

UNIT 4: SPECIAL EDUCATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. bi <u>o</u> logy | B. disc <u>o</u> very | C. phil <u>o</u> sophy | D. cl <u>o</u> ckmaker |
| 2. A. ba <u>t</u> tle | B. mech <u>a</u> nic | C. ca <u>r</u> ry | D. a <u>pp</u> oint |
| 3. A. in <u>ve</u> nt | B. de <u>v</u> elop | C. dig <u>e</u> stion | D. ex <u>pe</u> riment |
| 4. A. emper <u>o</u> r | B. bi <u>o</u> logist | C. pr <u>o</u> fessor | D. ev <u>o</u> lution |
| 5. A. pr <u>e</u> pare | B. <u>e</u> ngine | C. in <u>ve</u> ntion | D. el <u>e</u> ctricity |
| 6. A. f <u>o</u> llow | B. j <u>o</u> b | C. ge <u>o</u> graphy | D. devel <u>o</u> p |
| 7. A. a <u>l</u> l | B. wa <u>l</u> k | C. wh <u>a</u> t | D. wa <u>t</u> er |
| 8. A. cr <u>o</u> ss | B. wo <u>r</u> ld | C. sp <u>o</u> rts | D. befo <u>r</u> e |
| 9. A. fa <u>l</u> l | B. wa <u>t</u> ch | C. bo <u>t</u> tle | D. wr <u>o</u> ng |
| 10. A. a <u>w</u> ful | B. qu <u>a</u> lity | C. co <u>r</u> ner | D. fo <u>u</u> rteen |
| 11. A. bo <u>r</u> e | B. mo <u>r</u> e | C. exp <u>l</u> ore | D. bo <u>s</u> s |
| 12. A. do <u>c</u> tor | B. ho <u>s</u> pital | C. sp <u>o</u> rts | D. tomo <u>r</u> row |
| 13. A. sma <u>l</u> l | B. fa <u>l</u> len | C. ta <u>l</u> l | D. fo <u>l</u> low |
| 14. A. fo <u>u</u> r | B. po <u>u</u> r | C. flo <u>u</u> r | D. fo <u>u</u> rteen |
| 15. A. sto <u>r</u> y | B. to <u>p</u> | C. sho <u>p</u> | D. wr <u>o</u> ng |

ANSWER:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	

Exercise 2. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different from the others. Identify your answer by circling the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D.

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|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. become | B. carry | C. appoint | D. invent |
| 2. A. professor | B. digestion | C. mechanic | D. engineer |
| 3. A. mathematics | B. biology | C. experiment | D. philosophy |
| 4. A. evolution | B. development | C. discovery | D. philosopher |
| 5. A. engine | B. battle | C. career | D. rabies |
| 6. A. enjoy | B. prevent | C. special | D. attend |
| 7. A. different | B. disabled | C. consuming | D. activity |
| 8. A. educate | B. interpret | C. biology | D. suspicious |
| 9. A. explain | B. gradually | C. development | D. profession |
| 10. A. opposite | B. employed | C. condition | D. important |
| 11. A. information | B. important | C. impossible | D. intelligent |
| 12. A. Literature | B. History | C. English | D. Biography |
| 13. A. family | B. condition | C. teacher | D. children |
| 14. A. alphabet | B. province | C. element | D. disabled |
| 15. A. pronounce | B. demonstration | C. competition | D. education |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	

Part II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Circle the letter A, B, C or D before the word that has the OPPOSITE meaning to the word given

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|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. add | A. divide | B. subtract | C. reduce | D. pronounce |
| 2. mental | A. physical | B. chemical | C. historical | D. political |
| 3. spirit | A. head | B. stomach | C. mind | D. body |
| 4. proud | A. ashamed | B. disabled | C. dissatisfied | D. dishonest |
| 5. professional | A. skillful | B. unable | C. amateur | D. Comple |

ANSWER

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Exercise 2: Choose the most appropriate answer from A, B, C or D

