

# UNIT 12. CAREER CHOICES

## I. VOCABULARY

St t	Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1	academic	(adj)	/,ækə'demɪk/	học thuật, thuộc viện hàn lâm
	<b>E.g.</b> Our courses cover a range of academic disciplines. <i>Các khóa học của chúng tôi bao gồm một loạt các ngành học thuật.</i>			
2	agriculture engineering	(n)	/'ægrɪkʌltʃər 'nɪərɪŋ /	kỹ thuật nông nghiệp
	<b>E.g.</b> Piling with particulate materials is common in agricultural engineering. <i>Đóng cọc bằng vật liệu dạng hạt là phổ biến trong kỹ thuật nông nghiệp.</i>			
3	assembly worker	(n)	/ə'sembli 'wɜ:rkər/	công nhân dây chuyền lắp ráp
	<b>E.g.</b> The assembly worker combines manufactured parts in order to complete a whole machine or equipment. <i>Công nhân lắp ráp kết hợp các bộ phận được sản xuất để hoàn thiện toàn bộ máy móc hoặc thiết bị.</i>			
4	alternatively	(adv)	/ɔ:l'tɜ:rnətɪvli/	như một sự lựa chọn,
	<b>E.g.</b> We could go to the Indian restaurant, or alternatively, we could try that new Italian place. <i>Chúng ta có thể đến nhà hàng Ấn Độ, hoặc cách khác, chúng ta có thể thử một nhà hàng Ý mới mở.</i>			
5	bartender	(n)	/'bɑ:rtendər/	nhân viên pha chế
	<b>E.g.</b> A bartender is a person who works in a bar, serving drinks. <i>Bartender là người làm việc trong quán bar, phục vụ đồ uống.</i>			
6	career	(n)	/kə'riər/	sự nghiệp
	<b>E.g.</b> She left college to pursue an acting career. <i>Cô ấy bỏ học đại học để theo đuổi sự nghiệp diễn xuất.</i>			
7	career path	(n)	/ kə'riər pɑ:θ/	con đường sự nghiệp
	<b>E.g.</b> Career path is very important to a man. <i>Con đường sự nghiệp rất quan trọng đối với một người đàn ông.</i>			
8	cashier	(n)	/kæ'ʃiər/	thu ngân

	<b>E.g.</b> She is a cashier. <i>Cô ấy là nhân viên thu ngân.</i>			
9	chef	(n)	/ʃef/	đầu bếp
	<b>E.g.</b> He is one of the top chefs in Britain. <i>Anh ấy là một trong những đầu bếp hàng đầu ở Anh.</i>			
10	certificate	(n)	/sə'tɪfɪkət/	chứng chỉ
	<b>E.g.</b> She has a certificate in English teaching methods. <i>Cô ấy có chứng chỉ về phương pháp giảng dạy tiếng Anh.</i>			
11	cv	(n)	/si: 'vi:/	sơ yếu lý lịch, hồ sơ xin việc
	<b>E.g.</b> I sent my cv to apply for that job. <i>Tôi gửi sơ yếu lý lịch để xin công việc đó.</i>			
12	decisive	(adj)	/di'saɪsɪv/	quyết đoán, quả quyết
	<b>E.g.</b> You need to be more decisive. <i>Bạn cần phải quyết đoán hơn.</i>			
13	demanding	(adj)	/di'mɑ:ndɪŋ/	(yêu cầu) khắt khe, phức tạp
	<b>E.g.</b> The work is physically demanding. <i>Công việc này đòi hỏi khắt khe về thể chất.</i>			
14	enrol	(v)	/ɪn'rəʊl/	đăng ký học
	<b>E.g.</b> Is it too late to enrol for this course? <i>Có quá muộn để đăng ký khóa học này không?</i>			
15	fabric	(n)	/'fæbrɪk/	vải
	<b>E.g.</b> They sell a wide variety of printed cotton fabric. <i>Họ bán nhiều loại vải cotton in.</i>			
16	garment worker	(n)	/'gɑ:rmənt 'wɜ:rkə/	công nhân may
	<b>E.g.</b> She is a garment worker. <i>Cô ấy là một công nhân may.</i>			
17	hand-eye coordination	(n)	/hænd-aɪ kəʊ,ɔ:rdɪ'neɪʃn/	sự phối hợp tay mà mắt
	<b>E.g.</b> You need good hand-eye coordination to play table tennis. <i>Bạn cần có sự phối hợp tay mắt tốt để chơi bóng bàn</i>			
18	hands-on	(adj)	/,hændz 'ɒn/	có tính thực tiễn
	<b>E.g.</b> Many employers consider hands-on experience to be as useful as academic qualifications. <i>Nhiều nhà tuyển dụng coi kinh nghiệm thực tế cũng</i>			

