V. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ

Exercise 1. Read the following paragraphs. Choose the best headings from the option

The following paragraphs were taken from the article *Is this the end of traditional British playground pastimes?*[23]

1. A survey has suggested that traditional pastimes are increasingly being banned at break times in primary schools. Number one on the list is chasing game British Bulldog, followed by leapfrog and conkers.
   A. The disapperance of classical playground games
   B. The disappearance of traditional playground sports
   C. The best traditional games in Britain
2. It will come as no surprise that people have had accidents resulting in a broken arm or leg while playing British Bulldog, or by simply walking across the playground when a game is taking place! It is also not difficult to imagine that many conker players manage to hit their opponent's hand rather than their conker. Horse chestnuts are very hard and being hit with one hurts, as many school children will - proudly - tell you.
   A. Why children love being hurt?
   B. The real battle on the playground
   C. The danger of the playground
3. This whole situation is not new. In the past, we have also heard stories about the banning of kiss chase and of musical chairs. There is also anecdotal evidence that some schools ban marbles, and even hopscotch, duck-duck-goose and skipping. The main reason for forbidding these games is again fear of injury. Sometimes the justifications are stranger and perhaps not actually true. For example, kiss chase, a chase game where the person who has been caught receives a kiss before becoming the chaser, may pass on germs. And conkers might also be a problem for children with nut allergies.
   A. Different ways of playing
   B. Possible explanations for the ban

[23] Tham khảo bài đọc Trang 72, sách Get Ready for IELTS Reading, NXB Collins

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C. Origin of the ban of some traditional games

4. Sporting activities are also becoming rarer on the playground, often because there is a lack of staff available to supervise them. Apart from banning these, there are also more original solutions, such as allowing students to play touch rugby only - a form of rugby where tackles are not allowed, and playing football with a soft ball rather than the traditional leather one. Having said that, these activities are often not popular with the kids, and this may discourage them from playing at all.

A. The disapperance of classical playground games

B. The disappearance of traditional playground sports

C. The best traditional games in Britain

Exercise 2. For each of the paragraphs, choose the best headings from the list, and write the letter beside the paragraph.

A	Some products benefit more than others from viral marketing
B	It matters who sent it
C	Getting the balance right
D	The writer changes his mind about viral marketing
E	How viral marketing has changed
F	The response to the writer's viral
G	The reason for making a film
H	How viral marketing started

How I made my first viral

I'm sitting at a desk signing copies of my book. Suddenly a man hits me on the head with a frying pan as hard as he can. I try to hide under the desk, but he's too quick and keeps hitting me, "Cut!" shouts the director.

1 _____ The scene took place in a London bookshop. A company called the Viral

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Factory was making a 20- second film to promote my recently published book. The film was to be sent by email to people who know plenty of other people. The hope was that they'd send it on to all their friends, and I'd become famous.

2 _____ *Viral Marketing* - promoting a product on the web - probably dates back to 1996, when it was used to advertise a free email service. Every time a customer used the service, the company's address was automatically included at the end. The company, Hotmail, signed up an amazing 12 million subscribers In only 18 months

3 _____ Today, viral marketing is a lot more sophisticated. It's not enough to simply put a website address at the foot of an email. These days, only an instantly memorable short film will "go viral" - something attention-grabbing enough to make people want to pass it on immediately, something that gives the impression of having been caught on camera quite by chance.

4 _____ Viral marketing has two great advantages over most other advertising. Its extremely cheap, and it has enormous impact. With a television ad, there's no guarantee that viewers will actually watch it. But if a viral arrives in your email inbox from a friend, you'll be curious and click on it. The message is then delivered straight into your brain.

5 _____ Of course, if the clip is too obviously designed to advertise a particular product, people won't pass it on. No one wants to feel they are being used by a business. On the other hand, nobody will buy the product if they don't know what it is. So the product name and a website address are normally put a the end or the clip. That's what I did in my viral. I didn't want it to be too obvious that the whole incident was a marketing exercise

6 _____ So did it work? It's difficult to measure the success of a viral marketing campaign. In the few days after I launched my viral, traffic to my website increased dramatically, from a handful of visitors a day to several hundred. Certainly, to judge by the number of people who asked if I was all right, it was a great success. The answer, incidentally, was no. Even though the frying pan was made of rubber, it still really hurt.[24]

[24] Tham khảo bài đọc Trang 47, Sách Objective IELTS Intermediate, NXB Cambridge

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Exercise 3. Read the text and complete the tasks below

Task 1: Match the words with the correct definitions

1. Drought	A. a strong wall built across a river to stop the water
2. Well	B. an artificial lake where water is stored before it goes to people's houses
3. Dam	C. a long period when there is no rain
4. Pump	D. a piece of equipment which forces liquid or gas to move somewhere
5. Resevoir	E. a long tube which liquid or gas can move through
6. Pipe	F. a deep hole in the ground from which you can get water, oil or gas

The burden of thirst

Millions of women carry water long distances.
If they had a tap by their door, whole societies would be transformed.



A _____ Aylito Binayo's feet know the mountain. Even at four in the morning, she can run down the rocks to the river by starlight alone and climb the steep mountain back up to her village with a container of water on her back. She has made this journey three times a day since she was a small child. So has every other woman in her village of Foro, in the Konso district of south-western Ethiopia in Africa.

B _____ In developed parts of the world, people turn on a tap and out pours abundant, clean water. Yet nearly 900 million people in the world have no access to clean water. Furthermore, 2.5 billion people have no safe way to get rid of human waste. Polluted water and lack of proper hygiene cause disease and kill 3.3 million people around the world annually, most of them children. But soon, for the first time, things are going to change.

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C _____ Bringing clean water close to villagers' homes is the key to the problem. Communities where clean water becomes accessible and plentiful are transformed. All the hours previously spent hauling water can be used to cultivate more crops, raise more animals or even start a business.

D _____ But the challenges of bringing water to remote villages like those in Konso are overwhelming. Locating water underground and then reaching it by means of deep wells requires geological expertise and expensive, heavy machines. Abandoned wells and water projects litter the villages of Konso. In similar villages around the developing world, the biggest problem with water schemes is that about half of them break down soon after the groups that built them move on. Sometimes technology is used that can't be repaired locally, or spare parts are available only in the capital.

E _____ Today, a UK-based international non-profit organisation called WaterAid is tackling the job of bringing water to the most remote villages of Konso. Their approach combines technologies proven to last - such as building a sand dam to capture and filter rainwater that would otherwise drain away. But the real innovation is that WaterAid believes technology is only part of the solution. Before beginning any project, WaterAid asks the community to create a WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene) committee of seven people. The committee works with WaterAid to plan projects and involve the village in construction. Then it maintains and runs the project.

F _____ In the village of Orbesho, residents even constructed a road themselves so that drilling machinery could come in. Last summer, their pump, installed by the river, was being motorised to push its water to a newly built reservoir on top of a nearby mountain. Residents of those villages have each given some money to help fund the project. They have made concrete and collected stones for the structures. Now they are digging trenches to lay pipes. If all goes well, Aylito Binayo will have a tap with safe water just a three-minute walk from her front door.[25]

[25] Tham khảo bài đọc Trang 90, Sách Complete IELTS Band 4-5, NXB Cambridge

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Task 2: Read the paragraphs one by one to choose the correct headings.

List of headings

i	Why some plans have failed
ii	A rural and urban problem
iii	A possible success
iv	Explaining a new management style
v	Some relevant statistics
vi	A regular trip for some people
vii	Treating people for disease
viii	How water can change people's live

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