

Tác giả: Huỳnh Văn Lý

Vui học từ vựng và bài tập thực hành môn Ngoại Ngữ lớp 12

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Quý thầy giáo, cô giáo và các em học sinh thân mến!

Quyển sách *Vui học từ vựng và bài tập thực hành môn Ngoại Ngữ lớp 12* nhằm giúp quý thầy, cô có thêm tư liệu giảng dạy và các em học sinh có thêm tài liệu ôn tập, hệ thống nhanh kiến thức đã học, rèn luyện kỹ năng làm bài tập, chuẩn bị cho các kỳ kiểm tra thường xuyên và kiểm tra định kỳ.

Quyển sách gồm các bài tập nhằm nâng cao vốn từ vựng xoay quanh các chủ đề, chủ điểm của chương trình tiếng Anh lớp 12.

Bên cạnh đó, chúng tôi giới thiệu thêm một số bài tập vận dụng để giúp các em tự rèn luyện, làm quen với dạng đề thi.

Cuối sách là đáp án và hướng dẫn giải.

Chúng tôi hi vọng rằng quyển sách *Vui học từ vựng tiếng Anh lớp 12* góp phần nâng cao động cơ học tập môn tiếng Anh, đặc biệt là các cụm từ tiếng Anh cho các em học sinh.

NHÓM TÁC GIẢ

Unit 1: LIFE STORIES

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | distinguished | /dɪ'stɪŋ.gwɪʃt/ | vang danh |
| 2 | achievement | /ə'tʃi:v.mənt/ | thành tựu |
| 3 | respectable | /rɪ'spek.tə.bəl/ | đáng kính trọng |
| 4 | talented | /'tæl.ən.tɪd/ | tài năng |
| 5 | generosity | /ˌdʒen.ə'rɒs.ə.ti/ | rộng lượng |
| 6 | devote | /dɪ'vəʊt/ | cống hiến |
| 7 | volunteer | /ˌvɒl.ən'tɪər/ | tình nguyện |
| 8 | impress | /ɪm'pres/ | ấn tượng |
| 9 | inspire | /ɪn'spaɪər/ | truyền cảm hứng |
| 10 | journalist | /'dʒɜ:.nə.lɪst/ | nhà báo |
| 11 | admire | /əd'maɪər/ | ngưỡng mộ |
| 12 | impact on | /'ɪm.pækt ɒn/ | tác động đến |
| 13 | stimulate | /'stɪm.jə.leɪt/ | kích thích |
| 14 | trophy | /'trəʊ.fi/ | chiếc cúp |
| 15 | gifted writer | /'gɪf.tɪd 'raɪ.tər/ | nhà văn tài ba |
| 16 | judges | /dʒʌdʒ/ | ban giám khảo |
| 17 | determined | /dɪ'tɜ:.mɪnd/ | kiên quyết |
| 18 | take advantage of | /teɪk əd'vɑ:n.tɪdʒ əv/ | tận dụng |
| 19 | childhood | /'tʃaɪld.hʊd/ | thời niên thiếu |
| 20 | pass away | /pɑ:s ə'weɪ/ | qua đời |

EXERCISE 1

Choose the best answers.

1. Her diary contains detailed _____ of her travels around Europe.
A. novels B. biographies C. accounts D. poems
2. My mother and father _____ the same school.
A. attended B. went C. studied D. worked
3. Marie Curie was admired _____ her achievements in physics and chemistry.
A. of B. for C. by D. with
4. The Trung Sisters, who were military leaders more than 2,000 years ago, are considered national _____ of Viet Nam.
A. heroes B. geniuses C. youths D. scientists
5. My grandfather had a difficult _____ since he had to start work at the age of nine.
A. childhood B. youth C. birth D. marriage
6. Queen Elizabeth II passed _____ on 8 September, 2022.
A. out B. away C. off D. in
7. My grandmother died of _____ after fighting the disease for 20 years.
A. operation B. cancer C. hospital D. attack
8. A lot of people drop _____ college, but still become very successful.
A. out B. out of C. away from D. over
9. It's my grandparents' 60th wedding anniversary today. The keys to their long and happy _____ are honesty and trust.
A. childhood B. marriage C. adoption D. achievement
10. My dad was given the 'Employee of the Year' award for his impressive _____ at work.
A. genius B. accounts C. determination D. achievements

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 2

Indicate the word which has a CLOSET in meaning to the underlined words.

- My grandfather passed away at the age of 98. He lived a long and happy life.
A. was born B. got married C. died D. retired
- Mark Zuckerberg attended Harvard University, but never completed his degree.
A. resigned B. graduated from C. worked at D. studied at
- My aunt and uncle are not my cousin's biological parents. They took him as their own child when he was two.
A. adopted B. adapted C. applied D. born
- My uncle stopped going to school to join the army when he was 18.
A. dropped by B. dropped from C. dropped out of D. dropped over
- Dr Wilson chose to devote his professional life to treating homeless people.
A. waste B. dedicate C. gain D. save

Answers

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| distinguished | achievement | respectable | talented |
| generosity | | | |

1.

Alexandre Yersin, who had quite a _____ career in medicine, devoted his life to the poor and sick people in Viet Nam.

2. Hard-working and _____ students should be given more opportunities to develop their skills.
3. The new album is one of his greatest _____. It sold 50,000 copies just in the first week.
4. After my father got a well-paid job at an international company, we moved to a _____ neighbourhood.
5. Don't allow other people to take advantage of your _____. You should learn to give wisely.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 4

Indicate the word which has an **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined words.

1. He has won many awards for his impressive achievements in science and technology.
 A. great B. important C. latest D. ordinary
2. Repeatedly calling someone a stupid person is an example of verbal bullying.
 A. hero B. fool C. genius D. scientist
3. In her old age, my grandmother is still very active in the local community.
 A. youth B. adulthood C. retirement D. life
4. Many people admire her artworks and follow her on social media.
 A. love B. respect C. dislike D. misunderstand
5. The reason behind Apple's huge success lies in its focus on user experience.
 A. fame B. benefit C. achievement D. failure

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 5

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| greatest | innovator | created | prodigy |
| distinguished | compose | performance | |

Ludwig Van Beethoven was a German composer and (1)_____ musical figure in the period between the Classical and Romantic eras. Born in 1770, in Bonn, Germany, he was the son of a court musician. His piano (2) _____ quickly became evident and he gave his first public (3) _____ at the age of eight. Beethoven's father wanted to make him a child (4) _____ , another Mozart.

Considered the (5) _____ composer of all time, he was a noted (6) _____, combining vocals and instruments in a new way. Beethoven continued to (7) _____ even while losing his hearing, and some of his most important works were (8) _____ during the last 10 years of his life, when he was quite unable to hear.

Answers

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
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EXERCISE 6

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Tiger Woods started playing golf when he was two years old. Now he is one of the most famous professional golfers in the world. Tiger is from the United States. His father is African-American and his mother is Thai. His real name is Eldrick, but everyone knows him as Tiger, the nickname his father gave him.

He started playing golf professionally in 1996, and won all four of the World Golf Championships before he turned 25. He holds the record as the youngest player ever to win all four of these championships. Although he has played on many great golf courses, one of Tiger's favorite places to play is Pebble Beach.

Tiger became a role model at an early age. People look up to him, so he is very grateful. Because many people helped Tiger as a child, he wants to lend a hand to others now. Some people cannot play golf because of their ethnicity, while others do not have enough money. Occasionally, Tiger himself was prevented from playing golf. Because of this, he created the Tiger Woods Foundation to help make golf open to everyone. He likes to see diversity on the golf course, and he wants all children to play golf if they want to. Tiger is happy that many children now want to play golf because of him.

Questions

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
 - A. Tiger's golf career
 - B. Tiger's experience and opinions
 - C. Tiger's foundation
 - D. Tiger's best teacher
2. Which is true about Tiger's parents?
 - A. Both of them are Asian.
 - B. His father is famous.
 - C. One of them is not from America.
 - D. Neither of them plays golf.
3. What record does Tiger hold?
 - A. The youngest to win four important championships
 - B. The player to finish a game of golf the fastest
 - C. The first golfer to turn professional as a teenager
 - D. The first African-American golfer
4. Where does Tiger like to play golf?
 - A. Augusta
 - B. The United States
 - C. Pebble Beach
 - D. The World Golf Championship
5. What does the Tiger Woods Foundation do?
 - A. Sells golf equipment
 - B. Gives money to professional golfers
 - C. Helps kids to play golf
 - D. Makes golf courses

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

Unit 2: A MULTICULTURAL WORLD

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | culture | /ˈkʌl.tʃər/ | văn hóa |
| 2 | diversity | /daɪˈvɜː.sə.ti/ | sự đa dạng |
| 3 | cuisine | /kwɪˈziːn/ | ẩm thực |
| 4 | attraction | /əˈtræk.ʃən/ | thu hút |
| 5 | variety | /vəˈraɪ.ə.ti/ | sự đa dạng |
| 6 | delicious | /dɪˈlɪʃ.əs/ | ngon |
| 7 | identity | /aɪˈdentəti/ | bản sắc |
| 8 | popularity | /ˌpɒp.jəˈlær.ə.ti/ | sự phổ biến |
| 9 | origin | /ˈɒr.ɪ.dʒɪn/ | nguồn gốc |
| 10 | festivities | /feˈstɪv.ɪ.tɪz/ | lễ hội |
| 11 | feature | /ˈfiː.tʃər/ | đặc điểm |
| 12 | custom | /ˈkʌs.təm/ | tập quán |
| 13 | mystery | /ˈmɪs.tər.i/ | điều bí ẩn |
| 14 | tradition | /trəˈdɪʃ.ən/ | truyền thống |
| 15 | economic systems | /ˌiː.kəˈnɒm.ɪk ˈsɪs.təm/ | hệ thống kinh tế |
| 16 | multinational companies | /ˌmʌl.tiˈnæʃ.ən.əl ˈkʌm.pə.nɪs/ | công ty đa quốc gia |
| 17 | globalization | /ˌgləʊ.bəl.aɪˈzeɪ.ʃən/ | toàn cầu hóa |
| 18 | impact | /ˈɪm.pækt/ | tác động |
| 19 | cultural interaction | /ˈkʌl.tʃər.əl ˌɪn.təˈræk.ʃən/ | giao thoa văn hóa |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 20 | ingredients | /ɪnˈɡriː.di.ənt/ | nguyên liệu |
| 21 | captivate | /ˈkæp.tɪ.veɪt/ | bị lôi cuốn |
| 22 | Cross-cultural styles | /ˌkrɒsˈkʌl.tʃər.əl /stɑɪl/ | phong cách đa văn hóa |
| 23 | traditional costume | /trəˈdɪʃ.ən.əl/ ˈkɒs.tʃuːm/ | trang phục truyền thống |
| 24 | preserve | /prɪˈzɜːv/ | bảo tồn |
| 25 | maintain | /meɪnˈteɪn/ | duy trì |
| 26 | cultural norms | /ˈkʌl.tʃər.əl nɔːm/ | chuẩn mực văn hóa |
| 27 | cultural heritage | /ˈkʌl.tʃər.əl ˈher.ɪ.tɪdʒ/ | di sản văn hóa |
| 28 | religious belief | /rɪˈlɪdʒ.əs bɪˈliːf/ | niềm tin tôn giáo |
| 29 | assimilate | /əˈsɪm.ɪ.leɪt/ | hòa nhập |
| 30 | solidarity | /ˌsɒl.ɪˈdær.ə.ti/ | sự đoàn kết |
| 31 | national pride | /ˈnæʃ.ən.əl praɪd/ | niềm tự hào dân tộc |
| 32 | Cultural exchange | /ˈkʌl.tʃər.əl ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ | trao đổi văn hóa |
| 33 | immigrant | /ˈɪm.ɪ.grənt/ | người di cư |

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|-------------|------|-------------|-----|------|
| punctuality | rude | shake hands | bow | norm |
|-------------|------|-------------|-----|------|

1. In some countries, it is a cultural _____ to arrive late for parties. Lots of people do it.
2. In places like the USA, _____ is very important. People might get upset if you're very late.
3. You should avoid pointing your fingers at people. Many people think it is very _____.

