

HỌC TIẾNG ANH GIAO TIẾP THEO PHƯƠNG PHÁP TIẾP CẬN

TỰ NHIÊN

NO Grammar Rules - NO Homework - NO Stress

NATURAL ENGLISH

A2

A Key To Speaking English Naturally

For Vietnamese learners

A proven method with guaranteed results!

New Edition 2019

NATURAL ENGLISH



For Elementary

Introduction

Natural English (A2) là khóa học gì?

Natural English (A2) 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 (A2)

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 (A2), 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 (A2) 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 B2 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.

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THE YOUNG THIEF AND HIS MOTHER

TÊN TRỘM VÀ NGƯỜI MẸ



Story

THE YOUNG THIEF AND HIS MOTHER

Adam is a young man. He is going to **turn** twenty this month. But last week, he was caught in a **daring act of theft**. The **jury** decided to **condemn** this **crime** and he would be executed for it.

On the day of **execution**, Adam expressed his **desire** to see his mother one last time. He asked to speak with her before he was led to execution, and of course this was **granted**. Everyone thought that he missed his mother and wanted to **bid her his last farewell**.

When his mother came to him, he said: "I want to **whisper** to you," and asked her to come closer. When she brought her ear near him, he nearly **bit it off**. All the **bystanders** were horrified. They asked him why he could do such **brutal and inhuman behaviours** like that. To their question, he shouted out:

"It is to **punish** her. When I was young, I began with **stealing** little things. Then I brought them home to my mother. Instead of punishing me, she just laughed and said: "Nobody will know about it." I am here today because of her."

The **priest** watched everything and told the woman:

"He is right, woman. **Train up** a child in the way he should go. When he is old, he will not **depart** therefrom."

TÊN TRỘM VÀ NGƯỜI MẸ

Adam là một cậu thanh niên trẻ. Tháng này, cậu sẽ tròn hai mươi tuổi. Nhưng vào tuần trước, cậu đã bị bắt quả tang đang thực hiện một vụ trộm táo tợn. Phía tòa án đã quyết định xét xử vụ án và ban cho cậu mức án bản án nặng nhất.

Vào ngày hành quyết, Adam thỉnh cầu được gặp mẹ mình một lần cuối. Cậu muốn được nói chuyện với bà trước khi đi thi hành án và thỉnh cầu của cậu đã được chấp thuận. Ai cũng nghĩ rằng cậu nhớ mẹ và muốn từ biệt bà lần sau cuối. Khi mẹ cầu đến, cậu nói: "Con muốn nói nhỏ với mẹ điều này" và bảo bà đến gần cậu một chút nữa. Nhưng khi bà vừa đưa tai lại gần, cậu đã ngoạm lấy và cắn gần như đứt tai của bà. Mọi người ai nấy đều hết sức ngỡ ngàng. Mọi người xúm lấy hỏi xem tại sao cậu lại làm một hành động đáng sợ và vô nhân tính đến như vậy. Đáp lại câu hỏi của mọi người, cậu hét to lên:

"Tôi làm thế để trừng phạt bà ta. Khi tôi còn nhỏ, tôi đã bắt đầu sinh tật ăn cắp vặt rồi. Khi tôi mang đồ ăn cắp về nhà, thay vì phạt tôi, bà ta chỉ cười và nói: "Sẽ không ai biết được đâu." Tôi gặp cảnh ngộ ngày hôm nay tất cả là vì bà ấy!"

Vị linh mục đứng bên chứng kiến tất cả và bảo người phụ nữ:

"Cậu ta nói đúng đấy. Dạy con từ thuở còn thơ. Lúc nhỏ được dạy thế nào, lớn lên sẽ như thế ấy."



daring
adj

/ˈdeərɪŋ/
táo tợn, táo bạo



bite off
verb

/baɪt ɒf/
cắn đứt



theft
noun

/θeft/
hành vi ăn trộm,
trộm cắp



bystander
noun

/ˈbaɪstændə(r)/
khán giả, người đứng xem,
người qua đường



jury
noun

/ˈdʒʊəri/
bồi thẩm đoàn



brutal
adj

/ˈbruːtl/
bạo lực, tàn nhẫn



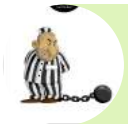
condemn
verb

/kənˈdem/
kết án, kết tội



inhuman
adj

/ɪnˈhjuːmən/
vô nhân đạo, phi nhân
tính



crime
noun

/kraɪm/
tội ác, tội lỗi



behaviour
noun

/biˈheɪvjə(r)/
cách cư xử, cách ứng xử



execution
noun

/ˌeksɪˈkjuːʃn/
hành quyết, xử tử
(theo pháp luật)



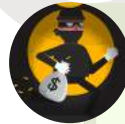
punish
verb

/ˈpʌnɪʃ/
phạt, trừng phạt



desire
noun

/dɪˈzaɪə(r)/
ước muốn, khao khát



steal
verb

/stiːl/
ăn cắp, lấy trộm



grant
verb

/graːnt/
cho, ban, cấp



priest
noun

/priːst/
linh mục, thầy tu



**bid someone
farewell**
phrase

/bɪd ˈsʌmwʌn ˌfeəˈwel/
nói lời tạm biệt, từ giả



train up
phrasal verb

/treɪn ʌp/
huấn luyện, dạy dỗ



whisper
verb

/ˈwɪspə(r)/
thì thầm



depart
verb

/dɪˈpɑːt/
khởi hành



Adam is a young man. He is going to turn twenty this month.

- 1. Who is a young man?**
 - A. Yes, he is.
 - B. A young man.
 - C. This month.
 - D. It is Adam.
- 2. How old will Adam turn this month?**
 - A. A young man.
 - B. It is Adam.
 - C. Twenty years old.
 - D. No, he will not.
- 3. Is he going to be twelve this month?**
 - A. No, he is not.
 - B. Yes, that's true.
 - C. This month.
 - D. It is Adam.
- 4. Is he going to turn twenty this month or this week?**
 - A. A young man.
 - B. Twenty years old.
 - C. This month.
 - D. No, this is not true.

But last week, he was caught in a daring act of theft.

- 5. What happened to Adam?**
 - A. Twenty years old.
 - B. He was caught in a daring act of theft.
 - C. Yes, it's correct.
 - D. Only last week.
- 6. Was he caught in an act of theft?**
 - A. This month.
 - B. Yes, he was.
 - C. No, it's incorrect.
 - D. He was a thief.
- 7. Was it a daring or a sneaky act of theft?**
 - A. No, this is not true.
 - B. Yes, it was.
 - C. His name is Adam.
 - D. A young man.
- 8. When was Adam caught in a daring act of theft?**
 - A. Last week.
 - B. Yes, it was.
 - C. It was a daring act of theft
 - D. It is Adam.

The jury decided to condemn this crime and he would be executed for it.

- 9. Who decided to condemn the crime?**
 - A. Yes, of course.
 - B. No, it can't be true.
 - C. It was a daring act of theft.
 - D. It was the jury.
- 10. Whose crime did the jury decided to condemn?**
 - A. Yes, he was.
 - B. A daring act of theft.
 - C. Adam.
 - D. It was the jury.
- 11. Did the jury decided to condemn Adam's act of thief?**
 - A. Last week.
 - B. Yes, that's true.
 - C. No, they didn't.
 - D. It was daring.
- 12. How did the jury decide to condemn his crime?**
 - A. No, they did not.
 - B. Twenty years old.
 - C. That Adam would be executed for his crime.
 - D. Yes, that's true.
- 13. Who would be executed for the crime?**
 - A. Adam.
 - B. Yes, he would.
 - C. No, it's incorrect.
 - D. A young man.
- 14. Would Adam be killed for his crime?**
 - A. It is Adam.
 - B. Yes, he would.
 - C. No, this is not true.
 - D. A daring act of theft.
- 15. Did the jury want Adam to die for his act of thief?**
 - A. No, it can't be true.
 - B. His name is Adam.
 - C. This month.
 - D. Yes, they did.



On the day of execution, Adam expressed his desire to see his mother one last time.

16. What desire did Adam express?

- A. The desire to see his mother one last time.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Because he was a thief.
- D. A young man.

17. Did Adam want to see his mother one last time?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. He wanted to see his father.
- D. To condemn this crime.

18. Who did Adam want to see on the day of execution?

- A. No, this is not true.
- B. Execution.
- C. His mother.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

19. Did Adam want to see his mother or his father on the day of execution?

- A. On the day of execution.
- B. It was his mother.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. He wanted to see his father.

20. When did Adam want to see his mother one last time?

- A. On the day of execution.
- B. Yes, he was.
- C. It was his mother.
- D. One last time.

21. Did Adam want to see his mother on the day of celebration?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. It was Adam the young man.
- C. To see his mother
- D. No, this is not true.

He asked to speak with her before he was led to execution, and of course this was granted.

22. When did Adam ask to speak with his mother?

- A. Yes, he asked to speak to her.
- B. Adam expressed his desire.
- C. Before he was led to execution.
- D. No, it's incorrect.

23. Was Adam allowed to speak with his mother?

- A. To condemn this crime.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. No, he was not.
- D. She is Adam's mother.

24. Did the jury let Adam speak to his mother?

- A. They wanted him to be executed.
- B. On the day of execution.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. No, they didn't.

25. Did he ask to speak with her before or after he was led to execution?

- A. Before he was led to execution.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. No, he didn't.
- D. One last time.

Everyone thought that he missed his mother and wanted to bid her his last farewell.

26. What did everyone think about Adam?

- A. To see his mother
- B. They thought that he missed his mother.
- C. Yes, they did.
- D. That he missed his mother.

27. Who did everyone think Adam missed?

- A. His mother.
- B. Everyone thought so.
- C. It was Adam's father.
- D. Adam expressed his desire.

28. Did everyone think Adam wanted to say goodbye to his mother?

- A. To his mother.
- B. To bid her his last farewell.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, they did not.

29. Did Adam want to say hello or goodbye to his mother?

- A. That he missed his mother.
- B. He wanted to say goodbye.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. Adam said hello to his mother.



When his mother came to him, he said: "I want to whisper to you," and asked her to come closer.

30. What did Adam say to his mother?

- A. It was Adam.
- B. This was granted.
- C. "I want to whisper to you."
- D. When his mother came to him.

31. Did Adam want his mother to come closer or stay away?

- A. He wanted her to come closer.
- B. To stay away from him.
- C. No, it's incorrect.
- D. He asked to speak with her.

32. Did Adam want his mother to stay away?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. When his mother came to him.
- C. Before he was led to execution.
- D. No, this is not true.

33. How Adam want to speak to his mother?

- A. This was granted.
- B. To bid her his last farewell.
- C. He wanted to whisper to her.
- D. She was Adam's mother.

34. When did Adam say "I want to whisper to you"?

- A. When his mother came to him.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, he whispered to the jury.
- D. That he missed his mother.

When she brought her ear near him, he nearly bit it off.

35. What did Adam's mother do?

- A. No, it didn't fall off.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. This was granted.
- D. She brought her ear near Adam.

36. Did she bring her hand near him?

- A. The day of execution.
- B. He asked to speak with her.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. Yes, she brought it near Adam.

37. Did she bring her hand or her ear near Adam?

- A. She brought her ear near Adam.
- B. Yes, she did.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. To come closer.

38. What did Adam do?

- A. "I want to whisper to you."
- B. He bit his mother's ear off.
- C. It was the jury.
- D. Because his wish was granted.

39. Did Adam bite his mother's ear off?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he didn't do that.
- C. His mother's hand.
- D. When his mother came to him.

40. Did Adam bite his mother's ear off when she brought her ear near him?

- A. His mother's ear.
- B. To come closer.
- C. Yes, that's also true.
- D. No, he didn't.

41. Did Adam bite off or shout at his mother's ear?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, he didn't do such a thing.
- C. "I want to whisper to you."
- D. He bit his mother's ear off.

All the bystanders were horrified.

42. How did all the bystanders feel?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. When his mother came to him.
- C. They were horrified.
- D. Because he nearly bit it off.

43. Did they feel horrified or feel satisfied?

- A. He nearly bit it off.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. They felt it funny.

44. Who were horrified when saw what Adam did?

- A. The bystanders.
- B. Because he nearly bit it off.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. His mother's ear.

45. Were all the bystanders horrified?

- A. His mother's ear.
- B. When she brought her ear near him.
- C. Yes, they were.
- D. No, that didn't happen.



They asked him why he could do such brutal and inhuman behaviours like that.

46. How were Adam's behaviours?

- A. He nearly bit it off.
- B. They were brutal and inhuman behaviours.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. No, it's not true.

47. Were Adam's behaviours brutal and inhuman or nice and gentle?

- A. They were brutal and inhuman behaviours.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. All the bystanders were horrified.
- D. His mother's ear.

48. Whose behaviours were brutal and inhuman? Were they the bystanders' or Adam's?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. When she brought her ear near him.
- C. It was Adam's behaviours.
- D. Yes, their behaviours were brutal and inhuman

"It is to punish her. When I was young, I began with stealing little things."

49. Why did Adam bite his mother's ear off?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. All the bystanders were horrified.
- C. They asked him why.
- D. To punish his mother.

50. Did he bite his mother's ear off to punish or to thank her?

- A. That's right.
- B. Such brutal and inhuman behaviours.
- C. To punish his mother.
- D. He bit it off to thank his mother.

51. What did Adam do when he was young?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. All the bystanders were horrified.
- C. They were horrified.
- D. He began with stealing little things.

52. Did he begin to make little things?

- A. To punish his mother.
- B. All the bystanders.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

53. What did Adam begin to steal when he was young?

- A. They asked him why.
- B. Little things.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. No, he didn't do such a thing.

54. When did Adam begin with stealing little things?

- A. When he was young.
- B. Little things.
- C. It was Adam.
- D. Such brutal and inhuman behaviours.

Then I brought them home to my mother.

55. What did Adam do after he stole little things?

- A. He brought them home to his mother.
- B. He bit his mother's ear off.
- C. Yes, he stole little things.
- D. They were horrified.

56. Who did Adam bring little things home to?

- A. They were horrified.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. All the bystanders.
- D. It was his mother.

57. Did Adam bring little things home to his mother or his father?

- A. To his father, of course.
- B. It was Adam.
- C. He brought them home.
- D. He brought them home to his mother.



Instead of punishing me, she just laughed and said: "Nobody will know about it."

58. Did Adam's mother punish him for stealing?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Yes, she punished him.
- C. Because he wanted to punish her.
- D. To my mother.

59. What did his mother do?

- A. All the bystanders.
- B. Stealing little things.
- C. She laughed and said to him.
- D. About his stealing little things.

60. What did Adam's mother say to him?

- A. "Nobody will know about it."
- B. Yes, she said so.
- C. The jury did it.
- D. When I was young.

The priest watched everything and told the woman: "He is right, woman."

63. Who watched everything and told the woman?

- A. To my mother.
- B. The priest.
- C. All the bystanders.
- D. The jury.

64. What did the priest tell the woman?

- A. He's there that day because of her.
- B. Stealing little things.
- C. "He is right, woman."
- D. No, he did not.

65. Did he say that Adam was wrong?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. It was the priest.
- D. When I was young.

"I am here today because of her."

61. Why was Adam there that day?

- A. Because of his mother.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. For a daring act of theft.
- D. It is to punish her.

62. Was Adam there that day because of his wife?

- A. Yes, he's there that day because of her.
- B. About his stealing little things.
- C. He brought them home.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

"Train up a child in the way he should go. When he is old, he will not depart therefrom."

66. What did the priest tell the woman?

- A. Punishing Adam.
- B. "Train up a child in the way he should go."
- C. Adam's mother.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

67. How did the priest tell the woman to train up a child?

- A. Train up a child in the way he should go.
- B. When he is old.
- C. Adam the young man.
- D. "Nobody will know about it."

68. What will the child do when he is old?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. She just laughed.
- C. He will not depart therefrom.
- D. His mother was wrong.



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

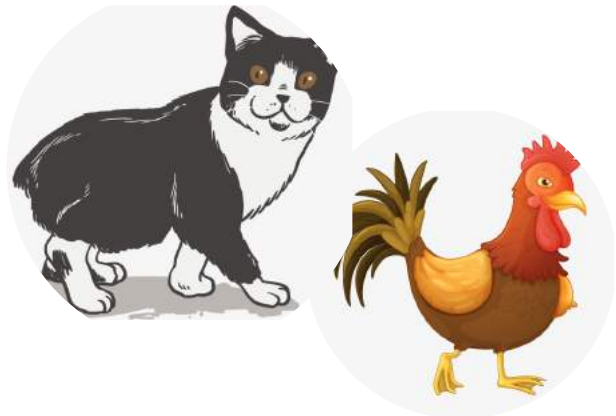
Question	Answer
26	B
27	A
28	C
29	B
30	C
31	A
32	D
33	C
34	A
35	D
36	C
37	A
38	B
39	A
40	C
41	D
42	C
43	B
44	A
45	C
46	B
47	A
48	C
49	D
50	C

Question	Answer
51	D
52	C
53	B
54	A
55	A
56	D
57	D
58	A
59	C
60	A
61	A
62	D
63	B
64	C
65	A
66	B
67	A
68	C

UNIT 2

THE ADVENTURE OF THE YOUNG MOUSE

CHUYẾN THÁM HIỂM CỦA CHÚ CHUỘT NHỎ



Story

THE ADVENTURE OF THE YOUNG MOUSE

Mike the mouse is turning five today. He is a very young and **adorable** mouse. He lives with his mother in a small hole **up until now**. Today he will make his first **trip** out of the hole and into the world. He **bursts with excitement** and starts to walk around the yard.

