



UNIT 10: COMMUNICATION IN THE FUTURE

PART I. THEORY

A. VOCABULARY

No	Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	communication	(n)	/kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/	sự giao tiếp
2.	communicate	(v)	/kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/	giao tiếp
3.	communicate with		/kə'mju:nɪkeɪt wɪð/	giao tiếp với
4.	technology	(n)	/tek'nɒlədʒi/	công nghệ
5.	technology club		/tek'nɒlədʒi klʌb/	câu lạc bộ công nghệ
6.	conference	(n)	/'kɒnfərəns/	hội nghị
7.	video conference		/'vɪdiəʊ 'kɒnfərəns/	hội nghị trực tuyến
8.	video call	(n)	/'vɪdiəʊ kɔ:l/	cuộc gọi video
9.	make a video call		/meɪk ə 'vɪdiəʊ kɔ:l/	thực hiện cuộc gọi video
10.	group call		/gru:p kɔ:l/	cuộc gọi nhóm
11.	message	(n, v)	/'mesɪdʒ/	tin nhắn, nhắn tin
12.	voice message		/'vɔɪs 'mesɪdʒ/	tin nhắn thoại
13.	text message		/'tekst 'mesɪdʒ/	tin nhắn văn bản
14.	telepathy	(n)	/tə'lepəθi/	hình thức giao tiếp bằng ý nghĩ, thần giao cách cảm
15.	holography	(n)	/'hɒl'ɒgrəfi/	hình thức giao tiếp bằng ảnh không gian ba chiều
16.	translation	(n)	/'trænz'leɪʃən/	sự phiên dịch, biên dịch
17.	translation machine		/'trænz'leɪʃən mə'ʃi:n/	máy dịch thuật
18.	translate	(v)	/'trænz'leɪt/	phiên dịch, biên dịch
19.	translator	(n)	/'trænz'leɪtər/	người phiên dịch, biên dịch
20.	computer	(n)	/'kəm'pjʊ:tər/	máy vi tính

21.	tablet	(n)	/'tæblət/	máy tính bảng
22.	webcam	(n)	/'webkæm/	thiết bị ghi/ truyền hình ảnh
23.	connect	(v)	/kə'nekt/	kết nối
24.	connection	(n)	/kə'nekʃən/	sự kết nối
25.	Internet connection		/'ɪntənət kə'nekʃən/	kết nối mạng, kết nối Internet
26.	high-speed	(adj)	/'haɪ'spi:d/	tốc độ cao
27.	adjust	(v)	/ə'dʒʌst/	điều chỉnh
28.	adjustment	(n)	/ə'dʒʌstmənt/	sự điều chỉnh
29.	button	(n)	/'bʌtən/	cái nút
30.	zoom	(v)	/zu:m/	phóng, thu phóng
31.	zoom in		/zu:m ɪn/	phóng to
32.	zoom out		/zu:m aʊt/	thu nhỏ
33.	carrier	(n)	/'kæriə/	người vận chuyển, hãng vận chuyển
34.	carrier pigeon		/'kæriə 'pɪdʒən/	bồ câu đưa thư
35.	telephone	(n)	/'telɪfəʊn/	điện thoại
36.	mobile phone	(n)	/'məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	điện thoại di động
37.	smartphone	(n)	/'smɑ:tfəʊn/	điện thoại thông minh
38.	network	(n)	/'netwɜ:k/	mạng
39.	social network		/'səʊʃəl 'netwɜ:k/	mạng xã hội
40.	emoji	(n)	/i'məʊdʒi/	biểu tượng cảm xúc
41.	transmit	(v)	/trænz'mɪt/	truyền, chuyển giao
42.	transmission	(n)	/trænz'mɪʃən/	sự truyền, quá trình truyền
43.	thought	(n)	/θɔ:t/	ý nghĩ
44.	via	(pre)	/'vaɪə/	qua, theo đường (gì)
45.	focus	(v)	/'fəʊkəs/	tập trung

46.	focus on		/ˈfəʊkəs/	tập trung vào
47.	real	(adj)	/riəl/	thực, có thật
48.	kid	(v)	/kɪd/	đùa, nói đùa
49.	exactly	(adv)	/ɪgˈzæktli/	một cách chính xác
50.	smoothly	(adv)	/ˈsmuːðli/	thông suốt
51.	instantly	(adv)	/ˈɪnstəntli/	ngay lập tức, tức thời
52.	automatically	(adv)	/ˌɔːtəˈmætɪkəli/	tự động
53.	charge	(v)	/tʃɑːdʒ/	nạp, sạc (pin)
54.	battery	(n)	/ˈbætəri/	pin, cục pin
55.	advanced	(adj)	/ədˈvɑːnst/	tiên tiến
56.	barrier	(n)	/ˈbæriər/	rào cản
57.	language barrier		/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ ˈbæriər/	rào cản ngôn ngữ

*******Note:**

- a piece of + something có nghĩa là một mẫu hay một miếng gì đó.

a piece of paper = một mẫu giấy

a piece of beefsteak = một miếng bò bít tết

a piece of cake = một miếng bánh

a piece of advice = một lời khuyên

- Tuy nhiên, với cụm từ a piece of cake, khi trong câu phát biểu không đề cập gì đến bánh thì nó là một thành ngữ, có nghĩa là dễ ợt.