	hữu ích như trình độ học vấn.		
19	inquiring	(adj)	/ɪn'kwaɪərɪŋ/ ham học hỏi, tìm tòi
	<b>E.g.</b> The best students are the ones who are inquiring about everything. <i>Những sinh viên giỏi nhất là những người luôn tìm hiểu về mọi thứ.</i>		
20	knowledgeable	(adj)	/'nɒlɪdʒəbl/ am hiểu, thông thạo
	<b>E.g.</b> She is very knowledgeable about plants. <i>Cô ấy rất am hiểu về thực vật.</i>		
21	mechanic	(n)	/mə'kæɪnɪk/ thợ sửa chữa
	<b>E.g.</b> He wants to be a mechanic in the future. <i>Anh ấy muốn trở thành một thợ may trong tương lai.</i>		
22	orientation	(n)	/,ɔ:riən'teɪʃn/ sự định hướng
	<b>E.g.</b> Career orientation is very important for young people. <i>Định hướng nghề nghiệp rất quan trọng đối với các bạn trẻ.</i>		
23	profession	(n)	/prə'feʃn/ nghề, nghề nghiệp
	<b>E.g.</b> She was at the very top of her profession. <i>Cô ấy đang ở đỉnh cao sự nghiệp.</i>		
24	repetitive	(adj)	/rɪ'petətɪv/ lặp đi lặp lại
	<b>E.g.</b> A repetitive task is needed so that he can remember everything. <i>Một nhiệm vụ lặp đi lặp lại là cần thiết để anh ta có thể nhớ mọi thứ.</i>		
25	rewarding	(adj)	/rɪ'wɔ:rdɪŋ/ bổ ích, xứng đáng
	<b>E.g.</b> Nursing can be a very rewarding career. <i>Điều dưỡng có thể là một nghề nghiệp rất bổ ích.</i>		
26	sew	(v)	/səʊ/ khâu, may vá
	<b>E.g.</b> My mother taught me how to sew. <i>Mẹ tôi dạy tôi cách may vá.</i>		
27	software engineer	(n)	/'sɒftweər endʒɪnɪər/ kỹ sư phần mềm
	<b>E.g.</b> A management systems specialist, she works as a software engineer. <i>Là một chuyên gia về hệ thống quản lý, cô ấy làm việc như một kỹ sư phần mềm.</i>		
28	surgeon	(n)	/'sɜ:rdʒən/ bác sĩ phẫu thuật
	<b>E.g.</b> Surgeons performed two operations on him yesterday. <i>Các bác sĩ phẫu thuật đã thực hiện hai ca phẫu thuật cho anh ấy ngày hôm qua..</i>		
29	vocational	(adj)	/vəʊ'keɪʃənl/ hướng nghiệp
	<b>E.g.</b> The Swedes regard vocational training as a part of a young person's		

	education. <i>Người Thụy Điển coi đào tạo hướng nghiệp là một phần của giáo dục thanh niên.</i>			
<b>30</b>	well-paid	(adj)	/,wel 'peɪd/	được trả lương cao
	<b>E.g.</b> At last, he had found a well-paid job that interested him. <i>Cuối cùng, anh ấy đã tìm được một công việc được trả lương cao mà hấp dẫn anh ấy.</i>			

