

UNIT 10: COMMUNICATION

A. TỪ VỰNG:

1. body language (n) /'bɒdi 'læŋɡwɪdʒ/: ngôn ngữ cơ thể, cử chỉ
2. communicate (v) /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/: giao tiếp
3. communication breakdown (n) /kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃn 'breɪkdaʊn/: giao tiếp không thành công, không hiểu nhau, ngưng trệ giao tiếp
4. communication channel (n) /kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃn 'tʃænl/: kênh giao tiếp
5. cultural difference (n) /'kʌltʃərəl 'dɪfrəns/: khác biệt văn hoá
6. cyber world (n) /'saɪbə wɜ:ld/: thế giới ảo, thế giới mạng
7. chat room (n) /tʃæt ru:m/: phòng chat (trên mạng)
8. face-to-face (adj, ad) /feɪs tu feɪs/: trực diện (trái nghĩa với trên mạng)
9. interact (v) /,ɪntər'ækt/: tương tác
10. landline phone (n) /'lændlaɪn fəʊn/điện thoại bàn
11. language barrier (n) /'læŋɡwɪdʒ 'bæriə/: rào cản ngôn ngữ
12. message board (n) /'mesɪdʒ bɔ:d/: diễn đàn trên mạng
13. multimedia (n) /,mʌlti'mi:diə/: đa phương tiện
14. netiquette (n) /'netɪket/:phép lịch sự khi giao tiếp trên mạng
15. non-verbal language (n) /nɒn-vɜ:bl 'læŋɡwɪdʒ/: ngôn ngữ không dùng lời nói
16. smart phone (n) /smɑ:t fəʊn/: điện thoại thông minh
17. snail mail (n) /sneɪl meɪl/: thư gửi qua đường bưu điện, thư chậm
18. social media (n) /'səʊʃl 'mi:diə: mạng xã hội
19. telepathy (n) /tə'lepəθi/: thần giao cách cảm
20. text (n, v) /tekst/: văn bản, tin nhắn văn bản
21. verbal language (n) /'vɜ:bl 'læŋɡwɪdʒ/: ngôn ngữ dùng lời nói
22. video conference (n, v) /'vɪdiəʊ 'kɒnfərəns/: hội thảo, hội họp qua mạng có hình ảnh

B. NGỮ PHÁP:

I. THÌ TƯƠNG LAI TIẾP DIỄN (FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE)

1. Công thức:

Câu khẳng định:

S + will/ shall + be + V-ing

Câu phủ định:

S + won't/ shan't + be + V-ing

Câu hỏi nghi vấn:

Will/ Shall + S + be + V-ing?

2. Cách dùng

- Thì tương lai tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả: Hành động sẽ diễn ra và kéo dài liên tục suốt một khoảng thời gian ở tương lai.

Ví dụ:

We will be using low energy light bulbs.

(Chúng tôi sẽ sử dụng bóng đèn năng lượng thấp)

- Hành động tương lai đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác xảy đến

Ví dụ:

I'll be using to save electricity when my parents go out.

(Tôi sẽ sử dụng tiết kiệm điện khi bố mẹ tôi ra ngoài.)

- Thì tương lai tiếp diễn diễn tả hành động sẽ đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm hoặc một khoảng thời gian cụ thể ở tương lai

Ví dụ:

This time next week I'll be reducing the amount of water your family uses.

(Giờ này tuần sau tôi sẽ được giảm lượng nước trong gia đình của bạn sử dụng.)

- Diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra như một phần trong kế hoạch hoặc một phần trong thời gian biểu

Ví dụ:

We will be turning off the faucet at 5pm.

(Chúng tôi sẽ được tắt vòi nước lúc 5h chiều)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết sau

In the future *(trong tương lai)*

Next year *(năm tới)*

Next month *(tháng tới)*

next week *(tuần tới)*

Next time *(lần tới)*

And soon... *(sắp tới)*

II. CÁCH DÙNG VERB + TO- INFINITIVE

1. Cách dùng Verb + to V

Những động từ sau được theo sau trực tiếp bởi to-infinitive: *agree, appear, arrange, attempt, ask, decide, determine, fail, endeavour, happen, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, prepare, promise, prove, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, try, volunteer, expect, want,...*

Ví dụ:

- She agreed to pay \$50.

(Cô ấy đồng ý trả 50 đô la.)

- He learnt to look after himself.

(Anh ấy học cách chăm sóc bản thân.)

