**UNIT 5: GENDER EQUALITY**

 **A- TOPIC VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. allow (v) /əˈlaʊ/
 | cho phép |
| 1. campaign (v) /kæmˈpeɪn/
 | tham gia, tổ chức chiến dịch vận động |
| 1. causative verb /ˈkɔːzətɪv/
 | động từ nguyên nhân, động từ khởi phát |
| 1. committee (n) /kəˈmɪti/
 | ủy ban |
| 1. election (n) /ɪˈlekʃn/
 | sự bầu cử, cuộc bầu cử |
| 1. equality (n) /iˈkwɒləti/
 | sự bình đẳng |
| 1. gender (n) /ˈdʒendə(r)/
 | giới tính |
| 1. property (n) /ˈprɒpəti/
 | tài sản |
| 1. right (n) /raɪt/
 | quyền |
| 1. vote (v) /vəʊt/
 | bỏ phiếu, bầu cử |
| 1. delighted (adj) /dɪˈlaɪtɪd/
 | hài lòng, vui mừng |
| 1. determined (adj) /dɪˈtɜːmɪnd/
 | cương quyết, quyết tâm |
| 1. exhausted (adj) /ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/
 | kiệt sức |
| 1. grateful (adj) /ˈɡreɪtfl/
 | biết ơn |
| 1. passionate (adj)
 | nồng nhiệt, say mê |
| 1. proud (adj) /ˈpæʃənət/
 | tự hào |
| 1. support (n) /səˈpɔːt/
 | sự ủng hộ |
| 1. achievement (n) /əˈtʃiːvmənt/
 | thành tựu |
| 1. record (n) /ˈrekɔːd/
 | kỉ lục |
| 1. stuntwoman /ˈstʌntwʊmən/
 | nữ diễn viên đóng thế |
| 1. own (v) /əʊn/
 | sở hữu |
| 1. combat (v) /ˈkɒmbæt/
 | đánh nhau, chiến đấu |
| 1. soldiers (n) /ˈsəʊldʒəz/
 | người lính, quân nhân |

**B. EXPRESSIONS AND OTHER STRUCTURES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. fight for something # fight against something
 | Chiến đấu vì điều gì # chiến đấu chống lại điều gì |
| 1. in the mountains
 | Trên núi |
| 1. on the beach
 | Trên bãi biển |
| 1. let somebody do something
 | Để ai đó làm gì |
| 1. work as
 | Làm việc với tư cách là |
| 1. be allowed to do something
 | Được phép làm gì đó |
| 1. make the changes
 | Tạo ra sự thay đổi |
| 1. take (better) care of
 | Chăm sóc (tốt hơn) **= look after = care for** |
| 1. thankful (to someone) for something
 | Biết ơn (ai) vì điều gì**Ghi chú**: thường được dùng để diễn tả cảm giác an ủi và biết ơn mà bạn cảm thấy sau khi trải qua những trải nghiệm khó chịu |
| 1. have an interest in something
 | Có hứng thú với điều gì |
| 1. pleased about
 | Hài lòng với |
| 1. dream about
 | Mơ về  |
| 1. grateful for
 | Biết ơn ai/ điều gìGhi chú: Grateful là từ thường dùng để nói về phản ứng của ai  đó trước một sự tử tế, việc làm giúp đỡ |
| 1. congratulate someone on something
 | Chúc mừng ai đó về việc gì |
| 1. go on vacation
 | Đi nghỉ dưỡng |
| 1. on the horse
 | Trên lưng ngựa |
| 1. act in a movie
 | Diễn xuất trong một bộ phim |
| 1. on the moon
 | Trên mặt trăng |
| 1. in space
 | Trong vũ trụ |
| 1. share something with
 | Chia sẻ điều gì với |

 **WORD FORMATION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VERB** | **NOUN** | **ADJ** | **ADV** |
| 1. congratulate | congratulation(s)  |  |  |
| 2. campaign  | campaigncampaigner ☺ |  |  |
| 3. equalize | (in)equality | (un)equal | (un)equally |
| 4. passionate | passion | passionate | passionately |
| 5. interview | interviewinterviewee ☺interviewee ☺ |  |  |

**D – GRAMMAR**

**PART 1: INFINITIVES**

* Được sử dụng để giải thích lí do cho điều gì hoặc mục đích của nó.

Ex: Women weren’t allowed **to vote** in 1914.

