



HỌC TIẾNG ANH GIAO TIẾP THEO PHƯƠNG PHÁP TIẾP CẬN

TỰ NHIÊN

NO Grammar Rules - NO Homework - NO Stress

NATURAL ENGLISH

A1

A Key To Speaking English Naturally

For Vietnamese learners

A proven method with guaranteed results!

New Edition 2019

NATURAL ENGLISH



For Beginner



NATURAL ENGLISH - A1

Copyright © Fanken Co., Ltd 2019

Published in Vietnam, 2019

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the permission of the copyright owner.

Introduction

Natural English (A1) là khóa học gì?

Natural English (A1) là khóa học tiếng Anh giao tiếp theo phương pháp tiếp cận tự nhiên do VOCA phát triển dành cho các người học ở trình độ sơ cấp, căn bản.

Đối tượng nên học Natural English (A1)

Nếu các mô tả bên dưới đây có vẻ giống với bạn thì có thể đây là khóa học phù hợp cho bạn. Nếu không, hãy chọn Natural English (Improver), đây là 2 khóa học tiếng Anh giao tiếp dành cho các bạn ở cấp độ trung cấp. Hoặc, các bạn ở level cao hơn nữa thì có thể lựa chọn các khóa Natural English (Advanced), khóa học dành cho người học ở cấp độ thành thạo.

- Những người đã có kiến thức cơ bản về tiếng Anh.
- Có thể đọc hiểu 30% ý nghĩa của đoạn văn, tương đương trình độ A1 – A2.
- Có khả năng nghe hiểu 30% ý nghĩa một bài nghe, tương đương trình độ A1.
- Khả năng phản xạ còn ở mức trung bình (có thể nghe hiểu nhưng không thể trả lời chính xác và nhanh)

Lưu ý: với các bạn mới bắt đầu học tiếng Anh, hoặc kiến thức nền tảng giao tiếp (từ vựng, phát âm) còn yếu, VOCA khuyến nghị các bạn hãy sử dụng các hệ thống học từ vựng và học phát âm của VOCA trước khi bắt đầu học Natural English.

Người học sẽ nhận được gì sau khi hoàn thành khóa học này?

- Tăng khả năng nghe hiểu câu chuyện, tăng khả năng nghe tối thiểu 50% ý nghĩa câu chuyện.
- Tăng lượng từ vựng lên tối thiểu 200 từ sau mỗi khóa học. Đồng thời, tăng khả năng nhớ từ vựng, nắm được tối thiểu 50-60% lượng từ vựng trong mỗi câu chuyện.
- Tăng khả năng phản xạ ngôn ngữ, có thể hỏi và trả lời với những tình huống giao tiếp thông thường.
- Sau khi học khóa học phản xạ Natural English (Beginner), người học có khả năng trả lời nhanh chóng được những dạng câu hỏi Yes/No, đồng thời biết cách truy vấn thông tin khi nghe và trả lời những câu hỏi WH đơn giản.
- Nắm được cấu trúc của một câu chuyện.
- Tăng khả năng phát âm từ, cụm từ hay câu.

Tài khoản Natural English Online

Khi học Natural English (Beginner) người học sẽ kết hợp giáo trình học với các khóa học trực tuyến tương ứng trên hệ thống Natural English Online. Người học truy cập vào hệ thống học trực tuyến theo 2 cách sau:

- Cách 1: Truy cập website: <https://natural.voca.vn>
- Cách 2: Tải ứng dụng Natural English trên kho ứng dụng Google Play

Người học làm gì khi cần hỗ trợ, hướng dẫn học?

Nếu trong quá trình học bạn có câu hỏi cần hỗ trợ, hoặc các thắc mắc liên quan đến khóa học này, hãy liên hệ với đội ngũ hướng dẫn học của chúng tôi theo các kênh thông tin sau:

- Kênh hỗ trợ 1 – Hotline: (082)990.5858 (từ 8:00 – 21:00 mỗi ngày)
- Kênh hỗ trợ 2 – Email: support@voca.vn
- Kênh hỗ trợ 3 – Social: [Facebook.com/www.voca.vn](https://www.facebook.com/www.voca.vn)

Lời Kết

Chúng tôi, đội ngũ phát triển VOCA, rất vui được đồng hành cùng bạn trên con đường chinh phục Anh ngữ!

Learning Guide

1. Kế hoạch tổng quan

- Thời gian hoàn thành: 1 Tháng
- Số lượng bài học cần hoàn thành: 10 lessons

2. Cấu trúc của mỗi bài học

Mỗi bài học của Natural English bao gồm 4 phần chính:



Phần 1: **Mini-Story** (Câu chuyện).

Đây là nội dung chính sẽ xuyên suốt bài học, các phần học sẽ xoay quanh câu chuyện này.



Phần 2: **Vocabulary** (Từ vựng).

Phần học này sẽ giúp người học nắm vững ngữ nghĩa của các từ vựng chính xuất hiện trong câu chuyện. Từ đó người học có thể hiểu được ý nghĩa của cả câu chuyện.



Phần 3: **Question & Answer** (hỏi đáp).

Đây là phần học quan trọng nhất. Phần học này sẽ giúp người học phát triển khả năng nghe, khả năng nhận diện âm và cả ngữ pháp.



Phần 4: **Pronunciation** (phát âm).

Phần học này sẽ giúp người học cải thiện khả năng phát âm tiếng Anh qua công nghệ nhận diện giọng nói LRC.

3. Học thế nào sao cho hiệu quả?

Mỗi bài học của Natural English sẽ giúp người học phát triển 3 kỹ năng chính: Reading (Đọc hiểu), Listening (Nghe), Speaking (Nói). Để có được hiệu quả tốt nhất người học cần tuân thủ đúng các hướng dẫn sau:



READING

Các hoạt động cần làm:

Hoạt động 1	Đọc qua câu chuyện của bài học trong sách. Đọc bản tiếng Anh, không cần nhớ, chỉ cần nắm ý chính của bài học. Không khuyến khích người học sử dụng bản dịch tham khảo, yêu cầu chỉ cần nắm được nội dung chính, không học thuộc chúng.
Hoạt động 2	Xem qua danh sách các từ vựng cần học trong sách, mở ứng dụng Natural English trên điện thoại hoặc máy tính và bắt đầu hoàn thành phần học từ vựng trên đó. Hãy cố gắng đạt kết quả kiểm tra tối thiểu 80%, người học có thể học và kiểm tra lại nhiều lần.
Hoạt động 3	Đọc hiểu lại câu chuyện. Người học quay lại phần câu chuyện tiếng Anh trong sách xem đã hiểu rõ bao nhiêu phần trăm nội dung. Lúc này, người học có thể sử dụng bản dịch tham khảo trong sách.
Hoạt động 4	Kiểm tra khả năng đọc hiểu bằng cách hoàn thành các câu hỏi thuộc mục Question & Answer trong sách. Người học có thể sử dụng bảng đáp án (Answer sheet) phía sau mỗi bài học để kiểm tra kết quả.

Learning Guide

Yêu cầu:

1. Hãy chắc chắn bạn đã hiểu rõ ý nghĩa, cách phát âm của các từ vựng được học.
2. Hiểu rõ ràng 100% nội dung của câu chuyện được học trong bài.
3. Không ghi chép. Mọi hoạt động về học đều trên sách và chương trình online.

LISTENING

Các hoạt động cần làm:

Hoạt động 1	Bắt đầu phần học Question & Answer của bài học trên ứng dụng Natural English Online. Chọn hình thức Q&A ở mức độ Basic, hoàn tất toàn bộ các câu hỏi trong bài học. Tiếp đó quay lại phần học với hình thức Q&A ở mức độ Advanced và hoàn tất toàn bộ các câu hỏi trong bài học.
Hoạt động 2	Người học kiểm tra khả năng nghe của mình bằng cách hoàn thành phần kiểm tra của bước học Question & Answer của bài học trên chương trình Natural English Online. Hãy cố gắng đạt kết quả kiểm tra tối thiểu 80%, người học có thể học và kiểm tra lại nhiều lần.

Yêu cầu:

1. Mỗi hoạt động người học cần thực hiện lặp lại tối thiểu 3 lần.
2. Hãy nhớ đây là bước học quan trọng nhất. Vì vậy hãy hoàn tất bước học bằng cách đạt kết quả kiểm tra 100% với khoảng thời gian trả lời thấp nhất. Điều này đánh giá khả năng phản xạ của bạn nhanh hay chậm.

SPEAKING

Các hoạt động cần làm:

Hoạt động 1	Bắt đầu phần học Pronunciation của bài học trên ứng dụng Natural English Online. Đầu tiên, hãy lựa chọn nhập vai vào 'người hỏi', sau đó bắt đầu phần học phát âm theo hướng dẫn của chương trình. Tiếp đó quay lại phần học và lựa chọn nhập vai vào 'người trả lời' và hoàn thành phần học.
Hoạt động 2	Người học kiểm tra khả năng phát âm của mình bằng cách hoàn thành phần kiểm tra của bước học Pronunciation của bài học trên chương trình Natural English Online. Hãy cố gắng đạt kết quả kiểm tra tối thiểu 80%, người học có thể học và kiểm tra lại nhiều lần.

Yêu cầu:

1. Mỗi hoạt động người học cần thực hiện lặp lại tối thiểu 3 lần.
2. Hãy hoàn tất bước học bằng cách đạt kết quả kiểm tra tối thiểu 90%. Điều này sẽ rất hữu ích cho bạn khi giao tiếp tiếng Anh thực tế bên ngoài.

4. Lịch ôn tập

- Hệ thống Natural English A1 có chế độ hỗ trợ nhắc nhở ôn tập tự động, khi có bài học đến thời gian cần ôn tập lại thì hệ thống tự động gửi email nhắc nhở, đồng thời danh sách bài học cần ôn tập được thông báo trên cả hệ thống website và ứng dụng. Nhiệm vụ của người học là thực hiện kiểm tra các phần học của bài học được nhắc nhở.
- Khi đến lịch ôn tập, người học sẽ tạm dừng việc học bài mới để hoàn thành nhiệm vụ ôn tập sau đó sẽ quay lại bài học mới.
- Một trong những nguyên tắc quan trọng của Natural English là học sâu, học lặp. Do đó, việc ôn tập cũng quan trọng như việc hoàn thành các nhiệm vụ ở trên vậy.

Table of contents:

Natural English A1

1	THE GROUP OF FROGS	6
	(Đàn ếch)	
2	THE SECRET TO SUCCESS	13
	(Bí quyết thành công)	
3	THE COLDEST WINTER	20
	(Mùa đông lạnh giá)	
4	UNNECESSARY DOUBTS	26
	(Sự ngờ vực)	
5	SOAR LIKE AN EAGLE	32
	(Bay lượn như cánh chim đại bàng)	
6	DO NOT GET TOO GREEDY	38
	(Lòng tham)	
7	A LESSON IN GIVING	44
	(Sự hi sinh)	
8	SHAKE OFF PROBLEMS	51
	(Tận dụng những bất lợi)	
9	TWO NEIGHBORS	57
	(Hai người hàng xóm)	
10	A POUND OF BUTTER	64
	(Một cân bơ)	

UNIT 1

THE GROUP OF FROGS



Story

THE GROUP OF FROGS

As a group of **frogs** was **traveling** through **the woods**, **two** of them **fell into** a **deep pit**. The other frogs **crowded around** the pit and saw how deep it was. They told the two frogs that there was no hope left for them.

However, the two frogs decided to **ignore** what the others were saying. They **proceeded to try** and **jump out** of the pit. Despite their **efforts**, the group of frogs at the **top** of the pit were still saying that they should just **give up**. That they would never **make it out**.

Eventually, one of the frogs took **heed** to what the others were saying and he gave up, **falling down** to his death. The other frog continued to jump as hard as he could. Again, the crowd of frogs **yelled** at him to stop the **pain** and just die. He jumped even harder and finally made it out. When he got out, the other frogs said, "Did you not hear us?" The frog **explained** to them that he was **deaf**. He thought they were **encouraging** him the **entire** time.

ĐÀN ẾCH



ĐÀN ẾCH

Trong khi một đàn ếch đang đi ngang qua một cánh rừng thì có hai chú ếch bị rơi xuống một hố sâu. Khi vây quanh cái hố ấy và biết được nó sâu đến nhường nào, chúng đều nói với hai chú ếch rằng chúng không thể sống sót được nữa.

Tuy nhiên, hai chú ếch vẫn bỏ ngoài tai những lời nói ấy và nỗ lực nhảy ra khỏi cái hố đó.

Dù chúng nỗ lực đến đâu, đàn ếch trên miệng hố vẫn không ngừng khuyên chúng phải từ bỏ, rằng chúng không thể thoát ra được.

Cho đến khi, một chú ếch đã để tâm đến những lời nói trên miệng hố mà từ bỏ và mất mạng. Chú ếch còn lại vẫn nỗ lực hết mình để nhảy ra khỏi cái hố sâu đó dù những chú ếch còn lại luôn miệng hét vào nó để nó có thể từ bỏ và chịu đựng một cái chết nhẹ nhàng.

Chú ếch ấy thậm chí còn nỗ lực hơn và thành công thoát khỏi cửa tử. Khi thoát ra, những chú ếch khác hỏi: "Cậu không nghe thấy chúng tôi nói gì sao?"

Chú ếch ấy giải thích rằng nó bị điếc và luôn nghĩ rằng chúng đang cổ vũ mình trong suốt thời gian đó.



frog
noun

/frɒg/
con ếch



jump out of
phrasal verb

/dʒʌmp aʊt əv/
nhảy ra



travel
verb

/ˈtrævl/
di chuyển, đi



effort
noun

/ˈefət/
sự cố gắng, sự nỗ lực



woods
noun

/wʊd/
khu rừng



top
noun

/tɒp/
đỉnh, đầu, chóp



fall into
phrasal verb

/fɔ:l ˈɪntu/
chìm vào, rơi vào



give up
phrasal verb

/ɡɪv ʌp/
từ bỏ, bỏ cuộc



deep
adj

/di:p/
sâu



make out
phrasal verb

/meɪk aʊt/
thành công



pit
noun

/pɪt/
hố, hầm



heed
verb

/hi:d/
lưu ý, để ý, chú ý



crowd
verb

/kraʊd/
tụ tập đông đúc



fall down
phrasal verb

/fɔ:l daʊn/
rơi xuống, đổ gục



ignore
verb

/ɪgˈnɔ:(r)/
làm lơ, bỏ qua, không chú ý



yell
verb

/jel/
la lên



proceed
verb

/prəˈsi:d/
tiếp tục, tiếp diễn



pain
noun

/peɪn/
sự đau đớn, đau khổ



try
verb

/traɪ/
cố gắng



deaf
adj

/def/
điếc



encourage
verb

/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/
khuyến khích, khích lệ



As a group of frogs was traveling through the woods, two of them fell into a deep pit.

1. Was a group of snakes traveling through the woods?

- A. No, a group of frogs was traveling through the woods.
- B. Yes, a group of frogs was traveling through the woods.
- C. No, a group of snakes was traveling through the woods.
- D. Yes, they were traveling through the woods

2. Who was traveling through the woods?

- A. A group of frogs was traveling through the woods.
- B. They were traveling through the woods.
- C. Traveling, they were traveling through the woods.
- D. Through the woods, they were traveling through the woods.

3. What was a group of frogs doing?

- A. A group of frogs.
- B. Through the woods.
- C. Frogs, a group of frogs.
- D. They were traveling through the woods.

4. Where was the group of frogs traveling through?

- A. No, a group of frogs was traveling through the woods.
- B. Through the woods, they were traveling through the woods.
- C. A group of frogs, a group of frogs was traveling through the woods.
- D. Traveling, a group of frogs was traveling through the woods.

5. Did a group of frogs live in the woods?

- A. No, that was a group of frogs.
- B. Yes, they were traveling through the woods.
- C. No, they were traveling through the woods.
- D. No, that was a group of frogs.

6. Did one of them fall into a deep pit?

- A. Yes, they fell into a pit.
- B. Yes, a deep pit, they fell into a deep pit.
- C. No, two of them fell into a deep pit.
- D. No, they fell into a deep pit.

7. What happened to two of them?

- A. Frogs, two of frogs fell into a deep pit.
- B. They fell into a deep pit.
- C. Two, two of them fell into a deep pit.
- D. A deep pit, they fell into a deep pit.

8. Where did they fall into?

- A. A deep pit, they fell into a deep pit.
- B. Two of them, two of them fell into a deep pit.
- C. Frogs, two of frogs fell into a deep pit.
- D. They fell, they fell into a deep pit.

9. Was the pit deep?

- A. Yes, they fell into a pit.
- B. No, two of frogs fell into a pit.
- C. No, just two of them fell into a pit.
- D. Yes, that was a deep pit.

When the other frogs crowded around the pit and saw how deep it was, they told the two frogs that there was no hope left for them.

10. Did the other frogs leave them in the deep pit?

- A. No, the other frogs crowded around the pit.
- B. Yes, they told them to give up.
- C. No, they saw how deep it was.
- D. Yes, they saw how deep it was.

11. Did the other frogs see how deep was the pit?

- A. No, that was a deep pit.
- B. Yes, the pit was very deep.
- C. Yes, they saw how deep it was.
- D. No, they crowded around the pit.

12. When did the other frog see how deep was the pit?

- A. When the other frogs fell into the deep pit.
- B. When the other frogs crowded around the pit.
- C. When the other frogs saw how deep it was.
- D. When a group of frogs was traveling through the woods.