What do I need to do first?

It's a piece of cake. You sit in front of the computer, and I will connect with you.

✚ Word form

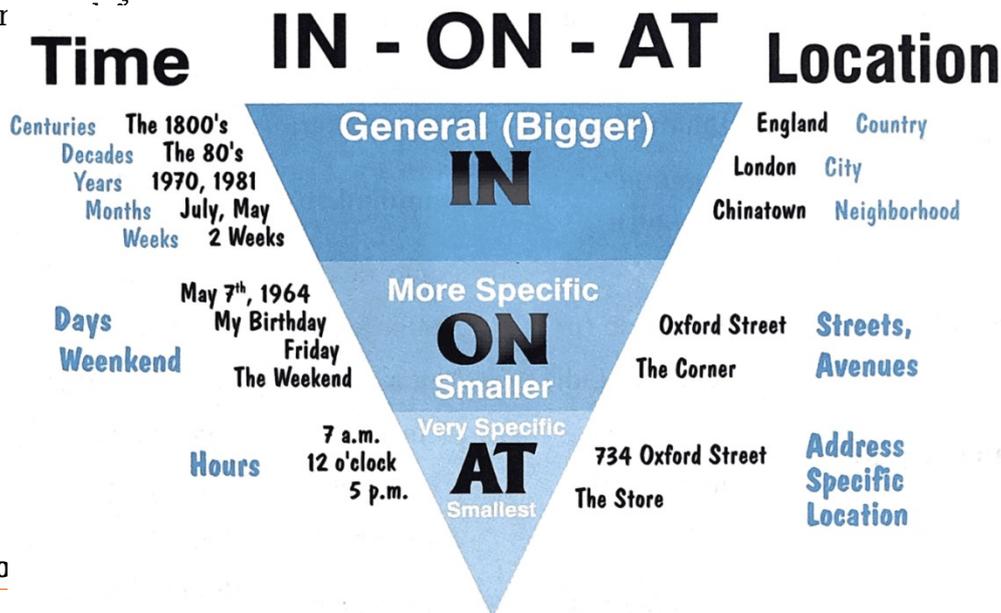
Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
communicate	communication	communicative	
interact	interaction	interactive	
		instant	instantly
telepathy		telepathic	telepathically
think	thought		
transmit	transmission transmitter		

B. GRAMMAR

I. PREPOSITION OF PLACE AND TIME

Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn (Preposition of Place) dùng để cung cấp thông tin về địa điểm, vị trí của sự vật, sự việc được nhắc tới.

Giới từ chỉ thời gian (Preposition of time) dùng để cung cấp các thông tin về thời gian, giờ giấc hoặc thời điểm



a. Prepositio

In	<p>E.g. in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening</p> <p>- “In” đứng trước năm, tháng, mùa, thế kỉ</p> <p>E.g. in 1990, in May, in June, in summer, in fall, in spring, in 20th century...</p> <p>- “In” đứng trước một khoảng thời gian là bao lâu</p> <p>E.g. In 15 minutes, in one hour...</p>
On	<p>- “On” đứng trước ngày trong tuần.</p> <p>E.g. on Monday, on Tuesday...</p> <p>- “On” đứng trước ngày tháng trong năm.</p> <p>E.g. on June 25th, on May 14th...</p> <p>- “On” đứng trước ngày trong kì nghỉ hay các buổi trong ngày cụ thể.</p> <p>E.g. on Christmas day, on Monday morning, on the weekend...</p>
At	<p>- “At” đứng trước giờ</p> <p>E.g. at 9 o'clock, at 7 p.m...</p> <p>- “At” đứng trước các thời điểm cụ thể</p> <p>E.g. at night, at noon, at midnight, at the sunset, at the sunrise, at lunchtime, at the weekend, at Christmas</p>
After	<p>- Có nghĩa là “sau khi”</p> <p>E.g. after I got married, After 2 hours</p>
Before	<p>- Có nghĩa là “trước khi”</p> <p>E.g. before 2010 before lunchtime</p>
From ... to	<p>- Từ thời điểm này đến thời điểm kia</p> <p>E.g. From Monday to Thursday From 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. tomorrow</p>
Until/ till	<p>- Cho đến khi</p> <p>E.g. until Friday, until spring</p>
During	<p>- Trong suốt</p> <p>E.g. during the war, during 2 weeks</p>

b. Preposition of Place (giới từ chỉ nơi chốn)