Ex: Women could **vote** in 1918

**FORM**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Động từ nguyên mẫu có “to” được gọi là to-infinitive.Được sử dụng ..... | Sau một số động từ (want, learn, choose, start, ask, hope,..) | We started to fight for women’s right |
| Sau tân ngữ (O) trong câu | The government wanted women to spend more time taking care of their family |
| Sau 1 số danh từ trừu tượng để bổ sung nghĩa cho danh từ | Women won the right to vote in 1920 |
| Động từ nguyên mẫu không có “to” được gọi là bare-infinitive.Được sử dụng... | Sau động từ chỉ khiếm khuyết (can, could, would, should, must,...) | Women couldn’t own property |
| Sau những động từ nguyên nhân (let, make, have) | They didn’t let women join the army |
| Sau động từ chỉ nhận thức (see, watch, hear, feel) | I had to watch my mother work very hard |

**PART 2 REPORTED SPEECH**

* được sử dụng để thuật lại lời nói của một ai đó trước đó.

# Một số thay đổi cơ bản khi tường thuật

Khi chuyển từ câu nói trực tiếp sang câu nói gián tiếp có những thay đổi sau:

# Các đại từ

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Các đại từ** | **Trực tiếp** | **Gián tiếp** |
| ***Subject pronouns(Chủ ngữ)*** |  I | Người nói (He/ She/...) |
| You | Người nghe ( I/ We/ They/...) |
| We | Người nói (We/ They/...) |
| ***Object pronouns(Tân ngữ)*** | me | Người nói (him/ her/...) |
| you | Người nghe ( me/ us/ them/...) |
| us | Người nói (us/ them/...) |
| ***Possessive adjectives******(Tính từ sở hữu)*** | my | Người nói (his/ her/...) |
| your | Người nghe ( my/ our/ their/...) |
| our | Người nói (our/ their/...) |
| ***Possessive pronouns(Đại từ sở hữu)*** | mine | Người nói (his/ hers/...) |
| yours | Người nghe ( mine/ ours/ theirs/...) |
| ours | Người nói (ours/ theirs/...) |
| ***Demonstratives(Đại từ chỉ định)*** | this | that |
| these | those |

* 1. **Trạng từ chỉ thời gian**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trực tiếp** | **Gián tiếp** |
| Today | that day |
| Tonight | that night |
| Tomorrow | the next day/ the following day |
| Tomorrow morning | the next morning |
| Yesterday | the day before/ the previous day |
| Ago | before |
| Now | then |
| Next (Tuesday) | the next/ following Tuesday |
| Last (Tuesday) | the previous Tuesday/ the Tuesday before |
| The day after tomorrow | in two days' time/ two days later |
| The day before yesterday | two days before |
| Here | there |

* 1. **Thì của động từ LÙI XUỐNG MỘT THÌ TƯƠNG ỨNG**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tên thì** | **Trực tiếp** | **Gián tiếp** |
| *Hiện tại đơn* | * **V(bare)/V(s,es)**

He said: "I live in a big city."* **am/is/are**

She said: "I am at home." | **- Ved/ V (cột 2)**He said (that) he lived in a big city.- **Was/were**She said (that) she was at home. |
| *Quá khứ đơn* | * **Ved/V (cột 2)**

Peter said: "I did it by myself."* **Was/were**

Mary said: "I was in the park last Sunday." | * **Had + VPII**

Peter said (that) he had done it by himself.* **Had been**

Mary said (that) she had been in the park the Sunday before. |
| *Hiện tại tiếp diễn* | **Am/is/are + V-ing**She said: "we are learning now." | **Was/were + V-ing**She said (that) she was learning then. |
| *Quá khứ tiếp diễn* | **Was/were + V-ing**He said: "I was sleeping then." | **Had + been + V-ing**He said (that) he had been sleeping then |
| *Hiện tại hoàn thành* | **Have/has + Vp2**He said: "Someone has stolen my bag." | **Had + Vp2*** He said **that someone** had stolen his bag
 |
| *Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn* | **Have/has + been + Ving**She said: "I have been waiting for you for 3 hours." | **Had + been + Ving**She said (that) she had been waiting for me for 3 hours. |
| *Tương lai đơn* | **Will/shall + V(bare)**Lan said: "I will call you tonight." | **Would + V(bare)**Lan said that she would call me that night. |
| *Tương lai gần* | **Am/is/are + going to + V**Huong said: "we are going to have a party next weekend." | **Was/were + going to + V**Huong said (that) they were going to have a party the next weekend." |
| *Động từ**khuyết thiếu* | **Can** He said: "I can’t come on time." | **Could** He said (that) he couldn't come on time. |

1. **Không thay đổi thì động từ**
	1. **Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại hoặc tương lai**

Ví dụ: He says: "I have just finished my work."

