved safety measures

D. Increased social equality and reduced poverty

3. The word "**prevalent**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. fashionable

B. rare

C. frequent

D. Widespread

4. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. diverse culture

B. living in a big city

C. vibrant social scene

D. advantages

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Homelessness is a prevalent issue in big cities.

B. The density of the population and anonymity can contribute to higher crime rates.

C. The availability of affordable housing options in big cities is sufficient.

D. Social inequality and poverty are prevalent in urban areas.

Exercise 3: Read the text, and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

A Good Job

In the past when married couples had problems they usually split up or continued to live together in an unhappy relationship. These days couples, married or not, can get advice on their problems from many sources. A lot of them come to me.

I'm a counsellor and I'm trained to listen to couples with problems. Then I try to advise them on the best way forward. One of my main tasks is to get people to talk - to each other and to me. Often a relationship has problems because people keep all their feelings inside. If we talk about things, we can often find an answer.

It's also important to realise that we're not all perfect. We all make mistakes. But we need to say sorry and talk about how we can prevent these mistakes from happening again. This can make a relationship stronger.

I don't always succeed in helping people to stay together. Sometimes it's better for the couple to split up and start new lives apart. But it helps everyone if the break-up can be friendly, especially for any children involved.

I love my job. I meet all sorts of people and it's generally very rewarding.

1. In the old times, couples chose to live together in an unhappy relationship instead of divorce. **F**

2. Only married couples come to a counsellor. **F**

3. One important thing in a good relationship is sharing our feelings. **T**

4. Couples break up because they are not perfect. **F**

5. Sometimes the break-up can help couples lead a better life. **T**

D. WRITING

Exercise 1: Complete the proposal to fight against cyberbullying with the supporting ideas below.

A. The best people to confide in are usually family members or close friends.

B. You can use this to file a report against the perpetrator.

C. With feeling of anger and even upset, it can also have physical effects where the victim experiences a lack of sleep, headaches, and stomachaches.

D. Cyberbullying can take many different forms: repeatedly making fun of a person online or picking on them via email or text message, saying some bad about a person in a post or making online threats.

E. You should take the time to explain slowly and carefully to them what is going on.

Introduction

Cyberbullying is harmful using computers, cellphones, and other electronic devices.

D. Cyberbullying can take many different forms: repeatedly making fun of a person online or picking on them via email or text message, saying some bad about a person in a post or making online threats.

Body

Possible effects of cyberbullying

Cyberbullying can make you feel as though you have no safe space, and it can affect you mentally.

C. With feeling of anger and even upset, it can also have physical effects where the victim experiences a lack of sleep, headaches, and stomachaches

In the most extreme cases, bullying can result in victims committing suicide.

Measures to deal with cyberbullying

If you think that you are experiencing cyberbullying, it is best to confide in someone you can trust.

A. The best people to confide in are usually family members or close friends.

You can start by explaining to them the situation, how it bothers you, and how serious it is to you.

E. You should take the time to explain slowly and carefully to them what is going on.

They can help you to collect evidence, like taking screenshots and saving text messages.

B. You can use this to file a report against the perpetrator.

Exercise 2: Complete the essay about a proposal against cyberbullying with the clauses / phrases given.

There is one extra that you do not need.

- A. consider blocking the bully and formally report their behaviour on the platform
- B. want to report the incident
- C. the entire school community in creating a culture of respect
- D. find a counsellor, the sports coach, or your favourite teacher
- E. to collect evidence, such as text messages
- F. to seek help from someone you trust, such as your parents, relatives, or other trusted adults
- G. to review the reports 24/7 around the world in over 50 languages to remove bullying
- H. contact the police or emergency services in your neighbourhood

If you think you are being bullied, the first step is (1) F. to seek help from someone you trust, such as your parents, relatives, or other trusted adults

In your school, you can (2) D. find a counsellor, the sports coach, or your favourite teacher . If bullying happens on social media sites, (3) A. consider blocking the bully and formally report their behaviour on the platform. Social media companies have a duty to keep their users safe. It can be helpful (4) E. to collect evidence, such as text messages and screen shots of social media posts, to show what has been going on. If you are in immediate danger, you should (5) H. contact the police or emergency services in your neighbourhood. You can send Facebook or Instagram team a report. They have a team (6) G. to review the reports 24/7 around the world in over 50 languages to remove bullying .

Anyone can become a victim of cyberbullying. If you see this happening to someone you know, try to offer support. It is important to listen to your friend. You should be kind to them and help them think what they might say and to whom. If your friend does not (7) B. want to report the incident, support them in finding a trusted adult to help them deal with the situation.

