



HỌC TIẾNG ANH GIAO TIẾP THEO PHƯƠNG PHÁP TIẾP CẬN

TỰ NHIÊN

NO Grammar Rules - NO Homework - NO Stress

NATURAL ENGLISH



A Key To Speaking English Naturally

For Vietnamese learners

A proven method with guaranteed results!

New Edition 2019

NATURAL ENGLISH



For Advanced

Introduction

Natural English (C1) là khóa học gì?

Natural English (C1) 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 (C1)

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 (Beginner), hoặc Natural English (Improver) đây là 2 khóa học tiếng Anh giao tiếp dành cho các bạn ở cấp độ thấp hơn.

- Những người đã có kiến thức cơ bản về tiếng Anh.
- Có thể đọc hiểu 70% ý nghĩa của đoạn văn, tương đương trình độ C1 – C2.
- Có khả năng nghe hiểu 70% ý nghĩa một bài nghe, tương đương trình độ B2 - C1.
- 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, bài diễn thuyết có độ dài tương đối, tăng khả năng nghe tối thiểu 80% - 90% 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 80% lượng từ vựng trong mỗi câu chuyện. Tăng khả năng đọc hiểu những bài viết, báo cáo, những bài văn có độ dài tương đối.
- Tăng khả năng phản xạ ngôn ngữ, có thể hỏi và trả lời với những tình huống giao tiếp. Tăng khả năng giao tiếp ở mức độ trôi chảy, xử lý những tình huống ngẫu nhiên, có khả năng chủ động tham gia những mẫu hội thoại thông thường với những chủ đề quen thuộc.
- Sau khi học khóa học phản xạ Natural English (Advanced), người học có khả năng trả lời nhanh chóng được đa phần những dạng câu hỏi tiếng Anh kèm theo thông tin và ý kiến chủ quan một cách tự nhiên; đồng thời biết cách truy vấn thông tin để trả lời những câu hỏi mang tính suy luận.
- Nắm được cấu trúc và ý nghĩa của một câu chuyện.
- Tăng khả năng phát âm từ, cụm từ hay câu.

Tài khoản Natural English Online

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

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

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

Nếu trong quá trình học bạn có câu hỏi cần hỗ trợ, hoặc các khuất 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 C1 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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CHASING PAVEMENT

BÀI HÁT "CHASING PAVEMENT"



Story

CHASING PAVEMENT

Adele used to **hook up** with a guy. She had been **going out with** him for six months. She **fell head over heels** with him, but he didn't seem to be **faithful**.

One day, Adele **found out** that her boyfriend was **cheating on** her. She **stormed out** of the house and ran to the club in London where her boyfriend was. She tried to **confront** him, but he kept **beating around the bush**. Then an argument **broke out**. Punches were thrown and drinks were spilt. After the row, the singer **legged it down** Oxford Street. She **ran away from** him, expecting him to **come after** her but he didn't. She kept running, looking down at the **pavement stretching out** ahead of her. It was six in the morning. There was no one chasing her, and she wasn't chasing anyone either. She was just running away. Adele then realised she was **in hot pursuit of** nothing. She stopped and asked herself:

"What is it you're chasing? You're chasing an empty pavement."

Back home, she wrote the song "Chasing Pavements", a **"heartbreak soul"**, with her producer. The song **hit a home run** and made No 1 in a dozen countries. It became her signature **tune** and gave her a nomination for the 2009 Grammy. The phrase "chasing pavements" later was **coined** and used to describe a **fruitless** action.

BÀI HÁT "CHASING PAVEMENT"

Adele từng hẹn hò cùng một anh chàng. Cô đã quen anh ta được sáu tháng. Cô rất yêu anh nhưng anh ta lại chẳng có vẻ gì là chung thủy cả.