13. Who crowded around the pit when two of frogs fell into a deep pit?

- A. Two of frogs fell into a deep pit.
- B. The other frogs saw how deep it was.
- C. The other frogs fell into a deep pit.
- D. The other frogs crowded around the pit.

14. Where did the other frogs crowded around?

- A. Yes, they crowded around the pit.
- B. The other frogs saw how deep the pit was.
- C. A group of frogs was traveling through the woods.
- D. The pit, they crowded around the pit.



15. What did the other frogs do after that?

- A. They fell into a deep pit.
- B. They saw how deep the pit was.
- C. They told the two frogs about something.
- D. They crowded around the deep pit.

16. What did they tell the two frogs?

- A. They told how deep was the pit.
- B. They told that two of them fell into a deep pit.
- C. They told that they crowded around the pit.
- D. They told the two frogs that there was no hope left for them.

17. Did they try to save the two frogs?

- A. Yes, the two frogs fell into a deep pit.
- B. No, they said that there was no hope left for them.
- C. No, they crowded around the deep pit.
- D. Yes, they saw how deep the pit was.

18. Who said that there was no hope left for them?

- A. Yes, there was no hope left for them.
- B. The other frogs, they told the two frogs that there was no hope left for them.
- C. The two frogs, who fell into the deep pit.
- D. Yes, they saw how deep the pit was.

However, the two frogs decided to ignore what the others were saying and they proceeded to try and jump out of the pit.

19. Did the two frogs give up?

- A. Yes, they decided to ignore what the others were saying.
- B. Yes, that was two frogs in the deep pit.
- C. No, they decided to give up.
- D. No, they didn't give up.

20. Who decided to ignore what the others were saying?

- A. Ignore, they decided to ignore what the others were saying.
- B. The two frogs, the two frogs decided to ignore what the others were saying.
- C. The other frogs decided to ignore what the others were saying.
- D. Yes, the two frogs decided to ignore what the others were saying.

21. What did the two frogs decided to do?

- A. The two frogs decided to give up.
- B. The two frogs decided to crowd around the pit.
- C. The two frogs decided to ignore what the other swere saying.
- D. The two frogs decided to follow what the others were saying.

22. Did the two frogs try to jump out of the pit?

- A. No, they try to jump out of the pit.
- B. No, they proceeded to try.
- C. Yes, they proceeded to try and jump out of the pit.
- D. Yes, there were two frogs try to jump out of the pit.

23. Who proceeded to try and jump out of the pit?

- A. No, the two frogs tried to jump out of the pit.
- B. The two frogs, they proceeded to try and jump out of the pit.
- C. The other frogs, they proceeded to try and jump out of the pit.
- D. Yes, they proceeded to try and jump out of the pit.

Despite their efforts, the group of frogs at the top of the pit were still saying that they should just give up. That they would never make it out.

24. Did the other frogs help the two frogs to jump out?

- A. No, they were still saying that they should just give up.
- B. No, the two frogs tried to jump out.
- C. Yes, the group of frogs was at the top of the pit.
- D. Yes, the other frogs helped the two frogs to jump out.

25. What were the group of frogs still saying?

- A. They were still saying that the two frogs should just give up.
- B. They were at the top of the pit.
- C. Yes, they were saying that they should just give up.
- D. No, they were at the top of the pit.

26. Where were the other frogs while the two frogs were in the deep pit?

- A. Yes, they were in the deep pit.
- B. They were saying that they should just give up.
- C. No, they tried to help the two frogs to jump out.
- D. They were at the top of the pit.



27. What did the other frogs say to the two frogs?

- A. They were at the top of the pit.
- B. No, they should just give up.
- C. They said that they would never make it out.
- D. Yes, they were saying at the top of the pit.

Eventually, one of the frogs took heed to what the others were saying and he gave up, falling down to his death.

28. What happened to one of the frogs?

- A. Yes, he gave up and fell down to his death.
- B. No, they took heed to what the others were saying.
- C. He took heed to what the others were saying and he gave up.
- D. The two frogs fell down to their death.

29. Did the two frogs give up?

- A. No, just one of the frogs gave up.
- B. Yes, they took the heed to what the others were saying.
- C. Yes, they fell down to their death.
- D. No, the two frogs took the heed to what the others were saying.

30. How many frogs gave up?

- A. No, they fell down to their death.
- B. One of the frogs gave up.
- C. The two frogs took heed to what the others were saying.
- D. Yes, they took heed to what the others were saying.

31. What happened to the frog when he gave up?

- A. They gave up and fell down to their death.
- B. He fell down to his death.
- C. He took heed to what the others were saying.
- D. The two frogs took heed to what the others were saying.

The other frog continued to jump as hard as he could. Again, the crowd of frogs yelled at him to stop the pain and just die.

32. Did the other frog give up, too?

- A. Yes, he continued to jump as hard as he could.
- B. The two frogs continued to jump as hard as they could.
- C. No, he continued to jump as hard as he could.
- D. Yes, he gave up and fell down to his death.

33. Who continued to jump as hard as he could?

- A. The other frog, he continued to jump as hard as he could.
- B. The two frogs continued to jump as hard as they could.
- C. He continued to jump as hard as he could.
- D. Very hard, he continued to jump as hard as he could.

34. Did the crowd encourage him?

- A. No, he continued to jump as hard as he could.
- B. Yes, the crowd encouraged him.
- C. They yelled at him to stop the pain and just die.
- D. No, the crowd of frogs yelled at him to stop the pain and just die.

35. What did the crowd yell at him?

- A. They yelled at him to stop the pain and just die.
- B. The other frogs, they yelled at him.
- C. Yelled, they yelled at him.
- D. No, they wanted him to stop the pain and just die.

36. What did the other frogs do at that time?

- A. They wanted him to stop the pain and just die.
- B. They yelled at him.
- C. They helped him to jump out.
- D. Yes, they yelled at him.

He jumped even harder and finally made it out. When he got out, the other frogs said, "Did you not hear us?"

37. Did he finally give up?

- A. No, he finally gave up.
- B. No, he jumped even harder.
- C. Yes, he jumped even harder.
- D. Yes, the other frogs jumped even harder.

38. What did the other frog do?

- A. He gave up jumping out.
- B. Yes, he jumped even harder.
- C. No, he finally made it out.
- D. He jumped even harder and finally made it out.

39. Did he finally make it out?

- A. Yes, he jumped even harder and finally made it out.
- B. He jumped even harder and finally made it out.
- C. No, he jumped even harder, but finally didn't make it out.
- D. Make it out, he finally made it out.



40. What did he finally do?

- A. He finally made it out.
- B. Yes, he jumped even harder.
- C. He jumped even harder.
- D. No, he gave up jumping out of the pit.

41. What did the other frogs say when he got out?

- A. The other frogs, the other frogs said that.
- B. Yes, they got out of the deep pit.
- C. The other frogs said: "Did you not hear us?"
- D. The other frogs got out.

42. Who said : "Did you not hear us?" when he got out?

- A. They said: "Did you not hear us?"
- B. The other frogs, the other frogs said that.
- C. Yes, they said: "Did you not hear us?"
- D. They said that when he got out.

43. When did the other frogs say: "Did you not hear us?"?

- A. They said that when he got out.
- B. They said: "Did you not hear us?"
- C. The other frogs, the other frogs said that.
- D. No, they said to the frog who just got out.

The frog explained to them that he was deaf. He thought they were encouraging him the entire time.

44. What did the frog explain to them?

- A. He explained to them.
- B. He explained to them that he was deaf.
- C. Yes, he was deaf.
- D. The frog, the frog was deaf.

45. Who was deaf?

- A. No, he explained to them.
- B. The frog, the frog was deaf.
- C. Yes, he explained to them that he was deaf.
- D. He explained to them that he was deaf.

46. What did he think when being in the pit?

- A. He explained to them that he was deaf.
- B. He though he was deaf.
- C. Yes, the frog was being encouraged the entire time.
- D. He thought they were encouraging him the entire time.

47. Who thought he was being encouraged the entire time?

- A. He thought they were encouraging him the entire time.
- B. Yes, the frog was deaf.
- C. The frog, he thought they were encouraging him the entire time.
- D. He explained to them that he was deaf.



Question	Answer
1	A
2	A
3	D
4	B
5	C
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	D
10	A
11	C
12	B
13	D
14	D
15	C
16	D
17	B
18	B
19	D
20	B
21	C
22	C
23	B
24	A
25	A

Question	Answer
26	D
27	C
28	C
29	A
30	B
31	B
32	C
33	A
34	D
35	A
36	B
37	B
38	D
39	A
40	A
41	C
42	B
43	A
44	B
45	B
46	D
47	C

UNIT 2

THE SECRET TO SUCCESS

BÍ QUYẾT THÀNH CÔNG



Story

THE SECRET TO SUCCESS

Once a young man asked the **wise** man, Socrates, the **secret to success**. Socrates **patiently** listened to the man's **question**. Then he told him to meet him near the **river** the next morning for the answer. The next morning, Socrates asked the young man to **walk** with him **towards** the river. As they went in the river, the **water got up** to their neck. But to the young man's **surprise** Socrates **ducked him into** the water.

The young man **struggled to get out of** the water, but Socrates was strong and kept him there until the boy started **turning blue**. Socrates **pulled** the man's head out of the water. The young man **gasped** and took a **deepbreath of air**. Socrates asked, 'What did you want the most when your head was in the water?' The young man replied, "**Air**." Socrates said, "That is the secret to success. When you want success as badly as you wanted the air while you were in the water, then you will get it. There is no other secret."

BÍ QUYẾT THÀNH CÔNG

Một người đàn ông trẻ tuổi tìm đến một nhà thông thái tên Socrates để hỏi về bí quyết để trở nên thành công. Socrates kiên nhẫn lắng nghe những câu hỏi của anh ta, sau đó ngài hẹn anh đến gần một bờ sông vào sáng mai để tìm kiếm câu trả lời. Sáng hôm sau, Socrates đưa người đàn ông trẻ về hướng dòng sông, nước sông ngập đến cổ của họ, và Socrates bất ngờ nhấn người anh ta xuống nước.

Người đàn ông trẻ tuổi cố vật lộn để thoát khỏi làn nước, nhưng Socrates lại cực kỳ khỏe nên ngài vẫn nhấn anh ta xuống nước đến khi anh trở nên tái đi. Socrates kéo đầu anh ra khỏi mặt nước, anh ta thở gấp và kéo một hơi dài để lấy không khí. Socrates hỏi: "Điều cậu mong muốn nhất là gì khi đầu mình bị nhấn trong nước?" Chàng thanh niên đáp: "Không khí". Socrates trả lời: "Đó chính là bí quyết để thành công. Khi cậu thật sự khao khát sự thành công như cậu muốn có không khí khi bị nhấn chìm trong nước thì cậu sẽ đạt được điều đó. Thật sự không hề có bí quyết nào khác cả."



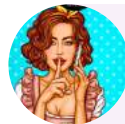
wise
adj

/waɪz/
khôn ngoan,
sáng suốt, uyên bác



duck
verb

/dʌk/
nhấn đầu (xuống nước)



secret
noun

/ˈsiːkrət/
bí mật



struggle
verb

/ˈstrʌɡl/
cố gắng, gắng sức



success
noun

/səkˈses/
sự thành công



get out of
phrasal verb

/get aʊt əv/
thoát khỏi, rời khỏi



patiently
adv

/ˈpeɪʃntli/
một cách kiên nhẫn



blue
adj

/bluː/
tái xanh



question
noun

/ˈkwestʃən/
câu hỏi



pull
verb

/pʊl/
lấy ra, kéo



river
noun

/ˈrɪvə(r)/
sông



gasp
verb

/gɑːsp/
thở hổn hển



walk
verb

/wɔːk/
đi bộ, đi dạo



air
phrasal verb

/eə(r)/
không khí



towards
prep

/təˈwɜːdz/
đi về, hướng về



deep
adj

/diːp/
sâu



water
verb

/ˈwɔːtə(r)/
nước



breath
noun

/breθ/
hơi thở



get up to
phrasal verb

/get ʌp tuː/
đạt đến, lên đến



surprise
adj

/səˈpraɪzd/
bất ngờ



Once a young man asked the wise man, Socrates, the secret to success.

1. Who did the young man ask?

- A. A wise man, he asked a wise man.
- B. A young man, he was a young man.
- C. Yes, the young man asked an old man?
- D. A wise man asked a young man.

2. Did the young man ask a stupid man?

- A. Yes, he asked a wise man.
- B. No, he was a young man.
- C. No, he asked a wise man.
- D. Yes, that was a young man.

3. What was the wise man's name?

- A. Yes, the young man asked him.
- B. The young man's name was Socrates.
- C. His name was Socrates.
- D. He was a wise man.

4. What did the young man ask Socrates?

- A. The young man, the young man asked the wise man.
- B. He asked Socrates the secret to success.
- C. Yes, he asked a wise man.
- D. The wise man's name was Socrates.

5. Did the young man ask about the secret of love?

- A. No, he asked about the secret of success.
- B. Yes, he asked the wise man.
- C. The young man asked the wise man.
- D. Yes, the young man asked about the love.

Socrates patiently listened to the man's question.

6. Who patiently listened to the man's question?

- A. Yes, he listened patiently.
- B. He listened to the young man's question.
- C. The wise man – Socrates.
- D. He patiently listened to the man's question.

7. How did Socrates listen to the man's question?

- A. Yes, he listened to the man's question.
- B. He listened to the man's question patiently.
- C. He listened to the man's question.
- D. The wise man, he listened to the man's question.

8. Whose question did the wise man listen to?

- A. He listened to the man's question.
- B. He listened patiently.
- C. Socrates, he listened to the man's question.
- D. Yes, the wise man listened to his question.

9. Didn't he listen to the man's question?

- A. The wise man listened to his question.
- B. The young man, he listened to the young man's question.
- C. No, he patiently listened to the man's question.
- D. Yes, he listened to the man's question.

Then he told him to meet him near the river the next morning for the answer.

10. What did he tell the young man?

- A. He said to the young man.
- B. The wise man, the wise man said to the young man.
- C. Yes, the wise man said to the young man.
- D. He told him to meet him near the river the next morning for the answer.

11. Whom did the wise man say to?

- A. Yes, he told him to meet him.
- B. He wanted to meet him next morning.
- C. The wise man said to the young man.
- D. The young man said to the wise man.

12. Where did the wise man want to meet the young man?

- A. He told him to meet him next morning.
- B. He told him to meet him for the answer.
- C. Yes, he told him to meet him near the river.
- D. He told him to meet him near the river.

13. When did the wise man want to meet the young man?

- A. No, he told him to meet him near the river.
- B. The wise man told him to meet him near the river.
- C. He told him to meet him next morning.
- D. He told him to meet him near the river.

14. What did the wise man want to meet the young man for?

- A. He told him to meet him next morning.
- B. Yes, told him to meet him near the river.
- C. He told him to meet him for the answer.
- D. He told him to meet him near the river.



The next morning, Socrates asked the young man to walk with him towards the river.

15. When did Socrates ask the young man to walk with him?

- A. Yes, he asked the young man to walk with him.
- B. The young man, he asked the young man to walk with him.
- C. Socrates asked the young man to walk with him the next morning.
- D. Socrates, Socrates asked the young man to walk with him.

16. Who asked the young man to walk with him?

- A. He asked the young man to walk with him the next morning.
- B. He asked the young man to walk with him.
- C. No, he asked the young man to walk with him the next morning.
- D. Socrates, Socrates asked the young man to walk with him.

17. Where did he ask the young man to walk with him?

- A. Towards the river, he asked the young man to walk with him towards the river.
- B. The young man, he asked the young man to walk with him towards the river.
- C. The wise man, the wise man asked the young man to walk with him towards the river.
- D. Yes, he asked the young man to walk with him.

18. Whom did Socrates ask to walk with him?

- A. Yes, Socrates took him towards the river.
- B. The young man, Socrates asked the young man to walk with him.
- C. Towards the river, Socrates asked the young man to walk with him towards the river.
- D. Socrates, Socrates asked him to walk with him.

19. What did the wise man do with the young man?

- A. Yes, towards the river.
- B. He asked the young man to walk with him.
- C. Socrates asked him to walk towards the river.
- D. Socrates asked him to walk the next morning.

As they went in the river, the water got up to their neck.

20. How was the water as they went in the river?

- A. The water got up to their neck.
- B. Yes, they walked towards the river.
- C. Socrates and the young man walked towards the river.
- D. It was the time when they went in the river.

21. When did the water get up to their neck?

- A. When they walked towards the river.
- B. Yes, the water got up to their neck.
- C. The water got up to their neck.
- D. The water got up to their neck as they went in the river.

But to the young man's surprise Socrates ducked him into the water.

22. What did the wise man do?

- A. The young man ducked him into the water.
- B. He ducked him into the water.
- C. The wise man was surprised.
- D. Yes, that was Socrates to be ducked into the water.

23. Who ducked the young man into the water?

- A. Yes, he ducked him into the water.
- B. Into the water, he ducked him into the water.
- C. Socrates ducked the young man into the water.
- D. The young man ducked him into the water.

24. Where did Socrates duck the young man into?

- A. The young man, he ducked the young man into the water.
- B. He ducked the young man into the water.
- C. The wise man, he ducked the young man into the water.
- D. No, he ducked him into the water.

25. Was the young man surprised?

- A. Yes, he was surprised.
- B. No, Socrates ducked him into the water.
- C. No, that was to the young man's surprise.
- D. Yes, the young man ducked him into the water.

26. Why was the young man surprised?

- A. Yes, he was surprised.
- B. Yes, Socrates ducked him into the water.
- C. Into the water, he ducked him into the water.
- D. He was surprised because Socrates ducked him into the water.



