

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA GIỮA KÌ II

UNIT 6: GENDER EQUALITY

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. ability	(n)	/ə'biləti/	khả năng
2. able ≠ unable	(adj)	/'eɪbl/ ≠ /ʌn'eɪbl/	có khả năng ≠ không có khả năng
3. ban	(v, n)	/bæn/	cấm, lệnh cấm
4. be forced	(v)	/bi: fɔ:rst/	bị bắt buộc
5. by the way		/baɪ ðə weɪ/	nhân tiện
6. cosmonaut	(n)	/'kɒzmənɔ:t/	nhà du hành vũ trụ
7. deal with	(v)	/di:l wɪθ/	đối xử
8. domestic violence	(n)	/də'mestɪk 'vaɪələns/	bạo lực gia đình
9. earn	(v)	/ɜ:n/	kiếm được tiền
10. equal	(adj)	/'i:kwəl/	bằng nhau
11. equality	(n)	/'i:kwələti/	sự bình đẳng
12. eyesight	(n)	/'aɪsaɪt/	thị lực
13. face	(v)	/feɪs/	đối mặt
14. firefighter	(n)	/'faɪəfaɪtə(r)/	lính cứu hỏa
15. fitness	(n)	/'fɪtnəs/	thể lực
16. focus	(v)	/'fəʊkəs/	tập trung
17. gender equality	(n)	/'dʒendə i'kwa:ləti/	bình đẳng giới
18. gentle	(adj)	/'dʒentl/	tử tế
19. get married	(v)	/get 'merɪd/	kết hôn
20. high-paying	(adj)	/haɪ - peɪɪŋ/	lương cao
21. individual	(n)	/'ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/	cá nhân
22. kindergarten	(n)	/'kɪndəɡɑ:tn/	trường mẫu giáo
23. knowledge	(n)	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	kiến thức
24. low-paying	(adj)	/loo - peɪɪŋ/	lương thấp
25. make a decision	(n)	/meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒən/	đưa ra quyết định
26. medical school	(n)	/'medɪkəl sku:l/	trường Y dược
27. mental	(adj)	/'mentl/	thuộc về tinh thần
28. officer	(n)	/'ɒfɪsə(r)/	sĩ quan
29. official	(adj)	/ə'fɪʃl/	chính thức
30. operation	(n)	/'ɒpə'reɪʃn/	cuộc phẫu thuật
31. opportunity	(n)	/'ɒpə'tju:nəti/	cơ hội
32. parachute	(v)	/'pærəʃu:t/	nhảy dù
33. patient	(n)	/'peɪʃnt/	bệnh nhân
34. persuasion skills	(n)	/pə'sweɪʒən skɪlz/	kỹ năng thuyết phục khách hàng
35. physical	(adj)	/'fɪzɪkl/	thuộc về thể chất
36. pilot	(n)	/'paɪlət/	phi công
37. pressure	(n)	/'preʃə(r)/	áp lực
38. professional	(adj)	/prə'feʃənl/	chuyên nghiệp
39. promote	(v)	/prə'məʊt/	thúc đẩy
40. reason	(n)	/'ri:zn/	lí do
41. right	(n)	/raɪt/	quyền
42. safety	(n)	/'seɪfti/	sự an toàn
43. salary	(n)	/'sæləri/	lương bổng
44. secretary	(n)	/'sekɪtri/	thư kí
45. shop assistance	(n)	/ʃɑ:p ə'sɪstəns/	nhân viên bán hàng
46. skillful	(adj)	/'skɪfl/	lành nghề, khéo léo
47. Soviet	(n,adj)	/'səʊviət/	Liên Xô, thuộc Liên Xô
48. strength	(n)	/streŋkθ/	sức khỏe

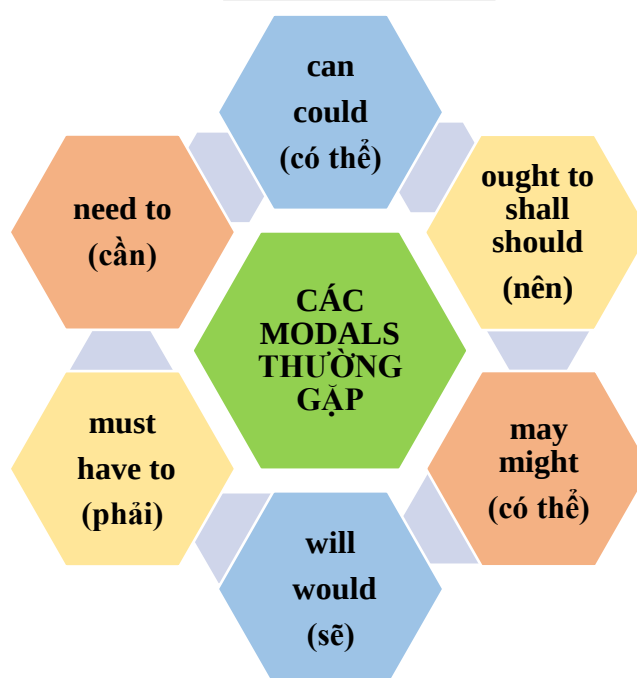
49. suitable for	(adj)	/ˈsuːtəbəl fɔːr/	thích hợp cho
50. summer camp	(n)	/ˈsʌmər kæmp/	trại hè
51. surgeon	(n)	/ˈsɜːdʒən/	bác sĩ phẫu thuật
52. take care of	(v)	/teɪk keər əv/	chăm sóc
53. teamwork	(n)	/ˈtiːmwɜːk/	làm việc nhóm
54. treat	(v)	/triːt/	đối xử
55. uneducated	(adj)	/ʌnˈedʒukeɪtɪd/	được học ít, không được giáo dục
56. university degree	(n)	/ˌjuːnəˈvɜːsəti diːɡriː/	bằng đại học
57. victim	(n)	/ˈvɪktɪm/	nạn nhân
58. violence	(n)	/ˈvaɪələns/	bạo lực
59. worldwide	(adj, adv)	/ˌwɜːldˈwaɪd/	trên thế giới

B. GRAMMAR:

I. REVIEW OF MODALS (ÔN LẠI ĐỘNG TỪ KHIẾM KHUYẾT):

- Modal verbs (động từ khiếm khuyết) là những từ dùng để chỉ khả năng, ý định, sự cần thiết,... Theo sau các modal verbs luôn là động từ ở dạng nguyên m

modal verbs + V0



Vd: - Mark **CAN BECOME** a surgeon in the future because he is good at Biology. (Mark **CÓ THỂ** trở thành bác sĩ phẫu thuật trong tương lai bởi vì anh ấy giỏi môn Sinh Học)

- Men and women **SHOULD HAVE** the same equality at work. (Đàn ông và phụ **NÊN** có sự công bằng ngang nhau trong công việc)

- You **MUST STUDY** harder if you want to become an airline agent. (Bạn **PHẢI** học hành chăm chỉ hơn nếu bạn muốn trở thành phi công)

II. PASSIVE VOICE WITH MODALS (CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ KHIẾM KHUYẾT):

modal verbs + be + V3/ed

- Công thức chung:

Vd: An airline agent **WILL DRIVE** a plane carefully. (Phi công **SẼ LÁI** máy bay một cách cẩn thận)

→ A plane **WILL BE DRIVEN** carefully by an airline agent. (Máy bay **SẼ ĐƯỢC LÁI** một cách cẩn thận bởi phi công)

Society **SHOULD TREAT** girls with more equality. (Xã hội **NÊN ĐỐI XỬ** với con gái với nhiều sự bình đẳng hơn)

→ Girls SHOULD BE TREATED with more equality by society. (Con gái NÊN ĐƯỢC ĐỐI XỬ với nhiều bình đẳng hơn bởi xã hội)

People mustn't force women to do low-paying jobs. (Mọi người KHÔNG ĐƯỢC BẮT phụ nữ làm những công việc lương thấp)

→ Women mustn't be forced to do low-paying jobs by people. (Phụ nữ KHÔNG PHẢI BỊ BẮT để làm những công việc lương thấp)

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: 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.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Question 1: A. equal | B. allow | C. patient | D. adore |
| Question 2: A. physical | B. domestic | C. kindergarten | D. pilot |
| Question 3: A. delicious | B. education | C. dependent | D. encourage |
| Question 4: A. gender | B. prefer | C. equality | D. prepare |
| Question 5: A. women | B. operate | C. officer | D. response |
| Question 6: A. aware | B. family | C. planet | D. married |

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Question 1: A. career | B. gender | C. equal | D. patient |
| Question 2: A. promote | B. mental | C. control | D. accept |
| Question 3: A. domestic | B. dependent | C. officer | D. assistant |
| Question 4: A. skillful | B. victim | C. surgeon | D. success |
| Question 5: A. patient | B. eyesight | C. mistake | D. pilot |
| Question 6: A. equality | B. parachute | C. violence | D. secretary |
| Question 7: A. engineer | B. exercise | C. negative | D. medical |

organize

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** Education is important in fighting _____ gender equality.
A. in B. for C. to D. with
- Question 2:** _____ might be seen as a way to protect young girls from violence.
A. Child benefit B. Child marriage C. Child mother D. Child labour
- Question 3:** In the past, many young girls were victims of _____.
A. flexible working hours B. domestic violence
C. housework D. a low-paying job
- Question 4:** Thanks to the women's liberation women can take part in _____ activities.
A. social B. society C. socially D. socialize
- Question 5:** Women can become good surgeons because men and women have the same abilities to learn and _____ medical knowledge.
A. provide B. instruct C. promote D. apply
- Question 6:** When girls can go to school and stay long there, they will get the _____ and skills necessary to support themselves and their families.
A. know B. knowledge C. knowledgeable D. known
- Question 7:** Women do not yet have _____ rights in the family in this area.
A. equal B. different C. various D. similar
- Question 8:** Jobs that are traditionally done by women are normally _____ jobs.
A. well-paid B. high-paying C. well-paying D. low-paying
- Question 9:** Women working in jobs traditionally done by men still _____ big challenges.
A. will face B. faced C. face D. are faced
- Question 10:** Female firefighters are sometimes the _____ of laughter and anger from the coworkers and local people.
A. patients B. actors C. pilots D. victims
- Question 11:** I'd like to be a surgeon. I believe I can work well _____ pressure and don't mind working long hours.

- A.** on **B.** in **C.** under **D.** from
- Question 12:** Women can make great surgeons because they can also perform long and _____ operations.
- A.** tire **B.** tired **C.** tiring **D.** tiringly
- Question 13:** Tereshkova learnt how to _____ at a local flying club.
- A.** parachute **B.** discriminate **C.** approach **D.** discourage
- Question 14:** They hope _____ new ways to promote gender equality.
- A.** discover **B.** to discover **C.** discovering **D.** to discovering
- Question 15:** In order to reduce gender inequality in South Korean society, women _____ more opportunities by companies.
- A.** will prove **B.** should provide **C.** may be provided **D.** should be provided
- Question 16:** Child marriage _____ in several parts in the world because it limits access to education and training.
- A.** must stop **B.** will be stopped **C.** must be stopped **D.** can be stop
- Question 17:** A _____ teacher needs a lot of patience and passion.
- A.** history **B.** english **C.** kindergarten **D.** university
- Question 18:** In Egypt, female students from disadvantaged families _____ scholarships to continue their studies.
- A.** will be given **B.** can be given **C.** may be given **D.** must be given
- Question 19:** Discrimination on the basis of gender _____ from workplaces.
- A.** should be removed **B.** must be removed **C.** can be removed **D.** will be removed
- Question 20:** This company can _____ for wage discrimination among workers of different genders.
- A.** be sued **B.** be suing **C.** sue **D.** sued
- Question 21:** Poor women in disadvantaged areas should _____ more help by governments.
- A.** offer **B.** be offered **C.** be offering **D.** offered
- Question 22:** Women are more likely to be victims of violence.
- A.** domestic **B.** household **C.** home **D.** family
- Question 23:** Reducing gender improves productivity and economic growth of a nation.
- A.** equality **B.** inequality **C.** possibility **D.** rights
- Question 24:** It is interesting to know that women and men earn _____ pay in the army.
- A.** equally **B.** equal **C.** equality **D.** different
- Question 25:** Women and men must have equal _____ to shape society and their own lives.
- A.** directions **B.** ways **C.** behaviours **D.** rights
- Question 26:** Women do the majority of _____ domestic and work, including cleaning, cooking, and child care as well as taking care of sick and elderly.
- A.** paid **B.** unpaid
C. low-paid **D.** well-paid
- Question 27:** We should all celebrate her _____ as a surgeon.
- A.** succeed **B.** success **C.** successful **D.** successfully
- Question 28:** _____ performed two operations on him yesterday.
- A.** Secretaries **B.** Airline pilots **C.** Shop assistant **D.** Surgeons
- Question 29:** Women are often paid less than men. _____, women have to work longer than men to earn the same amount of money.
- A.** Moreover **B.** Howerve **C.** In other words **D.** Therefore
- Question 30:** She's studying at a medical school to become a _____.
- A.** surgeon **B.** pilot **C.** secretary **D.** shop assistant
- Question 31:** Boys and girls are not always _____ equally around the world.
- A.** treated **B.** treating **C.** treat **D.** to treat
- Question 32:** A surgeon must _____ excellent eyesight and mental strength.
- A.** have had **B.** have **C.** be had **D.** be having
- Question 33:** Girls who receive a(n) _____ are less likely to marry young.
- A.** education **B.** job **C.** benefit **D.** training
- Question 34:** Governments, organisations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender _____.
- A.** inequality **B.** difference **C.** equality **D.** similarity
- Question 35:** Women can be as _____ strong as men.

- A. mentally B. mental C. spiritual D. spiritually
- Question 36:** People could _____ from having representatives of both genders in every job.
A. be benefited B. have been benefited C. benefit D. have benefited
- Question 37:** Women in the army have a good chance to be _____.
A. promote B. promotion C. promoting D. promoted
- Question 38:** Women's contribution to our society has been _____ better these days.
A. differently B. naturally C. intellectually D. significantly
- Question 39:** Very often, girls who marry young might _____ victims of domestic violence.
A. become B. becoming C. be becoming D. became
- Question 40:** _____ is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.
A. Gender equality B. Gender gaps C. Gender differences D. Gender inequality
- Question 41:** If women have to do too much housework, they cannot focus _____ their jobs.
A. for B. in C. on D. from
- Question 42:** Education can _____ girls the opportunity to have a better life in the future.
A. be given B. have been given C. give D. have given
- Question 43:** In many places, women have to work longer to earn the same _____ of money as men.
A. number B. pay C. amount D. list
- Question 44:** Women should _____ the same salaries as men for doing the same jobs.
A. have given B. be given C. to give D. give
- Question 45:** As a young girl, Brenda Berkman always dreamt _____ becoming a firefighter.
A. for B. to C. of D. at
- Question 46:** Statistics _____ that fewer girls than boys go to school or stay long at school.
A. are shown B. should show C. should be shown D. show
- Question 47:** Many women can't _____ long hours because they have to take care of their families.
A. work B. have worked C. be working D. be worked
- Question 48:** Much has to be done to achieve _____ in employment opportunities.
A. gender inequality B. gender equality C. generation gap D. difference
- Question 49:** Both genders should be provided with equal _____ to education, employment and healthcare.
A. incomes B. rights C. power D. energy
- Question 50:** We should not allow any kind of _____ against women and girls.
A. discrimination B. education C. awareness D. wealth
- Question 51:** People in this country have made good _____ in eliminating domestic violence.
A. benefit B. progress C. creativity D. discrimination

E4: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals.

- Question 1:** Child marriage carries serious health risks as young girls are not _____ developed to give birth. (PHYSICAL)
- Question 2:** Girls who receive an _____ are less likely to marry young. (EDUCATE)
- Question 3:** In many places, parents may see child _____ as a way to protect their daughters from violence. (MARRY)
- Question 4:** If girls are knowledgeable and _____, they won't choose to get married early. (DEPEND)
- Question 5:** Many women had to pay a heavy price to win _____. (EQUAL)
- Question 6:** In the workplace, women should be given _____ opportunities as men. (EQUALLY)
- Question 7:** _____ can prevent or stop girls from going to school. (POOR)
- Question 8:** I think I'll work as a shop assistant because people often say that I have good _____ skills. (PERSUADE)
- Question 9:** In _____ countries, girls may be kept home to do household chores like carrying water, preparing food, and washing clothes (DEVELOP)
- Question 10:** Girls may become victims of _____ and bullying. (VIOLENT)

E5: 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.

- Question 1:** Gender and racial inequality are still widespread throughout society.
A. preferentiality B. unfairness C. regularity D. impartiality
- Question 2:** Governments, organisations and individuals must work together to win gender equality.

A. achieve B. lose C. attempt D. respect

Question 3: I like the trip to the kindergarten most. The kids were adorable and the teacher were great.

A. easy to feel love for B. easy to relax C. easy to remember D. easy to take care of

Question 4: Today female workers have certain time and inspiration to develop their talent.