At the end of the day, he returns to tell his mother of the **wonderful creatures** he saw. He says with **enthusiasm**:

"Oh, Mother. I saw some **curious** animals. In the morning, I went into the kitchen. There was one beautiful animal with **fluffy fur** and a long winding **tail**. Her name was Cindy. She made such a **tender vibrating noise**. Then I went to the backyard. I saw another animal. He was a terrible looking monster. He had raw meat on his head and on his chin. It **wiggled** and shook as he walked. He **spread** out his sides and cried with such a **powerful** and **frightening wail**. I was scared and ran away in **fear** without even talking to the kind beautiful animal."

To his story, the Mother Mouse smiles and tells her kid:

"My dear, that **horrible** creature was a **harmless** bird. His name is Randy the Rooster. But that beautiful animal with the fluffy fur was a mouse-eating cat. Her name is Cindy the Cat. You are lucky she did not have you for dinner."

CHUYẾN THÁM HIỂM CỦA CHÚ CHUỘT NHỎ

Hôm nay, chú chuột Mike sẽ lên năm tuổi. Cậu là một chú chuột nhỏ rất đáng yêu. Từ nhỏ đến lớn, cậu chỉ sống với mẹ trong một chiếc hang nhỏ. Hôm nay, cậu sẽ ra khỏi chiếc hang để lần đầu bước ra thế giới bên ngoài. Cậu rất hào hứng và khắp khởi dạo quanh khu vườn.

Cuối ngày hôm ấy, cậu trở về và kể cho mẹ nghe về những sinh vật kỳ lạ mà cậu thấy trên đường đi. Cậu kể với giọng hào hứng: "Mẹ ơi, hôm nay con đã thấy những con vật rất kỳ lạ. Buổi sáng con đã đi vào trong bếp. Con bắt gặp một con vật rất xinh đẹp với bộ lông mềm mịn và một chiếc đuôi dài phe phẩy. Tên cô ấy là Cindy. Cô ấy phát ra một âm thanh rung rung nghe rất êm tai. Nhưng rồi con ra vườn sau thì lại thấy một con vật khác. Ông ta là một con quái vật trông rất đáng sợ. Ông ấy có hai mảnh thịt sống ở trên đầu và dưới cằm. Mỗi lần ông ta bước đi là chúng lại rung rinh. Chốc lát ông ta lại dang rộng đôi tay và thét lên một tiếng rất uy mãnh và đáng sợ. Con sợ đến mức phải bỏ chạy mà không kịp nói lời nào với con vật xinh đẹp kia."

Nghe xong câu chuyện, Chuột Mẹ chỉ mỉm cười và bảo rằng:

"Con yêu, con vật đáng sợ kia thật chất chỉ là một con chim vô hại. Tên cậu ta là Gà trống Randy. Nhưng cái con vật xinh đẹp với bộ lông mềm mịn kia lại là một con mèo ăn thịt chuột có tên là Mèo Cindy. Cũng may cho con là hôm nay nó không bắt con làm bữa tối cho nó đấy."



adorable

adj

/əˈdɔːrəbl/
đáng yêu



fur

noun

/fɜː(r)/
lông thú



trip

noun

/trɪp/
Chuyến đi



tail

noun

/teɪl/
đuôi



burst with

phrasal verb

/bɜːst wɪθ/
cảm thấy (một cảm xúc mạnh mẽ)



tender

adj

/ˈtendə(r)/
dịu dàng



horrible

adj

/ˈhɒrəbl/
khủng khiếp, kinh khủng



vibrating

adj

/vaɪˈbreɪtɪŋ/
rung rung, khe khẽ



excitement

noun

/ɪkˈsaɪtmənt/
sự phấn khích, sự hứng thú, sự nô nức



wiggle

verb

/ˈwɪɡl/
đung đưa, lắc lư



wonderful

adj

/ˈwʌndəfl/
tuyệt, tuyệt vời



spread out

phrasal verb

/spred aʊt/
vươn ra, duỗi ra



creature

noun

/ˈkriːtʃə(r)/
sinh vật, loài vật



powerful

adj

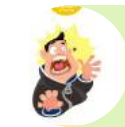
/ˈpaʊəfl/
mạnh mẽ



enthusiasm

noun

/ɪnˈθjuːziæzəm/
sự hăng hái, sự nhiệt tình



frightening

adj

/ˈfraɪtɪŋ/
gây hoảng sợ, sợ hãi



curious

adj

/ˈkjʊəriəs/
kỳ thú, kỳ lạ



wail

noun

/weɪl/
tiếng la thất thanh, tiến rên rĩ



fluffy

adj

/ˈflʌfi/
(lông) mềm mại, mịn



fear

noun

/fiə(r)/
sự sợ hãi



harmless

adj

/ˈhɑːmləs/
vô hại



Mike the mouse is turning five today.

- 1. Who is turning five today?**
 - A. No, he is not.
 - B. Mike the mouse.
 - C. He is turning five today.
 - D. Yes, he is.
- 2. Is Mike turning nine today?**
 - A. Yes, it's correct.
 - B. No, he is not.
 - C. His name is Mike.
 - D. It was today.
- 3. What kind of animal is Mike?**
 - A. His name is Mike.
 - B. He is turning five today.
 - C. He is a mouse.
 - D. Yes, it's correct.
- 4. Is Mike the mouse turning five yesterday or today?**
 - A. He is turning five today.
 - B. It was today.
 - C. Mike's turning five yesterday.
 - D. Mike the mouse.

He is a very young and adorable mouse.

- 5. What kind of mouse is Mike?**
 - A. No, he is not.
 - B. It was today.
 - C. He is a very young and adorable mouse.
 - D. Yes, that's true.
- 6. Is Mike an old mouse?**
 - A. He seems to be very adorable.
 - B. He is a mouse.
 - C. No, he is a very young.
 - D. Yes, of course.
- 7. Does everyone hate Mike the mouse?**
 - A. No, he is a very adorable mouse.
 - B. Yes, they do.
 - C. His name is Mike.
 - D. He is very young and adorable.

He lives with his mother in a small hole up until now.

- 8. Who does Mike live with?**
 - A. He lives with his mother.
 - B. Yes, that's true.
 - C. He lives in a small hole.
 - D. His name is Mike.
- 9. Where do Mike and his mother live?**
 - A. In a small hole.
 - B. No, that's incorrect.
 - C. He lives with his mother.
 - D. Mike the mouse.
- 10. Do Mike and his mother live in a small hole until last month?**
 - A. Yes, he lives with his mother.
 - B. Mike the mouse.
 - C. He is turning five today.
 - D. No, it was up until now.
- 11. Does Mike live with his mother in a big hole?**
 - A. No, they live in a small hole.
 - B. Yes, they do.
 - C. In a small hole.
 - D. It was today.

Today he will make his first trip out of the hole and into the world.

- 12. What will he do today?**
 - A. He will make his first trip out.
 - B. Yes, he will.
 - C. With his mother.
 - D. He is a mouse.
- 13. Where will he go today?**
 - A. Out of the hole and into the world.
 - B. Yes, he will.
 - C. His first trip out of the hole.
 - D. He is very young and adorable.
- 14. Will he make his first trip tomorrow?**
 - A. His first trip into the world.
 - B. His name is Mike.
 - C. Yes, of course.
 - D. No, he will not.
- 15. Will Mike go out for the first time?**
 - A. In the small hole.
 - B. He is turning five today.
 - C. Yes, that's true.
 - D. No, he will not.



He bursts with excitement and starts to walk around the yard.

16. Is Mike very excited?

- A. No, that doesn't happen.
- B. He will go out into the world.
- C. He lives in a small hole.
- D. Yes, he is.

17. What does Mike start to do?

- A. He starts to walk around the yard.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Around the yard.
- D. He lives with his mother.

18. Does Mike start to run around the yard?

- A. No, he walks around the yard.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. He is in the yard.
- D. It was up until now.

19. Does he start to walk around the house or around the yard?

- A. In a small hole.
- B. He starts to walk around the yard.
- C. He walks around the house.
- D. He bursts with excitement.

At the end of the day, he returns to tell his mother of the wonderful creatures he saw.

20. What does Mike do at the end of the day?

- A. His mother.
- B. He starts to walk around the yard.
- C. He returns to tell his mother.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

21. What does Mike tell his mother about?

- A. Around the yard.
- B. Of the wonderful creatures he saw.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. No, that doesn't happen.

22. Does Mike tell his mother of the wonderful places he saw?

- A. Yes, he does.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. He returns to tell his mother.
- D. He bursts with excitement.

23. How were the creatures Mike saw?

- A. At the end of the day.
- B. With excitement.
- C. They were wonderful creatures.
- D. Yes, that's true.

24. Does he return to his mother at the beginning of the day?

- A. He starts to walk around the yard.
- B. No, it was at the end of the day.
- C. Yes, he returns to his mother.
- D. Of the wonderful creatures he saw.

He says with enthusiasm: "Oh, Mother. I saw some curious animals."

25. How did Mike tell his mother?

- A. "Oh, Mother. I saw some curious animals."
- B. Around the yard.
- C. He says with enthusiasm.
- D. Yes, Mike tells his mother.

26. Is Mike very excited about what he tells his mother?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, he is not.
- C. He says with enthusiasm.
- D. He bursts with excitement.

27. What did Mike say to his mother?

- A. Yes, Mike says to his mother.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. With excitement.
- D. "Oh, Mother. I saw some curious animals."

28. What did Mike see?

- A. His mother.
- B. He saw some curious animals.
- C. Yes, he saw it.
- D. No, it's not true.

29. Did Mike see some boring animals?

- A. No, he didn't.
- B. Yes, he saw them.
- C. Because he saw some curious animals.
- D. The wonderful creatures he saw.



"In the morning, I went into the kitchen."

30. Where did Mike go in the morning?

- A. He went into the kitchen.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. In the morning.
- D. He returns to tell his mother.

31. Did Mike go into the living room or the kitchen?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. At the end of the day.
- C. The kitchen.
- D. He went into the living room.

32. Did Mike go into the kitchen in the evening?

- A. Some curious animals.
- B. He went into the kitchen.
- C. No, he went in the morning.
- D. Yes, he went into the kitchen.

There was one beautiful animal with fluffy fur and a long winding tail. Her name was Cindy.

33. What did Mike see in the kitchen?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. Her name was Cindy.
- C. The wonderful creatures he saw.
- D. He saw one beautiful animal.

34. How was the animal?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. It had a long winding tail.
- C. At the end of the day.
- D. It was beautiful.

35. What did the animal have?

- A. At the end of the day.
- B. Fluffy fur and a long winding tail.
- C. Yes, she did.
- D. With fluffy fur.

36. What was the name of the animal?

- A. Her name was Cindy.
- B. It was in the kitchen.
- C. One beautiful animal.
- D. In the morning.

37. Was Cindy a beautiful animal?

- A. The wonderful creatures he saw.
- B. Yes, it was.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. It was in the kitchen.

38. Did Cindy have a rough skin and a short tail?

- A. Her name was Cindy.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Yes, it did.
- D. It was beautiful.

39. Did Cindy have fluffy fur and a long winding tail?

- A. Yes, she did.
- B. No, she lived in the kitchen.
- C. Her name was Cindy.
- D. It had a long winding tail.

She made such a tender vibrating noise.

40. How was the noise of that animal?

- A. With fluffy fur.
- B. It was a tender vibrating noise.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. Her name was Cindy.

41. Did she have a tender or a harsh noise?

- A. Yes, she did.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. One beautiful animal.
- D. A tender vibrating noise.

42. Did Mike make a tender vibrating noise?

- A. Yes, he made a tender vibrating noise.
- B. A tender vibrating noise.
- C. Her name was Cindy.
- D. No, it's not true.

Then I went to the backyard. I saw another animal.

43. Where did Mike go after the kitchen?

- A. No, he didn't go there.
- B. It had a long winding tail.
- C. He went to the backyard.
- D. Yes, he did.

44. Did he go to the backyard or the front yard?

- A. He went to the backyard.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. He saw another animal.
- D. With fluffy fur.



45. What happened when Mike went to the backyard?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. To the backyard.
- C. One beautiful animal.
- D. He saw another animal.

46. Did he see another animal or another plant?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. A tender vibrating noise.
- C. Another animal.
- D. He saw another plant.

52. What did the raw meat do when he walked?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. He had raw meat on his head.
- D. It wiggled and shook as he walked.

53. What wiggled and shook when the animal walked?

- A. It was the raw meat.
- B. Yes, it wiggled and shook.
- C. No, it's not true.s
- D. On his head and on his chin.

He was a terrible looking monster.

47. What kind of animal did Mike see?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. Another animal.
- C. A terrible looking monster.
- D. Yes, he was.

48. Did Mike see a terrible or a beautiful animal?

- A. He saw a beautiful animal.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. He went to the backyard.
- D. A terrible looking animal.

49. Was Mike a terrible looking monster?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Yes, he was a terrible looking monster.
- C. A terrible looking monster.
- D. He saw another animal.

He spread out his sides and cried with such a powerful and frightening wail.

54. What did the animal spread?

- A. A terrible looking monster.
- B. He spread out his sides.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. No, that didn't happen.s

55. Did the animal spread his sides or his legs?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. It wiggled and shook as he walked.
- C. His sides.
- D. He spread out his legs.

56. Was his wail powerful and frightening?

- A. He had raw meat on his head.
- B. Yes, it was.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. He spread out his sides.

He had raw meat on his head and on his chin. It wiggled and shook as he walked.

50. Did that animal have raw meat on his head and his chin?

- A. Another animal.
- B. Yes, it did.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. It wiggled and shook as he walked.

51. What did that animal have on his head? Did he have fur?

- A. A terrible looking monster.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. Yes, he had it on his head.
- D. When he walked.

I was scared and ran away in fear without even talking to the kind beautiful animal.

57. What did Mike do after seeing that animal?

- A. Talking to the kind beautiful animal.
- B. Yes, he saw that animal.
- C. On his head and on his chin.
- D. He ran away in fear.

58. Was Mike very scared and frightened?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he wasn't.
- C. A powerful and frightening wail.
- D. He went to the backyard.

59. Did he talk to the beautiful animal?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. Yes, he talked to her.
- C. He was scared and ran away.
- D. He spread out his sides.



"My dear, that horrible creature was a harmless bird. His name is Randy the Rooster."

60. Who was that horrible creature?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. He was scared and ran away.
- C. His name is Randy the Rooster.
- D. Yes, he was a horrible creature.

61. What kind of animal was Randy?

- A. He was a rooster.
- B. Yes, he was.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. Talking to the kind beautiful animal.

62. Was Randy harmless or dangerous?

- A. That horrible creature.
- B. He was harmless.
- C. He was a dangerous creature.
- D. Yes, of course.

"But that beautiful animal with the fluffy fur was a mouse-eating cat. Her name is Cindy the Cat."

63. Who was that beautiful creature?

- A. Yes, she was beautiful.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. His name is Randy the Rooster.
- D. Her name is Cindy the Cat.

64. What kind of animal was Cindy?

- A. A mouse-eating cat.
- B. She had fluffy fur.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. He was a harmless bird.

65. Was Cindy harmless or dangerous?

- A. Her name is Cindy the Cat.
- B. That horrible creature.
- C. She was dangerous.
- D. She was a harmless creature.



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

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

Question	Answer
51	B
52	D
53	A
54	B
55	C
56	B
57	D
58	A
59	A
60	C
61	A
62	B
63	D
64	A
65	C
66	B
67	A
68	C

UNIT 3

THE SHEPHERD BOY



Story

THE SHEPHERD BOY

Steven is a twelve-year-old **shepherd** boy. He lives in a small village on the hill. His job is to **tend** his sheep at the foot of a mountain near a dark forest. Everyday, he takes the sheeps to the **grassland** in the morning and brings them back in the afternoon.

It is rather boring for him all day, so he **thinks upon** a plan. He wants to get a little **company** and some **excitement**.

He **rushes down** towards the village and calls out "Wolf! Wolf!". The villagers come out to help him. Some of them also bring their **rakes** and **spades**.

Steven finds this very funny. A few days **afterwards**, he tries the same **trick**. And again, the villagers come to his help. But shortly after this, a wolf actually comes out from the forest, and begins to **chase** the sheep. Steven of course cries out "Wolf! Wolf!" He even **shouts** louder than before. But this time, nobody wants to come to his help. They were **fooled** twice before so they think the boy is **pulling their legs** again.

The wolf **makes a good meal off** Steven's **flock**. When he goes back to the villiage and **complains**, the wise man of the village says:

"A **liar** will not be **believed**, even when he speaks the **truth**."

CẬU BÉ CHĂN CỪU



CẬU BÉ CHĂN CỪU

Steven là một cậu bé chăn cừu năm nay vừa tròn mười hai tuổi. Cậu đang sống tại một ngôi làng nhỏ trên ngọn đồi. Công việc của cậu là chăn lý cừu tại một nơi ở chân núi và gần khu rừng tối. Mỗi ngày, cậu sẽ lừa cừu ra bãi cỏ vào sáng sớm và đến chiều lại lừa chúng trở về nhà.

Cậu cảm thấy một ngày trôi qua rất buồn chán nên cậu đã nảy ra một ý tưởng. Cậu muốn có người đến chơi chung và được nghịch phá một chút.

Thế là cậu chạy về phía ngôi làng. Vừa chạy, cậu vừa hét to "Sói! Có sói!" Dân làng nghe thấy liền đổ xô ra ngoài để giúp cậu. Có người có mang cả bừa cày và xẻng đến.

Steven cảm thấy việc này rất thú vị. Vài hôm sau, cậu lại thực hiện trò chơi cũ. Và một lần nữa, dân làng vẫn đổ xô đến giúp cậu.

Nhưng không lâu sau, một con sói xuất hiện từ trong khu rừng và bắt đầu đuổi giết bầy cừu của cậu. Steven theo bản năng hét lớn "Sói! Có sói!" Cậu la thật thanh và lớn hơn mọi lần.