## II. WORD FORMATION

Words	Related words	Transcription	Meaning
<b>academic</b> <b>(adj)</b> /,ækə 'demɪk/ học thuật, thuộc viện hàn lâm	academic (n)	/,ækə'demɪk/	hội viên học viện, viện sĩ
	academy (n)	/ə'kædəmi/	học viện, viện hàn lâm, trường chuyên nghiệp
	academically (adv)	/,ækə'demɪkli/	về mặt lý thuyết, thuần về lý thuyết
	academician (n)	/ə,kædə'mɪʃn/	viện sĩ hàn lâm
	academicism (n)	/,ækə 'demɪsɪzəm/	chủ nghĩa hàn lâm
	academia (n)	/,ækə'di:miə/	giới học viện
<b>alternativ ely (adv)</b> /ɔ:l 'tɜ:rnətɪvli/ lựa chọn khác, thay thế	alternative (adj)	/ɔ:l'tɜ:rnətɪv/	xen nhau; thay đổi nhau, thay phiên nhau
	alter (v)	/'ɔ:ltər/	thay đổi, biến đổi
	alternation (n)	/,ɔ:ltər'neɪʃn/	sự xen nhau; sự xen kẽ, sự thay phiên, luân phiên
<b>cashier (n)</b> /kæ'ʃɪər/ thu ngân	cash (n)	/kæʃ/	tiền mặt
<b>certificate</b> <b>(n)</b> /sə'tɪfɪkət/ chứng chỉ	certificate (v)	/sə'tɪfɪkət/	cấp chứng chỉ, cấp giấy chứng nhận
	certification (n)	/,sɜ:rtɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	sự cấp chứng chỉ, giấy chứng nhận
	certificated (adj)	/sər'tɪfɪkətɪd/	có giấy chứng nhận, có

			đăng kí, được phép
<b>decisive</b> <b>(adj)</b>  /dɪ'saɪsɪv/ quyết đoán	decisively (adv)	/dɪ'saɪsɪvli/	kiên định, dứt khoát
	decide (v)	/dɪ'saɪd/	quyết định
	/dɪ'sɪʒn/ (n)		sự quyết định
<b>enrol (v)</b>  /ɪn'rəʊl/ đăng ký học	enrolment (n)	/ɪn'rəʊlmənt/	sự đăng kí, kết nạp
	enrollee (n)	/ɪn,rəʊ'li:/	người đăng kí
<b>profession</b> <b>(n)</b>  /prə'feɪn/ nghề	profess (v)	/prə'fes/	hành nghề, làm nghề, dạy
	professional (adj)	/prə'feɪnl/	lành nghề, có tay nghề, chuyên nghiệp
	professionally (adv)	/prə'feɪnli/	thành thạo, một cách chuyên nghiệp
	professionalize (v)	/prə'feɪnəlaɪz/	làm trở thành nhà nghề, biến thành một nghề
	professionalization (n)	/prə,feɪnəlaɪ 'zeɪʃn/	thành nghề
	professionalism (n)	/prə'feɪnəlɪzəm/	trình độ nghiệp vụ, chuyên môn; tài năng, sự thành thạo
<b>repetitive</b> <b>(adj)</b>  /rɪ'petətɪv/ lặp đi lặp lại	repeat (v)	/rɪ'pi:t/	nhắc lại, lặp lại
	repetition (n)	/,repə'tɪʃn/	sự lặp lại
<b>rewarding</b> <b>(adj)</b>  /rɪ'wɔ:rdɪŋ/ bổ ích, xứng đáng	reward (n)	/rɪ'wɔ:rd/	phần thưởng
	reward (v)	/rɪ'wɔ:rd/	thưởng

<b>sew (v)</b> /səʊ/ khâu, may vá	sewer (n)	/ˈsuːər/	thợ may, thợ khâu
	sewing (n)	/ˈsəʊɪŋ/	sự may vá

### III. GRAMMAR

**\* Adverbial clauses of concession, result and reason. - Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ, kết quả và nguyên nhân lý do.**

**1. Adverbial clauses of concession - Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ**

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ thường được nối với nhau bởi các từ nối như: *Although, though, even though, in spite of, despite...*

**- Although/ though/ even though + S + V: mặc dù**

**E.g.** Although it rained. Mary went to the carnival.

(Mặc dù trời mưa, Mary vẫn đi tới lễ hội.)

**E.g.** Although Mary eats Mcdonald's regularly, she remains slim.

(Mặc dù thường xuyên ăn Mcdonald's, Mary vẫn thon thả.)

**- Despite/ in spite of + N/ Np/ V-ing: bất chấp....**

**E.g.** Mary went to the carnival in spite of the rain.

(Mặc dù trời mưa, Mary vẫn đi tới lễ hội.)