In (ở trong)	- “In” chỉ vị trí bên trong thành phố, đất nước hay một địa điểm phạm vi rộng.
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	<p>E.g. in Ha Noi, in Viet Nam, in Asia...</p> <p>- "In" đứng trước khoảng không gian khép kín như trong phòng, toà nhà, cái hộp...</p> <p>E.g. in the box, in the room, in the park...</p> <p>- In đứng trước từ chỉ phương hướng</p> <p>E.g. in the North, in the West, in the South...</p>
On (ở trên)	<p>- "On" chỉ vị trí ở phía trên một bề mặt nào đó.</p> <p>E.g. There are three apples on the table.</p> <p>- "On" dùng chỉ địa điểm nằm trên một con đường.</p> <p>E.g. An's house is on Chùa Láng Street.</p> <p>- "On" dùng với phương tiện giao thông (trừ car, taxi)</p> <p>E.g. She got on the last train.</p> <p>- Tuy nhiên khi lên taxi hay ô tô, ta dùng "in"</p> <p>E.g. She got in a car.</p>
At (tại)	<p>- "At" chỉ vị trí, địa điểm cụ thể.</p> <p>E.g. I bought this book at Truong Thanh bookstore.</p> <p>- "At" đứng trước địa điểm cụ thể có số nhà, tên đường.</p> <p>E.g. She lives at 216 Xuan Thuy Street.</p> <p>- "At" chỉ nơi công tác, học tập, làm việc (at work, at school...)</p> <p>E.g. I will be at school from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. tomorrow.</p>
Above (ở phía trên)	<p>- Diễn tả vị trí ở phía trên nhưng không tiếp xúc trực tiếp với vật như "on".</p> <p>E.g. There is a clock above the table.</p> <p>- Diễn tả vị trí bên trên trong cuộc thi hoặc danh sách.</p> <p>E.g. He came second in the speaking contest. Anna was above him.</p>
Among (ở giữa)	<p>- "Among" mang nghĩa ở giữa trong số nhiều vật.</p> <p>E.g. I found the letter among his books.</p>
Between (Ở giữa)	<p>- "Between" diễn tả vị trí nằm giữa 2 vật.</p> <p>E.g. The sofa is between the lamp and the tree.</p>
Behind (phía sau)	<p>- "Behind" diễn tả vị trí ở phía sau.</p> <p>E.g. The cat is behind the TV.</p>
In front of (ở phía trước)	<p>- "In front of" diễn tả vị trí ở phía trước.</p> <p>E.g. He is standing in front of me.</p>
Under (bên dưới)	<p>- "Under" chỉ vị trí bên dưới một đồ vật.</p> <p>E.g. The cat is under the sofa.</p>
Next to (ở cạnh)	<p>- "Next to" chỉ vị trí bên cạnh.</p> <p>E.g. She sat next to me during the test.</p>
Near (ở gần)	<p>- "Near" chỉ vị trí ở gần.</p> <p>E.g. My school is near my house.</p>
Opposite (đối diện)	<p>- "Opposite" chỉ vị trí đối diện.</p> <p>E.g. The post office is opposite my school.</p>

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Đại từ sở hữu (possessive pronouns) là những từ được sử dụng để chỉ sở hữu hoặc quan hệ giữa người nói hoặc người viết với các vật thể, người hoặc động vật khác trong câu. Đại từ sở hữu thường được dùng thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu và danh từ để tránh lặp.

(ĐẠI TỪ SỞ HỮU = TÍNH TỪ SỞ HỮU + DANH TỪ.)

- E.g. 1. That book is **mine**. (Mine = my book)
- E.g. 2. Is this umbrella yours? (Yours = your umbrella)
- E.g. 3. His car is parked outside. Mine is parked inside. (Mine = My car)
- E.g.4. Their house is on the corner. Ours is opposite. (Ours = our house)



Subject pronouns (Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ)	Possessive adjective (Tính từ sở hữu)	Possessive pronouns (Đại từ sở hữu)
I	my	mine
You	your	yours
We	our	ours
They	their	theirs
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	its

✚ Chức năng của đại từ sở hữu

* Đại từ sở hữu làm chủ ngữ

E.g. His car is cheap. Mine is much more expensive.

* Đại từ sở hữu làm tân ngữ

E.g. John bought his car last month. I bought mine 2 years ago.

* Đại từ sở hữu làm tân ngữ của giới từ

E.g. I could deal with her trouble, but I don't know what to do with mine.

C. PRONUNCIATION

✚ Stress in words ending in -ese and -ee

- Những từ có hậu tố "-ese":

Một số danh từ thường là chỉ quốc tịch, được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -ese vào sau danh từ riêng chỉ tên quốc gia đó. Các danh từ hoặc tính từ có đuôi -ese thường có **trọng âm rơi vào chính nó**.

E.g.