Một ngày nọ, Adele phát hiện ra rằng bạn trai cô đang ngoại tình. Cô chạy vụt ra khỏi nhà và đến ngay đến câu lạc bộ tại London mà bạn trai cô đang ở đấy. Cô gắng hỏi cho ra lẽ nhưng anh ta cứ mãi đánh trống lảng. Thế là một cuộc cãi vã nổ ra. Giữa hai người xảy ra xô xát. Sau khi tàn cuộc, cô chạy ra bước trên con đường Oxford. Cô chạy trốn nhưng vẫn mong người yêu mình đuổi theo. Nhưng anh ta chẳng hề đếm xỉa gì đếm. Cô cứ mãi miết chạy và nhìn xuống vỉa hè đang trải dài trước mắt cô. Khi ấy là sáu giờ sáng. Chẳng có ai đuổi theo cô, cô cũng chẳng đuổi theo ai cả. Chỉ có mình cô đang chạy trốn bản thân mình mà thôi. Khi ấy Adele mới nhận ra rằng cô chỉ đang đuổi hình bắt bóng. Cô dừng lại và tự hỏi:

"Mình đang đuổi bắt gì đây? Có chăng chỉ là một con phố vắng mà thôi."

Sau khi trở về nhà, cô liền viết nên bài hát "Chasing Pavements" (Đuổi bắt con đường), một "bài nhạc soul buồn" với nhà sản xuất nhạc của mình. Bài hát đã thành công vang dội và đạt được hạng 1 ở nhiều quốc gia. Nó cũng trở thành một bài hát gần với tên tuổi của Adele và mang về cho cô một đề cử Grammy 2009. Cụm từ "chasing pavement" về sau cũng được dùng để chỉ một việc làm vô nghĩa và không mang kết quả gì.



hook up with
phrasal verb

/hʊk ʌp wɪθ/
hẹn hò, gặp gỡ



go out with
idiom

/'gəʊ aʊt wɪθ/
đi ra ngoài, gặp gỡ



fall head over heels for someone
adj

/fɔ:l hed 'əʊvə(r) hi:lz fə(r) 'sʌmwʌn/
yêu say đắm, cuồng si



faithful
adj

/'feɪθfl/
(tình cảm) chung thủy



find out
phrasal verb

/faɪnd aʊt/
khám phá ra, tìm ra



cheat on
phrasal verb

/tʃi:t ɒn /
phản bội, ngoại tình



storm out
phrasal verb

/stɔ:m aʊt /
chạy ra khỏi, biến ra khỏi



confront
verb

/kən'frʌnt/
gặp mặt với, đối diện với, đứng trước



beat around the bush
idiom

/bi:t ə'raʊnd ðə buʃ/
nói vòng vo, vòng vo tam quốc



fruitless
adj

/'fru:t.ləs/
không có kết quả, thất bại; vô ích



break out
phrasal verb

/breɪk aʊt/
đột ngột xảy ra



leg it
phrase

/leg ɪt/
chạy (trốn)



run away
phrasal verb

/rʌn ə'weɪ/
chạy trốn, bỏ chạy



come after
phrasal verb

/kʌm 'ɑ:ftə(r)/
bám theo, đuổi theo



pavement
noun

/'peɪvmənt/
vỉa hè



stretch
verb

/stretʃ/
trải dài



in hot pursuit of
phrase

/ɪn hɒt pə'sju:t ɒv/
bám sát theo, đuổi theo (ai đó)



heartbreak
noun

/'hɑ:tbreɪk/
nỗi sầu khổ, buồn thảm



hit a home run
idiom

/hɪt ə həʊm rʌn/
thành công, chiến thắng



coin
verb

/kɔɪn/
tạo ra, đặt ra (một từ hoặc cụm từ mới)



Adele used to hook up with a guy.

1. **Did Adele use to date a guy?**
 - A. She is a singer.
 - B. Yes, that's true.
 - C. With a guy.
 - D. Her name is Adele.
2. **Did Adele use to have a romantic relationship with a guy?**
 - A. Yes, of course.
 - B. She used to hook up with a guy.
 - C. Her name is Adele.
 - D. She is a singer.
3. **Does Adele still hook up with that guy now?**
 - A. She used to hook up with a guy.
 - B. Her name is Adele.
 - C. She is a singer.
 - D. No, she doesn't.

She had been going out with him for six months.