The young man struggled to get out of the water, but Socrates was strong and kept him there until the boy started turning blue.

27. What did the young man try to do?

- A. The water, he struggled to get out of the water.
- B. Yes, he struggled to get out of the water.
- C. The young man struggled to get out of the water.
- D. The young man wanted to get out of the water.

28. Who struggled to get out of the water?

- A. Because he struggled to get out of the water.
- B. The young man, the young man struggled to get out of the water.
- C. He struggled to get out of the water.
- D. Yes, he struggled to get out of the water.

29. What did the young man struggle to get out?

- A. The wise man struggled to get out of the water.
- B. The water, he struggled to get out of the water.
- C. The young man, the young man struggled to get out of the water.
- D. No, he struggled to get out of the water.

30. Did the young man get out of the water?

- A. No, he didn't get out of the water.
- B. Yes, Socrates was strong and kept him there.
- C. No, The young man struggled to get out of the water.
- D. Socrates was strong and kept him there.

31. Did the wise man let him out of the water?

- A. No, Socrates was strong and kept him there.
- B. Yes, The young man struggled to get out of the water.
- C. Yes, Socrates was strong and kept him there.
- D. He kept him there until the boy started turning blue.

32. What did the wise man do until the boy started turning blue?

- A. The wise man, he kept him there until the boy started turning blue.
- B. Yes, he was strong.
- C. Yes, he kept him there because he was strong.
- D. Socrates was strong and kept him there until the boy started turning blue.

33. Until when did Socrates kept him there?

- A. The young man struggled to get out of the water.
- B. Socrates kept the young man into the water.
- C. He kept him there until the boy started turning blue.
- D. Socrates was strong and kept him there.

Socrates pulled the man's head out of the water. The young man gasped and took a deep breath of air.

34. Did Socrates pull the man's head out of the water?

- A. Yes, Socrates pulled the man's head out of the water.
- B. The young man, Socrates pulled the young man's head out of the water.
- C. No, The young man struggled to get out of the water.
- D. Yes, Socrates was strong and kept him there.

35. What did the young man do after being pulled out of the water?

- A. Socrates pulled the man's head out of the water.
- B. He took a deep breath of air.
- C. The young man gasped and took a deep breath of air.
- D. The wise man gasped and took a deep breath of air.

36. Who gasped and took a deep breath of air?

- A. Yes, he gasped and took a deep breath of air.
- B. The young man gasped and took a deep breath of air.
- C. The wise man gasped and took a deep breath of air.
- D. Yes, Socrates pulled the man's head out of the water.

Socrates asked: "What did you want the most when your head was in the water?" The young man replied, "Air."

37. What did Socrates ask?

- A. It was Socrates, Socrates asked.
- B. Socrates asked the young man.
- C. Yes, Socrates asked the young man.
- D. He asked: "What did you want the most when your head was in the water?"

38. Who said: "What did you want the most when your head was in the water?"

- A. It was Socrates, Socrates said that.
- B. Socrates asked: "What did you want the most when your head was in the water?"
- C. Yes, Socrates asked the young man.
- D. The young man, Socrates asked the young man.



39. What did the young man reply?

- A. Yes, the young man want the air the most.
- B. The young man replied, "Air."
- C. The man replied to the wise man.
- D. Socrates asked: "What did you want the most when your head was in the water?"

40. Who replied: "Air"?

- A. The young man replied to the wise man.
- B. Yes, he replied to the wise man.
- C. The young man, the young man replied, "Air."
- D. The air, he wanted the air the most.

41. What did the young man want the most when his head in the water?

- A. No, he wanted it when his head in the water.
- B. The air, he wanted the air the most.
- C. The young man replied, "Air."
- D. The young man replied to the wise man.

Socrates said, "That is the secret to success. When you want success as badly as you wanted the air while you were in the water, then you will get it. There is no other secret."

42. Did Socrates say the secret of success?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. No, he said: "That is the secret to success".
- D. Yes, that was the secret of success.

43. Whom did Socrates say?

- A. Socrates said to the young man.
- B. The young man said to the wise man.
- C. Socrates said to the wise man.
- D. Yes, Socrates said that.

44. What did Socrates say?

- A. He said: "Air"
- B. The young man said: "When you want success as badly as you wanted the air while you were in the water, then you will get it."
- C. Yes, the young man said that.
- D. He said: "When you want success as badly as you wanted the air while you were in the water, then you will get it."

45. Was there other secret?

- A. No, there was no other secret.
- B. Yes, Socrates said: "There is no other secret."
- C. Yes, Socrates said that.
- D. Socrates said: "That is the secret to success."



Question	Answer
1	A
2	C
3	C
4	B
5	A
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	D
11	C
12	D
13	C
14	C
15	C
16	D
17	A
18	B
19	B
20	A
21	D
22	B
23	C
24	B
25	A

Question	Answer
26	D
27	C
28	B
29	B
30	A
31	A
32	D
33	C
34	A
35	C
36	B
37	D
38	A
39	B
40	C
41	B
42	A
43	A
44	D
45	A

UNIT 3

THE COLDEST WINTER

MÙA ĐÔNG LẠNH GIÁ



Story

THE COLDEST WINTER

It was one of the **coldest winters**. Many animals were **dying** because of the **cold**. The **porcupines**, realizing the **situation**, decided to **group** together to keep each other **warm**. This was a great way to **protect** themselves from cold and keep each of them warm; but the **quills** of each one **wounded** their **closest companions**.

After a while, they decided to **distance** themselves, but they began to die **due to** cold. So they had to make a **choice**: either **accept** the quills of their companions or **choose death**. **Wisely**, they decided to go back to being **together**. They learned to live with the **little** wounds caused by the close **relationship** with their companions in order to receive the **warmth** of their **togetherness**. This way they were **able** to **survive**.

MÙA ĐÔNG LẠNH GIÁ

Câu chuyện xảy ra ngay thời điểm một trong những mùa đông lạnh lẽo nhất và nhiều sinh vật đã chết bởi cái lạnh. Nhận ra điều này, loài nhím quyết định tập hợp lại để giữ ấm cho nhau. Đây là một cách rất hay để có thể giữ ấm cho nhau trong một mùa đông giá buốt, tuy nhiên gai của chúng có thể làm tổn thương những đứng cạnh nhau.

Một lúc sau, chúng quyết định tách nhau ra, nhưng một vài trong số chúng bắt đầu chết đi vì cái lạnh. Chính vì vậy chúng đã đưa ra quyết định: hoặc chấp nhận sự tổn thương vì bị gai đâm hoặc chấp nhận cái chết. Và chúng đã quyết định tập hợp lại với nhau. Chúng đã học được cách chịu đựng những tổn thương nhỏ gây ra bởi những mối quan hệ thân thuộc để tận hưởng sự ấm áp của tình đoàn kết. Chúng đã có thể tồn tại bằng cách đó.



winter

noun

/ˈwɪntə(r)/
mùa đông



die

verb

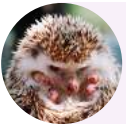
/daɪ/
chết, mất, qua đời



cold

adj

/kəʊld/
lạnh



porcupine

noun

/ˈpɔːkjupaɪn/
con nhím



situation

noun

/ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/
tình hình



group

verb

/gruːp/
tạo thành nhóm



warm

adj

/wɔːm/
ấm



protect

verb

/prəˈtekt/
bảo vệ



quill

noun

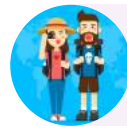
/kwɪl/
gai



wound

verb

/wuːnd/
làm bị thương,
gây thương tổn



companion

noun

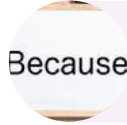
/kəmˈpænjən/
bạn đồng hành, bầu bạn



distance

verb

/ˈdɪstəns/
cách xa, tránh xa



due to

prep

/djuː tuː/
bởi vì



togetherness

noun

/təˈgeðənəs/
Sự đồng nhất, thống nhất



survive

verb

/səˈvaɪv/
sống sót, sinh tồn



relationship

noun

/rɪˈleɪ.ʃən.ʃɪp/
mối quan hệ



death

noun

/deθ/
cái chết, tử vong



accept

verb

/əkˈsept/
nhận, chấp nhận,
chấp thuận



choice

noun

/tʃɔɪs/
sự lựa chọn



choose

verb

/tʃuːz/
lựa chọn



It was one of the coldest winters. Many animals were dying because of the cold.

1. How was the weather in the story?

- A. This was the coldest winters.
- B. No, it was not in the winter.
- C. It was one of the coldest winters.
- D. Yes, it was in the winter.

2. Was the story in the summer?

- A. Yes, It was one of the coldest winters.
- B. Yes, it was in the summer.
- C. No, it was the coldest winter.
- D. No, it was in the winter.

3. Was it a warm winter?

- A. No, it was in the winter.
- B. No, It was one of the coldest winters.
- C. Yes, It was one of the coldest winters.
- D. Yes, it was in the winter.

4. Why were many animals dying?

- A. Many animals were dying because of the cold.
- B. Yes, many animals were dying in the winter.
- C. Yes, It was one of the coldest winter.
- D. Many animals were dying.

5. Were a few animals dying?

- A. Many animals were dying in the winter.
- B. Yes, they were dying because of the cold
- C. No, many animals were dying.
- D. Many animals were dying because of the cold

The porcupines, realizing the situation, decided to group together to keep each other warm.

6. Who realized the situation?

- A. No, that was the porcupines.
- B. The porcupines realized the situation.
- C. They realized the situation.
- D. Yes, they realized the situation.

7. What did the porcupines decide?

- A. They decided to group together.
- B. They decided to realize the situation.
- C. Yes, the porcupines decided to group together.
- D. The porcupines, the porcupines decided to group together.

8. Who decided to group together?

- A. They decided to group together in the winter.
- B. It was one of the coldest winter.
- C. The porcupines, the porcupines decided to group together.
- D. They decided to group together.

9. What did they group together for?

- A. They decided to group together in the winter.
- B. They decided to group together to keep each other warm.
- C. The porcupines, the porcupines decided to group together.
- D. They decided to group together.

10. Did they group together to keep each other warm?

- A. Yes, they grouped together to keep each other warm.
- B. Yes, the porcupines group together.
- C. No, they grouped together to keep each other warm.
- D. No, the porcupines group together to keep each other warm.

This was a great way to protect themselves from cold and keep each of them warm; but the quills of each one wounded their closest companions.

11. Was this the great way to protect themselves from cold?

- A. Yes, the quills of each one wounded their closest companions.
- B. Yes, this was a great way to protect themselves from cold.
- C. No, it kept each of them be warm.
- D. No, this was the great way.

12. How could this way protect themselves?

- A. This way wounded their closest companions.
- B. This was a great way of the porcupines.
- C. The porcupines, the porcupines used this way.
- D. This was a great way to protect themselves from cold and keep each of them warm.

13. Why was this way great?

- A. This way wounded their closest companions.
- B. The porcupines used this way to protect themselves.
- C. Yes, this was a great way.
- D. This was a great way to protect themselves from cold and keep each of them warm.

14. Who used this way to protect themselves?

- A. This was a great way to protect themselves from cold and keep each of them warm.
- B. The porcupines used this way to protect themselves.
- C. They used this way to protect themselves.
- D. This was a great way.

**15. Which parts of each one wounded their closest companions?**

- A. The quills of the porcupines.
- B. It wounded their closest companions.
- C. Yes, it wounded their closest companions.
- D. The quills of each one wounded their closest companions.

16. What happened when the group together?

- A. The quills of each one wounded their closest companions.
- B. They group together to wound their closest companions.
- C. Yes, it wounded their closest companions.
- D. Yes, it happened when they group together.

17. Whose quills wounded their closest companions?

- A. The quills of each one wounded their closest companions.
- B. The quills wounded their closest companions.
- C. It wounded their closest companions.
- D. Yes, it wounded their closest companions.

18. What happened to their quills when they group together?

- A. It happened when they group together.
- B. It happened to keep each of them warm.
- C. It wounded their closest companions.
- D. The quills of each one.

19. Who did their quills wound when they group together?

- A. It wounded their closest companions.
- B. The quills of each one.
- C. It happened when they group together.
- D. It happened to keep each of them warm.

After a while, they decided to distance themselves, but they began to die due to cold.

20. What did they do after being wounded?

- A. They wounded their closest companions.
- B. They decided to distance themselves.
- C. They began to die due to cold.
- D. After a while.

21. When did they decide to distance themselves?

- A. They decided to distance themselves.
- B. They decided to distance themselves to protect themselves.
- C. Yes, they decided to distance themselves.
- D. After a while, they decided to distance themselves.

22. Who decided to distance themselves?

- A. They decided to distance themselves.
- B. They decided to distance themselves after a while.
- C. They decided to distance themselves to protect themselves.
- D. The porcupines decided to distance themselves.

23. Why did they decide to distance themselves?

- A. Because the quills of each one wounded their closest companions.
- B. Because they decide to distance themselves.
- C. Yes, they decide to distance themselves after a while.
- D. They decided to distance themselves to protect themselves.

24. What happened after they had decided to distance themselves?

- A. No, the porcupines began to be cold.
- B. They began to die due to cold.
- C. They began to be cold.
- D. They began to distance themselves.

25. Why did they begin to die?

- A. Yes, they began to die.
- B. The porcupines began to die.
- C. They began to die due to cold.
- D. They decided to distance themselves.

26. Who began to die due to cold?

- A. Yes, they decided to distance themselves.
- B. The porcupines decided to distance themselves.
- C. The porcupines began to die due to cold.
- D. They began to die due to cold.

So they had to make a choice: either accept the quills of their companions or choose death.

27. What did they have to do?

- A. They had to make a choice.
- B. They had to accept the quills of their companions.
- C. They had to choose death.
- D. They had to die due to cold.

28. Who had to make a choice?

- A. They had to make a choice.
- B. They had to accept the quills of their companions.
- C. The porcupines had to make a choice.
- D. The porcupines had to accept the quills of their companions.



29. What kind of choice did they have to make?

- A. The porcupines had to make a choice.
- B. They had to make a choice: either accept the quills of their companions or choose death.
- C. They had to accept the quills of their companions.
- D. They had to choose death.

Wisely, they decided to go back to being together.

30. What did they decide?

- A. The porcupines went back to being together.
- B. They decided to go back to being together.
- C. The porcupines decided to go back to being together.
- D. Yes, they went back to being together.

31. Who decided to go back to being together?

- A. They went back to being together.
- B. The porcupines decided to go back to being together.
- C. The porcupines decided to go back to being together.
- D. They decided to go back to being together.

32. How was their decision?

- A. They decided wisely.
- B. They decided to go back to being together.
- C. The porcupines decided to go back to being together.
- D. Yes, they decided to go back to being together.

They learned to live with the little wounds caused by the close relationship with their companions in order to receive the warmth of their togetherness. This way they were able to survive.

33. What did they learn about that?

- A. They learned to cause the close relationship with their companions.
- B. The porcupines learned to live with the little wounds.
- C. They learned to live with the little wounds.
- D. They learned to receive the warmth of their togetherness.

34. What did they learn to live with?

- A. The porcupines, the porcupines learned to live with the little wounds
- B. They learned to live with the little wounds caused by the close relationship with their companions.
- C. They learned to live with the warmth of their togetherness.
- D. They learned to accept the quills of their companions.

35. What did they live with the little wounds for?

- A. The porcupines learned to live with the little wounds.
- B. Yes, they learned to receive the warmth of their togetherness.
- C. They learned to live with the little wounds in order to receive the warmth of their togetherness.
- D. They learned to live with the little wounds.

36. Which kind of wounds did they learn to live with?

- A. The little wounds caused by the close relationship with their companions.
- B. They learned to live with the little wounds.
- C. The porcupines learned to live with the little wounds.
- D. They received the warmth of their togetherness.

37. Was this way able to help them to survive?

- A. No, they learned to live with the little wounds.
- B. Yes, this way they were able to survive.
- C. No, this way they were able to survive.
- D. This way they were able to learn.

38. How did this way help them?

- A. They learned to live with the little wounds.
- B. They received the warmth of their togetherness.
- C. The porcupines learned to live with the little wounds.
- D. This way they were able to survive.



Question	Answer
1	C
2	D
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	C
9	B
10	A
11	B
12	D
13	D
14	B
15	D
16	A
17	A
18	C
19	A
20	B
21	D
22	D
23	A
24	B
25	C

Question	Answer
26	C
27	A
28	C
29	B
30	B
31	C
32	A
33	C
34	B
35	C
36	A
37	B
38	D
39	B
40	C
41	B
42	A
43	A
44	D
45	A

UNIT 4

UNNECESSARY DOUBTS

SỰ NGỜ VỰC



Story

UNNECESSARY DOUBTS

A **boy** and a **girl** were **playing together**. The boy had a **collection** of **beautiful marbles**. The girl had some **candies** with her. The boy **offered** to give the girl all his marbles in exchange for all her candies. The girl **agreed**. The boy gave all the marbles to the girl, but **secretly kept** the biggest and the most beautiful marble for **himself**. The girl gave him all her candies as she had **promised**.

That **night**, the girl slept **peacefully**. But the boy couldn't sleep as he kept **wondering** if the girl had **hidden** some more **tasty** candies from him the way he had hidden his **best** marble.

If you don't give your hundred **percent** in a **relationship**, you'll always keep **doubting** if the other person has given his/her hundred percent.

