

UNIT 6: COMMUNITY LIFE

A- VOCABULARY

Vocabulary	IPA Transcription	Meaning
1. increase (v) >< decrease	/ɪn'kri:s/	Tăng>< giảm
resort (n)	/rɪ'zɔ:t/	Khu nghỉ dưỡng
2. fishing village (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ 'vɪlɪdʒ /	Làng chài
3. advanced (adj)	/əd'vɑ:nst/	Hiện đại, tiến bộ
4. rebuild (v)	/,rɪ:'bɪld/	Xây lại
5. appreciate (v)	/ə'pri:ʃiət/	Đánh giá cao
6. transportation (n)	/,træns'pɔ: 'teɪʃn/	Giao thông
7. tower (n)	/'taʊə(r)/	tháp
8. cathedral (n)	/kə'thi:drəl/	Nhà thờ chính tòa, thánh đường
9. claw (n)	/klɔ:/	Móng vuốt
10. lap (n)	/ləp/	Vật phủ (lên một vật khác). Vòng dây, vòng chỉ (quấn vào một cuộn). (Thể dục, thể thao) Vòng chạy, vòng đua.
11. locker (n)	/'lɒkə(r)/	Tủ khóa
12. construction (n)	/kən'strʌkʃn/	Xây dựng
13. service (n)	/'sɜ:vɪs/	Dịch vụ
14. equipment (n)	/ɪ'kwɪpmənt/	Thiết bị
15. budget (n)	/'bʌdʒɪt/	Ngân sách
16. sandbox (n) = sandpit	/'sændbɒks/	Hộp cát đồ chơi
17. quality (n)	/'kwɒləti/	Chất lượng
18. consider my suggestion	/sə'dʒestʃən/	Xem xét đề nghị của tôi
19. improve (v)	/ɪm'pru:v/	Cải thiện
20. vote (v) (n)	/vəʊt/	Bỏ phiếu, bầu cử
21. racket (n)	/'rækɪt/	Vợt
22. court (n)	/kɔ:t/	Sân tennis, bóng chuyền...

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B- PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. move away	Chuyển đến nơi nào đó sống
2. get fit	Cân đối
3. have fun	Vui vẻ
4. hang out (phr. V)	Đi chơi với ai đó
5. pay for	Trả tiền

C- GRAMMAR

Câu bị động

* **Form:** **BE + V3/ed** (động từ BE chia theo thì của câu)

* **Use:**

- Dùng để nhấn mạnh người/vật nhận hành động hơn là chủ thể thực hiện hành động.

E.g: The furniture was bought at a local market.

- Khi chủ thể thực hiện hành động là không quan trọng, hoặc không biết chủ thể là ai/cái gì.

E.g: The Internet was invented during the 1950's

* **Past Simple Passive**

WAS/WERE + V3/ed

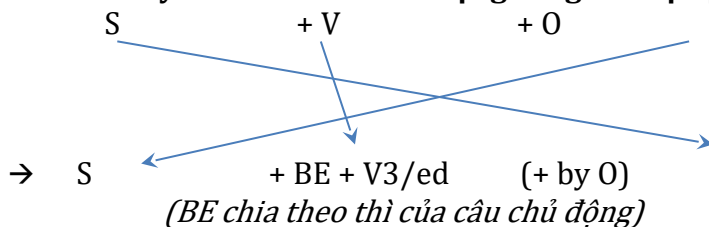
E.g: The mistakes were corrected by the teacher.

* **Modals with passive voice**

MODAL + BE + V3/ed

E.g: Employees must be paid on the last day of the month.

* **Cách chuyển đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động**



EXERCISE

Part 1: Listen and fill in the blanks

Fill in each blank with ONE WORD in the talk to complete the following sentences.

- The residents in Beijing have to (1) _____ air pollution every day.
- There is a thick layer of (2) _____ over the city.
- Wang usually uses a protective face mask or an air purifier to (3) _____ clean air.
- Her daughter may have caught a (4) _____ for a long time.
- Air pollution is even worse in (5) _____ zones outside Beijing.