Danh từ gốc			Danh từ đuôi -ese		
Japan	/dʒə'pæn/	nước Nhật Bản	Japanese	/,dʒæpə'ni:z/	người Nhật Bản
China	/'tʃaɪnə/	nước Trung Quốc	Chinese	/'tʃaɪ'ni:z/	người Trung Quốc
Portugal	/'pɔ:rtʃɒgl/	nước Bồ Đào Nha	Portuguese	/'pɔ:rtʃɒ'gi:z/	người Bồ Đào Nha

- Những từ có hậu tố "-ee":

Một số danh từ thường chỉ người được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -ee vào sau các động từ. Các danh từ có đuôi -ee thường có trọng âm rơi vào chính nó.

E.g.

Danh từ gốc			Danh từ đuôi -ee		
train	/treɪn/	đào tạo	trainee	/'treɪ'ni:/	thực tập sinh
interview	/'ɪntəvju:/	phỏng vấn	interviewee	/'ɪntəvju:'i:/	người được phỏng vấn
examine	/ɪg'zæmɪn/	kiểm tra	examinee	/ɪg,zæmɪ'ni:/	thí sinh

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- A. language B. cultural C. interact D. landline
- A. multimedia B. landline C. video D. communicate
- A. cultural B. music C. fuel D. communicative
- A. multimedia B. cultural C. chat D. smart
- A. cyber B. typhoon C. dry D. funny

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 6. A. conference | B. nonverbal | C. coffee | D. body |
| 7. A. telepathy | B. conference | C. interact | D. verbal |
| 8. A. conference | B. nonverbal | C. social | D. body |
| 9. A. conference | B. computer | C. connection | D. communicate |
| 10. A. game | B. table | C. call | D. make |

Exercise 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. social | B. video | C. media | D. trainee |
| 2. A. Portuguese | B. Chinese | C. Vietnamese | D. Japanese |
| 3. A. agree | B. employee | C. attendee | D. committee |
| 4. A. Lebanese | B. refugee | C. guarantee | D. coffee |
| 5. A. equipment | B. examine | C. verbal | D. trainee |
| 6. A. talkative | B. Vietnamese | C. negative | D. positive |
| 7. A. conference | B. situation | C. opportunity | D. interact |
| 8. A. cultural | B. media | C. Japanese | D. difference |
| 9. A. polite | B. pen-friend | C. shorthand | D. breakdown |
| 10. A. multimedia | B. possibility | C. telepathy | D. interactive |

B. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Choose the correct meaning of the following words and phrases.

1. **telepathy**

- A. the ability to communicate with someone by thoughts
- B. the ability to communicate with someone by pictures
- C. the ability to communicate with someone by words

2. **holography**

- A. a form of communication face to face
- B. a form of communication by voice
- C. a form of communication by 3D images

3. **video call**

- A. a message that you have to type text to send to the receiver
- B. a call that the speaker and the listener can't see each other
- C. a call that the speaker and the listener can see each other

4. **social network**

- A. a wireless Internet connection
- B. a website through which users can communicate with each other
- C. a computer program that people can use to support their work.

5. **translation machine**

- A. a machine for washing clothes
- B. a machine for grinding fruit and vegetables
- C. a machine for changing words into a different language

6. **language barrier**

- A. a skill of language
- B. a linguistic limitation
- C. a fence that stop people from going somewhere

Exercise 2: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

1. We don't know how we can _____ with him. He's too far away.
 A. keep in touch B. cope C. catch up D. keep pace
2. Harry doesn't understand the instruction on this website, so he have to use _____ messages.
 A. instant B. online C. non-verbal D. verbal
3. Sue doesn't have the doctor's telephone number to book a(n) _____ with him.

- A. ticket B. appointment C. lunch set D. seat
4. Sending letters by post office has become _____ today, in comparison to email.
A. more popular B. popular C. much popularer D. less popular
5. _____, dancing and painting are examples of non-verbal communication.
A. Chatting B. Smiling C. Singing D. Emailing
6. We took part in a lot of interesting _____ to make acquaintance with each other in the chat room.
A. communities B. activities C. conferences D. contests
7. The sign language provides the deaf more _____ to communicate with those who are deaf or hard of hearing.
A. options B. opportunities C. situations D. activities
8. Nowadays, our country creates more _____ products to persuade customers from other countries to buy.
A. competitive B. expensive C. luxurious D. beautiful
9. The portable wireless devices or eReaders will be paper thin, flexible and have wireless _____ in the future.
A. usages B. connections C. Wi-Fi D. techniques
10. Recent advancements in 3D imaging and scanning technologies are making your “virtual presence” a real _____.
A. possibility B. creativity C. quality D. identity
11. Which one is not correct to fill in the blank?
Hand gestures are a type of _____ which makes people listen to you.
A. verbal communication B. body language
C. sign language D. non-verbal communication
12. With mobile _____, devices with solar power can be put in relatively remote locations, or can be _____ free to roam.
A. phones B. connectivity C. vehicles D. equipment
13. This webcam is focusing _____ my forehead.
A. at B. in C. on D. by
14. He texted me that he would come to the office _____ twenty minutes.
A. for B. by C. in D. at
15. I have studied how to play the guitar _____ two months.
A. on B. at C. by D. for
16. The workshop will start at 9:15. You should be ready _____ 9:00.
A. by B. on C. for D. in
17. There are a few strangers standing _____ of my house.
A. between B. in front C. under D. behind
18. The post office is _____ to the open-air market.
A. front B. next C. opposite D. between
19. He is working in the _____ room.
A. under B. at C. by D. opposite
20. My school is _____ the bookstore and the restaurant.
A. behind B. under C. between D. next to
21. Players always sit _____ each other in a chess game.
A. opposite B. next to C. in front of D. behind
22. The doll is not on the bed. It's _____ the bed.
A. in B. front C. next D. under
23. The children are playing _____.
A. out B. outside C. at D. in
24. May comes _____ April.
A. before B. after C. from D. against
25. There is a clock _____ the wall in my class.