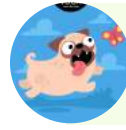
Nhưng lần này chẳng ai buồn đến giúp cậu cả. Ai cũng đã đều bị cậu lừa hai lần nên ai nấy đều nghĩ trò cũ lại đang tái diễn.

Con sói cuối cùng cũng chén sạch bầy cừu của Steven. Khi cậu trở về làng và than thở, già làng chỉ bảo cậu một câu rằng: "Một lần bất tín, vạn lần bất tin."



shepherd
noun

/ˈʃepəd/
người chăn cừu



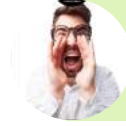
chase
verb

/tʃeɪs/
vùng chăn thả gia súc



tend
verb

/tend/
chăn, dắt, chăm sóc



shout
verb

/ʃaʊt/
hét lên, hô lên, la lên



grassland
noun

/ˈgrɑːslænd/
đồng cỏ, bãi cỏ



fool
verb

/fuːl/
lừa dối, lừa gạt



think upon
phrasal verb

/θɪŋk əˈpɒn/
suy nghĩ, cân nhắc



pull someone's leg
idiom

/pʊl ˈsʌmwʌnz leg/
biến ai thành trò cười,
lừa ai đó (vui)



company
noun

/ˈkʌmpəni/
sự bầu bạn,
việc ở cùng (ai đó)



meal
noun

/miːl/
bữa ăn



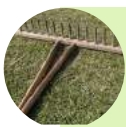
rush
verb

/rʌʃ/
vội vã đi gấp



flock
noun

/flɒk/
bầy, đàn (thú)



rake
noun

/reɪk/
cây bở cỏ



complain
verb

/kəmˈpleɪn/
phàn nàn, than phiền



spade
noun

/spɛɪd/
cái mai, cái thuổng,
cái xẻng



liar
noun

/ˈlaɪə(r)/
kẻ nói dối



afterwards
adv

/ˈɑːftəwɜːdz/
sau này, về sau, sau đấy



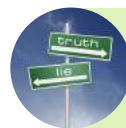
believe
verb

/brɪˈliːv/
tin tưởng, tin rằng



trick
noun

/trɪk/
mưu mẹo, thủ đoạn
đánh lừa, trò bịp



truth
noun

/truːθ/
sự thật



Steven is a twelve-year-old shepherd boy. He lives in a small village on the hill.

1. How old is Steven?

- A. He is twelve years old.
- B. Yes, his name is Steven.
- C. A small village on the hill.
- D. He is a shepherd boy.

2. Is Steven twenty years old?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. He lives in small village.
- C. He is a shepherd boy.
- D. Yes, he is.

3. Does Steven have to deal with sheep?

- A. No, he does not.
- B. He is a shepherd boy.
- C. His name is Steven.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

4. Is Steven a shepherd or a farmer?

- A. He is twelve years old.
- B. A shepherd.
- C. Steven is a farmer boy.
- D. His name is Steven.

5. Where does Steven live?

- A. He is twelve years old.
- B. He is a shepherd boy.
- C. A small village on the hill.
- D. Yes, of course.

6. Is Steven's village big?

- A. No, it's not.
- B. Yes, it is.
- C. He is a shepherd boy.
- D. He is twelve years old.

7. Is Steven's village on the hill or along the beach?

- A. It is along the beach.
- B. He is twelve years old.
- C. It is a small village.
- D. On the hill.

His job is to tend his sheep at the foot of a mountain near a dark forest.

8. What is Steven's job?

- A. No, he does not.
- B. A small village on the hill.
- C. His job is to tend his sheep.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

9. Is his job to tend his chicken?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Yes, it is.
- C. At the foot of a mountain.
- D. He lives in small village.

10. Where does Steven tend his sheep?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. He is a shepherd boy.
- C. At the foot of a mountain near a dark forest.
- D. Yes, his job is to tend his sheep.

11. Does Steven tend his sheep near a pond?

- A. His name is Steven.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Yes, Steven tends his sheep there.
- D. It is near a dark forest.

12. What is near where Steven tends his sheep?

- A. His job is to tend his sheep.
- B. He is twelve years old.
- C. A dark forest.
- D. It is near a pond.

Everyday, he takes the sheeps to the grassland in the morning and brings them back in the afternoon.

13. Where does Steven take the sheeps to in the morning?

- A. To the grassland.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. At the foot of a mountain.
- D. His name is Steven.

14. Does Steven take the sheeps to the grassland in the afternoon?

- A. Yes, he does.
- B. He takes the sheeps to the grassland.
- C. The foot of a mountain near a dark forest.
- D. No, that's incorrect.



15. What does Steven take to the grassland in the morning?

- A. It is near a dark forest.
- B. He takes the sheeps to the grassland.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. In the morning.

16. What did Steven do to the sheeps in the afternoon?

- A. He takes the sheeps to the grassland.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. His job is to tend his sheep.
- D. He brings them back.

It is rather boring for him all day, so he thinks upon a plan. He wants to get a little company and some excitement.

17. How does Steven feel throughout the day?

- A. His name is Steven.
- B. It is rather boring for him.
- C. Yes, he does throughout the day.
- D. No, he didn't.

18. Does he feel excited all day?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. He thinks upon a plan.
- D. He takes the sheeps to the grassland.

19. What did Steven do?

- A. In the morning.
- B. He thinks upon a plan.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. Because it is boring all day.

20. What does Steven want?

- A. All day long.
- B. He does it every day.
- C. A little company and some excitement.
- D. Yes, he did.

21. Does Steven want to have someone to play with?

- A. It is rather boring for him
- B. The sheeps.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, he does not.

22. What does Steven want? Does he want some excitement or some sympathy?

- A. To the grassland.
- B. Some excitement.
- C. He wants some sympathy.
- D. He thinks upon a plan.

He rushes down towards the village and calls out "Wolf! Wolf!"

23. What does Steven do?

- A. He rushes down towards the village.
- B. "Wolf! Wolf!"
- C. Because it is boring all day.
- D. His name is Steven.

24. Does he run very fast to the village?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. Towards the village.
- C. He wants to get a little company.
- D. Yes, that's true.

25. What does he say when he rushes down towards the village?

- A. A little company and some excitement.
- B. "Wolf! Wolf!"
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. He rushes down towards the village.

The villagers come out to help him. Some of them also bring their rakes and spades.

26. What do the villagers do when Steven calls?

- A. No, that doesn't happen.
- B. He calls out "Wolf! Wolf!"
- C. His name is Steven.
- D. They come out to help him.

27. Do the villagers stay in the house when Steven calls?

- A. The villagers come out to help him.
- B. Towards the village.
- C. No, they did not.
- D. Yes, that's true.

28. What do the villagers bring along with them?

- A. He rushes down towards the village.
- B. Rakes and spades.
- C. They come out to help him.
- D. It is the villagers.

29. Do they bring guns or rakes and spades?

- A. They bring rakes and spades.
- B. Guns.
- C. Some of the villagers.
- D. He calls out "Wolf! Wolf!"



Steven finds this very funny.

30. How does Steven feel?

- A. He feels very funny.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Some of the villagers.
- D. His name is Steven.

31. Does Steven find it funny or scary?

- A. Rakes and spades.
- B. The villagers come out to help him.
- C. Steven finds it very funny.
- D. He thinks it was scary.

A few days afterwards, he tries the same trick. And again, the villagers come to his help.

32. What does Steven do a few days afterwards?

- A. His name is Steven.
- B. He tries the same trick again.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. A few days afterwards.

33. Does Steven try the same trick again or leave it there?

- A. He tries the same trick again.
- B. He decides to leave it there.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. He finds this very funny.

34. Does Steven make a fake call again?

- A. A few days afterwards.
- B. Yes, he tries the same trick again.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. The villagers come to his help.

35. What do the villagers do this time?

- A. They come to his help.
- B. No, that doesn't happen.
- C. A few days afterwards.
- D. He tries the same trick.

36. Do the villagers come to help Steven again or leave him alone?

- A. He tries the same trick.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Come to his help.
- D. The villagers leave him alone.

But shortly after this, a wolf actually comes out from the forest, and begins to chase the sheep.

37. What happens shortly after that?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It is shortly after this.
- C. His name is Steven.
- D. A wolf comes out from the forest.

38. What comes out from the forest? Is it a wolf or a tiger?

- A. It is a wolf.
- B. No, that doesn't happen.
- C. A tiger comes out from the forest.
- D. A few days afterwards.

39. Where does the wolf come out from?

- A. It comes out from the forest.
- B. Yes, it does.
- C. The sheep.
- D. He tries the same trick.

40. What does the wolf do?

- A. Yes, it does.
- B. The villagers come to his help.
- C. It begins to chase the sheep.
- D. No, it's not true.

Steven of course cries out "Wolf! Wolf!" He even shouts louder than before.

41. Where does Mike do when he sees the wolf?

- A. He cries out "Wolf! Wolf!"
- B. Yes, he sees them.
- C. He shouts louder than before.
- D. A wolf comes out from the forest.

42. How does he shout? Does he shout louder or quieter than before?

- A. He shouts quieter than before.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. From the forest.
- D. Even louder than before.



But this time, nobody wants to come to his help.

43. What do the villagers do this time? Do they come to help Steven?

- A. Yes, they did.
- B. To come to his help.
- C. His name is Steven.
- D. No, they did not.

44. Is there anyone coming to Steven's help?

- A. It begins to chase the sheep.
- B. Nobody wants to come to his help.
- C. Yes, there was.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

They were fooled twice before so they think the boy is pulling their legs again.

45. How many times were the villagers fooled by Steven?

- A. They were fooled twice.
- B. Yes, they were.
- C. To come to his help.
- D. His name is Steven.

46. Is this the third time or the second time Steven fools the villagers?

- A. Because they were fooled twice before.
- B. He shouts louder than before.
- C. This is the second time.
- D. It's the third time Steven fools the villagers.

47. What do the villagers think?

- A. Pulling the villagers' legs again.
- B. Nobody wants to come to his help.
- C. They think the boy is pulling their legs again.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

48. Do the villagers think Steven is fooling them again?

- A. It was this time.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. No, they do not.
- D. They think the boy is pulling their legs again.

49. Why do the villagers think Steven is pulling their legs again?

- A. Pulling the villagers' legs again.
- B. To come to his help.
- C. Because they were fooled twice before.
- D. No, that doesn't happen.

The wolf makes a good meal off Steven's flock.

50. What does the wolf do then?

- A. No, it doesn't.
- B. Steven's flock.
- C. His name is Steven.
- D. It makes a good meal off Steven's flock.

51. Does the wolf eat all of Steven's sheep?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, it doesn't.
- C. Steven's flock.
- D. Because they were fooled twice before.

52. Who makes a good meal off Steven's flock? Is it the villager or the wolf?

- A. The villagers make a good meal off Steven's flock.
- B. It makes a good meal off Steven's flock.
- C. They think the boy is pulling their legs again.
- D. It is the wolf.

**When he goes back to the village and complains, the wise man of the village says:
"A liar will not be believed, even when he speaks the truth."**

53. What does Steven do after the wolf ate his sheep?

- A. He goes back to the village and complains.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Even when he speaks the truth.
- D. His name is Steven.

54. What does the wise man say?

- A. When he goes back to the village.
- B. Steven's flock.
- C. "A liar will not be believed, even when he speaks the truth."
- D. He complains.

55. Who will not be believed? Is it a liar or a truth-teller?

- A. It makes a good meal off Steven's flock.
- B. It is a liar.
- C. A truth-teller will not be believed.
- D. The wise man of the village.

56. Will the liar be believed when he speaks the truth?

- A. No, he was not.
- B. Yes, he was.
- C. He complains.
- D. A good meal off Steven's flock.



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

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

Question	Answer
51	A
52	D
53	A
54	C
55	B
56	A

THE MERCHANT AND HIS DONKEY

CHUYỆN THƯƠNG NHÂN VÀ CON LỪA



Story

THE MERCHANT AND HIS DONKEY

Matt the **merchant** is a **salt** seller. He sells salt in a market far away from his home. Every day, he **carries** the salt bag on Dylan the **donkey** to the market.

On the way to the market, they have to **cross** a **stream**. One day, Dylan the donkey **gets hurt** in his leg from a fall. The **injury** makes him feel **weak like a kitten**. When they cross the stream, he suddenly **tumbles** down the stream and the salt bag also falls into the water. The salt **dissolves** in the water. Without the salt, the bag becomes very **light** to carry. Dylan is happy because he no longer feels **weight** on his **shoulders**.

Then every day, he starts to play the same trick. He **pretends** to be hurt and fall into water so the bag will become lighter. Matt is unhappy with the **situation**. After a few days, he comes to understand the trick and decides to teach Dylan a **lesson**. The next day, he puts a **cotton** bag on the donkey. Again Dylan plays the same trick. He hopes that the cotton bag will still become lighter like last times.

But when the cotton gets wet, it becomes very **heavy** to carry. Dylan begins to **suffer** the weight. He learnt a lesson. From now on, he is not going to play the trick anymore and Matt is very happy.

CHUYỆN THƯƠNG NHÂN VÀ CON LỪA

Thương nhân Matt là một người buôn muối. Ông bán muối tại một khu chợ cách nhà rất xa. Mỗi ngày, ông phải chất bao muối lên lưng chú lừa Dylan để mang đến chợ bạn.

Trên đường đi đến chợ, cả hai phải băng qua một dòng suối.

Một ngày nọ, chú lừa Dylan ngã và bị thương ở chân. Vết thương khiến chú ốm yếu như một chú mèo con vậy. Khi băng qua con suối, chú bỗng bị vấp chân ngã xuống dòng suối và hất luôn cả bao muối xuống nước. Muối nhanh chóng bị hòa tan vào nước. Không còn muối bên trong, chiếc túi trở nên rất nhẹ và dễ vác hơn rất nhiều. Dylan thấy thế liền rất vui vì chú không còn phải gánh nặng trên vai mình nữa.

Thế là mỗi ngày sau đó, chú lại tiếp diễn trò cũ. Chú giả vờ đau và ngã xuống nước để túi muối nhẹ đi.

Matt thấy tình hình này thì chẳng vui chút nào. Sau vài ngày, ông nhận ra mách khéo của Dylan và quyết định dạy cho chú lừa một bài học. Ngày hôm sau, ông cho chú chở một bao chứa đầy gòn.

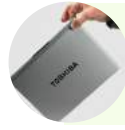
Dylan vẫn cứ thế sử dụng mách cũ. Chú nghĩ túi bông rồi cũng sẽ nhẹ đi như những lần trước mà thôi.

Nhưng bông gòn khi bị ngâm nước lại nặng hơn gấp bội. Dylan bắt đầu thấy được sức nặng trên lưng mình. Chú đã học được một bài học. Kể từ ấy, chú không dám dùng mách khéo ấy nữa và hiển nhiên, Matt rất vui vì điều này.



merchant
noun

/ˈmɜːtʃənt/
nhà buôn, thương nhân



light
adj

/laɪt/
nhẹ



salt
noun

/sɔːlt/
muối



weight
noun

/weɪt/
trọng lượng, cân nặng



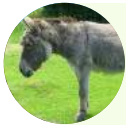
carry
verb

/ˈkæri/
mang, đưa đi, chở đi



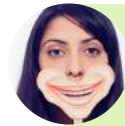
shoulder
noun

/ˈʃəʊl.də(r)/
Vai



donkey
noun

/ˈdɒŋ.ki/
con lừa



pretend
verb

/prɪˈtend/
giả vờ



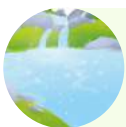
cross
verb

/krɒs/
băng qua, ngang qua



situation
noun

/ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/
tình hình



stream
noun

/striːm/
con suối, dòng suối



**teach someone
a lesson**
idiom

/tiːtʃ ˈsʌmwʌn ə ˈlesn/
dạy cho một người nào đó một bài học



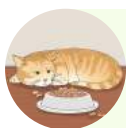
hurt
adj

/hɜːt/
bị thương



cotton
noun

/ˈkɒtn/
vải bông, vải cô-tông



**weak like a
kitten**
idiom

/wiːk laɪk eɪ ˈkɪtn/
yếu đuối, mong manh



heavy
adj

/ˈhevi/
nặng



tumble
verb

/ˈtʌmbl/
ngã, đổ nhào



suffer
verb

/ˈsʌfə(r)/
chịu, bị; trải qua



dissolve
verb

/dɪˈzɒlv/
hoà tan



wet
adj

/wet/
ướt, ẩm nước, ả ướt



Matt the merchant is a salt seller. He sells salt in a market far away from his home.

1. What is the merchant's name?

- A. He is a merchant.
- B. It is far away from his home.
- C. His name is Matt.
- D. He sells salt in a market

2. What does Matt sell?

- A. He sells salt.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. He is a merchant.

3. Does Matt sell salt or sugar?

- A. His name is Matt.
- B. He sells salt.
- C. Matt sells sugar.
- D. He is a merchant.

4. Where does Matt sell his salt?

- A. He sells salt.
- B. Far away from his home.
- C. He sells salt in a market
- D. Yes, of course.

5. Is the market near his home?

- A. No, it's not.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. A market far away from his home.
- D. He sells salt in a market

Every day, he carries the salt bag on Dylan the donkey to the market.

6. What does Matt do every day?

- A. He carries the salt bag to the market.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. Every day.
- D. He sells salt in a market

7. Does Matt ride Dylan the donkey to the market every day?

- A. He sells salt.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. He carries the salt bag on Dylan.

8. What does Matt carry on Dylan the donkey?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. To the market.
- C. His name is Matt.
- D. The salt bag.

9. Where does Matt carry the salt bag to?

- A. He carries it to the market.
- B. No, that doesn't happen.
- C. Dylan the donkey.
- D. He is a merchant.

