

G12 – TLDC - TEST FOR UNIT 3 (46-75)

46. "Why don't you ask the teacher for help?" Peter asked me.

- Peter advised me to ask the teacher for help.
- Peter recommended me not to ask the teacher for help.
- Peter told me the reason why I did not ask the teacher for help.
- Peter suggested that he should ask the teacher for help.

47. It is _____ not to say "*Thank you.*" when you are given something.

- small
- rude
- slight
- formal

48. A whistle is the _____ for the football players to begin the match.

- communication
- instance
- attention
- signal

49. It is often considered to be impolite to _____ at someone.

- look
- smile
- point
- raise

50. He is not really friendly and makes no attempt to be _____.

- society
- social
- socialize
- sociable

51. She sent me a _____ letter thanking me for my invitation.

- polite
- politely
- politeness
- impoliteness

52. Mr. Timpson's behavior and comments on occasions were inappropriate and fell below the _____ standards.

- accept
- acceptable
- acceptance
- accepting

53. He asked me _____ Robert and I said I did not know _____.

- that did I know/who were Robert
- that I knew/who Robert were
- if I knew/who Robert was
- whether I knew/who was Robert

54. The mother asked her son _____.

- where he has been
- where he had been
- where has he been
- where had he been

55. Martin asked me _____.

- how is my father
- how my father is
- how was my father
- how my father was

56. The host asked Peter _____ tea or coffee.

B. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting

61. Unfortunately, few of our houseplants died while we were away on holiday.

A B C D

62. Before going into the temple, everyone has to take off his shoes.

A B C D

63. Ann congratulated me of playing football very well.

A B C D

64. They asked me what did happen the day before, but I was unable to tell them.

A B C D

65. You had better going to work on time or you will be sacked.

A B C D

III. READING

A. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

Non-verbal communication is a wordless form of communication. It is mainly a silent form of communication that does not involve speech or words. **It** is done through eye contact, hand movement, touch, facial expressions, bodily postures and non-lexical components, etc. At times, silence is said to be the best form of non-verbal communication.

Below, you will find a discussion of the main types of non-verbal communication.

1. The face and its expressions: smiling, nodding, raising eyebrows and so on have long been very important ways of communicating. Without saying a word, we can speak volumes with a glance at our interlocutor.

2. Movement of Hands: the first treatise on hand gestures was probably that written by the physician John Bulwer in the mid seventeenth century. Bulwer demonstrated that the hands can express so many different things, from prayers to commands – all without the need for words.

3. Dancing: when we dance, we can express so many different emotions. From passion to religious devotion, dancing either alone, with another person as part of a couple or in a synchronized group, can communicate so much.

4. Body language – bodily movement and postures: body language is a language all of its own. Our posture, and the way that we lean forward or back or cross or uncross our legs can speak volumes about us. For example, leaning forward can be a sign of positivity, whilst sitting with our arms folded can make us look closed off – as if we have something to hide.

5. Paralinguistic and non-lexical noises: noises that occur alongside language, such as laughter, sighs and groans. These are very important ways of communicating and very often they can be viewed as more authentic than words. For example, laughing at a joke is generally seen to be a more authentic way of appreciating that joke than simply stating to the person who has told the joke that we think that their joke is funny.

6. Clothing: what we wear can often communicate things. For example, if we dress up in academic robes, it is clear that we want to communicate to everyone who sees us that we have attained a certain level of academic achievement. We should never judge people by what they wear – however, some types of official garments (such as a judge's wig, a scholar's gown or a soldier's medal) are designed to communicate something about the wearer.

7. Silence: you may have heard of the phrase, 'the sound of silence'. Sometimes, staying silent can communicate much more than words can. Silence can be powerful, sad, happy or it can simply communicate to others that we do not want to engage with them. Good communicators are able to listen, and to use comfortable silences, to connect with other people. There is no need to think that communication is all about words!

Effective communication, as is abundantly clear from the discussion above, involves not just listening to other people's words and expressing ourselves in words. It also means picking up on other people's non-verbal cues. Why not go through the list above and think about which forms of non-verbal communication you are adept at understanding.

66. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The discussion of the main types of non-verbal communication.
- B. Non-verbal communication is a wordless form of communication.
- C. Tips to be good at non-verbal communication.
- D. How to avoid misconduct in non-verbal communication.

67. How many forms of non-verbal communication are there?

- A. Six
- B. Seven
- C. Eight
- D. Nine

68. What is not a factor to help communication be effective?

- A. Listening to other people's words and expressing ourselves in words.
- B. Picking up on other people's non-verbal cues.
- C. Using posture and silence properly.
- D. Using words more than using gestures.

69. The word **authentic** can be best replaced by

- A. recognizable
- B. unacceptable
- C. imaginable
- D. movable

70. What does the word ***It*** in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. Non-verbal communication
- B. Form of communication
- C. Speech
- D. Words

B. Read the text carefully and fill in each blank with a suitable word

In the United States and Canada, it is very important to look a person directly in the eyes when you are (72)..... a conversation with him or her. If you look (71)..... or to the side when the other person is talking, that person will think that you are not interested in what he or she is saying. This, of course, is not (73)..... If you look down or to the side when you are talking, you may be hiding something; that is, it might seem that you are not honest. However, people who are speaking will sometimes look away for a few seconds when they are thinking or trying to find the right word. (74)..... they always turn immediately back to look the listener (75)..... in the eyes. These social "rules" are the same for two men, two women, a man and a woman, or an adult and a child.

71. A. having	B. taking	C. doing	D. playing
72. A. around	B. down	C. on	D. into
73. A. polite	B. rude	C. discourteous	D. apologetical
74. A. Otherwise	B. Nevertheless	C. Also	D. But
75. A. direct	B. direction	C. directly	D. indirectly