4. **How long had Adele been going out with that guy?**
 - A. She had been going out with him.
 - B. She used to hook up with a guy.
 - C. She is a singer.
 - D. For six months.
5. **Had Adele broken up with that guy for six months?**
 - A. She is a singer.
 - B. Her name is Adele.
 - C. No, it's not true.
 - D. For six months.
6. **What did Adele do? Did she go out of style or go out with that guy?**
 - A. She went going out with him.
 - B. Adele went out of style.
 - C. Her name is Adele.
 - D. She used to hook up with a guy.

She fell head over heels with him, but he didn't seem to be faithful.

7. **What happened? Did Adele fall because of the heels?**
 - A. No, that didn't happen.
 - B. She fell head over heels with him.
 - C. He didn't seem to be faithful.
 - D. She had been going out with him.
8. **How did Adele fall for that guy?**
 - A. For six months.
 - B. She fell head over heels with him.
 - C. Yes, that's true.
 - D. He didn't seem to be faithful.
9. **Did Adele love that guy very much?**
 - A. No, she didn't.
 - B. He didn't seem to be faithful.
 - C. She had been going out with him.
 - D. Yes, it's the same thing.
10. **Did that guy seem to be faithful?**
 - A. No, he didn't.
 - B. She fell head over heels with him.
 - C. Yes, he did.
 - D. For six months.
11. **Was there any chance that guy was disloyal?**
 - A. He didn't seem to be faithful.
 - B. She had been going out with him.
 - C. Yes, of course.
 - D. She fell head over heels with him.

One day, Adele found out that her boyfriend was cheating on her.

12. **What did Adele find out?**
 - A. He was cheating on her.
 - B. He didn't seem to be faithful.
 - C. That her boyfriend was cheating on her.
 - D. Adele found out about it.
13. **What was Adele's boyfriend do?**
 - A. She fell head over heels with him.
 - B. He was cheating on her.
 - C. About her boyfriend.
 - D. Adele found out about it.



14. Did Adele's boyfriend have secret relationship with somebody else?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Adele found out about it.
- C. He didn't seem to be faithful.
- D. Yes, of course.

21. Did Adele's boyfriend give her a straight answer?

- A. Adele found out about it.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. She tried to confront him.
- D. The club was in London.

She stormed out of the house and ran to the club in London where her boyfriend was.

15. What did Adele do? Did she stay or storm out of the house?

- A. Her boyfriend was in a club in London.
- B. He was cheating on her.
- C. Well, she stormed out.
- D. She stayed in the house.

16. Did Adele quickly go out of the house with anger?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, she didn't.
- C. The club was in London.
- D. That her boyfriend was cheating on her.

17. Where did Adele run to?

- A. She ran to the club in London.
- B. Her boyfriend was in a club in London.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. Adele found out about it.

18. Where was Adele's boyfriend?

- A. Her boyfriend was in a club in London.
- B. The club was in London.
- C. She stormed out of the house.
- D. He was cheating on her.

She tried to confront him, but he kept beating around the bush.

19. What did Adele try to do?

- A. He kept beating around the bush.
- B. She stormed out of the house.
- C. He was cheating on her.
- D. She tried to confront him.

20. What did Adele's boyfriend do? Did he beat her?

- A. That her boyfriend was cheating on her.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. She tried to confront him.
- D. She ran to the club in London.

Then an argument broke out. Punches were thrown and drinks were spilt.

22. Then what happened? Did an argument break out?

- A. Drinks were spilt.
- B. He kept beating around the bush.
- C. Her boyfriend was in a club in London.
- D. Yes, that's true.

23. Did Adele argue with her boyfriend?

- A. She tried to confront him.
- B. She stormed out of the house.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. Punches were thrown.

24. Did Adele punch her boyfriend?

- A. An argument broke out.
- B. He kept beating around the bush.
- C. She ran to the club in London.
- D. Yes, she did.

After the row, the singer legged it down Oxford Street.

25. What did Adele do after the row?

- A. She tried to confront him.
- B. She legged it down the street.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. Drinks were spilt.

26. Where did Adele leg it down?

- A. Punches were thrown.
- B. He kept beating around the bush.
- C. Oxford Street.
- D. After the row.