**E.g.** In spite of eating Mcdonald's regularly, Mary remains slim.

(Mặc dù thường xuyên ăn Mcdonald's, Mary vẫn thon thả.)

**\* Lưu ý:** Cả **despite** và **in spite of** có thể theo sau bởi một mệnh đề (bao gồm cả chủ ngữ và vị ngữ) nếu ta thêm **“the fact that”**.

**E.g.** Mary bought a new pair of shoes despite the fact that she already had 97 pairs.

(Mary đã mua một đôi giày mới mặc dù thực tế rằng cô ấy đã có 97 đôi rồi.)

Mary went to the cinema in spite of the fact that she was exhausted.

(Mary đi tới rạp chiếu phim bất chấp sự thật rằng cô ấy rất mệt.)

**2. Adverbial clauses of results - Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả**

**- Cấu trúc: so + adj/adv + that: quá ... đến nỗi mà ...**

**so + many/much/ few/ little + n + that**

**E.g.** He is so intelligent that he can do all the difficult exercises.

(Anh ta thông minh đến mức có thể làm được tất cả những bài tập khó.)

There are so many students that there are not enough chairs.

(Có nhiều học sinh tới mức mà không có đủ ghế để ngồi.)

- **Cấu trúc: such + (a/an) + adj + n + that:** quá ... đến nỗi mà ...

**E.g.** It was such a cold day that I don't want to go out.

(Trời lạnh đến nỗi mà tôi không muốn đi ra ngoài.)

- **Cấu trúc: so + clause: vì vậy, nên**

**E.g.** I do not have enough money, so I cannot buy a television.

(Tôi không có đủ tiền, vì vậy tôi không thể mua được một cái ti vi.)

- **Therefore/consequently/as a result/as a consequence/with the result that:** vì vậy

**E.g.** I got up late, with the result that I missed my bus.

(Tôi dậy muộn, vì vậy tôi bị lỡ xe buýt.)

\* **Lưu ý:** Với các trạng từ chỉ kết quả **Therefore, Consequently, As a result, As a consequence**, ta dùng giữa dấu chấm phẩy (;) và dấu phẩy (,) hoặc đứng đầu câu rồi dùng dấu phẩy (,).

**E.g.** She is not a good student; therefore, she cannot get good marks.

(Cô ấy không phải học sinh giỏi vì vậy có ấy không có nhiều điểm tốt.)

**3. Adverbial clauses of reason - Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân lý do**

- **Cấu trúc: Because/ Since/ As + S + V : Bởi vì ...**

**E.g.** Because/ Since/ As he is tired, he stays at home.

(Vì anh ấy mệt, nên anh ấy ở nhà.)

- **Because of/ due to/ owing to + N/ Noun phrase:** bởi vì...

**E.g.** She went to school late because of the rain.

(Cô ấy đi học muộn bởi vì trời mưa.)

**E.g.** Because of being late, I was not allowed to enter the examination room.

(Vì đến muộn nên tôi không được vào phòng thi.)

## IV. PRONUNCIATION

\* **INTONATION IN STATEMENTS USED AS QUESTIONS - Ngữ điệu trong câu trần thuật sử dụng như câu hỏi.**

Chúng ta sử dụng câu trần thuật như một câu hỏi khi muốn thể hiện sự ngạc nhiên hoặc muốn kiểm tra lại độ chính xác của thông tin.

Thông thường câu trần thuật sẽ có ngữ điệu xuống giọng ở cuối câu nhưng khi được sử dụng như câu hỏi, nó sẽ có ngữ điệu lên giọng ở cuối câu.

**E.g.** You want to be a doctor? ↗ (Bạn muốn trở thành bác sĩ à?)

Your father is a billionaire? ↗ (Bố bạn là tỷ phú à?)

She will help me? ↗ (Cô ấy sẽ giúp tôi chứ?)

He will give me money? ↗ (Anh ta sẽ đưa tôi tiền sao?)

## IV. PRATICE

**Exercise 1: Mark the questions with the correct tone in the box, using falling or rising arrows.**

**Maria:** Hi Juan, how are you? ☐

**Joan:** Hi Maria, I'm good, thanks. And you? ☐

**Maria:** I'm good too, thanks. So, have you decided what career you want to pursue? ☐

**Joan:** Well, I'm thinking about studying engineering. I really like maths and physics.  
What about you? ☐


**Maria:** I think I want to study medicine. I'm very interested in helping people and fascinated by how the human body works.