4. After introducing yourself, you should _____ to greet someone.
5. People in the UK usually don't _____, but it's very common in Japan and India.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| assimilation | celebrated | national pride | culture | preserve |
| solidarity | multicultural | immigrants | identity | cultural |

- Children of _____ may find it difficult to form their cultural identity.
- People going to study or work overseas for the first time might experience _____ shock to some degree.
- Some workers may have specific _____ needs or requirements, which employers should take into account.
- The university students expressed their _____ with the factory workers, who demanded higher pay and better working conditions.
- The Japanese New Year has been _____ on January 1 of each year since 1873.
- Critics say the new policy has resulted in complete cultural _____ of non-English speaking immigrants.
- Her success as the world chess champion is a source of _____.
- In _____ societies, people are encouraged to maintain their heritage languages and traditions.
- The organisation is helping Native American tribes to _____ their culture and language.
- Remember that things such as language, food and clothing are simply expressions of our cultural _____.

Answers

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
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EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| assimilate | maintain | national costumes | custom |
| cultural practices | multicultural | | |

1. Some ethnic groups have strange _____ such as walking on fire to prevent natural disasters.
2. The Vietnamese people still follow the _____ of giving lucky money to children during the Tet holidays.
3. The ao dai, cheongsam, kimono and sari are women's _____ in some Asian countries.
4. Many ethnic groups find it difficult to _____ their own language or preserve their culture.
5. People living in a(n) _____ society should learn to respect and understand different cultural values.
6. Migrants may lose their cultural identity as they become _____ into the new community.

Answers

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | |

EXERCISE 10

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|----------|-------------|
| origin | popularity | trends | identity | festivities |
|--------|------------|--------|----------|-------------|

1. Language is considered the most important feature of a nation's _____.
2. Most New Year's _____ begin on 31 December.
3. The _____ of that custom is still a mystery to local people.
4. This article discusses current _____ in fashion styles among young people.
5. The _____ of cycling among young people has increased.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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EXERCISE 11

Read the passage and choose the best answers to fill in the blanks.

Why is culture important and how does it answer the question "What is cultural identity?"? Culture is the underlying (1) _____ of traditions and beliefs that help a person relate to the world around them. It is the basis (2) _____ any superstitions they may have. It is the aversion to specific types of meat, or which days you can work on. Culture gives us a definite starting point when beginning to (3) _____ for our roots. Knowing (4) _____ a person comes from will help to define how they look at their family obligations as well as how they celebrate important milestones in life.

As a person has given up their cultural identity, they no longer can identify themselves with the things that were once the most important things in their lives. They lose direction. As time (5) _____ by and they continue to forget about their past and their natural traditions, their identity becomes less and less pronounced.

1. A. institution B. foundation C. organization D. principle
2. A. in B. for C. of D. to
3. A. find B. look C. search D. seek
4. A. by which B. how C. when D. where
5. A. goes B. flies C. passes D. walks

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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EXERCISE 12

Read the passage and choose the best answers.

CULTURE ABOUT COMMUNICATION

In the United States and Canada, it is very important to look a person directly in the eyes when you are having a conversation with him or her. If you look down or to the side when the other person is talking, that person will think that you are not interested in what he or she is saying. This, of course, is not polite. If you look down or to the side when you are talking, you may appear to be hiding something; that is, it might seem that you are not honest.

However, people who are speaking will sometimes look away for a few seconds when they are thinking or trying to find the right word. But they always turn immediately back to look the listener directly in the eyes. These social 'rules' are the same for two men, two women, a man and a woman or an adult and a child.

Questions

1. In the US and Canada, when you are having a conversation with someone, _____
 - A. do not look directly in the eyes.
 - B. it is impolite to look at the eyes of the speaker or hear.
 - C. you should look him or her directly in the eyes.
 - D. you should look away.
2. If you look down or to the side when the other person is talking,
 - A. you will be thought to be not interested in the conversation.
 - B. you are very interested in what is being said.
 - C. you are very polite.
 - D. you are interested in the person.
3. If you look down or to the side when you are talking,
 - A. the Americans are interested in you.
 - B. you are thought to be dishonest.
 - C. you are very polite.

D. you are interested in the conversation.

4. The speakers will sometimes look away because

A. they want to end the conversation.

B. they think that the hears are not honest.

C. the hears are interested in what is being said.

D. they are thinking or finding the right word.

5. These social 'rule' are _____.

A. for men only

B. for women only

C. for children only

D. the same for everybody.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

Unit 3: GREEN LIVING – GREEN ENVIRONMENT

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | conservation | /ˌkənsəˈveɪʃən/ | bảo tồn |
| 2 | natural resources | /ˈnætʃərəl rɪˈsɔːsɪz/ | tài nguyên thiên nhiên |
| 3 | green technology | /ɡriːn tekˈnɒlədʒi/ | công nghệ xanh |
| 4 | habitat | /ˈhæbɪˌtæt/ | môi trường sống |
| 5 | climate change | /ˈklaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/ | biến đổi khí hậu |
| 6 | renewable resources | /rɪˈnuəbl rɪˈsɔːsɪz/ | tài nguyên có thể tái tạo |
| 7 | deplete | /dɪˈplɪt/ | làm suy giảm |
| 8 | eco-friendly | /ˈiːkoʊˌfrendli/ | thân thiện với môi trường |
| 9 | harmful chemical | /ˈhɑːmfəl ˈkɛmɪkəl/ | hóa chất có hại |
| 10 | air quality | /ɛr ˈkwæləti/ | chất lượng không khí |
| 11 | dispose of | /dɪˈspəʊz ʌv/ | loại bỏ |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 12 | asthma | / 'æzmə/ | bệnh hen suyễn |
| 13 | emission | / i' mɪʃən/ | khí thải |
| 14 | pollutant | / pə' lutənt/ | chất gây ô nhiễm |
| 15 | absorb | / əb' zɔrb/ | hấp thụ |
| 16 | waste management | / weɪst ' mænɪdʒmənt/ | quản lý chất thải |
| 17 | global warming | / 'gləʊbl 'wɔrmɪŋ/ | sự ấm toàn cầu |
| 18 | respiratory illnesses | / 'respərə ,tɔri ' ɪlnəsɪz/ | bệnh về hô hấp |
| 19 | carbon footprint reduction | / 'kɑrbən 'fʊt ,prɪnt rɪ' dʌkʃən/ | giảm lượng khí nhà kính |
| 20 | biodiversity preservation | / ,baɪ.əʊ.daɪ' vɜ: .sə.ti ,prez.ə' veɪ ,ʃən/ | bảo tồn đa dạng sinh học |
| 21 | recycling | / ,ri: 'saɪklɪŋ/ | tái chế |
| 22 | mildew | / 'mɪldju: / | nấm mốc |
| 23 | hazardous | / 'hæzədəs/ | độc hại |
| 24 | fossil fuels | / 'fɑ: .səl ,fjuəl/ | nhiên liệu hóa thạch |
| 25 | fertiliser | / 'fɜ: .tʃəl.aɪ.zə/ | phân bón |
| 26 | infection | / ɪn' fekʃən/ | nhiễm trùng |
| 27 | extinction | / ɪk' stɪŋkʃən/ | tuyệt chủng |
| 28 | atmosphere | / 'ætmosfɪə(r)/ | khí quyển |
| 29 | organic | / ɔ: 'gænɪk/ | hữu cơ |
| 30 | geothermal | / ,dʒi: əʊ' θɜ: ml/ | địa nhiệt |

EXERCISE 13

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|-------|-----------|------------|
| reuse | landfill | waste | packaging | containers |
|-------|----------|-------|-----------|------------|

1. We should fix the leaking tap. It's a _____ of clean water!
2. Takeaway food includes a lot of unnecessary _____ such as single-use containers and plastic bags.
3. We always try to buy food packed in recyclable _____.
4. A creative way to _____ old greeting cards is to make gift tags and bookmarks.
5. The waste in open _____ sites can release harmful gases into the atmosphere.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 14

Choose the best answers.

1. People have used coal and oil to _____ electricity for a long time.
A. generation B. generated C. generate D. generates
2. A/an _____ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct.
A. dangerous B. endanger C. endangered D. endangerment
3. Only a few of the many species at risk of extinction actually make it to the lists and obtain legal _____.
A. protect B. protection C. protective D. protector
4. Our environment is _____ because of serious pollution and endangerment.
A. threat B. threatened C. threatening D. threaten
5. Increased consumption will lead to faster _____ of our natural resources.
A. exhaust B. exhausting C. exhaustion D. exhaustive
6. We all regard pollution as a _____ matter to human beings.

A. serious B. seriously C. seriousness D. seriousful

7. The people in our village are leading a _____ life.

A. peace B. peaceful C. peacefully D. peaces

8. The _____ has threatened many of animals in this park.

A. contaminate B. contaminative C. contaminated D. contamination

9. _____ energy sources include water and wind power.

A. Friendly environmental B. Environmentally friendly

C. Friendly environment D. Environmental friendly

10. People are destroying the air by adding _____ to it

A. polluted B. pollutions C. polluters D. pollutants

Answers

| | | | | |
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EXERCISE 15

Choose the best answers.

1. _____ is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment.

A. Biodiversity B. Conservation C. Globe D. Individual

2. There is now increasing concern about the world's energy _____ particularly about those involving fossil fuels.

A. possessions B. goods C. materials D. resources

3. _____ heat comes from deep inside the earth.

A. Geothermal B. Solar C. Nuclear D. Hydro

4. All fossil fuels are _____ resources that cannot be replaced after use.

A. unlimited B. renewable C. available D. non-renewable

5. Oil, coal and natural gas are ____ fuels made from decayed material.
A. unleaded B. smokeless C. solid D. fossil
6. Scientists think it unlikely that any species will actually become extinct as a _____ of the oil spill.
A. cause B. consequence C. link D. interference
7. The _____ of these toxic substances into the environment is potentially devastating.
A. delivery B. release C. distribution D. research
8. It's important for the developed countries to reduce energy _____ as much as possible.
A. exhaustion B. destruction C. consumption D. waste
9. Many nations have laws offering protection to these species, such as forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating _____.
A. agencies B. reserves C. awareness D. challenges
10. _____ energy uses natural sources of energy such as the sun, wind, or water for power and fuel, rather than oil, coal, or nuclear power.
A. Alternative B. Solar C. Hydropower D. Electricity

Answers

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EXERCISE 16

Indicate the word which has a CLOSET in meaning to the underlined words.