A. enthusiasm B. depression C. relevance D. desire

Question 5: Many countries now allow and encourage women to join the army and the police forces.

A. permit B. force C. make D. prevent

Question 6: We should encourage women to join more social activities.

A. prevent B. stimulate C. permit D. forbid

Question 7: Equal opportunities in education bring important changes in society.

A. abilities B. chances C. instances D. experiences

Question 8: There are still girls who are forced to get married before the age of 18

A. do something unwanted B. do something necessary
C. do something interesting D. do something frightening

Question 9: Discrimination is the unfair or prejudicial treatment of people or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, etc.

A. partiality B. inequity C. independence D. indifference

Question 10: She was a truly remarkable woman.

A. attractive B. famous C. exceptional D. interesting

Question 11: The Government has raised the national minimum wage.

A. bonus B. expense C. waste D. pay

Question 12: It is very easy to find some examples of gender inequality in our society.

A. male B. identity C. sex D. kind

Question 13: After discussion, they came to the convergence of all male and female workers' opinions.

A. merging B. reunion C. group D. arrival

E6: Rewrite the following sentences, using the passive voice.

Question 1: Our class might choose Lan to represent us in the School Youth Union.

→ _____.

Question 2: Will they teach Korean in our school next year?

→ _____.

Question 3: The students must follow the instructions strictly.

→ _____.

Question 4: Very young children shouldn't eat sugary food.

→ _____.

Question 5: They should give men and women equal rights to education and employment.

→ _____.

Question 6: Hopefully, scientists will discover a planet similar to the Earth.

→ _____.

Question 7: I think we can reduce discrimination against women and girls.

→ _____.

Question 8: Each student must write an essay on gender equality.

→ _____.

Question 9: They can open this exit door in case of emergency.

→ _____.

Question 10: They should give men and women equal pay for equal work.

→ _____.

Question 11: They might give my mother an award.

→ _____.

Question 12: The Vietnamese government will make more progress in gender equality.

→ _____.

Question 13: People may consider obesity a serious health problem.



IV-READING:

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.



For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came, therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn't actually bear the thought of putting **him** into childcare for nine hours a day. As she was the one with the secure job, the role of primary caregiver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role **reversal**, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30–54-year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.



The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Men being the bread winners
- B. Traditional roles of women
- C. Women being the home makers
- D. Reversed roles between men and women

Question 2: Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because ____.

- A. she had a badly paid job
- B. she was not good at childcare
- C. she had a reliable job
- D. she wanted her husband to stay at home

Question 3: In paragraph 1, the word "**him**" refers to ____.

- A. their son
- B. her husband
- C. Derek
- D. her colleague

Question 4: They decided that Derek would look after their son because they ____.

- A. couldn't afford to put their child in care for long periods each day
- B. didn't want to put their child in care for long periods each day
- C. thought childcare was not safe enough for their children
- D. worried about their son's health problems

Question 5: In paragraph 2, the word "**reversal**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. stability
- B. modification
- C. rehearsal
- D. switch

Question 6: One reason for a change in the number of men staying home is ____.

- A. the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- B. the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- C. the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.



In 1812 a young man called James Barry finished his studies in medicine at Edinburgh University. After graduating he moved to London where he studied surgery at Guy's Hospital. After that the popular young doctor joined the army and over the next forty years had a brilliant career as an army medical officer, working

in many far-off countries and fighting successfully for improved conditions in hospitals. It was a **remarkable** career - made even more remarkable by the discovery upon his death that *he* was in fact a *she*, James Barry was a woman.

No one was more surprised at this discovery than her many friends and colleagues. It was true that throughout her life people had remarked upon her small size, slight build and smooth pale face. One officer had even **objected** to her appointment as a medical assistant because he could not believe that Barry was old enough to have graduated in medicine. But no one had ever seriously suggested that Barry was anything other than a man.

By all accounts Barry was a pleasant and good-humoured person with high cheekbones, reddish hair, a long nose and large eyes. She was well-liked by her patients and had a reputation for great speed in surgery - an important quality at a time when operations were performed without anaesthetic. She was also quick tempered. When she was working in army hospitals and prisons overseas, the terrible conditions often made her very angry. She fought hard against injustice and cruelty and her temper sometimes got her into trouble with the authority. After a long career overseas, she returned to London where she died in 1865. While the undertaker's assistant was preparing her body for burial, she discovered that James Barry was a woman.



So why did James Barry deceive people for so long? At that time a woman could not study medicine, work as a doctor or join the army. Perhaps Barry had always wanted to do these things and pretending to be a man was the only way to make it possible. Perhaps she was going to tell the truth one day but didn't because she was enjoying her life as a man too much. Whatever the reason, Barry's deception was successful. By the time it was discovered

that she had been the first woman in Britain to qualify as a doctor, it was too late for the authorities to do anything about **it**.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Gender discrimination among doctors in London
- B. James Barry pretended to be a man to become a doctor
- C. James Barry and her career overseas
- D. Punishment for James Barry's deception

Question 2: In paragraph 1, the word "**remarkable**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. noticeable
- B. commented
- C. rewarding
- D. focused

Question 3: According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT.

- A. all people were surprised at the discovery
- B. people remarked upon her small size
- C. many people suspected that she was a woman
- D. people noticed her slight build and smooth pale face

Question 4: In paragraph 2, the word "**objected**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. shared
- B. agreed
- C. protected
- D. protested

Question 5: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

- A. She could control her temper perfectly.
- B. She lost her temper easily.
- C. She never lost her temper.
- D. She was calm and well-behaved.

Question 6: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

- A. She performed her operations quickly.
- B. She performed her operations slowly.
- C. She performed her operations carelessly.
- D. Her patients did not like her very much.

Question 7: In paragraph 4, the word "**it**" refers to ____.

- A. Barry's choice
- B. Barry's career
- C. Barry's deception
- D. Barry's reputation

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.



The attitude against women had its (1) _____ from the beginning of mankind's history when men lived in caves and went hunting for food. The task of hunting needed great strength of body. (2) _____, the best place for women was not in forests, but at home where they could satisfactorily do their job, such as doing household chores and looking after children. In our modern time, there are more and more jobs

which do not need the strength of (3) _____. It is a consequence that women have played a/an (4) _____ important role in the society. However, there are still many backward places, especially in Asian countries. Most illiterates are females. A man often expects his wife and daughters to stay at home, serve him, and obey him in all things. Women are considered as (5) _____ to men. Young girls are educated to tolerate and accept intimate partner violence as a part of tradition.

- Question 1: A. evolution B. origin C. organization D. effect
 Question 2: A. Therefore B. But C. Nevertheless D. And
 Question 3: A. brains B. heads C. will D. muscles
 Question 4: A. increasingly B. extensively C. tiringly D. repeatedly
 Question 5: A. inferior B. superior C. major D. higher

E10: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Saudi Women Register To Vote For The First Time

Women in Saudi Arabia began registering to vote this week for the first time in the nation's (1) _____. The late King Abdullah announced in November, 2015 that women would be allowed to run for office and vote in city elections, which (2) _____ every four years. At least 70 women intend to run for office, and more than 80 registered as campaign managers, Arab News reported last month. (3) _____ the legal barrier to voting has been lifted, other Saudi laws and culture could complicate women's (4) _____ to cast their votes.



Saudi women still have to deal with limits on their freedom of movement, and since it's illegal for them to drive, many of them will have to (5) _____ male members of their family to take them to register and to vote. Male relatives who oppose female voting rights could also be a barrier. The government also (6) _____ voters to have personal ID cards, and many Saudi women do not.



To make serious (7) _____ on women's rights, Saudi authorities should (8) _____ the male guardianship system, under which caring policies and practices (9) _____ women from obtaining a passport, marrying, traveling, or accessing higher education without the approval of a male guardian. Only then will Saudi Arabia's women be able to (10) _____ to society on an equal situation with men.

- Question 1: A. life B. history C. campaign D. period
 Question 2: A. take place B. take part C. take care D. take after
 Question 3: A. When B. Because C. However D. While
 Question 4: A. work B. careers C. efforts D. travels
 Question 5: A. trust B. remain C. base on D. rely on
 Question 6: A. needs B. keeps C. requests D. requires
 Question 7: A. development B. steps C. progress D. movement
 Question 8: A. cut B. stop C. complete D. finish
 Question 9: A. prevent B. take C. end D. remove
 Question 10: A. help B. contribute C. cause D. give

V-WRITING

E12: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: Gender inequality / problem / many countries / have focused / solving.
 → _____.

Question 2: There / many measures / solve / problem / and improve / gender equality.
 → _____.

Question 3: We / should / focus / educate / people / important roles / women.
 → _____.

Question 4: governmental issue / suitable policies / give / women / chances / develop / ability.
 → _____.

Question 5: When / women / not / under / financial pressure / have / more time / develop / themselves.
 → _____.

UNIT 7: VIETNAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

A. VOCABULARY:

Cụm từ		Nghĩa	
1. WTO (World Trade Organization)		Tổ chức Thương mại Thế giới	
2. UN (The United Nations)		Liên Hợp Quốc (UN)	
3. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)		chương trình Phát triển của Liên hợp quốc	
4. UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)		Quỹ Nhi đồng Liên Hiệp Quốc	
5. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation)		tổ chức lương thực và nông nghiệp liên hợp quốc	
Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. abroad	(adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	ở nước ngoài
2. active	(adj)	/'æktɪv/	chủ động
3. aim	(n, v)	/eɪm/	mục tiêu, đặt ra mục tiêu
4. attractive	(adj)	/ə'træktɪv/	hấp dẫn
5. carry out	(v)	/'keri aʊt /	thực hiện
6. challenge	(n)	/'tʃælɪndʒ/	thử thách
7. commit	(v)	/kə'mɪt/	cam kết
8. competitive	(adj)	/kəm'petətɪv/	cạnh tranh
9. delighted	(adj)	/dɪ'laɪtɪd/	vui, hào hứng
10. destination	(n)	/,destɪ'neɪʃn/	điểm đến
11. developing country	(n)	/dɪ'veləpɪŋ 'kʌntri/	đất nước phát triển
12. disability	(n)	/,dɪsə'bɪləti/	sự khuyết tật
13. disadvantaged	(adj)	/,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒd/	bất lợi
14. drop out of school	(v)	/drɔ:p aʊt əv sku:l/	bỏ học
15. economic	(adj)	/,i:kə'nɒmɪk/	thuộc về kinh tế
16. economy	(n)	/i'kɒnəmi/	nền kinh tế
17. educated	(adj)	/'edʒukeɪtɪd/	được giáo dục
18. education	(n)	/,edʒu'keɪʃn/	sự giáo dục
19. enter	(v)	/'entə(r)/	thâm nhập, đi vào
20. essential	(adj)	/ɪ'senʃl/	cần thiết
21. expert	(adj)	/'ekspɜ:t/	thuộc về chuyên môn
22. export	(n)	/'ekspɜ:t/	sự xuất khẩu
23. facilitate	(v)	/fə'sɪlɪteɪt/	tạo điều kiện
24. fast-changing	(adj)	/fæst - 'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ/	nhạy thay đổi
25. field	(n)	/fi:ld/	lĩnh vực
26. foreign	(adj)	/'fɒrən/	nước ngoài
27. form	(v)	/fɔ:m/	thành lập
28. get on with	(v)	/get ɑ:n wɪθ/	hòa thuận với
29. go into	(v)	/gəʊ 'ɪntu:/	đi vào
30. goal	(n)	/gəʊl/	mục tiêu
31. growth level	(n)	/grəʊθ 'levəl/	trình độ phát triển
32. harm	(n)	/hɑ:m/	hiểm họa, sự nguy hiểm
33. healthy	(adj)	/'helθi/	khỏe mạnh
34. import	(n)	/'ɪmpɔ:t/	sự nhập khẩu
35. intend	(v)	/ɪn'tend/	có ý định
36. invest	(v)	/ɪn'vest/	đầu tư
37. investor	(n)	/ɪn'vestə(r)/	nhà đầu tư
38. invitation	(n)	/,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/	lời mời
39. job market	(n)	/dʒɑ:b 'mɑ:rkɪt /	thị trường việc làm
40. look down on	(v)	/lʊk daʊn ɑ:n/	khinh thường
41. make sure	(v)	/meɪk ʃʊr/	bảo đảm
42. necessary	(adj)	/'nesəsəri/	cần thiết
43. neighbor	(n)	/'neɪbə/	hàng xóm

44. non-governmental	(n)	/nɑ:n - ˌɡʌvə-n'mentəl /	phi chính phủ
45. nutrition	(n)	/njuːˈtriʃn/	dinh dưỡng
46. participation	(n)	/pɑːˌtɪsɪˈpeɪʃn/	sự tham gia
47. particularly	(adv)	/pəˈtɪkjələli/	đặc biệt
48. peacekeeping	(adj)	/ˈpiːskiːpiŋ/	gìn giữ hòa bình
49. possible	(adj)	/ˈpɒsəbl/	có thể
50. poverty	(n)	/ˈpɒvəti/	tình trạng đói nghèo
51. previous	(adj)	/ˈpriːviəs/	trước đó
52. production	(n)	/prəˈdʌkʃn/	sự sản xuất
53. promise	(v)	/ˈprɒmɪs/	hứa
54. promote	(v)	/prəˈməʊt/	quảng bá, khuyến khích
55. quality	(n,adj)	/ˈkwɒləti/	có chất lượng
56. refuse	(v)	/rɪˈfjuːz/	từ chối
57. regional	(adj)	/ˈriːdʒənəl/	thuộc về khu vực
58. relation	(n)	/rɪˈleɪʃn/	mối quan hệ
59. respect	(v)	/rɪˈspekt/	tôn trọng, ghi nhận
60. safe	(adj)	/seɪf/	an toàn
61. security	(n)	/sɪˈkjʊərəti/	an ninh
62. society	(n)	/səˈsaɪəti/	xã hội
63. standard	(n)	/ˈstændəd/	tiêu chuẩn
64. succeed	(v)	/səkˈsiːd/	thành công
65. technical	(adj)	/ˈteknɪkl/	thuộc về kỹ thuật
66. trade	(n)	/treɪd/	thương mại
67. train	(v)	/treɪn/	huấn luyện
68. vaccinate	(v)	/ˈvæksɪneɪt/	tiêm vắc xin
69. welcome	(v)	/ˈwelkəm/	chào đón
70. world peace	(n)	/wɜːld piːs/	hòa bình thế giới

B. GRAMMAR:

I. ADJECTIVES IN COMPARATIVES (TÍNH TỪ TRONG PHÉP SO SÁNH):

1. Short adjective (Tính từ ngắn):

- Là những tính từ 1 âm tiết hoặc tính từ 2 âm tiết có chữ cái tận cùng là **-y, -ow, -et, -er-le**.

Vd: fast, slow, tall, short, happy, narrow, quiet, clever, simple,...

2. Long adjective (Tính từ dài):

- Là những tính từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên

Vd: tired, modern, beautiful, active, competitive,...

Lưu ý: Một số tính từ vừa là tính từ ngắn vừa là tính từ dài: free, keen, safe, sure, true, wise, clever, common, gentle.

II. COMPARATIVE (PHÉP SO SÁNH HƠN):

1. Comparative with short adjective (So sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn):

- Công thức: **SHORT ADJ + "-ER" + (THAN)**

Vd:
 + Educated children IS WISER THAN uneducated children. (Những đứa trẻ được giáo dục thì KHÔN NGOAN HƠN những đứa trẻ không được giáo dục)
 + The job market in undeveloped countries IS NARROWER THAN the job market in Vietnam. (Thị trường việc làm ở các nước không phát triển thì HẸP HƠN SO VỚI thị trường việc làm ở Việt Nam)

2. Comparative with long adjective (So sánh hơn với tính từ dài):

- Công thức: **MORE + LONG ADJ + (THAN)**

Vd:
 + Our organisation aims to make disable children feel MORE CONVENIENT when they go to school. (Tổ chức của chúng tôi hướng tới việc làm cho những đứa trẻ khiếm khuyết cảm thấy thoải mái hơn khi đi đến trường)
 + EU job market is MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN Asian job market. (thị trường việc làm EU thì hấp dẫn hơn thị trường việc làm ở châu Á)

Lưu ý:

- **KHÔNG** có dạng phủ định của phép so sánh hơn.

Africa IS POORER than other continents. (Châu Phi NGHEÒ HƠN các châu lục khác) ☑

Other continents ~~AREN'T POORER~~ than Africa. (các châu lục khác **KHÔNG NGHEÒ HƠN** châu Phi) ☒

III. SUPERLATIVE (PHÉP SO SÁNH NHẤT):

1. Superlative with short adjective (So sánh nhất với tính từ ngắn):

- Công thức: **THE + SHORT ADJ + "-EST"**

Vd:

+ Viet Nam is THE HAPPIEST country in the world. (Việt Nam là đất nước HẠNH PHÚC NHẤT trên thế giới).

