

Unit 4. CARING FOR THOSE IN NEED

A. VOCABULARY

barrier	/'bæriə(r)/	(n.)	rào cản, chướng ngại vật
blind	/blaind/	(adj.)	mù, không nhìn thấy được
campaign	/kæm'pein/	(n.)	chiến dịch
charity	/'tʃærəti/	(n.)	hội từ thiện, việc từ thiện
cognitive	/'kɒgnətɪv/	(adj.)	liên quan đến nhận thức
deaf	/def/	(adj.)	điếc, không nghe thấy được
disability	/dɪsə'bɪləti/	(n.)	sự ốm yếu, tàn tật
disabled	/dɪs'əbləd/	(adj.) (n.)	không có khả năng sử dụng chân tay, người tàn tật
disrespectful	/dɪs'rɪspektfl/	(adj.)	thiếu tôn trọng
donate	/dəʊ'nait/	(v.)	quyên góp, tặng
dumb	/dʌm/	(adj.)	câm, không nói được
effectively	/ɪ'fektivli	(adv.)	hiệu quả
impairment	/ɪm'peəmənt/	(n.)	sự suy yếu, hư hại, hư hỏng
integrate	/'ɪntɪgreɪt/	(v.)	hòa nhập, hội nhập
launch	/ləʊ:ntʃ/	(v.)	phát động, khởi động
physical	/'fɪzɪkl/	(adj.)	(thuộc về) cơ thể, thể chất
principal	/'prɪnsəpl/	(n.)	hiệu trưởng
talent	/'tælənt/	(n.)	tài năng, người có tài
visual	/'vɪʒuəl/	(adj.)	(thuộc về) thị giác, có liên quan đến thị giác
volunteer	/vɒlən'tiə(r)/	(n.)	người tình nguyện, tình nguyện viên
accessible	/ək'sesəbl/	(adj.)	có thể tiếp cận được
coordination	/kəʊ:dɪ'neɪʃn/	(n.)	sự hợp tác
discrimination	/dɪ'skrɪmɪn'eɪʃn/	(n.)	sự phân biệt đối xử
fracture	/'frækʃə(r)/	(n.) (v.)	(chỗ/sự) gãy xương
hardship	/hɑ:dʃɪp/	(n.)	sự vất vả
ingredient	/ɪn'grɪ:dɪənt/	(n.)	thành phần, nguyên liệu
involve	/ɪn'velv/	(v.)	bao gồm, bao hàm
limitation	/lɪmɪ'teɪʃn/	(n.)	sự giới hạn, hạn chế
millennium	/mɪ'leniəm/	(n.)	thiên niên kỷ
mobility	/məʊ'bɪləti/	(n.)	tính di động, lưu động
pedestrian	/pə'destriən/	(n.)	người đi bộ
promote	/prə'məut/	(v.)	khuyến khích, đẩy mạnh, làm tăng thêm
rewarding	/rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ/	(adj.)	bổ ích, đáng làm
support	/sə'pɔ:t/	(n.) (v.)	(sự) ủng hộ, khuyến khích
vocational training	/vəʊ'keɪʃənl 'treɪnɪŋ/	(n. phr.)	đào tạo nghề
wheelchair	/'wi:ltsə(r)/	(n.)	xe lăn

B. PRACTICE

PRONUNCIATION

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.

Question 1: A. deafening

B. frightening

C. disrespectful D. threatening

Question 2: A. secondary

B. complimentary

C. vocabulary D. supplementary

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. disrespectful

B. independent

C. physically

D. understanding

Question 4 : A. community

B. energetic

C. enthusiast

D. participate

VOCABULARY

Question 5 : Allowing your child to get involved in _____ activities at school is a wise choice to develop team-working skills, people skills, and more.

A. academic B. entertaining C. extracurricular D. physical

Question 6: During summer holidays, university students are willing to take part in providing education for children in remote and _____ areas.

A. mountain B. mountainous C. mountaineer D. mountaineering

Question 7: _____ believe that some of the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.

A. Voluntary B. Voluntarily C. Volunteer D. Volunteers

Question 8: Children with cognitive impairments may have _____ in learning basic skills like reading, writing, or problem solving.

A. ability B. determination C. difficulty D. refusal

Question 9: Many people who took part in the fight _____ illiteracy considered it an honourable job to help others.

A. against B. back C. for D. with

Question 10: "Let's join hands to help the lonely elderly in our neighbourhood!" - "_____"

A. By all means, we can't. B. It's true for now.
C. You're welcome! D. Yes, let's plan on it.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 11: They give care and comfort to the disadvantaged and handicapped children and help them to get over difficulties.

A. accept B. face C. overcome D. take

Question 12: Young college and university students participate in helping the poor who have suffered badly in wars or natural disasters.

A. get involved in B. interfere with C. join hands D. come into

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.

Question 13: Little Mary had a disadvantaged childhood with little education and money.

A. difficult B. poor C. prosperous D. starving

Question 14: Sadly, many non-disabled people have negative attitudes towards children with cognitive impairments in developing countries.

A. helpless B. disappointing C. pessimistic D. positive

GRAMMAR + ERROR

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Question 15: Last Sunday, the Youth Union _____ a campaign to help students with disabilities.

A. has launched B. launched C. was launched D. was launching

Question 16: Recently, a gang of enterprising New Zealanders _____ an incredible scheme to raise awareness of depression and mental health issues.