- A. near B. across C. on D. at
26. Where is Susan? - She is sitting _____ Jim.
A. on B. under C. between D. next to
27. We're studying _____ Sai Gon University.
A. at B. in C. of D. from
28. There are 40 students _____ the class.
A. inside B. in C. at D. over
29. My pen is _____ the books and the computer.
A. among B. down C. up D. between
30. I saw a mouse _____ the chair.
A. among B. between C. in D. behind
31. My house is _____ to the hospital.
A. close B. near C. opposite D. Across
32. We come _____ Viet Nam.
A. in B. above C. from D. below
33. This car is _____.
A. his B. him C. he D. himself
34. These are the children's shoes. They're _____.
A. their B. they C. theirs D. them
35. Look at _____!
A. my B. I C. me D. mine
36. _____ brother is tall.
A. His B. Him C. Himself D. He
37. I waited for _____ yesterday but you didn't come.
A. your B. you C. yourself D. yours
38. These are _____ pencils.
A. ours B. we C. us D. our
39. This letter is for _____.
A. she B. hers C. her D. herself
40. Tina is _____ sister.
A. my B. mine C. I D. me
41. _____ went to the cinema yesterday.
A. Her B. Hers C. She D. Herself
42. _____ didn't do the homework.
A. Yourself B. You C. Your D. Yours
43. This is John's book. It is _____ book.
A. he B. his C. him D. himself
44. Whose bag is this? - It's _____.
A. I B. mine C. my D. me
45. Whose jeans are these? - They're _____.
A. his B. himself C. he D. him
46. Our car is bigger than _____.
A. they B. theirs C. them D. their
47. Whose dictionary is this? - It's _____.
A. her B. she C. hers D. herself
48. Junko has eaten her lunch already, but I'm saving _____ until later.
A. hers B. her C. my D. mine
49. We gave them _____ telephone number, and they gave us _____.
A. ours, their B. our, their C. ours, theirs D. our, theirs
50. _____ computer is a Mac, but _____ is a PC.
A. Your, mine B. Yours, mine C. Your, my D. Yours, my
51. You can't have any chocolate! It's _____!



- A. your B. its C. her D. mine
52. Was _____ grammar book expensive?
A. your B. yours C. your's D. you
53. _____ pencil is broken. Can I borrow _____?
A. Mine, yours B. Your, mine C. My, yours D. Yours, mine
54. Jody has lost _____ book.
A. mine B. her C. hers D. theirs
55. This bird has broken _____ wing.
A. it's B. its' C. hers D. its
56. My telephone is out of order, but _____ is working.
A. your B. our C. his D. their
57. These grammar books are different. _____ has 278 pages, but _____ has only 275 pages.
A. Yours, mine B. Your, my C. Yours, my D. Your, min
58. Do you like smartphones that will be able to charge _____ battery automatically?
A. our B. its C. their D. your
59. We will wear a tiny device to catch _____ thoughts and send them to other people.
A. our B. its C. their D. your
60. A social robot can send a text message to _____ owner to remind them of dinner time in the _____ future.
A. I B. they C. its D. it

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the words from the box to complete the sentences.

facial expressions	emails	face-to-face meeting	letters
body	texting	video chat	signs

- Teenagers often use abbreviations when _____ to save time.
- People who cannot hear or speak often communicate with each other by using _____.
- In a _____, people communicate directly to each other.
- Using _____ during your talk is an effective way to attract more people's attention.
- In the past, people who live far away used to write _____ to keep in touch with their relatives or their family.
- _____ helps people connect to each other in such a quick and cheap way.
- Smiling and blinking your eyes are examples of _____.
- Since the appearance of the Internet, people have been able to send _____ to contact people from any country in the world.

Exercise 4: Circle the correct preposition in brackets.

- Are you **(at/ in)** school now?
- The spaghetti is **(for/ on)** lunch.
- She can't soak **(in/ under)** the water for too long.
- He came and sat **(between/ next to)** me.
- Is her house **(between/ behind)** Van Lang University?
- She twirled around **(under/ in front of)** the mirror.
- We often play basketball **(at/ in)** break time.
- I think smart phones will change **(on/ in)** ten years.
- My room is **(behind/ between)** Lan's and Mai's.
- Can you find that small village **(on/ at)** the map?

