**UNIT 6: COMMUNITY LIFE**

**A- VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary** | **IPA Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| **1. increase (v) >< decrease** | /ɪnˈkriːs/ | Tăng>< giảm |
| **resort (n)** | /rɪˈzɔːt/ | Khu nghỉ dưỡng |
| **2. fishing village (n)** | /ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˈvɪlɪdʒ / | Làng chài |
| **3. advanced (adj)** | /ədˈvɑːnst/ | Hiện đại, tiến bộ |
| **4. rebuild (v)**  | /ˌriːˈbɪld/ | Xây lại |
| **5. appreciate (v)**  | /əˈpriːʃieɪt/ | Đánh giá cao |
| **6. transportation (n)**  | /ˌtrænspɔːˈteɪʃn/ | Giao thông |
| **7. tower (n)**  | /ˈtaʊə(r)/ | tháp |
| **8. cathedral (n)**  | /kəˈθiːdrəl/ | Nhà thờ chính tòa, thánh đường |
| **9. claw (n)** | /klɔː/ | Mống vuốt |
| **10. lap (n)** | /læp/ | Vật phủ (lên một vật khác). Vòng dây, vòng chỉ (quấn vào một cuộn). (Thể dục, thể thao) Vòng chạy, vòng đua. |
| **11. locker (n)**  | /ˈlɒkə(r)/ | Tủ khóa |
| **12. construction (n)** | /kənˈstrʌkʃn/ | Xây dựng |
| **13. service (n)** | /ˈsɜːvɪs/ | Dịch vụ |
| **14. equipment (n)** | /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ | Thiết bị |
| **15. budget (n)** | /ˈbʌdʒɪt/ | Ngân sách |
|  |  |  |
| **16. sandbox (n) = sandpit** | /ˈsændbɒks/ | Hộp cát đồ chơi |
| **17. quality (n)** | /ˈkwɒləti/ | Chất lượng |
| **18. consider my suggestion** | /səˈdʒestʃən/ | Xem xét đề nghị của tôi |
| **19. improve (v)** | /ɪmˈpruːv/ | Cải thiện |
| **20. vote (v) (n)** | /vəʊt/ | Bỏ phiếu, bầu cử |
| **21. racket (n)** | /ˈrækɪt/ | Vợt |
| **22. court (n)**  | /kɔːt/ | Sân tennis, bóng chuyền… |

 **B- PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. move away** | Chuyển đến nơi nào đó sống |
| **2. get fit** | Cân đối |
| **3. have fun** | Vui vẻ |
| **4. hang out (phr. V)** | Đi chơi với ai đó |
| **5. pay for** | Trả tiền |

**C- GRAMMAR**

**Câu bị động**

**\* Form: BE + V3/ed (động từ BE chia theo thì của câu)**

**\* Use:**

- Dùng để nhấn mạnh người/vật nhận hành động hơn là chủ thể thực hiện hành động.

E.g: The furniture was bought at a local market.

- Khi chủ thể thực hiện hành động là không quan trọng, hoặc không biết chủ thể là ai/cái gì.

E.g: The Internet was invented during the 1950's

**\* Past Simple Passive**

WAS/WERE +V3/ed

E.g: The mistakes were corrected by the teacher.

**\* Modals with passive voice**

MODAL + BE + V3/ed

E.g: Employees must be paid on the last day of the month.

**\* Cách chuyển đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động**

 S + V + O



🡪 S + BE + V3/ed (+ by O)

 *(BE chia theo thì của câu chủ động)*

**EXERCISE**

***Part 1: Listen and fill in the blanks***

***Fill in each blank with ONE WORD in the talk to complete the following sentences.***

1. The residents in Beijing have to (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ air pollution every day.

2. There is a thick layer of (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ over the city.

3. Wang usually uses a protective face mask or an air purifier to (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ clean air.