2. Verb + how/ what/ when/ where/ which/ why + to V

Những động từ sử dụng công thức này là: *ask, decide, discover, find out, forget, know, learn, remember, see, show, think, understand, want to know, wonder...*

Ví dụ:

- He discovered how to open the safe. (*Anh ta tìm ra cách để mở két sắt.*)
- I found out where to buy fruit cheaply. (*Tôi tìm được nơi mua hoa quả rẻ.*)
- I showed her which button to press. (*Tôi chỉ cho cô ấy nút để nhấn*)

3. Verb + Object + to V

Những động từ theo công thức này là: *advise, allow, enable, encourage, forbid, force, hear, instruct, invite, order, permit, persuade, request, remind, train, urge, want, tempt...*

Ví dụ:

- She encouraged me to try again.
(*Cô ấy động viên tôi cố gắng lần nữa*)
- They persuaded us to go with them.
(*Họ thuyết phục chúng tôi đi với họ*)

C. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG:

1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. airports | B. suitcases | C. things | D. calculators |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> emist | B. <u>ch</u> icken | C. <u>ch</u> urch | D. <u>ch</u> angeable |
| 3. A. <u>u</u> niversity | B. <u>u</u> nique | C. <u>u</u> nited | D. <u>u</u> ndo |
| 4. A. <u>fai</u> thful | B. <u>fai</u> ry | C. <u>fai</u> lure | D. <u>fai</u> nted |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> un | B. <u>s</u> ure | C. <u>s</u> uccess | D. <u>s</u> ort |
| 6. A. <u>a</u> ffect | B. <u>a</u> gency | C. <u>a</u> quatic | D. <u>a</u> ccommodation |
| 7. A. mea <u>s</u> ure | B. illu <u>s</u> trate | C. <u>s</u> ource | D. awe <u>s</u> ome |
| 8. A. contaminate | B. contaminant | C. pollutant | D. poi <u>s</u> on |
| 9. A. sha <u>k</u> e | B. sca <u>t</u> ter | C. tra <u>p</u> | D. colla <u>p</u> se |
| 10. A. healt <u>h</u> y | B. <u>t</u> hermal | C. nor <u>t</u> hern | D. ear <u>t</u> h |
| 11. A. inter <u>a</u> ct | B. lan <u>d</u> line | C. cha <u>t</u> | D. verba <u>l</u> |
| 12. A. we <u>i</u> ght | B. he <u>i</u> ght | C. <u>e</u> ight | D. ve <u>i</u> n |
| 13. A. accu <u>r</u> ate | B. acc <u>e</u> pt | C. acc <u>i</u> dent | D. succ <u>e</u> ss |
| 14. A. ru <u>b</u> bish | B. cu <u>l</u> tural | C. thu <u>n</u> der | D. fu <u>r</u> ious |
| 15. A. di <u>v</u> ing | B. di <u>s</u> cover | C. di <u>s</u> cipline | D. di <u>v</u> ide |
| 16. A. co <u>t</u> ton | B. bo <u>t</u> tle | C. co <u>l</u> d | D. co <u>m</u> mon |
| 17. A. <u>s</u> hout | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>s</u> hare | D. <u>s</u> urgery |
| 18. A. valent <u>i</u> ne | B. ima <u>g</u> ine | C. discipl <u>i</u> ne | D. magaz <u>i</u> ne |
| 19. A. dru <u>m</u> mer | B. fu <u>t</u> ure | C. nu <u>m</u> ber | D. u <u>m</u> brella |
| 20. A. ho <u>s</u> t | B. co <u>s</u> t | C. po <u>s</u> t | D. mo <u>s</u> t |
| 21. A. o <u>th</u> er | B. lea <u>th</u> er | C. wealt <u>h</u> y | D. bro <u>th</u> er |
| 22. A. televi <u>s</u> ion | B. eleph <u>a</u> nt | C. se <u>c</u> tion | D. Swed <u>e</u> sh |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 23. A. <u>ex</u> plain | B. cur <u>re</u> nt | C. <u>de</u> sire | D. <u>e</u> lectric |
| 24. A. <u>th</u> reaten | B. <u>thr</u> ead | C. <u>se</u> at | D. <u>br</u> ead |
| 25. A. <u>de</u> af | B. <u>le</u> af | C. <u>me</u> at | D. <u>he</u> at |
| 26. A. <u>all</u> ow | B. <u>fol</u> low | C. <u>ye</u> llow | D. <u>fel</u> low |
| 27. A. <u>ex</u> haust | B. <u>h</u> our | C. <u>h</u> onest | D. <u>h</u> ouse |
| 28. A. <u>mo</u> od | B. <u>mo</u> on | C. <u>so</u> on | D. <u>g</u> ood |
| 29. A. <u>D</u> utch | B. <u>R</u> ussian | C. <u>j</u> ust | D. <u>u</u> se |
| 30. A. <u>de</u> sc <u>en</u> t | B. <u>dis</u> se <u>nt</u> | C. <u>dis</u> con <u>te</u> nt | D. <u>con</u> ti <u>ne</u> nt |

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. competitive | B. proactive | C. selective | D. interactive |
| 2. A. identity | B. positive | C. primitive | D. telephone |
| 3. A. curiosity | B. nationality | C. community | D. university |
| 4. A. priority | B. repetitive | C. electrical | D. energetic |
| 5. A. simplicity | B. quality | C. equality | D. activity |
| 6. A. cigarette | B. referee | C. newspaper | D. engineer |
| 7. A. educate | B. valuable | C. interesting | D. committee |
| 8. A. appear | B. wonder | C. happen | D. study |
| 9. A. beauty | B. advice | C. postcard | D. picture |
| 10. A. equipment | B. assistant | C. experiment | D. sociable |
| 11. A. beautiful | B. factory | C. animal | D. pollution |
| 12. A. atmosphere | B. poisonous | C. polluted | D. telephone |
| 13. A. pedestrian | B. institute | C. document | D. energy |
| 14. A. celebrate | B. symbolise | C. festival | D. guarantee |
| 15. A. tropical | B. equipment | C. available | D. extensive |