On the way to the market, they have to cross a stream.

10. What do they have to do on the way to the market?

- A. Every day.
- B. His name is Matt.
- C. They have to cross a stream.
- D. Yes, of course.

11. Do they have to cross a mountain on the way to the market?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. On the way to the market.
- D. He carries the salt bag on Dylan.

12. Where is the stream?

- A. To the market.
- B. It is on the way to the market.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. They have to cross a stream.

One day, Dylan the donkey gets hurt in his leg from a fall.

13. What happens to Dylan the donkey?

- A. He gets hurt in his leg.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. In his leg.
- D. His name is Matt.

14. Where does Dylan get hurt? Does he get hurt in his leg or in his neck?

- A. Yes, he does.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. They have to cross a stream.
- D. He gets hurt in his leg.

15. Why is Dylan's leg hurt?

- A. No, he will not.
- B. Dylan the donkey.
- C. Because of a fall.
- D. Yes, it's correct.



16. Does Matt get hurt in his leg from a fall?

- A. Yes, he does.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. In his leg.
- D. On the way to the market.

23. Why does the salt bag fall into the water?

- A. The injury.
- B. Because Dylan tumbles down the stream.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. It makes him feel weak.

The injury makes him feel weak like a kitten.

17. What makes Dylan feel weak?

- A. His name is Matt.
- B. The injury makes him feel weak.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. In his leg.

18. Does Dylan feel very weak?

- A. Yes, he feels weak like a kitten.
- B. No, he does not.
- C. It means a small cat.
- D. He gets hurt in his leg.

19. Does the injury make the kitten feel weak?

- A. Yes, he does.
- B. The injury.
- C. It was from a fall.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

The salt dissolves in the water.

24. What happens to the salt?

- A. No, that doesn't happen.
- B. It is the salt.
- C. The salt bag also falls into the water.
- D. It dissolves in the water.

25. Does the salt become one with the water?

- A. Yes, it does.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. It dissolves in the water.
- D. Dylan the donkey.

26. Does the salt disappear into the water?

- A. He feels weak like a kitten.
- B. He suddenly tumbles down the stream.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, it does not.

When they cross the stream, he suddenly tumbles down the stream and the salt bag also falls into the water.

20. What does Dylan do when they cross the stream?

- A. Yes, he crosses the stream.
- B. No, he does not.
- C. His name is Matt.
- D. He suddenly tumbles down the stream.

21. Does Matt tumble down when they cross the stream?

- A. The injury makes him feel weak.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. Into the stream.

22. Does the salt bag also fall into the water?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, it doesn't.
- C. It is Dylan the donkey.
- D. He feels weak like a kitten.

Without the salt, the bag becomes very light to carry. Dylan is happy because he no longer feels weight on his shoulders.

27. Is the salt still in the bag?

- A. When they cross the stream.
- B. No, it's not.
- C. Yes, it is.
- D. Because he no longer feels weight on his shoulders.

28. How is the bag now without the salt?

- A. It becomes very light.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Dylan is happy.
- D. His name is Matt.

29. Is the bag still heavy to carry?

- A. No, it is not.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. The bag becomes very light.
- D. It is the salt.



30. How does Dylan feel? Is he happy or not?

- A. Dylan feels very sad.
- B. Without the salt.
- C. It dissolves in the water.
- D. He is happy.

31. Why is Dylan happy?

- A. It is the salt.
- B. Because he no longer feels weight on his shoulders.
- C. Yes, he is.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

32. Does Dylan not feel heavy now?

- A. Dylan the donkey.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. Because he no longer feels weight on his shoulders.

Then every day, he starts to play the same trick. He pretends to be hurt and fall into water so the bag will become lighter.

33. Did Dylan fall again?

- A. His name is Steven.
- B. He tries the same trick again.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. A few days afterwards.

34. How often does Dylan do the trick? Does he do it everyday or sometimes?

- A. So the bag will become lighter.
- B. His name is Matt.
- C. He does it every day.
- D. Yes, of course.

35. What does Dylan do?

- A. He pretends to be hurt and fall into water.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. The bag becomes very light.

36. What does Dylan pretend to fall for?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He pretends to be hurt.
- C. Without the salt.
- D. So the bag will become lighter.

37. Is Dylan really hurt?

- A. To be hurt and fall into water.
- B. Dylan the donkey.
- C. No, he is not.
- D. Yes, of course.

Matt is unhappy with the situation.

38. How does Matt feel?

- A. Matt is unhappy.
- B. With the situation.
- C. He does it every day.
- D. So the bag will become lighter.

39. Is Matt happy?

- A. To be hurt and fall into water.
- B. He starts to play the same trick.
- C. No, he isn't.
- D. Yes, of course.

40. What is Matt unhappy with?

- A. He pretends to be hurt.
- B. He is unhappy with the situation.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. Matt is unhappy.

After a few days, he comes to understand the trick and decides to teach Dylan a lesson.

41. Does Matt finally know what Dylan does?

- A. His name is Matt.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. After a few days.

42. How long does it take for Matt to understand the trick?

- A. After a few days.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. He comes to understand the trick.

43. What does Matt decide to do?

- A. He decides to teach Dylan a lesson.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, he will not.
- D. Dylan the donkey.

44. Does Matt want to teach Dylan lesson or teach him to walk?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. To teach Dylan a lesson.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. After a few days.



The next day, he puts a cotton bag on the donkey.

45. What does Matt do the next day?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He comes to understand the trick.
- C. On the next day.
- D. He puts a cotton bag on Dylan.

46. What does Matt put on Dylan? Is it a salt bag or a cotton bag?

- A. A cotton bag.
- B. He puts a salt bag on Dylan.
- C. No, he will not.
- D. He decides to teach Dylan a lesson.

47. Does Matt put a cotton bag on Dylan the next day?

- A. To teach Dylan a lesson.
- B. Dylan the donkey.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

Again Dylan plays the same trick. He hopes that the cotton bag will still become lighter like last times.

48. What does Dylan do? Does he pretend to fall again?

- A. Yes, Dylan plays the same trick again.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. On the next day.
- D. He puts a cotton bag on the donkey.

49. Does Dylan think the cotton bag will become lighter?

- A. No, he doesn't.
- B. He puts a cotton bag on the donkey.
- C. Dylan the donkey.
- D. Yes, he does.

50. Who hopes the bag will be lighter like last time? Is it Matt or Dylan?

- A. It is Dylan the donkey.
- B. Matt hopes the bag will be lighter.
- C. Dylan plays the same trick again.
- D. A cotton bag.

But when the cotton gets wet, it becomes very heavy to carry.

51. What happens when the cotton gets wet?

- A. It becomes very heavy to carry.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. Dylan plays the same trick again.
- D. Dylan the donkey.

52. Does the cotton become heavy when it gets wet?

- A. When the cotton gets wet.
- B. That the cotton bag will become lighter.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

53. Is the cotton heavy when it gets wet or when it is dry?

- A. It becomes very heavy to carry.
- B. That the cotton bag will become lighter.
- C. When it gets wet.
- D. The cotton is heavy when it is dry.

Dylan begins to suffer the weight. He learnt a lesson.

54. Does Dylan begin to suffer the weight?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. The weight.
- C. When the cotton gets wet.
- D. Yes, he does.

55. Does Dylan feel heavy?

- A. Dylan the donkey.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, he will not.
- D. He begins to suffer the weight.

56. Did Dylan learn his lesson?

- A. It becomes very heavy to carry.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. He learnt a lesson.



From now on, he is not going to play the trick anymore and Matt is very happy.

57. Will Dylan try to play the trick again?

- A. To play the trick anymore.
- B. The weight.
- C. No, he is not.
- D. Yes, he will.

58. Will Dylan pretend to fall when he cross the stream again?

- A. No, he is not going to play anymore.
- B. Yes, he will.
- C. He learnt a lesson.
- D. His name is Matt.

59. How does Matt feel?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. He begins to suffer the weight.
- C. Matt is very happy.
- D. Yes, he does.

60. Is Matt happy about this?

- A. No, he is not.
- B. From now on.
- C. He learnt a lesson.
- D. Yes, he is.

Learn By Heart



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

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

Question	Answer
51	A
52	C
53	C
54	D
55	B
56	B
57	C
58	A
59	C
60	D
61	A
62	B
63	D
64	A
65	C
66	B
67	A
68	C

UNIT 5

THE KING AND HIS HURT FEET

CHUYỆN NHÀ VUA VÀ ĐÔI CHÂN ĐAU



Story

THE KING AND HIS HURT FEET

Kevin is the king of the land of Genovia. He **rules** the whole country. His country is very **wealthy** and **rich in natural resources**. For that, he is **proud of** his **wise rulership**.

One day, he wants to visit every corner of his country. He wants to know the lives of his people. From the morning, he goes to every **distant** village and town. He walks around and **greets** people with **kindness**.

When he returns to his palace again, he complains about the road. His feet are **in pain** because the roads are all very **rocky** and hard to walk. That feeling is such a **pain in his neck**. Therefore, Kevin orders his men to **cover** every road in the country with soft **leather**.

Covering every road with leather requires a lot of cow skin. It will take a lot of hard work from his men. And to **execute** this, he will have to **spend** a lot of money.

The queen listens to Kevin's plan and **gives it some thoughts**. After a while, she asked the king:

"Why are you going to spend a lot of money on this? Instead of covering each road, why don't you just cut a piece of leather and cover your own **feet** with it?"

Her **suggestion** makes Kevin surprised, but he thinks the queen was right. He decides to make a pair of shoes for himself and not to cover any roads.

CHUYỆN NHÀ VUA VÀ ĐÔI CHÂN ĐAU

Kevin là đức vua của xứ sở Genovia. Ông cai trị cả một đất nước rộng lớn. Vương quốc của ông rất thịnh vượng và giàu có tài nguyên. Cũng chính vì thế mà ông rất tự hào về sự anh minh của mình.

Một ngày nọ, ông muốn đi vi hành xem xét khắp nơi trong vương quốc của mình. Ông muốn biết cuộc sống của những thần dân nơi đây. Từ sáng sớm, ông đã khởi hành đến những ngôi làng xa xôi nhất. Ông dạo quanh khắp nơi và hỏi thăm thần dân của mình rất niềm nở.


Nhưng khi trở về cung điện của mình, ông than phiền về những con đường trong vương quốc của mình. Chân ông đau buốt vì đường khắp nơi đều lởm chởm đá và rất khó đi. Cảm giác ấy rất khó chịu với ông. Chính vì thế, Kevin đã ra lệnh cho bộ hạ của mình phủ kín tất cả những con đường trong vương quốc bằng vải da mềm.

Việc lát đường này sẽ đòi hỏi rất nhiều da bò. Ngoài ra còn sẽ tiêu tốn rất nhiều nhân công. Đồng thời để làm được điều này, ông sẽ phải bỏ ra rất nhiều tiền.


Hoàng hậu nghe thấy kế hoạch của Kevin và suy nghĩ. Sau hồi lâu, hoàng hậu mới cất tiếng hỏi rằng:

"Sao bệ hạ phải tốn nhiều tiền của như thế để làm gì? Thay vì phải lát da toàn bộ đường trong vương quốc, bệ hạ chỉ cần cắt một mảnh da bọc vào chân mình là được rồi."


Lời nói của hoàng hậu khiến Kevin rất ngạc nhiên nhưng lại thấy rất chí lý. Thế là ông quyết định làm cho mình một đôi giày và bỏ ý định lát đường kia.




rule
verb
/ru:l/
cai trị, cai quản




wealthy
adj
/'welθi/
giàu, giàu có




rich in
adj.phrase
/rɪtʃ ɪn/
nhiều, giàu




natural resource
noun
/'nætʃrəl rɪ'sɔ:s/
nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên




proud of
adj.phrase
/'praʊd əv/
hãnh diện về, tự hào về




wise rulership
phrase
/'waɪz 'ru:ləʃɪp/
sự anh minh




distant
adj
/'dɪstənt/
xa cách, xa, dài




greet
verb
/'gri:t/
chào hỏi, đón chào




kindness
noun
/'kaindnəs/
lòng tốt, sự lương thiện




in pain
idiom
/ɪn peɪn/
cảm thấy rất đau; đang rất đau đớn




rocky
adj
/'rɒki/
đầy sỏi đá




a pain in the neck
idiom
/eɪ peɪn ɪn ðə nek/
điều (người) phiền phức, phiền toái




cover
verb
/'kʌvə(r)/
bao phủ, che phủ



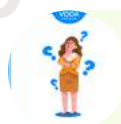
leather
noun
/'leðə(r)/
da




execute
verb
/'eksɪkju:t/
thực hiện, thi hành (kế hoạch)



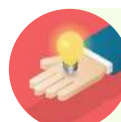
spend
verb
/'spend/
dành, tiêu, chi (thời gian, tiền bạc,...)



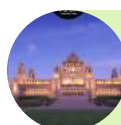
give thought
phrasal verb
/'gɪv θɔ:t/
suy nghĩ, cân nhắc



feet
noun
/'fi:t/
Bàn chân (số nhiều)



suggestion
noun
/sə'dʒestʃən/
sự gợi ý, lời đề nghị



palace
noun
/'pælɪs/
cung điện



Kevin is the king of the land of Genovia. He rules the whole country.

1. Who is Kevin?

- A. He lives in the land of Genovia.
- B. He is the king of the land of Genovia.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. He rules the whole country.

2. Which country does Kevin rule?

- A. The land of Genovia.
- B. He lives in the land of Genovia.
- C. His name is Kevin.
- D. He rules the whole country.

3. Does Kevin rule the whole country or just a part of it?

- A. The whole country.
- B. He is a king.
- C. He rules a part of the country.
- D. His name is Kevin.

His country is very wealthy and rich in natural resources. For that, he is proud of his wise rulership.

4. Is Kevin's country rich?

- A. No, that doesn't happen.
- B. He is proud of his wise rulership.
- C. He rules the whole country.
- D. Yes, it is.

5. Is Genovia a rich country?

- A. It is rich in natural resources.
- B. He lives in the land of Genovia.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. No, it isn't.

6. Does Genovia have a lot of natural resources?

- A. The king of the land of Genovia.
- B. Yes, it does.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. His country is very wealthy.

7. What is Kevin proud of?

- A. He is proud of his wise rulership.
- B. The land of Genovia.
- C. Very wealthy and rich in natural resources.
- D. He is a king.

8. Does Kevin think he is a good king?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. He is proud of his wise rulership.
- C. His name is Kevin.
- D. Yes, he does.

One day, he wants to visit every corner of his country. He wants to know the lives of his people.

9. Where does Kevin want to visit?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. His country is very wealthy.
- C. He wants to visit every corner of his country.
- D. Yes, he does.

10. Does Kevin want to visit everywhere in Genovia?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he does not.
- C. Every corner of his country.
- D. Very wealthy and rich in natural resources.

11. Why does Kevin want to visit every corner of his country?

- A. He wants to know the lives of his people.
- B. He is proud of his wise rulership.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. No, he does not.

12. Does Kevin want to know the lives of his family?

- A. It is rich in natural resources.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. The lives of his people.

From the morning, he goes to every distant village and town. He walks around and greets people with kindness.

13. Does Kevin start to go from the evening?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It is King Kevin.
- C. He wants to visit every corner of his country.
- D. No, he goes from the morning.

14. Where does Kevin go?

- A. He greets people with kindness.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. Every corner of his country.
- D. Yes, he does.

15. Does Kevin go to nearby village and town?

- A. No, he goes to every distant village and town.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. He walks around and greets people.
- D. He wants to know the lives of his people.



16. What does Kevin do there?

- A. The lives of his people.
- B. He walks around and greets people.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. Every distant village and town.

17. Does Kevin talk to the people there?

- A. No, he does not.
- B. He goes to every distant village and town.
- C. He wants to visit every corner of his country.
- D. Yes, of course.

When he returns to his palace again, he complains about the road.

18. What does Kevin do at the end of the day?

- A. He complains about the road.
- B. He goes from the morning.
- C. Kevin returns to his palace again.
- D. No, he does not.

19. What does Kevin do when he returns to his palace?

- A. He complains about the road.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. Kevin returns to his palace again.
- D. Every distant village and town.

20. What does Kevin complain about?

- A. He complains about the road.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. He walks around and greets people.

21. Does Kevin like the road?

- A. When he returns to his palace again.
- B. He greets people with kindness.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

His feet are in pain because the roads are all very rocky and hard to walk. That feeling is such a pain in his neck.

22. What happens to his feet?

- A. Kevin returns to his palace again.
- B. His feet are in pain.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. It is that feeling.

23. Are Kevin's feet hurt?

- A. It is a pain in his neck.
- B. He complains about the road.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, they are not.

24. Why are Kevin's feet in pain?

- A. Very rocky and hard to walk.
- B. When he returns to his palace again.
- C. Because the roads are all very rocky.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

25. Are the roads easy to go?

- A. Kevin returns to his palace again.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Yes, they are.
- D. Because the roads are all very rocky.

26. How are the roads?

- A. Very rocky and hard to walk.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. His feet are in pain.
- D. He complains about the road.

27. Does Kevin feel irritated about his feet?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, he does not.
- C. It is that feeling.
- D. When he returns to his palace again.

Therefore, Kevin orders his men to cover every road in the country with soft leather.

28. What does Kevin order his men to do?

- A. Yes, he does.
- B. Kevin orders his men to do it.
- C. It is a pain in his neck.
- D. To cover every road in the country.

29. Does Kevin want his men to cover all the roads?

- A. To cover every road in the country.
- B. Very rocky and hard to walk.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

30. What does Kevin want to cover every road with?

- A. Because the roads are all very rocky.
- B. He wants to cover them with soft leather.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. No, it's not true.