 He says (that) he has just finished his work.

# Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì quá khứ, cũng không có thay đổi thì động từ trong những trường hợp sau

## *Tường thuật một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lí*

Ví dụ: The little boy said: "Mother's mother is grandmother."

 The little boy said mother's mother is grandmother.

## *Khi động từ trong câu trực tiếp có các thì: quá khứ tiếp diễn kết hợp với quá khứ đơn, quá khứ đơn* với quá khứ hoàn thành, quá khứ đơn (đi kèm thời gian cụ thể)

Ví dụ:

He said: "I was doing my homework when my mother came in."

 He said (that) he was doing his homework when his mother came in. He said: "I was born in 2000."

 He said (that) he was born in 2000.

## *Khi động từ trong câu trực tiếp có: used to, should, would, could, might, ought to, had better, would* rather

Ví dụ: Peter said: "We used to go fishing in the afternoon."

 Peter said (that) they used to go fishing in the afternoon.

## *Khi tường thuật mệnh đề ước muốn với “wish” và “if only*”

## Ví dụ: He said: "I wish I were taller."

 He said (that) he wished he were taller.

## *Câu điều kiện loại 2, 3*

Ví dụ: He said: "If I were you, I would apologize to Linda."

 He said (that) if he were me, he would apologize to Linda.

## *Cấu trúc: "It's (high/about) time..."*

Ví dụ: My mother said: "It is high time you washed the dishes."

 My mother said (that) it was high time I washed the dishes.

# Các loại câu tường thuật

1. **Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu kể**

Công thức: **S + say(s)/said + (that) + S + V**

Lưu ý: say(s) /said to sb  tell(s)/told sb

Ví dụ: He said to me: "You are my best friend."

 He told me (that) I was his best friend.

# Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu hỏi

## *Câu hỏi YES-NO*

Công thức: **S + asked/wanted to know/wondered if/whether + S + V**

Ví dụ:"Did you go with your mother yesterday?" asked he.

 He asked me if/whether I had gone with my mother the day before.

## *Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi*

Công thức: **S + asked (+O)/wanted to know/wondered + Wh-words/how + S + V**

Ví dụ:The teacher asked: "Why didn't you go to class last Friday?"

The teacher asked me why I hadn't gone to class the Friday before.

# Câu tường thuật với động từ theo sau bằng động từ nguyên thể

* tell/ask sb + to V: bảo/yêu cầu ai làm gì
* advise sb + to V: khuyên ai làm gì
* promise + to V: hứa làm gì
* threaten + to V: đe doạ làm gì
* warn + sb + not to V: cảnh báo không nên làm gì
* invite sb + to V: mời ai làm gì
* remind + sb + to V: nhắc nhở ai làm gì
* encourage sb + to V: khuyến khích ai làm gì
* offer + to V: đề nghị làm gì
* agree + to V: đồng ý làm gì

# Câu tường thuật với động từ theo sau bằng danh động từ

* accuse sb of + V-ing: buộc tội ai vì làm gì
* admit + V-ing: thừa nhận làm gì
* deny + V-ing: phủ nhận làm gì
* apologize (to sb) for + V-ing: xin lỗi ai vì làm gì
* blame sb for + V-ing: đổ lỗi cho ai vì làm gì
* complain (to sb) about + V-ing: phàn nàn về điều gì
* confess to V-ing: thú nhận làm gì
* congratulate sb on + V-ing: chúc mừng vì làm gì
* criticize sb for V-ing: chỉ trích vì làm gì
* insist on + V-ing: khăng khăng làm gì
* object to + V-ing: phản đối làm gì
* suggest + V-ing: gợi ý/đề nghị làm gì
* thank sb for + V-ing: cảm ơn ai vì làm gì
* warn sb against + V-ing: cảnh báo ai không nên làm gì

**PRACTICE**

**LISTENING**

***PART 1: FILL IN THE BLANKS. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer.***

1. 200
2. economic
3. positions
4. 23
5. Societies

***PART 2: MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.***

 There is no place for sexism in our world in the 21st century. Unfortunately, there is a lot of sexism in all societies. It’s slowly disappearing in many countries. In the U.S.A. there are many women in leadership positions. There was almost a female president. There are female leaders in many countries. Despite this, their society is still male-dominated. I think it’ll take a while longer for equality to come. Men have been the leaders and doers for tens of thousands of years. That won’t all change overnight. It is really only in the past few decades that sexual equality is a serious issue. But only in a few countries. A lot of places I’ve been, women are definitely far behind men. They even have to walk behind men.