SỰ NGỜ VỰC

Có một cô bé và cậu bé đang chơi đùa cùng nhau. Cậu bé có một cả một năm bi tròn tuyệt đẹp, còn cô gái có một vài viên kẹo ngọt. Cậu bé đề nghị cô bé đổi toàn bộ kẹo của cô lấy hết số bi tròn cậu đang có. Bé gái liền gật đầu. Cậu bé đưa cho cô tất cả số bi tròn của mình nhưng vẫn bí mật giữ lại viên bi to nhất và đẹp nhất cho mình. Còn bé gái thì giao ra tất cả số kẹo mà cô có như cô bé đã hứa.

Đêm hôm ấy, bé gái ngủ một cách yên bình, nhưng cậu bé không thể ngủ yên vì luôn băn khoăn rằng cô bé có giấu cậu ta nhưng viên kẹo ngon nhất như cách cậu đã giấu những viên bi tốt nhất cho mình.

Nếu bạn không trao đi 100% chân thành trong bất kỳ mối quan hệ nào, bạn sẽ luôn ngờ vực về sự chân thành của người khác giành cho bạn.



play
verb

/pleɪ/
chơi



night
noun

/naɪt/
buổi tối



collection
noun

/kəˈlek.ʃən/
bộ sưu tập



peacefully
adv

/ˈpiːsfəli/
một cách hòa bình



beautiful
adj

/ˈbjʊ:tɪfl/
đẹp, thu hút



wonder
verb

/ˈwʌndə(r)/
tự hỏi, lầy lăm lạ



marble
noun

/ˈmɑːbl/
Bi, hòn bi



hide
verb

/haɪd/
che giấu



candy
noun

/ˈkændi/
kẹo



tasty
adj

/ˈteɪsti/
Ngon, hợp khẩu vị



offer
verb

/ˈɒfə(r)/
đề nghị



best
adv

/best/
nhất



exchange
verb

/ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/
Đổi, trao đổi



percent
noun

/pəˈsent/
phần trăm



agree
verb

/əˈɡriː/
đồng ý



doubt
verb

/daʊt/
nghĩ ngờ, ngờ vực



keep
verb

/kiːp/
cất giữ



promise
verb

/ˈprɒmɪs/
hứa, cam kết



A boy and a girl were playing together.

1. Who were playing together?

- A. Yes, they were playing.
- B. The boy and the girl were playing together.
- C. They were playing together.
- D. Together, they were playing together.

2. With whom were they playing?

- A. The boy and the girl were playing.
- B. Yes, they were playing together.
- C. The boys were playing together.
- D. They were playing together.

3. What were they doing together?

- A. They were chatting together.
- B. Yes, they were playing together.
- C. They were playing together.
- D. The boy and the girl.

The boy had a collection of beautiful marbles. The girl had some candies with her.

4. Who had a collection of beautiful marbles?

- A. Yes, they had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- B. The boy, the boy had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- C. They had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- D. They were playing together.

5. What did the boy have?

- A. The boy and the girl were playing together.
- B. The boy had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- C. Yes, he had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- D. They had some candies.

6. How many marbles did the boy have?

- A. The boy had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- B. The boy had beautiful marbles.
- C. He had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- D. The boy had some candies.

7. Who had some candies?

- A. The boy and the girl had some candies.
- B. The girl had some candies.
- C. She had some candies.
- D. The boy and the girl were playing together.

8. What did the girl have?

- A. The girl had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- B. The girl had some candies with her.
- C. The girl had some marbles.
- D. The boy had a collection of beautiful marbles.

9. Did the boy have some candies?

- A. Yes, the boy had some candies.
- B. No, a boy and a girl were playing together.
- C. No, the boy had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- D. Yes, the girl had some candies with her.

10. Did the girl have some candies with her?

- A. No, the boy had a collection of beautiful marbles.
- B. Yes, a boy and a girl were playing together.
- C. Yes, the girl had some candies with her.
- D. Yes, the boy had a collection of beautiful marbles.

The boy offered to give the girl all his marbles in exchange for all her candies. The girl agreed.

11. Who offered to give the girl all his marbles?

- A. The boy offered to give the girl all his marbles.
- B. The girl offered to give the girl all her marbles.
- C. He offered to give the girl all his marbles in exchange for all her candies.
- D. The girl agreed.

12. What did the boy do with his marbles?

- A. He offered to give the girl all his marbles.
- B. Yes, the boy offered to give the girl all his marbles.
- C. The girl agreed to give the boy all her marbles.
- D. The boy wanted to exchange for all the girl's candies.

13. Whom did the boy offer to give all his marbles?

- A. The boy, the boy offered to give her all his marbles..
- B. Yes, he gave all his marbles.
- C. No, the girl agreed.
- D. The girl, the boy offered to give the girl all his marbles.

14. What did the boy offer to give the girl?

- A. All his marbles, the boy offered to give the girl all his marbles.
- B. The girl, the boy boy offered it to give the girl.
- C. No, the girl agreed.
- D. The boy wanted to exchange for all the girl's candies.



15. What did the boy offer to give the girl all his marbles for?

- A. The boy offered to give the girl all his marbles.
- B. All his marbles, the boy offered to give the girl all his marbles.
- C. Yes, the boy offered to give the girl all his marbles.
- D. The boy offered to give the girl all his marbles in exchange for all her candies.

16. What did the boy want to exchange all his marbles with?

- A. All the girl's candies, he wanted to exchange all his marbles with all her candies.
- B. The boy offered to give the girl all his marbles.
- C. Yes, he boy offered to give her all his marbles.
- D. All his marbles.

17. How many candies did the boy offer the girl to exchange?

- A. All her candies – the boy offered to give the girl all his marbles in exchange for all her candies.
- B. All his marbles.
- C. Yes, the girl agreed.
- D. The boy, the boy offered.

18. Did the girl agree?

- A. Yes, she agreed.
- B. No, she offered to give the boy some of her candies.
- C. Yes, he agreed.
- D. No, all her candies.

The boy gave all the marbles to the girl, but secretly kept the biggest and the most beautiful marble for himself. The girl gave him all her candies as she had promised.

19. Did the boy give the girl his marbles?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, the girl agreed.
- C. Yes, the boy kept them for himself.
- D. No, he gave to the girl.

20. What did the boy give the girl?

- A. All her candies.
- B. Yes, he kept all his marbles.
- C. All the marbles.
- D. The girl agreed.

21. Whom did the boy give his marbles?

- A. Yes, the boy offered.
- B. The girl.
- C. All his marbles.
- D. All her candies.

22. Did the boy keep the marbles for himself?

- A. No, the biggest and the most beautiful marble for himself.
- B. Yes, he kept them for himself.
- C. No, he kept his marbles.
- D. Yes, he kept the biggest and the most beautiful marble for himself.

23. What did he do with the biggest and the most beautiful marble?

- A. No, he kept it for the girl.
- B. He secretly kept it for himself.
- C. He gave all the marbles to the girl.
- D. The boy secretly gave all the marbles to the girl.

24. How did he keep his best marbles?

- A. He secretly kept it.
- B. He kept the biggest and the most beautiful marble.
- C. He kept it for himself.
- D. He gave all the marbles to the girl.

25. What did he keep for himself?

- A. He kept it for himself.
- B. He gave all the marbles to the girl.
- C. He kept the biggest and the most beautiful marble for himself.
- D. He secretly kept it.

26. For whom did he keep the best marble?

- A. He kept the biggest and the most beautiful marble.
- B. He secretly kept it.
- C. Yes, the boy kept it.
- D. He kept it for himself.

27. Did he keep many marbles?

- A. Yes, the boy kept it.
- B. Yes, he gave all the marbles to the girl.
- C. No, he kept the biggest and the most beautiful marble.
- D. No, he kept it for himself.

28. Did the girl give him all her candies?

- A. Yes, the girl gave them to the boy.
- B. No, she gave him some candies.
- C. Yes, she gave him all her candies.
- D. No, she kept the biggest and the most beautiful one.

29. Who gave the boy all her candies?

- A. The girl agreed.
- B. The girl, the girl gave the boy all her candies.
- C. She gave him all her candies.
- D. She gave the boy her candies.

**30. What did the girl do with her candies?**

- A. She gave all her candies.
- B. Yes, she gave the boy.
- C. She had promised.
- D. She gave the boy all her candies.

31. What did she give the boy?

- A. Yes, she gave them to the boy.
- B. Her candies, she gave the boy all her candies.
- C. The boy, she gave them to the boy.
- D. The girl, the girl gave them to him.

32. How many candies did she give the boy?

- A. She gave the boy all her candies.
- B. She gave them to the boy.
- C. The girl gave them to him.
- D. The boy, she gave them to the boy.

33. Why did the girl give the boy all her candies?

- A. The girl gave him all her candies.
- B. She gave the boy all her candies.
- C. All her candies, she gave all her candies.
- D. She gave him all her candies as she had promised.

That night, the girl slept peacefully. But the boy couldn't sleep as he kept wondering if the girl had hidden some more tasty candies from him the way he had hidden his best marble.

34. What happened on that night?

- A. That night, nothing happened.
- B. That night, the girl slept peacefully, but the boy couldn't sleep.
- C. That night, the girl kept worrying.
- D. That night, the boy slept peacefully, but the girl couldn't sleep.

35. Who slept peacefully on that night?

- A. Yes, the girl couldn't sleep.
- B. The girl, the girl slept peacefully on that night.
- C. She slept peacefully on that night.
- D. The boy couldn't sleep.

36. How did the girl sleep on that night?

- A. She couldn't sleep.
- B. She slept on that night.
- C. The girl, the girl slept on that night.
- D. She slept peacefully.

37. Did the boy sleep well on that night?

- A. Yes, the boy slept peacefully on that night.
- B. No, that was at night.
- C. No, he couldn't sleep.
- D. She slept peacefully.

38. Who couldn't sleep?

- A. Yes, he couldn't sleep.
- B. The boy, the boy couldn't sleep.
- C. That night, he couldn't sleep.
- D. The girl slept peacefully.

39. Why couldn't he sleep?

- A. The girl slept peacefully.
- B. Yes, the boy couldn't sleep.
- C. The boy couldn't sleep as he kept wondering.
- D. The boy couldn't sleep.

40. What did the boy keep wondering?

- A. The girl slept peacefully.
- B. The boy couldn't sleep as he kept wondering.
- C. Yes, he kept wondering.
- D. He kept wondering if the girl had hidden some more tasty candies from him.



Question	Answer
1	B
2	D
3	C
4	B
5	B
6	A
7	B
8	B
9	C
10	C
11	A
12	A
13	D
14	A
15	D
16	A
17	A
18	A
19	A
20	C
21	B
22	D
23	B
24	A
25	C

Question	Answer
26	D
27	C
28	C
29	B
30	D
31	B
32	A
33	D
34	B
35	B
36	D
37	C
38	B
39	C
40	D

UNIT 5

SOAR LIKE AN EAGLE

BAY LƯỢN NHƯ CÁNH CHIM ĐẠI BÀNG



Story

SOAR LIKE AN EAGLE

Did you know that an **eagle** can **foresee** when a **storm** is **approaching** long before it **breaks**?

Instead of **hiding**, the eagle will **fly** to some high **point** and wait for the **winds** to come.

When the storm **hits**, it sets its **wings**. The wind can **pick it up** and **lift** it above the storm. While the storm **rages** below, the eagle **soars** above it.

The eagle did not **escape** or hide from the storm instead it uses the storm to lift it higher.

When the storm of life or **challenges** hit us, we can rise above them and soar like the eagle which ride the winds of the storm. Don't be **afraid** of the storms or the challenges in your life. Use it to lift you higher in your life.

BAY LƯỢN NHƯ CÁNH CHIM ĐẠI BÀNG

Bạn có biết rằng một con đại bàng có thể dự đoán trước rất lâu khi một trận bão ập đến?

Thay vì trốn tránh, đại bàng sẽ bay lên những vị trí cao hơn và đợi chờ những cơn gió đến.

Khi cơn bão ập đến, nó dang đôi cánh ra để những cơn gió có thể đến và nâng cánh đại bàng lên cao trong cơn bão. Trong khi cơn bão nổi lên dữ dội thì đại bàng có thể bay lượn phía trên nó. Đại bàng không hề trốn thoát hay trốn tránh khỏi cơn bão, thay vào đó, nó sử dụng cơn bão để nâng mình lên cao hơn.

Khi bão tố của cuộc đời hay những thách thức xảy đến, chúng ta có thể nâng chúng lên và bay cao như cánh chim đại bàng trong cơn giông bão. Đừng sợ hãi cơn bão hay thách thức của cuộc sống. Hãy tận dụng nó để nâng cao cuộc sống của bản thân.



eagle
noun

/ˈiːɡl/
chim đại bàng, chim ưng



wing
noun

/wɪŋ/
cánh



foresee
verb

/fɔːˈsiː/
dự đoán



pick up
phrasal verb

/pɪk ʌp/
nhấc lên, đưa lên



storm
noun

/stɔːm/
đông tố, cơn bão



lift
verb

/lɪft/
nâng lên



approach
verb

/əˈprəʊtʃ/
đến gần, lại gần, tới gần



rage
verb

/reɪdʒ/
nổi cơn dữ dội



break
verb

/breɪk/
thay đổi



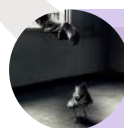
soar
verb

/sɔː(r)/
bay lên, bay vút lên



instead of
prep

/ɪnˈsted əv/
thay cho, thay vì



escape
verb

/ɪˈskeɪp/
thoát khỏi



fly
verb

/flaɪ/
bay



challenge
noun

/ˈtʃælɪndʒ/
sự thách thức, sự thử thách



point
noun

/pɔɪnt/
điểm, vị trí



afraid of
adj.phrase

/əˈfreɪd əv/
sợ, e ngại



wind
noun

/wɪnd/
gió



hit
verb

/hɪt/
đạt tới, chạm tới



Did you know that an eagle can foresee when a storm is approaching long before it breaks?

- 1. Can an eagle foresee when a storm is approaching?**
 - A. Yes, a storm is approaching.
 - B. No, it is foreseen long before it breaks.
 - C. No, a storm breaks.
 - D. Yes, an eagle can foresee when a storm is approaching.
- 2. What can foresee when a storm is approaching?**
 - A. It can foresee when a storm is approaching.
 - B. A storm is approaching.
 - C. A storm breaks.
 - D. An eagle, an eagle can foresee when a storm is approaching.
- 3. What can an eagle do?**
 - A. It can foresee when a storm is approaching.
 - B. An eagle, an eagle can foresee it.
 - C. A storm, it sees a storm.
 - D. Yes, it can do that.
- 4. What can an eagle foresee?**
 - A. A storm is approaching.
 - B. It is foreseen long before it breaks.
 - C. A storm, it can foresee a storm.
 - D. An eagle, an eagle can foresee it.
- 5. Did an eagle can foresee a storm right before it breaks?**
 - A. Yes, a storm is approaching.
 - B. No, it can foresee a storm long before it breaks.
 - C. Yes, an eagle can foresee a storm right before it breaks.
 - D. No, an eagle can foresee a storm.
- 6. When can an eagle foresee a storm?**
 - A. A storm is approaching.
 - B. A storm breaks.
 - C. It can foresee a storm long before it breaks.
 - D. Yes, an eagle can foresee a storm.
- 7. Can the eagle foresee the storm after it breaks?**
 - A. Yes, a storm breaks.
 - B. No, it can foresee the storm long before it breaks.
 - C. No, a storm is approaching.
 - D. Yes, an eagle can foresee the storm.

Instead of hiding, the eagle will fly to some high point and wait for the winds to come.

- 8. Did the eagle hide?**
 - A. Yes, an eagle can foresee a storm.
 - B. Yes, it will fly to some high point to hide.
 - C. No, it didn't fly to some high point.
 - D. No, it will wait for the winds to come.
- 9. What will fly to some high point?**
 - A. It didn't fly to some high point.
 - B. An eagle can foresee a storm.
 - C. An eagle will fly to some high point.
 - D. It will fly to some high point to hide.
- 10. What will the eagle do before a storm?**
 - A. It will hide.
 - B. An eagle, an eagle can do it.
 - C. It will fly to some high point.
 - D. It will foresee a storm.
- 11. Where will the eagle fly to before a storm?**
 - A. It will wait for the winds to come.
 - B. It will fly to some high point.
 - C. It will hide the storm.
 - D. It will foresee the storm.
- 12. What did the eagle fly to some high point for?**
 - A. It can foresee the storm.
 - B. It will hide the storm.
 - C. It will wait for the winds to come.
 - D. The eagle will fly to some high point.
- 13. What did the eagle wait for?**
 - A. It will fly to some high point.
 - B. It can foresee when a storm is approaching.
 - C. The wind is coming.
 - D. It waits for the winds to come.

When the storm hits, it sets its wings. The wind can pick it up and lift it above the storm. While the storm rages below, the eagle soars above it.

- 14. What did an eagle do when the storm hits?**
 - A. When the storm hits, it sets its wings.
 - B. When the storm hits, it soars above it.
 - C. When the storm hits, the wind can pick it up.
 - D. When the storm hits, the wind lifts it above the storm.
- 15. When did an eagle set its wings?**
 - A. When the storm hits, it sets its wings.
 - B. It sets its wings when a storm is approaching.
 - C. It sets its wings when the wind can pick it up.
 - D. It sets its wings when the storm rages below.

**16. What did the eagle set when the storm hits?**

- A. The eagle soars above it.
- B. It sets its wings.
- C. The wind can pick it up.
- D. The wind lifts it above the storm.

17. What can the wind do with an eagle?

- A. The wind sets its wings.
- B. The wind soars above it.
- C. The wind hits the storm.
- D. The wind can pick it up and lift it above the storm.

18. What can pick an eagle up in the storm?

- A. Its wings, it sets its wings when the storm hits.
- B. Pick it up, it picks it up in the storm.
- C. The wind, the wind can pick it up.
- D. It picks an eagle up in the storm.