27. Did Adele run down to Oxford Street after the argument?

- A. It was Oxford Street.
- B. An argument broke out.
- C. She tried to confront him.
- D. Yes, it's correct.



She ran away from him, expecting him to come after her but he didn't.

28. Did Adele run away from her boyfriend?

- A. She expected him to come after her.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. It was Oxford Street.
- D. Yes, she did.

29. What did Adele expect her boyfriend to do?

- A. She expected him to come after her.
- B. He didn't come after her.
- C. It was Oxford Street.
- D. After the row.

30. Did Adele's boyfriend come after her?

- A. She ran away from him.
- B. After the row.
- C. She legged it down the street.
- D. No, he did not.

She kept running, looking down at the pavement stretching out ahead of her.

31. Did Adele keep running? Or did she stop?

- A. She expected him to come after her.
- B. No, she didn't stop. She kept running.
- C. She looked down at the pavement.
- D. He didn't come after her.

32. What did Adele see?

- A. The pavement stretching out ahead of her.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. She ran away from him.
- D. He didn't come after her.

33. Was the pavement stretching out ahead of Adele?

- A. She expected him to come after her.
- B. She ran away from him.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. She kept running.

It was six in the morning.

34. What time was it?

- A. She kept running.
- B. It was six in the morning.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. She looked down at the pavement.

35. Was it six in the morning or in the night?

- A. The pavement stretching out ahead of her.
- B. It was six in the morning.
- C. Yes, he was.
- D. She kept running.

There was no one chasing her, and she wasn't chasing anyone either.

36. Was there anyone chasing Adele?

- A. No, there was no one chasing her.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. She wasn't chasing anyone.
- D. It was six in the morning.

37. Was Adele chasing anyone?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. She kept running.
- C. No, she wasn't chasing anyone.
- D. There was no one chasing her.

38. Was Adele alone on her own?

- A. There was no one chasing her.
- B. She wasn't chasing anyone.
- C. The pavement stretching out ahead of her.
- D. Well, yes, that's true.

She was just running away.

39. What was Adele doing?

- A. It was six in the morning.
- B. She was just running away.
- C. No, she did not.
- D. There was no one chasing her.

40. Was Adele trying to escape from something?

- A. She wasn't chasing anyone.
- B. No, she wasn't.
- C. She was just running away.
- D. There was no one chasing her.



Adele then realised she was in hot pursuit of nothing.

41. What did Adele realise?

- A. Adele then realised.
- B. She was just running away.
- C. That she was in hot pursuit of nothing.
- D. Yes, it's the same thing.

42. What was Adele in hot pursuit of?

- A. Nothing.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. That she was in hot pursuit of nothing.
- D. She was just running away.

She stopped and asked herself:
"What is it you're chasing? You're chasing an empty pavement."

43. Who did Adele ask? Did she ask her boyfriend?

- A. "You're chasing an empty pavement."
- B. Adele then realised.
- C. No, of course not.
- D. She stopped.

44. What did she ask herself?

- A. That she was in hot pursuit of nothing.
- B. "What is it you're chasing?"
- C. She stopped and asked herself.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

45. What was Adele chasing?

- A. An empty pavement.
- B. "You're chasing an empty pavement."
- C. She stopped and asked herself.
- D. Adele then realised.

Back home, she wrote the song "Chasing Pavements", a "heartbreak soul", with her producer.

46. What did Adele do when she's back home?

- A. She wrote the song "Chasing Pavements".
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. When she came back home.
- D. "You're chasing an empty pavement."

47. What kind of song was "Chasing Pavements"?

- A. It was a "heartbreak soul".
- B. Yes, it was.
- C. She wrote the song "Chasing Pavements".
- D. "What is it you're chasing?"

48. Who did Adele write the song with? Did she write it with her boyfriend?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Yes, she wrote the song with him.
- C. It was a "heartbreak soul".
- D. She stopped and asked herself.

The song hit a home run and made No 1 in a dozen countries.

49. Did the song become successful?

- A. It was a "heartbreak soul".
- B. When she came back home.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. It made No 1 in a dozen countries.