1. There is no place for sexism in our world in the\_\_\_
2. 21st century
3. 20th century
4. 22nd century
5. 21st decade.
6. In which country, there are many women in leadership positions?

A. In the U.S.A.

B. In the U.K

C. In Vietnam

D. In Korea

1. How long have men been the leaders and doers?
2. for 1000 years
3. for tens of thousands of years
4. for thousands years
5. for ten years
6. In a few countries, what is is a serious issue in the past few decades?
7. sex
8. equality
9. sexual equality
10. gender
11. According to the recording, what do women even do related to sexism?
12. go for a walk with men.
13. walk behind men.
14. do housework
15. do homework

**LEXICO- GRAMMAR**

**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. women B. follow C. concentrate D. project
2. A. pair B. rain C. raise D. Aim
3. A. address B. allow C. traffic D. rural
4. A.donate B. campaign C. exhausted D. grateful
5. A. proud B. country C. thousand D. Mountain

**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. career B. gender C. equal D. bias
2. A. enrol B. rural C. allow D. prefer
3. A. abandon B. dependent C. preference D. exhausted
4. A. combat B.campaign C. support D. record
5. A. delighted B. exhausted C. married D. donated

**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. The interviewer asked me what experience for the job.

 A. do you get B. did I get C. I got D. you got

1. They asked me whether I was working .

 A. next day afternoon B. the afternoon followed

 C. the following afternoon D. tomorrow afternoon

1. "Where have you been hiding?", she asked. She asked me where hiding.

 A. I have been B. have I been C. had I be D. I had been

1. She asked me the seat or not.

 A. if / had occupied B. whether / was occupied

 C. if / has been occupied D. whether / occupied

1. Excuse me. Could you tell me ?

 A. what time is it B. what is the time C. what time it is D. it is what time

1. Peter said that he saw Mary that beautiful vase

 A. break B. breakin C. break D. broke

1. The police them get out of the car.

 A. caused B. made C. asked D. ordered

1. Bill’s wife doesn’t let him go to the party.

 A. go B. to go C. to have gone D. went

1. Why don’t you your son go camping with his classmate?

 A. permit B. allow C. let D. advise

1. bread, you usually need flour, salt, and yeast.

 A. Make B. To make C. Making D. Made

1. It is important that men should share household tasks \_\_ \_\_ their wives.

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

1. Women are more likely to be victims of \_ \_\_\_ violence.
 A. domestic B.household C. home D. family
2. [Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, the fourth President of Icelan, was the first woman in the world \_\_\_\_ the first female Head of State in 1980.](https://is.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vigd%C3%ADs_Finnbogad%C3%B3ttir)

 A. elect B.to elected C. to be elected D. electing

1. Governments, organisations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. inequality B.difference C. equality D. similarity

1. Jobs that are traditionally done by women are normally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jobs.

 A. well-paid B.high-paying C. well-paying D. low-paying

1. UNICEF says that \_\_\_\_ to education is one of the biggest challenges facing children in Yemen today, especially girls.

A. access B. get C. connect D. search

1. Moreover, a lack of female teachers contributes to low \_\_\_\_ of girls in schools.

 A. enrolment B. application C. participation D. gender

1. . International Women's Day is an occasion to make more \_\_\_\_ towards achieving gender equality.

 A. movement B. progress C. improvement D. development

**Two friends Nam and Lan are talking about the topic of gender equality.**

1. Nam: “Do you think that there are any jobs which only men or only women can or should do?”

 Lan: “ ”

A. Men are better at certain jobs than women.

B. I agree. This really depends on their physical strengths and preferences.

C. Women and men should cooperate with each other.

D. Men are often favoured in certain jobs.

1. Nam: “Which gender spends most of the time shopping?”

 Lan: “ ”

A. Shopping has always been my hobby.

B. More and more people are shopping online these days.

C. Both genders like shopping.

D. It depends on who keeps the money.

**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. Nowadays, many women are aware of gender preferences in favour of boys.