19. What can the wind pick up and lift above the storm?

- A. Its wings, it sets its wings when the storm hits.
- B. An eagle, the wind can pick an eagle up and lift it above the storm.
- C. The wind, the wind can pick it up and lift it above the storm.
- D. It sets its wings when the storm hits.

20. Can the wind pick an eagle up?

- A. Yes, it sets its wings when the storm hits.
- B. No, an eagle can be picked up and lifted above the storm.
- C. No, the eagle soars above it.
- D. Yes, the wind can pick it up and lift it above the storm.

21. When did the eagle soar above the storm?

- A. The wind, the wind can pick it up and lift it above the storm.
- B. The storm is approaching.
- C. The eagle soars above the storm while it rages below.
- D. When the storm hits, it sets its wings.

22. What did the eagle do while the storm rages below?

- A. The eagle can be picked up.
- B. The eagle soars above the storm while it rages below.
- C. While the storm rages below, it sets its wings.
- D. When the storm hits, it sets its wings.

23. What soars above the storm while it rages below?

- A. The eagle, the eagle soars above the storm while it rages below.
- B. The wind can pick it up and lift it above the storm.
- C. Its wings, it sets its wings when the storm hits.
- D. Yes, it soars above the storm.

24. What did the eagle soar above while the storm rages below?

- A. The storm, it soars above the storm while it rages below.
- B. Its wings, it sets its wings while the storm rages below.
- C. The wind can pick it up.
- D. No, it sets when the storm hits.

25. Did the eagle soar above the storm while it rages below?

- A. No, the eagle soars above it.
- B. No, the storm hits.
- C. Yes, the eagle soars above it.
- D. Yes, it sets its wings.

The eagle did not escape or hide from the storm instead it uses the storm to lift it higher.

26. Did the eagle hide from the storm?

- A. Yes, it soars above it.
- B. No, it didn't escape or hide from the storm.
- C. No, it hides from the storm.
- D. Yes, the eagle uses the storm to lift it higher.

27. What did not escape or hide from the storm?

- A. The storm, it did not escape or hide from the storm.
- B. Yes, the eagle uses the storm to lift it higher.
- C. The eagle, it did not escape or hide from the storm.
- D. The wind did not escape or hide from the storm.

28. How did the eagle use the storm?

- A. The storm, it did not escape or hide from the storm.
- B. The eagle, the eagle did not escape or hide from the storm.
- C. It uses the storm to lift it higher.
- D. It did not escape or hide from the storm.



29. What did the eagle use to lift it higher?

- A. The storm, it it uses the storm to lift it higher.
- B. The eagle, the eagle uses the storm to lift it higher.
- C. No, it did not escape or hide from the storm.
- D. The eagle did not escape or hide from the storm.

30. What didn't the eagle escape or hide from?

- A. The eagle did not escape or hide from the storm.
- B. It uses the storm to lift it higher.
- C. No, the wind lifts it above the storm.
- D. The storm, the eagle didn't escape or hide from the storm.



Learn By Heart



Question	Answer
1	D
2	D
3	A
4	C
5	B
6	C
7	B
8	D
9	C
10	C
11	B
12	C
13	D
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	D
18	C
19	B
20	D
21	C
22	B
23	A
24	A
25	C

Question	Answer
26	B
27	C
28	C
29	A
30	D

Voca
Learn By Heart

UNIT 6

DO NOT GET TOO GREEDY

LÒNG THAM



Story

DO NOT GET TOO GREEDY

It was an **incredibly** hot day and a **lion** was feeling very **hungry**.

He **crawled out** of his **den** and **searched** here and there, but he could only find a small **hare**. He **caught** the hare, but with some **hesitation** as he knew the hare wouldn't fill him up.

As the lion was **about to** kill the hare, he **spotted** a **deer** coming his way and thought, 'Instead of eating this small hare, let me eat that big deer.'

So he let the hare go and **went after** the deer, but it **vanished** in the **forest**. The lion now had nothing to eat as the hare was also long gone."

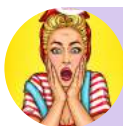
LÒNG THAM

Câu chuyện xảy ra vào một ngày nóng bức và một chú sư tử đang rất đói.

Nó trườn ra khỏi hang và tìm kiếm con mồi, nhưng nó chỉ có thể tìm được một con thỏ rừng bé nhỏ. Nó tóm lấy con thỏ nhưng vẫn lưỡng lự vì biết rằng con thỏ này không thể lấp đầy bao tử của mình được.

Khi nó định xử lý chú thỏ tội nghiệp, nó lại để mắt đến một con hươu đang đi đến và nghĩ: "Thay vì ăn con thỏ rừng này, ta sẽ xử lý con hươu to lớn kia."

Vậy nên nó thả con thỏ đi và bắt đầu đuổi theo con hươu kia, thế nhưng nó lại biến mất hút trong cánh rừng. Giờ đây con sư tử đã không còn gì để ăn khi chú thỏ rừng kia đã chạy đi rất xa.

**incredibly**

adv

/ɪnˈkredəbli/

vô cùng, cực độ, cực kỳ

**about to**

idiom

/əˈbaʊt tə/

sẵn sàng, sắp sửa

**lion**

noun

/ˈlaɪən/

Con sư tử

**spot**

verb

/spɒt/

nhận ra, phát hiện ra

**hungry**

adj

/ˈhʌŋɡri/

đói

**deer**

noun

/diə(r)/

Con nai

**crawl**

verb

/krɔːl/

bò, trườn

**go after**

phrasal verb

/ɡəʊ ˈɑːftə/

đuổi theo

**den**

noun

/den/

hang thú

**vanish**

verb

/ˈvænɪʃ/

tiêu tan, biến mất

**search**

verb

/sɜːtʃ/

tìm kiếm

**forest**

noun

/ˈfɒrɪst/

rừng

**hare**

noun

/heə(r)/

thỏ rừng

**hesitation**

noun

/ˌhezɪˈteɪʃn/

sự do dự, sự ngập ngừng, sự lưỡng lự

**fill up**

phrasal verb

/fɪl ʌp/

no, thỏa mãn



It was an incredibly hot day and a lion was feeling very hungry.

1. Was it a cold day?

- A. No, it was an incredibly hot day.
- B. No, a lion was feeling very hungry.
- C. Yes, it was a hot day.
- D. Yes, it was a lion.

2. What was the weather in the story?

- A. It was a lion.
- B. A lion was feeling very hungry.
- C. It was incredibly hot.
- D. No, it was a day.

3. Was there a hungry bear?

- A. No, it was a hot day.
- B. Yes, the lion was feeling very hungry.
- C. Yes, there was a hungry bear.
- D. No, there was a hungry lion.

4. Was the lion feeling very full?

- A. No, the lion was feeling very hungry.
- B. No, there was a lion.
- C. Yes, there was a hot day.
- D. Yes, he was feeling very hungry.

5. What kind of animal was it?

- A. No, it was incredibly hot.
- B. It was a lion.
- C. It was an incredibly hot day.
- D. He was hungry.

6. How was the lion feeling?

- A. He was feeling hungry.
- B. He was a lion.
- C. He was feeling incredibly hot.
- D. It was an incredibly hot day.

He crawled out of his den and searched here and there, but he could only find a small hare.

7. Did he crawl out of his den?

- A. Yes, he was feeling very hungry.
- B. No, he searched here and there.
- C. No, it was an incredibly hot day.
- D. Yes, he crawled out of his den.

8. Who crawled out of his den?

- A. Yes, he was a hungry lion.
- B. The lion, he crawled out of his den.
- C. Out of his den, he crawled out of his den.
- D. Yes, he crawled out of his den.

9. What did the lion do?

- A. He was feeling hungry.
- B. It was a hot day.
- C. Yes, he went here and there.
- D. He crawled out of his den and searched here and there.

10. Where did the lion crawl out of?

- A. He crawled out of his den.
- B. The lion, the lion crawled.
- C. He crawled and searched here and there.
- D. He was feeling very hungry.

11. Where did the lion search?

- A. He searched here and there.
- B. He crawled out of his den.
- C. The lion, the lion searched.
- D. The lion crawled out of his den.

12. Did you search anywhere?

- A. Yes, he searched here and there.
- B. Yes, he crawled out of his den.
- C. No, the lion crawled.
- D. No, he was feeling hungry.

13. Did he find anything?

- A. Yes, he crawled out of his den.
- B. No, he was feeling hungry.
- C. Yes, he could only find a small hare.
- D. No, he searched here and there.

14. What could he find?

- A. He was feeling very hungry.
- B. He could only find a small hare.
- C. He searched here and there.
- D. He crawled out of his den.

15. Who could only find a small hare?

- A. He could only find a small hare.
- B. The lion searched here and there.
- C. The lion, he crawled out of his den.
- D. The lion, the lion could only find a small hare.

16. What kind of hare did the lion find?

- A. The lion searched here and there.
- B. He crawled out of his den.
- C. He found a small hare.
- D. The lion, he found a small hare.

17. Did the lion find a big hare?

- A. No, the lion could only find a hare.
- B. Yes, that was a hungry lion.
- C. Yes, that was a hot day.
- D. No, he could only find a small hare.



He caught the hare, but with some hesitation as he knew the hare wouldn't fill him up.

18. Did the lion catch the hare?

- A. Yes, that was a hare.
- B. No, the lion found a small hare.
- C. Yes, he caught the hare.
- D. No, he could only find a small hare.

19. What did the lion do with the hare?

- A. He caught the hare.
- B. The lion could only find a small hare.
- C. Yes, he found a hare.
- D. He knew the hare wouldn't fill him up.

20. Was the lion hesitant?

- A. Yes, he caught the hare.
- B. No, the hare wouldn't fill him up.
- C. No, he knew the hare wouldn't fill him up.
- D. Yes, he was hesitant as he knew the hare wouldn't fill him up.

21. Why was the lion hesitant?

- A. Because he caught the hare.
- B. He could only find a small hare.
- C. Yes, the lion was hesitant.
- D. Because he knew the hare wouldn't fill him up.

22. What wouldn't fill him up?

- A. The lion, it wouldn't fill the lion up.
- B. Yes, he caught the hare.
- C. The hare, the hare wouldn't fill him up.
- D. It wouldn't fill him up.

23. Would the hare fill him up?

- A. No, the hare wouldn't fill him up.
- B. No, he was hesitant.
- C. Yes, he caught the hare.
- D. Yes, the hare would fill him up.

As the lion was about to kill the hare, he spotted a deer coming his way and thought, "Instead of eating this small hare, let me eat that big deer."

24. Did the lion kill the hare?

- A. No, the lion was about to kill the hare.
- B. Yes, spotted a deer coming his way.
- C. Yes, he was eating this small hare.
- D. No, he was eating this small hare.

25. Who was about to kill the hare?

- A. No, he spotted a deer coming his way.
- B. The lion, the lion was about to kill the hare.
- C. The hare, he was about to kill the hare.
- D. About to kill, he was about to kill the hare.

26. What did the lion spot?

- A. The lion spotted and thought.
- B. He spotted a deer coming his way.
- C. The lion, he spotted a deer coming his way.
- D. The lion was about to kill the hare.

27. What happened to the lion as he was about to kill the hare?

- A. The lion was about to kill the hare.
- B. He was eating this small hare.
- C. The lion wanted to eat that big deer.
- D. He spotted a deer coming his way.

28. Which deer did the lion spot?

- A. A deer, he spotted a deer.
- B. He was about to kill the hare.
- C. He spotted a deer coming his way.
- D. The lion, he spotted a deer.

29. What did the lion think?

- A. He thought: 'Instead of eating this small hare, let me eat that big deer.'
- B. He spotted a deer coming his way.
- C. The lion was about to kill the hare.
- D. The lion was eating this small hare.

30. Did the lion want to eat the hare?

- A. No, the lion spotted a deer coming his way.
- B. Yes, the lion was about to kill the hare.
- C. Yes, the lion was eating this small hare.
- D. No, he thought: "Instead of eating this small hare, let me eat that big deer."

So he let the hare go and went after the deer, but it vanished in the forest. The lion now had nothing to eat as the hare was also long gone."

31. Did the lion let the hare go?

- A. No, he vanished in the forest.
- B. Yes, he let the hare go.
- C. Yes, he let the deer go.
- D. No, he went after the deer.

32. What did the lion let go?

- A. The hare, he let the hare go.
- B. The lion let it go.
- C. The lion went after the deer.
- D. He vanished in the forest.



33. Who let the hare go?

- A. He vanished in the forest.
- B. The lion, the lion let the hare go.
- C. The hare, he let the hare go.
- D. The lion went after the deer.

34. What did the lion do with the hare?

- A. The lion, he let the hare go.
- B. He went after the deer.
- C. He vanished in the forest.
- D. He let the hare go.

35. Who went after the deer?

- A. He let the hare go.
- B. He vanished in the forest.
- C. The lion went after the deer.
- D. A deer, he went after the deer.

36. What did the lion do with the deer?

- A. He went after the deer.
- B. The lion spotted a deer coming his way.
- C. The lion let the hare go.
- D. He vanished in the forest.

37. Who did the lion go after?

- A. A deer, he went after the deer.
- B. The lion went after it.
- C. The lion let the hare go.
- D. He vanished in the forest.

38. Did the lion catch the deer?

- A. Yes, he let the hare go.
- B. No, the lion was feeling hungry.
- C. No, the deer vanished in the forest.
- D. Yes, he went after the deer.

39. Where did the deer vanish?

- A. The lion went after the deer.
- B. The lion let the hare go.
- C. In the forest, it vanished in the forest.
- D. The deer, it vanished in the forest.

40. Who vanished in the forest?

- A. The lion vanished in the forest.
- B. The deer, the deer vanished in the forest.
- C. It vanished in the forest.
- D. The lion went after the deer.

41. Did the lion have anything to eat then?

- A. No, he now had nothing to eat.
- B. Yes, he was eating this small hare.
- C. Yes, the hare was also long gone.
- D. No, it vanished in the forest.

42. Who had nothing to eat then?

- A. The lion, the lion had nothing to eat then.
- B. He had nothing to eat.
- C. The hare was also long gone.
- D. The lion vanished in the forest.

43. Why did the lion have nothing to eat?

- A. Because the hare was also long gone.
- B. Yes, the lion now had nothing to eat.
- C. He vanished in the forest.
- D. The lion went after the deer.



Question	Answer
1	A
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	B
6	A
7	D
8	B
9	D
10	A
11	A
12	A
13	C
14	B
15	D
16	C
17	D
18	C
19	A
20	D
21	D
22	C
23	A
24	A
25	B

Question	Answer
26	B
27	D
28	C
29	A
30	D
31	B
32	A
33	B
34	D
35	C
36	A
37	A
38	C
39	C
40	B
41	A
42	A
43	A

UNIT 7

A LESSON IN GIVING



Story

A LESSON IN GIVING

Many years ago, when I worked as a **transfusionvolunteer** at a **hospital**, I got to know a **little** three year old girl who was **suffering** from a **disease**. The little girl needed **blood** from her five-year-old brother, who had **miraculouslysurvived** the same disease. The boy had **developed** the **antibodies** needed to **combat** the **illness** and was the only **hope** for his sister

The **doctor** explained the **situation** to the little brother, and asked if the boy would be **willing** to give his blood to his sister. I saw him **hesitate** only for a **moment** before he took a deep **breath** and said " Yes, I will do it if it will **save** my sister."

As the transfusion progressed, he lay in bed next to his sister and smiled, seeing the color returning to her **cheeks**. Then his face grew **pale** and his smile **faded**. He looked up at the **nurse** beside him and asked with a **trembling** voice, "When will I start to die?"

The young boy had **misunderstood** the doctor and thought he had to die to save his sick sister.

SỰ HI SINH



SỰ HI SINH

Nhiều năm trước đây, khi tôi còn là một tình nguyện viên truyền máu tại một bệnh viện, tôi biết được một bé gái ba tuổi đang phải chống chọi lại một căn bệnh. Cô bé ấy cần được tiếp máu từ cậu anh trai năm tuổi của mình, một người đã vượt qua căn bệnh tương tự một cách diệu kỳ. Cậu bé ấy đã hình thành kháng thể có thể chống chọi lại với căn bệnh và cũng là niềm hy vọng cuối cùng của cô bé.

Bác sĩ đã giúp cậu bé hiểu được hiện trạng và hỏi rằng cậu bé có bằng lòng hiến máu cho em gái của mình hay không. Tôi chỉ thấy cậu bé lưỡng lự trong chốc lát trước khi hít một hơi sâu và quả quyết: "Vâng, cháu sẽ làm nếu điều đó cứu được em gái cháu."

Sau khi hiến máu, cậu bé nằm ngay giường bên cạnh em gái mình và mỉm cười khi nhìn thấy nét hồng hào trở lại trên đôi má của cô bé. Sau đó gương mặt cậu trở nên xanh xao nụ cười nhạt dần. Cậu bé hỏi cô y tá ngay bên cạnh với giọng run bật lên: "Khi nào con sẽ chết ạ?"