+ United States and China are two of THE RICHEST countries in the world. (Mỹ và Trung Quốc là 2 trong những nước GIÀU NHẤT trên thế giới)

2. Superlative with long adjective (So sánh nhất với tính từ dài):

- Công thức: **THE MOST + LONG ADJ**

Vd:

+ People say that Africa children are THE MOST VULNERABLE children in the world because they can't get access to education. (Người ta nói rằng trẻ em Châu Phi là trẻ em DỄ TỒN THƯƠNG NHẤT trên thế giới vì chúng không thể tiếp cận đến giáo dục)

+ FAO supports THE MOST UNDEVELOPED countries all over the world. (tổ chức FAO hỗ trợ những nước CHƯA PHÁT TRIỂN NHẤT trên toàn thế giới)

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: 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.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Question 1: A. <u>e</u> ducated | B. <u>d</u> entist | C. tra <u>d</u> e | D. har <u>d</u> ware |
| Question 2: A. com <u>mi</u> t | B. <u>pr</u> omote | C. <u>e</u> conomic | D. <u>p</u> overty |
| Question 3: A. <u>r</u> egional | B. <u>g</u> ender | C. <u>s</u> urgeon | D. <u>s</u> ingular |
| Question 4: A. tra <u>d</u> e | B. <u>q</u> uality | C. <u>p</u> atient | D. dan <u>g</u> er |
| Question 5: A. <u>e</u> ssential | B. <u>e</u> xpert | C. <u>e</u> xperience | D. <u>e</u> conomic |
| Question 6: A. <u>t</u> echnical | B. <u>ch</u> emistry | C. <u>ch</u> arity | D. <u>ch</u> aos |

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Question 1: A. <u>e</u> conomic | B. <u>i</u> ndependent | C. <u>p</u> ossibility | D. <u>e</u> nvironmental |
| Question 2: A. <u>e</u> ssential | B. <u>p</u> overty | C. <u>q</u> uality | D. <u>r</u> egional |
| Question 3: A. <u>t</u> echnical | B. <u>v</u> accinate | C. <u>p</u> arachute | D. <u>i</u> nvester |
| Question 4: A. com <u>mi</u> t | B. <u>e</u> nter | C. <u>e</u> xpert | D. <u>w</u> elcome |
| Question 5: A. <u>e</u> conomic | B. <u>e</u> conomy | C. <u>c</u> ompetitive | D. <u>e</u> xperiment |
| Question 6: A. <u>i</u> nv <u>e</u> st | B. <u>p</u> ro <u>d</u> uct | C. <u>r</u> es <u>p</u> ect | D. <u>p</u> ro <u>m</u> ote |
| Question 7: A. <u>o</u> rganisation | B. <u>e</u> nvironmental | C. <u>i</u> nternational | D. <u>c</u> ommunication |
| Question 8: A. <u>v</u> accination | B. <u>c</u> ompetitive | C. <u>e</u> conomy | D. <u>e</u> quality |
| Question 9: A. <u>t</u> raditional | B. <u>c</u> ommunicate | C. <u>e</u> conomic | D. <u>i</u> ntelligence |

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Viet Nam is a member of many international _____.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. businesses | B. communities |
| C. programmes | D. organisations |

Question 2: UNICEF has helped many _____ teenagers continue their education by offering them job training.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| A. active | B. advantaged | C. disadvantaged | D. talented |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|-------------|

Question 3: Viet Nam has participated _____ many UN activities including peacekeeping since 1977.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| A. in | B. on | C. for | D. with |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|

Question 4: UNICEF's aim in Viet Nam is to protect children and _____ they are healthy, educated and safe from harm.

- A.** make sure **B.** do sure **C.** give sure **D.** show sure
- Question 5:** The WTO is the world's largest international _____ organisation.
- A.** economy **B.** economic **B.** economical **D.** economist
- Question 6:** Joining the WTO has helped Viet Nam _____ its economic growth.
- A.** provide **B.** promote **C.** prevent **D.** predict
- Question 7:** The _____ accident in the history of the city occurred last night on the Freeway.
- A.** badest **B.** most bad **C.** worse **D.** worst.
- Question 9:** We _____ to use the donations effectively. We have signed an agreement on this.
- A.** comments **B.** accepts **C.** commits **D.** preserves
- Question 10:** This environmental organisation _____ to protect local forests. It has a detailed plan to achieve this.
- A.** rises **B.** bombs **C.** aims **D.** spreads
- Question 11:** The United Nations (UN) which is an organisation of most of the world's countries _____ in 1945.
- A.** create **B.** created **C.** was created **D.** to create
- Question 12:** United Nations Peacekeeping aims _____ countries that are seriously affected by war create the conditions for lasting peace.
- A.** help **B.** to help **C.** helping **D.** helps
- Question 13:** Through _____ activities, Viet Nam has helped achieve peace in the global community.
- A.** interesting **B.** peacekeeping **C.** exciting **D.** influencing
- Question 14:** We need to improve the quality of goods and services so that they can _____ new markets.
- A.** enter **B.** entering **C.** to enter **D.** enters
- Question 15:** The programme gives children with disabilities a chance to _____ and benefit from a quality education.
- A.** get used to **B.** get on with **C.** get acquainted with **D.** get access to
- Question 16:** The programme helps promote equal _____ in society and a culture in which people respect each other.
- A.** participate **B.** participant **C.** participation **D.** participating
- Question 17:** Viet Nam _____ foreign investors in various parts of the economy.
- A.** expresses **B.** welcomes **C.** hesitates **D.** promotes
- Question 18:** The International Red Cross has about 97 million volunteers whose main _____ is to protect human life and health.
- A.** mission **B.** experience **C.** organization **D.** rule
- Question 19:** Before doing something important, Vietnamese people always try to choose _____ time for it.
- A.** better **B.** less good **C.** the least good **D.** the best
- Question 20:** The International Red Cross helps to ensure respect for the human being, and to prevent and relieve human _____.
- A.** protection **B.** enjoyment **C.** wealthy **D.** sufferings
- Question 21:** According to World Bank figures, 41 per cent of Brazilians live in absolute _____.
- A.** poor **B.** poorer **C.** poorly **D.** poverty
- Question 22:** Mary speaks English very _____.
- A.** fluent **B.** fluently **C.** more fluently **D.** most fluently
- Question 23:** What is the purpose of International Organizations?
- A.** to keep the world a safe and stable place
B. to live to ensure that countries remain isolated from one another
C. to only ensure that countries do not go to war with one another
D. to only ensure that people are healthy
- Question 24:** WHO main activities are carrying _____ researches on medical development and improving international health.
- A.** on **B.** off **C.** for **D.** out
- Question 25:** He is one of the _____ men in the world.
- A.** rich **B.** richer **C.** richest **D.** more rich.
- Question 26:** The World Trade Organization was established aiming _____ reducing tariffs for the facilitation of global trade.

A. to B. for C. at D. with

Question 27: UNICEF (The United Nations Children's Fund) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the _____ of children's rights.

A. protest B. destruction C. protection D. achievement

Question 28: The appearance of this organisation is _____ to end poverty.

A. essential B. refillable C. technical D. skillful

Question 29: Tom runs faster than John and David runs the _____ in the group.

A. fast B. most fast C. fastest D. most fastly

Question 30: Since Viet Nam became a member of the WTO, it has gained numerous _____ benefits.

A. economic B. politic C. individual D. universal

Question 31: The Korean are _____ than the American in addressing their bosses.

A. more formal B. formal C. most formal D. the most formal

Question 32: This international organisation has a clear goal. It _____ to help children grow healthily.

A. aims B. locates C. grows D. creates

Question 33: He finished the test _____ of all.

A. rapidly B. the most rapidly C. most rapidly D. more rapidly

Question 34: This city becomes _____ in the summer than in other seasons.

A. crowder B. more crowded C. the most crowded D. crowded

Question 35: The support that our organisation provides for disadvantaged people now is _____ than before.

A. useful B. more useful C. skilful D. more skilful

Question 36: They need _____ experts to join the peacekeeping activities in the region.

A. the goodest B. the best C. the better D. well

Question 37: What's the _____ film you've ever seen?

A. good B. best C. better D. the best

Question 38: Can Tho bridge is the _____ one in the South of Viet Nam.

A. long B. shortest C. longest D. longer

Question 39: Ho Chi Minh city is _____ than Nha Trang.

A. more large B. as large C. not so large D. larger

Question 40: Jack is now _____ than he used to be.

A. happy B. happier C. happiest D. happyer

Question 41: Today, Australia is one of _____ diverse countries in the world.

A. the more culturally B. the most culturally C. most cultural D. the most cultural

Question 42: Chuseok is one of _____ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.

A. the most important B. the more important
C. the less important D. more important

Question 43: My grandmother feels much _____ whenever I give her a homemade cake on Mother's Day.

A. happier B. more happily C. the happiest D. the most happily

Question 44: There are some things Americans would change, and _____ thing people would change is their education.

A. the biggest B. a big C. the D. a bigger

Question 45: As a member of different international organisations, Viet Nam has become a more active participant in both regional and _____ activities.

A. entertaining B. willing C. global D. eliminated

Question 46: Cultural diversity makes our country _____ by making it a _____ place in which to live.

A. rich - more interesting B. richest - most interesting
C. richer - most interesting D. richer - more interesting

Question 47: It was _____ in his life when she accepted his proposal.

A. the time greatest B. the greatest time
C. greatest time D. the greater time

Question 48: The international Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on _____, race, religion, class or political opinions.

A. national B. nationally C. nationality D. native

Question 49: Life is _____ it was 10 years ago.

A. much convenient than B. more convenient than
C. far convenient than D. more convenient as

Question 50: She is the most _____ girl in our class.

A. intelligent B. intelligentest C. tall D. tallest

Question 51: This book is the _____ of all

A. bored B. boring C. more boring D. most boring

E4: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

Question 1: The economy of Viet Nam has achieved a high _____ level since Viet Nam became a WTO member in 2007. (GROW)

Question 2: UNDP provides technical support, expert advice and training to help people in _____ countries have a better life. (DEVELOP) **Question 3:** The United Nations also works to reduce _____ and improve people's lives in other ways. (POOR)

Question 4: UNICEF works in over 190 countries to help improve _____ and education of children. (HEALTHY) **Question 5:** UNICEF _____ aims to support the most disadvantaged children all over the world. (PARTICULAR)

Question 6: Viet Nam has also become more attractive to foreign _____. (INVEST)

Question 7: UNICEF aims to create _____ opportunities for all children (EDUCATE)

Question 8: UNICEF has run projects in _____ fields to provide the highest possible support for children in our country. (VARY)

Question 9: UNICEF helps Viet Nam in joining regional educational programmes to improve children's learning _____. (ACHIEVE)

Question 10: When you leave school, you should have the necessary skills and _____ to work in a fast-changing world. (KNOW)

Question 11: Joining international _____ will bring many benefits to a country. (ORGANIZE)

E5: 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.

Question 1: We need to find new ways to promote our local products and services in order to attract more customers.

A. desire B. manage C. consider D. advertise

Question 2: UNICEF set up an office in 1975 in Viet Nam

A. established B. widened C. promoted D. instructed

Question 3: Young people are taught essential skills for the job market.

A. completely satisfied B. completely delighted C. completely new D. completely necessary

E6: 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.

Question 1: The aim of the programme is to better prepare children for the challenges in the future.

A. difficult tasks B. easy tasks C. new tasks D. interesting tasks

Question 2: Medical experts are predicting a massive rise in obesity-related illnesses.

A. professors B. specialists C. acquaintances D. novices

E7: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the superlative form of the adjectives given.

Question 1: Russia is bigger than any other country in the world. (big)

→ _____.

Question 2: Many people believe that no sea in the world is warmer than the Red Sea. (warm)

→ _____.

Question 3: The Nile is longer than any other river in the world. (long)

→ _____.

Question 4: No ocean in the world is deeper than the Pacific. (deep)

→ _____.

Question 5: Mount Everest is higher than every mountain in the world. (high)



IV-READING:

E8: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.



More _____ (1) 13,000 staff work with UNICEF, with approximately 85 per cent located in the field in 190 countries. Seven regional offices and over 124 country offices worldwide, 34 national committees, a research centre in Florence, a supply division in Copenhagen, a shared services centre in Budapest and offices in Berlin, Brussels, Seoul and Tokyo, and UNICEF headquarters _____ (2) New York and Geneva work on helping children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence.

We employ committed professional _____ (3) in our five focus areas: Child Survival and Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, HIV/AIDS, Child Protection and Policy Advocacy and Partnerships. We _____ (4) employ staff with expertise in administration and finance, human resources, information technology, supply and logistics as well as external relations and communication. UNICEF's presence in humanitarian crises means that we also seek experts _____ (5) emergency preparedness and response.



- Question 1:** A. than B. less C. the D. over
Question 2: A. of B. in C. on D. with
Question 3: A. work B. working C. to work D. worked
Question 4: A. well B. also C. fully D. very
Question 5: A. to B. in C. on D. with

E9: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.



What is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and what is its purpose? The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a multilateral organization which was (1) _____ to give Southeast Asian states a forum to communicate (2) _____ each other. Since the region had a long colonial past and a history of endemic warfare, there has never been much peaceful and constructive (3) _____ between kings, presidents and other officials. A neutral forum was, (4) _____, a very useful development for all of those countries.

ASEAN was formed as a result of the Bangkok (5) _____ of 1967 and initially had five members: Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, (6) _____ Philippines and Singapore. Brunei (7) _____ joined in 1984 after it had won independence from Britain. Vietnam became the seventh member of the group, officially joining in 1995. (8) _____ several years of negotiation, Myanmar and Laos joined in 1997 and the final member of the ten, Cambodia, joined in 1999. The only (9) _____ state in Southeast Asia which is not a member of ASEAN is now East Timor. It is still (10) _____ vulnerable and fragile to be able to participate for the foreseeable future.



- Question 1:** A. created B. made C. done D. discovered
Question 2: A. in B. on C. for D. with
Question 3: A. interflow B. interaction C. interference D. intercommunity
Question 4: A. nevertheless B. moreover C. therefore D. however
Question 5: A. Entitle B. Requirement C. Independence D. Declaration
Question 6: A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
Question 7: A. subsequently B. fortunately C. approximately D. surprisingly
Question 8: A. Before B. After C. Since D. While
Question 9: A. dependent B. independent C. independently D. independence
Question 10: A. enough B. either C. also D. too

E10: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks.

The United Nations Children's Fund, or UNICEF, was (1) _____ by the United Nations General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to provide emergency Food and (2) _____ to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System and its name was shortened from the (3) _____ United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund but it has continued to be known by the popular acronym based on this old name. (4) _____ in New York City, UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mother in developing countries. UNICEF is currently focused (5) _____ five primary priorities: Child Survival and Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, including girl's education, Child protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse, HIV/AIDS and children, and Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights. Related areas of UNICEF action include early childhood development, adolescence development and participation; life skills based education and child rights all over the world.

Question 1: A. taken off B. set up C. paid on D. pushed back

Question 2: A. instrument B. projects C. work D. healthcare

Question 3: A. original B. ancestor C. old D. relatives

Question 4: A. Managed B. Led C. Headquartered D. Committed

Question 5: A. at B. with C. on D. in

E11: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.



UNICEF was created in 1946 to help bring food and medicine to children who suffered during World War II in Europe. It began as a temporary agency, but became a permanent part of the United Nations in 1953 (1) _____ the need for its services around the world. UNICEF's primary concern is to help governments of developing countries improve the quality of life for (2) _____ one billion children. UNICEF's main office is in the United Nations offices in New York City, but it also has more than 40 offices and 100 programs (3) _____. In 1965, UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work helping children and building brighter future.

UNICEF works with governments to provide three kinds of services. First, UNICEF plans and develops programs in developing countries. These programs serve the community (4) _____ providing health care, information about nutrition, basic education, and safe water and sanitation. Then UNICEF trains people to work in these programs. UNICEF also provides supplies and equipment that (5) _____ the programs to work.



Question 1: A. due to B. instead of C. except for D. in spite of

Question 2: A. most B. the most C. almost D. all most

Question 3: A. in world B. worldwide C. on world D. worldly

Question 4: A. for B. with C. about D. by

Question 5: A. enable B. let C. make D. suggest

E12: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.



The World Trade Organization came into being in 1995. One of the youngest of the international organizations, the WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established in the wake of the Second World War. So while the WTO is relatively young, the multilateral trading system that was originally set up under the GATT is over 70 years old.

The past 70 years have seen an exceptional growth in world trade. Merchandise exports have grown on average by 6% annually. This growth in trade has been a powerful engine for overall economic expansion and on average trade has grown by 1.5 times more than the global economy each year. Total exports in 2016 were 250 times the level of 1948. The GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth.



The system was developed through a series of trade negotiations, or rounds, held under the GATT. The first rounds dealt mainly with tariff reductions but later negotiations



included other areas such as anti-dumping and non-tariff measures. The 1986-94 round – the Uruguay Round – led to the WTO's creation.