Key

1. face 2. smog 3. breath 4. cough. 5. industrial

Transcript

[Music]

Wang lives in Beijing with her husband and her daughter. Like other city dwellers there, her family has to face serious air pollution every day. The first thing Wang does when she wakes up in the morning is to check her kid to make sure she is breathing clean air. It seems to be very strange to many people but it's quite popular there, a thick layer of smog rolls into China's capital city turning skyscrapers into shadows and clear air into a yellow fog. This smog causes her many troubles, it's difficult for her to breathe without a protective face mask or an air purifier. She can hardly see things clearly even in the daytime. More seriously, her child may catch a chronic cough because of the unclean air. Air pollution is even worse in industrial zones outside the capital. But why does smog keep blanketing Beijing? The main sources of pollutants include exhaust emissions from more than 5 million motor vehicles in Beijing, coal burning in neighboring regions, dust storms from the north and local construction dust.

Part 2. Listen to a radio programme about the best city to live in. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1. According to the study by *The Economist*, the best cities to live in are all

A. capital cities.

B. cities where only a few people live.

C. medium-sized cities.

2. In this particular list,

A. Helsinki is in a higher position than Zurich.

B. Zurich and Helsinki are in the same position.

C. Helsinki is lower than Zurich.

3. The country with the most cities in the top ten is

A. Australian.

B. Canada.

C. New Zealand.

4. Melbourne gets full marks in

A. health and environment.

B. transport and health.

C. health and education.

5. The aim of the radio programme is to

A. describe the best cities that people live in.

B. inform listeners about the best cities to live in.

C. encourage listeners to vote on the best cities to live in.

Answer

1 C 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 B

Transcript

Presenter Every year, *The Economist* magazine makes a list of the best cities in the world to live in. Gloria Cooke is with us today to tell us about the latest list. Gloria, what kind of cities are at the top?

Gloria Well, they're all cities that are more or less the same size: not very big, but not very small, either. Quite a lot of people live there, but they aren't very crowded. There are only two capital cities at the top, for example.

P Which ones?

G Vienna, the capital of Austria, and the capital of Finland: Helsinki.

P Are there any other European cities in the top ten, Gloria?

G Yes, there's one more: Zurich in Switzerland. Zurich has the same number of points as Helsinki, so they're both tenth. That means we're talking about the top eleven cities here, not the top ten.

P Right. So, where are the other cities in the top eleven?

G We've got Auckland in New Zealand at number nine, and then the rest are either in Australia or Canada. Australia has four in the top eleven and Canada has three.

P How interesting! So, Gloria, the moment we've all been waiting for: which is the best city to live in?

G According to *The Economist*, it's Melbourne, Australia. The study says that Melbourne has fantastic schools and excellent medical care – the city got 100 out of 100 in these two categories.

P Melbourne! Nice! Gloria Cooke, thanks for joining us.

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. <u>s</u> its | B. sta <u>y</u> s | C. pla <u>y</u> s | D. clim <u>b</u> s |
| 2. A. fight <u>s</u> | B. night <u>s</u> | C. gift <u>s</u> | D. <u>m</u> inds |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> lap | B. ta <u>k</u> e | C. ma <u>k</u> e | D. ha <u>t</u> e |
| 4. A. cra <u>b</u> | B. cra <u>ck</u> | C. cla <u>ck</u> | D. <u>p</u> lane |
| 5. A. decrease | B. destr <u>o</u> y | C. hate <u>s</u> | D. <u>c</u> lose |

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. pollute | B. destroy | C. <u>da</u> mage | D. return |
| 2. A. improve | B. announce | C. provide | D. <u>o</u> pen |
| 3. A. member | B. earthquake | C. village | D. <u>re</u> sort |
| 4. A. equipment | B. vacation | C. tomorrow | D. <u>g</u> overnment |
| 5. A. <u>q</u> uality | B. apartment | C. suggestion | D. construction |

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.

- Since the flood the number of homeless people _____ dramatically.
A. are increasing B. have increased C. increase D. has increased
- Many residents _____ and never returned.
A. moved away B. move out C. got off D. got in
- Student _____ starts the first week in September.
A. register B. registration C. registrative D. registratively
- She died two years after first _____ the illness.
A. developing B. getting C. making D. doing
- The new system will be compatible with existing _____.
A. equiPMENT B. quality C. liblrary D. park
- House prices _____ a further 12 per cent last year.
A. went on B. went up C. went out D. went over
- New cases of breast cancer seem to be _____ the increase.
A. at B. in C. on D. up
- Environmentalists are alarmed by the dramatic increase _____ pollution.
A. at B. in C. on D. by
- The ticket may be booked _____ two days in advance.
A. up to B. on to C. up over D. off at
- Students aren't allowed _____, even outside the school gates.
A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoking D. to smoking
- The lessons taught by the teacher _____ by the students.

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. Drug trafficking is a matter of considerate concern for the entire international community.