50. How successful was the song? Did it make No 1 in some countries?

- A. The song hit a home run.
- B. She wrote it with her producer.
- C. She wrote the song "Chasing Pavements".
- D. No, not just some country.

It became her signature tune and gave her a nomination for the 2009 Grammy.

51. What became Adele's signature tune?

- A. When she came back home.
- B. The song "Chasing Pavements".
- C. It gave her a nomination for the 2009 Grammy.
- D. The song hit a home run.

52. What did the song give Adele?

- A. She wrote the song "Chasing Pavements".
- B. It gave her a nomination for the 2009 Grammy.
- C. It became her signature tune.
- D. It made No 1 in a dozen countries.



53. Did the song give Adele a nomination for Oscar?

- A. She wrote it with her producer.
- B. No, it's not true at all.
- C. Yes, it gave her a nomination for it.
- D. The song hit a home run.

The phrase "chasing pavements" later was coined and used to describe a fruitless action.

54. What was later coined? Was it the song?

- A. The phrase "chasing pavements".
- B. It gave her a nomination for the 2009 Grammy.
- C. No, it wasn't.
- D. Yes, it later was coined.

55. What was the phrase used to describe?

- A. The phrase "chasing pavements".
- B. It later was coined.
- C. It became her signature tune.
- D. It's used to describe a fruitless action.

56. Was the phrase used to describe an action that had no results?

- A. It gave her a nomination for the 2009 Grammy.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. The phrase "chasing pavements".
- D. It's used to describe a fruitless action.

Learn By Heart



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

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

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

UNIT 2

DRAWING AN EGG

VẼ TRỨNG



Story

DRAWING AN EGG

Leonardo Da Vinci was a very bright child. He was **bright as a button** and **had a head for art**. At the age of fourteen, he became a student of a famous **artist** in Florence, who was a very **strict** teacher. Leo's first **lesson** was painting the eggs.

In the beginning, Leo was very **interested in** it. But after some classes, the teacher **kept** making he draw eggs. Leo was very **confused**. He wondered:

"Why do I have to **draw** that small egg so many times?"

On one occasion, Leo asked the teacher:

"Why do you always let me draw eggs?"

The teacher told him:

"Although the egg is **ordinary**, they are no absolutely the same. Even with the same egg, in different **angles**, and different **light**, you might draw it different. Therefore, drawing eggs is the basic skill. When you have the **command** of the brain with **ease**, then every other technique is **obtainable**."

Leo listened to the teacher and was very **inspired**. He took the egg and **meticulously** drew it every day. After years and years of **practice**, the paper that Leonardo Da Vinci used to paint eggs had been **piled** high. His artistic level was soon **beyond** his teacher, and he finally became a great artist.

VẼ TRỨNG

Leonardo Da Vinci là một cậu bé rất sáng dạ. Cậu vô cùng thông minh và rất có khiếu về nghệ thuật. Khi vừa mười bốn tuổi, cậu trở thành học trò của một họa sĩ nổi tiếng tại Florence và cũng là một người thầy vô cùng nghiêm khắc. Bài học đầu tiên của Vinci chính là vẽ trứng.

Ban đầu, Da Vinci rất hứng thú với bài học này. Nhưng sau vài buổi, thầy giáo vẫn bắt cậu vẽ trứng. Da Vinci lúc này thấy rất khó hiểu và tự hỏi:

"Sao mình phải vẽ đi vẽ lại quả trứng nhỏ ấy nhiều lần đến như vậy"

Một hôm nọ, Vinci liền đem chuyện này hỏi thầy mình:

"Sao thầy cứ bảo con phải vẽ trứng là thế nào?"

Thầy của cậu bấy giờ mới ôn tồn bảo:

"Mặc dù trứng là một vật rất đổi tầm thường nhưng trăm quả trứng chẳng có quả nào giống nhau cả. Ngay cả cùng một quả trứng thì với ánh sáng và góc nhìn khác nhau thì con cũng vẽ ra những hình ảnh khác nhau. Vậy nên vẽ trứng chính là kỹ năng cơ bản nhất. Khi con có thể dễ dàng điều khiển góc nhìn của mình thì mọi kỹ năng khác sẽ dễ dàng hơn nhiều."