1. Being listed as an endangered species can have negative effect since it could make a species more desirable for collectors and poachers.
A. awareness B. preservation C. support D. impact

2. World Wide Fund for Nature was formed to do the mission of the preservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of natural resources, and the reduction of **pollution** and wasteful consumption.

A. contamination B. energy C. extinction D. development

3. The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and **habitat** loss.

A. reserve B. generation C. natural environment D. diversity

4. It is found that **endangered** species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.

A. disappeared B. increased C. threatened D. reduced

5. Solar energy is not only plentiful and **infinite** but also clean and safe.

A. boundless B. unlimited C. uncountable D. inflexible

6. Many rare animals are **at risk** due to hunting.

A. in extinction B. in danger C. on the decrease D. in fewness

7. Many organizations have been **set up** and funds have been raised.

A. established B. collapsed C. delayed D. decreased

8. We oppose this war, as we would do any other war which created an environmental **catastrophe**.

A. pollution B. disaster C. convention D. epidemic

9. Life on Earth is **disappearing** fast and will continue to do so unless urgent action is taken.

A. vanishing B. damaging C. polluting D. destroying

10. Although the government has taken certain measures to protect elephants, **numerous** threats remain for them.

A. too much B. a lot of C. some D. a few

Answers

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EXERCISE 17

Indicate the word which has an **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined words.

1. The earth is being threatened and the future looks bad.

- A. done B. made C. defended D. varied

2. The government is encouraging everyone to save water by not washing their cars.

- A. conserve B. waste C. avoid D. collect

3. Many animals are being endangered by human activities such as the burning of coal and charcoal for heating and cooking.

- A. at risk B. defended C. hazardous D. varied

4. Now, when so many frogs were killed, there were more and more insects.

- A. lesser and lesser B. fewer and fewer
C. lesser and fewer D. less and less

5. Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.

- A. excess B. large quantity C. small quantity D. sufficiency

6. For most male spiders courtship is a perilous procedure, for they may be eaten by females.

- A. complicated B. dangerous C. safe D. peculiar

7. In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements.

- A. something to stiffer B. something enjoyable
C. something sad D. something to entertain

8. About 95 percent of all animals are invertebrates which can live anywhere, but most, like the starfish and crabs, live in the ocean.

- A. with backbones B. with ribs C. without ribs D. without backbones

9. Many animals, like the otter who uses a stone to crack mussel shells, are capable of using objects in the natural environment as rudimentary tools.

- A. technical B. basic C. superior D. original

10. There is growing **concern** about the way man has destroyed the environment.

A. attraction

B. consideration C. ease

D. speculation

Answers

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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EXERCISE 18

Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Carbon monoxide poisoning kills and injures many people and animals around the world. The gas has been a problem since people first began burning fuels to cook food or to create heat. It is a problem in all parts of the world that experience cold weather.

Carbon monoxide is called the silent killer because people do not know it is in the air. The gas has no color. It has no taste. It has no smell. It does not cause burning eyes. And it does not cause people to cough. But it is very deadly. It robs the body of its ability to use oxygen.

Carbon monoxide decreases the ability of the blood to carry oxygen to body tissues. It does this by linking with the blood. When the gas links with the blood, the blood is no longer able to carry oxygen to the tissues that need it.

Damage to the body can begin very quickly from large amounts of carbon monoxide. How quickly this happens depends on the length of time a person is breathing the gas and the amount of the gas he or she breathes in.

Carbon monoxide poisoning has warning signs. But people have to be awake to recognize **them**. Small amounts of the gas will cause a person's head to hurt. He or she may begin to feel tired. The person may feel sick. The room may appear to be turning around. The person may have trouble thinking clearly. People develop **severe head pain** as the amount of gas continues to enter their blood. They will begin to feel very tired and sleepy. They may have terrible stomach pains.

Medical experts say carbon monoxide affects people differently. For example, a small child will experience health problems or die much quicker than an adult will. The

general health of the person or his or her age can also be important. An older adult with health problems may suffer the effects of carbon monoxide more quickly than a younger person with no health problems. People with heart disease may suffer chest pains. They may begin to have trouble breathing.

Questions

1. Why is carbon monoxide called the silent killer?
 - A. Because it tastes and smells good.
 - B. Because it is not easily noticed.
 - C. Because it kills and injures people.
 - D. Because it always harms people.
2. How does carbon monoxide harm people?
 - A. It makes people's blood unable to move.
 - B. It decreases the amount of blood in the body.
 - C. It makes body tissues full of blood.
 - D. It makes the blood less able to carry oxygen.
3. The word "**them**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.
 - A. carbon monoxide poisoning
 - B. warning signs
 - C. people
 - D. amounts of the gas
4. When people breathe in small amounts of the gas, they may _____.
 - A. feel a little dizzy
 - B. suffer a severe headache
5. The phrase "**severe head pain**" in paragraph 5 could be best replaced by _____.
 - A. splitting headache
 - B. exertion headache
 - C. sudden headache
 - D. persistent headache
6. Which of the following about carbon monoxide poisoning is **TRUE**?
 - A. Adults are affected more seriously than children.
 - B. Young people are more severely affected than old people.
 - C. People in poor health may have more severe consequences.
 - D. People with heart problem only suffer from chest pains.
7. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
 - A. warn people not to burn fuels to keep warm in the winter

- B. list the damages that carbon monoxide brings to people
- C. give advice on how to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning
- D. introduce some knowledge about carbon monoxide poisoning

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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Unit 4: URBANISATION

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | urbanisation | /, ɜ:rbənai'zeɪʃən/ | đô thị hóa |
| 2 | work opportunity | /wɜ:rk ,ɒpər'tju:nɪti/ | cơ hội việc làm |
| 3 | population | /,pɑ:pjə'leɪʃən/ | dân số |
| 4 | developed country | /dɪ'veləpt 'kʌntri/ | quốc gia phát triển |
| 5 | initiative | /ɪ'nɪʃətɪv/ | sáng kiến |
| 6 | industrialisation | /,ɪn,dʌstriəlai'zeɪʃən/ | sự công nghiệp hóa |
| 7 | agriculture | /'ægrɪ,kʌltʃər/ | nông nghiệp |
| 8 | the industrial revolution | /ði m'dʌstriəl ,revə'lu:ʃən/ | cuộc cách mạng công nghiệp |
| 9 | transformation | /,trænzfər'meɪʃən/ | chuyển đổi |
| 10 | economy | /ɪ'kɑ:nəmi/ | kinh tế |
| 11 | well-paid | /wel-peɪd/ | được trả lương cao |
| 12 | finance | /faɪ'næns/ | tài chính |
| 13 | high income | /haɪ 'ɪnkʌm/ | thu nhập cao |
| 14 | mindset | /'maɪnd ,set/ | tư duy |
| 15 | cost of living | /kɒst ʌv 'lɪvɪŋ/ | chi phí sinh hoạt |
| 16 | crime rate | /kraɪm reɪt/ | tỉ lệ tội phạm |
| 17 | overpopulated | /,oʊvər'pɒpjə'leɪtɪd/ | bùng nổ dân số |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 18 | standard of living | /ˈstændərd ʌv ˈlɪvɪŋ/ | mức sống |
| 19 | discrimination | /dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃən/ | sự phân biệt đối xử |
| 20 | gross domestic product | /ɡroʊs dəˈmɛstɪk ˈprɒdʌkt/ | tổng sản phẩm quốc nội GDP |
| 21 | inhabitant | /ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/ | người cư trú |
| 22 | poverty | /ˈpɒvərti/ | nghèo đói |
| 23 | slum | /slʌm/ | khu ổ chuột |
| 24 | rapid urbanization | /ˈræpɪd ˌɜːrbənəɪˈzeɪʃən/ | đô thị hóa nhanh chóng |
| 25 | sustainable development | /səˈsteɪnəbəl dɪˈveləpmənt/ | phát triển bền vững |
| 26 | mega-cities | /ˈmegə ˈsɪtɪz/ | thành phố siêu lớn |
| 27 | densely populated | /ˈdensli ˈpɒpjuleɪtɪd/ | dân cư đông đúc |
| 28 | energy-saving | /ˈenədʒi ˈseɪvɪŋ/ | tiết kiệm năng lượng |
| 29 | unemployment | /ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt/ | tình trạng thất nghiệp |
| 30 | rural | /ˈrʊərəl/ | nông thôn |

EXERCISE 19

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| urbanisation | overload | industrialisation | agricultural | switch off |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|--------------|------------|

1. The impact of increased _____ has been harmful to the environment and has led to the growth of greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Students can easily _____ their short-term memory with unnecessary information.
3. The lecture was two hours long and boring, so by the end of it, I completely _____.
4. Before the Industrial Revolution in England, the majority of the population were employed as _____ labourers.
5. The transformation of China into a modern economy started in 1950s through the process of _____.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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EXERCISE 20

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|------|--------------|
| afford | housing | expand | seek | unemployment |
|--------|---------|--------|------|--------------|

1. Higher _____ can result in increasing crime rates in big cities.
2. Not many young couples can _____ to buy their own house in big cities.
3. There is a shortage of affordable _____ in big cities.
4. Since they started using farmland for building houses, many towns have _____ into cities.
5. Many people are leaving the countryside in order to _____ better opportunities in big cities.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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EXERCISE 21

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| long-term | fast-growing | weather-beaten | well-paid | up-to-date |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------|------------|

Many young people in rural areas don't want to spend their lives on the farm like their (1) _____ parents. They understand that there are better (2) _____ job prospects for them in the city. So they leave their home villages to find (3) _____ jobs in the (4) _____ industrial zones. In the city, young people can also have access to (5) _____ facilities and technology.

Answers

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
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EXERCISE 22

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words in the box.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| year-round | thought-provoking | weather-beaten | well-paid |
| fast-growing | overload | | |

1. Students these days are _____ with too much unnecessary information.
2. He has the _____ face and skin of an old traveller.
3. In _____ cities, people have access to jobs, healthcare and other facilities.
4. It is difficult for young people to find _____ jobs in rural areas.
5. The documentary about life in the slums was really _____ and was followed by a lot of discussion about how to solve this problem.
6. Life in areas with _____ extreme weather conditions is not easy at all.

Answers

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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EXERCISE 23

Read the passage and do the tasks below.

Urbanisation programmes are being carried out in many parts of the world, especially in densely populated regions with limited land and resources. It is the natural outcome of economic development and industrialisation. It has brought a lot of benefits to our society. However, it also poses various problems for local authorities and town planners in the process of maintaining sustainable urbanisation, especially in developing countries. When too many people cram into a small area, urban infrastructure can't be effective. There will be a lack of livable housing, energy and water supply. This will create overcrowded urban districts with no proper facilities.