Cậu bé dường như đã hiểu lầm ý của bác sĩ và nghĩ rằng mình sẽ chết khi cứu sống cô em gái bệnh tật của mình.



transfusion

noun

/træns'fju:ʒn/
truyền máu



volunteer

noun

/ˌvɒlən'tiə(r)/
người tình nguyện,
tình nguyện viên



hospital

noun

/ˈhɒspɪtl/
bệnh viện, nhà thương



little

adj

/ˈlɪtl/
nhỏ, bé, ít



suffer from

phrasal verb

/ˈsʌfə(r) frəm/
chịu, bị



disease

noun

/diˈzi:z/
căn bệnh, bệnh tật



blood

noun

/blʌd/
máu



miraculously

adv

/mɪˈrækjələsli/
kỳ diệu; phi thường



cheek

noun

/tʃi:k/
má (bộ phận ở mặt)



pale

adj

/peɪl/
(sắc mặt, da) nhợt
nhạt, tái



misunderstand

verb

/ˌmɪsʌndə'stænd/
hiểu sai, hiểu nhầm



develop

verb

/dɪ'veləp/
phát triển



antibody

noun

/ˈæntɪbɒdi/
kháng thể



combat

verb

/ˈkɒm.bæt/
chống



illness

noun

/ˈɪlnəs/
bệnh tật



hope

noun

/həʊp/
niềm hi vọng, điều
hi vọng



doctor

noun

/ˈdɒk.tə(r)/
bác sĩ



willing

adj

/ˈwɪlɪŋ/
sẵn sàng, sẵn lòng



save

verb

/seɪv/
cứu giúp



fade

verb

/feɪd/
mờ đi, phai nhạt



trembling

adj

/ˈtremblɪŋ/
run sợ, lo sợ



Many years ago, when I worked as a transfusion volunteer at a hospital, I got to know a little three year old girl who was suffering from a disease.

1. Where did I work as a transfusion volunteer?

- A. I, I worked at a hospital.
- B. At a hospital
- C. A transfusion volunteer
- D. Many years ago

2. Did I work at a hospital a year ago?

- A. No, I worked as a transfusion volunteer.
- B. Yes, I worked at a hospital.
- C. Yes, I worked many years ago.
- D. No, I worked at a hospital many years ago.

3. What did I do at a hospital?

- A. I worked when I was threeyears old.
- B. I worked as a transfusion volunteer.
- C. I worked at a hospital.
- D. I worked many years ago.

4. What kind of volunteer did I work?

- A. I worked many years ago.
- B. I worked as a volunteer at a hospital.
- C. I worked as a transfusion volunteer.
- D. I worked at a hospital.

5. Who did I get to know?

- A. I was suffering from a disease.
- B. I worked at a hospital.
- C. I got to know a little three year old girl.
- D. I worked as a transfusion volunteer.

6. Did I get to know a little boy?

- A. No, I got to know a little girl.
- B. No, that was a little three year old girl.
- C. Yes, I got to know a little boy.
- D. Yes, I was suffering from a disease.

7. Which girl did I get to know?

- A. I got to know a little three year old girl.
- B. I was suffering from a disease.
- C. I worked as a transfusion volunteer.
- D. I worked many years ago.

8. Did I get to know a little two year old?

- A. Yes, that was a girl.
- B. No, I got to know a girl.
- C. Yes, I was suffering from a disease.
- D. No, I got to know a little three year old girl.

9. What was the girl suffering from?

- A. The girl was at the hospital.
- B. I got to know a little three year old girl.
- C. She was suffering from a disease.
- D. She was a little three year old girl.

10. Was the girl suffering from a disease?

- A. Yes, I got to know a little three year old girl.
- B. No, I was suffering from a disease.
- C. Yes, she was suffering from a disease.
- D. No, she was three years old.

The little girl needed blood from her five-year-old brother, who had miraculously survived the same disease.

11. What did the girl need?

- A. The girl needed blood from her five-year-old brother.
- B. Her brother was a five-year-old boy.
- C. She needed it from her five-year-old brother.
- D. The little girl needed it.

12. Who needed blood from the five-year-old brother?

- A. Yes, the little girl needed it.
- B. The little girl was suffering from a disease.
- C. The little girl needed it.
- D. She needed it from her five-year-old brother.

13. From whom did the girl need blood?

- A. She needed blood from her five-year-old brother.
- B. Yes, the little girl needed it.
- C. The little girl was suffering from a disease.
- D. Yes, the little girl needed blood.

14. Had the boy survived the same disease?

- A. No, he was her five-year-old brother.
- B. No, she needed blood from her five-year-old brother.
- C. Yes, he had miraculously survived the same disease.
- D. Yes, he was suffering from a disease.

15. Which disease had the boy survived?

- A. The girl was suffering from a disease.
- B. The girl needed blood from her five-year-old brother.
- C. He had miraculously survived the same disease.
- D. He was her five-year-old brother.

16. Who had miraculously survived the same disease?

- A. He had miraculously survived the same disease.
- B. The boy needed blood from her five-year-old brother.
- C. The girl was suffering from a disease.
- D. The five-year-old brother, he had miraculously survived the same disease.



The boy had developed the antibodies needed to combat the illness and was the only hope for his sister.

17. What had the boy developed?

- A. Yes, the boy was her five-year-old brother.
- B. The boy had developed the antibodies.
- C. The boy was the only hope for his sister.
- D. He needed to combat the illness.

18. Who had developed the antibodies?

- A. The boy was the only hope for his sister.
- B. He needed to combat the illness.
- C. He had developed the antibodies.
- D. The boy, he had developed the antibodies.

19. Had the boy developed the antibodies?

- A. Yes, he had developed the antibodies.
- B. Yes, the antibodies needed to combat the illness.
- C. No, the boy needed to combat the illness.
- D. No, the boy was the only hope for his sister.

20. What were the antibodies used for?

- A. The boy had developed the antibodies.
- B. The boy was the only hope for his sister.
- C. The antibodies needed to combat the illness.
- D. The boy had developed the antibodies.

21. What needed to combat the illness?

- A. The boy had developed the antibodies.
- B. It needed to combat the illness.
- C. The boy was the only hope for his sister.
- D. The antibodies, the antibodies needed to combat the illness.

22. Was the boy the only hope for his sister?

- A. No, it needed to combat the illness.
- B. Yes, he was the only hope for his sister.
- C. Yes, the boy had developed the antibodies.
- D. No, the boy was the only hope for his sister.

23. Whom was the boy the only hope for?

- A. The boy had developed the antibodies.
- B. The antibodies needed to combat the illness.
- C. For his sister, he was the only hope for his sister.
- D. He was the only hope to combat the illness.

The doctor explained the situation to the little brother, and asked if the boy would be willing to give his blood to his sister.

24. Did the doctor explain the situation to the little brother?

- A. No, the doctor asked if the boy would be willing to give his blood to his sister.
- B. Yes, the boy was willing to give his blood to his sister.
- C. No, the doctor was willing to give his blood to his sister.
- D. Yes, the doctor explained the situation to the little brother.

25. Who explained the situation to the little brother?

- A. The doctor, the doctor explained the situation to the little brother.
- B. He explained the situation to the little brother.
- C. The little boy, he explained the situation to the doctor.
- D. The doctor asked if the boy would be willing to give his blood to his sister.

26. To whom did the doctor explain the situation?

- A. The doctor explained the situation to him.
- B. He was willing to give his blood to his sister.
- C. The doctor was willing to give his blood to his sister.
- D. To the little brother, he explained the situation to the little brother.

27. What did the doctor ask?

- A. He was willing to give his blood to his sister.
- B. He explained the situation to the little brother.
- C. Yes, he was willing to give his blood to his sister.
- D. He asked if the boy would be willing to give his blood to his sister.

28. Whom did the doctor ask?

- A. The boy, he asked the boy.
- B. The boy was willing to give his blood to his sister.
- C. The doctor explained the situation to the little brother.
- D. The doctor asked if he would be willing to give his blood to his sister.



I saw him hesitate only for a moment before he took a deep breath and said: "Yes, I will do it if it will save my sister."

29. Did the boy hesitate?

- A. No, he said he would save his sister.
- B. Yes, he hesitated only for a moment.
- C. Yes, he took a deep breath.
- D. No, he agreed.

30. How long did he hesitate?

- A. He hesitated only for a moment.
- B. Yes, he hesitated.
- C. He took a deep breath.
- D. He said: "Yes, I will do it if it will save my sister."

31. What did he do before saying?

- A. Yes, he hesitated.
- B. He hesitated only for a moment.
- C. He took a deep breath.
- D. He said: "Yes, I will do it if it will save my sister."

32. Did he agree to save his sister?

- A. No, took a deep breath.
- B. Yes, he said: "Yes, I will do it if it will save my sister."
- C. Yes, he hesitated.
- D. No, he hesitated only for a moment.

33. What did he say?

- A. He hesitated only for a moment.
- B. He took a deep breath.
- C. The boy hesitated.
- D. He said: "Yes, I will do it if it will save my sister."

As the transfusion progressed, he lay in bed next to his sister and smiled, seeing the color returning to her cheeks. Then his face grew pale and his smile faded.

34. When did he lie in bed next to his sister?

- A. The boy saw the color returning to her cheeks.
- B. The little brother smiled.
- C. He lay in bed next to his sister as the transfusion progressed.
- D. He lay in bed next to his sister and smiled.

35. Where did he lie as the transfusion progressed?

- A. He lay the transfusion progressed.
- B. The little brother smiled.
- C. He saw the color returning to her cheeks.
- D. As the transfusion progressed, he lay in bed next to his sister.

36. Did the boy lie next to his sister?

- A. No, he saw the color returning to her cheeks.
- B. No, the little brother smiled.
- C. Yes, he lay in bed next to his sister.
- D. Yes, he lay as the transfusion progressed.

37. What did the boy see?

- A. He saw the color returning to her cheeks.
- B. He lay in bed next to his sister.
- C. He smiled.
- D. He lay as the transfusion progressed.

38. What happened to him then?

- A. Then his face grew pale.
- B. He was the color returning to her cheeks.
- C. He lay in bed next to his sister and smiled.
- D. Then his face grew pale and his smile faded.

38. What happened to him then?

- A. Then his face grew pale.
- B. He was the color returning to her cheeks.
- C. He lay in bed next to his sister and smiled.
- D. Then his face grew pale and his smile faded.

He looked up at the nurse beside him and asked with a trembling voice, "When will I start to die?"

39. Who did he look?

- A. He looked up at the nurse beside him.
- B. He asked the nurse beside him.
- C. He asked with a trembling voice.
- D. His face grew pale and his smile faded.

40. Who did he ask?

- A. He asked the nurse beside him.
- B. He looked up at the nurse beside him.
- C. He asked with a trembling voice.
- D. He asked: "When will I start to die?"

41. What did he ask?

- A. He asked with a trembling voice.
- B. He asked the nurse beside him.
- C. He looked up the nurse beside him.
- D. He asked: "When will I start to die?"

42. Did he ask the doctor?

- A. No, he asked with a trembling voice.
- B. He looked up the nurse beside him.
- C. He asked: "When will I start to die?"
- D. No, he asked the nurse beside him.

The young boy had misunderstood the doctor and thought he had to die to save his sick sister.

43. Had the boy misunderstood the doctor?

- A. No, the boy was the girl's brother.
- B. Yes, he had misunderstood the doctor.
- C. Yes, the young boy had understood the doctor.
- D. No, he thought he had to die to save his sick sister.

44. Who had misunderstood the doctor?

- A. The doctor thought he had to die to save his sick sister.
- B. The young boy had to die to save his sick sister.
- C. The young boy, he had misunderstood the doctor.
- D. He had misunderstood the doctor.

45. What had the boy misunderstood?

- A. He thought he had to die to save his sick sister.
- B. He had misunderstood the doctor.
- C. The boy had to die to save his sick sister.
- D. The doctor thought he had to die to save his sick sister.

46. Did the boy have to die to save his sister?

- A. No, he had misunderstood the doctor.
- B. Yes, he had to die to save his sick sister.
- C. Yes, he thought he had to die to save his sick sister.
- D. No, his face grew pale and his smile faded.

47. What did the boy think?

- A. He had misunderstood the doctor.
- B. He died to save his sister.
- C. He thought he had to die to save his sick sister.
- D. He was afraid to die to save his sick sister.



Question	Answer
1	B
2	D
3	B
4	C
5	C
6	A
7	A
8	D
9	C
10	C
11	A
12	C
13	A
14	C
15	C
16	D
17	B
18	D
19	A
20	C
21	D
22	B
23	C
24	D
25	B

Question	Answer
26	D
27	D
28	A
29	B
30	A
31	C
32	B
33	D
34	C
35	D
36	C
37	A
38	D
39	A
40	A
41	D
42	D
43	B
44	C
45	A
46	A
47	C

SHAKE OFF PROBLEMS

TẬN DỤNG NHỮNG BẤT LỢI



Story

SHAKE OFF PROBLEMS

A man and his **donkey** were on the way to **grazing** while the donkey **fell into** a **huge pit**. The man was **shaken** and tried hard to **pull off** his **favorite** donkey up to the **ground**.

Despite his **strenuous attempts**, he failed to bring the donkey back. But he can't leave the donkey to **starve** and die with **pain** for days.

So he decided to **bury** him alive and make his death **smoother**. So he started **pouring** soil over the donkey in the pit. When he poured the soil, the donkey felt the **load** and **shook it off** and he stepped on it.

He did the same every time when the soil was poured on his body. In the end, he reached the ground level and easily walked away to graze in the green **pastures**.

Don't choose to live with your problem. Just shake off your problems and stand on it and step up in life after learning from them. Every bad **experience** is a new learning. So get the **positives** out of it and work towards your **goals**.

TẬN DỤNG NHỮNG BẤT LỢI

Một ngày nọ, một người đàn ông dắt một con lừa đang trên đường đi đến đồi cỏ thì chú lừa bị trượt chân xuống một chiếc hố sâu. Người đàn ông sợ hãi và cố kéo chú lừa của mình lên trên mặt đất. Tuy nhiên, dù ông có nỗ lực đến đâu thì cũng không thể nào cứu được chú lừa của mình nhưng lại không nỡ để nó đói và chết trong những ngày tới được.

Chính vì vậy ông quyết định chôn sống nó và giúp nó được chết một cách nhẹ nhàng nhất. Ông quyết định đổ đất xuống lên con lừa dưới cái hố sâu đó. Khi ông đổ đất, con lừa dường như cảm nhận được sức nặng nên đã lắc mạnh phần đất cát đó và bước lên nó, và mỗi khi đất đá được đổ xuống nó lại lắc mạnh và bước lên. Đến cuối cùng, nó bước lên đến mặt đất và dễ dàng bước đi gặm cỏ trên đồi cỏ xanh mướt.

Chúng ta đừng nên chọn sống chung với những bất lợi. Chỉ cần tận dụng những bất lợi ấy và đứng lên nó cũng như tiếp tục sống bằng những bài học từ chúng. Bất kể những trải nghiệm thất bại nào cũng đều là những bài học hữu ích, chính vì vậy hãy suy nghĩ thật tích cực và bước tiếp đến mục tiêu của chính mình.



donkey
noun

/ˈdɑːŋ.ki/
con lừa



grazing
noun

/ˈɡreɪzɪŋ/
vùng chăn thả gia súc



huge
adj

/hjuː.dʒ/
to, lớn



shaken
adj

/ˈʃeɪkən/
run run



favorite
adj

/ˈfeɪvərɪt/
yêu thích



ground
noun

/ɡraʊnd/
mặt đất



strenuous
adj

/ˈstrenjuəs/
đòi hỏi cố gắng lớn;
căng thẳng, vất vả



attempt
noun

/əˈtempt/
sự cố gắng, sự thử



starve
verb

/stɑːv/
đói lả đi, chết vì đói



bury
verb

/ˈberi/
chôn, chôn cất



smooth
adj

/smuːð/
trôi chảy, suôn sẻ



pour
verb

/pɔː(r)/
rót, đổ



load
verb

/ləʊd/
sự buồn phiền,
gánh nặng



shake off
phrasal verb

/ʃeɪk ɒf/
cất đuôi



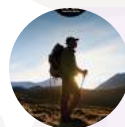
soil
noun

/sɔɪl/
đất, đất trồng



pasture
noun

/ˈpɑːstʃə(r)/
đồng cỏ, bãi cỏ



experience
noun

/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/
trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm



positive
adj

/ˈpɒzətɪv/
tích cực, lạc quan,
tốt đẹp



goal
noun

/ɡəʊl/
mục tiêu, mục đích



alive
adj

/əˈlaɪv/
còn sống, chưa chết



A man and his donkey were on the way to grazing while the donkey fell into a huge pit. The man was shaken and tried hard to pull off his favorite donkey up to the ground.

1. Who were on the way to grazing?

- A. They were on the way to grazing.
- B. The donkey fell into a huge pit.
- C. The man fell into a huge pit.
- D. The man and his donkey were on the way to grazing.

2. Where were the man and his donkey?

- A. They were on the way to grazing.
- B. They fell into a huge pit.
- C. The man and his donkey were shaken.
- D. They were on the way to the huge pit.

3. Were the man and his donkey on the way to his house?

- A. Yes, they were on the way to grazing.
- B. No, the donkey fell into a huge pit.
- C. No, they were on the way to grazing.
- D. Yes, they were on the way to his house.

4. Did the man fall into a huge pit?

- A. Yes, they were on the way to grazing.
- B. No, the man was with the donkey.
- C. No, the donkey fell into the huge pit.
- D. Yes, the man fell into the huge pit.

5. Who fell into the huge pit?

- A. Yes, they fell into the huge pit.
- B. The donkey, the donkey fell into the huge pit.
- C. The man was with the donkey.
- D. They were on the way to grazing.

6. What happened with the donkey?

- A. Yes, they were on the way to grazing.
- B. Yes, they fell into the huge pit.
- C. It fell into the huge pit.
- D. The man and his donkey were on the way to grazing.

7. Where did the donkey fall into?

- A. A huge pit, it fell into a huge pit.
- B. The man and his donkey were on the way to grazing.
- C. They were on the way to grazing.
- D. Yes, the man was with the donkey.

