

## UNIT 5: GENDER EQUALITY

### A- TOPIC VOCABULARY

1. allow (v) /ə'laʊ/	cho phép
2. campaign (v) /kæm'peɪn/	tham gia, tổ chức chiến dịch vận động
3. causative verb /'kɔːzətɪv/	động từ nguyên nhân, động từ khởi phát
4. committee (n) /kə'mɪti/	ủy ban
5. election (n) /ɪ'lekʃn/	sự bầu cử, cuộc bầu cử
6. equality (n) /i'kwɒləti/	sự bình đẳng
7. gender (n) /'dʒendə(r)/	giới tính
8. property (n) /'prɒpəti/	tài sản
9. right (n) /raɪt/	quyền
10. vote (v) /vəʊt/	bỏ phiếu, bầu cử
11. delighted (adj) /dɪ'laɪtɪd/	hài lòng, vui mừng
12. determined (adj) /dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/	cương quyết, quyết tâm
13. exhausted (adj) /ɪɡ'zɔːstɪd/	kiệt sức
14. grateful (adj) /'ɡreɪtfl/	biết ơn
15. passionate (adj)	nồng nhiệt, say mê
16. proud (adj) /'praʊd/	tự hào
17. support (n) /sə'pɔːt/	sự ủng hộ
18. achievement (n) /ə'tʃiːvmənt/	thành tựu
19. record (n) /'rekɔːd/	kỉ lục
20. stuntwoman /'stʌntwʊmən/	nữ diễn viên đóng thế
21. own (v) /əʊn/	sở hữu
22. combat (v) /'kɒmbæt/	đánh nhau, chiến đấu
23. soldiers (n) /'səʊldʒəz/	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
2. in the mountains	Trên núi
3. on the beach	Trên bãi biển
4. let somebody do something	Để ai đó làm gì
5. work as	Làm việc với tư cách là

6. be allowed to do something	Được phép làm gì đó
7. make the changes	Tạo ra sự thay đổi
8. take (better) care of	Chăm sóc (tốt hơn) = <b>look after</b> = <b>care for</b>
9. thankful (to someone) for something	Biết ơn (ai) vì điều gì <b>Ghi chú:</b> 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
10. have an interest in something	Có hứng thú với điều gì
11. pleased about	Hài lòng với
12. dream about	Mơ về
13. grateful for	Biết ơn ai/ điều gì <b>Ghi chú:</b> Grateful là từ thường dùng để nói về phản ứng của ai đó trước một sự tử tế, việc làm giúp đỡ
14. congratulate someone on something	Chúc mừng ai đó về việc gì
15. go on vacation	Đi nghỉ dưỡng
16. on the horse	Trên lưng ngựa
17. act in a movie	Diễn xuất trong một bộ phim
18. on the moon	Trên mặt trăng
19. in space	Trong vũ trụ
20. share something with	Chia sẻ điều gì với

## WORD FORMATION

VERB	NOUN	ADJ	ADV
1. congratulate	congratulation(s)		
2. campaign	campaign campaigner 😊		
3. equalize	(in)equality	(un)equal	(un)equally
4. passionate	passion	passionate	passionately
5. interview	interview interviewee 😊 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.

### I. 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:

#### 1. Các đại từ

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

#### 2. 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

### 3. Thì của động từ LƯU XUỐNG MỘT THÌ TƯƠNG ỨNG

Tên thì	Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
<i>Hiện tại đơn</i>	<b>- V(bare)/V(s,es)</b> He said: "I <u>live</u> in a big city." <b>- am/is/are</b> She said: "I <u>am</u> at home."	<b>- Ved/ V (cột 2)</b> He said (that) he <u>lived</u> in a big city. <b>- Was/were</b> She said (that) she <u>was</u> at home.
<i>Quá khứ đơn</i>	<b>- Ved/V (cột 2)</b> Peter said: "I <u>did</u> it by myself." <b>- Was/were</b> Mary said: "I <u>was</u> in the park last Sunday."	<b>- Had + VP II</b> Peter said (that) he <u>had done</u> it by himself. <b>- Had been</b> Mary said (that) she <u>had been</u> in the park the Sunday before.
<i>Hiện tại tiếp diễn</i>	<b>Am/is/are + V-ing</b> She said: "we <u>are learning</u> now."	<b>Was/were + V-ing</b> She said (that) she <u>was learning</u> then.
<i>Quá khứ tiếp diễn</i>	<b>Was/were + V-ing</b> He said: "I <u>was sleeping</u> then."	<b>Had + been + V-ing</b> He said (that) he <u>had been sleeping</u> then
<i>Hiện tại hoàn thành</i>	<b>Have/has + Vp2</b> He said: "Someone <u>has stolen</u> my bag."	<b>Had + Vp2</b> ➔ He said <b>that someone</b> <u>had stolen</u> his bag
<i>Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn</i>	<b>Have/has + been + V-ing</b> She said: "I <u>have been waiting</u> for you for 3 hours."	<b>Had + been + V-ing</b> She said (that) she <u>had been waiting</u> for me for 3 hours.
<i>Tương lai đơn</i>	<b>Will/shall + V(bare)</b> Lan said: "I <u>will call</u> you tonight."	<b>Would + V(bare)</b> Lan said that she <u>would call</u> me that night.
<i>Tương lai gần</i>	<b>Am/is/are + going to + V</b> Huong said: "we <u>are going to have</u> a party next weekend."	<b>Was/were + going to + V</b> Huong said (that) they <u>were going to have</u> a party the next weekend."
<i>Động từ khuyết</i>	<b>Can</b> He said: "I <u>can't come</u> on time."	<b>Could</b> He said (that) he <u>couldn't come</u> on time.

thiếu		
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## II. 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.