4. Her daughter may have caught a (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

5. Air pollution is even worse in (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ zones outside Beijing.

**Key**

1. face 2. smog 3. breath 4. cough. 5. industrial

***Transcript***

###  *[Music]*

### *Wang lives in Beijing with her husband and her daughter. Like other city dwellers there, her family has to face serious air pollution every day. The first thing Wang does when she wakes up in the morning is to check her kid to make sure she is breathing clean air. It seems to be very strange to many people but it's quite popular there, a thick layer of smog rolls into China's capital city turning skyscrapers into shadows and clear air into a yellow fog. This smog causes her many troubles, it's difficult for her to breathe without a protective face mask or an air purifier. She can hardly see things clearly even in the daytime. More seriously, her child may catch a chronic cough because of the unclean air. Air pollution is even worse in industrial zones outside the capital. But why does smog keep blanketing Beijing? The main sources of pollutants include exhaust emissions from more than 5 million motor vehicles in Beijing, coal burning in neighboring regions, dust storms from the north and local construction dust.*

### *Part* 2. Listen to a radio programme about the best city to live in. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

**1.**  According to the study by *The Economist*, the best cities to live in are all

**A.**  capital cities.

**B.**  cities where only a few people live.

**C.**  medium-sized cities.

**2.**  In this particular list,

**A.**  Helsinki is in a higher position than Zurich.

**B.**  Zurich and Helsinki are in the same position.

**C.**  Helsinki is lower than Zurich.

**3.**  The country with the most cities in the top ten is

**A.**  Australian.

**B.**  Canada.

**C.**  New Zealand.

**4.**  Melbourne gets full marks in

**A.**  health and environment.

**B.**  transport and health.

**C.**  health and education.

**5.**  The aim of the radio programme is to

**A.**  describe the best cities that people live in.

**B.** inform listeners about the best cities to live in.

**C.** encourage listeners to vote on the best cities to live in.

##### **Answer**

**1 C   2 B   3 A   4 C   5 B**

***Transcript***

***Presenter****Every year, The Economist magazine makes a list of the best cities in the world to live in. Gloria Cooke is with us today to tell us about the latest list. Gloria, what kind of cities are at the top?*

***Gloria****Well, they’re all cities that are more or less the same size: not very big, but not very small, either. Quite a lot of people live there, but they aren’t very crowded. There are only two capital cities at the top, for example.*

***P****Which ones?*

***G****Vienna, the capital of Austria, and the capital of Finland: Helsinki.*

***P****Are there any other European cities in the top ten, Gloria?*

***G****Yes, there’s one more: Zurich in Switzerland. Zurich has the same number of points as Helsinki, so they’re both tenth. That means we’re talking about the top eleven cities here, not the top ten.*

***P****Right. So, where are the other cities in the top eleven?*

***G****We’ve got Auckland in New Zealand at number nine, and then the rest are either in Australia or Canada. Australia has four in the top eleven and Canada has three.*

***P****How interesting! So, Gloria, the moment we’ve all been waiting for: which is the best city to live in?*

***G****According to The Economist, it’s Melbourne, Australia. The study says that Melbourne has fantastic schools and excellent medical care – the city got 100 out of 100 in these two categories.*

***P****Melbourne! Nice! Gloria Cooke, thanks for joining us.*

**Part 3: Phonetics**

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

1. A. sits B. stays C. plays D. climbs

2. A. fights B. nights C. gifts D. minds

3. A. clap B. take C. make D. hate

4. A. crab B. crack C. clack D. plane

5. A. decrease B. destroy C. hates D. close

**Part 4: Stress**

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

1. A. pollute B. destroy C. damage D. return

2. A. improve B. announce C. provide D. open

3. A. member B. earthquake C. village D. resort

4. A. equipment B. vacation C. tomorrow D. government

5. A. quality B. apartment C. suggestion D. construction

**Part 5: Multiple choice**

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

**1.** Since the flood the number of homeless people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dramatically.

**A**. are increasing **B.** have increased **C.** increase **D.** has increased

2. Many residents \_\_\_\_\_\_ and never returned.

A. moved away  B. move out C. got off D. got in

3. Student \_\_\_\_\_\_ starts the first week in September.

A. register B. registration C. registrative D. registratively

4. She died two years after first \_\_\_\_\_\_ the illness.

A. [developing](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/developing) B. getting C. making D. doing

5. The new system will be compatible with existing \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. equipment B. quality C. library D. park

6. House prices \_\_\_\_\_\_ a further 12 per cent last year.

A. went on B. went up C. went out D. went over

7. New cases of breast cancer seem to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ the increase.

A. at B. in C. on D. up

8. Environmentalists are alarmed by the dramatic increase \_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution.

A. at B. in C. on D. by

9. The ticket may be booked \_\_\_\_\_\_ two days in advance.

A. up to B. on to C. up over D. off at10. Students aren’t allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_, even outside the school gates.