A

B

C

D

2. Every country has their own traditions, some of which have existed for centuries.

A

B

C

D

3. Traffic regulations must obey by drivers as well as pedestrians.

A

B

C

D

Part 9: TỰ LUẬN

1 Read the text about strange laws. Complete the text with the verbs.

can't	must	allowed	mustn't	had	have
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The world's strangest laws

- You can't play golf on the streets of New York.
- In Miami, you skateboard in a police station.
- In the UK, you are not to die in the Houses of Parliament.
- In Russia in the seventeenth century, you to pay tax to grow a beard.
- In London, you don't to pay to take sheep across London Bridge.
- In the US state of Kentucky, the law says everyone take a bath at least once a year

Key: 1. Can't 2. Mustn't 3. Allowed 4. Had 5. Have 6. must

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Life in the 19th century in Britain

- Lamps and candles were used for light, because there was no electricity. (use)
 - A coach instead of a car to move from place to place. (buy)
 - By the 1860's bicycles along with horses. (ride)
 - A simple small house by a poor family. (build)
 - Luxurious palaces by wealthy aristocratic families. (own)
 - Top hats and suits with tails by men in cities. (wear)
- (Dự phòng từ câu 7 đến câu 10)
- A dress to hide woman's legs. (design)
 - Girls from well-off families at home. (educate)
 - Boys from rich families to public schools. (sent)
 - A child from a poor family to work. (force)
 - Rapid changes about in everyday life by industrialization. (bring)
 - A huge demand for goods and services (create)

Key

- Lamps and candles were used for light, because there was no electricity.*
- A coach instead of a car was bought to move from place to place.*
- By the 1860's bicycles were ridden along with horses.*
- A simple small house was built by a poor family.*
- Luxurious palaces were owned by wealthy aristocratic families.*
- Top hats and suits with tails were worn by men in cities.*
- A dress was designed to hide woman's legs.*
- Girls from well-off families were educated at home.*
- Boys from rich families were sent to public schools.*
- A child from a poor family was forced to work.*
- Rapid changes were brought about in everyday life by industrialization.*
- A huge demand for goods and services was created.*

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.

If you are the type of person (1)_____ loves to meet many different people from different cultures and social status, then the city life is better for you. The city is where people from all different (2)_____ and status come to work and live because everything is so centralized in the city. The city's population is also more concentrated, so you also have a higher chance of meeting people. In the country, the distance between (3)_____ people is harder, so it is less convenient to meet other people. (4)_____, if you want a busy social life, the city is better. If you have asthma or you are really sensitive to (5)_____, then the country lifestyle is best for you. In the country there is much less pollution because there are less cars, traffic and industrial plants in the country. There are also more trees, rivers and other natural scenery. If you want your kids to run around in open and safe environments, then the country is also much better.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. who | B. whom | C. whose | D. which |
| 2. A. development | B. background | C. basement | D. institution |
| 3. A. other | B. each | C. another | D. every |
| 4. A. However | B. Although | C. Moreover | D. Hence |
| 5. A. pollute | B. polluted | C. pollution | D. pollutant |

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.

Unlike life in the countryside, which is often considered to be simple and traditional, life in the city is modern and complicated. People from different regions move to cities in the hope of having a better life for themselves and their children. With plenty of job opportunities available in the city, the inhabitants work as secretaries, businessmen, teachers, government officials, factory workers, street vendors or construction workers and so on.

The high cost of living requires city dwellers, especially those with low income, to work harder or to take part-time jobs. For many people, daily life typically involves getting up in the early morning to do exercise in public parks, preparing for a hard day of working and studying, then travelling along crowded boulevards or narrow streets filled with motor scooters and returning home late at night. They usually live in large houses, high-rise apartment blocks or even in small rental rooms equipped with modern facilities, like the Internet, telephone, television, and so on. Industrialization and modernization, as well as global integration, have big impacts on lifestyle in cities. The most noticeable **impact** is the Western style of clothes. The Ao dai, Vietnamese traditional clothes - is no longer regularly worn in Vietnamese women's daily life. Instead, jeans, T-shirts and fashionable clothes are widely preferred.

1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Life in the city
- B. Advantages of living in the city
- C. Differences between country life and city life
- D. Typical life of a city dweller

2: The word "**impact**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| A. effect | B. action | C. situation | D. force |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------|

3: The most important reason why people move to the city is _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. to have busy days | B. to take part-time jobs |
| C. to look for a better life | D. to look for a complicated life |

4: According to the passage, city life can offer city dwellers all of the following things EXCEPT _____.