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- Cutting trees down can _____ to the soil erosion.
A. make B. lead C. cause D. trigger
- The Earth _____ around the Sun.
A. moving B. move C. moves D. is moving
- People who live in different regions can speak their languages with different _____.
A. accent B. accents C. voice D. voices
- She thought that if they _____ lots of money, they would go on holiday.
A. have B. are having C. had D. has
- How long _____ you studied English?
A. have been B. have C. has D. having

6. The little cat should be _____ to be healthy.
A. cured B. cure C. cures D. curing
7. Disneyland is _____ of the most interesting games.
A. a house B. houses C. home D. homes
8. Did the storm cause _____ to the local in the middle part?
A. damaged B. damage C. damaging D. damages
9. When I came there, the highest building _____ been destroyed by the storm!
A. have B. has C. had D. is having
10. She wouldn't go out if she _____ the weather forecast.
A. listens to B. listened to C. listening to D. is listening to
11. My cousin said that she and her boyfriend would get _____ in the following month.
A. marry B. marries C. married D. marrying
12. Why have they been _____ to speak Spanish?
A. ability B. abilities C. abled D. able
13. How _____ do you know about the United Kingdom?
A. many B. long C. much D. often
14. The first thing you see in her country is _____ restaurants.
A. spacious B. Space C. spaces D. spacing
15. The _____ pollution happens when the radiation goes into the land.
A. radio B. radios C. radiated D. radioactive
16. What is the _____ with you?
A. matters B. matter C. wrong D. fault
17. How _____ going to the cinema?
A. at B. in C. on D. about
18. If I _____ hard, I will get good marks.
A. will study B. study C. am studying D. studied
19. How can _____ help the poor in this town?
A. governments B. a government C. the government D. government
20. She _____ it difficult to understand their culture.
A. thinks B. learn C. finds D. realizes
21. A: Do you mind if I _____ a phone call?
B: No, of course not. The phone's in the living room.
A. answer B. send C. take D. make
22. After speaking on the phone, we knew we will have to see one another _____.
A. hand-in-hand B. face-to-face C. head-to-toe D. toe-to-toe
23. We can use _____ for talking only, not for sending text messages.
A. landline phone B. mobile phone C. smart phone D. video

24. Using signs is one kind of _____ communication
 A. verbal B. non-verbal C. multimedia D. written
25. I read about the accident _____ the Internet.
 A. on B. in C. to D. at
26. This time next week we _____ around Africa.
 A. are travelling B. travel C. will travel D. will be travelling
27. At three o'clock tomorrow, we _____ a video conference in our office.
 A. have B. will be having C. had D. are having
28. Lena enjoys _____ on the phone with her friends.
 A. chat B. chats C. chatting D. chatted
29. How did you learn _____ Japanese so well?
 A. speaking B. to speak C. speak D. spoke
30. My sister suggested _____ fishing, but I didn't think that was a good idea.
 A. to go B. go C. going D. goes
31. I feel like _____ out tonight. What about you?
 A. to go. B. go C. going D. be going
32. I chose _____ by plane because it's more convenient.
 A. to travel B. travel C. travelling D. to travelling
33. Nowadays people prefer _____ smart phones rather than landline phones.
 A. use B. using C. to use D. to be using
34. We hope _____ next week
 A. meet B. meeting C. to meet D. to meeting
35. Do you mind _____ me email about the party?
 A. send B. sending C. to send D. to sending
36. On the web, you can go into a _____ and talk to other people all over the world.
 A. chat room B. online C. sites D. web page
37. _____ connects people in real time through audio and video communication over Internet.
 A. Landline phone B. Snail mail
 C. Body language D. Video conferencing
38. In Britain, men do not look at women on the streets. However, the French do. This is called _____ difference.
 A. manner B. gender C. cultures D. cultural
39. He seemed to be in a hurry. He glanced nervously _____ his watch.
 A. in B. on C. at D. to
40. A: Hello. Is Hung there, please?
 B: I m afraid he's out. Can I take a message?

A: No, don't worry. I'll call _____ later.

A. back B. on C. to D. in

41. A: Could I speak to Mai, please?

B: I think you must have the _____ number. There's no one of that name here.

A. right B. left C. wrong D. exact

42. By the end of this century, everyone _____ with telepathy devices.

A. communicate B. communicates
C. is communicating D. will be communicating

43. At half past ten tomorrow morning I _____ along the motorway.

A. will drive B. am driving C. will be driving D. drive

44. I really enjoyed _____ to the songs you sent me. Thanks!

A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. to be listening

45. My mother has decided _____ a Facebook account.

A. open B. to open C. opening D. to opening

46. I don't want _____ snail mail because it's a slower and more expensive way than email.

A. using B. use C. uses D. to use

47. She promise _____ the chat room to discuss with me about the film.

A. to join B. join C. joining D. joins

48. E-mail allows people _____ in touch, regardless of distance.

A. staying B. stay C. to have stayed D. to stay

49. I'm really looking forward _____ you next week.

A. to see B. to seeing C. seeing D. see

50. Tim pretended _____ me when I waved to him.

A. not seeing B. not to see C. not see D. to not see

3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Speech is the fastest method of _____ between people. (COMMUNICATE)