A. has introduced B. had introduced C. introduced D. was introduced

Question 17: My plan _____ to raise awareness, especially for young people, of the importance of keeping fit for the past two months.

A. are B. has been C. have been D. was

Question 18: When he _____ ten years old. Louis Braille _____ the National Institute for the Blind in Paris.

A. was/entered B. was/was entering C. was/was entered D. was/would enter

Question 19: The *Real Life Super Hero Project* is a gathering of men and women who _____ forces to better their community.

A. have joined B. are joining C. will join D. are joined

Question 20: This year, so far, we _____ £16,000 and are still counting.

A. are raising B. have been raised C. have raised D. raised

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.

Question 21: A Hoi An-based charity organisation gave free milk to poor, ailing, and disabled children in the central province of Quang Nam on last Wednesday.

A. gave B. poor C. disabled D. on last Wednesday.

Question 22: Youth Newspaper lately donated book collections two mountainous schools in northern Vietnam.

A. lately donated B. two C. mountainous D. northern

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 blanks.

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770-1827)

Beethoven is widely regarded as one of the greatest composers in history. He gave his first public (23) _____ as a pianist when he was only 8 years old. He studied (24) _____ Vienna under the guidance of Mozart. By his mid-twenties he had earned a name for himself as a great pianist known for unpredictable and brilliant improvisations. In 1796, Beethoven (25) _____ losing his hearing. In spite of his illness, he involved himself in his work and created some of the greatest works of music. Beethoven's finest works are also the finest works of their kind in music history: the 9th Symphony, the 5th Piano Concerto, the Violin Concerto, the Late Quartets, and his Missa Solemnis. And he achieved all these despite being completely (26) _____ for the last 25 years or so of his life.

Question 23. A. perform B. performance C. performing D. performer

Question 24. A. on B. in C. behind D. for

Question 25. A. began B. begins C. has begun D. was begun

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.

Humanitarian Dorothea Dix was born in Hampden, Maine, in 1802. At the age of 19, she established a school for girls, the Dix Mansion School, in Boston, but had to close it in 1835 due to her poor health. She wrote and published the first of many books for children in 1824. In 1841, Dix accepted an invitation to teach classes at a prison in East Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was deeply disturbed by the sight of mentally-ill persons thrown in the jail and treated like criminals. For the next eighteen months, she toured Massachusetts institutions where other mental patients were confined and reported the shocking conditions she found to the state legislature. When improvements followed in Massachusetts, she turned her attention to the neighbouring states and then to the West and South. Dix's work was interrupted by the Civil War; she served as superintendent of women hospital nurses for the federal government. Dix saw special hospitals for the mentally-ill built in some fifteen states. Although her plan to obtain public land for her cause failed, she aroused concern for the problem of mental illnesses all over the United States as well as in Canada and Europe. Dix's success was due to her independent and thorough research, her gentle but persistent manner, and her ability to secure the help of powerful and wealthy supporters.

Question 27. Why did Dorothea Dix first go to a prison?

A. She was convicted of a crime.
B. She taught classes there.
C. She was sent there by the state legislature.
D. She was doing research for a book.

Question 28. Where was Dorothea Dix first able to bring about reforms in the treatment of the mentally-ill?

Question 29. The word "confined" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A. restricted B. treated C. cared for D. supported

Question 30. Dorothea Dix was NOT successful in her attempt to

- A. arouse concern for the mentally ill
- B. become superintendent of nurses
- C. obtain public lands
- D. publish books for children

WRITING

31. He started learning French six years ago.

- A. He has learned French for six years.
- B. It was six years ago did he start learning French.
- C. He hasn't learnt French for six years.
- D. It is six years since he has learnt French.

32. The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.

- A. I have not been to the museum for a year.
- B. A year ago, I often went to the museum.
- C. My going to the museum lasted a year.
- D. At last I went to the museum after a year

33. I have not met her for three years.

- A. The last time I met her was three years ago.
- B. It is three years when I will meet her.
- C. I did not meet her three years ago.
- D. During three years, I met her once.

34. My father hasn't smoked cigarettes for a month.

- A. It's a month since my father last smoked cigarettes.
- B. It's a month that my father hasn't smoked cigarette
- C. It's a month ago that my father smoked cigarettes.
- D. It's a cigarette that my father smoked a month ago.

35. Mr. Brown bought this car five years ago.

- A. It is five years since Mr. Brown bought this car.
- B. It has been five years when Mr. Brown bought this car
- C. Mr. Brown has had this car since five years .
- D. Mr. Brown started to buy this car five years ago

36. They have not visited their parents for three months.

- A. The last time they visited their parents was three months ago.
- B. It is three months when they visit their parents.
- C. I did not visit their parents three months ago.
- D. During three months, they visited their parents.

37. She started work three months ago.

- A. It is three months since she started work.
- B. She had been working for three months.
- C. She is working here for three months now.
- D. It's three months that she worked for.

38. His career as a television presenter began five years ago.

- A. He has been a television presenter for five years
- B. He began to present a television five years ago.
- C. He has been worked as a television presenter for five years.
- D. He has presented a television reporter for five years.

39. The last time I met him was a year ago.

- A. I have not met him for a year.
- B. A year ago, I meet him
- C. I met him lasted a year.
- D. At last I met him after a year

40. I have not visited my close friend for three years.

- A. The last time I visited my close friend was three years ago.
- B. It is three years when I will visite my close friend
- C. I did not visite my close friend three years ago.
- D. During three years, I visited my close friend visited my close friend