Currently, fast urbanisation is taking place predominantly in developing countries where sustainable urbanisation has little relevance to people's lives. Their houses are just shabby slums with poor sanitation. Their children only manage to get basic education. Hence, the struggle for survival is their first priority rather than anything else. Only when the quality of their existence is improved, can they seek for other high values in their life.

Thus, sustainable urbanisation in different regions should start from different levels. For more developed regions, the focus could be on achieving a more sustainable urban life. But for less developed regions, urban development should really start with the provision of the basic human needs such as sufficient energy, clean water, housing with proper sanitation, and access to effective social infrastructure.

Decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG).

1. Urbanisation is the natural product of economic development and industrialisation.
2. The advantages of urbanisation outweigh its disadvantages.
3. Slum dwellers in developing countries understand the meaning of sustainable urbanisation.
4. The struggle for survival is the most important thing for poor people in developing countries.
5. Different regions should deal with different tasks to achieve sustainable urbanisation.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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EXERCISE 24

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Urbanisation is the process by which urban areas grow bigger as more and more people leave the countryside to live in towns and cities.

Before the 1950s, urbanisation mainly occurred in more economically developed countries (MEDCs). Rapid urbanisation happened during the period of industrialisation in Europe and North America in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A lot of people left their home villages for urban areas hoping to find jobs in the rapidly expanding industries in big towns and cities. Since 1950s urbanisation has become

slower in most MEDCs. Now, some of the biggest cities are losing population because people go back to live in rural areas. This is known as counter-urbanisation.

Since 1950, urbanisation has grown rapidly in LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries) in Asia, Africa and South America. Between 1950 and 1990, while the urban population in LEDCs doubled, the increase was less than half in developed countries.

There are various causes of urbanisation in LEDCs. Here are some major ones. First, people migrate to urban areas on a massive scale due to lack of resources in rural areas. Second, small farmers find it harder to make a living not just because of bad weather conditions such as drought, floods, or storms, but because they can't compete with large agricultural companies. These are considered 'push' factors.

People living in rural areas are also 'pulled' to cities, which are known to be places of financial centres, services, wealth and opportunities. Believing that the standard of living in urban areas will be higher than in rural areas, many people come to the city seeking their fortune.

Today, about half of the world's population lives in urban areas. Urbanisation has provided job opportunities, higher incomes and better access to health facilities and education. The urban population will continue to grow and it is expected that its proportion will increase to 70% by 2050.

Questions

1. What is urbanisation?

2. What do MEDCs and LEDCs stand for?

3. Where did rapid urbanisation take place prior to 1950? Why?

4. What happened after 1950?

5. What are some of the 'push' factors of urbanisation?

6. Why are small farmers' lives difficult?

7. What are some of the 'pull' factors of urbanisation?

Unit 5: THE WORLD OF WORK

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | cashier | /kæʃˈɪr/ | thu ngân |
| 2 | mechanic | /məˈkæn.ɪk/ | thợ máy |
| 3 | electrician | /ɪlekˈtrɪʃn/ | thợ điện |
| 4 | analyst | /ˈæn.ə.lɪst/ | chuyên gia phân tích |
| 5 | biologist | /baɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ | nhà sinh vật học |
| 6 | caretaker | /ˈkeəˌteɪkə/ | người trông nom nhà cửa |
| 7 | baker | /ˈbeɪkə/ | người làm/bán bánh mì |
| 8 | dentist | /ˈdentɪst/ | nha sĩ |
| 9 | administrator | /ədˈmɪnɪstreɪtə(r)/ | nhân viên hành chính |
| 10 | applicant | /ˈæplɪkənt/ | người nộp đơn xin việc |
| 11 | apprentice | /əˈprentɪs/ | thực tập sinh |
| 12 | approachable | /əˈprəʊtʃəbl/ | dễ tiếp cận |
| 13 | articulate | /ɑːˈtɪkjuleɪt/ | hoạt ngôn |
| 14 | barista | /bəˈrɪːstə/ | nhân viên pha chế |
| 15 | cluttered | /ˈklʌtəd/ | lộn xộn |
| 16 | colleague | /ˈkɒliːg/ | đồng nghiệp |
| 17 | entrepreneur | /ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜː(r)/ | doanh nhân |
| 18 | potential | /pəˈtenʃl/ | tiềm năng |
| 19 | prioritise | /praɪˈɒrətaɪz/ | sắp xếp công việc hợp lý |
| 20 | qualification | /ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ | bằng cấp chuyên môn |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 21 | recruit | /rɪ'kru:t/ | tuyển dụng |
| 22 | relevant | /'reləvənt/ | phù hợp |
| 23 | tailor | /'teɪlə(r)/ | điều chỉnh cho phù hợp |
| 24 | tuition | /tju'ɪʃn/ | học phí |
| 25 | well-prepared | /ˌwel pri'peəd/ | chuẩn bị tốt |
| 26 | confirm | /kən'fə:m/ | xác nhận |
| 27 | impressive | /ɪm'presɪv/ | ấn tượng |
| 28 | policy | /'pɒlɪsi/ | chính sách |
| 29 | confidential | /kənfi'denʃ(ə)l/ | bảo mật |
| 30 | compromise | /'kɒmprəmaɪz/ | sự thỏa hiệp |

EXERCISE 25

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------------|-------|
| relevant | rewarding | employ | challenging | bonus |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------------|-------|

- The company has to _____ more workers to meet the production targets.
- Peter wants to become a pilot although he knows it is a _____ job.
- Workers will receive a generous _____ if they achieve their performance goals.
- Consider completing your course before you apply for this job because it will require _____ qualifications.
- Working as a babysitter could be a _____ experience if you enjoy working with children.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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EXERCISE 26

Match the underline word in each sentence with the definitions.

1. My sister is an editor. She's helping someone write their first novel.
2. I want to be a banker. I'm really good at math, and I want to earn a lot of money.
3. My brother is a yoga instructor. He teaches yoga all around the city.
4. You should be a beautician. You know all the best creams and make-up to use.
5. Being an entrepreneur is scary. You have to build a company from nothing.
6. My aunt is an interior designer. She helped us choose new furniture for our living room.
7. I went to see a physical therapist when I broke my leg. She helped me get back on the soccer field.
8. Businesses pay influencers to use their products and post about them on social media.

Definitions

- A. a person who has an important job at a bank
- B. a person whose job is to teach somebody a skill or sport
- C. a person whose job is to treat people's hair, faces, and bodies
- D. a person whose job is to prepare and finish written texts
- E. a person who makes money by starting or running businesses
- F. a person who persuades people to buy products using social media
- G. a person whose job is to treat injuries using exercise, massage, or heat
- H. a person whose job is to decorate the inside of buildings

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|
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EXERCISE 27

Choose the best answer.

1. High school students are among the many _____ in the Green Summer program, whose purpose is to protect the environment.
- A. participate B. participation C. participating D. participants
2. Please make yourselves _____ while I get dinner ready.
- A. comfort B. comfortable C. uncomfortable D. comfortably
3. The purpose of this program is to provide education for homeless and _____ children.
- A. advantage B. advantageous C. disadvantage D. disadvantaged
4. Children who are born into poor, large families may be _____ disadvantaged.
- A. education B. educational C. educationally D. educated
5. This charitable organization relies almost on _____ contributions.
- A. volunteer B. voluntary C. voluntarily D. voluntariness
6. Many ethnic groups live in the _____ region of the country.
- A. mountain B. mountainous C. mountaineer D. mountaineering
7. The minister is said to have been brought up in an _____ before being adopted by a rich married couple.
- A. orphanage B. orphan C. orphaned D. orphanhood
8. This war has caused widespread human _____.
- A. suffer B. sufferer C. suffering D. sufferable
9. _____ is increasing, which results from economic crisis.
- A. Employment B. Unemployment C. Employ D. Unemployed
10. He was offered the job thanks to his _____ performance during his job interview.
- A. impress B. impression C. impressive D. impressively

Answers

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
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EXERCISE 28

Indicate the word which has a CLOSET in meaning to the underlined words.

1. Billy often comes to give me a hand with cooking and cleaning my living room.

- A. help B. prepare C. busy D. attempt

2. The social calendar of the colleges provides plenty of opportunities to meet non-engineering students.

- A. challenges B. letters C. forms D. chances

3. What we know about certain diseases is still not sufficient to prevent them from spreading easily among the population

- A. enough B. important C. efficient D. imperative

4 When people are angry, they seldom act in a rational way.

- A. polite B. friendly C. reasonable D. considerate

5. The situation is so chaotic in many cities and it is not safe to be out at night

- A. uncontrolled B. natural C. busy D. crowded

6. The award consisted of a cup and a check for 10 million dong

- A. insisted B. influenced C. incorporated D. included

7. Some research has shown a strong association between pesticide and certain diseases.

- A. cooperation B. connection C. consequence D. cause

8. Many new graduates take a part-time job and barely make ends meet every month

- A. become a professional B. balance study and work
C. put aside extra money D. earn enough money to live

9. It's extremely rude not to say "Thank you" when you are given something.

- A. casual B. careless C. embarrassing D. impolite

10. New Zealand has relatively few species of animals because of its long isolation from other landmasses.

A. respectively B. approximately C. comparatively D. considerably

Answers

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
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EXERCISE 29

Choose the best answers.

1. Not all teenagers are well _____ for their future job when they are at high school.

A. interested B. satisfied C. concerned D. prepared

2. Many people will be out of _____ if the factory is closed.

A. work B. career C. profession D. job

3. His work involves helping students to find temporary _____ during their summer vacation.

A. decision B. choice C. employment D. selection

4. Before _____ for a position, check whether you can fulfill all the requirements from the employer.

A. deciding B. applying C. requiring D. demanding

5. Qualifications and _____ are two most important factors that help you get a good job.

A. experience B. politeness C. attention D. impression

6. Can you please tell me some information that _____ to the job?

A. indicates B. expresses C. interests D. relates

7. Her job was so _____ that she decided to quit it.

A. interesting B. satisfactory C. stressful D. wonderful

8. The _____ of this society is to provide community education for street children.

A. mission B. work C. job D. duty

9. This woman has _____ her whole life to helping others.

A. appealed B. dedicated C. initiated D. resulted

10. Some high school students _____ helping the handicapped.

A. play a role of B. take a place of

C. take part in D. are a part of

Answers

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
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EXERCISE 30

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Apprentice Administrator in a Car Dealership

A successful car dealership specialising in second-hand cars is looking for an apprentice administrator to provide administrative support for the team. This would be a fantastic opportunity for someone looking for an entry-level position in administration as no experience is required. The ideal candidate should also be able to work on Saturdays.

Main responsibilities

- Answering telephone calls and responding to emails
- Meeting and greeting customers
- Filing and entering data
- Typing reports and creating spreadsheets
- Taking minutes at meetings
- Arranging meetings

Requirements

- 18 years of age or older
- Finished school with a National Certificate of Secondary Education
- Excellent time-management skills
- Good communication skills
- Well spoken and articulate
- Responsible and self-motivated
- Flexible and eager to learn
- Friendly and approachable
- Well-organised
- Able to work to deadlines and prioritise tasks

The successful candidate will be offered:

- competitive salary
- ongoing training
- 12 days of annual leave
- long-term job prospects in the company after six-month apprenticeship

To apply for this position, send your CV and a covering letter to hr@hungphamcarsales.com. For further information, please phone Ms Kim Thanh at 0123975648.