Question 1: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. the World Trade Organization
- B. the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- C. the Second World War
- D. the global economy

Question 2: When was the World Trade Organization founded?

- A. in 1993
- B. in 1994
- C. in 1995
- D. in 1996

Question 3: How many percent have merchandise exports grown on average annually?

- A. 2%
- B. 4%
- C. 6%
- D. 8%

Question 4: How many times were the total exports in 2016 in comparison with 1948?

- A. 50 times
- B. 520 times
- C. 250 times
- D. 20 times

Question 5: Which sentence is NOT TRUE?

- A. Trade has grown rapidly.
- B. WTO creates a strong and prosperous trading system.
- C. Trade negotiations can also be called rounds.
- D. GATT was established in the first World War.

E13: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to the questions.



A. UNICEF provides a relief network for children and their parents or other caregivers in the aftermath of disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, and droughts. It has worked extensively with children from war-torn countries to help alleviate their suffering. The organization works to prevent child abuse, child labor, sexual exploitation of children, and the use of children as soldiers. In the United States, UNICEF has focused its work

on inner-city children victimized by random violence and gang warfare.

B. UNICEF has provided immunization to millions of children against potentially fatal diseases, such as diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, polio, and tuberculosis. UNICEF's promotion of basic health-care delivery systems and treatments, such as rehydration therapy for children suffering from diarrhea, has also contributed to dramatic reductions in child mortality. In response to the global epidemic of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), UNICEF works to prevent the transmission of AIDS and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in young people and to obtain medicine for infected individuals. It also helps communities, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, care for the millions of children orphaned by the death of their parents from AIDS.



C. UNICEF receives financial support from more than 150 national governments. Like many international aid organizations, however, UNICEF faces shrinking government subsidies for the work it performs. UNICEF's challenge in the years ahead is to attract a greater percentage of its funding from foundations, corporations, and individuals to ensure its programs can continue.

Question 1: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. UNICEF provides programs improving early health-care system for children.
- B. UNICEF works to protect children from harmful effects.
- C. UNICEF is funded by more than 150 national governments
- D. UNICEF creates better working conditions for children

Question 2: UNICEF was established in order to _____

- A. solve conflicts between children and their parents
- B. prevent problems that affect children badly
- C. prevent natural disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes
- D. support homeless children in big cities

Question 3: Millions of children can escape from fatal diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis because of _____

- A. the immunization program of UNICEF
- B. the prevention from the transmission of AIDS

- C. the improvement of modern medical system in the world
- D. the new treatments in hospital for children

Question 4: In communities in sub-Saharan Africa, UNICEF also helps _____

- A. children victimized by random violence
- B. children orphaned by the death of their parents from AIDS
- C. children infected fatal diseases
- D. children suffered the aftermath of natural disasters

Question 5: In the near future, the challenge of UNICEF is _____

- A. to reduce child mortality
- B. to prevent the transmission of AIDS
- C. to attract a greater fund from foundations
- D. to continue its programs

E16: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: The aim / UNICEF/ is / provide / support / children / around / world.

→ _____.

Question 2: Many / famous people / have / help out / by / become / celebrity / ambassador / UNICEF.

→ _____.

Question 3: The charity/ have / give / millions of children / access / education / help / them / get enough / eat.

→ _____.

Question 4: UNICEF / be/ make / difference / improve / lives / children / everywhere.

→ _____.

Question 5: UNICEF's support / against / Covid-19 / include / deliver / protective equipment / vaccines / medical training.

→ _____.

UNIT 8: NEW WAYS TO LEARN

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. activity	(n)	/æk'tɪvəti/	Hoạt động
2. advantage	(n)	/əd'ventɪdʒ/	Lợi ích
3. article	(n)	/'ɑ:rtɪkəl/	Bài báo, bài viết
4. ask	(v)	/æsk/	Yêu cầu
5. audio-visual	(adj)	/'ɑ:diəʊ - 'vɪʒuəl/	Nghe-nhìn
6. backache	(n)	/'bækeɪk/	Đau lưng
7. blended learning	(n)	/'blendɪd 'lɜ:nɪŋ/	Học kết hợp (giữa học truyền thống và học trực tuyến)
8. combine	(v)	/kəm'baɪn/	Kết hợp
9. common	(adj)	/'kɑ:mən/	Thông thường
10. communication	(n)	/kə'mju:nə'keɪʃən/	Giao tiếp
11. connection	(n)	/kə'nekʃən/	Sự kết nối
12. contact	(v)	/'kɑ:ntækt/	Kết nối
13. control	(v,n)	/kən'trəʊl/	Điều khiển
14. conversation	(n)	/kɑ:nvə'seɪʃən/	Cuộc trò chuyện
15. develop	(v)	/dɪ'veləp/	Phát triển
16. digital	(adj)	/'dɪdʒɪtəl/	(thuộc) truyền thông
17. directly	(adv)	/daɪ'rektli/	Một cách trực tiếp
18. disadvantage	(n)	/,dɪsəd'ventɪdʒ/	Bất lợi
19. discuss	(v)	/dɪ'skʌs/	Thảo luận
20. discussion	(n)	/dɪ'skʌʃən/	Cuộc thảo luận
21. distraction	(n)	/dɪ'strækʃən/	Sự sao lãng
22. download	(v)	/'daʊnləʊd/	Tải xuống
23. effective	(adj)	/ə'fektɪv/	Hiệu quả
24. exchange	(v)	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	Trao đổi
25. express	(v)	/ɪk'spres/	Bày tỏ
26. face-to-face	(adj)	/feɪs - tu: - feɪs/	Gặp mặt trực tiếp
27. familiar with	(adj)	/fə'mɪli:jər wɪθ/	Quen thuộc với
28. feature	(n)	/'fi:tʃə/	Đặc điểm
29. field trip	(n)	/fi:ld trɪp/	Chuyến đi thực tế
30. geography	(n)	/dʒɪ'ɑ:grəfi/	Môn địa lý
31. give a chance	(v)	/gɪv ə tʃæns/	Cho cơ hội
32. global warming	(n)	/'gloʊbəl 'wɔ:rmɪŋ/	Nóng lên toàn cầu
33. have access to	(v)	/hæv 'ækses tu:/	Kết nối tới
34. high-speed	(adj)	/haɪ - spi:d/	Tốc độ cao
35. homework	(n)	/'həʊmwɜ:k/	Bài tập về nhà
36. idea	(n)	/aɪ'di:ə/	Ý tưởng
37. immediately	(adv)	/ɪ'mi:diətli/	Ngay lập tức
38. improve	(v)	/ɪm'pru:v/	Cải thiện
39. individual	(adj)	/,ɪndə'vɪdʒuəl/	Cá nhân
40. information	(n)	/,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/	Thông tin
41. install	(v)	/ɪn'stɑ:l/	Cài đặt
42. instruction	(n)	/ɪn'strʌkʃən/	Sự hướng dẫn
43. knowledge	(n)	/'nɑ:lɪdʒ/	Kiến thức
44. landmark	(n)	/'lændmɑ:rk/	Điểm mốc, cột mốc
45. lifelong	(adj)	/'laɪflɑ:ŋ/	Suốt đời
46. material	(n)	/mə'tɪriəl/	Tài liệu
47. method	(n)	/'meθəd/	Phương pháp

48. modern	(adj)	/ˈmɑːdə-n/	Hiện đại
49. original	(adj)	/əˈrɪdʒənəl/	Độc đáo
50. outline	(n)	/ˈaʊtlaɪn/	Dàn ý
51. pace	(n)	/peɪs/	Nhịp độ
52. pay attention	(v)	/peɪ əˈtenʃən/	Chú ý
53. prepare	(v)	/prɪˈpeɪə/	Chuẩn bị
54. presentation	(n)	/ˌprezənˈteɪʃən/	Bài thuyết trình
55. project	(n)	/ˈprɑːdʒekt/	Dự án
56. result	(n)	/rɪˈzʌlt/	Kết quả
57. revise	(v)	/rɪˈvaɪz/	Ôn bài
58. role	(n)	/roʊl/	Vai trò
59. search for	(v)	/sɜːtʃ fɔːr/	Tìm kiếm
60. short-sightedness	(n)	/ʃɔːrt - ˈsaɪ.tɪd.nəs/	Tật cận thị
61. specific	(adj)	/spəˈsɪfɪk/	Cụ thể
62. strategy	(n)	/ˈstrætədʒi/	Chiến thuật
63. suitable	(adj)	/ˈsuːtəbəl/	Phù hợp
64. tablet	(n)	/ˈtæblət/	Máy tính bảng
65. take note	(v)	/teɪk noʊt/	Ghi chú
66. technical	(adj)	/ˈteknɪkəl/	(thuộc) kĩ thuật
67. tip	(n)	/tɪp/	Mẹo
68. unfamiliar	(adj)	/ʌn.fəˈmɪl.i.jə/	Không quen thuộc
69. upload	(v)	/ʌpˈloʊd/	Tải lên
70. workshop	(n)	/ˈwɜːkʃɑːp/	Hội thảo

B. GRAMMAR:

I. REVISION OF RELATIVE CLAUSE (ÔN LẠI MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ):

- Mệnh đề quan hệ là một phần của câu. Người ta dùng mệnh đề quan hệ để bổ sung, giải thích rõ hơn nội dung được đề cập trước nó.

- Trong mệnh đề quan hệ thường có các đại từ quan hệ:

• WHO

+ Làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

+ Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

Vd:

+ The boy WHO is standing at the door likes learning online a lot. (Bạn nam người mà đang đứng ngay cửa thích học trực tuyến rất nhiều)

• WHICH

+ Làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

+ Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật

Vd:

+ The tablet WHICH you are using to take notes belongs to Susan. (Cái máy tính bảng cái mà bạn đang dùng để ghi chú thuộc về Susan)

• THAT

+ Làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

+ Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người/vật hoặc cả người và vật.

Vd:

+ Do you see the man and his dog THAT is walking around the park. (Bạn có thấy anh chàng với con chó họ đang đi bộ trong công viên.)

• WHOSE

+ Dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các từ: her, his, their, hoặc hình thức sở hữu cách 's

Vd:

+ We met the people WHOSE interest is about education. (Chúng tôi đã gặp những người mà sở thích của họ là về công việc giáo dục)

II. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ XÁC ĐỊNH):

- Được dùng để đưa thông tin *cần thiết* của người hoặc vật đã được đề cập đến trong câu.

Vd:

+ *The students WHO are learning face-to-face can understand the lesson better.* (Những học sinh học sinh người mà đang học trực tiếp có thể hiểu bài học tốt hơn)

+ *Students fancy using **blended learning** WHICH combines traditional and modern method* (học sinh thích sử dụng phương pháp học phối hợp cái mà kết hợp giữa phương pháp truyền thống và phương pháp hiện đại)

III. NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH):

- Dùng để đưa thêm thông tin cho người hoặc vật đã được đề cập, thường có dấu *phẩy “,”* trong câu. Thông tin của mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định nếu mất đi vẫn bảo toàn được nghĩa của câu.

Vd:

+ *My teacher, WHO is teaching me Geography, gives me a lot of online homework.* (Cô giáo của tôi, người đang dạy tôi môn địa lý, cho tôi rất nhiều bài tập về nhà)

+ *Ms. Lien, WHO usually lies to everyone, takes others' documents and pretends to be the composer.* (Cô Liên, người hay nói dối mọi người, lấy tài liệu của người khác và giả vờ là người biên soạn)

Một vài cách nhận biết mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:

1) Danh từ được bỏ nghĩa là một danh từ riêng.

Vd: *Can Tho, WHICH I am living in, is a glorious city.* (Cần Thơ, nơi mà tôi đang ở, là một thành phố lộng lẫy)

2) Danh từ được bỏ nghĩa có tính từ sở hữu đứng trước nó.

Vd: *My university, WHICH I am studying, is called Can Tho university.* (Trường đại học của tôi, nơi mà tôi đang học, được gọi là trường đại học Cần Thơ)

3) Danh từ được bỏ nghĩa có *this, that, these, those* đứng trước nó.

Vd: *This T-shirt, WHICH I bought in Can Tho, is very colorful.* (Cái áo sơ mi này, cái mà tôi đã mua ở Cần Thơ, rất là nhiều màu sắc)

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: 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.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Question 1: A. flow | B. modern | C. project | D. online |
| Question 2: A. distract | B. tablet | C. strategy | D. exchange |
| Question 3: A. immediate | B. schedule | C. blended | D. lesson |
| Question 4: A. focus | B. control | C. role | D. modern |
| Question 5: A. recordings | B. educate | C. children | D. device |

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Question 1: A. control | B. exchange | C. focus | D. install |
| Question 2: A. upload | B. prepare | C. discuss | D. textbook |
| Question 3: A. digital | B. schedule | C. strategy | D. distraction |
| Question 4: A. immediate | B. disadvantage | C. material | D. original |
| Question 5: A. digital | B. personal | C. excellent | D. effective |
| Question 6: A. connect | B. distance | C. knowledge | D. access |
| Question 7: A. graduate | B. develop | C. consider | D. enable |
| Question 8: A. concentrate | B. benefit | C. understand | D. mobilize |
| Question 9: A. similar | B. positive | C. effective | D. interesting |
| Question 10: A. exercise | B. volunteer | C. calculate | D. interview |

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Our teachers always encourage us to prepare _____ lessons before class.

- A. to B. on C. for D. with

Question 2: This way of learning gives him a chance to discuss with his classmates, who may have _____ ideas on the topic.

- A. interested B. negative C. honest D. original
- Question 3:** _____ learning allows us to communicate with teachers immediately and directly.
- A. Face-to-face B. Online C. Blended D. indirect
- Question 4:** One benefit of _____ learning is that you can learn anytime and anywhere.
- A. face-to-face B. online C. blended D. direct
- Question 5:** You need a specific _____ to improve your English speaking skills.
- A. connection B. strategy C. outline D. list
- Question 6:** Nick is watching the video that his geography teacher _____ on Google Drive.
- A. uploaded B. registered C. applied D. removed
- Question 7:** _____ learning combines online videos with traditional classroom methods.
- A. Face-to-face B. Online C. Blended D. indirect
- Question 8:** Modern schools are designed to help each student to be _____.
- A. succeed B. success C. successful D. successfully
- Question 9:** Teachers _____ the role of a guide for them and prepare students for lifelong learning.
- A. put B. play C. do D. make
- Question 10:** Students are expected to _____ discussions and express personal opinions.
- A. take part in B. get on with C. put up with D. catch up with
- Question 11:** Teachers can use some _____ to get students more interested in the lessons.
- A. plans B. tips C. strategies D. tricks
- Question 12:** In _____ learning, students may have face-to-face discussions, take online tests and submit homework online.
- A. normal B. blended C. traditional D. online
- Question 13:** Online courses give students the chance to work at their own _____.
- A. pace B. notes C. rate D. stage
- Question 14:** Teachers can create a classroom blog for students to post ideas and _____.
- A. materials B. comments C. activities D. greetings
- Question 15:** Many teachers have tried to change their _____ classrooms into a modern learning environment.
- A. blended B. traditional C. original D. ancient
- Question 16:** We are often asked to _____ for short presentations in class.
- A. choose B. prepare C. watch D. suggest
- Question 17:** I usually _____ all my assignments on Eclass for my teachers to mark.
- A. check B. upload C. download D. read
- Question 18:** Using digital devices in class can help students improve their _____ experience in many ways.
- A. education B. educational C. technical D. learn
- Question 19:** Teachers are looking for _____ ways to encourage learning and improve their teaching methods.
- A. new B. traditional C. blended D. face-to-face
- Question 20:** The _____ of the project is to provide students with opportunities to learn social skills.
- A. application B. aim C. experiment D. distraction
- Question 21:** _____ becomes common these days due to Covid pandemic.
- A. Domestic violence B. Online learning C. Economy D. Smartphones
- Question 22:** One of the techniques that teachers often use in blended learning is to adopt _____ in doing projects.
- A. attendance B. teamwork C. exercises D. individual
- Question 23:** In order to give the best results for students, teachers must come up with an effective _____.
- A. economy B. operation C. laptop D. strategy
- Question 24:** Students can also use word processing applications to their vocabulary.
- A. improve B. make C. store D. spend
- Question 25:** Computers with the Internet connection allow us to _____ many informative websites.
- A. identify B. educate C. access D. concentrate
- Question 26:** I can easily scan a page of a book with a _____ camera on a smartphone.
- A. digital B. native C. similar D. financial

Question 27: You can use an electronic device more effectively after reading _____ carefully.

- A. software B. application C. disadvantages D. instructions

Question 28: I appreciate _____ functions of electronic devices since they help check information quickly.

- A. immediate B. educational C. expensive D. portable

Question 29: An electronic device like smartphones has _____ the effectiveness and mobility of learning.

- A. identified B. educated C. concentrated D. improved

Question 30: Personal _____ devices are useful for learning.