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

#### a. 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.

#### b. 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.

#### c. 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.

#### d. 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.

#### e. 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.

#### f. 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.

## III. 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.

### 2. Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu hỏi

#### a. 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.

#### b. 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.

### 3. 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 dọa 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

**4. 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: khẳng định 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



- |                  |              |               |              |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 17. A. enrol     | B. rural     | C. allow      | D. prefer    |
| 18. A. abandon   | B. dependent | C. preference | D. exhausted |
| 19. A. combat    | B. campaign  | C. support    | D. record    |
| 20. 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.

21. The interviewer asked me what experience \_\_\_\_\_ for the job.  
A. do you get      B. did I get      C. I got      D. you got
22. They asked me whether I was working \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. next day afternoon      B. the afternoon followed  
C. the following afternoon      D. tomorrow afternoon
23. "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
24. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ the seat \_\_\_\_\_ or not.  
A. if / had occupied      B. whether / was occupied  
C. if / has been occupied      D. whether / occupied
25. 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
26. Peter said that he saw Mary \_\_\_\_\_ that beautiful vase  
A. break      B. breakin      C. break      D. broke
27. The police \_\_\_\_\_ them get out of the car.  
A. caused      B. made      C. asked      D. ordered
28. Bill's wife doesn't let him \_\_\_\_\_ go to the party.  
A. go      B. to go      C. to have gone      D. went
29. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ your son go camping with his classmate?  
A. permit      B. allow      C. let      D. advise
30. \_\_\_\_\_ bread, you usually need flour, salt, and yeast.  
A. Make      B. To make      C. Making      D. Made
31. It is important that men should share household tasks \_\_\_\_\_ their wives.  
A. to      B. with      C. for      D. Against
32. Women are more likely to be victims of \_\_\_\_\_ violence.  
A. domestic      B. household      C. home      D. family
33. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, the fourth President of Iceland, was the first woman in the world \_\_\_\_ the first female Head of State in 1980.  
A. elect      B. to elected      C. to be elected      D. electing
34. Governments, organisations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. inequality      B. difference      C. equality      D. similarity
35. Jobs that are traditionally done by women are normally \_\_\_\_\_ jobs.  
A. well-paid      B. high-paying      C. well-paying      D. low-paying
36. 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
37. Moreover, a lack of female teachers contributes to low \_\_\_\_ of girls in schools.  
A. enrolment      B. application      C. participation      D. gender
38. 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.

39. 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.

40. Nam: "Which gender spends most of the time shopping?"

Lan: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Shopping has always been my hobby.

C. Both genders like shopping.

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

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.

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

A. fail

B. ignore

C. deny

D. acknowledge

42. 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.

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

A. fairness

B. inequality

C. evenness

D. equilibrium

44. 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.

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

A

B

C

D

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

A

B

C

D

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

A

B

C

D

**GRAMMAR**

**PART 9:**

48. "I'm so happy I won the race." she said to us.

49. "Will you come to my party?" she said to me.

50. "When was your little boy born?" said the nurse to Mrs. Bingley.

51. "Will I find a job?", Tim said to himself.

52. "Do not write on the wall." said the teacher to the boys.

53.

54. The mechanic serviced my car last week.

55.

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

57.

58. They talked in the next room.

59.

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

61. 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 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>

- |                |             |            |             |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 58. A. rights  | B. genders  | C. rules   | D. roles    |
| 59. A. for     | B. from     | C. with    | D. at       |
| 60. A. equal   | B. unequal  | C. equally | D. equality |
| 61. A. However | B. Although | C. Because | D. Since    |
| 62. 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.

- 63. The government should create more job opportunities for women in rural areas. **(created)**
- 64. We all object to wage discrimination. **(protest)**
- 65. Health care insurance should be provided for everyone. **(access)**
- 66. In some rural areas, parents still prefer their sons to their daughters. **(favour)**
- 67. Single-sex schools should be abolished by the government. **(eradicate)**
- 68. "Would you like to come to an art exhibition tomorrow, Lan?" said Tom **(invited)**
- 69. "Congratulations on winning your first race, Laura." said the reporter. **(congratulated)**
- 70. Ben's parents were so proud of him because he passed all his exams. **(so)**
- 71. My father said I could use his car. **(allowed)**
- 72. My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police. **(advised)**

## 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?"*