Exercise 5: Fill in each blank with a preposition of place at, in or on.

- They were _____ home yesterday.
- Her café is _____ the end of the street.
- Can you see the green hat _____ that shelf?

- Mary lives _____ Ho Chi Minh City.
- I often surf the Internet when I'm _____ the bus.
- My family were _____ Canada last summer.
- Turn right and the supermarket is _____ the left.
- All the stories _____ the book are very interesting.
- She was _____ the airport one hour ago.
- He works _____ 58 Hai Ba Trung street.

Exercise 6: Fill in each blank with a preposition of time at, in or on.

- The competition starts _____ 8 o'clock.
- He is sending a voice message _____ the moment.
- My father worked here _____ the 1990s.
- Is her birthday _____ July 20th?
- Was the old temple built _____ the 19th century?
- John was born _____ 2008.
- Children always get lucky money _____ Tet.
- I will finish the project _____ two weeks.
- Nam and Phong are reading in the library _____ present.
- We have a video conference _____ the first day of the month.

Exercise 7. Write the correct form of the words in brackets in the blanks to complete the sentences.

- This button is for _____ the volume. **(adjust)**
- I can't hear you clearly because the _____ signal is too weak. **(transmit)**
- If you want to make a group call, you must have a high-speed Internet _____ . **(connect)**
- People can't change words into a different language as fast as a _____ machine. **(translate)**
- I _____ voice messages are more convenient than text messages. **(thought)**
- Calling with a webcam is one way to _____ with a person who is far from you. **(communication)**
- A simple conversation over the phone is the most basic example of the _____ model. **(interact)**
- Sorry for _____ but my daughter is not home now. She's gone to school. **(interrupt)**
- My sister likes learning English because she wants to be a _____ . **(translate)**
- _____ communication means conveying information without using words. **(Verbal)**

Exercise 8: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

- We hold video **conferences** monthly.
A. webcams B. meetings C. messages D. connections
- The 4G standard is designed to offer **high-speed** access.
A. slow B. fast C. weak D. strong
- If you don't see the picture clearly, you can use this button to **zoom in** on it.
A. enlarge B. reduce C. shrink D. watch
- She can't reply to messages **instantly** because she types text very slowly.
A. loudly B. smoothly C. automatically D. quickly
- The mid-term test was **a piece of cake**. Most students get high marks.
A. bad B. tasty C. easy D. difficult

Exercise 9: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

1. Is there any way not to let other people know that you are **online** on Instagram?
A. offline B. face to face C. accessible D. available
2. How can you **keep in touch** with your friends?
A. reach B. talk C. lose touch
3. **Advanced** technologies may make humanity insignificant both in life and work.
A. Out-of-date B. Developed C. Grown D. New
4. Video conferences are very **convenient** especially when we are not in the same place.
A. easy B. good C. helpful D. inconvenient
5. Use this button to move this webcam **up**.
A. below B. down C. under D. above

Exercise 10: Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence, using double possession with of.

1. Tom is one of my classmates.
→ Tom is _____
2. This is one of their luggages.
→ This is _____
3. That is one of his pets.
→ That is _____
4. He is one of our good players.
→ He is a _____
5. The girl who won the first is one of her students.
→ The girl who won the first is _____
6. Can I use one of your pens?
→ Can I use _____
7. Dzung and Trang are two of their daughters.
→ Dzung and Trang are _____
8. Last Sunday, Phong went swimming with one of his cousins.
→ Last Sunday, Phong went swimming _____
9. Two of my drawings won prizes in the last competition.
→ _____ won prizes in the last competition.
10. One of his children is studying abroad.
→ _____ is studying abroad.

PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text. (Track 20)

1. The telephone, email, mobile phone, Skype and _____ are new tools of communication today.
2. Human _____ consists of 93% body language and paralinguistic cues.
3. Travelling to meet a _____ or _____ shows them that they're worth your time and money.
4. In a survey by Forbes that spoke to 760 _____ executives, 84% preferred face to face communication.



5. Respondents of the survey also said face to face meetings are best for _____ (91%), leadership (87%), and engagement (86%).

Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true) or F (false) for each statement.

No	Statements	T/F
1.	The author thinks that Facebook is the best way to communicate.	_____
2.	Travel and meeting budgets were the first to get cut back because of the recession.	_____
3.	Body language speaks a lot louder than words.	_____
4.	Your message is guaranteed to be heard if you communicate face to face.	_____
5.	58% said their reason was that it builds stronger, more meaningful business relationships.	_____

B. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practice the short exchanges in pairs.

