UNIT 4: THE MASS MEDIA

1. addicted /əˈdɪktɪd/ (a): nghiện
2. advent /ˈædvent/ (n): sự đến/ tới sự kiện quan trọng
3. app (= application)/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/ (n): ứng dụng
4. attitude /ˈætɪtjuːd/(n): thái độ, quan điểm
5. connect /kəˈnekt/(v): kết nối
6. cyberbullying /ˈsaɪbəbʊliɪŋ/(n): khủng bố qua mạng Internet
7. documentary /ˌdɒkjuˈmentri/(n): phim tài liệu
8. dominant /ˈdɒmɪnənt/(a): thống trị, có ưu thế hơn
9. drama /ˈdrɑːmə/(n): kịch, tuồng
10. efficient /ɪˈfɪʃnt/ (a): có hiệu quả
11. emerge /iˈmɜːdʒ/ (v): vượt trội, nổi bật, nổi lên
12. fivefold /ˈfaɪvfəʊld/ (adj, adv): gấp 5 lần
13. GPS (Global Positioning System): hệ thống định vị toàn cầu
14. leaflet /ˈliːflət/ (n): tờ rơi, tờ in rời
15. mass /mæs/(n): số nhiều, số đông, đại chúng
16. media /ˈmiːdiə/ (n): (số nhiều của medium) phương tiện
17. microblogging /ˈmaɪkrəʊblɒgɪŋ/(n): việc (cá nhân) thường xuyên gửi các tin nhắn/ hình ảnh/ video lên mạng xã hội để cộng đồng mạng biết được các hoạt động của người đăng tin
18. pie chart /ˈpaɪ tʃɑːt/: biểu đồ tròn
19. social networking /ˌsəʊʃl ˈnetwɜːkɪŋ/: mạng xã hội
20. subscribe /səbˈskraɪb/(v): đặt mua dài hạn
21. tablet PC /ˌtæblət ˌpiː ˈsiː/: máy tính bảng
22. the mass media: truyền thông đại chúng
23. tie in /taɪ/(v): gắn với
24. website /ˈwebsaɪt/ (n): vị trí web, điểm mạng, cổng thông tin điện tử

GRAMMAR

1. Prepositions after certain verbs

(Giới từ sau những động từ nhất định)

a. Một số động từ thường được theo sau bởi giới từ trước tân ngữ của động từ đó.

- Động từ với **for**: search (tìm kiếm), wait (chờ đợi), ask (yêu cầu), care (chăm sóc), prepare (chuẩn bị), apologise (xin lỗi),…
- Động từ với **from**: protect (bảo vệ), save (cứu giúp), recover (phục hồi), sufer (chịu đựng),…
- Động từ với **in**: believe (tin tưởng), specialise (chuyên gia), succeed (thành công),…
- Động từ với **of**: think (suy nghĩ), approve (đồng ý), die (mất/ chết), smell (ngửi),…
- Động từ với **on**: reply (dựa vào), agree (đồng ý), concentrate (tập trung), come (đến), base (dựa trên),…
- Động từ với **to**: listen (lắng nghe), refer (ám chỉ), introduce (giới thiệu), respond (phản hồi),…
- Động từ với **with**: take (mang theo), agree (đồng ý), provide (cung cấp),…

Ví dụ: I rely on social media to stay connected.

(Tôi nhờ vào mạng xã hội để kết nối với mọi người.)

b. Một số động từ có thể có tân ngữ trực tiếp được theo sau bởi giới từ.

Ví dụ: Schools need to protect students from dangerous material on the Internet.

(Các trường học cần bảo vệ học sinh khỏi những thông tin nguy hiểm trên Internet.)

2. The past perfect and the past simple

S + had Ved/PP(quá khứ hoàn thành) + **before/ when** + S2 + Ved/V2(quá khứ đơn)

After + S + had Ved/PP(quá khứ hoàn thành) , S2 + Ved/V2(quá khứ đơn)

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1. A. accessed B. searched C. surfed D. recorded
2. A. access B. addict C. aspect D. appear