A. fail B. ignore C. deny D. acknowledge

1. Many countries now allow and encourage women to join the army and the police forces.

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

**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. The United Kingdom still faces challenges in gender equality.

A. fairness B. inequality C. evenness D. equilibrium

1. We should not allow any kind of discrimination against women and girls.

A. inequality B. hatred C. unbiased feeling D. intolerance

**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. Gender discrimination should be eliminated for create equal opportunities in education for everyone.

 A B C D

1. Doing housework every day is really boring and tired.

 A B C D

1. A woman is deciding to volunteer for a local charity for help with the environment.

 A B C D

**GRAMMAR**

**PART 9:**

1. “I’m so happy I won the race.” she said to us.

She said SHE WAS SO HAPPY SHE HAD WON THE RACE

1. “Will you come to my party?” she said to me.

She invited me TO COME TO HER PARTY.

1. “When was your little boy born?” said the nurse to Mrs. Bingley.

The nurse asked Mrs. Bingley WHEN HIS LITTLE BOY HAD BEEN BORN.

1. “Will I find a job?”, Tim said to himself.

Tim wondered IF/WHETHER HE WOULD FIND A JOB.

1. “Do not write on the wall.” said the teacher to the boys.

The teacher told the boys NOT TO WRITE ON THE WALL.

1. The mechanic serviced my car last week.

I had the mechanic SERVICE MY CAR LAST WEEK.

1. I advised you to put your money in the bank.

You had better PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE BANK.

1. They talked in the next room.

I heard THEM TALK IN THE NEXT ROOM.

1. The customs officer told him to open his briefcase.

The custom officer made HIM OPEN HIS BRIEFCASE.

1. You can use my car if you want to.

I will let YOU USE MY CAR.

**READING**

**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**

 Harmful gender norms are perpetuated at the highest levels. In some countries, they become entrenched in laws and policies that fail to uphold – or that even violate – girls’\_\_\_(58)\_\_\_\_ , like laws that restrict women from inheriting property. Boys also suffer \_\_\_\_(59)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gender norms: Social conceptions of masculinity can fuel child labour, gang violence, disengagement from school, and recruitment into armed groups.

 Despite major hurdles that still deny them \_\_\_(60)\_\_\_\_\_\_rights, girls refuse to limit their ambitions. \_\_\_(61)\_\_\_\_ the signing of the [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/01/beijing-declaration) in 1995 – the most comprehensive policy agenda for gender equality – the world has seen uneven progress.

 More and more girls are attending and completing school, and \_\_(62)\_\_\_\_ are getting married or becoming mothers while still children themselves. But discrimination and limiting stereotypes remain rife. Technological change and humanitarian emergencies are also confronting girls with new challenges, while old ones – violence,

 https://www.unicef.org/gender-equality

1. A. rights B. genders C. rules D.roles
2. A. for B. from C. with D.at
3. A. equal B. unequal C. equally D.equality
4. A. However B. Although C. Because D.Since
5. A. fewer B. a few C. little D.less

**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**

 Gender inequality starts early and keeps women at a disadvantage throughout their lives. In some countries, infant girls are less likely to survive than infant boys because their parents favour the boys and neglect the girls - even though biologically, infant girls should survive in greater numbers.

Girls are more likely to drop out of school and to receive less education than boys because of discrimination, education expenses, and household duties.

 In 1995, governments around the world signed the Beijing Platform For Action, promising to take specific action to prevent discrimination against women. Yet today, more than 40 countries have laws which discriminate against women and treat them as second-class citizens. In many countries, women are subjected to violence, which the government does nothing to stop because their laws approve practices like 'honour' killings, (where a woman is killed by a family member if she does something which is thought to bring shame on the family), marital rape and wife beating. In several countries laws make it more difficult for a woman to be independent because they restrict women's property, employment and citizenship rights.

 Out of 1.3 billion people in the world living in absolute poverty, over 70 per cent are women.

· At the present rate of progress, it will take 450 years before women reach equality with men as senior managers.

· Women hold less than 5 per cent of the top positions in international organisations like the United Nations and the European Union.