- 1. **A:** I think we'll communicate in the cyberworld.
B
: a/ No, we communicate with the network.
b/ Yes, the internet is very useful.
- 2. **A:** How can you keep in touch with a friend who lives far away?
B
: a/ I watched him in a TV show.
b/ Yes, the internet is very useful.
- 3. **A:** Do we have social contact in the future?
B
: a/ I think it's still with us.
b/ That's awesome.
- 4. **A:** Can we send a message with flowers?
B
: a/ Yes, flowers are colourful.
b/ Yes, it has the colour language.
- 5. **A:** People in China don't speak much English. How about our stay there?
B
: a/ Let's learn some basic Chinese phrases
b/ Don't be shy to share your feelings.
- 6. **A:** Should we buy some flowers to congratulate him?
B
: a/ Do you know the meaning of messages from flowers?
b/ OK. But not red roses, they're for lovers.
- 7. **A:** Everyone stays at home because of the pandemic. How about the meeting?
B
: a/ We'll have a video conference.
b/ We'll send emails to everyone.
- 8. **A:** Do you think the landline phone will disappear?
B
: a/ I don't think so. It's still very useful.
b/ I hope so. Many offices use it now.
- 9. **A:** Can we use the body language to communicate our feelings with others?
B
: a/ Certainly. We can communicate non-verbally with animals.
b/ Of course, you can. But it depends on culture.
- 10. **A:** Can I call Americans by their first names?
B
: a/ I think you should have their permission.
b/ It shows respect for other people.

Exercise 2: Complete the dialogue with the phrases below. There is one extra that you do not need.

A. not only useful for students but also for teachers

B. prefer using a phone to going through pages of a book

Phon g: I think smartphones are very useful. They help students to prepare for their study. They are used (1) _____ because a mobile phone has fast capabilities.

Nick: I think so. Smartphones can make learning easy because one can (2) _____

Phon g: Students are more confident in learning with smartphones because students (3) _____

Nick: Do you know that smartphones are (4) _____? One can solve their doubt just by a click.

Phon g: With a lot of apps on smartphones, we can make smart use of smartphones. With the audio and videos in a smartphone, learning becomes more fun and lively. So, it's (5) _____

C. READING

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

①

Telepathy: Mind To Mind Communication

The (1) _____ "telepathy" has been derived from the words "tele" meaning "distance" and "pathy" meaning "feeling". So telepathy actually means getting feelings through a distance. Telepathy is the communication (2) _____ two minds, separated over a distance, without the (3) _____ of the five known senses.

At some point of time or the other, we all have (4) _____ telepathy. Maybe you were thinking of someone you haven't talked to for months and you suddenly get a call from them. Or when two people are together; they might say the same thing at the same time. These are spontaneous mind-to-mind (5) _____ between that tend to occur frequently closely related individuals.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. word | B. phrase | C. letter | D. signal |
| 2. A. through | B. among | C. between | D. across |
| 3. A. using | B. use | C. take | D. taking |
| 4. A. experienced | B. brought | C. made | D. taken |
| 5. A. ways | B. methods | C. techniques | D. communications |

② There are a wide range of ways in which we communicate. Here are some major ways of communication. Spoken or (1) _____ communication, which includes face-to-face or telephone conversations, news and stories on the radio or television.

Non-verbal communication, which covers (2) _____ language, how we dress or act, where we stand, and even our scent. There are many subtle ways that we communicate (sometimes unintentionally) with others. For example, the tone of voice can give clues to mood or emotional state (3) _____ hand signals or facial gestures communication, which includes letters, emails, social media, books, (4) _____, the Internet and other media. Until recently, several writers and publishers were very powerful when it came to communicating the written word. Today, we can all write and publish our ideas online, which has led to an explosion of information and communication possibilities. Visualizations, which (5) _____ graphs, charts, maps, logos, pictures, and many other visual objects to communicate messages.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. written | B. verbal | C. physical | D. visual |
| 2. A. spoken | B. foreign | C. sign | D. body |
| 3. A. while | B. so | C. during | D. when |
| 4. A. talks | B. paintings | C. recordings | D. magazines |



5. A. draws B. affects C. uses D. communicates

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① Email and chat rooms let children communicate with friends and family members. They can also allow children to connect with people that they have never met in person. Knowing a little about each of these communication services can help parents keep children safer while online. Through email, users can easily send and receive messages. These messages may also have text, audio, and picture files attached. Signing up for an email account is simple because most services offer them for free. Sometimes these messages contain viruses, or other inappropriate content, so parents should warn children to be wary of emails from unknown people.

Chat rooms are online hang-out spots where anyone can talk about anything - current events, books, and other common interests. Users often do not know each other in real life, so it is important that parents keep a close eye on the content of any conversations.

1. Email and chat rooms let children _____.
A. communicate with only friends
B. communicate with friends and family members
C. communicate with people that they have never met in person
D. Both B & C
2. Children will be safer while online if _____.
A. they know how to use email and chat rooms
B. they don't know how to use email and chat rooms
C. their parents know a little about email and chat rooms
D. their parents don't know anything about email and chat rooms
3. Users can easily send and receive messages _____.
A. through email B. through phone
C. through video call D. Through face to face conversation
4. Signing up for an email account is _____.
A. simple because it is offered for free by most services
B. simple because it has text, audio, and picture files attached
C. complex because it contains viruses
D. complex because it has inappropriate content
5. Parents should warn children _____.
A. to be cautious about emails from known people
B. to be cautious about emails from unknown people
C. not to be wary of emails from known people
D. not to be wary of emails from unknown people

② Nobody can deny that technology development has done a lot to make our lives much better. However, there are some questions that worry us: will technology replace us in personal communication?