Please note that only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Questions

1. What benefits will you be offered if you get the apprenticeship?

2. How can you apply for the apprenticeship?

3. How can you get additional information about the apprenticeship?

4. Who will be contacted and invited to an interview?

EXERCISE 31

Read the passage and do the task below.

In a society where the unemployment rate is relatively high, employers usually have greater choice of applicants. They tend to favour the candidates with more employability skills – the skills necessary for getting, keeping, and being successful in a job. These skills are varied, ranging from basic ones such as searching for job adverts, writing CVs and covering letters, and coming across well in interviews, to the more advanced skills which are required in order to keep a job for a long time. Among the long list of more advanced employability skills, it is very important for all job seekers to equip themselves with interpersonal skills, communication skills, and leadership ability in order to keep and be successful in a job.

Interpersonal skills are really crucial when seeking employment. They are the skills that people use to interact with each other. People with good interpersonal skills often co-operate and work well with the others in a team. They are also good at negotiating and satisfying the expectations of the people involved. In their daily work, interpersonal skills allow them to empathise with colleagues as well as clients, thereby building better working relationships. This, as a result, leads to a better working environment with little or no stress.

Communication skills are also important for people who are seeking employment or looking for a promotion in their current career because employers nowadays want to find employees who communicate well both verbally and in writing with a wide variety of people. Good communicators can speak and write clearly and succinctly, getting their messages across with less chance of misunderstanding. They can also demonstrate a varied vocabulary and tailor their language to different audiences.

Besides interpersonal and communication skills, having leadership ability is also an advantage in seeking and keeping employment. The people with leadership ability tend to influence others towards the achievement of a goal. Thus, they often make great team players, allowing them to work in a group to achieve the best results for their employer.

It is hard to get a job. It is even harder to keep it, succeed in it, and gain a promotion. However, if people know how to interact properly and communicate well with others, and if they possess leadership ability, they can increase their chance of getting and keeping the job they want.

Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG)

1. When a lot of people are unemployed, there are more applicants for employers to choose from.
2. People with good interpersonal skills are often loyal employees.
3. It is difficult for employees with good interpersonal skills to empathise with other colleagues.
4. Good communicators can get their messages across easily.
5. Good communicators use the same language to communicate with different audiences.
6. Leadership ability is the only quality that employers are looking for in a job seeker.
7. Employees with interpersonal skills, communication skills, and leadership ability are more favoured than those who don't have these skills.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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Unit 6: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | artificial intelligence | /,ɑ:rtɪ'fɪʃəl ɪn'telədʒəns/ | trí tuệ nhân tạo |
| 2 | robotic | /roʊ'batɪk/ | thuộc về robot |
| 3 | science-fiction | /'saɪəns 'fɪkʃən/ | khoa học viễn tưởng |
| 4 | life-threatening | /laɪf'θretənɪŋ/ | đe dọa tính mạng |
| 5 | get into trouble with | /get 'ɪntu 'tɹʌbəl wɪθ/ | gặp rắc rối với |
| 6 | resurrect | /,rezə'rekt/ | hồi sinh |
| 7 | incredible | /ɪn'krədəbəl/ | đáng kinh ngạc |
| 8 | activate | /'æktɪveɪt/ | kích hoạt |
| 9 | space travel | /speɪs 'trævəl/ | du hành không gian |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10 | electronic | /ɪlek'trɒnɪk/ | điện tử |
| 11 | device | /dɪ'vaɪs/ | thiết bị |
| 12 | automated vehicle | /'ɔ:tə'meɪtɪd 'vi:ɪkəl/ | xe tự động hóa |
| 13 | assembly | /ə'sembli/ | sự lắp ráp |
| 14 | navigation | /,nævi'geɪʃən/ | điều hướng |
| 15 | nuclear weapon | /'nju:kliər 'wepən/ | vũ khí hạt nhân |
| 16 | voice recognition system | /vɔɪs ,rekəg'niʃən 'sɪstəm/ | hệ thống nhận dạng giọng nói |
| 17 | internet search engine | /'ɪntər'net sɜ:tʃ 'endʒɪn/ | công cụ tìm kiếm trên internet |
| 18 | evolution | /,evə'lu:ʃən/ | sự tiến hóa |
| 19 | technology | /tek'nɒlədʒi/ | công nghệ |
| 20 | pose a threat | /pəʊz ə θret/ | gây mối đe dọa |
| 21 | implant | /ɪm'plænt/ | cấy ghép |
| 22 | futurist | /'fju:tʃərɪst/ | nhà tương lai học |
| 23 | cyber-attack | /'saɪbər ə'tæk/ | cuộc tấn công mạng |
| 24 | neural networks | /'nʊrəl 'netwɜ:ks/ | mạng thần kinh nhân tạo |
| 25 | data analytics | /'deɪtə ə'nælətɪks/ | phân tích dữ liệu |
| 26 | virtual assistant | /'vɜ:rtʃuəl ə'sɪstənt/ | trợ lý ảo |
| 27 | facial recognition | /'feɪʃəl ,rekəg'niʃən/ | nhận diện khuôn mặt |
| 28 | algorithm | /'ælgə'rɪðəm/ | thuật toán |
| 29 | intervention | /,ɪntə'venʃn/ | sự can thiệp |
| 30 | nuclear arms race | /'nju:kliər ɑ:mz reɪs/ | cuộc chạy đua vũ trang hạt nhân |

EXERCISE 32

Choose the best answers.

1. Sputnik was the first _____ satellite made by the USSR.
A. artific B. art C. artificial D. artificially
2. U.S. President John F. Kennedy sent a letter to _____ agarin and the Soviet scientists and engineers who made this feat possible.
A. congratulation B. congratulated C. congratulating D. congratulate
3. China _____ its first manned spacecraft into space on October 15th , 2003.
A. launch B. launched C. launching D. was launched
4. Some people thought that too much money was spent on _____ flights.
A. space B. spacious C. spaceman D. spaceship
5. In space, astronauts have to suffer from _____.
A. weight B. underweight C. weightlessness D. weightless
6. Many teenagers show signs of anxiety and _____ when being asked about their future.
A. depress B. depression C. depressing D. depressed
7. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen _____.
A. expected B. unexpected C. expectedly D. unexpectedly
8. If there are aliens out there, do you think they are much more _____ advanced than we are?
A. technological B. technologically C. technology D. technologies
9. In the future, the number of tiny but _____ computers you encounter every day will number in the thousands, perhaps millions.
A. power B. powerful C. powerfully D. powered
10. There are several places where residents face the threat of _____ every day.
A. terrorist B. terrorism C. terrorize D. terror

Answers

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EXERCISE 33

Indicate the word which has a CLOSET in meaning to the underlined words.

- China became the third country in the world to be able to independently carry out manned space flights.
A. perform B. lift C. fly D. launch
- In space, astronauts have to suffer from weightlessness.
A. impossible B. uncomfortable C. unhappy D. zero gravity
- In astronomy, a scale of magnitude from one to six denotes the brightness of a star.
A. signifies B. predicts C. contrasts D. examines
- Yuri Gagarin was the first cosmonaut to fly into space.
A. space traveler B. astronaut C. car driver D. rocket pilot
- Before becoming an astronaut, Armstrong was an aviator for the United States Navy and saw action in the Korean War.
A. driver B. soldier C. airman D. model
- In the future many large corporations will be wiped out and millions of jobs will be lost.
A. companies B. services C. supermarkets D. farms
- Telecommunication is bound to have a huge influence on various aspects of our lives.
A. depression B. technique C. expect D. impact
- Those companies were closed due to some seriously financial problems.
A. taken off B. put away C. wiped out D. gone over

9. All techniques help medical doctors to discover subtle interactions between medications that put patients in jeopardy because of their serious side effect.

- A. at risk B. in reality C. under control D. under pressure

10. I'll take the new job whose salary is fantastic.

- A. reasonable B. acceptable C. pretty high D. wonderful

Answers

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
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EXERCISE 34

Indicate the word which has an OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words.

1. Unfortunately, a plane crash in March 1968 made Gagarin's desire of revisiting space impossible.

- A. Luckily B. Undoubtedly C. Uncontrollably D. Undo

2. Although his flight lasted only 108 minutes, its success made Gagarin a national hero.

- A. events B. failure C. meaning D. Reaction

3. Space conquest is a target for many scientific researchers in the world to reach.

- A. capture B. invasion C. defeat D. withdrawal

4. When walking on the moon's surface, Neil Armstrong said "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

- A. foot B. walk C. stay D. leg

5. Man's successful ventures into space are thanks to a lot of talented scientists and engineers who have been working hard to make these flights possible.

- A. adventures B. safety C. experiences D. travelling

6. Smart robots have replaced humans in stressful and hazardous jobs and in assembly lines.

- A. dangerous B. risky C. safe D. perilous

7. Adverts on Facebook seem to be more efficient than billboards or TV ads because of its enormous number of users.

- A. disorganised B. unsuccessful C. successful D. updated

8. Urbanization has resulted in massive problems besides the benefits.

- A. major B. serious C. a few D. minor

9. What exactly are white collar workers? They are people who work in offices and administrative positions.

- A. blue-collar B. pink-collar C. official D. desk-job

10. We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.

- A. slow down B. turn down C. put down D. lie down

Answers

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EXERCISE 35

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------|
| automate | run | gadget | replace |
| take over | autonomous | artificial | |

1. Some people are worried that AI robots will _____ most of the jobs that humans do now.

2. We'll definitely have self-driving cars in the future, but at the moment they aren't fully _____.

3. Today, if people lose an arm or leg in an injury, doctors can make a new one that is _____.
4. The smartphone has made things like cameras, calculators, and maps _____ for many people.
5. Soon, factories will _____ their whole production process, and only robots will do the work.
6. AI processes a lot of data, and it can _____ multiple tasks at the same time.
7. In the future, we probably won't use smartphones. We'll have a new _____ that's even better and more useful.
8. Experts think that AI robots will _____ humans more and more as the technology develops.

Answers

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|
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|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
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EXERCISE 36

Read the conversation and choose the best answers for the following questions.

Beth: Hey, Andy. Artificial intelligence is surely interesting, isn't it? It reminds me of sci-fi movies. Do you think it'll change our lives like in the movies?

Andy: I don't know if it'll be like the movies, but AI is going to change almost everything in our lives. And unfortunately, I think it's going to automate a lot of jobs.

Beth: I'm not sure what you mean.

Andy: AI will replace many human jobs, like customer service one, with robots. Surprisingly, lots of jobs in different industries will become obsolete.

Beth: But there might be more jobs than before. I heard AI will create lots of new job opportunities, fortunately.

Andy: Maybe you're right. Hopefully AI will do that and also make our lives easier by doing boring chores like housework.

