

UNIT 12: MUSIC

❖ VOCABULARY

1	classical [ˈklæsɪkəl] music (n)	nhạc cổ điển
2	folk [fouk] music (n)	nhạc dân gian
3	rock [rɒk] 'n' roll [ˈroul] (n)	nhạc rock and roll
4	country [ˈkʌntri] music (n)	nhạc đồng quê
5	serious (a) [ˈsiəriəs]	ng nghiêm túc, đứng đắn, bác học
6	beat (n) [bi:t]	nhịp (âm nhạc)
7	human (n) [ˈhju:mən]	loài người
8	emotion (n) [i'mouʃn]	cảm xúc
9	especially (adv) [is'peʃəli]	đặc biệt là
10	communicate (v) [kə'mju:nikeit]	giao tiếp
11	express (v) [iks'pres]	thể hiện
12	anger (n) [ˈæŋgə]	sự tức giận
13	integral (a) [ˈɪntɪgrəl]	gắn liền
14	set the tone [toun] for (v)	tạo nên không khí (vui, buồn)
15	joyfulness (n) [ˈdʒɔɪfʊlnɪs]	sự vui nhộn
16	atmosphere (n) [ˈætməsfɪə]	bầu không khí
17	funeral (n) [ˈfju:nərəl]:	đám tang
18	solemn (a) [ˈsɒləm]	trang nghiêm
19	mournful (a) [ˈmɔ:nfʊl]	tang thương
20	lull (v) [lʌl]	ru ngủ
21	fairy tale (n) [ˈfeəri:teɪl]	chuyện cổ tích
22	serene (a) [si'reɪn]	thanh bình, tĩnh lặng.
23	cheer [tʃiə] (v): somebody up	làm ai cảm thấy vui vẻ
24	all the time (adv)	mọi lúc
25	hometown (n) [ˈhoumwəd]	quê quán
26	music composer [kəm'pouzə] (n)	nhà soạn nhạc
27	compose (v) [kəm'pouz]	soạn nhạc, sáng tác nhạc
28	lyrical (a) [ˈlɪrɪkəl]	trữ tình

29 national anthem (n) ['næʃnəl, 'ænthəm] quốc ca

30 tune (n) [tju:n] Giai điệu

❖ GRAMMAR

A. **'to + Infinitive' of purpose** ('to + nguyên mẫu' để nói mục đích):

'to + infinitive' thường được dùng để nói mục đích của một hành động, với ý nghĩa **để làm gì**.

Ví dụ:

He's trying to pass the examination **to get a scholarship**.

They've been saving money **to buy a house**.

❖ Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng **'in order to + infinitive'** hoặc **"so as to + infinitive"**

chỉ mục đích. Ví dụ:

He opens all the windows every morning **to/ in order to/so as to** let the air in

Hình thức phủ định của cấu trúc này là: **in order not to + infinitive** hoặc **so as not to + infinitive** có nghĩa là **"để không ..."**.

Ví dụ:

I got up very early **in order not to/ so as not to miss** the first lesson at school.

❖ Chúng ta cũng có thể đặt **"to / in order to / so as to + infinitive"** ở đầu câu. Ví dụ:

To earn more money for the family, he got a part-time job.

In order to

So as to

(Để kiếm thêm tiền cho gia đình, ông ấy nhận một việc làm ngoài giờ)

B. Wh-questions

❖ Một số câu hỏi thường bắt đầu với **từ để hỏi** (question word) Các **từ để hỏi** thường là: WHO, WHAT, WHICH, WHOSE, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, HOW, HOW MUCH, HOW MANY, HOW LONG, ...

❖ Cấu trúc thông thường của loại câu hỏi **"Wh—questions"**:

Question word + **Auxiliary** + **Subject** + **Main verb**?

(Từ để hỏi + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ chính?)

❖ Các **Trợ động từ** thông thường là: **"be, have, do"**, hoặc động từ khiếm khuyết (Modals):

<u>Từ để hỏi</u>	<u>Trợ động từ</u>	<u>Chủ ngữ</u>	<u>Động từ chính</u>
what	did	you	say?
where	are	Bob and Kate	staying now?
when	will	they	leave for Hanoi?
How long	have	they	been staying here?
Who	does	she	want to meet?
Why	was	she	shouting at you?

❖ Khi **"Be"** là động từ chính trong câu hỏi, nó được đặt trước chủ ngữ:

- What **are** these things?

- Where **is** the post office?
- ❖ Nếu có nhiều trợ động từ ta chỉ đặt trợ động từ đầu tiên trước chủ ngữ:
- How long **will** the film *have been* made?
- Why **hasn't** the contract *been* signed yet?
- ❖ Câu hỏi với "**Who**" và "**What**" thường có hai cấu trúc khác nhau, tùy theo ý nghĩa: "**Who / What + Auxiliary + Subject + Main verb?**"
(**Who / What + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ chính**)
- Who is Hoa talking to? (Hoa đang nói chuyện với ai)
- What did she make for the party? (Cô ấy làm món gì cho bữa tiệc?)
- Who/ What + Main verb + Object?"**
- Who/ What + Động từ chính + Túc từ)**
- Who is talking to Hoa? (Ai đang nói chuyện với Hoa?).
- What made her so sad? (Điều gì khiến cô ấy buồn đến thế?)
- ❖ Chúng ta thường đặt danh từ ngay sau "**How many**" và "**How much**".