SHORT TEST UNIT 9

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

1. A. verbal B. poverty C. performance D. cyberbullying

2. A. admit B. ashamed C. awareness D. contrast
 3. A. pressure B. depression C. confidence D. offensive

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. A. issue B. campaign C. social D. problem
 5. A. physical B. poverty C. violent D. awareness

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

6. Recent campaigns have led to a dramatic increase in _____ of social issues.
 A. knowledge B. awareness C. sympathy D. experience
 7. I used to advise them not to drink too much _____ while driving or riding and they kept telling me that they only drank a very small quantity.
 A. water B. soft drink C. alcohol D. vinegar
 8. A range of social _____ and their bad effects were debated at the meeting.
 A. issues B. progress C. values D. expectations
 9. The government have just launched their annual Christmas _____ to stop drunken driving.
 A. action B. activity C. plan D. campaign
 10. In Britain, half of all violent _____ is committed by people who have been drinking alcohol.
 A. crime B. criminal C. punishment D. resistance
 11. Some people really enjoy swimming. _____, others are afraid of water.
 A. By contrast B. Although C. Despite D. Moreover
 12. The ancient Aztec of Mexico had no technology for making tools from metal. _____, they had sharp knives and spears made from a stone called obsidian.
 A. Whereas B. Although C. However D. Despite
 13. _____ there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.
 A. Unless B. Even though C. Because D. Only if
 14. Even though a duck may live on water, it stays dry _____ the oil on its feathers. The oil prevents the water from soaking through the feathers and reaching its skin.
 A. due to B. besides C. in spite of D. in the event of
 15. It is still a good idea to know how to type. _____ the many technological advances in typewriters and word processors, a skilled operator remains indispensable.
 A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. In addition to

Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra words.

leading buying showing skipping
engaging asking thinking taking

Cons of Peer Pressure

Friends may encourage (16) engaging in risky things, such as fighting, reckless riding or cheating in class. Students could get distracted because of peer pressure of playing truant or (17) skipping study. A person makes reckless decisions without (18) thinking just only because others also do this. The most relevant example of this is (19) buying items that are unnecessary. People start (20) leading fake lives to impress others, and it can lead them to harmful results. Sometimes a person may want things due to peer pressure, but he or she isn't able to get them because of some issues, which could then make them upset or depressed.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in

each of the following questions.

21. Don't feel ashamed to admit that you do not know something.
A. proud B. embarrassed C. excited D. upset
22. He found her comments very offensive, so he wanted her to apologise to him.
A. nice B. supportive C. sensible D. rude

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

23. He seemed a bit depressed about his work situation. He didn't contact anyone.
A. optimistic B. unhappy C. miserable D. disappointed
24. My mother is always anxious if we don't get home in time.
A. concerned B. worried C. relaxed D. surprised

Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

25. Jack is calling Jane.
Jack: I'm afraid I can't go to the cinema with you, Jane.
Jane: _____
A. I'm sorry I can't. B. What a pity! C. That's good. D. I know that.
26. Jack is talking to Jane.
Jack: Jane, I have to do my homework this evening. I can't hang out with you.
Peter: _____
A. No worries. Just go with me. B. Why not?
C. Are you going out tonight? D. How disappointing.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 27 to 31.

Online Dating

Dating people online has become an extremely popular custom that has developed as more and more people have figured out the (27) _____ of using the Internet as a way of finding love. People of all ages submit to dating online, teens and adults alike searching for that special person by setting up accounts on online dating sites and browsing through other people's profiles. On dating websites, singles are provided the (28) _____ of learning a few things about various potential partners, making their decision of contacting them based (29) _____ dating profile descriptions and photos.

Out of the many countries where people practise online dating, the United Kingdom is perhaps the keenest on online dating (30) _____ most English people prefer to browse on the Internet in order to find dates instead of trying to meet other persons in bars, clubs, parks or at parties.

Dating may vary across the globe, yet as time passes, people develop new dating customs, such as dating with the help of the Internet. Although this form of dating is mostly practised in the Western civilization, no one can tell for sure what other customs will emerge as the world changes, and whether strict dating will come against some people's right of choosing whatever partner they see (31) _____ for themselves.

27. A. success B. qualities C. advantages D. drawbacks
28. A. situation B. time C. development D. opportunity
29. A. in B. on C. at D. from
30. A. although B. so C. since D. but
31. A. fit B. ready C. excited D. interesting

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 32 to 36.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children, Lara 10 and Peter is 16. Mrs. Nelson first discovered that Peter was getting into trouble when school rang her to say that he hadn't turned up that day, or the day before. She realized right away that he had been truanting.