· Of the 150 million children in the world aged 6-11 who do not attend school, over 90 million are girls. Of 876 million illiterate people over 15 years in the world, two-thirds are women.

· Worldwide, women's wages are 30-40 per cent lower than those of men doing comparable work.

· Average hourly earnings for women working full-time are 18% lower than for men working full-time in the UK, and for women working part-time, hourly earnings are 40% lower.

· In 2005 there were 42,832 MPs in the world. 15.7 per cent are women. Only around 6 per cent of government ministers worldwide are women.

· 500,000 women die each year from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.

· In the 15-40 age range, 75 per cent more women die than men.

· Some 201 million women, most of them in developing countries, still have no access to contraceptive services.

· Unplanned births, and 1.4 million infant deaths.

 From: *Amnesty International Women's Rights Workbook*. (adapted)

58. It is stated in the passage that women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. are treated as the first –class citizens

B. are favoured over men

C. are well- protected by laws

D. are the target of violence

59. According to the passage, boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. should survive in greater numbers biologically

B. are likely to survive than girls

C. are more likely to drop out of school

D. receive less education than girls.

60. What is NOT mentioned as a fact about women according to the passage?

A. over 70 per cent women are living in poverty

B. 500,000 women die each year from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.

C. At the present rate of progress, it will take 450 years before women reach equality with men as senior managers.

D. Women's wages are 30-40 per cent higher than those of men doing comparable work.

61. The word “favour” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. prefer B. discriminate C. support D. take care of

62. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. What Women’s Conversational Topics Are.

B. Global Gender Inequality and its consequences.

C. Global Gender Equality and its effects.

D. Facts about Women Around The World

**WRITING**

**PART 12: TRANSFORMATION Rewrite the following sentences with the same meaning of the given ones.**

1. The government should create more job opportunities for women in rural areas. **(created)**
2. We all object to wage discrimination. **(protest)**
3. Health care insurance should be provided for everyone.**(access)**
4. In some rural areas, parents still prefer their sons to their daughters. **(favour)**
5. Single-sex schools should be abolished by the government. **(eradicate)**
6. “Would you like to come to an art exhibition tomorrow, Lan?” said Tom **(invited)**
7. “Congratulations on winning your first race, Laura.” said the reporter. **(congratulated)**
8. Ben’s parents were so proud of him because he passed all his exams. **(so)**
9. My father said I could use his car. **(allowed)**
10. My lawyer said I shouldn’t say anything to the police. **(advised)**

**KEY:**

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| --- | --- |
| 63.  | More job opportunities should be created for women in rural areas by the government. |
| 64 | We all protest against wage discrimination. |
| 65 | All people should have access to health care insurance. |
| 66 | Parents in some rural areas still favour their sons rather than daughters. |
| 67 | The government should eradicate single-sex schools. |
| 68 | Tom invited Lan come to an art exhibition the next day |
| 69 | The reporter congratulated Laura on winning her first race |
| 70 | Ben passed all his exams, so his parents were so proud of him |
| 71 | I was allowed to use my father’s carMy father allowed me to use his car. |
| 72 | My lawyer advised me not to say anything to the police |

**PART 13: WRITING AN ESSAY (180 WORDS)**

*“Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject. To what extent do you agree or disagree?”*

SUGGESTED ANSWER (IELTS BAND 6.5)

Nowadays, education has become an egalitarian environment, in which everyone has the same rights and the same opportunities. Some argue that it should be maintained the equal of the genders in each lecture of universities. Personally, I totally disagree with this statement. It is clear to note that the same amounts of male and female students have some advantages.

Firstly, this action can be shown off an egalitarian society, in which everyone has the same careers and the same power. For example, the woman can study for civil engineering as well as the man.

Secondly, the sustainability of the equal of the genders will improve the efficiency of the study. If the class has many men,

for example, the women who attend this class will feel uncomfortable.

However, the situation does more harm than good. It can be explained by many reasons.

Firstly, it is so difficult to maintain the class that has equal numbers of men and women. The especially lecture only for male,

for example, building up or fixing the electric equipment, then it is not interesting with the female.

Secondly, the students choose the subjects that they are really interested to study than follow the guidelines of the universities. That is the reason why the students feel uncomfortable if they will study the subject that they do not want to.

In conclusion, equal numbers of male and female in the subjects of universities is a great idea. But in my opinion, it is so difficult to make it real.