

UNIT 2 – CLOTHING – PRACTICE 2

I. PRONUNCIATION

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. a. practical b. fashion c. tradition d. pattern
2. a. clothes b. cloth c. ethnic d. think
3. a. stopped b. designed c. embroidered d. used

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

4. a. design b. mention c. prefer d. inspire
5. a. fashionable b. convenient c. traditional d. minorities

II. VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSION

B. Choose the word or phrase (a, b, c or d) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. Many women today prefer wearing modern clothing _____ traditional clothing.
a. to b. with c. from d. on
2. Anita is fond _____ playing the piano.
a. with b. on c. in d. of
3. My mother hasn't worn Ao Dai _____ at least ten years.
a. in b. on c. for d. since
4. She bought a dress with a floral _____.
a. stripe b. line c. symbol d. pattern
5. She wore a cream silk dress that she _____ herself.
a. dressed b. designed c. produced d. preferred
6. What is the _____ of your dress? Is it made of silk?
a. design b. material c. clothing d. fashion
7. The sea _____ many of the artist's later paintings.
a. produced b. designed c. inspired d. attracted
8. Jean cloth is very strong and hardly _____.
a. wears out b. puts on c. takes off d. tears at
9. Jeans are very _____ with young people all over the world.
a. favorite b. suitable c. popular d. famous
10. He's only 24, but he's already achieved _____ fame.
a. worldly b. worldliness c. worldwide d. world-class

B. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.

11. These clothes are attractive but entirely _____. (practise)
12. Many people enjoy the pleasures and _____ of living downtown. (convenient)
13. Trinh Cong Son is one of the most well-known _____ in Viet Nam. (music)
14. I like wearing loose _____ clothes. (comfort)
15. He was _____ dressed in jeans and a T-shirt. (casual)

III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

A. Choose the word or phrase (a, b, c or d) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. While the front door _____, please use the side entrance.
a. repairs b. is repairing c. is repaired d. is being repaired
2. Clark _____ in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
a. works b. worked c. was working d. has worked
3. Jeans _____ of heavy cotton cloth called denim.
a. make b. have made c. are making d. are made
4. We live in London. We _____ there for seven years.
a. live b. are living c. lived d. have lived
5. Tomatoes should _____ in the spring.
a. plant b. be plant c. be planted d. to be planted
6. 'Would you go to the band concert?' 'Thanks, but I _____ it already.'
a. have seen b. did see c. was seeing d. have been seen
7. In the 1990s, the sale of jeans stopped _____.
a. to grow b. growing c. grow d. to be grown
8. Wearing casual clothes makes students _____ self-confident.
a. feel b. to feel c. feeling d. felt
9. I love this film, I think it's the fourth time I _____ it.
a. saw b. have seen c. see d. will see
10. _____ to America? ~Yes, twice.
a. Did you ever go b. Have you ever been
c. Are you ever d. Do you ever go

B. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.

11. Traditionally, ao dai was frequent worn by both men and women.
A B C D
12. When I last saw John, he hurried to his English club and did not have
A B C
time to talk.
D
13. He let the letter falling onto the floor.
A B C D
14. We couldn't use our classroom yesterday because it was being painting.
A B C D
15. I've had my Seiko watch for my eighteenth birthday.
A B C D

Put a preposition into each gap.

1. The boy looks very proud _____ his success at school.
2. I think it's necessary _____ students to wear uniforms when they are _____ school.
3. Shall we go for a picnic tomorrow? ~ It depends _____ the weather.
4. The park was named _____ a young hero, Le Van Tam.
5. In the 18th century jean cloth was made completely _____ cotton.
6. Children's shoes usually wear _____ very quickly.
7. The price of oil has gone _____ by over 30%.
8. Vietnamese women today often wear modern clothing _____ work, but wear ao dai _____ special occasions.
9. Jeans have never been _____ fashion. Are you fond _____ wearing jeans?
10. This job is a lot different _____ what I'm used to.

B. Language focus:

1. The Present Perfect Tense: (Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành)

Form: S + have/ has + past participle (V-ed/V3 – cột thứ 3 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc)

Use: *Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả:*

- a) một hành động xảy ra ở quá khứ, thời gian không xác định rõ.
- b) một hành động xảy ra ở quá khứ vẫn còn tiếp tục đến hiện tại.
- c) một hành động vừa mới xảy ra.

Lưu ý Trạng từ/ ngữ chỉ thời gian dùng trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành : *ever, never...before, already, yet, so far, just, recently, lately, for, since, This is the first time...*

Ex. Have you *ever* eaten Japanese food? – No, I've *never* eaten it *before*.
Have you finished this book *yet*? – No, I'm on page 68.
How many pages have you read? – I have read 68 pages *so far*.
I have *already* written the letter.
Jim has *just* phoned from the bus station.
We have studied here *for* four years.

2. Passive Voice: (Lối Thụ Động)

Form: S + be + past participle (p.p) + by + Agent (tác nhân)

Áp dụng vào các thì :

- a) Present Simple: S + am/is/are + pp
- b) Past Simple: S + was/were + pp
- c) Present Perfect: S + have/has + been + pp
- d) Future Simple: S + will + be + pp
- e) With Modals: S + V(modal) + be + pp

Use: Dùng Passive Voice khi muốn nhấn mạnh vào hành động mà không quan trọng hay không cần biết người nào hay cái gì đã làm hành động đó (thường dùng khi chủ ngữ câu chủ động là *People, They, Somebody...*).

Ex. My book was bought yesterday.

Lưu ý:

– Một số động từ có hai tân ngữ như *give, lend, offer, promise, sell, send, buy...* có hai cách đổi sang lối thụ động.

Ex. Karen was given a present by Peter.
(Or) A present was given to Karen by Peter.

– S + Have + O (something) + pp (Causative Passive) dùng khi ta nhờ một người khác làm một việc gì, hoặc muốn nói đến một việc không dễ chịu.

Ex. We had our house painted before Tet. (Causative Passive)
She had her house broken into last night.

– Với các động từ như *say, think, believe, expect, know, suppose...* thì động từ theo sau luôn ở dạng to-infinitive.

S + be + said/thought.... + to-Inf.

Ex. The new shopping center is supposed to open next Spring.