2. A communication breakdown between two people from different countries may happen due to _____ differences. (CULTURE)

3. When a policeman directs traffic, he often uses his arms to tell drivers where to go and when to stop. This is _____ communication. (VERBAL)

4. Using telepathy is a way to communicate instantly by thoughts and feelings, without the need to use speech or _____. (WRITE)

5. Students need the _____ to communicate with people within their team. (ABLE)

6. Could you tell that person was angry just by looking at his or her _____ expression? (FACE)
7. This lesson will focus on _____ communication skills. (EFFECT)
8. The technology can be used to produce _____ educational programs. (INTERACT)
9. In free time, Nga often communicates _____ with her cats. (NON - VERBAL)
10. Nowadays, many young people are using _____ media such as Facebook, Twitter, Zalo. (SOCIETY)
11. The _____ are very concerned about the increasing number of wildfire in this year. (ENVIRONMENT)
12. Examples of primary _____ are exhaust fumes from cars, soot from smoke and ash from volcanic eruption. (POLLUTE)
13. Although the earthquake last only some seconds, but its _____ really terrified all the local people. (OCCUR)
14. Niagara Falls, on the border of the USA and Canada, is one of the most _____ sceneries in the world. (SPECTACLE)
15. Different kinds of environmental pollution in recent years have destroyed many _____ habitats. (NATURE)
16. The birth of emails has made the _____ among people much easier than before. (CORRESPOND)
17. The Internet is _____ again. It is so annoying! (CONNECT)
18. Snail mails seem less _____ than emails. (ADVANTAGE)
19. Being _____ to watching TV or videos may leads to many health problems among teenagers. (ADDICT)
20. The Telegraph was one of the most well-known _____ in the 20th. (INVENT)

4. VERB FORMS

I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Would you mind (close) _____ the window?
2. I'd really love (see) _____ you again.
3. It was a nice day, so we decided (go) _____ for a walk.
4. I've got a new smart phone. I haven't learnt (use) _____ it yet.
5. I hate (have) _____ to get up early on Sunday!
6. Don't forget (post) _____ the letter I gave you.
7. I wonder where Linda is. She promised not (be) _____ late.
8. What do you want (do) _____ later?
9. Minh suggested (have) _____ a video conference this week.

10. I'm still looking for a job, but I hope (find) _____ something soon.
11. Quang Ngai was (hit) _____ by a severe storm last year.
12. If the air (not pollute) _____ people's physical condition will be better.
13. Where (be) _____, they from? Spain and England.
14. If you had magic, what _____ you(do) _____ to stop pollution?
15. Minh (finish) _____ his housework before I went home.
16. _____ she (visit) _____ her close friends before the day she left the city?
17. How would you become if you (stop) _____ drinking water?
18. _____ you (have) _____ problems with your French lessons?
19. She could manage (overcome) _____ her serious illness last week.
20. Nick often (record) _____ his voice when he practices speaking English.

5. CORRECTION

I. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. You aren't allowed smoking because you are too young to do it.
A B C D
2. Because of language barrier, they decided using body language to communicate.
A B C D
3. The children forgot picking up the note from the office and now they are worried.
A B C D
4. Would you prefer came in the morning or the afternoon?
A B C D
5. I'll be here in a moment if you don't mind to wait for a couple of minutes.
A B C D
6. The earthquake happened at midday when many people had had lunch
A B C D
7. Water pollute in the lake has made the fish die.
A B C D
8. If I am you, I would choose another country to visit in this summer holiday...
A B C D
9. If the factory doesn't stop pollute the lake, no fish will be able to survive.
A B C D
10. Landslide has never occur in my region since 1995.
A B C D
11. By the time I had went to India, I had known about its Holi festival of Colors
A B C
through my English book.

D

12. If I save enough money for my Europe tour at the end of this year,

A

B

I won't waited until the next year to make it.

C

D

13. The destruction of the storm was so serious that it had taken local people two

A

B

C

weeks to turn back to a normal life.

D

14. This water contains quite a lot of contaminants, but it should be refined before drinking.

A

B

C

D

15. My niece memorized the names of most English speaking countries before she was six.

A

B

C

D

16. He will be hasing a test on Maths at the end of this month.

A

B

C

D

17. Both Mai and Linh detest to wait for their friends under the rain.

A

B

C

D

18. They allow us visiting the laboratory under their supervision in 30 minutes

A

B

C

next Friday morning.

D

19. I think that people will be continue using emails at least in the next century.

A

B

C

D

20. It is possibly that there will be no on-road telephone booths for.....
public use any

A

B

C

more in the near future.

D

6. READING

I. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

I'm Linh and now I (1) _____ at a high school in the United States. My biggest challenge in the United States is the language (2) _____. I (3) _____ English for five years but I still face difficulties in communication. For all the time, I feel nervous to understand what other people were saying and why they were laughing. (4) _____ I go to see an American movie, I still can't understand the actors. Maybe because spoken English has a lot of idioms

and communication (5) _____ may happen due to cultural differences.