Chú ý: "**How many** + danh từ số nhiều?"

"**How much** + danh từ không đếm được"

Ví dụ: - **How many English words** have you learned so far?

(Cho tới nay bạn đã học được bao nhiêu từ tiếng Anh?)

- **How much sugar** do you need for your coffee?

(Bạn cần bao nhiêu đường cho cà-phê của bạn?)

❖ EXERCISES

NGŨ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. worked | B. hoped | C. loved | D. attacked |
| 2. A. hired | B. abandoned | C. survived | D. linked |
| 3. A. studied | B. picked | C. fixed | D. kissed |
| 4. A. banned | B. liked | C. belonged | D. orphaned |
| 5. A. planned | B. seemed | C. prepared | D. missed |

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn từ còn lại vào âm tiết có vị trí khác

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. A. recognize | B. expensive | C. animal | D. van |
| 7. A. restaurant | B. survival | C. dependent | D. national |
| 8. A. orphanage | B. rainforest | C. tropical | D. explore |
| 9. A. bicycle | B. variety | C. Transport | D. comfortable |
| 10. A. interesting | B. contamination | C. mountain | D. forest |

NGŨ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

- I got..... the station just in time to see Jack getting.....the train.
A. to/off B. at/off C. to/out D. at/from
- The pub isthe chemist's and the butcher's and..... the library.
A. among/opposite B. between/opposite C. between/ across D. among/across
- Sue lives.....Wales, which is a country.....the west of Britain.

- A. at/at B. at/in C. in/in D. in/at
14. I was brought up an island the coast of Scotland.
A. on/next to B. in/near C. in/next to D. on/near
15. Travelling your own car is better than goingfoot.
A. in/on B. by/on C. by/by D. in/by
16. Jack was leaning.....the wall with his handshis pocket.
A. against/into B. against/in C. by/in D. by/into
17. Ann had a hat: herhead and a veil.....her face.
A. on/above B. on/over C. over/over D. over/asove
18. We arrived.....England.....Gatwick Airport.
A. in/at B. at/at C. in/in D. at/in
19. I left my bags.....the station.....a left luggage locker.
A. from/at B. at/at C. at/in D. from/in
20. Peter came running.....the room and threw his books.....the floor.
A. into/at B. to/onto C. to/at D. into/onto
21. Please keep your voice down in this section of the library. If youto talk loudly, I will have to ask you to leave.
A. continued B. could continue C. will continue D. continue
22. Gloria never seems to get tired. I wish I.....her energy.
A. would have B. have C. have had D. had
23. "Why didn't Bill get the promotion he was expecting?" "He may not be qualified. If he were, hethat promotion last year.
A. would have been given B. was given C. would be given D. had been given
24. If I could find Rob's phone number, I him about the change in plans. May be somebody else will call him.
A. called B. had called C. could call D. will call
25. "I low do you like your new' apartment?" "The apartment itself is great, but I wish I used to the constant noise from the street below."
A. got B. could gel C. had gotten D. am
26. I was very engrossed in that presentation on Australia. The videotapes were so realistic that it was as though wethere, driving through the outback.
A. were B. have been C. are D. will be
27. If I..... following that other car too closely. I would have been able to stop in time instead of running into it.
A. wasn't B. would have been C. was D. hadn't been
28. "Why aren't you going mountain climbing with the rest of us next weekend?" - "to be honest with you, I'm lazy. If I weren't. I..... with you."
A. would have gone B. would go C. go D. will go
29. "Will you see Tom at lunch today? I'd like you to give him a message for me." - "I'm not going to lunch, but if Ihim later. I'll give him your message."
A. should see B. will see C. would see D. could we
30. I'm really sleepy today. I wish I.....Bob to the airport late last night.
A. didn't have to take B. weren't taking C. hadn't had to take D. didn't take
31. Hurry! We've got to leave the house immediately. Otherwise.the opening ceremony .
A. we'd miss B. we'd have missed C. we miss D. we're going to miss
32. When I stopped talking, Sam finished my sentence for me as though hemy mind.
A. would read B. had read C. reads D. can read
33. If you, I would have brought my friends over to your house this evening to watch TV, but I didn't want to bother you.
A. had studied B. studied C. hadn't been studying D. didn't study

34. I wish I..... you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.
 A. can lend B. would lend C. could lend D. will lend
35. If someone Into the store, smile and say "May I help you?"
 A. comes B. came C. would come D. could come
36. "Are you lost?" - "I think so. I wish we..... a map with US today."
 A. were bringing B. brought C. had brought D. would bring
37. "Here's my phone number." "thanks. I'll give you a call if I.....some help tomorrow."
 A. will need B. need C. would need D. needed
38. If I won't working for an accounting firm, I.....in a bank.
 A. work B. will work C. have worked D. would be working
39. The medicine made me feel dizzy. I felt as though the room.....around and around.
 A. were spinning B. will spins C. spins D. would be spinning

ĐỌC HIỂU

A. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất.