A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoking D. to smoking

11. The lessons taught by the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the students.

A. should be copied B. should copy

C. should have copied D. should be copying

12. In 1928 the colour TV \_\_\_\_\_\_ by John Logie Baird. Two years later he made the first public TV broadcast.

A. was developed B. developed C. was developing D. had developed

13. The World Wide Web \_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1990 after Tim Berners-Lee created the first browser.

A. was launching B. was launched C. launched D. had launched

14. Kevin gave a doll to his girlfriend to celebrate her birthday.

Girlfriend: Oh, thank you very much, Kevin. It's so cute.

Kevin: \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I’m glad you enjoyed it B. Thanks

C. congratulations D. How much is that

15. On the way to a theatre, Jimmy found Tom dropped his wallet.

Jimmy: Hey, Tom, you dropped your wallet.

Tom: Oh, thank you very much.

Jimmy: \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Not at all B. No worry C. No problem D. Go ahead

16. Mary talked with Tom after the musical show.

Mary: What a fantastic performance! Thank you for inviting me to the musical.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_\_. I’m happy you enjoyed the show.

A. You're welcome B. No worry C. No problem D. Go ahead

17. This button \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while the experiment is in progress.

A. mustn’t touch B. musn’t be touched C. can touch D. could be touched

18. When I had to commute to work every day I used \_\_\_\_\_\_ up​ very early.

A. to get B. getting C. to getting D. get

19. I might say that \_\_\_\_\_\_ is won by three things: first, effort; second, more effort; third, still more effort.

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

20. In her monthly \_\_\_\_\_, Justine decided to spend just $200 each month on food.

A. investment B. capital C. budget D. tax

**Part 6: Synonym**

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.***

**1.** The area has become a haven for people tired of the **hectic** pace of city life.

A. busy B. relaxing C. full D. rich

**2.** The singer has risen from **humble** origins to become one of the most successful entertainers of all time.

A. poor B. wealthy C. famous D. generous

**Part 7: Antonym**

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

**1.** Bus fares were raised despite the **protests** of the community.

A. supports B. assistances C. beliefs D. concerns

**2.** Because there was a shortage of water in the village, the villagers decided to **save** each and every water drop during the monsoon.

A. buy B. waste C. consume D. pourify

**Part 8: Error Identification**

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

**1.** Drug trafficking is a matter of considerate concern for the entire international

 **A B C**

community.

 **D**

**2.** Every country has their own traditions, some of which have existed for centuries.

 **A B C D**

**3.** Traffic regulations must obey by drivers as well as pedestrians.

 **A B C D**

**Part 9: TỰ LUẬN**

1 Read the text about strange laws. Complete the text with the verbs.

**can’t must allowed mustn’t had have**

**The world's strangest laws**

1. You **can’t** play golf on the streets of New York.

2. In Miami, you .................................. skateboard in a police station.

3. In the UK, you are not .................................. to die in the Houses of Parliament.

4. In Russia in the seventeenth century, you .................................. to pay tax to grow a beard.

5. In London, you don’t .................................. to pay to take sheep across London Bridge.

6. In the US state of Kentucky, the law says everyone .................................. take a bath at least once a year

***Key: 1. Can’t 2. Mustn’t 3. Allowed 4. Had 5. Have 6. must***

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.**

**Life in the 19th century in Britain**

1. Lamps and candles **were used** for light, because there was no electricity. (use)

2. A coach instead of a car ................................. to move from place to place. (buy)

3. By the 1860's bicycles ................................. along with horses. (ride)

4. A simple small house ...................................... by a poor family. (build)

5. Luxurious palaces .................................... by wealthy aristocratic families. (own)

6. Top hats and suits with tails ................................. by men in cities. (wear)

(Dự phòng từ câu 7 đến câu 10)