Leaving home and (6) _____ to study in a new country can be a stressful experience. However, I have learned some ways to overcome my problem. First, I usually tell people that I am learning English in case they don't understand me. Second, I listen (7) _____. If I don't understand something for the first time, I'm not afraid (8) _____ questions as many times as it is necessary. Watching people speak also help me to add new words to my vocabulary. Finally, my big fear is public speaking, so I decided (9) _____ down what I want to speak. This is good because I already have some words and sentences in my mind, instead of (10) _____ during the presentation.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. am studying | B. study | C. studies | D. will be studying |
| 2. A. difficulties | B. world | C. barrier | D. communication |
| 3. A. study | B. studies | C. have studied | D. studied |
| 4. A. When | B. Which | C. Who | D. Why |
| 5. A. barrier | B. breakdown | C. interaction | D. distance |
| 6. A. travelling | B. travel | C. to travel | D. travels |
| 7. A. careful | B. carefully | C. careless | D. carelessly |
| 8. A. to raise | B. raises | C. raise | D. raising |
| 9. A. write | B. to write | C. writing | D. writes |
| 10. A. think | B. to think | C. thinks | D. thinking |

II. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.

BENEFITS OF VIDEO CONFERENCING

Video conferencing is the technology that allows you to hold meetings with people who are in different places while seeing them and talking to them in real time. It is different from simple video calling, which is often one-to-one video communication. In the past, video conferencing needed complex and expensive equipment. Today, it's easy to join in a video conference on your computer or smart phone with Internet connectivity. Moreover, video conferencing is also an important tool for people who work away from the office, often at home because it helps to save time and money for them.

Video conferencing can help teachers in teaching, too. Video conferencing is a great way of learning and sharing knowledge beyond distance. Courses can take place with the teacher and each different student living in a different location. This will help education spread even to remote mountainous areas.

1. Video conferencing helps people _____.
A. send message
B. send snail mail
C. send snail mail
D. hold meetings
2. How does video conferencing help people?
A. It helps connect people in different places in real time.

- B. It helps connect people in different places in future time.
 - C. It helps connect people in same places in real time.
 - D. It helps connect people in same places in future time.
3. What can people do with video conferencing?
 - A. People can see and touch each other.
 - B. People can see and use telepathy.
 - C. People can see and talk to each other.
 - D. People can talk and touch each other.
 4. Which statement below is NOT TRUE?
 - A. Video calling is often one-to-one communication
 - B. Video conferencing can happen between many people.
 - C. In the past, video conferencing needed simple equipment.
 - D. Today, video conferencing only needs smartphone with Internet connectivity.
 5. How can video conferencing help people who work away from the office?
 - A. It saves time.
 - B. It saves money.
 - C. It saves time and money.
 - D. None of them.
 6. Who will get benefits from video conferencing?
 - A. farmer
 - B. teacher
 - C. engineer
 - D. housewife
 7. What is the advantage of studying through video conferencing?
 - A. Teacher can start class late.
 - B. Teacher doesn't know his/her students.
 - C. Teacher and students can be in same places.
 - D. Teacher and students can be in different places.
 8. What does the word "mountainous" mean?
 - A. a place has rivers
 - B. a poor place
 - C. a place has mountains
 - D. a far place

III. Read the text below and choose the option A, B, C or D in each blank to complete it.

Nowadays, Facebook is the most popular (1) _____ media which helps to connect people. Not only adults but also teenagers (2) _____ using Facebook. There are many ways to communicate on Facebook. You can post messages to the public or to your friends. If you want a private conversation, you can send a direct message to a friend and start (3) _____. If you want to meet new people with same interests, you can join in Facebook groups or Facebook pages.

When friends and family members move to a different place or even different country, Facebook can help you keep (4) _____. In addition to communicating directly through posting and messaging, you can play games with them, making them seem closer (5) _____ the distance.

Facebook can also help reduce or eliminate the (6) _____ to meet new people. For example, if you feel (7) _____ about asking someone in class about a homework assignment, you may feel more comfortable sending (8) _____ to that person on Facebook. That way, you can think over what you write and can avoid any embarrassment in (9) _____ meeting. That's the reason why shy people spend (10) _____ time on Facebook than sociable people.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. social | B. society | C. sociable | D. socialize |
| 2. A. will | B. is | C. are | D. were |
| 3. A. chatted | B. chatting | C. chat | D. chats |
| 4. A. from touch | B. in touch | C. to touch | D. touching |
| 5. A. in spite | B. despite | C. although | D. however |
| 6. A. barriers | B. connection | C. breakdown | D. communication |
| 7. A. nervously | B. nervous | C. happy | D. happily |
| 8. A. snail mail | B. meeting | C. telepathy | D. messages |
| 9. A. cyber world | B. face-to-face | C. head-to-toe | D. internet |
| 10. A. less | B. fewer | C. few | D. more |

IV. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.

FORMS OF NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Non-verbal communication can take many forms. Effectiveness in communication depends on understanding what these forms might be and how their meanings may differ between countries.

Eye contact

In many Asian cultures, avoiding eye contact is seen as a sign of respect. However, those in Latin and North America consider eye contact important for showing equality among individuals. In Ghana, if a young child looks an adult in the eye, it is considered an act of a stubborn child.