**Juan:** You want to study medicine? ☐ That's great! Medicine is a very noble career. Are you worried that it's such a long and difficult path? ☐


**Maria:** Yes, a little. But I think it will be worth it. Why do you choose engineering? ☐

**Juan:** I like solving problems and creating new things. Plus, I think there are many job opportunities in that field. Have you considered other options besides medicine? ☐

**Maria:** Yes, I thought about biology too, but I believe with medicine I can have a more direct impact on people's lives. Have you considered any specific field within engineering? ☐

**Juan:** I'm thinking about mechanical or civil engineering, but I'm not sure yet. I need to do a bit more research to decide. Which university do you want to attend? 

**Maria:** I'd like to go to the National University. They have a good medical program.




**Juan:** National University?  It's a large school. I'm considering the Polytechnic University. It's well known for its engineering programs.

**Exercise 2: Complete the short conversations with suitable statement questions. Then practise them with a partner.**

1. **Hoa:** What is your favourite food, Linh?  
**Linh:** It's fried chicken. I like it a lot.  
**Hoa:**? It's not healthy. You shouldn't eat it too much.  
**Linh:** I know. Just a few times a month.
2. **Ron:** Have you watched any good movies lately?  
**Harry:** Yes, I saw a comedy film last night. It was hilarious!  
**Ron:**? I love comedies! Which one did you watch?  
**Harry:** It was called "The Hangover". Have you seen it?  
**Ron:** No, but I've heard it's really funny. I'll have to check it out!
3. **Alice:** Hey, I really like your new shirt!  
**Lily:** Thanks! It's from Dior.  
**Alice:** What?? That's fancy!  
**Lily:** Yeah, I got it as a gift from my sister.  
**Alice:** Lucky you! It looks really stylish.
4. **Phong:** Have you finished your homework?  
**Quang:** Oh no, I completely forgot to do it!  
**Phong:** .? The teacher will be very angry.  
**Quang:** I went out with my cousins yesterday evening.  
**Phong:** You better hurry and do it before class starts.

**Exercise 3: Look at the photos and put the correct words/ phrases under them.**

surgeon	fashion	teacher	assembly worker	tailor
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	designer			
bartender	cashier	mechanic	software engineer	hairdresser
				
1. _____		2. _____		
				
3. _____		4. _____		
				
5. _____		6. _____		



7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the words in exercise 3.**

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ designs clothing and accessories.
2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ performs operations to treat diseases, injuries, or deformities.
3. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ mixes and serves drinks to customers in a bar or restaurant.
4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ instructs students in various subjects and helps them to learn and develop skills.
5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ repairs and maintains machinery such as automobiles.
6. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ designs, develops, and maintains software applications or systems.
7. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ makes, alters, or repairs clothing to fit individuals.
8. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ receives and pays out money in a shop, bank, restaurant, etc.

9. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ works on a production line, assembling parts or products in a factory setting.
10. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cuts, colours, and styles hair for clients.

**Exercise 5: Circle the odd one out.**

1. A. bartender	B. computer	C. hairdresser	D. cashier
2. A. repetitive	B. well-paid	C. creative	D. mechanic
3. A. rewarding	B. effectively	C. difficult	D. demanding
4. A. factory	B. hospital	C. restaurant	D. vocational
5. A. engineer	B. excellent	C. astronaut	D. architect
6. A. although	B. because	C. but	D. such
7. A. elevator	B. tailor	C. doctor	D. director
8. A. skillful	B. career	C. knowledgeable	D. successful

**Exercise 6: Choose the best options to complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Alice had a fear of heights, she bravely agreed to go rock climbing with her friends.  
A. So                      B. Although                      C. However                      D. But
2. I am studying hard \_\_\_\_\_ I want to pass the exam and get into a good university.  
A. because                      B. but                      C. though                      D. so
3. They are tired from working all day, \_\_\_\_\_ they still want to watch a movie together before going to bed.  
A. because                      B. so                      C. since                      D. but
4. Oliver decided to join the soccer team \_\_\_\_\_ he had never played before.  
A. since                      B. though                      C. so                      D. however
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining heavily, we decided to cancel our outdoor picnic and have it indoors instead.  
A. But                      B. Although                      C. Since                      D. However
6. They were hungry after playing sports for hours, \_\_\_\_\_ they ordered a large pizza with all their favourite toppings for dinner.  
A. or                      B. however                      C. because                      D. so
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the movie received mixed reviews, we decided to watch it because the trailer looked interesting.