Once there were lots of pandas in the mountains of Western China. Today they are becoming extinct. The reason is that they can not find enough food. Pandas eat bamboo leaves. They do not like another food. The bamboo grows very slowly. It can take 10 years for a bamboo to grow from a seed to a big plant. Some types of bamboo have seeds only once every 60 years. Pandas must wait many years for their food to grow. While the bamboo is growing, pandas do not have enough leaves to eat.

Farmers are using more and more of the land on the mountain side to grow food for man. The farmers cut down the bamboo. Bamboo leaves become less plentiful. Pandas can not find enough food to eat. They starve and die.

China and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) are trying to save the pandas. In 1979 they began to set up special parks where pandas live. One such park is the Wolong Reserve in Sichuan, the Wolong Reserve has the highest number of pandas in the world. Scientists come here to study the panda's eating and mating habits. By learning more about the panda's habits, scientists can save it from extinction.

40. Where could we find a lot of pandas?
 A. In the mountains in the West of China.
 B. In the national parks of the world.
 C. On bamboo trees.
 D. On the coast of Western China.
41. What is the main food of pandas?
 A. Bamboo trees. B. Bamboo leaves.
 C. Bamboo roots. D. Young bamboo trees
42. How long does it take a bamboo to grow into a big plant?
 A. 10 months B. a decade C. a century D. 60 years
43. Why do farmers cut down bamboo trees?
 A. To get food for pandas. B. To drive pandas away.
 C. To make pandas starve and die. D. To get farm land.
44. What do the scientists do to save pandas from extinction?
 A. They plant bamboo trees.
 B. They set up parks for them.
 C. They study about pandas' habits.
 D. Both B and C are correct.

Choose the underlined part that needs correction

45. My brother is studying hard for get scholarship
46. What does your daughter practice singing all day to?
47. Do you know what kind of music does Minh like?
48. Lam turned on the radio in order to listening to the news
49. Why we don't go to the cinema for a change tonight?

Select the synonym of the following bold and underlined word in each sentence in the unit:

50. Discuss and match each type of music to a **suitable** description.

- A. good B. fitting C. famous D. pretty
51. What's modern music that is popular with young people?
A. recent B. fresh C. childish D. adolescent
52. Do you know what is a style of music with a strong and loud beat?
A. powerful B. determined C. keen D. major
53. Like reading, writing and speaking, music can express ideas, thoughts and feelings.
A. show B. say C. talk D. speak

Select the antonym of the following bold and underlined word in each sentence in the unit:

54. What music is serious and traditional Western European music?
A. superficial B. short-range C. lighthearted D. simple
55. What music is serious and traditional Western European music?
A. uncommon B. incorrect C. impossible D. irregular
56. When combined with words in a song, it is one of the most powerful means of communication that humans have.
A. unconvincing B. feeble C. ugly D. harmless
57. Music can help you beat a bad mood or maintain a good mood.
A. dispute B. slight C. disconnect D. discontinue

Read the following passage carefully, and then select the best option A, B, C or D to complete it:

Music, artful arrangement of sounds (1) _____ time. This definition is obviously very broad, but a narrower one would exclude (2) _____ much. Music is part of virtually every culture on (3) _____, but it varies widely among cultures in style and structure. Definitions of *music* can (4) _____ dramatically over a short time, as they have across the world during the 20th (5) _____.

58. A. through B. over C. along D. across
59. A. too B. so C. very D. enough
60. A. Earth B. the moon C. stars D. the sun
61. A. vary B. change C. remain D. stay
62. A. year B. month C. century D. decade

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

63. Madeleine wears high heels to look taller.
A. In order to look taller, Madeleine wears high heels.
B. So that to look taller, Madeleine wears high heels.
C. Madeleine wants high heels to make her taller.
D. Madeleine buys high heels to look taller.
64. She locked the door so as not to be disturbed
A. She locked the door in order that she wouldn't be disturbed
B. She locked the door to be not disturbed
C. She locked the door for her not to be disturbed
D. She locked the door so that not to not to be disturbed
65. The hostess made every effort to see that her guests got the foods and drinks they wanted
A. The hostess tried hard to please her guests
B. Neither The guests nor the hostess had the foods and drinks they wanted
C. the guests refused the foods and drinks prepared by the hostess
D. The hostess was reluctant
66. She started work three months ago.
A. It is three months since she started work.

- B. She had been working for three months.
- C. She is working here for three months now.
- D. It's three months that she worked for.

67. My career as a teacher began 14 years ago.

- A. I have started teaching for 14 years now.
- B. For 14 years have I been a teacher.
- C. I was a teacher for 14 years.
- D. I have been a teacher for 14 years now.