Class….. **VOCABULARY AND READING (UNITS 4-5)**
Full name:……..

I. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s).

1. The President escaped through a **secret** passage underneath the parliament building.
A. obstructed B. hidden C. confident D. based
2. Which channel do you **recommend** to someone who likes animals?
A. suggest B. tell C. speak D. talk
3. Documentary is a film or a radio or television program giving **facts** about something.
A. things B. numbers C. truth D. news
4. What types of the media are the most and the least **important** to you?
A. successful B. significant C. Wonderful D. attractive
5. Listen to the two radio news stories and check the **right** column under News story 1 and News story 2.
A. honest B. honorable C. good D. precise
6. Television can make things more memorable because it presents information in a more **effective** way.
A. clever B. expensive C. successful D. pretty
7. Some television programs may make people **violent**.
A. rapid B. insane C. extreme D. good
8. Television also **interferes** with family life and communication.
A. conflicts B. comes C. goes D. chats
9. I'm afraid you've made a **mistake**.
A. decision B. error C. badness D. ugliness
10. It makes us aware of our **global** responsibilities.
A. national B. worldly C. universal D. overall

II. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s).

1. The mass media has become one of the **main** instruments of political change.
A. unimportant B. fewer C. tiny D. small
2. We ought to keep these proposals **secret** from the chairman for the time being.
A. lively B. frequented C. accessible D. revealed
3. Match the word in A with its **appropriate** definition in B.
A. indirect B. illegal C. improper D. unreal
4. What program do you **dislike** watching and why not?
A. fancy B. think C. imagine D. want
5. What are the **differences** among types of the media?
A. peace B. sameness C. likes D. need
6. **Heavy** rain causes floods all over the country.
A. light B. thin C. tiny D. trivial
7. Television can make us **passive**.
A. obtrusive B. entertaining C. energetic D. strong
8. It is an **enjoyable** way to relax.
A. incorrect B. improper C. hateful D. unpleasant

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9. We don't have to think so our brain becomes **lazy**.
A. quick B. diligent C. hard D. good
10. The council **demolished** it.
A. made B. did C. started D. construct

III. Choose the best answer to complete each question.
1. Increasing your vocabulary will make it easier for you to ____ reading comprehension skills. A. fit B. allow C. use D. improve
2 Cultural identity must be ____ and locals should be encouraged to continue their traditions in the wake of tourism.
A. protected B. insured C. assured D. confirmed
3. Touring the small villages of Vietnam by bicycle was a(n) ____ experience.
A. existing B. general C. particular D. unique
4. We spend a lot of time together as a family, which sometimes is the best way to learn about ____. A. customs B. habits C. activities D. establishment
5. Combining physical activity with a healthy diet is the best way to a ____ healthy body weight. A. provide B. support C. maintain D. express
6. Each ethnic group has its own cultural identities; thus, the Vietnamese culture has both ____ and unity.
A. diverse B. diversify C. diversified D. diversity
7. Culture is the lens with which we evaluate everything around us; we ____ what is proper or improper, normal or abnormal, through our culture.
A. express B. evaluate C. calculate D. signal

IV. Read the following passage and choose among A, B, C or D the correct answer to each of the questions.

The custom of paying a bride price before marriage is still a well-established part of many African cultures. In paying a bride price, the family of the groom must provide payment to the family of the bride before the marriage is allowed. The bride price can vary greatly from culture to culture in Africa. In the Zulu and Swazi tribes of southern Africa, the bride price often takes the form of cattle. In Western African kola nuts, shells, and other goods are often used for the payment of the bride price. The actual **payment of mone**y sometimes takes place, but the payment of goods is more frequent. The amount of paid in a bride price can also vary. In modern times, the bride price is occasionally quite small and its value is mainly symbolic. However, the bride price can still be quite high, especially among **prominent** or highly traditional families.

There are a number of justifications used to explain the payment of bride price. **The first** is that the bride price represents an acknowledgement of the expense the bride's family has gone in order to raise her and bring her up as a suitable bride for the groom. It also represents payment for the loss of a family member, since the bride will officially become a member of her husband's family and will leave her own. On a deeper level the bride price represents payment for the fact that the bride will bring children into the family of the groom, thereby increasing the wealth of the family. This concept is reinforced by the fact that the bride price must often be returned if the bride fails to bear children.

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The payment of the bride price has quite a number of effects on African society. First, the payment of bride price acts to increase the stability of African family structures. Sons are dependent on their fathers and older relatives to help them pay the bride price of their wives, and this generally leads to greater levels of obedience and respect. The negotiations between the two families concerning the bride price allow the parents and other family members to meet and get to know one another before the marriage. Finally, since the bride price must often be repaid in case of divorce, the bride's family often works to make sure that any **marital** problems are solved quickly. Bride prices also work as a system of wealth distribution in African cultures, Wealthier families can afford to support the marriage of their son, and thus their wealth is transferred to other families.

1. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true of the bride price EXCEPT ____.
   A its amount and form can vary
   B. its practice is occasionally only symbolic
   C. it is a relatively new practice in Africa
   D. it is generally higher among traditional families
2. Why does the author mention "**the payment of money**" in paragraph 1?
   A. To stress that the use of goods in the payment of bride price is most common.
   B. To demonstrate the differences in how rich and poor families pay the bride price.
   C. To illustrate how the practice of bride price has changed over time.
   D. To demonstrate how expensive a bride price can be sometimes.
3. The word "**prominent**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.
   A. educated B. important C. religious D. conservative
4. The phrase "**The first**" in paragraph 2 refers to the first ____.
   A. marriage B. bride price C. payment D. justification
5. It can be inferred from the paragraph 2 that African families ____.
   A. never see their daughters after marriage B. pay the bride price on the day of the wedding
   C. place more value on men than women D. place great importance on childbirth
6. The author uses the word "**marital**" to indicate that the problems are related to ____.
   A. money B. law C. marriage D. pregnancy
7. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
   A. Sometimes the bride's family has to return the bride price to the groom's for equal distribution of wealth.
   B. The initial negotiations over the bride price provide opportunities for 2 families to meet each other.
   C. Animals are not an acceptable form of payment when it comes to paying the bride prices.
   D. Without having to pay the bride price, African men would not respect their family members.
8. Why are women often married to older men?
   A. Young men lack the financial to marry.
   B. The legal age for marriage is lower for women than for men.
   C. Families are eager to gain the bride price from their daughter's marriage.
   D. Women live longer than men on average.

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