- A. electric B. electrical C. electronic D. electronical

Question 31: In English class yesterday, we had a discussion _____ different cultures.

- A. around B. about C. for D. from

Question 32: On the web you can read _____ newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, download music or buy anything.

- A. virtual B. online C. digital D. offline

Question 33: I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I _____ progress.

- A. had B. made C. did D. produced

Question 34: Personal electronic devices which distract students _____ their classwork are banned in most schools.

- A. from B. with C. in D. for

Question 35: If you're not sure what something means, _____ in your dictionary or use your electronic dictionary for help.

- A. check up B. look up C. translate D. interpret

Question 36: It is very easy to listen to news read by _____ speakers by using the Internet and YouTube.

- A. native B. national C. original D. capable

Question 37: Whenever you hear a new word that you think is important, _____ in your notebook.

- A. keep it down B. put it down C. write it down D. spell it down

Question 38: My teacher, _____ has been teaching for 25 years, finds it hard to make use of electronic devices in her teaching.

- A. she B. who she C. who D. whose

Question 39: Like children elsewhere, children in the US have greatly benefited _____ modern technology.

- A. of B. from C. in D. with

Question 40: Students can also use word processing applications to _____ their vocabulary.

- A. improve B. learn C. prove D. study

Question 41: When used the right way, mobile technology has the _____ to help students learn more and understand that knowledge.

- A. ability B. advantage C. development D. potential

Question 42: Letting students use their own digital devices in class can improve the _____ experience in many ways.

- A. educated B. educational C. uneducated D. educator

Question 43: They're excellent learning _____. You can store information, take notes, write essays and do calculations.

- A. equipments B. tools C. gadgets D. techniques

Question 44: You can listen and study anywhere because these devices are _____.

- A. affordable B. available C. feasible D. portable

Question 45: For very young children, electronic devices may help _____ listening and speaking skills.

- A. advertise B. popularize C. discourage D. promote

Question 46: One advantage of learning going _____ is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.

- A. online B. electric C. digital D. modernized

Question 47: When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly _____ a word - "hello", "goodbye", "thank you" was just about it!

- A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell

Question 48: Students use smartphones to record their phone calls, _____ they later share with the class.

A. Ø B. that C. which D. whose

Question 49: _____ damage to children's body may be caused by frequent contact with electronic devices.

A. Immediate B. Permanent C. Short-term D. Serious

Question 50: Mr. Brown has created a list of the most useful apps for the classroom, _____ is available on his blog.

A. that B. which C. who D. whose

Question 51: Many teachers have worked to change their traditional classrooms into an environment _____ students can use the latest technology for their learning process.

A. whose B. who C. where D. that

Question 52: My youngest son, _____ may be quiet or shy in a classroom, may become active in a social learning situation made possible by digital devices.

A. that B. who C. whose D. whom

Question 53: Mr. Forbes teaches a class for students _____ native language is not English.

A. which B. who C. whose D. those who

Question 54: Some teachers _____ levels of IT are not very high may resist teaching with electronic devices.

A. who B. whom C. whose D. which

Question 55: The interactive whiteboard involves students directly in work in front of the board, _____ most of them love.

A. that B. Ø C. which D. whose

Question 56: That media player, _____ I often use to practise my English, has some great apps.

A. Ø B. that C. what D. which

Question 57: Students _____ seem to be taking notes on their laptop are sometimes surfing the Internet in class.

A. who B. which C. whose D. they

Question 58: Notebooks, tablets and cellphones are all technology _____ students are accustomed to and can use as learning aids.

A. when B. whose C. that D. where

Question 59: All smartphones _____ storage hardware is big can store downloaded audio books.

A. which B. who C. whose D. that

Question 60: Science teachers _____ use the 3D projectors and other electronic devices can easily illustrate the lessons.

A. whom B. what C. who D. whose

Question 61: Smartphones, laptops and tablets are the modern devices _____ have changed the way we think.

A. what B. Ø C. whose D. that

Question 62: A tablet is perfect for people _____ work is to draw and write.

A. who B. Ø C. which D. whose

Question 63: You can access the Internet, download programs and information _____ can help you understand the material and widen your knowledge.

A. what B. that C. Ø D. who

Question 64: There are sites _____ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.

A. where B. when C. that D. which

Question 65: In the USA, a public school is a state school, _____ is run by the government and is free to attend.

A. that B. which C. who D. Ø

Question 66: I don't understand the assignment _____ the professor gave us last Monday.

A. which B. that C. Ø D. All are correct

Question 67: Parents _____ have to pay for mobile devices may be happy with the new method of teaching and its benefits.

A. who B. whom C. whose D. which

Question 68: Students will enjoy doing many activities, including games, puzzles, _____ purposes are the development of team spirits.

A. who B. whom C. whose D. which

Question 69: There are interactive activities _____ are available to be downloaded from the Internet.

A. who

B. whom

C. whose

D. which

Question 70: The smart table has been used in several schools, _____ brings many benefits to our students.

A. who

B. whom

C. whose

D. which

Question 71: I _____ a lot of new language from speaking with my host family and with other students from all over the world.

A. picked up

B. took up

C. made up

D. saved up

E4: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

Question 1: In class, teachers and students use computers to access _____ learning resources. (DIGIT)

Question 2: Class _____ is a main feature of modern schools. (DISCUSS)

Question 3: Students attend school camps to make friends with other students and to develop life skills in _____ environments. (FAMILIAR)

Question 4: Most of the teachers see the new classroom technology as _____ in the educational process (USE)

Question 5: Laptops and wireless technologies allow students to access _____ relevant to class topics immediately. (INFORM)

Question 6: Digital devices offer an opportunity to _____ students about media use. (EDUCATION)

E5: Combine these sentences using relative clauses:

Question 1: The girl looked very upset. Her electronic dictionary broke down.

→ _____.

Question 2: His grandmother had a great influence on his life. She was a hard – working woman.

→ _____.

Question 3: Mai is interested in physics. I don't like it.

→ _____.

Question 4: Tom has hundreds of books. They are all in foreign languages.

→ _____.

Question 5: Shakespeare was a famous playwright. His birthplace was Stratford - upon - Avon.

→ _____.

Question 6: I will always remember the teacher. He taught me how to read and write.

→ _____.

Question 7: The pub is opposite the Town Hall. I first met my wife there.

→ _____.

Question 8: He was sitting on a chair. It was uncomfortable.

→ _____.

Question 9: He smokes cigarettes. They are very strong.

→ _____.

Question 10: Let me see the pictures. You took them at Peter's wedding.

→ _____.

Question 11: Some people only think about money. I don't like them.

→ _____.

Question 12: Do you know that lady? I repaired her car.

→ _____.

Question 13: That girl is Swedish. Tom is in love with her.

→ _____.

Question 14: John has bought a house. There are ghosts in that house.

→ _____.

Question 15: Some people drive drunk. I never travel with them.

→ _____.

Question 16: A man stole £10,000 from a bank. The police have caught him.

→ _____.

IV-READING:

E6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

Young children are increasingly using tablets as well as smartphones and other devices with touch screens in early education (1)_____ and with family members.



Tammy and Rose, age 4, have been studying sunflowers with their classmates. They want to sing and record a song about sunflowers while creating a drawing, using a(n) (2) _____ on the tablet. The girls have coordinated their efforts and are happy with the result.

To help the class learn more about sunflowers, Kathryn, Tammy and Rose's teacher, used the tablet to find online (3) _____ with photos and facts. She then took the children on a (4) _____ tour of Van Gogh's sunflower paintings. They read and discussed an electronic picture book about Van Gogh's life. The children had already examined real sunflowers and their parts, made sketches, read informational texts and stories, counted seeds, and (5)_____ a variety of investigations, touching on every learning domain. The teacher's use of the tablet together with early practical learning activities expanded the children's (6)_____. Activities offered on the tablet provided new (7)_____ for the children to represent and share what they learned.



Tablets have the (8)_____ to be powerful tools for early learning. The choices we make about how they are used determine (9)_____ the technology is helpful or not. We need to develop "digital literacy" skills and decide how to use these new tools in ways (10)_____ can support every child's healthy development and learning.



Question 1: A. places
times

B. setting

C. positions

D.



Question 2: A. application

B. request

C. design

D. permission

Question 3: A. boxes

B. positions

C. places

D. sites

Question 4: A. real

B. strange

C. virtual

D. unrealized

Question 5: A. participated in

B. participated

C. taken part in

D. took place

Question 6: A. distances

B. skies

C. lessons

D. horizons

Question 7: A. manners

B. ways

C. behaviours

D. roads

Question 8: A. energy

B. development

C. potential

D. achievement

Question 9: A. if

B. whether

C. how

D. what

Question 10: A. we

B. they

C. what

D. that

E7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Look around your classroom. Do you see students sitting at desks? Are teachers writing on a board and giving lectures? At Southern Cross School, near the famous Kruger National Park in South Africa, things are different. Here, nature is the classroom.



Both the park and the school are home to wild animals such as giraffes, impalas, and warthogs. Students at the school study the same subjects as other students in South Africa. But at Southern Cross, the staff and students **go out into the wild** to learn.

In one lesson, students apply the principles of mathematics to the study of local wildlife. Younger students count how many kinds of animals drank at the nearby water troughs during the night. Older students measure the amount of water the animals drank, and calculate how much water the animals will need over weeks or months.

In language classes, a common topic is conservation. In one recent debate, students discussed an important question: should people give water to wild animals during a drought? Another project might consist of finding out how an animal died.

The director of the school is Ant de Boer. His aim is for students to learn the importance of caring for the environment. De Boer says, "When they leave school, we want them to be champions of the natural environment." As the school motto says, Southern Cross aims to be a "School for the Planet."



(Reading Explorer 0 - student book)

Question 1: Southern Cross is a special kind of school because its students_____.

- A. don't study normal school subjects
- B. listen to a lot of lectures about nature
- C. use nature to study school subjects
- D. take care of animals in their classroom

Question 2: Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**go out into the wild**” in paragraph 2?

- A. go camping
- B. go away
- C. go outdoors
- D. go to school

Question 3: What is the purpose of the third paragraph?

- A. to give examples of how Southern Cross students study mathematics
- B. to describe the various subjects that students study at Southern Cross
- C. to explain how much water South African animals drink
- D. to show why it's important to learn about mathematics

Question 4: Which of these is a kind of wildlife?

- A. students
- B. animals
- C. mathematics
- D. troughs

Question 5: Which type of lesson goal is NOT mentioned?

- A. measuring how much water animals drink
- B. learning how an animal died
- C. talking about a conservation topic
- D. calculating how many animals there are in the park

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.



If you find yourself learn better by making notes during the lecture, or when the teacher uses a new word, you want to see **it** written immediately, then you are very likely to be a more **visual** learner. You prefer to see the written words. You learn by reading and writing. Visual learners often think in pictures. If you find a particular task or text difficult, look for sources that will suit your learning style, e.g. sources with illustrations, charts, tables, or videos.

If you prefer recording the lecture and listening again to taking notes, or you memorize something by repeating it aloud instead of writing it out several times, you are probably a more **auditory** learner. You prefer to learn by listening and speaking. Auditory learners often learn best from lectures, discussions, by reading aloud, and by listening to audio material.

However, it is probably that you, like most people, learn through a mixture of styles. Sometimes you may prefer to learn by reading, at other time by listening. Ask yourself which is the best style for the particular task you are doing.

Question 1: Which of the following is probably **NOT** preferred by a visual learner?

- A. reading aloud
- B. sources with illustrations
- C. sources with videos
- D. making notes

Question 2: What does the word “**it**” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. the lecture
- B. the new word
- C. the note
- D. the written word

Question 3: The word “**visual**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. picturesque
- B. written
- C. illustrative
- D. seeable

Question 4: Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- A. Auditory learners hate taking notes.
- B. Auditory learners prefer listening to speaking.
- C. Most people are auditory learners.
- D. When learning something by heart, an auditory learner prefers reading it out loud.

Question 5: The word “**auditory**” in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ____.

- A. discussive
- B. noisy
- C. audible
- D. recordable

VI-WRITING

E12: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: Smartphones / have / many / interesting applications / I / use / improve / knowledge.

→ _____.

Question 2: I / can use / it / search / any information / easily and quickly.

- _____.
- Question 3:** It / require / only some tabs / screen / have / information I need.
- _____.
- Question 4:** I / often use / computers / read news / update / information / my friends.
- _____.
- Question 5:** Online applications / any fee / convenient / useful.
- _____.
- Question 6:** Smartphones / make / communication / friends / in / class / easy.
- _____.

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA KÌ II

UNIT 6: GENDER EQUALITY

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: 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.

- Question 1: A. equal B. allow C. patient D. adore
Question 2: A. physical B. domestic C. kindergarten D. pilot
Question 3: A. delicious B. education C. dependent D. encourage
Question 4: A. gender B. prefer C. equality D. prepare
Question 5: A. women B. operate C. officer D. response
Question 6: A. aware B. family C. planet D. married

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. career B. gender C. equal D. patient
Question 2: A. promote B. mental C. control D. accept
Question 3: A. domestic B. dependent C. officer D. assistant
Question 4: A. skillful B. victim C. surgeon D. success
Question 5: A. patient B. eyesight C. mistake D. pilot
Question 6: A. equality B. parachute C. violence D. secretary
Question 7: A. engineer B. exercise C. negative D. medical

organize

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 1: Education is important in fighting _____ gender equality.
A. in B. for C. to D. with
- Question 2: _____ might be seen as a way to protect young girls from violence.
A. Child benefit B. Child marriage C. Child mother D. Child labour
- Question 3: In the past, many young girls were victims of _____.
A. flexible working hours B. domestic violence C. housework D. a low-paying job
- Question 4: Thanks to the women's liberation women can take part in _____ activities.
A. social B. society C. socially D. socialize
- Question 5: Women can become good surgeons because men and women have the same abilities to learn and _____ medical knowledge.
A. provide B. instruct C. promote D. apply
- Question 6: When girls can go to school and stay long there, they will get the _____ and skills necessary to support themselves and their families.
A. know B. knowledge C. knowledgeable D. known
- Question 7: Women do not yet have _____ rights in the family in this area.
A. equal B. different C. various D. similar
- Question 8: Jobs that are traditionally done by women are normally _____ jobs.
A. well-paid B. high-paying C. well-paying D. low-paying
- Question 9: Women working in jobs traditionally done by men still _____ big challenges.
A. will face B. faced C. face D. are faced
- Question 10: Female firefighters are sometimes the _____ of laughter and anger from the coworkers and local people.
A. patients B. actors C. pilots D. victims
- Question 11: I'd like to be a surgeon. I believe I can work well _____ pressure and don't mind working long hours.
A. on B. in C. under D. from
- Question 12: Women can make great surgeons because they can also perform long and _____ operations.
A. tire B. tired C. tiring D. tiringly

- Question 13:** Tereshkova learnt how to _____ at a local flying club.
A. parachute **B. discriminate** **C. approach** **D. discourage**
- Question 14:** They hope _____ new ways to promote gender equality.
A. discover **B. to discover** **C. discovering** **D. to discovering**
- Question 15:** In order to reduce gender inequality in South Korean society, women _____ more opportunities by companies.
A. will prove **B. should provide** **C. may be provided** **D. should be provided**
- Question 16:** Child marriage _____ in several parts in the world because it limits access to education and training.
A. must stop **B. will be stopped** **C. must be stopped** **D. can be stop**
- Question 17:** A _____ teacher needs a lot of patience and passion.
A. history **B. english** **C. kindergarten** **D. university**
- Question 18:** In Egypt, female students from disadvantaged families _____ scholarships to continue their studies.
A. will be given **B. can be given** **C. may be given** **D. must be given**
- Question 19:** Discrimination on the basis of gender _____ from workplaces.
A. should be removed **B. must be removed** **C. can be removed** **D. will be removed**
- Question 20:** This company can _____ for wage discrimination among workers of different genders.
A. be sued **B. be suing** **C. sue** **D. sued**
- Question 21:** Poor women in disadvantaged areas should _____ more help by governments.
A. offer **B. be offered** **C. be offering** **D. offered**
- Question 22:** Women are more likely to be victims of violence.
A. domestic **B. household** **C. home** **D. family**
- Question 23:** Reducing gender improves productivity and economic growth of a nation.
A. equality **B. inequality** **C. possibility** **D. rights**
- Question 24:** It is interesting to know that women and men earn _____ pay in the army.
A. equally **B. equal** **C. equality** **D. different**
- Question 25:** Women and men must have equal _____ to shape society and their own lives.
A. directions **B. ways** **C. behaviours** **D. rights**
- Question 26:** Women do the majority of _____ domestic and work, including cleaning, cooking, and child care as well as taking care of sick and elderly.
A. paid **B. unpaid**
C. low-paid **D. well-paid**
- Question 27:** We should all celebrate her _____ as a surgeon.
A. succeed **B. success** **C. successful** **D. successfully**
- Question 28:** _____ performed two operations on him yesterday.
A. Secretaries **B. Airline pilots** **C. Shop assistant** **D. Surgeons**
- Question 29:** Women are often paid less than men. _____, women have to work longer than men to earn the same amount of money.
A. Moreover **B. Howerve** **C. In other words** **D. Therefore**
- Question 30:** She's studying at a medical school to become a _____.
A. surgeon **B. pilot** **C. secretary** **D. shop assistant**
- Question 31:** Boys and girls are not always _____ equally around the world.
A. treated **B. treating** **C. treat** **D. to treat**
- Question 32:** A surgeon must _____ excellent eyesight and mental strength.
A. have had **B. have** **C. be had** **D. be having**
- Question 33:** Girls who receive a(n) _____ are less likely to marry young.
A. education **B. job** **C. benefit** **D. training**
- Question 34:** Governments, organisations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender _____.
A. inequality **B. difference** **C. equality** **D. similarity**
- Question 35:** Women can be as _____ strong as men.
A. mentally **B. mental** **C. spiritual** **D. spiritually**
- Question 36:** People could _____ from having representatives of both genders in every job.
A. be benefited **B. have been benefited** **C. benefit** **D. have benefited**
- Question 37:** Women in the army have a good chance to be _____.