Beth: Yeah, if AI can run our lives for us like a personal assistant, then we can focus on more important things. We'll have more time for family instead of replying to emails or cleaning, hopefully.

Andy: AI is also going to make things like shopping and entertainment more personalized on all our gadgets.

Beth: Really, how?

Andy: Do you know how some websites suggest videos or products for you based on what you've watched or bought before. Well, AI will continue to get better at that. And they will do it for all sorts of things.

Beth: I see what you mean. But we need to make sure AI doesn't become fully autonomous. I mean, it's really convenient, but we don't want it taking over everything.

Andy: Yeah, I agree.

Questions

1. Beth says that artificial intelligence makes her think about _____.
A. books B. movies C. TV shows D. science class
2. In which type of job does Andy say AI will replace humans?
A. cleaning B. marketing C. customer service D. transportation
3. What does Beth say AI will create?
A. new products B. new gadgets
C. new problems D. new job opportunities
4. What does Beth say we'll have more time for because of AI?
A. hobbies B. cleaning C. family D. traveling
5. They agree that AI shouldn't _____.
A. take over everything B. be used in schools
C. be used for cars D. replace all human jobs

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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EXERCISE 37

Read the passage and choose the best answers for the following questions.

According to futurist Ray Kurzweil, human civilisation will be unavoidably transformed in the year 2045 by an event that he calls The Singularity. He suggests that exponential technological development will lead to the inevitable rise of artificial intelligence (A.I.). Such advanced technology may make humanity insignificant.

Kurzweil says that technologies are double-edged swords and envisions the possibility that an artificial intelligence might decide to put an end to humanity simply because it surpasses human intelligence. Kurzweil does have faith in mankind, however. He suggests that people are wise to accept that technological progress is unavoidable, and that such acceptance will make the process of transition easier.

Kurzweil has personal reasons to hope for the coming of The Singularity, because he wants his life to be extended by it. Kurzweil envisions that future medical advances could invent tiny computerised machines, or nanobots, which operate inside the body to enhance the immune system. In addition, he believes that future technology might be able to resurrect his deceased father.

Looking at the state of current technological advances in many fields such as medicine, navigation, and communication, Kurzweil's visions may not be unbelievable. The critical issue, however, is whether genuine artificial intelligence can ever be truly realised. Kurzweil suggests that critics of his theories, who believe that the human brain is too complex to duplicate, are underestimating what the exponential growth in technology can eventually accomplish.

Questions

1. What is The Singularity?
 - A. An event giving rise to future human beings.
 - B. An event giving rise to future artificial intelligence.
 - C. An event giving rise to future alien civilisation.
2. Why could The Singularity put an end to humans?
 - A. Because A.I. might imitate human intelligence.
 - B. Because A.I. is similar to human intelligence.
 - C. Because A.I. will exceed human intelligence.

3. What does Kurzweil say about technologies?
- A. Technologies are avoidable.
 - B. Technologies are safe and friendly.
 - C. Technologies are double-edged swords.
4. Why does Kurzweil hope for the coming of The Singularity?
- A. Because it would have economic advantages.
 - B. Because life could be extended.
 - C. Because human would have virtual entertainment.
5. How does Kurzweil respond to critics of his theories?
- A. He thinks that they do not evaluate correctly the rapid growth of technology.
 - B. He thinks that the realisation of genuine artificial intelligence is a challenge.
 - C. He thinks that future events cannot be predicted with our current means.

Answers

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Unit 7: MASS MEDIA

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | tablet | /'tæblət/ | máy tính bảng |
| 2 | subscribe | /səb'skraɪb/ | đăng ký |
| 3 | digital | /'dɪdʒɪtl/ | kỹ thuật số |
| 4 | technology | /tek'nɒlədʒi/ | công nghệ |
| 5 | challenging | /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ | thử thách |
| 6 | enormous | /ɪ'nɔ:məs/ | to lớn |
| 7 | networking | /'netwɜ:kɪŋ/ | mạng lưới |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8 | purpose | /ˈpɜ:pəs/ | mục đích |
| 9 | access | /ˈækses/ | truy cập |
| 10 | addicted | /əˈdɪktɪd/ | nghiện |
| 11 | efficient | /ɪˈfɪʃnt/ | hiệu quả |
| 12 | cyberbullying | /ˈsaɪbəˌbʊlɪŋ/ | bắt nạt trên mạng |
| 13 | mass media | /ˌmæs ˈmi:di.ə/ | truyền thông đại chúng |
| 14 | multimedia | /ˌmʌl.tiˈmi:di.ə/ | truyền thông đa phương tiện |
| 15 | web portal | /web ˈpɔ:tl/ | cổng thông tin điện tử |
| 16 | breaking news | /ˌbreɪ.kɪŋ ˈnju:z/ | tin mới nhất |
| 17 | threaten | /ˈθret(ə)n/ | đe dọa |
| 18 | advertise | /ˈædvətaɪz/ | quảng cáo |
| 19 | influence | /ˈɪnfluəns/ | ảnh hưởng |
| 20 | classify | /ˈklæsɪfaɪ/ | phân loại |
| 21 | personalise | /ˈpɜ:s(ə)nəlaɪz/ | cá nhân hóa |
| 22 | advent | /ˈædvent/ | sự ra đời |
| 23 | authentic | /ɔ:ˈθentɪk/ | chính thống |
| 24 | censor the media | /ˈsen.sər ðə ˈmi:di.ə/ | kiểm duyệt truyền thông |
| 25 | live broadcast | /ˈlaɪv ˈbrɔ:d.kɑ:st/ | phát sóng trực tiếp |
| 26 | security | /sɪˈkjʊərɪti/ | an ninh |
| 27 | block a user | /blɒk ə ˈju:zər/ | chặn một người dùng |
| 28 | update your status | /ʌpˈdeɪt jɔ:r ˈsteɪ.təs/ | cập nhật trạng thái |
| 29 | report a problem | /rɪˈpɔ:t ə ˈprɒb.ləm/ | báo cáo một vấn đề |
| 30 | instant messaging | /ˈɪn.stənt ˈmes.ɪ.dʒɪŋ/ | tin nhắn |

EXERCISE 38

Choose the best answers.

1. The mass media are ____ of communication, such as books, newspapers, recordings, radio, movies, television, mobile phones and the Internet.
A. models. B. means C. parts D. types
2. TV companies ____ their programmes across the country or even across the world.
A. broadcast B. refresh C. connect D. publish
3. While a sports match has spectators and radio has listeners, television has ____.
A. audience B. witnesses C. viewers D. commentators
4. I hate ____ newspapers; they're just full of gossip, scandal and lies!
A. online B. daily C. tabloid D. rubbish
5. There's a great ____ show on BBC1 tonight. Contestants have to race through a supermarket as quickly as they can, filling up their trolleys as they go.
A. talk B. game C. quiz D. live
6. He ____ the umbrella in his right hand trying to keep his balance.
A. hold B. held C. has been holding D. has held
7. When I met Walters about two years before his death he didn't seem satisfied. He ____ no major book since he settled in Uganda.
A. has published B. could have published
C. published D. had published
8. Throughout the campaign we ____ our candidate's photographs on the walls of public buildings, hoping to attract women's votes
A. have been hanging B. hanged
C. hung D. have hung
9. Many of the people who attended Major Gordon's funeral ____ him for many years.
A. didn't see B. wouldn't see C. haven't seen D. hadn't seen
10. Seeing Peter's handwriting on the envelope, she ____ the letter without reading it. She has not mentioned it ever since.
A. was tearing B. tore C. had torn D. has torn

Answers

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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EXERCISE 39

Indicate the word which has a CLOSET in meaning to the underlined words.

1. Each form of mass media has an important impact on society.

- A. influence B. pressure C. affection D. role

2. The programme invited viewers to write in with their ideas.

- A. people who watch the programme
B. people who sponsor the programme
C. people who produce the programme
D. people who edit the programme

3. Journalists can make mistakes, so don't believe everything you read in the press.

- A. publications B. news bulletins
C. reference books D. newspapers and magazines

4. Face-to-face socializing is not as preferred as virtual socializing among the youth.

- A. Direct B. Facial C. Available D. Instant

5. She thinks that unfortunately they may not understand the benefits of online information.

- A. advantages B. points C. features D. amounts

Answers

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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EXERCISE 40

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
| efficient | cyberbullying | instant messaging |
| addicted | the mass media | social networking |

1. Most people rely heavily on _____ as their main source of information.
2. Millions of teenagers around the world are _____ to computer and video games.
3. Teenagers can become addicted to _____ if they can't control the time they spend online.
4. Online advertising is more _____ than TV ads because of the huge number of Internet users.
5. Young people like _____ because of its speed, convenience and privacy.
6. Many Internet users delete their social accounts because of _____ .

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

EXERCISE 41

Read the passage and do the task below.

The mass media are means of communication, such as books, newspapers, recordings, radio, movies, television, mobile phones and the Internet, that can reach a large audience.

Although the first printed books had appeared long before in China, the term 'mass media' we use today was coined with the creation of print media, which started in Europe in the Middle Ages. This is also considered the first example of mass media due to the large number of readers then.

Since the mid-twentieth century new technologies have been developed, which helped to diversify mass media and make them an inseparable part of our lives. The role of the mass media is not only to entertain and amuse the masses. Its most important role is to provide information and news about events in different parts of the world as they occur.

Educating people about their rights and responsibilities is another function of mass media.

Until recently, mass media forms were classified into six categories according to the sequence of their advent: print, recordings, cinema, radio, television and the Internet. Each form has its own characteristic content types, creative artists and business models. In the early 21st century, with the explosion of mobile communication technology, the mobile phone has emerged as a new and unique media channel. Video and computer games have also developed into a mass media form.

The Internet and mobile communication is now the most popular means of receiving information and interacting with people through email, instant messaging, apps, search engines, blogs, social networks and other services. Most print and broadcast media have a presence on the web by having video adverts or Quick Response Codes (QR Codes) that link to specific websites.

Each form of mass media has had an important impact on society, for example, books have helped people to educate themselves while newspapers have recorded daily events. Magazines were the first visual medium before the advent of television, which together with radio, brought entertainment and news programmes into people's homes. However, all these media had to change and adapt to the advent of the Internet and Digital Media Age. New digital media forms are more personal and social as they allow people to connect with each other, collaborate and share information and personalise their experiences.

Decide each statement is true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

1. Mobile phones and the Internet are the only forms of mass media.
2. The role of mass media is to entertain, amuse, inform, educate and unite people.
3. The mobile phone is regarded as a unique means of communication.
4. People nowadays prefer instant messaging and social networking to emails.
5. Only digital media have influenced people's lives and society.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 42

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The Internet has been the most exciting medium among all other forms of mass media because of its diversified services and constant development. Social networking, which are closely tied to the Internet, have had a strong influence on people and society, and have changed their habits and behaviour. While most people hold positive opinions about social networking, there are some negative views as well.