- He rushed into the burning building, ___ was very brave.
a. it B. who C. that D. which
- My father didn't ___ coffee for breakfast.
a. used to have B. use to have C. use to having D. used to having
- The government should have special policies to help the_.
a. disabled B. disable C. disability D. disablement
- The unemployed ___ in a strike to ask for employment.
a. are gathering B. has gathered C. gathers D. was gathering
- I ___ up late at night.
a. use to stay B. am used to stay C. used to staying D. am used to staying
- The blind child ___ a great effort to learn Braille.
a. did B. got C. made D. created
- There was a lot of ___ from the local residents.
a. oppose B. opposite C. opponent D. opposition
- I'd like to introduce you to Mrs. Thuy, ___ is the teacher of this special class.
a. that B. which C. who D. whom
- The children will learn how ___ sums.
a. to do B. doing C. do D. will do
- Mrs. Thuy's class is very different ___ other ones.
A. than B. from C. with D. as
- When I first abroad to study, I..... in a dormitory before.
B. traveled -was never lived B. had traveled -never lived
C. traveled -had never lived D. was living -had never lived
- When you phoned me, I..... my homework.
A. was doing B. did C. am doing D. have done
- He London 2 years ago and Ihim since then.
A. left -hadn't seen B. left -haven't seen
C. was living -haven't seen D. left -didn't see
- He was..... injured in the accident last night.
A. bad B. serious C. seriously D. worse
- Please contact us if you want to have.....
A. some more information B. some informations
C. an information D. many informations
- Jim,..... since you got home from football practice?
A. are you eating B. had you eaten C. did you eat D. have you eaten

17. The hall wasstudents.
A. crowded with B. packed with C. full of D. All are correct.
18. It rained yesterday after it.....dry for months.
A. was B. have been C.had been D. was being
19. By the time Sheila got back, Chris
A. have gone B. went C. will go D. had gone
20. When you phoned me, itmy lunchtime.
A. was B. is C. being D. were
21. In the past,___had different opinions about the way to educate disabled children.
A. education B. educators C. educating D. educated
22. Many people were killed in the plane crash. The bodies of.....were taken away,...
were taken to hospital.
A. the death - the injured B. the dead - the injured
C. the dead - the injury D. the die - the injured
23. It's better for the _ _ _to be cared for at home rather than in hospitals.
A. sick B. sicker C. sickness D. sickly
24. The government is discussing the problem of housing for the____
A. unemploy B. employed C. employ D. unemployed
25. It was Ms.Sullivan, a dedicated and loving teacher, who helped Helen through her world
of silence.
A. breaking B. to break C. break D. B and C are correct
26. Wherever Helen appeared, she brought new courage to millions of blind
A. person B. people C. peoples D. a people
27. What kind of language Helen Keller.....before Braille?
A. had learnt B. has learnt C. learnt D.learns
- 28.Please write your name, age and.....
A. occupy B. occupation C. occupied D. occupies
29. There are a lot of schools for people with.....
A. poor health B. poor performance C. slow learning D. disabilities
30. My parents plan... a trip to Da Lat this summer vacation.
A. take B. taking C. to take D. took

ANSWER

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
28.	29.	30.						

Exercise 3: Circle the underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

31. We should raise (A) money to help (B) the poverty (C) in our society (D)
32. The young (A) is (B) very active and they (C) can continue our unfinished work. (D)
33. It is time (A) the government helped (B) the unemploy (C) find some jobs. (D)
34. She (A) was (B) sad after (C) she reads (D) her boyfriend's letter.

35. After (A) she had had (B) lunch, she had taken (C) a nap (D)
36. Yesterday An got (A) mark 10 in (B) maths, that (C) made him very happy (D).
37. We should (A) raise (B) money to help (C) the poverty (D) in our city.
38. My aunt used to doing (A) voluntary (B) work in the local (C) orphanage (D).
39. The young is (A) not fully (B) aware of (C) the importance (D) of learning English.
40. If (A) you have any (B) questions during (C) the examination, please rise (D) your hand.

ANSWER

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.