31. Does Kevin what to the roads with soft or hard leather?

- A. He wants to cover them with hard leather.
- B. Kevin orders his men to do it.
- C. His feet are in pain.
- D. Soft leather.

Covering every road with leather requires a lot of cow skin.

32. What will they need to cover every road?

- A. They will need a lot of cow skin.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. He wants to cover them with soft leather.
- D. To cover every road in the country.

33. Whose skin does it require?

- A. It requires cow skin.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. Covering every road with leather.
- D. He wants to cover them with soft leather.

34. Does covering every road requires a lot or just a little of cow skin?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Kevin orders his men to do it.
- C. A lot of cow skin.
- D. It requires a little of cow skin.

It will take a lot of hard work from his men.

35. Does it need a lot of hard work?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. A lot of hard work from his men.
- C. It requires a lot of cow skin.
- D. Yes, it does.

36. Whose hard work does the job take?

- A. It will take a lot of hard work.
- B. Covering every road with leather.
- C. From Kevin's men.
- D. Yes, it does.

37. How much hard work does it take? Does it take a lot or hardly any hard work?

- A. A lot of cow skin.
- B. A lot of hard work from his men.
- C. It takes hardly any hard work.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

And to execute this, he will have to spend a lot of money.

38. Is this job expensive?

- A. A lot of money.
- B. He will have to spend a lot of money.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. No, it isn't.

39. Will Kevin have to spend a lot of money?

- A. Yes, he will.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. It will take a lot of hard work.
- D. A lot of hard work from his men.

The queen listens to Kevin's plan and gives it some thoughts.

40. What does the queen do when she hears Kevin's plan?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. She is Kevin's queen.
- C. A lot of money.
- D. She gives it some thoughts.

41. Does the queen consider the plan carefully?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, she does not.
- C. She gives it some thoughts.
- D. He will have to spend a lot of money.

After a while, she asked the king: "Why are you going to spend a lot of money on this?"

42. What does the queen ask Kevin?

- A. The queen listens to Kevin's plan.
- B. "Why are you going to spend a lot of money on this?"
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. She asked Kevin the king.

43. Does the queen agree with Kevin's plan?

- A. She gives it some thoughts.
- B. No, she doesn't.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. "Why are you going to spend a lot of money on this?"



"Instead of covering each road, why don't you just cut a piece of leather and cover your own feet with it?"

44. What does the queen tell Kevin to do?

- A. She gives it some thoughts.
- B. She is Kevin's queen.
- C. Cut a piece of leather and cover his feet.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

45. Does the queen tell Kevin to cover the road?

- A. She asked Kevin the king.
- B. No, she does not.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. Instead of covering each road.

46. What does the queen tell Kevin to cover? Is it the roads or his feet?

- A. To cover his feet.
- B. She tells him to cover the road.
- C. Cut a piece of leather.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

Her suggestion makes Kevin surprised, but he thinks the queen was right.

47. How does the queen's suggestion make Kevin feel?

- A. Yes, he does.
- B. He thinks the queen was right.
- C. Instead of covering each road.
- D. It makes Kevin surprised.

48. Does the queen's idea make Kevin surprised?

- A. Yes, it does.
- B. No, that doesn't happen.
- C. The queen's suggestion.
- D. Cut a piece of leather and cover his feet.

49. What does Kevin think about the queen's suggestion? Is it right or is it wrong?

- A. It is right.
- B. He thinks the queen was wrong.
- C. It makes Kevin surprised.
- D. Instead of covering each road.

He decides to make a pair of shoes for himself and not to cover any roads.

50. What does Kevin decide to do?

- A. To make a pair of shoes for himself.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. He thinks the queen was right.

51. What will Kevin do? Will he make a pair of shoes or cover the roads?

- A. He will cover the roads.
- B. To make a pair of shoes for himself.
- C. The queen's suggestion.
- D. Make a pair of shoes for himself.

52. Does Kevin still want to cover the roads?

- A. To cover any roads.
- B. It makes Kevin surprised.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. Yes, of course.

Learn By Heart



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

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

Question	Answer
51	D
52	C

UNIT 6

TWO FRIENDS AND THE BEAR



Story

TWO FRIENDS AND THE BEAR

Nate and Mike were friends. They started to **hang out** with each other when they were in high school.

In a summer, they decided to **go on a trip** for their holiday. They drove their way straight to the forest outside the town. Upon arriving, they **went for a walk** into a forest to enjoy the **beauty** of **nature**. Suddenly, they saw a bear. It was slowly coming at them with **anger** on its face. They became **frightened** and **got their hair stood up on the back of their neck**.

Mike knew all about **climbing** trees. He ran up to a tree and climbed up quickly at once. He didn't think of Nate. Nate had no idea how to climb the tree.

Nate thought for a second. He heard that animals like bears don't prefer dead bodies so he fell to the ground and **held his breath**. The bear came closer to Nate's anxiety and **nervouness**. But it just **sniffed** him and thought he was dead. Therefore, it went on its way.

After a while, Mike **sighed** in **relief** and **got off** the tree. He **approached** and asked Nate:

"What did the bear whisper into your ears?"

With an expression of **despise** on his face, Nate replied:

"The bear taught me that **a friend in need is a friend indeed**. He asked me to **keep away from** friends like you."

HAI NGƯỜI BẠN VÀ CON GẤU



HAI NGƯỜI BẠN VÀ CON GẤU

Nate và Mike là hai người bạn. Họ đã bắt đầu chơi với nhau từ khi còn học trung học.

Một mùa hè nọ, cả hai quyết định đi du lịch vào kỳ nghỉ hè. Hai người bạn lái xe thẳng đến bìa rừng ngoài thị trấn. Ngay khi vừa đến nơi, họ liền đi dạo một vòng khu rừng để thưởng ngoạn thiên nhiên tươi đẹp. Bỗng nhiên, cả hai thấy một con gấu. Nó đang chậm chậm tiến về phía họ với vẻ mặt vô cùng giận dữ. Hai người ai nấy đều hoảng sợ và lạnh buốt cả xương sống.

Mike thì rất giỏi trèo cây. Chẳng mấy chốc cậu đã chạy đến bên một gốc cây và trèo thẳng lên ấy. Cậu chẳng nghĩ gì đến Nate cả. Nate lại chẳng biết gì về chuyện trèo cây.

Nate suy nghĩ trong chốc lát. Cậu đã từng nghe bảo rằng những loài động vật như gấu không thích ăn xác chết nên liền nằm vật xuống đất và nín thở. Con gấu tiến gần đến Nate trong lúc cậu vô cùng lo lắng và hồi hộp. Nhưng nó chỉ ngửi cậu và cái rồi cho rằng cậu đã chết. Và thế rồi nó bước đi thẳng. Sau một lúc lâu, Mike mới thở phào nhẹ nhõm và leo xuống. Cậu tiến lại gần và hỏi Nate:

"Con gấu nó thì thầm gì vào tai cậu thế?"

Nate trả lời cùng một nét khinh bỉ không thể giấu nổi trên khuôn mặt:

"Con gấu dạy tớ rằng chỉ khi hoạn nạn mới biết được lòng nhau và dặn tớ phải tránh xa loại bạn bè như cậu."



hang out

phrasal verb

/hæŋ aʊt/

đi chơi, gặp gỡ



anxiety

noun

/æŋ'zaɪəti/

sự lo lắng, sự lo âu

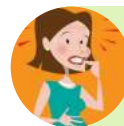


go on a trip

phrase

/gəʊ ɒn ə tri:p/

đi dạo chơi, đi du lịch



nervousness

noun

/'nɜ:vəs nəʊs/

sự hồi hộp, lo lắng

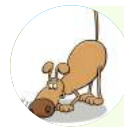


go for a walk

phrase

/gəʊ fɔ:r ə wɔ:k/

con lữa



sniff

verb

/snɪf/

ngửi, hít (mùi)



beauty

noun

/'bjʊ:ti/

sắc đẹp, vẻ đẹp



sigh

verb

/saɪ/

thở dài



nature

noun

/'neɪtʃə(r)/

tự nhiên, thiên nhiên



relief

noun

/rɪ'li:f/

sự giải thoát, sự nhẹ nhõm



anger

noun

/'æŋɡə(r)/

sự tức giận



get off

phrasal verb

/get ɒf/

xuống, rời khỏi (xe, máy bay)



frightened

adj

/'fraɪtnd/

bị làm hoảng sợ, sợ hãi



despise

verb

/dɪ'spaɪz/

khinh miệt



get one's hair stood up on the back of one's neck

idiom

/get wʌnz heə stʊd ʌp ɒn ðə bæk ɒv wʌnz nek/

kính hoảng, sợ dựng tóc gáy



a friend in need is a friend indeed

verb

/ə frend ɪn ni:d ɪz ə frend ɪn'di:d/

có hoạn nạn mới biết bạn bè



climb

verb

/klaɪm/

leo, trèo

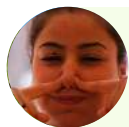


keep away from

phrasal verb

/ki:p ə'weɪ frəm/

tránh xa, giữ khoảng cách



hold breath

idiom

/həʊld breθ/

nín thở



Nate and Mike were friends. They started to hang out with each other when they were in high school.

1. **Were Nate and Mike friends?**
 - A. Yes, they were.
 - B. No, it's not true.
 - C. When they were in high school.
 - D. To hang out with each other.
2. **Did they know each other for a long time?**
 - A. No, that didn't happen.
 - B. They were Nate and Mike.
 - C. When they were in high school.
 - D. Yes, they probably did.
3. **When did they start to hang out with each other?**
 - A. They were Nate and Mike.
 - B. When they were in high school.
 - C. Yes, it's correct.
 - D. To hang out with each other.
4. **Did Nate and Mike become friends when they were in high school?**
 - A. Yes, that's true.
 - B. No, they did not.
 - C. They hung out with each other.
 - D. They were friends.

They drove their way straight to the forest outside the town.

8. **Where did they go for the trip?**
 - A. No, they did not.
 - B. They were friends.
 - C. The forest outside the town.
 - D. Yes, that's true.
9. **How did they travel? Did they drive or take a flight?**
 - A. They drove.
 - B. They flew straight to the forest.
 - C. No, that's incorrect.
 - D. The forest outside the town.
10. **Was the forest inside their town?**
 - A. No, that's incorrect.
 - B. Yes, it was.
 - C. They decided to go on a trip.
 - D. In a summer.
11. **Did they stop on the way? Or did they drive straight to the forest?**
 - A. They hung out with each other.
 - B. The forest was outside the town.
 - C. They drove straight to the forest.
 - D. They stopped on the way.

In a summer, they decided to go on a trip for their holiday.

5. **What did they do in the summer?**
 - A. To hang out with each other.
 - B. They decided to go on a trip.
 - C. No, it's not true.
 - D. In a summer.
6. **Why did they go on a trip? Was it a trip for holiday or a business trip?**
 - A. It was a trip for holiday.
 - B. They went on a business trip.
 - C. Yes, it's correct.
 - D. When they were in high school.
7. **Did they go on a trip for their summer holiday?**
 - A. They were Nate and Mike.
 - B. Yes, that's true.
 - C. No, they did not.
 - D. To go on a trip for their holiday.

Upon arriving, they went for a walk into a forest to enjoy the beauty of nature.

12. **What did they do when they arrived?**
 - A. No, it's not true.
 - B. When they arrived to the forest.
 - C. To go on a trip for their holiday.
 - D. They went for a walk into a forest.
13. **Where did they go? Did they go for a walk into the forest or onto the beach?**
 - A. They went for a walk into a forest.
 - B. They walked onto the beach.
 - C. To enjoy the beauty of nature.
 - D. They drove straight to the forest.
14. **What did they go into the forest for?**
 - A. They went for a walk into a forest.
 - B. The forest was outside the town.
 - C. To enjoy the beauty of nature.
 - D. Yes, of course.



15. Did they go into the forest to hunt animals?

- A. The forest outside the town.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Yes, they did.
- D. When they arrived to the forest.

Suddenly, they saw a bear. It was slowly coming at them with anger on its face.

16. What did they see?

- A. With anger on its face.
- B. To enjoy the beauty of nature.
- C. They saw a bear.
- D. No, it's not true.

17. Did they expect to see a bear?

- A. No, they didn't.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. They saw a bear.
- D. When they arrived to the forest.

18. What was the bear doing?

- A. With anger on its face.
- B. To enjoy the beauty of nature.
- C. It was slowly coming at them.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

19. Did the bear run to them?

- A. They went for a walk into a forest.
- B. No, it did not.
- C. Yes, it did.
- D. They saw a bear.

20. What does the bear look like? Did it look angry or happy?

- A. It looked happy.
- B. It was slowly coming at them.
- C. When they arrived to the forest.
- D. It looked angry.

They became frightened and got their hair stood up on the back of their neck.

21. How did they feel?

- A. With anger on its face.
- B. They felt frightened.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. They got their hair stood up on the back of their neck.

22. Were Nate and Mike scared?

- A. It was slowly coming at them.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. They became frightened.

23. Why did they become frightened?

- A. Because they saw a bear.
- B. Yes, they were.
- C. They got their hair stood up on the back of their neck.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

Mike knew all about climbing trees.

24. What did Mike know?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. They became frightened.
- C. He knew all about climbing trees.
- D. Yes, he did.

25. Did Mike know about climbing trees?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. Climbing trees.
- D. They got their hair stood up on the back of their neck.

26. Can Mike climb a tree?

- A. Yes, he can.
- B. No, he can't.
- C. It was Mike.
- D. They became frightened.



**He ran up to a tree and climbed up quickly at once.
He didn't think of Nate.**

27. What did Mike do?

- A. Yes, they were.
- B. He didn't think of Nate.
- C. He knew all about climbing trees.
- D. He ran up to a tree.

28. Did Mike climb up a tree right after he saw the bear?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. He ran up to a tree.
- D. Climbing trees.

29. Who ran up to a tree and climbed up?

- A. He climbed up a tree at once.
- B. It was Mike.
- C. Nate ran up to a tree.
- D. He climbed up a tree at once.

30. Did Mike think of Nate?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. A tree nearby them.
- C. He knew all about climbing trees.
- D. No, he didn't think of Nate.

Nate had no idea how to climb the tree.

31. Did Nate know about climbing trees?

- A. He had no idea how to climb the tree.
- B. He ran up to a tree.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. Yes, of course.

32. Can Nate climb a tree?

- A. How to climb the tree.
- B. He climbed up a tree at once.
- C. No, he can't.
- D. Yes, he can.

Nate thought for a second.

33. What did Nate do?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. He had no idea how to climb the tree.
- C. He thought for a second.
- D. Yes, he did.

34. Did Nate think for a second? Or did he climb up a tree?

- A. How to climb the tree.
- B. He thought for a second.
- C. He climbed up a tree.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

He heard that animals like bears don't prefer dead bodies so he fell to the ground and held his breath.

35. Do bears like dead bodies?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. He heard so.
- C. He thought for a second.
- D. No, they don't.

36. What do bears like? Do they prefer live animals or dead bodies?

- A. They prefer live animals.
- B. Bears prefer dead bodies.
- C. Animals like bears.
- D. It was Nate.

37. What did Nate decide to do?

- A. He climbed up a tree.
- B. Fall to the ground and hold his breath.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. That bears don't prefer dead bodies.

38. What did Nate do? Did he run to a tree or fake his death?

- A. He faked his death.
- B. Nate ran up to a tree.
- C. He held his breath.
- D. He fell to the ground.

39. Why did Nate fall to the ground and hold his breath?

- A. Because bears don't prefer dead bodies.
- B. Nate ran up to a tree.
- C. Fall to the ground and hold his breath.
- D. He knew all about climbing trees.



The bear came closer to Nate's anxiety and nervousness.

40. Did the bear come closer to Nate?

- A. He fell to the ground.
- B. That bears don't prefer dead bodies.
- C. Yes, it did.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

41. How did Nate feel? Did he feel excited?

- A. It came closer to Nate.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. Nate's anxiety and nervousness.

After a while, Mike sighed in relief and got off the tree.

46. What did Mike do after the bear left?

- A. It thought he was dead.
- B. He sighed in relief.
- C. Yes, the bear left.
- D. No, it's not true.

47. Did Mike feel scared anymore?

- A. He got off the tree.
- B. It just sniffed him.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. Yes, of course.

But it just sniffed him and thought he was dead. Therefore, it went on its way.

42. What did the bear do?

- A. He held his breath.
- B. It just sniffed him.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. Nate's anxiety and nervousness.

43. What did the bear think? Did it think Nate was alive?

- A. It went on its way.
- B. It came closer to Nate.
- C. Fall to the ground and hold his breath.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

44. Did the bear eat Nate?

- A. No, it did not.
- B. It thought he was dead.
- C. It came closer to Nate.
- D. Animals like bears.

45. Why did the bear go on its way?

- A. Nate's anxiety and nervousness.
- B. He heard so.
- C. Because it thought he was dead.
- D. It went on its way.

He approached and asked Nate: "What did the bear whisper into your ears?"

48. What did Mike ask Nate?

- A. Yes, he asked Nate.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. He sighed in relief.
- D. "What did the bear whisper into your ears?"

49. Did Mike ask Nate why the bear didn't eat him?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. He approached and asked Nate.
- D. He got off the tree.

50. Did Mike want to know what the bear said to Nate?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. "What did the bear whisper into your ears?"
- C. He sighed in relief.
- D. Yes, it's correct.



With an expression of despise on his face, Nate replied:

"The bear taught me that a friend in need is a friend indeed. He asked me to keep away from friends like you."

51. What expression was on Nate's face?

- A. That a friend in need is a friend indeed.
- B. He approached and asked Nate.
- C. It was an expression of despise.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

52. How did Nate feel? Did he hate Mike or like him?

- A. "What did the bear whisper into your ears?"
- B. He hated Mike.
- C. Nate liked him.
- D. With an expression of despise on his face.