A. promote B. promotion C. promoting **D. promoted**

Question 38: Women's contribution to our society has been _____ better these days.

A. differently B. naturally C. intellectually **D. significantly**

Question 39: Very often, girls who marry young might _____ victims of domestic violence.

A. become B. becoming C. be becoming **D. became**

Question 40: _____ is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

A. Gender equality B. Gender gaps C. Gender differences **D. Gender inequality**

Question 41: If women have to do too much housework, they cannot focus _____ their jobs.

A. for B. in **C. on** **D. from**

Question 42: Education can _____ girls the opportunity to have a better life in the future.

A. be given B. have been given **C. give** **D. have given**

Question 43: In many places, women have to work longer to earn the same _____ of money as men.

A. number B. pay **C. amount** **D. list**

Question 44: Women should _____ the same salaries as men for doing the same jobs.

A. have given **B. be given** C. to give **D. give**

Question 45: As a young girl, Brenda Berkman always dreamt _____ becoming a firefighter.

A. for B. to C. of **D. at**

Question 46: Statistics _____ that fewer girls than boys go to school or stay long at school.

A. are shown B. should show C. should be shown **D. show**

Question 47: Many women can't _____ long hours because they have to take care of their families.

A. work B. have worked C. be working **D. be worked**

Question 48: Much has to be done to achieve _____ in employment opportunities.

A. gender inequality **B. gender equality** C. generation gap **D. difference**

Question 49: Both genders should be provided with equal _____ to education, employment and healthcare.

A. incomes **B. rights** C. power **D. energy**

Question 50: We should not allow any kind of _____ against women and girls.

A. discrimination B. education C. awareness **D. wealth**

Question 51: People in this country have made good _____ in eliminating domestic violence.

A. benefit **B. progress** C. creativity **D. discrimination**

E4: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals.

Question 1: Child marriage carries serious health risks as young girls are not _____ developed to give birth. (PHYSICAL) **physically**

Question 2: Girls who receive an _____ are less likely to marry young. (EDUCATE) **education**

Question 3: In many places, parents may see child _____ as a way to protect their daughters from violence. (MARRY) **marriage**

Question 4: If girls are knowledgeable and _____, they won't choose to get married early. (DEPEND) **independent**

Question 5: Many women had to pay a heavy price to win _____. (EQUAL) **equality**

Question 6: In the workplace, women should be given _____ opportunities as men. (EQUALLY) **equal**

Question 7: _____ can prevent or stop girls from going to school. (POOR) **Poverty**

Question 8: I think I'll work as a shop assistant because people often say that I have good _____ skills. (PERSUADE) **persuasion**

Question 9: In _____ countries, girls may be kept home to do household chores like carrying water, preparing food, and washing clothes (DEVELOP) **developing**

Question 10: Girls may become victims of _____ and bullying. (VIOLENT) **violence**

E5: 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.

Question 1: Gender and racial **inequality** are still widespread throughout society.

A. preferentiality **B. unfairness** C. regularity **D. impartiality**

Question 2: Governments, organisations and individuals must work together to **win** gender equality.

A. achieve B. lose C. attempt **D. respect**

- Question 3:** I like the trip to the kindergarten most. The kids were adorable and the teacher were great.
A. easy to feel love for **B.** easy to relax **C.** easy to remember **D.** easy to take care of
- Question 4:** Today female workers have certain time and inspiration to develop their talent.
A. enthusiasm **B.** depression **C.** relevance **D.** desire
- Question 5:** Many countries now allow and encourage women to join the army and the police forces.
A. permit **B.** force **C.** make **D.** prevent
- Question 6:** We should encourage women to join more social activities.
A. prevent **B.** stimulate **C.** permit **D.** forbid
- Question 7:** Equal opportunities in education bring important changes in society.
A. abilities **B.** chances **C.** instances **D.** experiences
- Question 8:** There are still girls who are forced to get married before the age of 18
A. do something unwanted **B.** do something necessary
C. do something interesting **D.** do something frightening
- Question 9:** Discrimination is the unfair or prejudicial treatment of people or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, etc.
A. partiality **B.** inequity **C.** independence **D.** indifference
- Question 10:** She was a truly remarkable woman.
A. attractive **B.** famous **C.** exceptional **D.** interesting
- Question 11:** The Government has raised the national minimum wage.
A. bonus **B.** expense **C.** waste **D.** pay
- Question 12:** It is very easy to find some examples of gender inequality in our society.
A. male **B.** identity **C.** sex **D.** kind
- Question 13:** After discussion, they came to the convergence of all male and female workers' opinions.
A. merging **B.** reunion **C.** group **D.** arrival

E6: Rewrite the following sentences, using the passive voice.

- Question 1:** Our class might choose Lan to represent us in the School Youth Union.
→ Lan might be chosen (by our class) to represent us in the School Youth Union.
- Question 2:** Will they teach Korean in our school next year?
→ Will Korean be taught in our school next year?
- Question 3:** The students must follow the instructions strictly.
→ The instructions must be followed (by the students) strictly.
- Question 4:** Very young children shouldn't eat sugary food.
→ Sugary food shouldn't be eaten by very young children.
- Question 5:** They should give men and women equal rights to education and employment.
→ Men and women should be given equal rights to education and employment.
- Question 6:** Hopefully, scientists will discover a planet similar to the Earth.
→ Hopefully, a planet similar to Earth will be discovered (by scientists).
- Question 7:** I think we can reduce discrimination against women and girls.
→ I think discrimination against women and girls can be reduced (by us).
- Question 8:** Each student must write an essay on gender equality.
→ An essay on gender equality must be written (by each student).
- Question 9:** They can open this exit door in case of emergency.
→ This exit door can be opened in case of emergency.
- Question 10:** They should give men and women equal pay for equal work.
→ Men and women should be given equal pay for equal work.
- Question 11:** They might give my mother an award.
→ My mother might be given an award.
- Question 12:** The Vietnamese government will make more progress in gender equality.
→ More progress will be made (by the Vietnamese government) in gender equality.
- Question 13:** People may consider obesity a serious health problem.
→ Obesity may be considered a serious health problem.

IV-READING:

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.





For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came,

therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn't actually bear the thought of putting **him** into childcare for nine hours a day. As she was the one with the secure job, the role of primary caregiver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role **reversal**, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30–54-year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.



The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the

family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Men being the bread winners
- B. Traditional roles of women
- C. Women being the home makers
- D. Reversed roles between men and women

Question 2: Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because ____.

- A. she had a badly paid job
- B. she was not good at childcare
- C. she had a reliable job
- D. she wanted her husband to stay at home

Question 3: In paragraph 1, the word "**him**" refers to ____.

- A. their son
- B. her husband
- C. Derek
- D. her colleague

Question 4: They decided that Derek would look after their son because they ____.

- A. couldn't afford to put their child in care for long periods each day
- B. didn't want to put their child in care for long periods each day
- C. thought childcare was not safe enough for their children
- D. worried about their son's health problems

Question 5: In paragraph 2, the word "**reversal**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. stability
- B. modification
- C. rehearsal
- D. switch

Question 6: One reason for a change in the number of men staying home is ____.

- A. the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- B. the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- C. the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.



In 1812 a young man called James Barry finished his studies in medicine at Edinburgh University. After graduating he moved to London where he studied surgery at Guy's Hospital. After that the popular young doctor joined the army and over the next forty years had a brilliant career as an army medical officer, working in many far-off countries and fighting successfully for improved conditions in hospitals. It was a **remarkable** career - made even more remarkable by the discovery upon his death that **he** was in fact a **she**, James Barry was a woman.

No one was more surprised at this discovery than her many friends and

colleagues. It was true that throughout her life people had remarked upon her small size, slight build and smooth pale face. One officer had even **objected** to her appointment as a medical assistant because he could not believe that Barry was old enough to have graduated in medicine. But no one had ever seriously suggested that Barry was anything other than a man.

By all accounts Barry was a pleasant and good-humoured person with high cheekbones, reddish hair, a long nose and large eyes. She was well-liked by her patients and had a reputation for great speed in surgery - an important quality at a time when operations were performed without anaesthetic. She was also quick tempered. When she was working in army hospitals and prisons overseas, the terrible conditions often made her very angry. She fought hard against injustice and cruelty and her temper sometimes got her into trouble with the authority. After a long career overseas, she returned to London where she died in 1865. While the undertaker's assistant was preparing her body for burial, she discovered that James Barry was a woman.



So why did James Barry deceive people for so long? At that time a woman could not study medicine, work as a doctor or join the army. Perhaps Barry had always wanted to do these things and pretending to be a man was the only way to make it possible. Perhaps she was going to tell the truth one day but didn't because she was enjoying her life as a man too much. Whatever the reason, Barry's deception was successful. By the time it was discovered that she had been the first woman in Britain to qualify as a doctor, it was too late for the authorities to do anything about **it**.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Gender discrimination among doctors in London
- B. James Barry pretended to be a man to become a doctor
- C. James Barry and her career overseas
- D. Punishment for James Barry's deception

Question 2: In paragraph 1, the word "**remarkable**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. noticeable
- B. commented
- C. rewarding
- D. focused

Question 3: According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT.

- A. all people were surprised at the discovery
- B. people remarked upon her small size
- C. many people suspected that she was a woman
- D. people noticed her slight build and smooth pale face

Question 4: In paragraph 2, the word "**objected**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. shared
- B. agreed
- C. protected
- D. protested

Question 5: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

- A. She could control her temper perfectly.
- B. She lost her temper easily.
- C. She never lost her temper.
- D. She was calm and well-behaved.

Question 6: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

- A. She performed her operations quickly.
- B. She performed her operations slowly.
- C. She performed her operations carelessly.
- D. Her patients did not like her very much.

Question 7: In paragraph 4, the word "**it**" refers to ____.

- A. Barry's choice
- B. Barry's career
- C. Barry's deception
- D. Barry's reputation

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.



The attitude against women had its (1) _____ from the beginning of mankind's history when men lived in caves and went hunting for food. The task of hunting needed great strength of body. (2) _____, the best place for women was not in forests, but at home where they could satisfactorily do their job, such as doing household chores and looking after children. In our modern time, there are more and more jobs which do not need the strength of (3) _____. It is a consequence that women have played a/an (4) _____ important role in the society. However, there are still many backward places, especially in Asian countries. Most illiterates are females. A man often expects his wife and daughters to stay at home, serve

him, and obey him in all things. Women are considered as (5) _____ to men. Young girls are educated to tolerate and accept intimate partner violence as a part of tradition.

- Question 1: A. evolution B. origin C. organization D. effect
 Question 2: A. Therefore B. But C. Nevertheless D. And
 Question 3: A. brains B. heads C. will D. muscles
 Question 4: A. increasingly B. extensively C. tiringly D. repeatedly
 Question 5: A. inferior B. superior C. major D. higher

E10: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Saudi Women Register To Vote For The First Time

Women in Saudi Arabia began registering to vote this week for the first time in the nation's (1) _____. The late King Abdullah announced in November, 2015 that women would be allowed to run for office and vote in city elections, which (2) _____ every four years. At least 70 women intend to run for office, and more than 80 registered as campaign managers, Arab News reported last month. (3) _____ the legal barrier to voting has been lifted, other Saudi laws and culture could complicate women's (4) _____ to cast their votes.



Saudi women still have to deal with limits on their freedom of movement, and since it's illegal for them to drive, many of them will have to (5) _____ male members of their family to take them to register and to vote. Male relatives who oppose female voting rights could also be a barrier. The government also (6) _____ voters to have personal ID cards, and many Saudi women do not.



To make serious (7) _____ on women's rights, Saudi authorities should (8) _____ the male guardianship system, under which caring policies and practices (9) _____ women from obtaining a passport, marrying, traveling, or accessing higher education without the approval of a male guardian. Only then will Saudi Arabia's women be able to (10) _____ to society on an equal situation with men.

- Question 1: A. life B. history C. campaign D. period
 Question 2: A. take place B. take part C. take care D. take after
 Question 3: A. When B. Because C. However D. While
 Question 4: A. work B. careers C. efforts D. travels
 Question 5: A. trust B. remain C. base on D. rely on
 Question 6: A. needs B. keeps C. requests D. requires
 Question 7: A. development B. steps C. progress D. movement
 Question 8: A. cut B. stop C. complete D. finish
 Question 9: A. prevent B. take C. end D. remove
 Question 10: A. help B. contribute C. cause D. give

V-WRITING

E12: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: Gender inequality / problem / many countries / have focused / solving.
 → _____.

Question 2: There / many measures / solve / problem / and improve / gender equality.
 → _____.

Question 3: We / should / focus / educate / people / important roles / women.
 → _____.

Question 4: governmental issue / suitable policies / give / women / chances / develop / ability.
 → _____.

Question 5: When / women / not / under / financial pressure / have / more time / develop / themselves.
 → _____.

SAMPLE:

1. Gender inequality is the problem which many countries have focused on solving.
2. There are many measures to solve the problem and improve gender equality.
3. We should focus on educating people about the important roles of women.
4. The government should issue suitable policies to give women chances to develop their abilities.
5. When women are not under financial pressure, they have more time to develop themselves.

UNIT 7: VIETNAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: 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.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Question 1: A. <u>e</u> ducated | B. <u>d</u> entist | C. <u>t</u> rade | D. <u>h</u> ardware |
| Question 2: A. <u>c</u> ommit | B. <u>p</u> romote | C. <u>e</u> conomic | D. <u>p</u> overty |
| Question 3: A. <u>r</u> egional | B. <u>g</u> ender | C. <u>s</u> urgeon | D. <u>s</u> ingular |
| Question 4: A. <u>t</u> rade | B. <u>q</u> uality | C. <u>p</u> atient | D. <u>d</u> anger |
| Question 5: A. <u>e</u> ssential | B. <u>e</u> xpert | C. <u>e</u> xperience | D. <u>e</u> conomic |
| Question 6: A. <u>t</u> echnical | B. <u>c</u> hemistry | C. <u>c</u> harity | D. <u>c</u> haos |

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Question 1: A. economic | B. independent | C. possibility | D. <u>environmental</u> |
| Question 2: A. <u>essential</u> | B. poverty | C. quality | D. regional |
| Question 3: A. technical | B. vaccinate | C. parachute | D. <u>investor</u> |
| Question 4: A. <u>commit</u> | B. enter | C. expert | D. welcome |
| Question 5: A. <u>economic</u> | B. economy | C. competitive | D. experiment |
| Question 6: A. invest | B. <u>product</u> | C. respect | D. promote |
| Question 7: A. organisation | B. environmental | C. <u>international</u> | D. communication |
| Question 8: A. <u>vaccination</u> | B. competitive | C. economy | D. equality |
| Question 9: A. traditional | B. communicate | C. economic | D. intelligence |

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** Viet Nam is a member of many international _____.
 A. businesses
 B. communities
 C. programmes
 D. organisations
- Question 2:** UNICEF has helped many _____ teenagers continue their education by offering them job training.
 A. active
 B. advantaged
 C. disadvantaged
 D. talented
- Question 3:** Viet Nam has participated _____ many UN activities including peacekeeping since 1977.
 A. in
 B. on
 C. for
 D. with
- Question 4:** UNICEF's aim in Viet Nam is to protect children and _____ they are healthy, educated and safe from harm.
 A. make sure
 B. do sure
 C. give sure
 D. show sure
- Question 5:** The WTO is the world's largest international _____ organisation.
 A. economy
 B. economic
 B. economical
 D. economist
- Question 6:** Joining the WTO has helped Viet Nam _____ its economic growth.
 A. provide
 B. promote
 C. prevent
 D. predict
- Question 7:** The _____ accident in the history of the city occurred last night on the Freeway.
 A. badest
 B. most bad
 C. worse
 D. worst
- Question 9:** We _____ to use the donations effectively. We have signed an agreement on this.
 A. comments
 B. accepts
 C. commits
 D. preserves
- Question 10:** This environmental organisation _____ to protect local forests. It has a detailed plan to achieve this.
 A. rises
 B. bombs
 C. aims
 D. spreads
- Question 11:** The United Nations (UN) which is an organisation of most of the world's countries _____ in 1945.