Many people think social networking is good for several reasons. It is a fast and efficient way of communication that helps people to keep in touch with friends and family by sharing photos and using various apps such as instant messaging. It has become the preferred way of interaction for young people because of its speed, convenience, and wide range of functions. People who want to see the person they are talking to online can easily do that by using a video chat app. Those who want to learn a new language like social networking because they can be exposed to authentic language, use and connect with native speakers online. People who want to express their thoughts and opinions, and share information with their friends or followers can do that via either microblogging or taking part in online discussion forums. Those who want to relax and escape from reality can access a huge store of online games, music and videos in different genres.

On the other hand, there are many people who think that social networking can expose users to inappropriate contents and even cyberbullying. Some people complain that it is annoying to encounter repeated themes across sites. Some say they cannot sense the emotion or enthusiasm from the other person because there is no face-to-face communication. Many think social networking can be addictive and time-consuming if users spend most of their day on useless microblogging or become obsessed with the private lives of other people. Many parents complain that their children spend a lot of time on social networking sites and are distracted from their schoolwork and social life by doing homework less and spending less time with friends and family. A lot of teachers think microblogging can promote laziness and poor writing skills because students tend to post very short messages and rely heavily on the Internet as their source of information. These are some of the many negative views on social networking.

In conclusion, social media has become popular and helpful in today's society and has a great impact on all aspects of life. However, people's opinions about its benefits differ because of their experiences, social background and age. It is clear that social media

comes with great responsibility, and people should fully understand the risks before they start using this modern tool.

Questions

1. Which mass media form is considered the most exciting?

2. Why do young people like instant messaging?

3. How can people relax and escape from reality?

4. What is the risk of using social networking?

5. Why do many people think social networking can be addictive?

6. Why do people have different opinions about social media?

Unit 8: CONSERVATION

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | conservation | /ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃn/ | sự bảo tồn |
| 2 | damage | /'dæmɪdʒ/ | làm hư hại |
| 3 | defence | /dɪ'fens/ | sự bảo vệ |
| 4 | destruction | /dɪ'strʌkʃn/ | sự tàn phá |
| 5 | endangered species | /ɪn'dem·dʒərd 'spiːʃɪz/ | các loài có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng |
| 6 | erosion | /ɪ'rəʊʒn/ | sự xói mòn |
| 7 | reconstruction | /ˌri:kən'strʌkʃn/ | xây dựng lại |
| 8 | risky | /'rɪski/ | nguy hiểm |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 9 | wildlife | /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/ | đời sống hoang dã |
| 10 | extinct | /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/ | tuyệt chủng |
| 11 | danger | /ˈdeɪndʒər/ | mối nguy hiểm |
| 12 | survive | /səˈvaɪv/ | sống sót |
| 13 | diverse | /daɪˈvɜːs/ | đa dạng |
| 14 | vulnerable | /ˈvʌlnərəbl/ | dễ bị tổn thương |
| 15 | habitat | /ˈhæbɪtæt/ | môi trường sống |
| 16 | protect | /prəˈtekt/ | bảo vệ |
| 17 | destruction | /dɪˈstrʌkʃən/ | sự phá hủy |
| 18 | over-harvesting | /ˌoʊvərˈhɑːrvɪstɪŋ/ | khai thác quá mức |
| 19 | poaching | /ˈpoutʃɪŋ/ | săn bắn trái phép |
| 20 | reserve | /rɪˈzɜːrv/ | khu bảo tồn |
| 21 | threat | /θret/ | mối đe dọa |
| 22 | ecosystem | /ˈiːkoʊˌsɪstəm/ | hệ sinh thái |
| 23 | donate | /dəʊˈneɪt/ | quyên góp |
| 24 | organisation | /ˌɔːrgənəɪˈzeɪʃən/ | tổ chức |
| 25 | campaign | /kæmˈpeɪn/ | chiến dịch |
| 26 | fertilizer | /ˈfɜːrtəlaɪzər/ | phân bón |
| 27 | pollute | /pəˈluːt/ | ô nhiễm |
| 28 | loss | /lɒs/ | sự mất mát |
| 29 | authority | /ɔːˈθɒrɪti/ | chính quyền |
| 30 | awareness | /əˈweənəs/ | nhận thức |

EXERCISE 43

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| vulnerable | poached | diversity |
| extinction | endangered | evolutionary |

1. Many people think the money spent on protecting _____ species should be used for improving the lives of the local people.
2. Animals classified as CR on the conservation status scale are in danger of _____.
3. Old people and children are particularly _____ to lung diseases in the cold weather.
4. Elephants are usually _____ for their tusks, while rhinos are killed for their horns.
5. This river used to have the greatest _____ of freshwater fish in the country, but now very few species are found here.
6. The new _____ theory has combined Darwin's theory of natural selection with genetic factors to explain how evolution occurs.

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

EXERCISE 44

Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non - governmental organization for the (1) _____, research, and restoration of the environment. The organization was (2) _____ as a charitable trust on September 11, 1961, in Morges, Switzerland, under the name World Wildlife Fund. It was an initiative of Julian Huxley and Max Nicholson.

It is the world's largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million (3) _____ worldwide, working in more than 90 countries, supporting 100 conservation and environmental projects around the world. It is a charity, with (4) _____ 9% of its funding coming from voluntary donations by private individuals and businesses.

The group says its mission is "to halt and reverse the destruction of our environment". Currently, much of its work focuses on the conservation of three biomes that contain most of the world's biodiversity: forests, freshwater ecosystems, and oceans and coasts. Among other issues, it is also concerned with endangered species, pollution, and climate change. The organization (5) _____ more than 20 field projects worldwide. In the last few years, the organization set up offices and operations around the world.

1. A. challenge B. keeping C. conservation D. awareness
2. A. produced B. discovered C. used D. formed
3. A. supporters B. residents C. inhabitants D. citizens
4. A. generally B. individually C. commercially D. approximately
5. A. goes B. walks C. reaches D. runs

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 45

Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

Although they are safe to use in the short term, coal, gas and oil present a long-term threat to the environment. All three types of fossil fuels produce carbon dioxide in far greater quantities than plants can use. The carbon dioxide then (1) _____ in the atmosphere and may even increase the earth's "heat load" and lead to global rise in temperature. Furthermore, all three fossil fuels are non-renewable forms of energy. Geothermal power is unlikely ever to be an energy source of major importance. It is limited and is exploitable in only a few places. Hydro-power offers a much more useful source of energy. It is also renewable but its (2) _____ is limited. Dams cannot be built in certain areas. In addition, large dams are also (3) _____ of causing changes in the world's climate. Wind power is a (4) _____ source of renewable energy but it cannot be used in many parts of the world where there is insufficient wind. Wave power is better source of energy in certain ways but it is clearly not practicable to build dams across every river estuary or to cover seas with expensive equipment. It is also ineffective where the sea is usually calm. Solar power is renewable, it does not cause pollution and it does not add to the earth's heat load. Unfortunately, solar power is not distributed equally, and in the northern latitudes it is difficult to collect and store. Solar power also requires expensive equipment. Finally, nuclear power provides a very (5) _____ and renewable power source. However, not only is there a great danger of leaks or accidents but there is also the problem of the disposal of radioactive waste.

1. A. accumulates B. disperses C. discharges D. releases
2. A. availability B. alternativity C. consumption D. development
3. A. consisting B. composed C. capable D. typical
4. A. power-free B. limit-free C. problem-free D. pollution-free
5. A. potential B. efficient C. convenient D. dangerous

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 46

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Elephants are a keystone species, and they play an important role in maintaining biodiversity. Below are some examples.

While looking for food, elephants pull down trees and break up thorny bushes, which helps to create grasslands for other animals to inhabit. In addition, they use their feet to dig up salt licks that are rich in nutrients for themselves and for other animals. Their footprints also create deep holes that water can collect in. Other species rely on this water source in the dry season.

Most importantly, elephant droppings are vital to the environment. Animals such as baboons and birds pick up undigested seeds and nuts from these droppings for their food. This type of waste also works as a kind of manure, which helps humans to have fertile soil to plant their crops. Elephant droppings are also a vehicle for dispersing seeds and making them grow. Some types of seeds will not germinate unless they have passed through an elephant's digestive system. So, if elephants become extinct, those seeds would not grow into trees, leading to an increase in soil erosion and flooding.

What would happen if there were no more elephants on Earth? Elephants maintain the ecosystems in which they live, and make it possible for a lot of other plant and animal species to survive in those environments as well. In a nutshell, if elephants become extinct, many other species will disappear.

Questions

1. How can elephants create grasslands for other animals to live in?

2. Where do many species get water in the dry season?

3. Where do baboons and birds get their food?

4. In what way can humans benefit from elephants?

5. How can elephant droppings affect the growth of some kinds of seeds?

6. What happens if elephants become extinct?

Unit 9: LIFELONG LEARNING

Vocabulary

| STT | NEW WORD | IPA | MEANING |
|-----|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | adequate | /ˈædɪkwət/ | thỏa đáng, phù hợp |
| 2 | e-learning | /ˈiː lɜːnɪŋ/ | hình thức học trực tuyến |
| 3 | employable | /ɪmˈplɔɪəbl/ | có thể được thuê làm việc |
| 4 | facilitate | /fəˈsɪlɪteɪt/ | tạo điều kiện thuận lợi |
| 5 | flexibility | /ˌfleksəˈbɪləti/ | tính linh động |
| 6 | genius | /ˈdʒiːniəs/ | thiên tài |
| 7 | hospitality | /ˌhɒspɪˈtæləti/ | lòng mến khách |
| 8 | initiative | /ɪˈnɪʃətɪv/ | tính chủ động trong công việc |
| 9 | institution | /ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃn/ | cơ quan, tổ chức |
| 10 | interaction | /ˌɪntərˈækʃn/ | sự tương tác |
| 11 | lifelong | /ˈlaɪflɒŋ/ | suốt đời |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 12 | opportunity | /ˌɒpə'tju:nəti/ | cơ hội |
| 13 | overwhelming | /ˌəʊvə'welmiŋ/ | vượt trội |
| 14 | pursuit | /pə'sju:t/ | sự theo đuổi |
| 15 | self-directed | /sef-də'rektɪd/ | tự định hướng |
| 16 | self-motivated | /ˌself 'məʊtɪveɪtɪd/ | động lực cá nhân |
| 17 | temptation | /temp'teɪʃn/ | sự lôi cuốn |
| 18 | ultimate | /ˈʌltɪmət/ | quan trọng nhất |
| 19 | voluntarily | /ˈvɒləntərɪli/ | một cách tự nguyện |
| 20 | volunteer | /ˌvɒl.ən'tɪər/ | tình nguyện viên |
| 21 | requirement | /rɪ'kwairmənt/ | yêu cầu |
| 22 | analyse | /ˈænləaɪz/ | phân tích |
| 23 | self-learning | /self 'lɜ:nɪŋ/ | tự học |
| 24 | distinguish | /dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ/ | phân biệt |
| 25 | enroll | /en'roul/ | ghi danh |
| 26 | kick-start | /kɪk stɑ:t/ | khởi động |
| 27 | privilege | /ˈprɪvəlɪdʒ/ | đặc quyền |
| 28 | vocational | /vəʊ'keɪʃənəl/ | nghề nghiệp |
| 29 | inspiration | /ˌɪnspə'reɪʃən/ | nguồn cảm hứng |
| 30 | intensive | /ɪn'tensɪv/ | chuyên sâu |

EXERCISE 47

Choose the best answers.