PART 3: READING

Exercise 1. Read the following passage, then circle the letter A, B, C or D before the correct answer

The first school for blind, deaf and mute children in the Tibet Autonomous Region celebrated its first anniversary on Friday. The school was built in the eastern suburb of Lhasa, capital of Tibet, and was designed to hold 200 students. It covers 20,000 square meters.

The school curriculum included Braille and sign language training, Tibetan, mathematics, writing, ethics training, physical education, arts, handicrafts, speech and walking courses. At the celebration, the audience was touched by a silent song expressed by the students with sign language. Baiba Toinzhub, a 10-year-old blind child, can speak fluent Chinese and is good at singing and dancing. He told the visitors that life in the boarding school was comfortable.

41. What type of students attend the school?

- A. Children who live in the Tibet Autonomous Region
- B. Children with a variety of disabilities.
- C. Children who cannot see, hear or speak.
- D. Children who are visually impaired.

42. The school is located in ____.

- A. the capital of Tibet
- B. the suburb of the capital of Tibet
- C. the eastern of Tibet
- D. 20,000 square meters

43. The school is ____.

- A. able to hold 200 students
- B. the first boarding school in Tibet
- C. 20,000 square meters in area
- D. A and C are correct

44. Which subject is taught in the school?

- A. Physics
- B. Foreign languages
- C. Computers
- D. Braille

45. Which of the following is not true?

- A. Tibet's first deaf-mute school celebrated its first birthday
- B. The visitors were welcomed with a beautiful song
- C. Life in the boarding school is comfortable
- D. Baiba Toinzhub can sing and dance very well

ANSWER

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
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Exercise 2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the blanks

Louis Braille
(1809-1852)

Louis Braille was the son of a French leather worker. He (46)_____ blind at the age of three when he fell on a tool in his father's workshop. But Louis was a (47)_____ and talented boy. He wanted to be a musician, so he learned to play the cello, and at the age of ten he (48)_____ a scholarship to the National Institute for Blind Children in Paris. He could play the cello, (49) _____ - he couldn't read or write.

In 1819 a French soldier, Charles Barbier, (50)_____ 'night writing'. He used patterns of twelve raised dots on paper so that soldiers could read (51)_____ the dark. Louis Braille understood the importance this invention for blind people and (52)_____. - he was fifteen, he began to develop it. He made it (53)_____ --, with six dots, not twelve. In 1829 he introduced it at the Institute.

By 1932 'Braille' was (54)_____ all over the world in many languages, but Louis died of tuberculosis in 1852 and never (55)_____ of the importance of his invention.

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|-----|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 46. | A. came | B. went | C. reached | D. possible |
| 47. | A. brave | B. courage | C. able | D. possible |
| 48. | A. defeated | B. beat | C. became | D. won |
| 49. | A. so | B. and | C. but | D. however |
| 50. | A. invented | B. discovered | C. found out | D. set up |
| 51. | A. under | B. in | C. with | D. of |
| 52. | A. then | B. while | C. at | D. when |
| 53. | A. simply | B. simpler | C. more simpler | D. more simply |
| 54. | A. for use | B. for using | C. in use | D. for usage |
| 55. | A. understood | B. knew | C. aware | D. saw |

ANSWER

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Exercise 4: Choose the word or phrase which best fits each gap of the passage.

Like other teachers, Pham Thu Thuy enjoys her teaching job. However, her class is (56).....from other classes. The twenty- five children, who are learning how (57)..... and write in her class, are disabled. Some are deaf, some dumb and others mentally retarded. Most of the children (58).....large and poor families, which prevents them (59).....having proper schooling.

Watching Thuy (60).....a class, one can see how time- consuming the work is.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 56.A. differ | B. different | C. differently | D. difference |
| 57.A. read | B. to read | C. reading | D. be reading |
| 58.A. come from | B. comes up | C. comes on | D. comes with |
| 59. A. with | B. at | C. from | D. over |
| 60. A. take | B. takes | C. taken | D. taking |

ANSWER

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
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Exercise 5: Read the passage and choose the best answer.