A. create B. created C. was created D. to create

Question 12: United Nations Peacekeeping aims _____ countries that are seriously affected by war create the conditions for lasting peace.

A. help B. to help C. helping D. helps

Question 13: Through _____ activities, Viet Nam has helped achieve peace in the global community.

A. interesting B. peacekeeping C. exciting D. influencing

Question 14: We need to improve the quality of goods and services so that they can _____ new markets.

A. enter B. entering C. to enter D. enters

Question 15: The programme gives children with disabilities a chance to _____ and benefit from a quality education.

A. get used to B. get on with C. get acquainted with D. get access to

Question 16: The programme helps promote equal _____ in society and a culture in which people respect each other.

A. participate B. participant C. participation D. participating

Question 17: Viet Nam _____ foreign investors in various parts of the economy.

A. expresses B. welcomes C. hesitates D. promotes

Question 18: The International Red Cross has about 97 million volunteers whose main _____ is to protect human life and health.

A. mission B. experience C. organization D. rule

Question 19: Before doing something important, Vietnamese people always try to choose _____ time for it.

A. better B. less good C. the least good D. the best

Question 20: The International Red Cross helps to ensure respect for the human being, and to prevent and relieve human _____.

A. protection B. enjoyment C. wealthy D. sufferings

Question 21: According to World Bank figures, 41 per cent of Brazilians live in absolute _____.

A. poor B. poorer C. poorly D. poverty

Question 22: Mary speaks English very _____.

A. fluent B. fluently C. more fluently D. most fluently

Question 23: What is the purpose of International Organizations?

A. to keep the world a safe and stable place
B. to live to ensure that countries remain isolated from one another
C. to only ensure that countries do not go to war with one another
D. to only ensure that people are healthy

Question 24: WHO main activities are carrying _____ researches on medical development and improving international health.

A. on B. off C. for D. out

Question 25: He is one of the _____ men in the world.

A. rich B. richer C. richest D. more rich.

Question 26: The World Trade Organization was established aiming _____ reducing tariffs for the facilitation of global trade.

A. to B. for C. at D. with

Question 27: UNICEF (The United Nations Children's Fund) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the _____ of children's rights.

A. protest B. destruction C. protection D. achievement

Question 28: The appearance of this organisation is _____ to end poverty.

A. essential B. refillable C. technical D. skillful

Question 29: Tom runs faster than John and David runs the _____ in the group.

A. fast B. most fast C. fastest D. most fastly

Question 30: Since Viet Nam became a member of the WTO, it has gained numerous _____ benefits.

A. economic B. politic C. individual D. universal

Question 31: The Korean are _____ than the American in addressing their bosses.

A. more formal B. formal C. most formal D. the most formal

Question 32: This international organisation has a clear goal. It _____ to help children grow healthily.

- A. aims B. locates C. grows D. creates

Question 33: He finished the test _____ of all.

- A. rapidly B. the most rapidly C. most rapidly D. more rapidly

Question 34: This city becomes _____ in the summer than in other seasons.

- A. crowder B. more crowded C. the most crowded D. crowded

Question 35: The support that our organisation provides for disadvantaged people now is _____ than before.

- A. useful B. more useful C. skilful D. more skilful

Question 36: They need _____ experts to join the peacekeeping activities in the region.

- A. the goodest B. the best C. the better D. well

Question 37: What's the _____ film you've ever seen?

- A. good B. best C. better D. the best

Question 38: Can Tho bridge is the _____ one in the South of Viet Nam.

- A. long B. shortest C. longest D. longer

Question 39: Ho Chi Minh city is _____ than Nha Trang.

- A. more large B. as large C. not so large D. larger

Question 40: Jack is now _____ than he used to be.

- A. happy B. happier C. happiest D. happyer

Question 41: Today, Australia is one of _____ diverse countries in the world.

- A. the more culturally B. the most culturally C. most cultural D. the most cultural

Question 42: Chuseok is one of _____ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.

- A. the most important B. the more important
C. the less important D. more important

Question 43: My grandmother feels much _____ whenever I give her a homemade cake on Mother's Day.

- A. happier B. more happily C. the happiest D. the most happily

Question 44: There are some things Americans would change, and _____ thing people would change is their education.

- A. the biggest B. a big C. the D. a bigger

Question 45: As a member of different international organisations, Viet Nam has become a more active participant in both regional and _____ activities.

- A. entertaining B. willing C. global D. eliminated

Question 46: Cultural diversity makes our country _____ by making it a _____ place in which to live.

- A. rich - more interesting B. richest - most interesting
C. richer - most interesting D. richer - more interesting

Question 47: It was _____ in his life when she accepted his proposal.

- A. the time greatest B. the greatest time
C. greatest time D. the greater time

Question 48: The international Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on _____, race, religion, class or political opinions.

- A. national B. nationally C. nationality D. native

Question 49: Life is _____ it was 10 years ago.

- A. much convenient than B. more convenient than
C. far convenient than D. more convenient as

Question 50: She is the most _____ girl in our class.

- A. intelligent B. intelligentest C. tall D. tallest

Question 51: This book is the _____ of all

- A. bored B. boring C. more boring D. most boring

E4: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

Question 1: The economy of Viet Nam has achieved a high _____ level since Viet Nam became a WTO member in 2007. (GROW) → **growth**

Question 2: UNDP provides technical support, expert advice and training to help people in _____

countries have a better life. (DEVELOP) → **developing**

Question 3: The United Nations also works to reduce _____ and improve people's lives in other ways. (POOR) → **poverty**

Question 4: UNICEF works in over 190 countries to help improve _____ and education of children. (HEALTHY) → **health**

Question 5: UNICEF _____ aims to support the most disadvantaged children all over the world. (PARTICULAR) → **particularly**

Question 6: Viet Nam has also become more attractive to foreign _____. (INVEST) → **investors**

Question 7: UNICEF aims to create _____ opportunities for all children (EDUCATE) → **educational**

Question 8: UNICEF has run projects in _____ fields to provide the highest possible support for children

in our country. (VARY) → **various**

Question 9: UNICEF helps Viet Nam in joining regional educational programmes to improve children's learning

_____. (ACHIEVE) → **achievements**

Question 10: When you leave school, you should have the necessary skills and _____ to work in a fastchanging world. (KNOW) → **knowledge**

Question 11: Joining international _____ will bring many benefits to a country. (ORGANIZE) → **organizations**

E5: 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.

Question 1: We need to find new ways to promote our local products and services in order to attract more customers.

A. desire B. manage C. consider **D. advertise**

Question 2: UNICEF set up an office in 1975 in Viet Nam

A. established B. widened C. promoted D. instructed

Question 3: Young people are taught essential skills for the job market.

A. completely satisfied B. completely delighted C. completely new **D. completely necessary**

E6: 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.

Question 1: The aim of the programme is to better prepare children for the challenges in the future.

A. difficult tasks **B. easy tasks** C. new tasks D. interesting tasks

Question 2: Medical experts are predicting a massive rise in obesity-related illnesses.

A. professors B. specialists C. acquaintances **D. novices**

E7: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the superlative form of the adjectives given.

Question 1: Russia is bigger than any other country in the world. (big)

→ **Russia is the biggest country in the world.**

Question 2: Many people believe that no sea in the world is warmer than the Red Sea. (warm)

→ **Many people believe that the Red Sea is the warmest in the world**

Question 3: The Nile is longer than any other river in the world. (long)

→ **The Nile is the longest river in the world.**

Question 4: No ocean in the world is deeper than the Pacific. (deep)

→ **The Pacific is the deepest ocean in the world.**

Question 5: Mount Everest is higher than every mountain in the world. (high)

→ **Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.**

IV-READING:

E8: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

More _____ (1) 13,000 staff work with UNICEF, with approximately 85 per located in the field in 190 countries. Seven regional offices and over 124 country offices worldwide, 34 national committees, a research centre in Florence, a supply division in Copenhagen, a shared services centre in

Budapest and offices in Berlin, Brussels, Seoul and Tokyo, and UNICEF headquarters _____ (2) New York and Geneva work on helping children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence. We employ committed professional _____ (3) in our five focus areas: Child Survival and Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, HIV/AIDS, Child Protection and Policy Advocacy and Partnerships. We _____ (4) employ staff with expertise in administration and finance, human resources, information technology, supply and logistics as well as external relations and communication. UNICEF's presence in humanitarian crises means that we also seek experts _____ (5) emergency preparedness and response.



- Question 1: A. than B. less C. the D. over
 Question 2: A. of B. in C. on D. with
 Question 3: A. work B. working C. to work D. worked
 Question 4: A. well B. also C. fully D. very
 Question 5: A. to B. in C. on D. with

E9: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.



What is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and what is its purpose? The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a multilateral organization which was (1) _____ to give Southeast Asian states a forum to communicate (2) _____ each other. Since the region had a long colonial past and a history of endemic warfare, there has never been much peaceful and constructive (3) _____ between kings, presidents and other officials. A neutral forum was, (4) _____, a very useful development for all of those countries.

ASEAN was formed as a result of the Bangkok (5) _____ of 1967 and initially had five members: Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, (6) _____ Philippines and Singapore. Brunei (7) _____ joined in 1984 after it had won independence from Britain. Vietnam became the seventh member of the group, officially joining in 1995. (8) _____ several years of negotiation, Myanmar and Laos joined in 1997 and the final member of the ten, Cambodia, joined in 1999. The only (9) _____ state in Southeast Asia which is not a member of ASEAN is now East Timor. It is still (10) _____ vulnerable and fragile to be able to participate for the foreseeable future.



- Question 1: A. created B. made C. done D. discovered
 Question 2: A. in B. on C. for D. with
 Question 3: A. interflow B. interaction C. interference D. intercommunity
 Question 4: A. nevertheless B. moreover C. therefore D. however
 Question 5: A. Entitle B. Requirement C. Independence D. Declaration
 Question 6: A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
 Question 7: A. subsequently B. fortunately C. approximately D. surprisingly
 Question 8: A. Before B. After C. Since D. While
 Question 9: A. dependent B. independent C. independently D. independence
 Question 10: A. enough B. either C. also D. too

E10: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks.



The United Nations Children's Fund, or UNICEF, was (1) _____ by the United Nations General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to provide emergency Food and (2) _____ to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System and its name was shortened from the (3) _____ United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund but it has continued to be known by the popular acronym based on this old name. (4) _____ in New York City, UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mother in developing countries. UNICEF is currently focused (5) _____ five primary priorities: Child Survival and

Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, including girl's education, Child protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse, HIV/AIDS and children, and Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights. Related areas of UNICEF action include early childhood development, adolescence development and participation; life skills based education and child rights all over the world.

- Question 1: A. taken off B. set up C. paid on D. pushed back
 Question 2: A. instrument B. projects C. work D. healthcare
 Question 3: A. original B. ancestor C. old D. relatives
 Question 4: A. Managed B. Led C. Headquartered D. Committed
 Question 5: A. at B. with C. on D. in

E11: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.



UNICEF was created in 1946 to help bring food and medicine to children who suffered during World War II in Europe. It began as a temporary agency, but became a permanent part of the United Nations in 1953 (1) _____ the need for its services around the world. UNICEF's primary concern is to help governments of developing countries improve the quality of life for (2) _____ one billion children. UNICEF's main office is in the United Nations offices in New York City, but it also has more than 40 offices and 100 programs (3) _____. In 1965, UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work helping children and building brighter future.

UNICEF works with governments to provide three kinds of services. First, UNICEF plans and develops programs in developing countries. These programs serve the community (4) _____ providing health care, information about nutrition, basic education, and safe water and sanitation. Then UNICEF trains people to work in these programs. UNICEF also provides supplies and equipment that (5) _____ the programs to work.



- Question 1: A. due to B. instead of C. except for D. in spite of
 Question 2: A. most B. the most C. almost D. all most
 Question 3: A. in world B. worldwide C. on world D. worldly
 Question 4: A. for B. with C. about D. by
 Question 5: A. enable B. let C. make D. suggest

E12: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.



The World Trade Organization came into being in 1995. One of the youngest of the international organizations, the WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established in the wake of the Second World War. So while the WTO is relatively young, the multilateral trading system that was originally set up under the GATT is over 70 years old.

The past 70 years have seen an exceptional growth in world trade. Merchandise exports have grown on average by 6% annually. This growth in trade has been a powerful engine for overall economic expansion and on average trade has grown by 1.5 times more than the global economy each year. Total exports in 2016 were 250 times the level of 1948. The GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth.



The system was developed through a series of trade negotiations, or rounds, held under the GATT. The first rounds dealt mainly with tariff reductions but later negotiations included other areas such as anti-dumping and non-tariff measures. The 1986-94 round – the Uruguay Round – led to the WTO's creation.

Question 1: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. the World Trade Organization B. the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 C. the Second World War D. the global economy

Question 2: When was the World Trade Organization founded?

- A. in 1993 B. in 1994 C. in 1995 D. in 1996

Question 3: How many percent have merchandise exports grown on average annually?

- A. 2% B. 4% C. 6% D. 8%

Question 4: How many times were the total exports in 2016 in comparison with 1948?

- A. 50 times B. 520 times C. 250 times D. 20 times

Question 5: Which sentence is NOT TRUE?

- A. Trade has grown rapidly. B. WTO creates a strong and prosperous trading system.
C. Trade negotiations can also be called rounds. D. GATT was established in the first World War.

E13: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to the questions.



A. UNICEF provides a relief network for children and their parents or other caregivers in the aftermath of disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, and droughts. It has worked extensively with children from war-torn countries to help alleviate their suffering. The organization works to prevent

child abuse, child labor, sexual exploitation of children, and the use of children as soldiers. In the United States, UNICEF has focused its work

on inner-city children victimized by random violence and gang warfare.
B. UNICEF has provided immunization to millions of children against potentially fatal diseases, such as diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, polio, and tuberculosis. UNICEF's promotion of basic health-care delivery systems and treatments, such as rehydration therapy for children suffering from diarrhea, has also contributed to dramatic reductions in child mortality. In response to the global epidemic of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), UNICEF works to prevent the transmission of AIDS and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in young people and to obtain medicine for infected individuals. It also helps communities, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, care for the millions of children orphaned by the death of their parents from AIDS.



C. UNICEF receives financial support from more than 150 national governments. Like many international aid organizations, however, UNICEF faces shrinking government subsidies for the work it performs. UNICEF's challenge in the years ahead is to attract a greater percentage of its funding from foundations, corporations, and individuals to ensure its programs can continue.

Question 1: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. UNICEF provides programs improving early health-care system for children.
B. UNICEF works to protect children from harmful effects.
C. UNICEF is funded by more than 150 national governments
D. UNICEF creates better working conditions for children

Question 2: UNICEF was established in order to _____

- A. solve conflicts between children and their parents
B. prevent problems that affect children badly
C. prevent natural disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes
D. support homeless children in big cities

Question 3: Millions of children can escape from fatal diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis because of _____

- A. the immunization program of UNICEF
B. the prevention from the transmission of AIDS
C. the improvement of modern medical system in the world
D. the new treatments in hospital for children

Question 4: In communities in sub-Saharan Africa, UNICEF also helps _____

- A. children victimized by random violence
B. children orphaned by the death of their parents from AIDS
C. children infected fatal diseases
D. children suffered the aftermath of natural disasters

Question 5: In the near future, the challenge of UNICEF is _____

A. to reduce child mortality

B. to prevent the transmission of AIDS

C. to attract a greater fund from foundations

D. to continue its programs

UNIT 8: NEW WAYS TO LEARN

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: 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.

Question 1: **A.** flow

B. modern

C. project

D. online

Question 2: **A.** distract

B. tablet

C. strategy

D. exchange

Question 3: **A.** immediate

B. schedule

C. blended

D. lesson

Question 4: **A.** focus

B. control

C. role

D. modern

Question 5: **A.** recordings

B. educate

C. children

D. device

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** control

B. exchange

C. focus

D. install

Question 2: **A.** upload

B. prepare

C. discuss

D. textbook

Question 3: **A.** digital

B. schedule

C. strategy

D. distraction

Question 4: **A.** immediate

B. disadvantage

C. material

D. original

Question 5: **A.** digital

B. personal

C. excellent

D. effective

Question 6: **A.** connect

B. distance

C. knowledge

D. access

Question 7: **A.** graduate

B. develop

C. consider

D. enable

Question 8: **A.** concentrate

B. benefit

C. understand

D. mobilize

Question 9: **A.** similar

B. positive

C. effective

D. interesting

Question 10: **A.** exercise

B. volunteer

C. calculate

D. interview

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Our teachers always encourage us to prepare _____ lessons before class.