7. A dress ........................................ to hide woman's legs. (design)

8. Girls from well-off families ........................................ at home. (educate)

9. Boys from rich families ........................................ to public schools. (sent)

10. A child from a poor family ........................................ to work. (force)

11. Rapid changes ........................................ about in everyday life by industrialization. (bring)

12. A huge demand for goods and services ........................................ . (create)

Key

*1. Lamps and candles were used for light, because there was no electricity.*

*2. A coach instead of a car was bought to move from place to place.*

*3. By the 1860's bicycles were ridden along with horses.*

*4. A simple small house was built by a poor family.*

*5. Luxurious palaces were owned by wealthy aristocratic families.*

*6. Top hats and suits with tails were worn by men in cities.*

*7. A dress was designed to hide woman's legs.*

*8. Girls from well-off families were educated at home.*

*9. Boys from rich families were sent to public schools.*

*10. A child from a poor family was forced to work.*

*11. Rapid changes were brought about in everyday life by industrialization.*

*12. A huge demand for goods and services was created.*

**Part 10: Cloze test**

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

If you are the type of person (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ loves to meet many different people from different cultures and social status, then the city life is better for you. The city is where people from all different (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ and status come to work and live because everything is so centralized in the city. The city's population is also more concentrated, so you also have a higher chance of meeting people. In the country, the distance between (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_ people is harder, so it is less convenient to meet other people. (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_, if you want a busy social life, the city is better.

If you have asthma or you are really sensitive to (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_, then the country lifestyle is best for you. In the country there is much less pollution because there are less cars, traffic and industrial plants in the country. There are also more trees, rivers and other natural scenery. If you want your kids to run around in open and safe environments, then the country is also much better.

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

2. A. development B. background C. basement D. institution

3. A. other B. each C. another D. every

4. A. However B. Although C. Moreover D. Hence

5. A. pollute B. polluted C. pollution D. pollutant

**Part 11: Reading comprehension**

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

 Unlike life in the countryside, which is often considered to be simple and traditional, life in the city is modern and complicated.People from different regions move to cities in the hope of having a better life for themselves and their children. With plenty of job opportunities available in the city, the inhabitants work as secretaries, businessmen, teachers, government officials, factory workers, street vendors or construction workers and so on.

 The high cost of living requires city dwellers, especially those with low income, to work harder or to take part-time jobs. For many people, daily life typically involves getting up in the early morning to do exercise in public parks, preparing for a hard day of working and studying, then travelling along crowded boulevards or narrow streets filled with motor scooters and returning home late at night. They usually live in large houses, high-rise apartment blocks or even in small rental rooms equipped with modern facilities, like the Internet, telephone, television, and so on. Industrialization and modernization, as well as global integration, have big impacts on lifestyle in cities. The most noticeable **impact** is the Western style of clothes. The Ao dai, Vietnamese traditional clothes - is no longer regularly worn in Vietnamese women’s daily life. Instead, jeans, T-shirts and fashionable clothes are widely preferred.

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

 **A.** Life in the city

 **B.** Advantages of living in the city

 **C.** Differences between country life and city life

 **D.** Typical life of a city dweller

**2:** The word “**impact**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** effect **B.** action **C.** situation **D.** force

**3:** The most important reason why people move to the city is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** to have busy days **B.** to take part-time jobs

 **C.** to look for a better life**D.** to look for a complicated life

**4:** According to the passage, city life can offer city dwellers all of the following things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** the Internet

 **B.** friendly communication with neighbors

 **C.** a variety of jobs in different fields

 **D.** modern facilities

**5:** Industrialization and modernization may lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** the disappearance of Western-styled clothes **B.** changes in lifestyles

 **C.** the fact that women no longer wear Ao dai **D.** global integration

**Part 12. Transformation (tự luận)**

***Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use between three and six words.***

1. The students will finish their English course at the end of June.

🡪 Their English course ……...........................…………...........................…… at the end of June.

***will be finished***

2. We are neighbours despite the fact that we disagree about some things.

🡪 We are neighbours although ......................…………...................... disagreements about some things.

