

ENGLISH VOCABULARY**TOPIC 4: FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY****PHONETICS**

Exercise 1: Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>dis</u> abled | B. hus <u>band</u> | C. bec <u>au</u> se | D. acc <u>u</u> se |
| 2. A. <u>promis</u> ed | B. <u>increas</u> ed | C. <u>practi</u> ced | D. <u>caus</u> ed |
| 3. A. <u>g</u> one | B. <u>sh</u> op | C. <u>pro</u> long | D. <u>do</u> ne |
| 4. A. <u>i</u> nspire | B. <u>char</u> ity | C. <u>patriot</u> ism | D. <u>prodi</u> gy |
| 5. A. <u>chance</u> | B. <u>fin</u> ance | C. <u>appli</u> ance | D. <u>dance</u> |
| 6. A. <u>s</u> ick | B. <u>se</u> cond | C. <u>se</u> rvice | D. <u>su</u> re |
| 7. A. <u>angr</u> y | B. <u>nee</u> dy | C. <u>su</u> pply | D. <u>cou</u> try |
| 8. A. <u>handicapp</u> ed | B. <u>inter</u> ested | C. <u>dedic</u> ated | D. <u>excit</u> ed |
| 9. A. <u>hun</u> gry | B. <u>commu</u> nity | C. <u>mutu</u> al | D. <u>stu</u> dent |
| 10. A. <u>char</u> ity | B. <u>sch</u> ool | C. <u>child</u> less | D. <u>teach</u> er |
| 11. A. <u>disadvantag</u> ed | B. <u>handicapp</u> ed | C. <u>bore</u> d | D. <u>annoy</u> ed |
| 12. A. <u>don</u> ation | B. <u>pri</u> ority | C. <u>hope</u> less | D. <u>low</u> -income |
| 13. A. <u>devel</u> opment | B. <u>dedic</u> ated | C. <u>dev</u> oted | D. <u>descri</u> be |
| 14. A. <u>devel</u> opment | B. <u>improv</u> ement | C. <u>docu</u> mentary | D. <u>environ</u> ment |
| 15. A. <u>organis</u> ation | B. <u>disadvantag</u> ed | C. <u>mean</u> ingless | D. <u>obv</u> ious |
| 16. A. <u>g</u> one | B. <u>bl</u> ank | C. <u>s</u> and | D. <u>b</u> ent |
| 17. A. <u>sh</u> own | B. <u>kn</u> it | C. <u>l</u> ine | D. <u>dr</u> ink |
| 18. A. <u>eleg</u> ant | B. <u>think</u> able | C. <u>an</u> xious | D. <u>unc</u> le |
| 19. A. <u>ban</u> gle | B. <u>plun</u> der | C. <u>s</u> inning | D. <u>cante</u> en |
| 20. A. <u>ton</u> gue | B. <u>won</u> der | C. <u>dr</u> ink | D. <u>an</u> kle |

Exercise 2: Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from that of the others.

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| 1. A. disadvantage | B. volunteer | C. information | D. machinery |
| 2. A. facility | B. urgent | C. safety | D. interview |
| 3. A. community | B. experience | C. attachment | D. opportunity |
| 4. A. endless | B. various | C. interact | D. oversized |
| 5. A. harmony | B. millionaire | C. accurate | D. typical |
| 6. A. voluntary | B. orphanage | C. comfortable | D. advantage |
| 7. A. overcome | B. participate | C. volunteer | D. understand |
| 8. A. museum | B. disaster | C. literacy | D. minority |

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| 9. A. support | B. suffer | C. suggest | D. succeed |
| 10. A. handicapped | B. campaign | C. performance | D. donation |
| 11. A. dedicate | B. fortunate | C. practical | D. volunteer |
| 12. A. ensuring | B. protecting | C. providing | D. widening |
| 13. A. donate | B. apply | C. provide | D. study |
| 14. A. successful | B. announcement | C. ignorant | D. experience |
| 15. A. disadvantaged | B. environment | C. advertisement | D. Unfortunate |
| 16. A. handicapped | B. passionate | C. invalid (adj) | D. charity |
| 17. A. remote | B. helpful | C. hopeless | D. leader |
| 18. A. worried | B. wealthy | C. ensure | D. tired |
| 19. A. basic | B. lifestyle | C. prepare | D. rural |
| 20. A. income | B. employ | C. urgent | D. legal |

Exercise 3: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question from the four options given.

All of our Vietnam volunteer projects are focus on working for and with children. Projects range from working with sick kids in hospitals, looking after children in Buddhist temples, to providing much needed non-formal education to Hanoi's disadvantaged youth. Volunteers will be provided with full orientation and assistance throughout the project.

The Agent Orange project opened more than 15 years ago to take care for war veterans and children suffering from the effects of Agent Orange. Since then, it has grown into a complex of 11 houses that care for a total of 120 children and 40 veterans. The village is supported by a highly committed and dedicated base of supporters who volunteer their time, energy and resources to its projects.

From 1962 to 1971, during the war with Vietnam, Americans forces sprayed well over 40 million liters of the chemical defoliant, Agent Orange, over Southern Vietnam. However, Agent Orange had not been adequately tested. The chemicals released during the 1960s inflicted a legacy of suffering on the Vietnamese. Precise figures are difficult to agree, but there is no question that millions of people were exposed to the chemical. **In the wake of** this exposure came liver damage, cancer, heart diseases, reproductive disorders and severe birth defects.

The Agent Orange project is always in need of volunteers. Many of the people who back the organization spend time raising funds in North America and Europe, and that leaves plenty more work to be done on the ground in Hanoi. Regardless of how volunteers lend a hand to the community, their efforts directly help those who have been affected by Agent Orange to live normal, happy and fulfilled their lives. As with any undertaking of this size, there's always a great deal to be done, and that leaves plenty of opportunity for volunteers to dig in.