53. What did the bear teach Nate?

- A. That a friend in need is a friend indeed.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. To keep away from friends like him.
- D. He approached and asked Nate.

54. Did the bear say that true friends should help each other?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. That a friend in need is a friend indeed.
- C. "What did the bear whisper into your ears?"
- D. Yes, that's true.

55. What did the bear ask Nate to do?

- A. To keep away from friends like Mike.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. With an expression of despise on his face.
- D. He approached and asked Nate.



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

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

Question	Answer
51	C
52	B
53	A
54	D
55	A
56	A

THE BUNDLE OF STICKS

CHUYỆN BÓ Đũa



Story

THE BUNDLE OF STICKS

Fred has a big family of six people. He has four sons.

Unfortunately, they always **quarrel** among themselves and **fight** all the time. He has no idea what to do to **solve** this problem. So he **casts about in his mind** for some very **striking** examples. He wants to use such an example to make them see that **discord** would **lead** them to **misfortune**. One day, the quarreling is much more **violent** than usual. Each of his sons is acting in a bad **manner**. He asks one of them to bring him a **bundle of sticks**. Then Fred hands the bundle to each of his sons **in turn**. He told them to try to **break** it. But although each one **tried his best**, nobody is able to do so.

After a while, he **unties** the bundle and gives the sticks to his sons to break **one by one**. This time, they do the task very easily. Fred now says:

"My sons, do you not see the idea? If you agree with each other and help each other, it will be impossible for your **enemies** to **injure** you. But if you are **divided** among yourselves, you will be no stronger than a **single** stick in that bundle."

CHUYỆN BÓ Đũa

Fred có một đại gia đình với sáu thành viên. Ông có bốn cậu con trai. Nhưng chẳng may thay, các con ông lúc nào cũng gây gỗ và lục đục suốt ngày. Ông chẳng biết cách nào để giải quyết vấn đề này cả. Thế là ông phải đắn đo để tìm ra một ví dụ để từ ấy, các con ông nhận ra được việc mất đoàn kết sẽ nguy hiểm đến thế nào.

Một ngày nọ, cuộc cãi vã đã đến hồi kịch liệt và bạo lực hơn mọi hôm. Con của ông ai nấy đều cư xử rất không phải. Thế là ông bảo một người con trai mang đến cho ông một bó đũa. Sau đó, ông đưa bó đũa lần lượt cho bốn cậu con trai của mình và yêu cầu các con mình thử bẻ gãy nó. Mặc dù mọi người đều đã cố gắng nhưng chẳng ai có thể bẻ gãy được bó đũa ấy. Sau một hồi lâu, ông tháo bó đũa ấy ra mà đưa từng que đũa một cho các con thử bẻ. Lần này mọi người đều hoàn thành yêu cầu của ông rất dễ dàng. Fred bấy giờ mới nói:

"Các con của ta, các con có hiểu ý ta chẳng? Nếu các con đồng lòng và giúp đỡ lẫn nhau thì chẳng có kẻ thù nào mấy may hại được các con cả. Cầm bằng các con chia rẽ thì mỗi người cũng chẳng mạnh hơn que đũa này là bao đâu."



bundle
noun

/ˈbʌndl/
một bó, một chùm



violent
adj

/ˈvaɪələnt/
bạo lực, hung bạo



unfortunately
adv

/ʌnˈfɔːtʃənətli/
thật không may, một cách đáng tiếc



manner
noun

/ˈmænə(r)/
đáng vẻ, thái độ



quarrel
verb

/ˈkwɒrəl/
tranh cãi, cãi nhau



in turn
adv.phrase

/ɪn tɜːn/
lần lượt, từng (cái/người) một



fight
verb

/faɪt/
đánh nhau



break
verb

/breɪk/
làm gãy, làm vỡ, đập vỡ



solve
verb

/sɒlv/
giải quyết (vấn đề, khó khăn)



try one's best
un-define

/traɪ wʌn best/
cố gắng hết sức



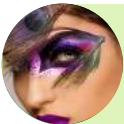
cast about for
phrasal verb

/kɑːst əˈbaʊt fɔːr/
đảo đay suy nghĩ (tìm cách)



untie
verb

/ʌnˈtaɪ/
tháo, gỡ



striking
adj

/ˈstraɪkɪŋ/
nổi bật, đáng chú ý, gây ấn tượng



one by one
idiom

/wʌn baɪ wʌn/
từng cái một



discord
noun

/ˈgreɪzɪŋ/
sự bất hoà; mối xích mích



enemy
noun

/ˈenəmi/
kẻ thù, kẻ địch



lead to
phrasal verb

/liːd tuː/
dẫn đến, đưa đến



injure
verb

/ˈɪndʒə(r)/
làm tổn thương, gây chấn thương



misfortune
noun

/ˌmɪsˈfɔːtʃuːn/
điều không may, điều hoạ



divide
verb

/dɪˈvaɪd/
phân chia, chia ra



single
adj

/ˈsɪŋɡl/
đơn, đơn độc, một mình, chỉ một



Fred has a big family of six people. He has four sons.

1. How many people are there in Fred's family?

- A. He has four sons.
- B. There are six people in his family.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. No, it's not true.

2. Does Fred have a big family?

- A. He has a big family.
- B. His name is Fred.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

3. How many sons does Fred have? Does he have four or five sons?

- A. Four sons.
- B. He has five sons.
- C. His name is Fred.
- D. He has a big family.

Unfortunately, they always quarrel among themselves and fight all the time.

4. Do his sons quarrel among themselves?

- A. Yes, they do.
- B. No, that doesn't happen.
- C. It is unfortunate.
- D. A big family of six people.

5. How often do they fight? Do they fight some times or all the time?

- A. They fight sometimes.
- B. They always quarrel among themselves.
- C. He has four sons.
- D. They do all the time.

6. Do they get along well with each other?

- A. They fight all the time.
- B. His name is Fred.
- C. No, they don't.
- D. Yes, of course.

7. Is this a good thing?

- A. He has a big family.
- B. No, it is unfortunate.
- C. Yes, it is.
- D. His name is Fred.

He has no idea what to do to solve this problem.

8. Does Fred know how to solve this problem?

- A. They always quarrel among themselves.
- B. No, he doesn't.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. To solve this problem.

9. What problem does Fred have no idea how to solve?

- A. That his sons fight all the time.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. He has no idea what to do.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

So he casts about in his mind for some very striking examples.

10. What does Fred do to solve the problem?

- A. He casts about in his mind.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. He has no idea what to do.

11. Does Fred try to look for some striking examples?

- A. To solve this problem.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. For some very striking examples.

12. What does Fred look for? Some subtle examples or striking examples?

- A. He looks for some subtle examples.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. He has no idea what to do.
- D. For some very striking examples.

13. Does Fred have to think carefully for some striking examples?

- A. He casts about in his mind.
- B. To solve this problem.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, that doesn't happen.



He wants to use such an example to make them see that discord would lead them to misfortune. He wants to use such an example to make them see that discord would lead them to misfortune.

14. Why does Fred need such striking examples?

- A. He casts about in his mind.
- B. He wants to use it to make his sons see.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

15. What does Fred want his sons to see?

- A. That discord would lead them to misfortune.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. He casts about in his mind.
- D. For some very striking examples.

16. Will there be bad events if Fred's sons keep on fighting?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, that won't happen.
- C. Such an example.
- D. He casts about in his mind.

17. What will discord lead Fred's sons to?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. He wants to use it to make them see.
- C. For some very striking examples.
- D. It will lead them to misfortune.

One day, the quarreling is much more violent than usual.

18. How is the quarreling? Is it much more or less violent than usual?

- A. The quarreling is less violent than usual.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. Discord would lead them to misfortune.
- D. Much more violent than usual.

19. Is the quarreling slightly more violent than usual?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Yes, it is.
- C. The quarreling among Fred's sons.
- D. Such an example.

20. Do Fred's sons fight more violently than usual?

- A. He wants to use it to make them see.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, they don't.
- D. It is much more violent than usual.

Each of his sons is acting in a bad manner.

21. How do the sons act? Are they acting in a good or bad manner?

- A. They are acting in a bad manner.
- B. In a good manner.
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. It is much more violent than usual.

22. Are Fred's sons acting badly?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, they are not.
- C. Each of his sons.
- D. The quarreling is much more violent than usual.

23. Who is acting in a bad manner? Is it Fred?

- A. They are acting in a bad manner.
- B. The quarreling among Fred's sons.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. Yes, he is.

He asks one of them to bring him a bundle of sticks.

24. What does Fred ask his son to do?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Each of his sons.
- C. He asks him to bring him a bundle of sticks.
- D. Yes, he does.

25. What does Fred want? Is it a bundle of threads?

- A. Yes, he wants a bundle of threads.
- B. No, that doesn't happen.
- C. They are acting in a bad manner.
- D. No, it is a bundle of sticks.

26. Who does Fred ask to bring him a bundle of stick?

- A. He asks one of his sons.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. To bring him a bundle of sticks.
- D. Each of his sons.



Then Fred hands the bundle to each of his sons in turn.

27. What does Fred do with the bundle?

- A. A bundle of sticks.
- B. He hands it to each of his sons in turn.
- C. Yes, it is a bundle of sticks.
- D. No, it's not true.

28. Who does Fred hand the bundle to?

- A. He asks him to bring him a bundle of sticks.
- B. To each of his sons in turn.
- C. Yes, he does.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

29. How does Fred hand the bundle to his sons? Does he hand it at the same time or in turn?

- A. Fred hands it at the same time.
- B. No, he will not.
- C. A bundle of sticks.
- D. He hands it to each of his sons in turn.

30. What does Fred hand to each of his sons?

- A. To each of his sons in turn.
- B. To bring him a bundle of sticks.
- C. It is a bundle of sticks.
- D. Yes, of course.

He told them to try to break it. But although each one tried his best, nobody is able to do so.

31. What does Fred want his sons to do with the bundle?

- A. He told them to try to break it.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. Nobody is able to break it.
- D. He hands it to each of his sons in turn.

32. What does Fred tell his sons to break?

- A. He told them to try to break the bundle.
- B. No, that doesn't happen.
- C. Nobody is able to break it.
- D. To each of his sons in turn.

33. Did Fred's sons try their best to break the bundle?

- A. No, they did not.
- B. He told them to try to break it.
- C. He hands it to each of his sons in turn.
- D. Yes, that's true.

34. Can anyone break the bundle?

- A. Each one tried his best.
- B. To each of his sons in turn.
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. Yes, they can.

35. Is one of his sons able to break the bundle?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. Each one tried his best.
- D. He hands it to each of his sons in turn.

After a while, he unties the bundle and gives the sticks to his sons to break one by one.

36. What does Fred do after a while?

- A. He unties the bundle.
- B. No, he will not.
- C. He asks them to break one by one.
- D. He told them to try to break it.

37. Does Fred tighten the bundle?

- A. He gives the sticks to his sons.
- B. Each one tried his best.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. Yes, he does.

38. What does Fred give his sons now? Does he give them the sticks or the bundle?

- A. The sticks.
- B. He gives them the bundle.
- C. He unties the bundle.
- D. Nobody is able to break it.

39. Does Fred ask his sons to break the sticks one by one now?

- A. It is after a while.
- B. He told them to try to break it.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, he does not.



This time, they do the task very easily.

40. Can anyone break the sticks?

- A. He asks them to break one by one.
- B. Yes, everyone can.
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. They do the task this time.

41. How do they do the task this time? Do they do it uneasily?

- A. They are Fred's four sons.
- B. He gives the sticks to his sons.
- C. No, they do it very easily.
- D. Yes, of course.

"If you agree with each other and help each other, it will be impossible for your enemies to injure you."

42. What will happen if the sons agree with each other?

- A. If they agree and help each other.
- B. He unties the bundle.
- C. Their enemies can't injure them.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

43. Will it be possible for enemies to injure the sons if they agree with each other?

- A. No, it will not.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Their enemies can't injure them.
- D. It is after a while.

44. Will nobody be able to hurt the sons if they help each other?

- A. They do it very easily.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. Their enemies can't injure them.

"But if you are divided among yourselves, you will be no stronger than a single stick in that bundle."

45. What will happen if the sons are divided among themselves?

- A. They are no stronger than a single stick in that bundle.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. Than a single stick in that bundle.
- D. If they agree and help each other.

46. Will the sons be strong if they are divided among themselves?

- A. If they are divided among themselves.
- B. Their enemies can't injure them.
- C. No, they will not.
- D. Yes, that's true.

47. Can anybody hurt the sons if they are divided among themselves?

- A. No, nobody can.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Than a single stick in that bundle.
- D. If they agree and help each other.



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

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

UNIT 8

BELLING THE CAT

ĐEO NHẠC CHO MÈO



Story

BELLING THE CAT

A family of **mice** is living in a hole. The small hole is way back in a corner of a house. Every day, they have to go out to find food for the whole family. But there is also a cat in this house. It is very **dangerous** with its high **speed** and **sharp claws**.

The mice **fear** of the cat hunting them all day and night. Every second they walk outside is a second of **terror** and **nervousness**. They are really **tired of** fearing for their lives every day. One day, they decide to try and **think up** a plan to help their **situation**. After some time, one of the younger mice **comes up with** a **brilliant** idea.

The mouse suggests that they should **tie a bell** around the cat's neck. If they do so, all the mice in the house can hear it **approach**. For that, they will always be able to **hide in time**. All the mice agree, except the oldest, wisest mouse. When the other mice are preparing a big blue bell for the cat, the oldest mouse just sits back and watches. The mice question about his **indifference**. To their question, the old mouse agrees that it's a good plan in **theory**, but asks "Who will be the one to bell the cat?"

ĐEO NHẠC CHO MÈO

Có một gia đình chuột đang sống trong một cái hốc nằm tuốt mãi trong một góc của ngôi nhà. Mỗi ngày, mọi thành viên ai nấy đều phải ra ngoài kiếm ăn cho cả gia đình. Nhưng trong nhà còn có cả một con mèo rất đáng sợ. Nó rất nhanh lại còn có cả móng vuốt sắc nhọn.

Lũ chuột cứ phải sống trong sợ hãi khi con mèo cứ sẵn chúng cả ngày lẫn đêm. Mỗi lúc chúng đi ra ngoài đều chứa đầy nỗi lo sợ và ám ảnh. Chúng rất mệt mỏi vì lo sợ cho mạng sống của mình mỗi ngày. Thế là một ngày nọ, chúng quyết định cố gắng nghĩ ra một kế hoạch để giải quyết tình hình hiện tại. Sau một lúc lâu, một trong những con chuột nhỏ đã đưa ra một ý tưởng thông minh.

Con chuột đề nghị rằng chúng sẽ buộc một cái chuông quanh cổ của con mèo. Nếu làm thế, tất cả chuột trong nhà đều có thể nghe thấy khi con mèo đến gần và khi đó có thể trốn con mèo. Cả lũ chuột đều đồng ý, ngoại trừ con chuột già và khôn ngoan nhất trong tổ. Trong lúc lũ chuột khác đang chuẩn bị một chiếc chuông màu xanh cho con mèo thì lão chuột vẫn chỉ bình chân như vại. Lũ chuột thấy thế liền thắc mắc về sự hồ hững của lão chuột kia. Thấy thế, lão chuột bảo rằng kế hoạch kia về lý thuyết thì rất hay, nhưng rồi mới hỏi "Vậy ai sẽ là người đi đeo chuông cho mèo?"



mice
noun

/maɪs/
chuột (số nhiều)



tie
verb

/taɪ/
thắt, buộc



dangerous
adj

/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/
nguy hiểm



bell
noun

/bel/
chuông



speed
noun

/spiːd/
Tốc độ



hide
verb

/haɪd/
trốn, ẩn nấp, náu



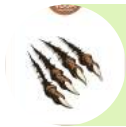
sharp
adj

/ʃɑːp/
sắc, nhọn, bén



in time
idiom

/ɪn taɪm/
vừa đúng lúc, vừa kịp lúc



claw
noun

/kloː/
vốt nhọn (mèo, chim,...)



indifference
noun

/ɪnˈdɪfrəns/
sự lãnh đạm, sự thờ ơ,
sự hờ hững



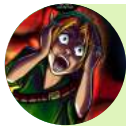
fear
noun

/fiə(r)/
sợ, sợ hãi



theory
noun

/ˈθiəri/
giả thiết



terror
noun

/ˈterə(r)/
sự kinh hoàng, sự
khiếp sợ



question
verb

/ˈkwestʃən/
hỏi, chất vấn



tired of
adj.phrase

/ˈtaɪəd əv/
chán, ngán



hunt
verb

/hʌnt/
đi săn



come up with
phrasal verb

/kʌm ʌp wɪθ/
nghĩ ra



neck
noun

/nek/
cổ



brilliant
adj

/ˈbrɪliənt/
tuyệt vời, xuất sắc



plan
noun

/plæn/
kế hoạch



A family of mice is living in a hole. The small hole is way back in a corner of a house.

- 1. Where are the mice living?**
 - A. Back in a corner of a house.
 - B. The small hole is way back in a corner.
 - C. They are living in a hole.
 - D. Yes, they are.
- 2. Are the mice living in a yard?**
 - A. No, it's not true.
 - B. Yes, they are.
 - C. In a small hole.
 - D. It is a family of mice.
- 3. How big is the hole? Is it big and large?**
 - A. They are living in a hole.
 - B. It is a small hole.
 - C. Yes, of course..
 - D. Back in a corner of a house.
- 4. Where is the hole?**
 - A. It is a family of mice.
 - B. It is way back in a corner of a house.
 - C. Yes, it is.
 - D. No, it's not true.
- 5. Are the mice living inside a house?**
 - A. Yes, it's correct.
 - B. No, they are not.
 - C. Back in a corner of a house.
 - D. It is a family of mice.