What if humans no longer feel the need to communicate in person?

Nowadays, with just one click, we can communicate with anyone, from anywhere through emails, video calls, messages, and other social media. It's quick and convenient. No trouble for dressing up or travelling for a personal meeting. We might become addicted to having conversations online instead of in person.

What if emojis become the only way we express our emotions?

There are various emojis that we can now use with an email or message to express our different emotions: a smiley or crying face, a winked eye, or an o-shaped mouth. The emojis are still increasing in number. We might no longer need facial expressions because the emojis do it for us, and the person in the chat box gets it from us.

The future is perhaps for our generation to decide.

1. We are worried that technology will _____ humans in personal communication.
A. harm B. replace C. change D. laugh at



2. Communicating with people has become _____.
A. expensive B. emotional C. troublesome D. easy
3. The number of emojis is _____.
A. big B. limited C. small D. unknown
4. In future 'conversations', it's _____ that we no longer need facial expressions.
A. amusing B. certain C. possible D. for sure
5. This passage is concerned _____ in personal communication.
A. how we will use emojis B. technology will participate
C. if dressing up is necessary D. if technology will replace humans

Exercise 3: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True(T) or False(F)

NEWSIES STRIKE NEW YORK

Today, people can buy a newspaper from a machine or at a newsstand. But back in the 1800s, newsboys, or "newsies," were the principal sellers of newspapers. Newsies sold their newspapers, or "papes," on New York's streets.

For two weeks in 1899; however, the newsies went on strike, refusing to sell papers. What started the strike? During the Spanish-American War, people were eager to read the news, so the Journal and Evening World raised the price that they charged for their newspapers, Newsies had to pay ten cents more for the papers. A dime made a difference to the kids who earned less than a dollar each day. Most newsies lived on the streets. Others used their earnings to help their struggling families. When the war ended, newsies expected newspaper companies to reduce their prices, but that did not happen.

Although the cost of papers to newsies never dropped, the strike was considered a success. The two offending newspaper companies agreed to buy back all unsold papers, and eventually this strike helped bring about child labor laws in the United States.

(Adapted from Moor. E Daily reading comprehension. P21. Educational Publisher)

		T	F
1	The strike occurred in a Spanish-American colony in the 1800s.	_____	_____
2	Most of the newsies lived in poverty.	_____	_____
3	The strike occurred due to the cost rise on eager readers of the war.	_____	_____
4	The strike was considered to be successful because the cost went down for the newsies,	_____	_____
5	The strike helped the public become aware of the newsboys' problems.	_____	_____

D. WRITING

Exercise 1: Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. used/ conferencing/ be/ special occasions/ for/ or/ video/ short conversations/ will/.

→ _____

2. very/ among/ has/ social media/ people/ popular/ become/ young/.

→ _____

3. by/ way/ is/ a/ communicate/ instantly/ thought/ telepathy/ to/.

→ _____

4. than/ text messages/ are/ ever/ sending/ before/ more/ teens/.

→ _____

5. by/ in/ communicating/ will/ telepathy/ people/ years/ be/ 30/?

→ _____

6. to/ someone/ is/ know/ often/ give/ a/ that/ something/ good/ we/ let/ "thumbs-up"/.

→ _____

7. allows/ chatting/ theft/ watch/ via/ webcam/ body language/ with/ you/ to/ friends/.

→ _____

8. changed/ way/ each other/ we/ has/ with/ communicate/ technology/ the/ dramatically/.

→ _____

9. cell/ face-to-face/ texting/ their/ prefer/ on/ to talking/ today/ teenagers/ phones/.

→ _____

10. help/ of/ barrier/ with/ communicate/ the/ language/ spite/ can/ foreigners/ in/ gestures/.

→ _____

Exercise 2: Write the answers to the questions using the cues given below.

What is telepathy?

1. telepathy / ability / communicate thoughts or ideas / not by / five human senses

2. one person / be thinking / sending / a thought I another person I the other person / pick up / feel / same thought

Why do we use telepathy?

3. telepathy / help us / when / we / not know / what to say / how to say it

4. we / not want / talk / the phone / but / we / still want / say / what / our heart

Benefits of telepathy

5. telepathy / help / us feel / calm / concentrated / difficult times

6. telepathy / a great tool / between / friends / partners

7. we / use telepathy / maintain relationships / someone / we / not hear of / for a long time

Negative effects of telepathy

8. with telepathy / we / give / receive / so much information / so / we / be aware / the limit

9. if / we / sad / upset / we / not want / receive telepathic messages

--- THE END ---