8. Did the man try to pull off the donkey?

- A. Yes, the donkey fell into a huge pit.
- B. Yes, he tried hard to pull off his favorite donkey up to the ground.
- C. No, he fell into a huge pit.
- D. No, the man and his donkey were on the way to grazing.

9. Who tried hard to pull off his favorite donkey up to the ground?

- A. He tried hard to pull off his favorite donkey up to the ground.
- B. The man was shaken.
- C. The donkey fell into a huge pit.
- D. The man, the man tried hard to pull off his favorite donkey up to the ground.

Despite his strenuous attempts, he failed to bring the donkey back. But he can't leave the donkey to starve and die with pain for days.

10. Did the man bring the donkey back?

- A. No, brought the donkey back.
- B. No, he failed to bring the donkey back.
- C. Yes, he was shaken.
- D. Yes, he made strenuous attempts.

11. What did the man fail to bring back?

- A. The donkey, he failed to bring the donkey back.
- B. The man failed to bring it back.
- C. Yes, he brought it back.
- D. He made strenuous attempts.

12. Did he make attempts?

- A. Yes, the man failed to bring it back.
- B. No, he brought it back.
- C. No, he was shaken.
- D. Yes, he made strenuous attempts.

13. What did the man fail to do?

- A. He made strenuous attempts.
- B. Yes, he was shaken.
- C. He failed to bring the donkey back.
- D. The man, he failed to do it.

14. What can't the man do?

- A. The man, he can't do that.
- B. The donkey died with pain for days.
- C. The man left the donkey died with pain for days.
- D. He can't leave the donkey to starve and die with pain for days.

15. What did the man can't leave?

- A. The man, he can't leave it.
- B. He failed to bring the donkey back.
- C. The donkey died with pain for days.
- D. The donkey, he can't leave the donkey to starve and die with pain for days.



So he decided to bury him alive and make his death smoother.

16. What did the man decide?

- A. Yes, he poured the soil.
- B. He decided to bury him alive.
- C. He decided to pour soil over the donkey in the pit.
- D. He made his death smoother.

17. Did the man decide to leave?

- A. No, he decided to bury him alive.
- B. Yes, the man decided to leave.
- C. Yes, the man made his death smoother.
- D. No, he decided to leave.

18. What did the man decide to bury?

- A. The man decided to leave.
- B. He made his death smoother.
- C. The donkey, he decided to bury him alive.
- D. He decided to bury him alive.

19. Why did the man decide to bury the donkey alive?

- A. He wanted to make his death smoother.
- B. He decided to bury him alive.
- C. The donkey, he decided to bury the donkey alive.
- D. The man decided to leave.

20. Whose death did the man want to make smoother?

- A. He wanted to make it smoother.
- B. He decided to bury the donkey alive.
- C. He made his death smoother.
- D. The donkey's death, the man wanted to make his death smoother.

So he started pouring soil over the donkey in the pit. When he poured the soil, the donkey felt the load and shakes it off and he stepped on it.

21. What did the man start doing?

- A. The donkey wanted to make his death smoother.
- B. He can't leave the donkey to starve.
- C. He started pouring soil over the donkey in the pit.
- D. He felt the load and shakes it off.

22. What did the man pour over the donkey?

- A. Soil, he started pouring soil over the donkey in the pit.
- B. He started pouring it over the donkey in the pit.
- C. The donkey was in the pit.
- D. The man felt the load and shook it off.

23. Over whom did the man pour soil?

- A. He started pouring soil over the pit.
- B. He decided to bury him alive.
- C. He stepped on it.
- D. The donkey, he started pouring soil over the donkey in the pit.

24. Where was the donkey?

- A. He decided to bury him alive.
- B. He stepped on it.
- C. In the pit, the donkey was in the pit.
- D. He started pouring soil over the pit.

25. What did the donkey do when he poured the soil?

- A. The man felt the load and shook it off and he stepped on it.
- B. The man poured the soil.
- C. Yes, he poured the soil.
- D. The donkey felt the load and shook it off and he stepped on it.

He did the same every time when the soil was poured on his body. In the end, he reached the ground level and easily walked away to graze in the green pastures.

26. Did the donkey do it regularly?

- A. Yes, did the same every time.
- B. Yes, then donkey did it.
- C. No, the man poured the soil.
- D. No, the donkey shook it off and he stepped on it.

27. When did the donkey do it?

- A. He did the same every time when the soil was poured on his body.
- B. He reached the ground level.
- C. He easily walked away to graze in the green pastures.
- D. Yes, the soil was poured on his body.

28. Did the donkey do the same everytime?

- A. No, he reached the ground level.
- B. Yes, he poured the soil.
- C. Yes, he did the same every time.
- D. No, the soil was poured on his body.



29. Did the donkey reach the ground level?

- A. Yes, he reached the ground level.
- B. No, the soil was poured on his body.
- C. No, easily walked away to graze in the green pastures.
- D. Yes, he decided to bury him alive.

30. What did the donkey reach in the end?

- A. The donkey poured the soil.
- B. The soil was poured on his body.
- C. In the end, he reached the ground level.
- D. He did the same every time.

31. Who reached the ground level in the end?

- A. He easily walked away to graze in the green pastures.
- B. The donkey, he reached the ground level.
- C. The donkey poured the soil.
- D. The man felt the load and shook it off.

32. Did the donkey easily walk away to graze?

- A. Yes, the man decided to bury him alive.
- B. Yes, he easily walked away to graze.
- C. No, he reached the ground level.
- D. No, the donkey shook it off and he stepped on it.

33. How did the donkey walk away?

- A. He easily walked away.
- B. He walked away to graze.
- C. He grazed in the green pastures.
- D. He reached the ground level.

34. Where did the donkey walk?

- A. He easily walked away.
- B. He reached the ground level.
- C. He walked away to graze in the green pastures.
- D. He walked away to graze.

35. What did the donkey walkfor?

- A. He walked away to graze.
- B. He walked away in the green pastures.
- C. The donkey walked away.
- D. The donkey reached the ground level.

35. What did the donkey walkfor?

- A. He walked away to graze.
- B. He walked away in the green pastures.
- C. The donkey walked away.
- D. The donkey reached the ground level.



Question	Answer
1	D
2	A
3	C
4	C
5	B
6	C
7	A
8	B
9	D
10	B
11	A
12	D
13	C
14	D
15	D
16	B
17	A
18	C
19	A
20	D
21	C
22	A
23	D
24	C
25	D

Question	Answer
26	A
27	A
28	C
29	A
30	C
31	B
32	B
33	A
34	C
35	A

Learn By Heart

UNIT 9

TWO NEIGHBORS

HAI NGƯỜI HÀNG XÓM



Story

TWO NEIGHBORS

A **wise** and **successful** man bought a beautiful house with a **huge orchard**. But, not all were happy for him. An **envious** man lived in an old house **next to** him. He **constantly** tried to make his **fellow neighbor's** stay in the beautiful house as **miserable** as possible. He **threw garbage** under his **gate** and made other **nasty** things.

One fine day the wise man **woke up** in a good **mood** and went into the porch to notice **buckets** of garbage thrown there. The man took a bucket, cleaned his porch. He carried a bucket and went to **knock** his envious neighbor's door. The envious neighbor heard a knock at his door and **gleefully** thought, "I finally got him!". He answered his door ready to **quarrel** with his successful neighbor. However the wise man gave him a bucket of **freshly** picked apples saying, "The one who is **rich** in something, **shares** it with others."

HAI NGƯỜI HÀNG XÓM

Một người đàn ông thông thái và thành đạt mua được một ngôi nhà khá đẹp với một khu vườn táo lớn. Tuy nhiên, không phải tất cả mọi điều quanh ông đều tốt đẹp khi sống cạnh nhà ông là một người đàn ông luôn ganh ghét đố kỵ. Hắn ta luôn cố gắng khiến người hàng xóm đang sống trong ngôi nhà xinh đẹp bên cạnh cảm thấy khó chịu nhất có thể. Hắn ta ném túi rác vào cổng nhà ông và cũng làm vô số những điều tệ hại khác.

Một ngày nọ người đàn ông tỉnh dậy với trạng thái khá hứng khởi và đi ra cổng thì phát hiện một túi rác bị quăng ở đó. Ông lấy túi rác lên và dọn dẹp lại cổng nhà mình. Sau đó ông mang theo một túi táo và đến gõ cửa nhà người hàng xóm đố kỵ kia.

Người hàng xóm nghe thấy tiếng gõ cửa và phấn khởi: "Tôi tưởng được ông rồi!" Hắn mở cửa với tinh thần sẵn sàng đấu khẩu với người hàng xóm thành đạt kia. Tuy nhiên, người đàn ông thông thái đưa hắn ta một túi táo tươi vừa mới hái và nói: "Khi một người giàu có về điều gì đó thì sẽ chia sẻ nó với những người khác."



successful

adj

/sək'sesfl/

thành công, thành đạt



gate

noun

/gert/
cổng

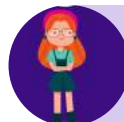


orchard

noun

/'ɔ:tʃəd/

vườn cây ăn quả



nasty

verb

/'nɑ:sti/

khó chịu, làm bực mình



envious

adj

/'enviəs/

thèm muốn, ghen tị



wake up

phrasal verb

/'weɪk ʌp/

thức giấc, tỉnh dậy



next to

prep

/nekst tu:/

ngay kế bên, cạnh bên



mood

noun

/mu:d/

tâm trạng, khí sắc



constantly

adv

/'kɒnstəntli/

liên tục



porch

noun

/pɔ:tʃ/

cổng vòm, mái hiên, hiên nhà



fellow

noun

/'feləʊ/

bạn, đồng chí



bucket

noun

/'bʌkɪt/

xô, thùng đựng nước



neighbor

noun

/'neɪbə(r)/

người hàng xóm



knock

verb

/nɒk/

gõ



miserable

adj

/'mɪzərəbl/

khốn khổ, khổ sở



quarrel

verb

/'kwɒrəl/

tranh cãi, cãi nhau

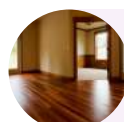


throw

verb

/θrəʊ/

ném, quăng



freshly

adv

/'freʃli/

vừa mới, tươi



garbage

noun

/'gɑ:bɪdʒ/

rác, rác rưởi



share

verb

/ʃeə(r)/

chia sẻ, san sẻ



A wise and successful man bought a beautiful house with a huge orchard.

1. What did the man buy?

- A. No, that was a huge orchard.
- B. The man bought a beautiful house with a huge orchard.
- C. That was a wise and successful man.
- D. He bought a huge orchard.

2. Who bought a beautiful house with a huge orchard?

- A. A wise and successful man bought it.
- B. He bought a beautiful house with a huge orchard.
- C. The house had a huge orchard.
- D. That was a beautiful house with a huge orchard.

3. Did the man buy an ugly house?

- A. No, he bought a beautiful house with a huge orchard.
- B. No, that was a wise and successful man.
- C. Yes, he bought a house.
- D. Yes, that was a wise and successful man.

4. How was that man?

- A. That was a beautiful house with a huge orchard.
- B. He bought a beautiful house with a huge orchard.
- C. The wise man bought a beautiful house.
- D. That was a wise and successful man.

5. Was that a stupid man?

- A. No, he bought a beautiful house.
- B. No, that was a wise and successful man.
- C. Yes, he bought a beautiful house.
- D. Yes, that was a huge orchard.

6. Did the house have a small orchard?

- A. No, that was a beautiful house with a huge orchard.
- B. Yes, that was a beautiful house with a huge orchard.
- C. Yes, the man bought a beautiful house.
- D. No, that was a wise and successful man.

7. Did the man rent a beautiful house?

- A. No, the house had a huge orchard.
- B. Yes, that was a huge orchard.
- C. No, he bought a beautiful house.
- D. Yes, that was a beautiful house.

But, not all were happy for him. An envious man lived in an old house next to him.

8. Were all things happy for him?

- A. Yes, he lived next to him.
- B. No, not all were happy for him.
- C. Yes, an envious man lived in an old house.
- D. No, that was an envious man.

9. Who lived next to him?

- A. That was an old house.
- B. An envious man lived next to him.
- C. A wise and successful man lived next to him.
- D. He was so envious.

10. Did the envious man live in a new house?

- A. No, he lived in an old house.
- B. Yes, that was an old house.
- C. Yes, an envious man lived next to him.
- D. No, he was so envious.

11. Did a kind man live next to him?

- A. No, an envious man lived next to him.
- B. Yes, he was so envious.
- C. No, he lived in an old house.
- D. Yes, he lived next to him.

12. Where did the envious man live?

- A. That was an old house.
- B. He lived alone.
- C. He lived in an old house next to him.
- D. That was an envious man.

He constantly tried to make his fellow neighbor's stay in the beautiful house as miserable as possible. He threw garbage under his gate and made other nasty things.

13. What did the envious man try to do?

- A. He tried to make his fellow neighbor's as miserable as possible.
- B. He tried to be happy.
- C. He lived in an old house next to him.
- D. The envious man stayed in the beautiful house.

14. Who did he try to make as miserable as possible?

- A. His fellow neighbor's stay in the beautiful.
- B. The envious man lived in an old house.
- C. He threw garbage under his gate.
- D. He made other nasty things.

**15. Where did his fellow neighbor live?**

- A. He made him as miserable as possible.
- B. He lived in an old house.
- C. He threw garbage under his gate.
- D. His fellow neighbor's stayed in the beautiful house.

16. What did he throw under his gate?

- A. He lived next to the wise man.
- B. He tried to make his fellow neighbor's as miserable as possible.
- C. He bought a beautiful house with a huge orchard.
- D. He threw garbage under his gate.

17. Did he only throw garbage under his gate.

- A. Yes, he did some good things.
- B. No, he made other nasty things.
- C. Yes, he threw garbage under his gate.
- D. No, he lived in an old house next to him.

One fine day the wise man woke up in a good mood and went into the porch to notice buckets of garbage thrown there.

18. Did the man have a bad mood?

- A. No, he went into the porch.
- B. Yes, he took a bucket, cleaned his porch.
- C. No, he had a good mood.
- D. Yes, he woke up.

19. Who woke up in a good mood?

- A. He lived next to him.
- B. The wise man, he woke up in a good mood.
- C. He woke up in a good mood.
- D. That was an envious man.

20. Where did the man go?

- A. The man went into the porch.
- B. The wise man woke up in a good mood.
- C. He was a wise and successful man.
- D. The envious man lived next to him.

21. Did the man go into the garage?

- A. No, he went into the envious man's house.
- B. No, he went into the porch.
- C. Yes, he noticed buckets of garbage.
- D. Yes, he woke up in a good mood.

22. Who went into the porch?

- A. He noticed buckets of garbage thrown there.
- B. He went into the porch.
- C. The wise man, he went into the porch.
- D. He woke up in a good mood.

23. What did the man notice?

- A. He noticed buckets of garbage thrown there.
- B. He went into the porch.
- C. He woke up in a good mood.
- D. That was on a fine day.

24. Where were the buckets of garbage thrown?

- A. He was the wise man.
- B. The man woke up in a good mood.
- C. On the porch, the buckets of garbage were thrown there.
- D. He went into the porch.

The man took a bucket, cleaned his porch. He carried a bucket and went to knock his envious neighbor's door.

25. What did the man do?

- A. He threw the buckets of garbage away.
- B. The wise man woke up in a good mood.
- C. He left the buckets of garbage.
- D. He took a bucket, cleaned his porch.

26. Did the man leave the bucket?

- A. No, he was a wise successful man.
- B. No, he took a bucket, cleaned his porch.
- C. Yes, he went to knock his envious neighbor's door.
- D. Yes, he lived in a beautiful house.

27. What did the man clean?

- A. He cleaned his porch.
- B. The man took a bucket.
- C. The wise man carried a bucket.
- D. He went to knock his envious neighbor's door.

28. What did the man carry?

- A. He carried a bucket.
- B. He went to knock his envious neighbor's door.
- C. He took a bucket.
- D. The man cleaned his porch.

29. Where did the man go?

- A. He carried a bucket.
- B. He took a bucket.
- C. He cleaned his porch.
- D. He went to knock his envious neighbor's door.

30. Did he go into his house?

- A. No, cleaned his porch.
- B. No, he went to knock his envious neighbor's door.
- C. Yes, he went into his house.
- D. Yes, carried a bucket.



31. Did he carry a cup to his envious neighbor's house?

- A. Yes, he cleaned his porch.
- B. No, he took a bucket.
- C. Yes, he went to knock his envious neighbor's door.
- D. No, he carried a bucket.

The envious neighbor heard a knock at his door and gleefully thought: "I finally got him!". He answered his door ready to quarrel with his successful neighbor.

32. Did the envious neighbor hear a knock?

- A. Yes, he answered his door.
- B. No, he was sleeping.
- C. No, he quarrelled with his successful neighbor.
- D. Yes, he heard a knock at his door.

33. Who heard a knock at his door?

- A. The envious man, he heard a knock at his door.
- B. The wise man went to knock his envious neighbor's door.
- C. He quarrelled with his successful neighbor.
- D. No, he answered his door.

34. Where did the envious man hear a knock?

- A. He heard a knock at his door.
- B. The envious man heard a knock.
- C. The knock was from the wise man.
- D. The envious man finally got him.

35. What did he think?

- A. He was ready to quarrel with his successful neighbor.
- B. He heard a knock at his door.
- C. He thought: "finally got him".
- D. He answered his door.

36. How did the envious man think?

- A. He thought gleefully.
- B. He thought: "I finally got him!"
- C. He answered his door.
- D. He was ready to quarrel with his successful neighbor.