Every day, they have to go out to find food for the whole family.

- 6. What do the mice have to do every day?**
 - A. They have to go out to find food.
 - B. Yes, of course.
 - C. For the whole family.
 - D. The small hole is way back in a corner.
- 7. Who do the mice find food for? Do they find food for themselves?**
 - A. Every day.
 - B. They are living in a hole.
 - C. No, it's not true.
 - D. Yes, they do.
- 8. How often do the mice go out to find food?**
 - A. No, it's not true.
 - B. They have to go out to find food.
 - C. It is a family of mice.
 - D. They do every day.

But there is also a cat in this house. It is very dangerous with its high speed and sharp claws.

- 9. What is there in this house? Is there a cat or a dog?**
 - A. It is a cat.
 - B. There is also a dog in this house.
 - C. In this house.
 - D. Back in a corner of a house.
- 10. Where is the cat? Is it in the house or in the hole?**
 - A. It is very dangerous.
 - B. For the whole family.
 - C. It is in the house.
 - D. The cat is in the hole.
- 11. Is the cat very dangerous?**
 - A. Its high speed and sharp claws.
 - B. Every day.
 - C. Yes, it is.
 - D. No, that's incorrect.
- 12. Is the cat fast?**
 - A. No, it is not.
 - B. With its high speed and sharp claws.
 - C. They have to go out to find food.
 - D. Yes, that's true.
- 13. Does the cat run quickly?**
 - A. Yes, it's correct.
 - B. No, it didn't.
 - C. There is also a cat in this house.
 - D. For the whole family.
- 14. How are the cat's claws?**
 - A. They are very sharp.
 - B. Yes, they are.
 - C. It is very dangerous.
 - D. Every day.
- 15. Is the cat very fast and dangerous?**
 - A. They have to go out to find food.
 - B. Yes, that's true.
 - C. No, it isn't.
 - D. In this house.



The mice fear of the cat hunting them all day and night.

16. What do the mice fear?

- A. Yes, they do.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Its high speed and sharp claws.
- D. They fear of the cat.

17. Does the cat play with the mice all day and night?

- A. It is a cat in the house.
- B. With its high speed and sharp claws.
- C. No, the cat hunts them.
- D. Yes, it does all day and night.

18. Does the cat only hunt the mice at night?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Yes, it does.
- C. All the mice.
- D. There is also a cat in this house.

Every second they walk outside is a second of terror and nervousness.

19. Are the mice scared when they walk outside?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, they are not.
- C. Terror and nervousness.
- D. They fear of the cat.

20. Do the mice feel nervous outside the hole?

- A. A second of terror and nervousness.
- B. The cat hunts them.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, that doesn't happen.

21. What do the mice feel when they walk outside?

- A. All day and night.
- B. They feel terrified and nervous.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. Every second they walk outside.

They are really tired of fearing for their lives every day.

22. Do the mice have to fear for their lives every day?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, they do not.
- C. Fearing for their lives every day.
- D. Terror and nervousness.

23. How often do the mice have to fear for their lives?

- A. They have to fear for their lives every day.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They are really tired of fearing for their lives.
- D. A second of terror and nervousness.

24. Do the mice not want to fear for their lives anymore?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Fearing for their lives every day.
- C. Every second they walk outside.
- D. Yes, they do.

25. What do the mice have to fear for?

- A. They are really tired of fearing for their lives.
- B. Terror and nervousness.
- C. They have to fear for their lives.
- D. No, that doesn't happen.

One day, they decide to try and think up a plan to help their situation.

26. What do the mice decide to do?

- A. They decide to try and think up a plan.
- B. Yes, they do.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. They are really tired of fearing for their lives.

27. Do the mice decide to think up a plan or move out of the house?

- A. Fearing for their lives every day.
- B. To think up a plan.
- C. The mice decide to move out of the house.
- D. To help their situation.

28. Why do the mice decide to think up a plan?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Because they are tired of fearing for their lives.
- C. Yes, they do.
- D. To try and think up a plan.



After some time, one of the younger mice comes up with a brilliant idea.

29. Who comes up with a brilliant idea?

- A. One of the younger mice.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. They decide to try and think up a plan.

30. Does an old mouse come up with a brilliant idea?

- A. It is after some time.
- B. To help their situation.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. Yes, he does.

31. How is the younger mouse's idea? Is it a bad idea?

- A. No, it is a brilliant idea.
- B. Yes, it is.
- C. One of the younger mice.
- D. To try and think up a plan.

32. Does one of the younger mice find a good idea?

- A. They decide to try and think up a plan.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. No, he does not.
- D. It is a brilliant idea.

The mouse suggests that they should tie a bell around the cat's neck.

33. What does the mouse suggest?

- A. That they should tie a bell around the cat's neck.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. No, that doesn't happen.
- D. One of the younger mice.

34. What should the mice do? Should they tie a bell or a rope?

- A. A bell around the cat's neck.
- B. It is after some time.
- C. Tie a bell.
- D. They should tie a rope.

35. Where should they tie the bell?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. They should tie a bell.
- C. He comes up with a brilliant idea.
- D. Around the cat's neck.

36. Should the mice tie a bell around the cat's legs?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Yes, they should.
- C. A bell around the cat's neck.
- D. It is a brilliant idea.

If they do so, all the mice in the house can hear it approach. For that, they will always be able to hide in time.

37. Why do the mice have to bell the cat?

- A. So they can hear the cat approach.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. They will always be able to hide in time.
- D. They should tie a bell around the cat's neck.

38. Can every mice can hear the cat if they bell it?

- A. They can hear it approach.
- B. A bell around the cat's neck.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, they can not.

39. Will the mice be able to hide in time if they bell the cat?

- A. Yes, they will.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. All the mice in the house.
- D. They should tie a bell around the cat's neck.

All the mice agree, except the oldest, wisest mouse.

40. Do all the mice agree?

- A. No, that doesn't happen.
- B. All the mice.
- C. They will always be able to hide in time.
- D. Yes, they do.

41. Which mouse doesn't agree? Is it a younger mouse?

- A. Except the oldest, wisest mouse.
- B. They can hear it approach.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. Yes, it is.

42. Does only the oldest mouse not agree to the plan?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. It is the oldest, wisest mouse.
- D. All the mice in the house.



43. How is the oldest mouse like? Is he wise?

- A. They will always be able to hide in time.
- B. Yes, he is.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. All the mice agree.

When the other mice are preparing a big blue bell for the cat, the oldest mouse just sits back and watches.

44. What kind of bell are the mice preparing?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. He just sits back and watches.
- C. Except the oldest, wisest mouse.
- D. It is a big blue bell.

45. What does the oldest mouse do?

- A. It is the oldest, wisest mouse.
- B. He just sits back and watches.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. When the other mice are preparing a bell for the cat.

46. Is the oldest mouse preparing a big blue bell for the cat?

- A. A big blue bell for the cat.
- B. All the mice agree.
- C. No, he isn't.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

To their question, the old mouse agrees that it's a good plan in theory, but asks "Who will be the one to bell the cat?"

49. Does the oldest mouse think it is a good plan?

- A. Yes, but only in theory.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. "Who will be the one to bell the cat?"
- D. About the old mouse's indifference.

50. How good is the plan? Is it good in theory or in practical?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. They question about his indifference.
- C. It's a good plan in theory.
- D. It is actually a good plan in practical.

51. What does the oldest mouse ask?

- A. About the old mouse's indifference.
- B. "Who will be the one to bell the cat?"
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

52. Can any mouse bell the cat?

- A. It's a good plan in theory.
- B. They question about his indifference.
- C. No, it's impossible.
- D. Yes, they can.

The mice question about his indifference.

47. Do the mice question why the oldest mouse doesn't like the idea?

- A. They are preparing a big blue bell.
- B. Yes, they do.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. They question about his indifference.

48. What do the mice want to know?

- A. About the old mouse's indifference.
- B. Yes, they do.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. He just sits back and watches.



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

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

Question	Answer
51	B
52	C

THE GOLDEN TOUCH



Story

THE GOLDEN TOUCH

There was once a king in Greek with the name of Midas. One day, he found a god in his rose garden. That god **turned out** to be a missing student of the God of wine, Dionysus. Dionysus was very **delightful** and decided to **grant** the king **a wish**. For his wish, Midas asked for the magic to **turn** whatever he touched **into** gold. Dionysus tried to **persuade** him but Midas **kept on insisting**. He thought that the wish was an excellent one. The god finally accepted and granted his wish!

Excitedly, Midas went on touching all sorts of things. Everytime he touched a thing, it turned into gold **in the blink of an eye**.

Soon Midas became hungry. He **picked up** a piece of food, but he couldn't eat it. The food turned to gold in his hand! Midas **moaned**:

"I'll **starve**. Perhaps this was not such a good wish after all!" Midas' **beloved** daughter saw the **dismay** of her father. She wanted to **comfort** him. But when she threw her arms about him, she too turned to gold! By that time, Midas cries, "The golden touch is no **blessing** but a **curse**." He went to the river and **wept**. The sand of that river turned as yellow as gold. With **regret**, King Midas **washed away** the curse of the golden touch with his own **tears**.

BÀN TAY VÀNG



BÀN TAY VÀNG

Ngày xưa, tại Hy Lạp có một nhà vua mang tên Midas. Một ngày nọ, ông tìm thấy một vị thần trong vườn hồng của mình. Vị thần ấy hóa ra lại là một học trò đang đi lạc của Thần Rượu nho Dionysus. Dionysus rất lấy làm vui và quyết định ban cho vị vua một điều ước. Thế là Midas đã được có được phép thuật để biến mọi thứ ông chạm đến đều biến thành vàng. Dionysus đã cố khuyên nhủ nhưng Midas vẫn cứ khẳng khái về quyết định của mình. Ông nghĩ rằng đây chính là một điều ước rất thông minh. Vị thần tốt cuộc cũng chấp nhận và biến điều ước của vị vua thành sự thật.

Midas rất phấn khởi và ngay lập tức chạm thử vào mọi thứ. Và tất nhiên, mọi thứ ông chạm đến đều trong chớp mắt biến thành vàng.

Nhưng chẳng bao lâu sau thì Midas cảm thấy đói bụng. Nhưng khi ông cầm một món đồ ăn lên thì lại chẳng ăn được vì đồ ăn cũng đã bị biến thành vàng. Midas kêu lên:

"Ta sẽ đói đến chết mất. Điều ước này có lẽ không sáng suốt là bao!"

Cô con gái rượu của Midas thấy được sự tuyệt vọng của phụ vương liền muốn đến an ủi ông. Nhưng khi cô vừa choàng tay qua cổ ông thì cô cũng lập tức bị biến thành vàng! Midas lúc này mới than khóc rằng:

"Phép thuật này chẳng phải phước lành mà là một sự nguyên rủa."

Ông chạy đến bên bờ sông và than khóc. Đất cát bên bờ sông cũng thoáng chốc biến thành vàng. Nhưng sau khi ân hận vì nhận ra sai lầm của mình, Midas cũng đã rửa sạch được lời nguyên kia với nước mắt của mình.



turn out
phrasal verb

/tʊ:n aʊt/
phát hiện ra, hoá ra



starve
verb

/sta:v/
đói lả đi, chết vì đói



delightful
adj

/dɪˈlaɪtfl/
vui vẻ, hài lòng



beloved
adj

/bɪˈlʌvɪd/
được yêu quý, được yêu mến



wish
noun

/wɪʃ/
sự ước mong, sự mong mỏi



dismay
noun

/dɪsˈmeɪ/
chán nản, bàng hoàng



turn into
phrasal verb

/tʊ:n ˈɪntuː/
biến thành, đổi thành



comfort
verb

/ˈkʌmfət/
an ủi, dỗ dành (khi ai đó gặp chuyện buồn)



persuade
verb

/pəˈsweɪd/
thuyết phục



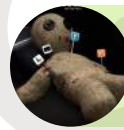
blessing
noun

/ˈblesɪŋ/
hạnh phúc, điều sung sướng, sự may mắn



keep on
phrasal verb

/ki:p ɒn/
vẫn tiếp tục



curse
noun

/kɜ:s/
lời nguyền, sự nguyền rủa



insist
verb

/ɪnˈsɪst/
khăng khăng đòi, cố nài



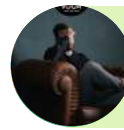
weep
verb

/wi:p/
khóc, khóc than



in the blink of an eye
idiom

/ɪn ðə blɪŋk əv ən aɪ/
trong nháy mắt



regret
noun

/rɪˈɡret/
sự tiếc nuối, sự hối tiếc



pick up
phrasal verb

/pɪk ʌp/
nhặt, lấy lên



wash away
phrasal verb

/wɒʃ əˈweɪ/
quét sạch, cuốn trôi



moan
verb

/məʊn/
rên



tear
noun

/tɪə(r)/
nước mắt



There was once a king in Greek with the name of Midas.

1. What is the name of the king?

- A. He lived in Greek.
- B. He was a king.
- C. His name was Midas.
- D. Yes, he had a name.

2. Where did Midas live?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. His name was Midas.
- C. It was King Midas.
- D. He lived in Greek.

3. Did King Midas live in Greek or Egypt?

- A. It was King Midas.
- B. His name was Midas.
- C. In Greek.
- D. He lived in Egypt.

One day, he found a god in his rose garden.

4. What did Midas find in his rose garden?

- A. He found a god.
- B. Yes, Midas found in his rose garden
- C. No, he did not.
- D. He was a king.

5. Where did Midas find the god? Did he find him in his rose garden or in his bedroom?

- A. It was King Midas.
- B. In his rose garden.
- C. He found the god in his bedroom.
- D. Yes, that's true.

6. What kind of flowers were there in his garden?

- A. It was a rose garden.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. A god in his rose garden.
- D. His name was Midas.

That god turned out to be a missing student of the God of Wine, Dionysus.

7. Who was that god?

- A. He was Dionysus.
- B. He found a god.
- C. His name was Midas.
- D. He was a student of the God of wine.

8. Whose student was that god? Was it the God of Wine or the God of Beauty?

- A. In his rose garden.
- B. The God of Wine.
- C. He was a student of the God of Beauty.
- D. A missing student of Dionysus.

9. What was the name of the God of Wine?

- A. His name was Dionysus.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. It was the God of wine.
- D. A god in his rose garden.

Dionysus was very delightful and decided to grant the king a wish.

10. How did Dionysus feel? Was he disappointed?

- A. He was very delightful.
- B. A missing student of the God of wine.
- C. No, he didn't.
- D. Yes, he did.

11. What did Dionysus decide to do?

- A. He decided to grant Midas a wish.
- B. Yes, he decided to do so.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. It was King Midas.

12. Who did Dionysus decide to grant a wish to?

- A. It was the God of wine, Dionysus.
- B. King Midas.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. To grant the king a wish.

For his wish, Midas asked for the magic to turn whatever he touched into gold.

13. What did Midas ask?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. He was very delightful.
- C. He asked for the magic.
- D. Yes, he did.

14. What did Midas want? Did he want to turn things into diamond or gold?

- A. To turn things into gold.
- B. He wanted turn thing into diamond.
- C. To turn whatever he touched.
- D. His name was Midas.

15. What did Midas want to turn into gold?

- A. He decided to grant Midas a wish.
- B. Whatever he touched.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. No, that's incorrect.s



Dionysus tried to persuade him but Midas kept on insisting.

16. Did Dionysus grant Midas's wish right away?

- A. Midas's wish.
- B. It was King Midas.
- C. No, he tried to persuade Midas.
- D. Yes, he did.

17. Did Dionysus think it was not a good wish?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. He kept on insisting.
- C. To grant the king a wish.
- D. No, it's not true.

18. What did Midas do? Did he change his mind?

- A. He tried to persuade Midas.
- B. He asked for the magic.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

19. Did Midas still want the magic?

- A. Yes, he kept on insisting.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. He decided to grant Midas a wish.
- D. It was Dionysus.

He thought that the wish was an excellent one.

20. What did Midas think about his wish?

- A. He thought it was an excellent one.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. To turn whatever he touched into gold.

21. Did Midas think his wish was good?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. The wish was an excellent one.
- D. Whatever he touched.

The god finally accepted and granted his wish!

22. What did Dionysus do in the end?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. The god finally accepted.
- C. He tried to persuade Midas.
- D. He accepted and granted Midas' wish.

23. Did Midas get his wish?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. The wish was an excellent one.
- D. It was Dionysus.

Excitedly, Midas went on touching all sorts of things.

24. How did Midas feel? Was he disappointed?

- A. He accepted to grant his wish.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Yes, he was.
- D. He went on touching things.

25. What did Midas do after Dionysus granted his wish?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. All sorts of things.
- C. The god finally accepted.
- D. He went on touching all sorts of things.

26. What did Midas touch? Did he touch just one thing?

- A. No, he touched all sorts of things.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. The god finally accepted.
- D. It was King Midas.

Everytime he touched a thing, it turned into gold in the blink of an eye.

27. What happened when he touched a thing?

- A. He went on touching things.
- B. It turned into gold.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. In the blink of an eye.

28. What did the thing turn into everytime Midas touched it?

- A. It turned into gold.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. He touched all sorts of things.
- D. It was Dionysus.



29. Did the thing slowly turn into gold everytime Midas touched it?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Everytime he touched a thing.
- C. All sorts of things.
- D. Yes, it did.

Soon Midas became hungry.

30. What did Midas feel later?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. In the blink of an eye.
- C. He became hungry.
- D. Yes, he did.

31. Did Midas feel thirsty after that?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. It turned into gold.
- D. His name was Midas.

He picked up a piece of food, but he couldn't eat it. The food turned to gold in his hand!

32. What did Midas pick up? Did he pick up a glass of wine?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. The food turned to gold in his hand.
- C. Everytime he touched a thing.
- D. No, he did not.