- A. the Internet
- B. friendly communication with neighbors
- C. a variety of jobs in different fields

D. modern facilities

5: Industrialization and modernization may lead to _____.

- A. the disappearance of Western-styled clothes B. changes in lifestyles
C. the fact that women no longer wear Ao dai D. global integration

Part 12. Transformation (tự luận)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use between three and six words.

1. The students will finish their English course at the end of June.

→ Their English course at the end of June.

will be finished

2. We are neighbours despite the fact that we disagree about some things.

→ We are neighbours although disagreements about some things.

we have

3. The price of oil is expected to rise dramatically.

→ There is expected to in the price of oil.

be a dramatic rise

4. The Town Council has made a number of noticeable changes to the layout of the roads.

→ The layout of the roads has.....

been changed noticeably

5. You aren't allowed to smoke in public places.

→ You in public places.

mustn't smoke

6. You can store small packages in the overhead compartment.

→ Small packages in the overhead compartment.

Can be stored

7. They designed the area to appeal to young people.

→ The area to appeal to young people.

was designed

8. The company exported their products all over the world.

→ The company's products all over the world.

were exported

9. The police closed the road to deal with the accident.

→ The road the police so they could deal with the accident.

were found

10. We will elect a new government next year.

→ A new next year.

Will be elected

Part 13: WORD FORM

1. They have installed state-of-the-art medical _____ to help improve early diagnosis of the condition. **(EQUIP)**

EQUIPMENT

2. Species are also moving out of China at an _____ rate, especially plants. **(INCREASE)**

INCREASING

3. A group of experts has been brought together to support the _____ of the project.

(DEVELOP)

DEVELOPMENT

4. Major engineering challenges will be faced during _____. **(CONSTRUCT)**

CONSTRUCTION

5. Our kindness and generosity is much _____. **(APPRECIATION)**

APPRECIATED

Part 14: Writing an essay

Write an essay of 180 words about the importance of the local community.

Part 15: Answer the questions (like part 1 in IELTS tests)

Do you know your neighbours?

Do you like your neighbours?

What do you think of your neighbours?

How often do you see (or talk to) your neighbours?

Do you think you are a good neighbour?

Part 16: Make a presentation about a topic:

What should you do to make your community better?

COMMUNITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE

The community in which we live comprises of the family, the school and the neighbourhood. The families living close to one another, in a particular area, form a neighbourhood. Living together helps in solving various kinds of problems by mutual give and take. A group of neighbourhoods **comprises** a village or a city. Many villages and cities together form a country. No country in the world can **meet** the demands of its people independently. **Hence**, every family, neighbourhood, village, city or country has to depend on one another. In our daily life, we require the services of farmers, tailors, electricians, plumbers, shopkeepers, teachers, doctors and many more specialists and skilled workers. The interdependence in **every** sphere of life promotes a feeling of togetherness, belongingness and social well-being. This paves the way for continuous development of community life.

(Dự phòng) 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.

Cities are usually full of people and traffic. Sometimes, traffic makes it difficult for people to get around. However, bike-share systems give people a different way to commute. In a bike-share system, people pay to use a bike for a short time. It's convenient because they can get a bike from any bike station in the city. They then return it at another bike station.

These bike-share systems are very easy to use. People can use an application on their smartphones to look for bikes and to pay for them. They can also see where the bike stations are, and the number of parking spaces available. Biking is a cheap and fun way of exploring the city. **It's** healthy and environmentally friendly, too.

Bike sharing is not new. It started in Europe in about 1965. Some of the biggest bike-share systems are the Wuhan Public Bicycle in China and Velib' in Paris. But bike sharing is becoming more popular now. In 2013, there were more than 500 bike-share systems in 49 different countries. There are now almost a million bikes in bike-share systems worldwide-400,000 of them in China alone.

In the future, bike sharing may be an answer to many cities' traffic problems.

1. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Cities on the move

B. Cities in the world

C. Cities in the past

D. Cities in the future

2. Bike-share applications give users information on the ____.

A. weather in a city

B. location of other cyclists

C. location of bike stations

D. health of the bikers

3. Bike sharing is environmentally friendly because it gets people to ____.

A. buy bikes

B. drive less

C. share their bikes with others

D. explore the city

4. The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to ____.

a. biking

b. bike sharing

C. exploring the city

D. paying for the bikes

5. Bike-share systems in ____ have the most number of bikes.

A. France

B. China

C. the United States

D. Europe