***we have***

3. The price of oil is expected to rise dramatically.

🡪 There is expected to ………………………………in the price of oil.

***be a dramatic rise***

4. The Town Council has made a number of noticeable changes to the layout of the roads.

🡪 The layout of the roads has……………………………..

***been changed noticeably***

5. You aren’t allowed to smoke in public places.

🡪 You …………….in public places.

***mustn’t smoke***

***6.*** You can store small packages in the overhead compartment.

**🡪** Small packages ………………………………………in the overhead compartment.

***Can be stored***

*7. They designed the area to appeal to young people.*

🡪 *The area* ……………………………… *to appeal to young people.*

***was designed***

*8. The company exported their products all over the world.*

🡪 *The company's products* ……………………………… *all over the world.*

***were exported***

*9. The police closed the road to deal with the accident.*

🡪 *The road* ……………………………………… *the police so they could deal with the accident.*

***were found***

10. We will elect a new government next year.

🡪 A new ………………………………………next year.

***Will be elected***

**Part 13: WORD FORM**

1. They have installed state-of-the-art medical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help improve early diagnosis of the condition. **(EQUIP)**

**EQUIPMENT**

2. Species are also moving out of China at an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rate, especially plants. **(INCREASE)**

**INCREASING**

3. A group of experts has been brought together to support the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the project. **(DEVELOP)**

**DEVELOPMENT**

4. Major engineering challenges will be faced during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(CONSTRUCT)**

**CONSTRUCTION**

5. Our kindness and generosity is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(APPRECIATION)**

**APPRECIATED**

**Part 14: Writing an essay**

***Write an essay of 180 words about the importance of the local community.***

**Part 15: Answer the questions (like part 1 in IELTS tests)**

#### Do you know your neighbours?

#### Do you like your neighbours?

#### What do you think of your neighbours?

#### How often do you see (or talk to) your neighbours?

#### Do you think you are a good neighbour?

**Part 16: Make a presentation about a topic:**

***What should you do to make your community better?***

**COMMUNITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE**

The community in which we live comprises of the family, the school and the neighbourhood. The families living close to one another, in a particular area, form a neighbourhood. Living together helps in solving various kinds of problems by mutual give and take. A group of neighbourhoods comprises a village or a city. Many villages and cities together form a country. No country in the world can meet the demands of its people independently. Hence, every family, neighbourhood, village, city or country has to depend on one another. In our daily life, we require the services of farmers, tailors, electricians, plumbers, shopkeepers, teachers, doctors and many more specialists and skilled workers. The interdependence in every sphere of life promotes a feeling of togetherness, belongingness and social well-being. This paves the way for continuous development of community life.

***(Dự phòng) Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Cities are usually full of people and traffic. Sometimes, traffic makes it difficult for people to get around. However, bike-share systems give people a different way to commute. In a bike-share system, people pay to use a bike for a short time. It's convenient because they can get a bike from any bike station in the city. They then return it at another bike station.

These bike-share systems are very easy to use. People can use an application on their smartphones to look for bikes and to pay for them.They can also see where the bike stations are, and the number of parking spaces available. Biking is a cheap and fun way of exploring the city. **It**'s healthy and environmentally friendly, too.

Bike sharing is not new. It started in Europe in about 1965. Some of the biggest bike-share systems are the Wuhan Public Bicycle in China and Velib' in Paris. But bike sharing is becoming more popular now. In 2013, there were more than 500 bike-share systems in 49 different countries.There are now almost a million bikes in bike-share systems worldwide-400,000 of them in China alone.

In the future, bike sharing may be an answer to many cities' traffic problems.

1. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Cities on the move B. Cities in the world

C. Cities in the past D. Cities in the future

2. Bike-share applications give users information on the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. weather in a city B. location of other cyclists

C. location of bike stations D. health of the bikers

3. Bike sharing is environmentally friendly because it gets people to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. buy bikes B. drive less C. share their bikes with others D. explore the city

4. The word “**it**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. biking b. bike sharing C. exploring the city D. paying for the bikes

5. Bike-share systems in \_\_\_\_\_\_ have the most number of bikes.

A. France B. China C. the United States D. Europe