Touch

A great number of cultural expressions are shown through touch. In America, for example, using a firm handshake is considered appropriate to greet a stranger or business partner. However, in France, it is common to kiss someone you greet on both cheeks. Touching children on the head is fine in North America. However, in Asia, this is considered inappropriate because the head is an important part of the body. In the Middle East, the left hand is often used to clean the body so using that hand to receive a gift or shake hands is considered very rude.

Facial Expressions

Winking is a facial expression which has different meanings. In Latin America, it is considered a romantic gesture while people in Nigeria wink at their children if they want them to leave the room.

Posture

In America, standing with hands on the hips may suggest power or pride, but in Argentina, it may suggest anger.

1. How many forms of non-verbal communication mentioned in the text?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 2
2. People from which country think avoiding eye contact is a sign of respect?
A. Asian countries B. Ghana
C. North America D. European countries
3. Why do Latin and North America people think eye contact is important?
A. Because they think it shows respect.
B. Because they think it shows equality.
C. Because they think it shows importance.
D. Because they think it shows difference.
4. What does "a stubborn child" mean?
A. A child who listens to the adults
B. A child who doesn't listen to the adults
C. A child who respects the adults
D. A lovely child
5. Is shaking hands to greet a stranger OK in America?
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't.
C. Not mentioned D. Not sure
6. What do you do to greet other people in France?
A. Shrug your shoulder. B. Shake hands.
C. Kiss on their cheeks. D. Raise your fists.
7. People from which country feel fine to touch children's heads?
A. France B. Vietnam
C. China D. North America
8. Why people in Middle East don't receive gifts with left hands?
A. Because the left hand is often used to clean the body.
B. Because the left hand is often used to touch children's heads.
C. Because the left hand is often used to shake hands.
D. Because the left hand is often used to wear watch.
9. People in Nigeria wink at their children when _____.
A. they want them to do house work
B. they want to show their love
C. they want them to leave the room.
D. they want them to leave the classroom.
10. What is the meaning of standing with hands on the hips in America?
A. Power B. Pride
C. Anger D. Both A & B

V. Read the passage. Fill in the gap with a suitable word.

The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 struck very (1)in the morning. The first rumble, called a foreshock, occurred about 5:11 a.m. right along the San Andreas Fault. The San Andreas Fault is a crack in the earth that (2)about 800 miles through California. The weakness caused by this crack is a main (3).....why earthquakes occur in the California region. The main quake was (4) 5:12 a.m. and (5).....for almost a minute. The center of the quake was just outside of San Francisco proper. Buildings began to crumble immediately. The streets weren't (6) crowded as they would have been later in the day. Those who were (7)their way to work were crushed (8)the rain of falling brick.

VI. Read the passage.

Canadian Culture

July 1st is Canada Day. Canada Day is the (1) of the formation of the provinces into Canada, which was created in 1867. Canada became an (2) territory of England back on July 1st, 1867. Canada Day is also a Statutory Holiday. Canadians across the country celebrate in many (3) The Government of Canada sponsors fireworks displays and celebrations at city halls across the country. In Ottawa, at the Parliament Buildings there is a noon show with the Prime Minister and the Governor General in attendance to (4) performances of Canadian musicians and singers. Events continue throughout the day.

Many families go to parks and beaches and enjoy picnics and local events such as musical concerts, parades and fireworks. Many Canadians proudly (5)the Canadian flag at parades to celebrate the birthday of the country. At many events, the National Anthem 'O Canada' is played and sung by everyone in attendance. For all Canadians, Canada Day marks the beginning of summer.

Choose the best answer.



- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. ceremony | B. party | C. celebration | D. occasion |
| 2. A. dependent | B. independent | C. dependable | D. undependable |
| 3. A. methods | B. roads | C. paths | D. ways |
| 4. A. see | B. watch | C. look at | D. witness |
| 5. A. wave | B. plug | C. hold | D. keep |

Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).



1. The celebration falls on the very beginning of June.

2. England used to be the colony of Canada.
3. Some very important persons attend the celebration in Ottawa.
4. It is not an event for family activities.
5. Canada Day is celebrated when a new season has come.

7. WRITING

I. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. Mary/ enjoy/ listen/ music/ on/ radio.

2. I / not/ mind/ do/ washing/ up.

3. She/ advised/ me/ see/ doctor/ as/ soon/ as/ possible.

4. At/ last/ they/ decided/ rent/ apartment.

5. Would/ you/ mind/ post/ this/ letter/ me?

6. We/ plan/ go/ Europe/ this/ summer.

7. The/ students/ hope/ pass/ exam.

8. My/ boss/ want/ me/ send/ this/ email/ before/ afternoon.

9. She/ always/ enjoy/ talk/ her/ grandfather/. / He/ always/ tell/ great / stories.

10. The/ children/ promised/ be/ back/ 9/ o'clock.

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word(s) given so that its meaning stays the same.