Peter's behaviour was causing conflict in the house and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were both concerned. They had different views of how they should deal with Peter's behaviour and this led to rows that upset the whole family. They decided to prevent Peter from going out with his friends, but this just made him more stubborn, and he would continue to miss school and stay outside his curfew.

Over the coming weeks, family life became more and more difficult. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson felt that they could no longer do this on their own and asked the school to help. The school arranged for Peter to talk to someone he trusted, and they made an agreement for him to start gradually attending school again. He was also given some time to catch up with the work he had missed.

As he started to talk it through, Peter realized that he had been unhappy at school for a while. He admitted that he had felt lonely since his best friend moved away and another group of friends had persuaded him to skip school. As he missed more and more school, it became harder to go back.

Peter was encouraged to tell his parents how much he missed his friend and that he wanted to spend time with his dad playing football or fishing. Mr. Nelson thought he had grown out of that a long time ago but was pleased to spend time with Peter again.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson tried to notice every day when Peter achieved his goal of attending school, being on time and remembering to do his homework. It took a little longer for Peter's friendships to return to normal and Peter has had to learn to prove himself trustworthy to his parents, but gradually Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are learning to trust Peter again.

32. The conflict in the Nelsons was due to the fact that _____.

- A. Peter had been truanting at school
- B. Peter was getting into trouble at school
- C. they paid too much attention to Lara
- D. they didn't agree on the solution to Peter's problem

33. When Mr. and Mrs. Nelson applied severe punishment to Peter, _____.

- A. Peter stopped going out with his friends
- B. it had no effect and made the situation worse
- C. he missed his friends and stayed outside his curfew
- D. the family didn't know how to deal with his behaviour

34. The school applied all the following things to help Peter EXCEPT that _____.

- A. they helped the Nelsons solve the problem on their own
- B. they agreed to allow him to come back to school
- C. they helped him to catch up with his study
- D. they tried to make his communication with his friends better

35. The reason why Peter got into trouble was that _____.

- A. it became harder for him to miss school
- B. he couldn't talk about his problem at home and at school
- C. some of his friends had negative impact on him
- D. he wanted to move away with his best friend

36. The best solution to Peter's problem was that _____.

- A. he went fishing with his dad again
- B. the school and family have helped and trusted him
- C. he could do his homework and go to school on time
- D. it took him a long time to have normal friendship again

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

37. In many countries around the world, it is not easy growing because teens are dealing with many social issues. (to grow up)
 A B C D
38. We started a campaign against bullying in our school. However we organised classes for teens to try new things and become more confident. (Therefore)
 A B C D
39. The main source of teenagers' anxious and depression was social pressure, such as the pressure to look good or to fit in social groups. (anxiety)
 A B C D
40. I wish you'd spend more time at home instead for going out drinking with your friends every night.
 A B (of) C D

Combine each pair of sentences, using the linking word given in brackets.

41. I went to bed. I was very tired. (because)
 → I went to bed because I was very tired.
42. Many people avoid using a microwave oven for fear of its rays. It has been shown to be safe. (although)
 → Many people avoid using a microwave oven for fear of its rays although it has been shown to be safe.
43. Because of his age, Mr. Jones was not hired. He had the necessary qualifications. (even though)
 → Because of his age, Mr. Jones was not hired even though he had the necessary qualifications.
44. It is warm and sunny today. We go to the park. (because)
 → We go to the park because it is warm and sunny today.
45. Nick seems to be a trustworthy person. I don't ask him for any advice before making important decisions. (however)
 → Nick seems to be a trustworthy person. However, I don't ask him for any advice before making important decisions.

VIII. Write sentences about the solutions against cyberbullying, using the words given.

46. first / students / examine / existing policies / their school / cyberbullying
 → First, students examine existing policies in their school about cyberbullying.
47. if / no policy / exist / students / find examples / other sources
 → If no policy exists, students should find examples from other sources.
48. students / write / piece / writing / propose / a new policy / principal
 → Students write a piece of writing to propose a new policy to the principal.
49. next / student teams / take action / their choice / speak out / against cyberbullying / and / advocate / a public audience / change
 → Next, student teams take action of their choice to speak out against cyberbullying and advocate to a public audience for change.

50. in teams / students / produce / videos / or / social media campaigns/ aim at / peers, younger students or their community / support for a change / behaviour / and take action / against cyberbullying

→ In teams, students produce videos, or social media campaigns, aimed at peers, younger students or their community, supporting for a change in behaviour and taking action against cyberbullying.

--- THE END ---