Da Vinci lắng nghe lời thầy và cảm thấy như được truyền cảm hứng. Cậu dùng quả trứng và mỗi ngày đều luyện tập vẽ đi vẽ lại một cách tỉ mỉ. Sau hàng năm trời khổ luyện, xấp giấy mà Leonardo Da Vinci dùng để vẽ trứng đã chất cao như núi. Cũng nhờ thế mà kỹ thuật vẽ của cậu cũng sớm vượt xa thầy của mình và trở thành một nghệ sĩ tài danh về sau.



Vocabulary

DRAWING AN EGG



accountant
noun

/əˈkaʊntənt/
kế toán viên



cashier
noun

/kæʃˈɪə(r)/
nhân viên thu ngân



actor
noun

/ˈæktə(r)/
nam diễn viên



chef
noun

/ʃef/
đầu bếp



actress
noun

/ˈæktɹəs/
nữ diễn viên



lawyer
noun

/ˈlɔɪ(ə)r/
luật sư



architect
noun

/ˈɑːkɪtekt/
kiến trúc sư



secretary
noun

/ˈsekɹətri/
thư ký



artist
noun

/ˈɑːtɪst/
họa sĩ



photographer
noun

/fəˈtɒgrəfə(r)/
thợ chụp hình, người
chụp hình, nhiếp ảnh gia



babysitter
noun

/ˈbeɪbɪˌsɪtə(r) /
người giữ trẻ



doctor
noun

/ˈdɒktə(r)/
bác sĩ



baker
noun

/ˈbeɪkə(r)/
thợ làm bánh



teacher
adj

/ˈtæmi/
rất nhỏ, nhỏ xíu, bé tí



barber
noun

/ˈbɑːbə(r)/
thợ hớt tóc, thợ cắt tóc



nurse
noun

/nɜːs/
y tá



homemaker
noun

/ˈhəʊmmeɪkə(r)/
người nội trợ



farmer
noun

/ˈfɑːmə(r)/
nông dân



carpenter
noun

/ˈkɑːpəntə(r)/
thợ mộc



engineer
noun

/ˌendʒɪˈniə(r)/
kỹ sư



Leonardo Da Vinci was a very bright child.

1. What kind of child was Leonardo Da Vinci?

- A. He was very bright.
- B. He was Leonardo Da Vinci.
- C. A very bright child.
- D. Yes, that's true.

2. Was Leo a smart child?

- A. He was Leonardo Da Vinci.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. No, he wasn't that smart.
- D. He was a very bright child.

He was bright as a button and had a head for art.

3. How bright was Leo?

- A. He was bright.
- B. He was bright as a button.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. He had a head for art.

4. Did Leo look like a button?

- A. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. He was Leonardo Da Vinci.
- D. He was a very bright child.

5. What did Leo have a head for?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. He was bright as a button.
- C. He was Leonardo Da Vinci.
- D. He had a head for art.

6. Was Leo good at art?

- A. He had a head for art.
- B. He was a very bright child.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

At the age of fourteen, he became a student of a famous artist in Florence, who was a very strict teacher.

7. What did Leo become at the age of fourteen?

- A. He became a student of a famous artist.
- B. At the age of fourteen.
- C. He was a very strict teacher.
- D. He was bright as a button.

8. What kind of a teacher was that artist? Was he an easy-going teacher?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. At the age of fourteen.
- C. He was a famous artist in Florence.
- D. He was Leonardo Da Vinci.

9. How old was Leo when he became a student of that famous artist?

- A. He had a head for art.
- B. He was fourteen years old.
- C. He was a very strict teacher.
- D. He became a student of a famous artist.

Leo's first lesson was painting the eggs.

10. What was Leo's first lesson?

- A. Leo's first lesson.
- B. He was a very strict teacher.
- C. He became a student of a famous artist.
- D. It was painting the eggs.

11. What did Leo have to paint in his first lesson?

- A. At the age of fourteen.
- B. He was a famous artist in Florence.
- C. It was eggs.
- D. He had to paint.

In the beginning, Leo was very interested in it.