1. Remind me to send Minh a letter about our plans. (WRITE)
→ Remind me to _____ our plans.
2. Some monkeys use sign language to talk to people. (COMMUNICATE)
→ Some monkeys _____ through sign language.
3. Could you tell Johns about the school program by e-mail? (SEND)
→ Could you _____ John about the school program?
4. Mai sent me a text message. (RECEIVED)
→ I _____ Mai.
5. Did Huy say anything about your post on Facebook? (COMMENT)
→ Did Huy _____ on Facebook?

III. Use the given words to write the complete sentences in future continuous.

1. Tomorrow/ at/ this/ time/I/ dance/ at/ party.

2. Next week/ at/ this/ time/ she/ sunbathe/ at/ beach.

3. 2030/ we/ not/ use/ landline/ telephones.

4. This/ evening/ 8 o'clock, she/ watch/ movie/ her/ friends.

5. When/I/ am/ 75/I/ play/ my/ grandchildren.

6. Unfortunately/ sea/ levels/ still/ rise/ in/ 20 years.

7. This/ time/ next month/ we/ sit/ on/ train/ Barcelona.

8. What/ you/ do/ in/ a/ year/ from/ now?

9. At/ this/ rate/ you/ speak/ Spanish/ fluently.

10. This/ time/ Saturday/ Joe/ drive/ to/ airport.

IV. Finish each of the following sentence so that its meaning stays the same.

1. The earth's temperature gets higher. The ice melts.

→ If _____

2. You should water these flowers every day to make them fresh.

→ These flowers _____

3. She wants to be a bird. She can fly everywhere.

→ If _____

4. She hasn't visited her close friends' house for a week.

→ It is _____

5. She can manage to rank the first in her class because she reads lots of books.

→ As a result of _____

V. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word(s) given so that its meaning stays the same.

1. Let's go to the cinema. (HOW)

2. She has studied English for 5 years. (AGO)

3. Mike completed his homework last night. (BY)

4. Using lots of cars can lead to air pollution. (CAUSED)

5. The air is polluted. People have breathing problems. (IF)

VI. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. If/I/ at night/ were/ father/ would/ not/I/ allow/ at night/ you/ to/ go out/ your.

2. The/ of the fish/ water/ can/ the death/ lead to/ polluted.

3. polluted/ The/ factory's/ can/ make/ the river/ water/ waste.

4. would be/ If/ interesting/ had/ wings/ it/ very/ the cat.

5. finished/ Her house/ was/ by/ a / artist/ decoration/ famous.

6. Why/ new/ study abroad/ students/ when/ they/ feel homesick/ did?

7. her high marks/ Mai's effort/ the final exam/ results in/ in.

8. to a safer area/happened/The homeless/ the earthquake/before/had been taken

9. we/ will/ save/ water/ have/ fresh water/ to use/ If/ other people.

10. Do/ you/ what/ caused/ polluted/ soil/ in/ our/ town/ know?

VII. Make meaningful sentences based on the given words below.

1. Most/ drinking water sources/ be/ contaminate/ different degrees.

.....

2. Sentosa/ be/ popular island resort/ Singapore/ and/ it/ be/ visit/ some twenty million people/ year.

.....

3. Belize/ be/ independent country/ eastern coast/ Central America.

.....

4. Canada/be/ geologically active/ many earthquakes/ potentially active volcanoes.

.....

5. Extreme weather/ be/ not/ uncommon/United States/ and/ most/ world's tornadoes/ occur/ country.

.....

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. Between 2000 and 2012, natural disasters caused \$1.7 trillion in damage.
→ (was)
2. Our seas are seriously polluted. Fish and other marine creatures die every day.
→ (if)
3. We will visit the Emancipation Park before we go to have some drinks in that famous bar.
→ (as soon as)
4. They invited me to travel to Los Angeles with them after I had planned my trip to England.
→
..... (by the time)
5. The local government displayed many educational posters on the street to encourage people to protect the environment.
→
..... (were)

IX. Is your living area facing with any kind of pollution? Write a paragraph(100-120 words) about it.

You should base on the suggestions below:

- What kind of pollution is it facing?
- How is the situation?
- What are the causes?
- What are the effects?
- What should the people do to reduce it?

[illegible]

ANSWER KEYS

UNIT 10

1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group

1. A	7. A	13. A	19. B	25. A
2. A	8. D	14. D	20. B	26. A
3. D	9. A	15. A	21. C	27. D
4. B	10. C	16. C	22. C	28. D
5. B	11. D	17. D	23. B	29. D
6. B	12. B	18. A	24. D	30. B

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

1. D	4. D	7. D	10. D	13. A
2. A	5. B	8. A	11. D	14. D
3. C	6. C	9. B	12. C	15. A

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. B	11. C	21. D	31. C	41. D
2. C	12. D	22. B	32. A	42. D
3. A	13. C	23. A	33. C	43. C
4. C	14. A	24. B	34. C	44. C
5. B	15. D	25. A	35. B	45. B
6. A	16. B	26. D	36. C	46. D
7. C	17. D	27. B	37. D	47. A
8. B	18. B	28. C	38. C	48. D
9. C	19. C	29. B	39. C	49. B
10. B	20. C	30. C	40. B	50. B

3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. communication	11. environmentalists
2. cultural	12. pollutants
3. non-verbal	13. occurrence
4. writing	14. spectacular
5. ability	15. natural
6. facial	16. correspondence
7. effective	17. disconnected