A. But                                      B. Even though    C. So                                      D. Or

8. Linh can't attend the party \_\_\_\_\_ she has to babysit her younger brother while her parents are out of town.

A. because                      B. though                      C. but                                      D. despite

**Exercise 7: Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1. This pizza is **so / such** delicious that we want to order another one right away to satisfy our craving.

2. Mr Toan gave **so / such** an inspiring speech that it motivated everyone in the room to pursue their dreams.

3. Angelina Jolie wore **so / such** an elegant dress that all eyes were drawn to her as soon as she entered the room.

4. Nghia has **so / such** remarkable patience that he can handle even the most difficult situations calmly.

5. That history book was **so / such** interesting that my sister couldn't put it down until she finished it.

6. Kim is **so / such** a talented artist that her paintings mesmerise everyone who sees them.

7. The final test was **so / such** difficult that most of the students struggled to finish it on time.

8. My mother possesses **so / such** boundless energy that she can work tirelessly for hours.

**Exercise 8: Complete the conversation with the words or phrases in the box.**

although	software engineer	However	Because
well-paid	But	chef	interact

**Mark:** Hey, Lisa! Have you thought about what you want to do after school?

**Lisa:** Hi, Mark! Yeah, I've been thinking about it a lot lately. I'm considering becoming a (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mark:** Oh, that's interesting! Why do you want to do so?

**Lisa:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_ I love cooking, and I think it would be a fun career.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_, I'm worried it might be stressful working in a busy kitchen.

**Mark:** Yeah, I get that. I'm thinking about becoming a (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It's (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and in demand, although it might be stressful too.

**Lisa:** That sounds like a great choice! Software engineering is a growing field. However, I think I would prefer a job where I can (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with people more. Maybe I'll become a teacher instead.

**Mark:** Being a teacher can be rewarding (7) \_\_\_\_\_ it's not always well-paid. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ if you enjoy working with people, it could be a great fit for you.

**Lisa:** Yeah, I think so too. Plus, I've always enjoyed helping others learn. Thanks for the chat, Mark! It's given me a lot to think about.

**Mark:** Anytime, Lisa! Good luck with whatever path you choose.

**Exercise 9: Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

1. The comedy was (A) such (B) funny that everyone laughed throughout (C) the (D) entire film.
2. Nam couldn't finish (A) his homework on (B) time so (C) he spent too much (D) time scrolling through social media.
3. Despite (A) Lan is tired after (B) a long day at (C) work, she still manages to cook (D) a delicious dinner for her family.
4. The cashier's job can be repetitively (A), but she enjoys interacting (B) with the customers and making (C) their shopping experience pleasant (D).
5. Becoming a fashion design (A) requires creativity (B), attention to (C) detail, and (D) a passion for design.
6. Phong wants to work (A) as a teacher, because (B) he can't find a job opening (C) in any (D) schools nearby.
7. The view from the top of (A) the mountain is such (B) an (C) breathtaking sight that it leaves (D) us speechless.
8. My brother wants to buy (A) a new car. Even though (B), he can't afford (C) it with his (D) current savings.

**Exercise 11: Rewrite the following sentences, using "so ... that..." or "such ... that..."**

1. The movie was incredibly scary. I couldn't sleep after watching it. **(so ... that)**
2. The business news was surprising. No one could believe it. **(so ... that)**

3. The discovery is a significant breakthrough. It changes the field of science.  
(such ... that)

4. Holi is a popular festival. People come from all over to attend. **(such ... that)**

5. The seafood soup is spicy. I can't eat it without drinking water. **(so ... that)**

6. The marathon was a long race. Many participants were exhausted by the end.  
**(such ... that)**

7. The lecture is detailed. Some students find it challenging to take notes quickly enough. **(so ... that)**

8. The speech contains an inspiring message. Everyone feels motivated to take action immediately. **(such ... that)**

### Exercise 12: Read the text and choose the correct options.

My name is Mark. I'm a content creator and I make videos for TikTok. I love my job because it's really creative and I can work from anywhere. My videos are usually funny or interesting, and I try to make them short and easy to watch. I think the most important thing is to catch people's attention in the first three seconds.

