V. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ

Exercise 1. Choose the best way of paraphrasing the sentences

1. A smile does not mean the same thing around the world.

   A. Internationally, a smile may convey a different message, based on cultural factors.

   B. A smile conveys different messages around the world.

2. Symptoms of influenza include fever and nasal congestion.

   A. A stuffy nose and elevated temperature are signs you may have the flu

   B. The signs of a fever include influenza and stuffed up nose.

3. The price of a resort vacation typically includes meals, tips and equipment rentals, which makes your trip more cost-effective.

   A. In order to have an economical trip, find a package covering accommodations, meals, tips and equipment rentals

   B. All-inclusive resort vacations can make your trip an economical one

4. Giraffes like Acacia leaves and hay, and they can consume 75 pounds of food a day.

   A. A giraffe can eat up to 75 pounds of Acacia leaves and hay daily.

   B. Giraffes are similar to Acacia leaves and hay in the way that they can absorb 75 pounds of food per day.

5. As languages such as Spanish, Chinese and English become more widely used, there is a fear that many minority languages may die out.

   A. There is a fear that many minority languages may be ignored as people will shift to more popular languages such as Spanish, Chinese or English

   B. There is dismay that many lesser used languages may pass away, as languages such as Chinese, English and Spanish become more broadly spoken.

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6. The reasons for increasing levels of pollution are the development of industry and air travel

   A. The causes of the rising levels of pollution are the growth and expansion of industry as well as the number of people travelling by air

   B. The advancement in industry and air travel has helped in dealing with the increasing levels of pollution

7. The position of women has dramatically changed in the past 20 years

   A. The social status of female has seen a remarkable change for the last two decades

   B. 20 years ago, the status of women was perceived differently

Exercise 2. Read the text and complete the table below. Choose ONE WORD from the passage for each answer.

The World's Friendliest City

A team of social psychologists from California has spent six years studying the reactions of people in cities around the world to different situations. The results show that cities where people have less money generally have friendlier populations. Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, which is often known for its crime, comes out top, and the capital of Malawi, Lilongwe, comes third.

But what makes one city friendlier than another? The psychologists from California State University say it has got more to do with environment than culture or nationality.

They carried out a study into the way locals treated strangers in 23 cities around the world. The team conducted their research through a series of tests, where they dropped pens or pretended they were blind and needed help crossing the street.

The study concludes that people are more helpful in cities with a more relaxed way of life such as Rio. While they were there, researchers received help in 93 percent of cases, and the percentage in Lilongwe was only a little lower. However, richer cities such as Amsterdam

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and New York are considered the least friendly. Inhabitants of Amsterdam helped the researchers in 53 percent of cases and in New York just 44 percent. The psychologists found that, in these cities, people tend to be short of time, so they hurry and often ignore strangers. [4]

City	Positive aspects	Negative aspects	% of help received
Rio de Janeiro	• friendly inhabitants • more (1) _____ lifestyle	• People don't have so much (2) _____ • Has reputation for (3) _____	93%
Amsterdam and New York	• richer	People ... • Have little (4) _____ • Don't pay attention to (5) _____	Amsterdam: 53% New York: 44%

Exercise 3. Read the text and complete the table below. Choose ONE WORD from the passage for each answer.

A Most people learn to read either letter by letter or word by word. As you improve, this changes. You will probably find that you are fixing your eyes on a block of words, then moving your eyes to the next block of words, and so on. You are reading blocks of words at a time, not individual words one by one. You may also notice that you do not always go from one block to the next: sometimes you may move back to a previous block if you are unsure about something.

B A skilled reader will read a lot of words in each block. He or she will only look at each block for an instant and will then move on. Only rarely will the reader's eyes skip back

[4] Tham khảo bài tập 3, trang 9, sách Complete IELTS Band 4-5, NXB Cambridge University Press

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to a previous block of words. This reduces the amount of work that the reader's eyes have to do. It also increases the volume of information that can be taken in over a given period of time.

C On the other hand, a slow reader will spend a lot of time reading small blocks of words. He or she will skip back often, losing the flow and structure of the text, and muddling their overall understanding of the subject. This irregular eye movement quickly makes the reader tired. Poor readers tend to dislike reading because they feel it is difficult to concentrate and comprehend written information.

D The best tip anyone can have to improve their reading speed is to practice. In order to do this effectively, a person must be engaged in the material and want to know more. If you find yourself constantly having to re-read the same paragraph, you may want to switch to reading material that grabs your attention. If you enjoy what you are reading, you will make quicker progress.[5]

Type of reader	Reading method	Effect of method on reader
Skilled reader	many (1) _____ in a block reader hardly ever goes back	reader's (2) _____ do less work more (3) _____ is processed
(4)_____	small blocks reader (5) _____ goes back	reader easily gets (6) _____ finds it hard to (7) _____ on passage

[5] Tham khảo bài tập 3, trang 70, sách Complete IELTS Band 4-5, NXB Cambridge University Press

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