8. interactive	18. advantageous
9. non-verbally	19. addicted
10. social	20. inventions

4. VERB FORMS

IV. Complete the following sentences with the correct form (ing- form or to-infinitive) of the verbs in brackets.

1. closing	11. hit
2. to see	12. is not polluted
3. to go	13. are
4. to use	14. would you do
5. having	15. had finished
6. to post	16. Had she visited
7. to be	17. stopped
8. to do	18. Do you have
9. having	19. to overcome
10. to find	20. records

5. CORRECTION

I. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. A → to smoke	11. B → went
2. B → to use	12. C → won't wait
3. A → to pick	13. C → took
4. B → to come	14. C → so
5. C → waiting	15. A → had memorized
6. D → were having	1. B (having)
7. A → water pollution	2. B (waiting)
8. A → were	3. A (to visit)
9. B → polluting	4. B (continuing)
10. B → occurred	5. (possible)

6. READING

I. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

1. A	6. A
2. C	7. B
3. C	8. A
4. A	9. B
5. B	10. D

II. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.

1. D	5. C
------	------

2. A	6. B
3. C	7. D
4. C	8. C

III. Read the text below and choose the option A, B, C or D in each blank to complete it.

1. A	6. A
2. C	7. B
3. B	8. D
4. B	9. B
5. B	10. D

IV. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.

1. B	6. C
2. A	7. D
3. B	8. A
4. B	9. C
5. A	10. D

V. Read the passage. Fill in the gap with a suitable word.

1. early	5. lasted
2. runs	6. as
3. reason	7. on
4. at	8. by

VI. Read the passage.

1.	2.
1. C	1. F
2. B	2. F
3. D	3. T
4. B	4. F
5. A	5. T

7. WRITING

I. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

- Mary enjoys listening to music on the radio.
- I don't mind do the washing up.
- She advised me to see the doctor as soon as possible.
- At last, they decided to rent the apartment.
- Would you mind posting this letter for me?
- We plan to go to Europe this summer.
- The students hope to pass the exam.
- My boss wants me to send this email before afternoon.
- She always enjoys talking to her grandfather. He always tells great stories.

10. The children promised to be back before by 9 o'clock.

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word(s) given j so that its meaning stays the same.

1. Remind me to write Mirth a letter about our plans.
2. Some monkeys communicate with people through sign language.
3. Could you send email to John about the school program?
4. I received a text message from Mai.
5. Did Huy comment about your post on Facebook?

III. Use the given words to write the complete sentences in future continuous.

1. Tomorrow at this time I will be dancing at the party.
2. Next week at this time she will be sunbathing at the beach.
3. In 2030, we will not be using landline telephones.
4. This evening at 8 o'clock, she will be watching movie with her friends.
5. When I am 75, I will be playing with my grandchildren.
6. Unfortunately, sea levels will still be rising in 20 years.
7. This time next month we will be sitting on the train to Barcelona.
8. What will you be doing in a year from now?
9. At this rate you will be speaking Spanish fluently.
10. At this time on Saturday, Joe will be driving to the airport.

IV. Finish each of the following sentence so that its meaning stays the same.

1. If the earth's temperature gets higher, the ice will melt.
2. These flowers should be watered everyday to be fresh.
3. If she were a bird, she would fly everywhere.
4. It has been a week since the last time she visited her close friends' house.
5. As a result of reading lots of books, she can manage to rank the first in her class.

V. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word(s) given so that its meaning stays the same

1. How about going to the cinema?
2. She started studying English 5 years ago.
3. Mike's homework was completed by him last night.
4. Air pollution can be caused by using lots of cars.
5. If the air is polluted, people will have breathing problems.

VI. Rearrange the given words or phrases lo make meaningful sentences.

1. If I were your father, I would not allow you to go out at night.
2. The polluted water can lead to the death of the fish.
3. The factory's waste water can make the river polluted.
4. If the cat had wings, it would be very interesting.
5. Her house decoration was finished by a famous artist.
6. Why did new students feel homesick when they study abroad?
7. Mai's effort results in her high marks in the final exam.

8. The homeless had been taken to a safer area before the earthquake happened.
9. If we save water, other people will have fresh water to use.
10. Do you know what caused polluted soil in our town?

VII. Make meaningful sentences based on the given words below.

1. Most of our drinking water sources are/ have been contaminated to the different degrees.
2. Sentosa is a popular island resort in Singapore, and it is visited by some twenty million people a year.
3. Belize is an independent country on the eastern coast of Central America.
4. Canada is geologically active with many earthquakes and potentially active volcanoes.
5. Extreme weather is not uncommon in the United States, and most of the world's tornadoes occur within/ in this country.

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. Between 2000 and 2012, \$1.7 trillion in damage was caused by natural disasters.
2. If our seas were not seriously polluted, fish and other marine creatures wouldn't die every day.
3. As soon as we visit the Emancipation Park, we will go to have some drinks in that famous bar.
4. By the time they invited me to travel to Los Angeles with them, I had planed my trip to England.
5. Many educational posters were displayed on the street by the local government to encourage people to protect the environment.

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