I started making videos about two years ago, and now I have over a million followers on TikTok. Sometimes I work with brands and promote their products in my videos. It's a great way to make money, but it's also important not to do too much advertising. People don't like it if you're always talking about products.

A lot of people want to be famous on TikTok, but it's not easy. You need to post new videos every day and reply to your followers' comments. You also need to be yourself and show your personality. Some people try to copy other creators, but I don't think that works. If you're doing the same as everyone else, why should people follow you?

My dream is to be a full-time YouTuber, but I know it's going to take time. For now, I'm happy making videos for TikTok and working with different brands.

1. What does Mark do for a living?

- A. He is a teacher. B. He is a content creator for TikTok.  
C. He is a doctor. D. He is a chef.

## 2. How long has Mark been making videos?

- A. Two years                      B. One year                      C. Three years                      D. Four years

### 3. How does Mark make money from his videos?

- A. By selling merchandise
  - B. By tutoring students online
  - C. By working with brands and promoting their products
  - D. By asking for donations from his followers
4. What advice does Mark give to aspiring TikTok creators?
- A. Copy other creators
  - B. Post videos once a week
  - C. Reply to followers' comments
  - D. Avoid showing their personality
5. What does Mark think about copying other creators?
- A. He thinks it's a good idea.
  - B. He thinks it's important to do.
  - C. He thinks it doesn't work.
  - D. He thinks it's the best way to gain followers.

**Exercise 13: Read the text again and decide whether these statements are True or False.**

Statements	T or F
1. Mark can only work from a fixed office location.	
2. TikTok videos need to be short and engaging.	
3. Less than a million people follow Mark on TikTok.	
4. Collaborating with brands is a way Mark earns money.	
5. Posting new videos daily is essential for TikTok fame.	
6. Becoming a full-time YouTuber is Mark's long-term goal.	

**Exercise 14: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.**

1. still came/ wasn't/ John/ to/ although/ he/ the party/ feeling/ well.

---

2. studied/ My brother/ he/ all night/ but/ still failed/ the test./ the exam,/ for

---

3. after/ were/ They/ so hungry/ the long hike/ the table./ that/ they/ on/ ate everything

---

4. because/ bed/ go to/ early/ we/ We/ have/ tomorrow./ important meeting/ an

---

---

5. can hear/ such/ has/ that/ people/ clearly./ her/ in the next room/ a loud voice/ Kim

---

---

6. he/ own lunch./ doesn't like/ usually brings/ his/ the cafeteria food,/ Since/ Tom

---

---

7. Lan/ forgot/ she knew/ going to rain./ though/ it was/ her umbrella

---

---

8. late,/ to finish/ so we/ our homework/ hurry/ before bedtime./ It is/ getting

---

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**Exercise 15: Underline the mistake and rewrite the correct one.**

1. I have a well-pay job, which allows me to support my family comfortably.

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2. However Elsa was nervous, she gave a confident presentation to the class.

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3. She's allergic to peanuts, so she loves peanut butter sandwiches.

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4. Emily is so a talented artist that her paintings sell for thousands of dollars.

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5. My mother was late for work so her car broke down on the way.

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6. Huy is such a intelligent student that he always gets top grades in his classes.

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7. He's a good singer, because he's too shy to perform in front of audiences.

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8. Our school organises career orientate programmes to help students explore different job options.

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**Exercise 16: Combine the sentences using the words in brackets.**

1. You should join the photography club at school. It offers valuable skills.  
**(because)**

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2. The science-fiction film was interesting. I stayed up late to finish watching it. **(so)**

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3. Lily is very busy with work. She always finds time to spend with her family. **(but)**

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4. The store is closed. We have to find another place to buy groceries. **(since)**

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5. The alarm clock didn't ring. I overslept this morning. **(so)**

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6. My brother wants to go out. It is already late at night. **(although)**

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7. Nancy loves chocolate. I bought her a box of chocolate for her birthday. **(since)**

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8. This Chinese restaurant has many great reviews. The food is disappointing. **(but)**

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