33. Could Midas eat the food?

- A. No, he couldn't.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. He picked up a piece of food.
- D. It was Dionysus.

34. Why couldn't Midas eat the food?

- A. No, he couldn't.
- B. He couldn't eat it.
- C. It was King Midas.
- D. Because the food turned to gold in his hand.

35. Can Midas eat the golden food?

- A. No, he could not.
- B. Yes, he could.
- C. The food turned to gold in his hand.
- D. He became hungry.

Midas moaned: "I'll starve. Perhaps this was not such a good wish after all!"

36. What did Midas say?

- A. It was Dionysus.
- B. "I'll starve."
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. This was not such a good wish after all.

37. Did Midas think he would be hungry to death?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. Midas moaned.
- D. He couldn't eat it.

38. Did Midas still think his wish was still good?

- A. No, he didn't.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. "I'll starve."
- D. His name was Midas.

39. Why did Midas think his wish was not good after all?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. Midas moaned.
- D. He picked up a piece of food.

Midas' beloved daughter saw the dismay of her father. She wanted to comfort him.

40. Who saw the dismay of Midas?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. She wanted to comfort him.
- C. This was not such a good wish after all.
- D. Midas' beloved daughter.

41. Did Midas love his daughter?

- A. It was Dionysus.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. She saw the dismay of her father.

42. Did Midas feel sad and worried?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. "I'll starve."
- C. It was King Midas.
- D. Yes, that's true.

43. What did Midas' daughter want to do?

- A. She wanted to comfort him.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. Midas' beloved daughter.
- D. Midas moaned.



44. Why did Midas' daughter want to comfort him?

- A. Because she saw the dismay of her father.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. This was not such a good wish after all.
- D. His name was Midas.

But when she threw her arms about him, she too turned to gold!

45. What happened to Midas' daughter?

- A. When she threw her arms about him.
- B. She wanted to comfort him.
- C. She too turned to gold.
- D. Yes, of course.

By that time, Midas cries, "The golden touch is no blessing but a curse."

46. What did Midas cry?

- A. She saw the dismay of her father.
- B. "The golden touch is no blessing but a curse."
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. She too turned to gold.

47. Did Midas think the golden touch was a blessing?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. When she threw her arms about him.
- C. It was King Midas.
- D. No, he did not.

48. Did Midas think his wish was bad?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. "The golden touch is no blessing but a curse."
- D. Midas' beloved daughter.

He went to the river and wept. The sand of that river turned as yellow as gold.

49. Where did Midas go?

- A. He went to the river.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. It turned as yellow as gold.
- D. The golden touch.

50. What did Midas do at the river?

- A. His name was Midas.
- B. He wept.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. The sand of that river.

51. Did the sand of that river turn into gold too?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, it did not.
- C. He went to the river and wept.
- D. It was no blessing but a curse.

With regret, King Midas washed away the curse of the golden touch with his own tears.

52. Did Midas feel sorry about his wish?

- A. The curse of the golden touch.
- B. "The golden touch is no blessing but a curse."
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

53. Did Midas wash away the curse of the golden touch?

- A. It was King Midas.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. It turned as yellow as gold.

54. How did Midas wash away the curse of the golden touch?

- A. He washed it away with his own tears.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. The sand of that river.

55. Could Midas turn things into gold anymore?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. He went to the river and wept.
- C. It was Dionysus.
- D. No, he could not.



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

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

Question	Answer
51	A
52	C
53	B
54	A
55	A

UNIT 10

THE RING OF SOLOMON

CHIẾC NHẪN CỦA VUA SOLOMON



Story

THE RING OF SOLOMON

One day, Solomon decided to challenge Ben, his most trusted minister. The king asked Ben to find him a magic ring. If a happy man looks at it, he becomes sad. And if a sad man looks at it, he becomes happy.

Solomon knew that no such ring existed in the world. He only wished to give his minister a little taste of humility.

For a long time, Ben had no idea where to find the ring. On the night before the date, he decided to take a walk in one of the poorest quarters of Jerusalem. He passed by Marc the merchant. Ben stopped in front of him and asked:

"Do you by any chance have a magic ring. It should make the happy wearer forget his joy and the broken-hearted wearer forget his sorrows?"

To his question, Marc took a plain gold ring and engraved something on it. When Ben read the words on the ring, his face broke out in a wide smile.

That night, Solomon asked for the ring with irony. To everyone's surprise, Ben held up a small gold ring and declared:

"This was the magic ring you asked for, your majesty!"

As soon as Solomon read the letters on the ring, the smile vanished from his face. The jeweler wrote on the ring a sentence: "This too shall pass."

At that moment, Solomon realized that all his wisdom and fabulous wealth and power were nothing because one day he would be nothing but dust.

CHIẾC NHẪN CỦA VUA SOLOMON

Một ngày nọ, Solomon quyết định thử thách Ben, người tể tướng tin cẩn nhất của mình. Nhà vua yêu cầu Ben tìm cho ngài một chiếc nhẫn ma thuật. Chiếc nhẫn có thể khiến những người hạnh phúc trở nên buồn rầu cũng như những người bất hạnh có thể trở nên hạnh phúc khi nhìn thấy nó.

Solomon biết chắc rằng không hề có chiếc nhẫn như vậy tồn tại trên đời. Ngài chỉ mong muốn rằng tể tướng của ngài bị bề mặt mà thôi.

Thời gian trôi qua, Ben vẫn không hề biết phải tìm chiếc nhẫn ma thuật đó ở nơi đâu cả. Trong một đêm trước thời hạn, ông quyết định đi dạo đến một vùng đất nghèo nhất vùng Jerusalem. Ông băng qua một người thương gia tên Marc. Ông dừng ngay trước mặt Marc và hỏi:

"Ông có tình cờ có được một chiếc nhẫn ma thuật không? Nó có thể khiến người đeo nó từ một người hạnh phúc quên đi niềm vui của mình hay một người bất hạnh quên đi nỗi buồn?"

Khi nghe câu hỏi trên, Marc lấy chiếc nhẫn vàng của mình và khắc lên đó một điều gì đó. Khi đọc được những dòng chữ trên chiếc nhẫn, khuôn mặt Ben sáng bừng bởi nụ cười rạng rỡ.

Đêm hôm ấy, Solomon đã chất vấn vị tể tướng về chiếc nhẫn với một sự mỉa mai. Trước sự kinh ngạc của tất cả mọi người, Ben đưa chiếc nhẫn ra và nói:

"Đây là chiếc nhẫn ma thuật ngài đã yêu cầu, thưa đức vua!"

Ngay sau khi vua Solomon đọc được dòng chữ ghi trên chiếc nhẫn, nụ cười trên môi ông liền vụt tắt. Người thợ kia đã viết trên chiếc nhẫn ấy một câu rằng "Mọi thứ rồi cũng sẽ trôi qua."

Vào chính khoảnh khắc ấy, Solomon nhận ra rằng trí tuệ, của cải và quyền lực hào nhoáng của ông hiện tại rồi cũng sẽ một ngày trở thành cát bụi mà thôi.



challenge
verb

/ˈtʃælɪndʒ/
thách thức, thách đấu



engrave
verb

/ɪnˈɡreɪv/
khắc, chạm, trổ



exist
verb

/ɪɡˈzɪst/
tồn tại, sống



break out
phrasal verb

/breɪk aʊt/
đột ngột xảy ra



humility
noun

/hjuːˈmɪləti/
sự xấu hổ, khiêm nhường



irony
noun

/ˈaɪrəni/
sự mỉa mai, châm biếm



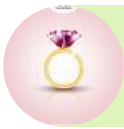
quarter
noun

/ˈkwɔːtə(r)/
khu phố, khu vực
(trong thành phố)



declare
verb

/dɪˈkleə(r)/
tuyên bố, công bố



ring
noun

/rɪŋ/
chiếc nhẫn



vanish
verb

/ˈvænɪʃ/
tiêu tan, biến mất



by any chance
adv.phrase

/baɪ ˈeni tʃɑːns/
Có khi nào, liệu rằng



jeweler
noun

/ˈdʒuːələ(r)/
thợ kim hoàn



joy
noun

/dʒɔɪ/
niềm vui



wealth
noun

/welθ/
sự giàu có, sự giàu sang



broken-hearted
adj

/ˈbrʊkən ˈhɑːtɪd/
đau khổ, buồn bã



power
noun

/ˈpaʊə(r)/
quyền lực



sorrow
noun

/ˈsɒrəʊ/
nỗi buồn, sự đau khổ,
sự buồn phiền



wisdom
noun

/ˈwɪzdəm/
sự hiểu biết, sự khôn
ngoan



plain
adj

/pleɪn/
trơn, một màu



dust
noun

/dʌst/
bụi



One day, Solomon decided to challenge Ben, his most trusted minister.

1. What was the name of the king?

- A. He was his most trusted minister.
- B. His name was Solomon.
- C. He wanted to challenge Ben.
- D. His name was Ben.

2. Who was Ben?

- A. He was Solomon's most trusted minister.
- B. He wanted to challenge Ben.
- C. His name was Ben.
- D. His name was Solomon.

3. What did Solomon decide to do?

- A. He wanted to challenge Ben.
- B. He was his most trusted minister.
- C. His name was Ben.
- D. His name was Solomon.

4. Did Solomon trust Ben?

- A. His name was Ben.
- B. His name was Solomon.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. He wanted to challenge Ben.

The king asked Ben to find him a magic ring. If a happy man looks at it, he becomes sad. And if a sad man looks at it, he becomes happy.

5. What did Solomon ask Ben?

- A. He asked Ben to find him a magic ring.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. His name was Solomon.

6. What kind of ring did Solomon want?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. His name was Ben.
- D. He wanted a magic ring.

7. Does a happy man become sad if he sees the ring?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. If a happy man looks at it.
- C. He wanted to challenge Ben.
- D. Yes, that's true.

8. Does a sad man become sadder if he sees the ring?

- A. He becomes happy.
- B. He was his most trusted minister.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. Yes, he doesn't.

Solomon knew that no such ring existed in the world. He only wished to give his minister a little taste of humility.

9. What did Solomon think? Did he think that ring existed?

- A. He becomes sad.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. That no such ring existed in the world.

10. Did Solomon think there was a ring like that?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. He wanted to give Ben a little taste of humility.
- D. He asked Ben to find him a magic ring.

11. Then why did Solomon ask Ben for such ring?

- A. He wanted to give Ben a little taste of humility.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. A little taste of humility.
- D. A magic ring.

12. What did Solomon wish to give Ben? Did he want to give Ben a compliment?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. That no such ring existed in the world.
- C. If a happy man looks at it.
- D. No, it's not true.

For a long time, Ben had no idea where to find the ring.

13. Did Ben have any idea where to find the ring?

- A. That no such ring existed in the world.
- B. A little taste of humility.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. Yes, of course.

14. Did Ben know where the ring was?

- A. Where to find the ring.
- B. That no such ring existed in the world.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. Yes, he did.



On the night before the date, he decided to take a walk in one of the poorest quarters of Jerusalem.

15. What did Ben do on the night before the date?

- A. He decided to take a walk.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. In one of the poorest quarters of Jerusalem.
- D. He had no idea where to find the ring.

16. When did Ben decide to take a walk?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. He decided to take a walk.
- C. In one of the poorest quarters of Jerusalem.
- D. On the night before the date.

17. Where did Ben go? Did he go to the palace?

- A. No, he didn't.
- B. Yes, he went there.
- C. On the night before the date.
- D. He had no idea where to find the ring.

18. Did Ben go to the richest quarters of Jerusalem?

- A. Where to find the ring.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. In one of the poorest quarters of Jerusalem.

He passed by Marc the merchant.

19. Who did Ben meet? Did he meet Solomon?

- A. Marc the merchant.
- B. He decided to take a walk.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. Yes, that's true.

20. Was Marc's job buying and selling things?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, it's not true.s
- C. He passed by Marc the merchant.
- D. In one of the poorest quarters of Jerusalem.

**Ben stopped in front of him and asked:
"Do you by any chance have a magic ring? It
should make the happy wearer forget his joy and
the broken-hearted wearer forget his sorrows?"**

21. Who did Ben stop in front of?

- A. It was Marc the merchant.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Ben stopped in front of him.
- D. Marc the merchant.

22. What did Ben ask Marc?

- A. Ben stopped in front of him.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. He was a merchant.
- D. "Do you by any chance have a magic ring?"

23. Was Ben sure that Marc had the magic ring?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. The happy wearer.
- C. He passed by Marc the merchant.
- D. No, he wasn't.

**24. Which wearer should the magic ring make
forget his joy? Was it the broken-hearted one?**

- A. The broken-hearted wearer.
- B. In one of the poorest quarters of Jerusalem.
- C. No, it was the happy wearer.
- D. Yes, that's true.

**25. What should the ring make the broken-hearted
wearer forget?**

- A. His sorrows.
- B. It should make him forget his joy.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. Marc the merchant.

**To his question, Marc took a plain gold ring and
engraved something on it.**

**26. What did Marc do when he heard Ben's
question?**

- A. He took a plain gold ring.
- B. The broken-hearted wearer.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. His joy and sorrow.

**27. What did Marc engrave something on? Was it
a plain gold ring or a silver bracelet?**

- A. The broken-hearted wearer.
- B. A plain gold ring.
- C. He engraved something on the silver bracelet.
- D. No, it's not true.



28. Was there anything on the gold ring?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. He engraved something on it.
- C. "Do you by any chance have a magic ring?"
- D. No, there wasn't.

29. Did Marc write something on the gold ring?

- A. The happy wearer.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. He took a plain gold ring.

When Ben read the words on the ring, his face broke out in a wide smile.

30. What was there on the ring?

- A. He engraved something on it.
- B. There were some words on the ring.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. When Ben read the words on the ring.

31. What happened when Ben read the words on the ring?

- A. His face broke out in a wide smile.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. It was a wide smile.
- D. He took a plain gold ring.

32. What did Ben do? Did he smile or cry?

- A. Ben cried when he read the words.
- B. The words on the ring.
- C. A plain gold ring.
- D. He smiled.

33. Did Ben suddenly smile when he read the words on the ring?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. His face broke out in a wide smile.
- D. He engraved something on it.

That night, Solomon asked for the ring with irony.

34. What did Solomon do that night?

- A. He asked Ben for the ring.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. On that night.
- D. When Ben read the words on the ring.

35. Did Solomon believe that Ben found the magic ring?

- A. It was a wide smile.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. He asked for the ring.

36. How did Solomon ask for the ring? Did he ask with expectation or with irony?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. The words on the ring.
- C. He asked with irony.
- D. He asked for the ring with expectation.

**To everyone's surprise, Ben held up a small gold ring and declared:
"This was the magic ring you asked for, your majesty!"**

37. Was everyone surprised when Ben held up the ring?

- A. Everyone was surprised.
- B. On that night.
- C. Yes, they were.
- D. No, it's not true.

38. Did anyone expect Ben to have the magic ring?

- A. No, nobody did.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Ben held up a small gold ring and declared.
- D. He asked for the ring.

39. What did Ben say when he held up the gold ring?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. He asked with irony.
- C. "This was the magic ring you asked for, your majesty!"
- D. He declared to Solomon.

40. Did Ben say with confidence?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. Ben held up a small gold ring and declared.
- C. On that night.
- D. Yes, it's correct.



As soon as Solomon read the letters on the ring, the smile vanished from his face.

41. What did Solomon do when he had the ring? Did he read the letters on it or wear it?

- A. He read the letters on the ring.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. He wore the ring on his finger.
- D. "This was the magic ring you asked for, your majesty!"

42. What happened as soon as Solomon read the letters on the ring?

- A. Everyone was surprised.
- B. The smile vanished from his face.
- C. When he read the letters on the ring.
- D. No, he did not.

43. Was Solomon happy as soon as Solomon read the letters on the ring?

- A. When he read the letters on the ring.
- B. Ben held up a small gold ring and declared.
- C. No, he was not.
- D. Yes, of course.

The jeweler wrote on the ring a sentence: "This too shall pass."

44. Who wrote a sentence on the ring?

- A. "This too shall pass."
- B. The smile vanished from his face.
- C. It was the jeweler.
- D. Yes, that's true.

45. What did the jeweler write on the ring?

- A. He wrote on the ring a sentence.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. When he read the letters on the ring.

46. What did the sentence say?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. The smile vanished from his face.
- D. "This too shall pass."

At that moment, Solomon realized that all his wisdom and fabulous wealth and power were nothing because one day he would be nothing but dust.

47. What did Solomon realize at that moment?

- A. All his wisdom and fabulous wealth and power.
- B. It was the jeweler.
- C. That his wisdom, wealth and power were nothing.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

48. Why were all Solomon's wisdom and fabulous wealth and power nothing?

- A. He wrote on the ring a sentence.
- B. Because one day he would be nothing but dust.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. Nothing but dust.

49. Would Solomon die and turn into dust one day?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, he wouldn't.
- C. Because one day he would be nothing but dust.
- D. "This too shall pass."



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

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



VOCA GIÚP BẠN GIẢI 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:



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

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VOCA GRAMMAR

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music.voca.vn



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natural.voca.vn



VOCA PRO

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pronunciation.voca.vn

PHƯƠNG PHÁP HỌC TIẾNG ANH MỚI & KHÁC BIỆT

■ **Triết lý sản phẩm khác biệt.** Triết lý của VOCA là mỗi kỹ năng ngôn ngữ (Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết) cần được giảng dạy theo những phương pháp đặc 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.

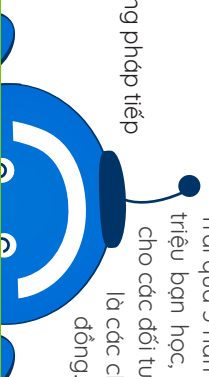
VOCA LÀ GÌ?

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.

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