3. A. appropriate B. documentary C. entertainment D. confirmation
4. A. dominant B. Internet C. attitude D. entertain

5. The mass media are ____ of communication, such as books, newspapers, recordings, radio, movies, television, mobile phones and the Internet.
A. models. B. means C. parts D. types
6. TV companies ____ their programmes across the country or even across the world.
A. broadcast B. refresh C. connect D. publish
7. While a sports match has spectators and radio has listeners, television has ____.
A. audience B. witnesses C. viewers D. commentators
8. I hate ____ newspapers; they're just full of gossip, scandal and lies!
A. online B. daily C. tabloid D. rubbish
9. On some TV channels, a(n) ____ tells you what the next programme is going to be.
A. journalist B. commentator C. announcer D. producer
10. How many means of ____ do you use on a regular basis?
A. communication B. communicating C. communicator D. communicative
11. I joined an ____ online course taught by an experienced tutor.
A. interactive B. active C. interaction D. interact
12. Students use the library's computers to get access ____ the Internet.
A. for B. to C. with D. by
13. The app - WhatsApp - relies ____ the Internet to send images, texts, documents audio and video messages to other users that have the app installed on their devices.
A. on B. at C. in D. with
14. ____ you ever ____ on TV before you ____ in this reality show?
A. Had ... appeared - took part B. Have ... appeared - took part
C. Did ... appear - had taken part D. Would ... appear - took part
15. I wanted to say goodbye to Jerry, but he ____.
A. was already left B. already left
C. had already been leaving D. had already left
16. His father accused him _____ taking the car without asking _____ permission.
A. of/ for B. with/ to C. for/ with D. of/ about
17. They brought the man to hospital as he was suffering _____ a virus.
A. of B. with C. from D. to
18. If it weren't for the press, a lot of things would be swept _____ and might never come out into the open.
A. under the carpet B. the board C. of their feet D. to power
19. Son Tung M-TP is currently one of the most-followed Vietnamese celebrities on social media with nearly 10.5 million _____ on Facebook and 3.7 million on Instagram.
A. follower B. following C. followers D. followed

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)

20. Journalists can make mistakes, so don't believe everything you read in <u>the press</u>.
A. publications B. news bulletins
C. reference books D. newspapers and magazines
21. Children **<u>addicted to</u>** computers are being sent on camping holidays designed to help them kick the habit.
A. dependent on B. hooked on C. indifferent to D. exhausted by

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning

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22. Newspapers enjoyed the position of the most preferred medium to reach a wider audience until electronic communication **emerged** on the media scene.

A. turned up B. came into view C. came out D. disappeared

23. Until recently, many teachers and school officials **turned a blind eye to** bullying, believing that the students would eventually sort it out by themselves.

A. became attentive to B. paid no attention to
C. seemed ignorant of to D. took no interest in

24. I want to record the MTV awards tonight. Could you set the video for me before we go out?

Y: _____

A. Yes, of course. Which channel is it on? B. Yes, let's go to see it tonight.
C. No, I prefer live concerts. D. No, I'm not into TV series.

25. Is there anything worth watching on the telly tonight? **Y:** _____

A. Yes, that's a good idea.
B. No, it's all repeats again.
C. Yes, there's an action film shown at the cinema.
D. No, there's just an article on love stories.

At the start of the social media revolution, Facebook quickly became the most popular site for sharing information with others. (26)_____, it is not the only service that people can use to express themselves. Those who believe in the old saying that "more is less" may want to (27)_____Twitter. Part of Twitter's appeal is that it limits users to 140 characters whenever they update their status. This forces people to quickly "get to the point" when they are communicating.

Twitter is a micro blogging service that was (28) ____ by four American programmers in 2006. The founders chose the name Twitter because the word has two definitions: "a short burst of information" and "the sound that little birds make", both of (29) ____ fit the description of what their service provides. In fact, some people have even labeled Twitter the "SMS of the Internet". Twitter is not just (30) ____ words though. Users can also share videos and pictures.

26. A. For example	B. However	C. Therefore	D. Although
27. A. check off	B. check up	C. check out	D. check in
28. A. published	B. went	C. turned	D. created
29. A. when	B. which	C. that	D. whom
30. A. in	B. for	C. about	D. from

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professional worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is

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some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about. As the discussion about **their** safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often.

31. The most suitable title for the passage could be_____.

A. Technological Innovations and Their Price
B. The Importance of Mobile Phones
C. Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time
D. Advantages and Disadvantages of Mobile Phones

32. According to the passage, cellphones are especially popular with the youth because_____.

A. they keep the users in alert all the time
B. they are integral in daily communication
C. they are the only effective means of communication
D. they make them look more stylish

33. According to the passage, the changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with_____.

A. the smallest units of the brain
B. the central unit of the brain
C. the structure of the brain
D. the long-term memory

34. The words **negative publicity** in paragraph 2 most likely means_____.

A. information on the lethal effects of cellphones
B. the negative public use of cellphones
C. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones
D. constructive ideas about the effects of cellphones

35. The word **their** in the last paragraph refers to_____.

A. mobile phone companies
B. mobile phones
C. high-tech machines
D. radiations

REALITY TELEVISION

Reality, television is a genre of television programming which, **it is claimed**, presents unscripted dramatic or humourous situations, documents actual events and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described as a form of artificial or "heightened" documentary. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early year of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from games to quiz shows which resemble the frantic, often **demeaning** programmes produced in Japan in the 1980s and 1990s (a modern example is Gaki no Tsukai), to surveillance - or voyeurism - focused production such as Big Brother.