1. What is minimum entrance ____ for this course?

- A. condition B. requirement C. certificate D. ability

2. The writer could not be at the ceremony, and his wife accepted the prize on his ____.

- A. absence B. remembrance C. behalf D. reminder

3. One of the most forgotten ____ of education is to teach students how they can learn on their own.

- A. directions B. subjects C. objects D. aims

4. Today's online world is full of opportunities for all of us to ____ our own learning path.

- A. discover B. determine C. control D. influence

5. Is English a compulsory subject or a(n) ____ one at high school here?

- A. obligatory B. mandatory C. obliging D. optional

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 48

Indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. We all welcome the government's initiative to boost lifelong learning.

- A. intention B. initial C. new plan D. prospect

2. His life is a rich source of inspiration for many writers and poets.

- A. nuance B. hindrance C. discouragement D. encouragement

3. Lifelong learning can also help amend some of the weaknesses of the education system.

- A. correct B. change C. develop D. intensify

4. A good lifelong learner can advance both at work and in life.

- A. process B. progress C. precede D. recede

5. If you have the right qualifications and are good at English, you are very likely to get promoted.

- A. elevated B. enlightened C. encouraged D. endorsed

6. What is your barrier to lifelong learning?

- A. bar B. obstacle C. badge D. motivation

7. I am lucky to have a very supportive supervisor.

- A. survivor B. manager C. saver D. protector

8. Upon the project completion, I was transferred to the sales department.

- A. moved B. dismissed C. retrained D. translated

9. Our first priority is to offer free education to all people.

- A. attention B. help C. concern D. aid

10. It is equal chance for everyone. No one should be given privilege.

- A. time B. money C. disadvantage D. advantage

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|----|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 49

*Indicate the word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.*

1 What he can't do is to make attendance compulsory, or threaten that non attendance will delay other qualifications.

- A. obligatory B. optional C. required D. mandatory

2. It just gave you a stronger motivation for doing what you already knew was right.

- A. discouragement B. emotion C. feeling D. inspiration

3. The plans should remain flexible to accommodate changes in students' needs and circumstances.

- A. fixed B. adjustable C. constant D. changeable

4. Having adequate funding is crucial throughout the leaning process.

- A. abundant B. enough C. insufficient D. satisfactory

5. If children are inactive most of the time, it is very easy for them to gain weight.
 A. put up B. loose C. lose D. put on
6. Those students who fail the National High School exams may want to retake them the following year.
 A. pass B. fall C. sit D. take
7. A new school has just been set up for the kids in the area.
 A. started B. established C. built D. demolished
8. Thanks to lifelong learning, people's level of awareness has improved significantly.
 A. has increased B. has declined C. has gone up D. has bettered
9. The school picnic has been cancelled because of bad weather.
 A. called off B. continued C. destroyed D. broken off
10. The teacher asked us to get on with the next exercise and he would be back in a while.
 A. finish doing B. start doing C. continue doing D. stop doing

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|----|
| | | | | |

EXERCISE 50

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Successful students often do the followings while studying. First, they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their prior knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to

change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take action to correct or "fix up" mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role in learning and rely on others (eg, teachers, parents) to monitor their studying, for example, low achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content they may not be aware of the purpose of studying, and they show little evidence of looking back, or employing "fix-up" strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must extend effort beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it. Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality of their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good studiers who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of study skills. **They** cannot explain why good study strategies are important for learning, and they tend to use the same, often ineffective study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure or difficulty.

Questions

1. In compared with low-achieving students, successful students use _____.
A. aimless study techniques B. various study skills
C. restricted strategies D. inflexible study ways
2. The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the last sentence refers to _____.
A. study strategies B. study skills
C. low-achieving students D. good studiers
3. The word "prior" in the first paragraph is closest meaning to _____.
A. important B. earlier C. forward D. good
4. According to the passage, what can be learnt about passive students?
A. They depend on other people to organize their learning.
B. They are slow in their studying.
C. They monitor their understanding.

D. They know the purpose of studying.

5. Which of the followings is NOT an evidence of monitoring studying?

A. Being aware of the purpose of studying

B. Monitoring their understanding of content

C. Fixing up mistakes in understanding

D. Looking at their backs

6. According to the passage, to learn new information, low-achieving students do NOT _____.

A. just understand it

B. relate it to what they have known

C. simply remember it

D. read it

7. What is the topic of the passage?

A Successful and low-academic achieving students

B. Successful learners and their learning strategies

C. Study skills for high school students

D. Effective and ineffective ways of learning

Answers

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

ANSWER KEYS

EXERCISE 1

Choose the best answers.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C | A | B | A | A |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| B | B | B | B | D |

EXERCISE 2

Indicate the word which has a CLOSET in meaning to the underlined words.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C | D | A | C | B |

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| distinguished | talented | achievements | respectable | generosity |

EXERCISE 4

Indicate the word which has an OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| D | C | A | C | D |

EXERCISE 5

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| distinguished | talent | performance | prodigy |

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| greatest | inovator | compose | created |

EXERCISE 6

Read the passage and answer the questions.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| B | C | A | C | C |

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| norm | punctuality | rude | shake hands | bow |

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| immigrants | culture | cultural | solidarity | celebrate |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| assimilation | national pride | multicultural | preserve | identity |

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| cultural practices | custom | national costumes | maintain | multicultural | assimilated |

EXERCISE 10

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|
| identity | festivities | origin | trends | popularity |

EXERCISE 11

Read the passage and choose the best answers to fill in the blanks.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | B | C | D | A |

EXERCISE 12

Read the passage and choose the best answers.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | A | B | D | D |

EXERCISE 13

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------|------------|-------|----------|
| waste | packaging | containers | reuse | landfill |

EXERCISE 14

Choose the best answers.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | C | B | B | C |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| A | B | D | B | D |

EXERCISE 15

Choose the best answers.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A | D | A | D | D |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| B | B | C | B | A |

EXERCISE 16

Indicate the word which has a **CLOSET** in meaning to the underlined words.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| D | A | C | C | B |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| B | A | B | A | B |

EXERCISE 17

Indicate the word which has an **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined words.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C | B | B | B | C |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| D | B | A | C | C |

EXERCISE 18

Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | D | B | A | A | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

EXERCISE 19

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words in the box.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| urbanisation | overload | switched off | agricultural | industrialisation |

EXERCISE 20

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words in the box.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------|--------|---------|----------|------|
| unemployment | afford | housing | expanded | seek |

EXERCISE 21

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| weather-beaten | long-term | well-paid | fast-growing | up-to-date |

EXERCISE 22

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words in the box.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| overloaded | weather-beaten | fast-growing | well-paid | thought-provoking | year-round |

EXERCISE 23

Read the passage and do the tasks below.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|----|---|---|---|
| T | NG | F | T | T |

EXERCISE 24

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

1. It's a process by which urban areas grow bigger as more and more people leave the countryside to live in towns and cities.
2. MEDCs stands for more economically developed countries. LEDCs stands for less economically developed countries.
3. Before the 1950s, rapid urbanisation took place in Europe and North America because it was the period of industrialisation in these areas.
4. After 1950, urbanisation started to grow rapidly in LEDCs.
5. Some of the 'push' factors of urbanisation are lack of resources in rural areas, bad weather conditions, and competition from large agricultural companies.
6. Because they have to suffer bad weather conditions and competition from large agricultural companies.
7. Some of the 'pull' factors of urbanisation are the centralisation of resources such as money, services, wealth and opportunities as well as the higher living standards of these areas.

EXERCISE 25

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------|-------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| employ | challenging | bonus | relevant | rewarding |

EXERCISE 26

Match the underline word in each sentence with the definitions.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| D | A | B | C |

| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | H | G | F |

EXERCISE 27

Choose the best answer.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | B | D | C | B |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| B | A | C | B | C |

EXERCISE 28

Indicate the word which has a CLOSET in meaning to the underlined words.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A | D | A | C | A |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| D | B | D | D | C |

EXERCISE 29

Choose the best answers.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| D | A | C | B | A |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| D | C | A | B | C |

EXERCISE 30

Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. Competitive pay, ongoing training, 12 days of annual leave, and long-term job prospects in the company after completing the apprenticeship.
2. I need to send my CV and a covering letter to hr@hungphamcarsales.com.
3. For additional information, I can call Ms Kim Thanh at 0123975648.
4. Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted and invited to an interview.

EXERCISE 31

Read the passage and do the task below.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | NG | F | T | F | F | T |
|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|

EXERCISE 32

Choose the best answer.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C | D | B | A | C |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| B | B | B | B | B |

EXERCISE 33

Indicate the word which has a **CLOSET** in meaning to the underlined words.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A | D | A | B | C |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| A | D | C | A | D |

EXERCISE 34

Indicate the word which has an **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined words.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A | B | D | C | B |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| C | B | D | A | A |

EXERCISE 35

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| take over | autonomous | artificial | obsolete |

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| automate | run | gadget | replace |

EXERCISE 36

Read the conversation and choose the best answers for the following questions.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| B | C | D | C | A |

EXERCISE 37

Read the passage and choose the best answers for the following questions.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| B | C | C | B | A |

EXERCISE 38

Choose the best answers.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| B | A | C | C | B |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| B | D | C | D | B |

EXERCISE 39

Indicate the word which has a CLOSET in meaning to the underlined words.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A | A | D | A | A |

EXERCISE 40

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| the mass media | addicted | social networking | efficient | instant messaging | cyberbullying |

EXERCISE 41

Read the passage and do the task below.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| F | T | F | T | NG |

EXERCISE 42

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

1. It is the Internet.
2. Because it is fast, convenient, and multi-functional.
3. They can play online games, listen to music, and watch videos.
4. Users can be exposed to inappropriate content or even cyberbullying.
5. Because users can spend a lot of time on posting short updates about themselves, and become obsessed with the private lives of other people.
6. Because it has positive as well as negative effects on users.

EXERCISE 43

Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| endangered | extinction | vulnerable | poached | diversity | evolutionary |

EXERCISE 44

Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C | D | A | D | D |

EXERCISE 45

Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A | A | C | D | B |

EXERCISE 46

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

1. They create grasslands when they pull down trees and break up thorny bushes while looking for food.
2. They get water that is collected and stored in deep holes created by elephants' footprints.
3. Baboons and birds get their food from undigested seeds and nuts in elephant droppings.
4. Humans can have rich soil which is fertilised by elephant droppings.
5. Some kinds of seeds cannot grow into trees naturally. They can germinate only after passing through an elephant's digestive system.
6. If elephants become extinct, there will be fewer trees, leading to soil erosion and flooding, and many other species will disappear.

EXERCISE 47

Choose the best answers.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | C | D | B | D |

EXERCISE 48

Indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | D | A | B | A |

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|----|
| B | B | A | C | D |

EXERCISE 49

Indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| B | A | A | C | C |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| A | D | B | B | D |

EXERCISE 50

Read the passage and answer the questions.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| B | C | B | A | D | B | D |