37. Who was he ready to quarrel with?

- A. He thought: "I finally got him!"
- B. He answered his door.
- C. He was ready to quarrel.
- D. His successful neighbor, he was ready to quarrel with his successful neighbor.

38. Did the envious man answer the door?

- A. No, he quarrelled with his successful neighbor.
- B. Yes, he answered his door.
- C. Yes, he thought: "I finally got him!"
- D. No, he was ready to quarrel.

39. What was the envious man ready to do?

- A. He answered his door.
- B. He heard a knock at his door.
- C. He thought: "I finally got him!"
- D. He was ready to quarrel with his successful neighbor.

However the wise man gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples saying, "The one who is rich in something, shares it with others."

40. What did the wise man give the envious man?

- A. The wise man gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples.
- B. He gave the wise man a bucket of freshly picked apples.
- C. He answered his door.
- D. He quarrelled with his successful neighbor.

41. Who gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples?

- A. The wise man gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples.
- B. The envious man gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples.
- C. The wise man finally got him.
- D. He heard a knock at his door.

42. What did the wise man give him?

- A. He gave it to the envious man.
- B. The wise man was rich in something.
- C. He gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples.
- D. The wise man gave it to him.

43. What kind of apples did the wise man give the envious man?

- A. The envious man finally got him.
- B. He gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples.
- C. The wise man lived in a beautiful house.
- D. The wise man gave it to him.

44. What did the wise man say?

- A. He gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples.
- B. He said: "The one who is rich in something, shares it with others."
- C. He said to the envious man.
- D. The wise man said it.



45. Did the wise man say anything?

- A. No, he gave him a bucket of freshly picked apples.
- B. Yes, he finally got him.
- C. No, he was ready to quarrel with his successful neighbor.
- D. Yes, he said: "The one who is rich in something, shares it with others."



Learn By Heart



Question	Answer
1	B
2	A
3	C
4	D
5	B
6	A
7	C
8	B
9	B
10	A
11	A
12	C
13	A
14	A
15	D
16	D
17	B
18	C
19	B
20	A
21	B
22	C
23	A
24	C
25	D

Question	Answer
26	B
27	A
28	A
29	D
30	B
31	D
32	D
33	A
34	A
35	C
36	A
37	D
38	B
39	D
40	A
41	A
42	C
43	B
44	B
45	D

A POUND OF BUTTER



Story

A POUND OF BUTTER

There was a farmer who sold a pound of butter to a baker. One day the baker decided to weigh the butter to see if he was getting the right amount, which he wasn't. Angry about this, he took the farmer to court.

The judge asked the farmer if he was using any measure to weight the butter. The farmer replied, "Honor, I am primitive. I don't have a proper measure, but I do have a scale."

The judge asked, "Then how do you weigh the butter?"

The farmer replied: "Your Honor, long before the baker started buying butter from me, I have been buying a pound loaf of bread from him. Every day when the baker brings the bread, I put it on the scale and give him the same weight in butter. If anyone is to be blamed, it is the baker."

MỘT CÂN BƠ



MỘT CÂN BƠ

Có một người nông dân bán cho một thợ làm bánh một cân bơ. Rồi đến một ngày, người thợ làm bánh quyết định thử cân lại bơ xem có đúng số lượng hay không, nhưng lại không đúng như vậy. Anh ta rất tức giận về điều này nên quyết định kiện người nông dân nọ.

Tại tòa, quan tòa hỏi người nông dân đã sử dụng cách gì để cân bơ. Anh ta đáp: "Thưa tòa, tôi là một người rất lạc hậu. Tôi không có một phương pháp chính xác, nhưng tôi có một công thức."

Quan tòa hỏi: "Vậy cậu đã cân bơ như thế nào?"

Người nông dân trả lời: "Thưa quý tòa, trước đây khi người thợ làm bánh chưa mua bơ của tôi, tôi đã từng mua một cân bánh mì từ ông ấy. Mỗi ngày khi ông ấy giao bánh mì đến, tôi đều cho vào cân và đưa cho ông ấy lượng bơ đúng bằng lượng bánh mì. Nếu có ai đó bị trách phạt trong trường hợp này, thì đó chính là người thợ làm bánh."

**farmer**

noun

/'fɑː.mər/

Nông dân

**honor**

noun

/'ɒnə(r)/

quý tòa, ngài

**pound**

noun

/paʊnd/

đơn vị đo lường Pao

**primitive**

adj

/'prɪmətɪv/

nguyên thủy, ban sơ

**butter**

noun

/'bʌtə(r)/

bơ

**proper**

adj

/'prɒpə(r)/

đúng, thích hợp

**baker**

noun

/'beɪkə(r)/

thợ làm bánh

**scale**

noun

/skeɪl/

công thức

**weigh**

verb

/wei/

Cân

**loaf**

noun

/ləʊf/

ổ (bánh mì)

**amount**

noun

/ə'maʊnt/

lượng, số lượng

**bread**

noun

/bred/

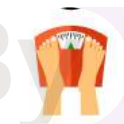
bánh mì

**angry**

adj

/'æŋɡri/

tức giận, cáu

**weight**

noun

/weɪt/

trọng lượng, cân nặng

**court**

noun

/kɔːt/

tòa án

**blame**

verb

/bleɪm/

đổ lỗi, khiển trách

**judge**

noun

/dʒʌdʒ/

(một người) quan tòa, thẩm phán

**measure**

noun

/'meʒə(r)/

phương sách, biện pháp



There was a farmer who sold a pound of butter to a baker.

1. Was there a teacher selling butter to a baker?

- A. Yes, he sold a pound of butter to a baker.
- B. Yes, he sold it to a baker.
- C. No, there was a baker.
- D. No, there was a farmer.

2. What did the farmer sell to the baker?

- A. A pound of butter, he sold a pound of butter to a baker.
- B. He sold it to the farmer.
- C. The farmer sold it to the baker.
- D. Yes, there was a farmer.

3. Did the farmer sell rice to the baker?

- A. No, he sold a pound of butter to the baker.
- B. No, he sold to the baker.
- C. Yes, the farmer sold it to the baker.
- D. Yes, the baker bought it.

4. Whom did the farmer sell a pound of butter?

- A. The farmer bought a pound of butter.
- B. Yes, the baker sold it to the farmer.
- C. He sold it to the baker.
- D. He sold a pound of butter.

5. Who sold a pound of butter to the baker?

- A. No, the baker bought a pound of butter.
- B. The farmer sold a pound of butter to the baker.
- C. He sold it to the baker.
- D. He sold a pound of butter.

One day the baker decided to weigh the butter to see if he was getting the right amount, which he wasn't.

6. What did the baker decide?

- A. The baker sold a pound of butter.
- B. He decided to weigh the butter.
- C. He was getting the right amount.
- D. The baker was angry.

7. Who decided to weigh the butter?

- A. He was getting the right amount.
- B. He decided to weigh the butter.
- C. The baker was angry about it.
- D. The baker, he decided to weigh the butter.

8. What did the baker decide to weigh?

- A. He wasn't angry.
- B. The baker decided to weigh it.
- C. He decided to weigh the butter.
- D. He was getting the right amount.

9. Did the baker decide to weigh the bread?

- A. No, he decided to weigh the butter.
- B. No, he was a baker.
- C. Yes, he bought a pound of butter.
- D. Yes, he was getting the right amount.

10. Why did the baker decide to weigh the butter?

- A. He weigh to see if he was getting the right amount.
- B. The farmer decided to weigh the butter.
- C. He was getting the right amount.
- D. The baker decided to weigh the butter.

11. Was the butter getting the right amount?

- A. Yes, he decided to weigh it.
- B. Yes, he was getting the right amount.
- C. No, it wasn't.
- D. No, he wasn't angry.

Angry about this, he took the farmer to court.

12. Was the baker angry about this?

- A. He took the farmer to court.
- B. No, he decided to weigh it.
- C. No, the baker wasn't angry about this.
- D. Yes, he was angry about this.

13. Who was angry about this?

- A. He took the farmer to court.
- B. The baker, he was angry about this.
- C. He was angry with the farmer.
- D. He was angry about the butter.

14. What was the baker angry about?

- A. The baker was angry.
- B. He took the farmer to court.
- C. He was angry about the amount of butter.
- D. He was angry with the farmer.

15. Did he take the farmer to the court?

- A. Yes, he took the farmer to court.
- B. No, he was angry.
- C. Yes, he was getting the right amount.
- D. No, the baker was angry with the farmer.

16. Where did the baker take the farmer?

- A. He was getting the right amount.
- B. He was a baker.
- C. He took the farmer to court.
- D. The baker was angry.

17. Who did the baker take to court?

- A. The baker took him to court.
- B. He took the farmer to court.
- C. He took to court.
- D. He was angry about this.



The judge asked the farmer if he was using any measure to weight the butter. The farmer replied, "Honor, I am primitive. I don't have a proper measure, but I do have a scale."

18. Who asked the farmer?

- A. The baker weight the butter with bread.
- B. The judge, the judge asked the farmer.
- C. He asked the farmer if he was using any measure to weight the butter.
- D. He was using a measure to weight the butter.

19. Who did the judge ask?

- A. He asked the farmer.
- B. He asked the farmer if he was using any measure to weight the butter.
- C. The baker weight the butter with the bread.
- D. The judge asked if he was using any measure to weight the butter.

20. What did the judge ask the farmer?

- A. The judge asked the farmer.
- B. The farmer was using a measure to weight the butter.
- C. The farmer weight the butter with the bread.
- D. He asked the farmer if he was using any measure to weight the butter.

21. Did the farmer have a proper measure?

- A. Yes, he replied to the judge.
- B. No, he didn't have a proper measure.
- C. No, he did have a scale.
- D. Yes, he was primitive.

22. Who was primitive?

- A. The farmer, he was primitive.
- B. He had a proper measure.
- C. He used a measure to weight the butter.
- D. He replied to the judge.

23. Was the farmer primitive?

- A. The farmer replied to the judge.
- B. He had a proper measure.
- C. Yes, he was primitive.
- D. He used a measure to weight the butter.

24. Did the man have a scale?

- A. Yes, he was primitive.
- B. No, had a proper measure.
- C. No, used a measure to weight the butter.
- D. Yes, he did have a scale.

25. What did the man have?

- A. Yes, he was primitive.
- B. He had a proper measure.
- C. No, the farmer replied to the judge.
- D. He had a scale.

The judge asked: "Then how do you weigh the butter?"

26. What did the judge ask?

- A. The farmer replied to the judge.
- B. "Then how do you weigh the butter?"
- C. The judge asked the farmer.
- D. The farmer weighed the butter.

27. Who asked: "Then how do you weigh the butter?"?

- A. He asked the farmer.
- B. The farmer replied to the judge.
- C. He used a scale to weigh the butter.
- D. The judge, he asked: "Then how do you weigh the butter?"

The farmer replied: "Your Honor, long before the baker started buying butter from me, I have been buying a pound loaf of bread from him. Every day when the baker brings the bread, I put it on the scale and give him the same weight in butter. If anyone is to be blamed, it is the baker."

28. To whom did the farmer reply?

- A. The farmer replied to the judge.
- B. The judge asked the farmer.
- C. The farmer started buying butter.
- D. The farmer bought a pound loaf of bread from him.

29. Did the farmer buy the bread from the baker?

- A. Yes, he had been buying a pound loaf of bread from the baker.
- B. Yes, he weighted long time ago.
- C. No, he started buying butter from the baker.
- D. No, the baker was to be blamed.

30. When did the farmer buy a pound loaf of bread from the baker?

- A. The farmer replied to the judge.
- B. The farmer was to be blamed.
- C. Long before the baker started buying butter from him.
- D. The farmer bought a pound loaf of bread from the baker.



Question	Answer
1	D
2	A
3	A
4	C
5	B
6	B
7	D
8	C
9	A
10	A
11	C
12	D
13	B
14	C
15	A
16	C
17	B
18	B
19	A
20	B
21	B
22	A
23	C
24	D
25	D

Question	Answer
26	B
27	D
28	C
29	A
30	C

VOCAL
Learn By Heart



VOCA GIÚP BẠN GIỎI TIẾNG ANH BẰNG CÁCH NÀO?

Trải qua hành trình 6 năm phát triển (từ năm 2013), VOCA đã xây dựng 5 hệ thống ngôn ngữ giúp người học có thể phát triển toàn diện cả 4 kĩ năng tiếng Anh: Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết. Cụ thể:



VOCA.VN

Hệ thống học từ vựng tiếng Anh thông minh, giúp bạn ghi nhớ từ vựng một cách dễ dàng và sâu sắc.



VOCA.VN



VOCA GRAMMAR

Hệ thống học ngữ pháp tiếng Anh trực tuyến, giúp bạn học văn phạm dễ dàng, hiệu quả và thông minh hơn.



VOCA.VN



VOCA MUSIC

Hệ thống học tiếng Anh qua bài hát giúp bạn cải thiện khả năng Nghe, và tăng vốn từ vựng nhanh chóng.



MUSIC.VOCA.VN



NATURAL ENGLISH

Hệ thống học tiếng Anh giao tiếp dựa trên phương pháp Natural Approach (Tiếp cận tự nhiên).



NATURAL.VOCA.VN



VOCA PRO

Hệ thống học phát âm tiếng Anh theo phương pháp tiếp cận hoàn toàn mới.



PRONUNCIATION.VOCA.VN

PHƯƠNG PHÁP HỌC TIẾNG ANH MỚI & KHÁC BIỆT

■ **Thiết lý sản phẩm khác biệt.** Thiết lý của VOCA là mỗi kỹ năng ngôn ngữ (Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết) cần được giảng dạy theo những phương pháp độc trưng riêng, chính vì thế mỗi sản phẩm VOCA xây dựng sẽ tập trung vào một mục tiêu nhất định nhằm tối ưu hóa hiệu quả học tập cho người học.

■ **Sản phẩm sáng tạo và tiên phong.** Mỗi sản phẩm tiếng Anh của VOCA đều là những sản phẩm đi đầu về sự sáng tạo (sự sáng tạo ở cả phương pháp cũng như nội dung giảng dạy). Khi học tiếng Anh trên VOCA người học sẽ được trải nghiệm những phương pháp học hoàn toàn mới so với cách học truyền thống trên trường lớp, cách tiếp cận ngôn ngữ mới mẻ và khoa học này sẽ giúp người học có được kết quả học tập nhanh chóng và hiệu quả hơn.

■ **VOCA hiểu rõ người học của mình.** Trong lĩnh vực giáo dục, bên cạnh các yếu tố về phương pháp giảng dạy thì việc thấu cô hiểu rõ tâm lý học sinh là điều rất quan trọng. Chính vì thế, hệ thống VOCA luôn phân tích và đánh giá thường xuyên các thông tin để hiểu rõ người học của mình hơn, đưa ra những lời khuyên, lời nhắc nhở, và trao thưởng cho những học viên có thành tích học tập tốt để động viên và khích lệ, tạo tâm lý thư giãn và thoải mái để học viên có thể tiếp thu kiến thức một cách tốt nhất.

■ **VOCA là dự án ngôn ngữ cộng đồng.** Từ những ngày thành lập, đội ngũ những người phát triển dự án luôn đặt vai trò của VOCA với xã hội, với cộng đồng lên đầu tiên. Trải qua 5 năm phát triển, VOCA đã đồng hành với hơn 1 triệu bạn học, đưa ra các chương trình học bổng dành cho các đối tượng như học sinh và sinh viên. Cùng với đó là các chương trình thiện nguyện hướng đến cộng đồng.

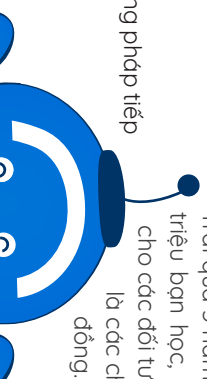
VOCA LÀ GÌ?

VOCA là dự án ngôn ngữ trực tuyến được xây dựng và phát triển từ năm 2013 bởi các chuyên gia về ngôn ngữ, công nghệ, và các bạn trẻ giàu nhiệt huyết tại Việt Nam. VOCA được quản lý bởi công ty trách nhiệm hữu hạn Fanken, đơn vị tiên phong trong các dự án giáo dục dành cho cộng đồng.

Sứ mệnh của VOCA: Giúp học sinh, sinh viên Việt Nam xóa bỏ rào cản Anh ngữ.

Tầm nhìn VOCA: Trở thành nền tảng hỗ trợ giáo dục ngôn ngữ trực tuyến dành cho học sinh, sinh viên, giáo viên và các tổ chức dạy ngôn ngữ.

Giá trị cốt lõi: Là cầu nối để học sinh, sinh viên Việt Nam vươn ra thế giới.



A KEY TO SPEAKING ENGLISH NATURALLY

Natural English V.I.P is the best way that can help you enhance not only your listening and speaking skill but your vocabulary as well. This course has totally 6 levels from A1 to C2, basically based on the description of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment (CEFR), which suits all types of learners of all levels (for the basic to advanced ones)

There are a number of benefits to this course:

- Improve your vocabulary quickly and efficiently.
- Improve your English communication skill, which can help you fluently communicate in some certain situations.
- Improve your listening while talking with the foreigners.
- Improve your scores on some international contests like TOEIC, IELTS, TOEFL, CEFR, ...

**You Will Speak English Powerfully And Fluently Using
Natural English Courses.**



VOCA.VN : THE SMART ENGLISH LEARNING SYSTEM

📍 NP Building, 232/17 Vo Thi Sau Street, Ward 17, District 3, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

☎ (082) 990 5858

🌐 <https://www.voca.vn>