Critics say that the term "reality television" is somewhat of a misnomer and that such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality, with participants put in exotic locations or abnormal situations, sometimes coach to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and with events on screen manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. For example, on the ABC show, The Bachelor, an eligible male dates a dozen women simultaneously, travelling on extraordinary dates to scenic locales. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, outwardly in talent and performance programs such as Pop Idol, though frequently Survivor and Big Brother participants also reach some degree of celebrity.

Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description of several styles of program included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as Big Brother and Survivor, and other special-living-environment shows like the Real World, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely **fabricated** world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of Survivor and other reality shows, has agreed with this assessment, and avoids the word "reality" to describe his shows; he has said, "I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama."

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36. In the first line, the writer says "**it is claimed**" because_____.

A. he wants to distance himself from the statement

B. he totally disagrees with the statement

C. everybody except the writer agrees with the statement

D. he wants to emphasize that it is his own claim

37. The word **demeaning** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. valueless B. humiliating C. despising D. diminishing

38. According to the passage, Reality TV appeals to some because_____.

A. it uses exotic locations

B. it can turn ordinary people into celebrities

C. it shows eligible men dating women

D. it shows average people in exceptional circumstances

39. According to the passage, the program "Pop Idol"_____.

A. is more likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother

B. turns all participants into celebrities

C. is a dating show

D. is less likely to turn participants into celebrities than Big Brother

40. Producers choose the participants_____.

A. to make an imaginary world B. on the ground of talent

C. to create conflict among other things D. only for special-living-environment shows

41. The term "reality television" is inaccurate_____.

A. for talent and performance programs B. for special-living-environment program

C. for all programs D. for Big Brother and Survivor

42. The word **fabricated** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. real B. imaginative C . imaginary D. isolated

43. Which of the following in NOT true according to the passage?

A. Shows like Survivor have good narratives.

B. Mark Burnett thinks the term "reality television" is inaccurate.

C. Reality television has been popular since well before 2000.

D. Japan has produced demeaning TV shows copied elsewhere.

Question 44: I hate tabloid newspapers; they're just full with gossip, scandal and lies!

A. tabloid newspapers B. they're just C. full with D. lies

Question 45: When I arrived, all applicants have already finished their interviews.

A. arrived **B.** have **C.** their **D.** applicants

Question 46: I had also seen most of the episodes, but I still like watching them in class with no subtitles when I was a student.

A. like **B.** most of **C.** but **D.** with no

Question 47: He was so addicted to social networks that he quitted all other outdoor activities.

A. He was not addicted enough to quit all other outdoor activities.

B. He was such an addict to social networks that he quitted all other outdoor activities.

C. The social networks are too addictive for him to quit all other outdoor activities.

D. He had quitted all other outdoor activities before he became addicted to social networks.

Question 48: "Don't forget to send this letter to your mother," She said to Henry.

A. She suggested Henry sending that letter to his mother.

B. She reminded Henry to send that letter to his mother.

C. She advised Henry to send that letter to his mother.

D. She promised to send that letter to his mother.

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Question 49: My eldest sister started working as a freelance journalist as soon as she graduated from university.

A. No sooner had my eldest sister started working as a freelance journalist than she graduated from university.

B. Hardly had my eldest started working as a freelance journalist when she graduated from university.

C. No sooner had my eldest sister graduated from university than she started working as a freelance journalist.

D. After my eldest sister graduated from university, she had started working as a freelance journalist.

Question 49: After having lived in Ho Chi Minh City for 10 years, my uncle decided to go back home in Dong Thap Province.

A. My uncle decided to go back home in Dong Thap Province while he had lived in Ho Chi Minh City for 10 years.

B. My uncle had decided to go back home in Dong Thap Province before he lived in Ho Chi Minh City for 10 years.

C. My uncle decided to go back home in Dong Thap Province after he had lived in Ho Chi Minh City for 10 years.

D. My uncle decided to go back home in Dong Thap Province until he had lived in Ho Chi Minh City for 10 years.

Question 50: To attract her teacher's attention, she raised her hand high.

A. Because her teacher attracted her, she raised her hand again.

B. Though she raised her hand high, she couldn't attract her teacher's attention.

C. She raised her hand high so that she could attract the teacher's attention.

D. She had such a high raising of hand that she failed to attract her teacher's attention.

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