A. to

B. on

C. for

D. with

Question 2: This way of learning gives him a chance to discuss with his classmates, who may have _____ ideas on the topic.

A. interested

B. negative

C. honest

D. original

Question 3: _____ learning allows us to communicate with teachers immediately and directly.

A. Face-to-face

B. Online

C. Blended

D. indirect

Question 4: One benefit of _____ learning is that you can learn anytime and anywhere.

A. face-to-face

B. online

C. blended

D. direct

Question 5: You need a specific _____ to improve your English speaking skills.

A. connection

B. strategy

C. outline

D. list

Question 6: Nick is watching the video that his geography teacher _____ on Google Drive.

- A. uploaded B. registered C. applied D. removed

Question 7: _____ learning combines online videos with traditional classroom methods.

- A. Face-to-face B. Online C. Blended D. indirect

Question 8: Modern schools are designed to help each student to be _____.

- A. succeed B. success C. successful D. successfully

Question 9: Teachers _____ the role of a guide for them and prepare students for lifelong learning.

- A. put B. play C. do D. make

Question 10: Students are expected to _____ discussions and express personal opinions.

- A. take part in B. get on with C. put up with D. catch up with

Question 11: Teachers can use some _____ to get students more interested in the lessons.

- A. plans B. tips C. strategies D. tricks

Question 12: In _____ learning, students may have face-to-face discussions, take online tests and submit homework online.

- A. normal B. blended C. traditional D. online

Question 13: Online courses give students the chance to work at their own _____.

- A. pace B. notes C. rate D. stage

Question 14: Teachers can create a classroom blog for students to post ideas and _____.

- A. materials B. comments C. activities D. greetings

Question 15: Many teachers have tried to change their _____ classrooms into a modern learning environment.

- A. blended B. traditional C. original D. ancient

Question 16: We are often asked to _____ for short presentations in class.

- A. choose B. prepare C. watch D. suggest

Question 17: I usually _____ all my assignments on Eclass for my teachers to mark.

- A. check B. upload C. download D. read

Question 18: Using digital devices in class can help students improve their _____ experience in many ways.

- A. education B. educational C. technical D. learn

Question 19: Teachers are looking for _____ ways to encourage learning and improve their teaching methods.

- A. new B. traditional C. blended D. face-to-face

Question 20: The _____ of the project is to provide students with opportunities to learn social skills.

- A. application B. aim C. experiment D. distraction

Question 21: _____ becomes common these days due to Covid pandemic.

A. Domestic violence B. Online learning C. Economy D. Smartphones

Question 22: One of the techniques that teachers often use in blended learning is to adopt _____ in doing projects.

A. attendance B. teamwork C. exercises D. individual

Question 23: In order to give the best results for students, teachers must come up with an effective _____.

A. economy B. operation C. laptop D. strategy

Question 24: Students can also use word processing applications to their vocabulary.

A. improve B. make C. store D. spend

Question 25: Computers with the Internet connection allow us to _____ many informative websites.

A. identify B. educate C. access D. concentrate

Question 26: I can easily scan a page of a book with a _____ camera on a smartphone.

A. digital B. native C. similar D. financial

Question 27: You can use an electronic device more effectively after reading _____ carefully.

A. software B. application C. disadvantages D. instructions

Question 28: I appreciate _____ functions of electronic devices since they help check information quickly.

A. immediate B. educational C. expensive D. portable

Question 29: An electronic device like smartphones has _____ the effectiveness and mobility of learning.

A. identified B. educated C. concentrated D. improved

Question 30: Personal _____ devices are useful for learning.

A. electric B. electrical C. electronic D. electronical

Question 31: In English class yesterday, we had a discussion _____ different cultures.

A. around B. about C. for D. from

Question 32: On the web you can read _____ newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, download music or buy anything.

A. virtual B. online C. digital D. offline

Question 33: I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I _____ progress.

A. had B. made C. did D. produced

Question 34: Personal electronic devices which distract students _____ their classwork are banned in most schools.

A. from B. with C. in D. for

Question 35: If you're not sure what something means, _____ in your dictionary or use your electronic dictionary for help.

A. check up B. look up C. translate D. interpret

Question 36: It is very easy to listen to news read by _____ speakers by using the Internet and YouTube.

A. native B. national C. original D. capable

Question 37: Whenever you hear a new word that you think is important, ____ in your notebook.

- A. keep it down B. put it down C. write it down D. spell it down

Question 38: My teacher, ____ has been teaching for 25 years, finds it hard to make use of electronic devices in her teaching.

- A. she B. who she C. who D. whose

Question 39: Like children elsewhere, children in the US have greatly benefited ____ modern technology.

- A. of B. from C. in D. with

Question 40: Students can also use word processing applications to ____ their vocabulary.

- A. improve B. learn C. prove D. study

Question 41: When used the right way, mobile technology has the ____ to help students learn more and understand that knowledge.

- A. ability B. advantage C. development D. potential

Question 42: Letting students use their own digital devices in class can improve the ____ experience in many ways.

- A. educated B. educational C. uneducated D. educator

Question 43: They're excellent learning _____. You can store information, take notes, write essays and do calculations.

- A. equipments B. tools C. gadgets D. techniques

Question 44: You can listen and study anywhere because these devices are _____.

- A. affordable B. available C. feasible D. portable

Question 45: For very young children, electronic devices may help _____ listening and speaking skills.

- A. advertise B. popularize C. discourage D. promote

Question 46: One advantage of learning going _____ is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.

- A. online B. electric C. digital D. modernized

Question 47: When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly ____ a word - "hello", "goodbye", "thank you" was just about it!

- A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell

Question 48: Students use smartphones to record their phone calls, ____ they later share with the class.

- A. Ø B. that C. which D. whose

Question 49: _____ damage to children's body may be caused by frequent contact with electronic devices.

- A. Immediate B. Permanent C. Short-term D. Serious

Question 50: Mr. Brown has created a list of the most useful apps for the classroom, ____ is available on his blog.

- A. that B. which C. who D. whose

Question 51: Many teachers have worked to change their traditional classrooms into an environment ____ students can use the latest technology for their learning process.

- A. whose B. who C. where D. that

Question 52: My youngest son, ____ may be quiet or shy in a classroom, may become active in a social learning situation made possible by digital devices.

- A. that B. who C. whose D. whom

Question 53: Mr. Forbes teaches a class for students ____ native language is not English.

- A. which B. who C. whose D. those who

Question 54: Some teachers ____ levels of IT are not very high may resist teaching with electronic devices.

- A. who B. whom C. whose D. which

Question 55: The interactive whiteboard involves students directly in work in front of the board, ____ most of them love.

- A. that B. Ø C. which D. whose

Question 56: That media player, ____ I often use to practise my English, has some great apps.

- A. Ø B. that C. what D. which

Question 57: Students ____ seem to be taking notes on their laptop are sometimes surfing the Internet in class.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. they

Question 58: Notebooks, tablets and cellphones are all technology ____ students are accustomed to and can use as learning aids.

- A. when B. whose C. that D. where

Question 59: All smartphones ____ storage hardware is big can store downloaded audio books.

- A. which B. who C. whose D. that

Question 60: Science teachers ____ use the 3D projectors and other electronic devices can easily illustrate the lessons.

- A. whom B. what C. who D. whose

Question 61: Smartphones, laptops and tablets are the modern devices ____ have changed the way we think.

- A. what B. Ø C. whose D. that

Question 62: A tablet is perfect for people ____ work is to draw and write.

- A. who B. Ø C. which D. whose

Question 63: You can access the Internet, download programs and information ____ can help you understand the material and widen your knowledge.

- A. what B. that C. Ø D. who

Question 64: There are sites ____ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.

A. where

B. when

C. that

D. which

Question 65: In the USA, a public school is a state school, _____ is run by the government and is free to attend.

A. that

B. which

C. who

D. Ø

Question 66: I don't understand the assignment _____ the professor gave us last Monday.

A. which

B. that

C. Ø

D. All are correct

Question 67: Parents _____ have to pay for mobile devices may be happy with the new method of teaching and its benefits.

A. who

B. whom

C. whose

D. which

Question 68: Students will enjoy doing many activities, including games, puzzles, _____ purposes are the development of team spirits.

A. who

B. whom

C. whose

D. which

Question 69: There are interactive activities _____ are available to be downloaded from the Internet.

A. who

B. whom

C. whose

D. which

Question 70: The smart table has been used in several schools, _____ brings many benefits to our students.

A. who

B. whom

C. whose

D. which

Question 71: I _____ a lot of new language from speaking with my host family and with other students from all over the world.

A. picked up

B. took up

C. made up

D. saved up

E4: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

Question 1: In class, teachers and students use computers to access **digital** learning resources. (DIGIT)

Question 2: Class **discussion** is a main feature of modern schools. (DISCUSS)

Question 3: Students attend school camps to make friends with other students and to develop life skills in **unfamiliar** environments. (FAMILIAR)

Question 4: Most of the teachers see the new classroom technology as **useful** in the educational process (USE)

Question 5: Laptops and wireless technologies allow students to access **information** relevant to class topics immediately. (INFORM)

Question 6: Digital devices offer an opportunity to **educate** students about media use. (EDUCATION)

E5: Combine these sentences using relative clauses:

Question 1: The girl looked very upset. Her electronic dictionary broke down.

→ **The girl whose electronic dictionary broke down looked very upset.**

Question 2: His grandmother had a great influence on his life. She was a hard – working woman.

→ **His grandmother, who was a hard – working woman, had a great influence on his life.**

Question 3: Mai is interested in physics. I don't like it.

→ Mai is interested in physics, which I don't like.

Question 4: Tom has hundreds of books. They are all in foreign languages.

→ Tom has hundreds of books, which are all in foreign languages.

Question 5: Shakespeare was a famous playwright. His birthplace was Stratford - upon - Avon.

→ Shakespeare, whose birthplace was Stratford - upon - Avon, was a famous playwright.

Question 6: I will always remember the teacher. He taught me how to read and write.

→ I will always remember the teacher who taught me how to read and write.

Question 7: The pub is opposite the Town Hall. I first met my wife there.

→ The pub where I first met my wife is opposite the Town Hall.

Question 8: He was sitting on a chair. It was uncomfortable.

→ He was sitting on a chair which was uncomfortable.

Question 9: He smokes cigarettes. They are very strong.

→ He smokes cigarettes which are very strong.

Question 10: Let me see the pictures. You took them at Peter's wedding.

→ Let me see the pictures which you took at Peter's wedding.

Question 11: Some people only think about money. I don't like them.

→ I don't like some people who only think about money.

Question 12: Do you know that lady? I repaired her car.

→ Do you know that lady whose car I repaired?

Question 13: That girl is Swedish. Tom is in love with her.

→ That girl is Swedish who Tom is in love with.

Question 14: John has bought a house. There are ghosts in that house.

→ John has bought a house where/ in which there are ghosts.

Question 15: Some people drive drunk. I never travel with them.

→ I never travel with some people who drive drunk.

Question 16: A man stole £10,000 from a bank. The police have caught him.

→ A man whom the police have caught stole £10,000 from a bank.

IV-READING:

E6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

Young children are increasingly using tablets as well as smartphones and other devices with touch screens in early education (1)_____ and with family members.



Tammy and Rose, age 4, have been studying sunflowers with their classmates. They want to sing and record a song about sunflowers while creating a drawing, using a(n) (2) _____ on the tablet. The girls have coordinated their efforts and are happy with the result.

To help the class learn more about sunflowers, Kathryn, Tammy and Rose's teacher, used the tablet to find online (3) _____ with photos and facts. She then took the children on a (4) _____ tour of Van Gogh's sunflower paintings. They read and discussed an electronic picture book about Van Gogh's life. The children had already examined real sunflowers and their parts, made sketches, read informational texts and stories, counted seeds, and (5) _____ a variety of investigations, touching on every learning domain. The teacher's use of the tablet together with early practical learning activities expanded the children's (6) _____. Activities offered on the tablet provided new (7) _____ for the children to represent and share what they learned.



Tablets have the (8) _____ to be powerful tools for early learning. The choices we make about how they are used determine (9) _____ the technology is helpful or not. We need to develop "digital literacy" skills and decide how to use these new tools in ways (10) _____ can support every child's healthy development and learning.



- Question 1:** A. places B. setting C. positions D. times
- Question 2:** A. application B. request C. design D. permission
- Question 3:** A. boxes B. positions C. places D. sites
- Question 4:** A. real B. strange C. virtual D. unrealized
- Question 5:** A. participated in B. participated C. taken part in D. took place
- Question 6:** A. distances B. skies C. lessons D. horizons
- Question 7:** A. manners B. ways C. behaviours D. roads
- Question 8:** A. energy B. development C. potential D. achievement
- Question 9:** A. if B. whether C. how D. what
- Question 10:** A. we B. they C. what D. that

E7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Look around your classroom. Do you see students sitting at desks? Are teachers writing on a board and giving lectures? At Southern Cross School, near the famous Kruger National Park in South Africa, things are different. Here, nature is the classroom.



Both the park and the school are home to wild animals such as giraffes, impalas, and warthogs. Students at the school study the same subjects as other students in South Africa. But at Southern Cross, the staff and students *go out into the wild* to learn.

In one lesson, students apply the principles of mathematics to the study of local wildlife. Younger students count how many kinds of animals drank at the nearby water troughs during the night. Older students measure the amount of water the animals drank, and calculate how much water the animals will need over weeks or months.



In language classes, a common topic is conservation. In one recent debate, students discussed an important question: should people give water to wild animals during a drought? Another project might consist of finding out how an animal died.

The director of the school is Ant de Boer. His aim is for students to learn the importance of caring for the environment. De Boer says, "When they leave school, we want them to be champions of the natural environment." As the school motto says, Southern Cross aims to be a "School for the Planet."

(Reading Explorer 0 - student book)

Question 1: Southern Cross is a special kind of school because its students _____.

- A. don't study normal school subjects
- B. listen to a lot of lectures about nature
- C. use nature to study school subjects
- D. take care of animals in their classroom

Question 2: Which of the following is closest in meaning to "*go out into the wild*" in paragraph 2?

- A. go camping
- B. go away
- C. go outdoors
- D. go to school

Question 3: What is the purpose of the third paragraph?

- A. to give examples of how Southern Cross students study mathematics
- B. to describe the various subjects that students study at Southern Cross
- C. to explain how much water South African animals drink
- D. to show why it's important to learn about mathematics

Question 4: Which of these is a kind of wildlife?

- A. students
- B. animals
- C. mathematics
- D. troughs

Question 5: Which type of lesson goal is NOT mentioned?

- A. measuring how much water animals drink
- B. learning how an animal died
- C. talking about a conservation topic
- D. calculating how many animals there are in the park

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.



If you find yourself learn better by making notes during the lecture, or when the teacher uses a new word, you want to see *it* written immediately, then you are very likely to be a more *visual* learner. You prefer to see the written words. You learn by reading and writing. Visual learners often think in pictures. If you find a particular task or text difficult, look for sources that will suit your learning style, e.g. sources with illustrations, charts, tables, or videos.

If you prefer recording the lecture and listening again to taking notes, or you memorize something by repeating it aloud instead of writing it out several times, you are probably a more *auditory* learner. You prefer to learn by listening and speaking. Auditory learners often learn best from lectures, discussions, by reading aloud, and by listening to audio material.

However, it is probably that you, like most people, learn through a mixture of styles. Sometimes you may prefer to learn by reading, at other time by listening. Ask yourself which is the best style for the particular task you are doing.

Question 1: Which of the following is probably **NOT** preferred by a visual learner?

- A. reading aloud
- B. sources with illustrations
- C. sources with videos
- D. making notes

Question 2: What does the word "*it*" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. the lecture
- B. the new word
- C. the note
- D. the written word

Question 3: The word "*visual*" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. picturesque
- B. written
- C. illustrative
- D. seeable

Question 4: Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- A. Auditory learners hate taking notes.
- B. Auditory learners prefer listening to speaking.
- C. Most people are auditory learners.
- D. When learning something by heart, an auditory learner prefers reading it out loud.

Question 5: The word "*auditory*" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ____.

- A. discussive
- B. noisy
- C. audible
- D. recordable

VI-WRITING

E12: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: Smartphones / have / many / interesting applications / I / use / improve / knowledge.

Smartphones have many interesting applications that I can use to improve my knowledge.

Question 2: I / can use / it / search / any information / easily and quickly.

I can use it to search for any information easily and quickly.

Question 3: It / require / only some tabs / screen / have / information I need.

It requires only some taps on the screen to have the information I need.

Question 4: I / often use / computers / read news / update / information / my friends.

I often use computers to read news and update information about my friends.

Question 5: Online applications / any fee / convenient / useful.

Online applications without any fee are convenient and useful.

Question 6: Smartphones / make / communication / friends / in / class / easy.

Smartphones make communication between friends in a class easy.