American Sign Language (ASL), which is the first language of many deaf people in North America, uses hand gestures, facial expressions, and other body movements to communicate. ASL is one of the four most commonly used languages in the United States.

ASL was first introduced to America in 1817. In that year, a French teacher who came to America to teach brought with him the French Sign Language (FSL) and taught it to his deaf students. The students then added their own American signing and changed the FSL into the ASL. Modern ASL and FSL share some elements, including a large amount of vocabulary. However, an ASL user cannot understand an FSL user.

No one form of sign language is universal. For example, British Sign Language (BSL) differs notably from ASL. Different sign languages are used in different countries or regions.

61. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. A language for the deaf.
- B. The differences between ASL and FSL.
- C. The universal sign language.
- D. How ASL works.

62. ASL uses all of the following to communicate, EXCEPT for ____.

- A. hand gestures
- B. facial expressions
- C. alphabetical letters
- D. body movements

63. Who introduced FSL to Americans?

- A. An American student
- B. A French student
- C. An American teacher
- D. A French teacher

64. How was ASL formed from FSL?

- A. A French teacher brought FSL to America and added new American signing to it.
- B. A French teacher brought FSL to America and omitted some of its signs.
- C. A French teacher brought FSL to America and his American students then added their own signing to it.
- D. A French teacher brought FSL to America and his colleagues changed it into ASL.

65. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. There is a universal sign language.
- B. ASL, FSL, and BSL are different forms of sign language.
- C. ASL originated from FSL.
- D. ASL users and FSL users cannot understand each other.

ANSWER

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
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PART 4: WRITING

Exercise 1. Choose from the alternatives A, B, C, and D one best way to rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.

66. To save money for a study tour abroad she had to work hard.

- A. She had to work hard because she wanted to save money for a study tour abroad.
- B. She had to work hard so that she could save money for a study tour abroad.
- C. She had to work hard but she didn't save money for a study tour abroad.
- D. Both A & B are correct.

67. Although I got up later than usual this morning, I came to class on time.

- A. I got up later than usual this morning and I came to class late.
- B. I came to class on time but I got up later this morning.
- C. I got up later than usual this morning but I came to class on time.
- D. I got up later than usual this morning because I didn't want to come to class on time.

68. He thanks me for lending him my computer.

- A. He thanks me for borrowing my computer from him.
- B. He is thankful for me to lend him my computer.
- C. He is thankful for lending him my computer.
- D. He is thankful to me for lending him my computer.

69. Her father fell ill because he worked hard.

- A. Her father was too ill to work hard.
- B. Her father was ill and he could not work hard.
- C. Her father fell ill because of his working hard.
- D. Her father didn't work hard, but he fell ill.

70. My mother allowed me to go out with my friends.

- A. I wanted to go out with my friends but my mother did not allow.
- B. I was allowed to go out with my friends by my mother.
- C. I was allowed to go out with my friends without my mother's permission.
- D. I was allowed to go out with my friends but I did not go.

ANSWER

66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
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Exercise 2. Rewrite the following sentences, using the suggestions, so that their meaning remains the same.

71. I don't mind driving to work because I do it all the time. (**used**)

⇒ I..... to work, so I don't mind doing it.

72. Terry was much fatter. (**use**)

⇒so thin.

73. I was suspicious because there was nobody left on the train. (**which**)

⇒ There was..... me suspicious.

74. She rarely speaks in public because she is shy. (**prevents**)

⇒ It's her speaking in public.

75. I don't suppose you have change for a pound, do you? (**happen**)

⇒ Do you a pound?

Exercise 4. Fill in each gap with one suitable preposition.

- Mary refuses to allow anything to prevent her (76).....becoming an actress.
- We're hoping to start (77).....the new training course next week.
- We have a teacher (78) school who advises us (79) careers and job opportunities.
- People sometimes find they are forced to choose (80).....their career and their family.
- The company accountant was accused (81) stealing money (82).....the bank account.
- James is always complaining (83) me (84)..... his job and his boss.
- He's generally regarded (85)..... a very good teacher by his colleagues.

THE END