1. The volunteer projects mentioned in the text offer _____.

- A. focus on non-formal education to Hanoi's disadvantaged youth
- B. full orientation and assistance to children and volunteers throughout the project.

- C. children to look after Buddhist temples or hospitals for sick kids
- D. help to disadvantaged children in various centers and with different needs
2. The center for the Agent Orange project _____.
- A. takes care of 40 veterans and children suffering from the effects of Agent Orange
- B. operated for more than 15 years to care for war veterans and children
- C. has received time, energy and resources from supporters and volunteers
- D. has veterans take care of 120 children suffering from the effects of Agent Orange
3. All of the following are the effects of the Agent Orange EXCEPT _____.
- A. inadequate testing B. cancer or heart diseases C. severe birth defects D. reproductive disorders
4. Volunteers taking part in the project can _____.
- A. spend time raising funds in Vietnam B. have plenty of opportunity to dig
- C. have plenty or more work done on familiar ground in Hanoi
- D. work in different places to support the project
5. The phrase “**in the wake of**” is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. after waking B. because of C. becoming awake D. happening

 Exercise 4: Choose the best options A, B, C or D to answer the following questions.

The growth of cities, the construction of hundreds of new factories, and the spread of railroads in the United States before 1850 had increased the need for better illumination. But the lighting in American homes had improved very little over that of ancient times. Through the colonial period, homes were lit with tallow candles or with a lamp of the kind used in ancient Rome- a dish of fish oil or other animal or vegetable oil in which a twisted rag **served as** a wick. Some people used lard, but they had to heat charcoal underneath to keep it soft and burnable. The sperm whale provided superior burning oil, but **this** was expensive. In 1830 a new substance called “camphene” was patented, and it proved to be expensive, had an unpleasant odor, and also was dangerously explosive.

Between 1830 and 1850 it seemed that the only hope for cheaper illumination in the United States was the wider use of gas. In the 1840s American gas manufacturers adopted improved British techniques for producing illuminating gas from coal. But the expense of piping gas to the consumer remained so high that until mid-century gas lighting was feasible only in urban areas, and only for public buildings for the wealthy. In 1854 a Canadian doctor, Abraham Gesner, patented a process for distilling a pitch like mineral found in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that produced illuminating gas and an oil that he called “kerosene” (from “keros”, the Greek word for wax, and “ene” because it **resembled** camphene). Kerosene, though cheaper than camphene, had an unpleasant odor, and Gesner never made his fortune from **it**. But Gesner had aroused a new hope for making illuminating oil from a product coming out of North American mines.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason why better lighting had become necessary by the mid-nineteenth century?

- A. development of railroads B. demand for better medical facilities
C. increases in the number of new factories D. growth of cities
2. The phrase "**served as**" is closest meaning to ____.
- A. differed from B. functioned as C. rested upon D. reacted to
3. The word "**this**" refers to ____.
- A. lard B. charcoal C. wick D. oil
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of camphene?
- A. high-cost B. bad smell C. potential to explode D. greasy texture
5. What can be inferred about the illuminating gas described in the paragraph?
- A. It was first developed in the United States.
B. It was not allowed to be used in public buildings.
C. It was not widely available until mid-century.
D. It had an unpleasant smell.
6. The word "**resembled**" is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. was similar to B. cost the same as C. was made from D. sounded like
7. According to the passage, what advantage did the kerosene patented by Gesner have over camphene?
- A. Kerosene had a more pleasant smell. B. Kerosene was less expensive.
C. Kerosene burned more brightly. D. Kerosene was safer to use.
8. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. a description of events in chronological order
B. a comparison of two events
C. an analysis of scientific findings
D. the statement of a theory and possible explanations

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. "Why don't we visit the Happy Mind Charity Centre this weekend?" - " ____ "
- A. Because it is so useful. B. That's a good idea!
C. I'll tell you about this centre. D. Until next time.
2. "Hello, I'm Minh, the leader of Dream Sky volunteer team." - " ____ "
- A. Nice to meet you. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
B. It's nice of you so say so, I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
C. Fine, see you again soon, Minh.
D. Don't mention it. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.
3. "Thank you very much for helping the disadvantaged children here!" - " ____ "
- A. What a pity! B. It's our pleasure.

- C. Sorry, we don't know. D. That's nice of you!
4. "Take care! Have a safe trip back!" - "____"
- A. Thanks for coming. B. Sounds good.
- C. Thanks, bye. D. Good luck next time.
5. "Well, I think volunteering will bring some useful experience for our future job." - "____"
- A. That's also what I think. B. I'm sorry, but I have to agree
- C. I don't think so, either. D. That's unbelievable!
6. "Let's open a small craft store to raise money for the poor villagers!" - "____"
- A. That's a good idea! B. Thanks, I can manage
- C. No problem. D. That's the way it is.
7. "What a meaningful thing you've done for your less fortunate friends, my son!" - "____"
- A. Thanks for taking care of me, Mom.
- B. What a wonderful gift you've made for me.
- C. I don't really care. I must go now.
- D. Thank you, Mom. That's just a bit I can do for them.
8. "New Year is coming. I'll repaint the house for Mrs. Poor Old Amanda." - "____"
- A. No, not for me. B. That would be great help.
- C. It is very expensive. D. Not at all.
9. "Who came up with this wonderful idea?" - "____"
- A. The class monitor did. B. To protect our environment.
- C. Mr. Billy came yesterday. D. In order to raise some funds.
10. "What can we do for a better community?" - "____"
- A. To ensure healthy lifestyles.
- B. Why not protect public facilities such as kindergartens or parks?
- C. I hate collecting rubbish in public places.
- D. Doing charity work is a must for everyone.

--- THE END ---