12. How did Leo feel in the beginning?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It was painting the eggs.
- C. He became a student of a famous artist.
- D. He was very interested.

13. Did Leo find the lesson exciting in the beginning?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. In the beginning.
- C. Leo's first lesson.
- D. He was a famous artist in Florence.



But after some classes, the teacher kept making he draw eggs.

14. What did the teacher make Leo draw after some class?

- A. The teacher kept making he draw eggs.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. In the beginning.
- D. At the age of fourteen.

15. Did Leo still have to draw eggs?

- A. He was a very strict teacher.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. After some classes.
- D. He was very interested in it.

Leo was very confused. He wondered:
"Why do I have to draw that small egg so many times?"

16. How did Leo feel?

- A. That he had to draw that small egg so many times.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. The teacher kept making he draw eggs.
- D. He was very confused.

17. What did Leo wonder?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. After some classes.
- C. "Why do I have to draw that small egg so many times?"
- D. He was very confused.

18. Did Leo know why he had to draw eggs so many times?

- A. That he had to draw that small egg so many times.
- B. The teacher kept making he draw eggs.
- C. No, not at all.
- D. Yes, of course.

On one occasion, Leo asked the teacher:
"Why do you always let me draw eggs?"

19. What did Leo ask his teacher on one occasion?

- A. He was very confused.
- B. That he had to draw that small egg so many times.
- C. "Why do you always let me draw eggs?"
- D. Leo asked the teacher.

20. Did Leo ask why he had to draw eggs?

- A. Leo asked the teacher.
- B. He was very confused.
- C. "Why do I have to draw that small egg so many times?"
- D. Yes, it's correct.

The teacher told him:
"Although the egg is ordinary, they are no absolutely the same."

21. What did Leo's teacher tell him?

- A. "Why do you always let me draw eggs?"
- B. That eggs are no absolutely the same.
- C. Yes, he was.
- D. The teacher told him that.

22. Did Leo's teacher say that egg was a common thing?

- A. Leo asked the teacher.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. The teacher told him that.
- D. "Although the egg is ordinary, they are no absolutely the same."

23. Were all the eggs the same?

- A. No, not at all.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Because it is ordinary.
- D. "Why do you always let me draw eggs?"



"Even with the same egg, in different angles, and different light, you might draw it different."

24. Might you draw the same egg different in different angles?

- A. They are no absolutely the same.
- B. Because it is ordinary.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. In different angles, and different light.

25. Might you draw the same egg different in different light?

- A. He might draw it different.
- B. In different angles, and different light.
- C. "Although the egg is ordinary, they are no absolutely the same."
- D. Yes, of course.

26. Even you might draw it different, was it still the same egg?

- A. Yes, it was still the same egg.
- B. They are no absolutely the same.
- C. He might draw it different.
- D. The teacher told him that.

"Therefore, drawing eggs is the basic skill."

27. What was the basic skill?

- A. They are no absolutely the same.
- B. It was drawing eggs.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. He might draw it different.

28. Was drawing eggs an important skill?

- A. In different angles, and different light.
- B. Yes, it is the basic skill.
- C. No, of course not.
- D. They are no absolutely the same.

29. Was drawing eggs the first skill to obtain?

- A. It was drawing eggs.
- B. In different angles, and different light.
- C. He might draw it different.
- D. Yes, that's true.

"When you have the command of the brain with ease, then every other technique is obtainable."

30. What happens when you have the command of the brain with ease?

- A. When you have the command of the brain with ease.
- B. It was drawing eggs.
- C. Then every other technique is obtainable.
- D. Every other technique.

31. Is every other technique obtainable when you can easily control your brain?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. The command of the brain.
- C. Every other technique is obtainable.
- D. It is the basic skill.

32. Can you learn other techniques when you have the command of the brain with ease?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. When you have the command of the brain with ease.
- C. The command of the brain.
- D. It was drawing eggs.

Leo listened to the teacher, and was very inspired.

33. How did Leo feel when he listened to the teacher?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. The command of the brain.
- C. Every other technique.
- D. He was very inspired.

34. Did the thing Leo's teacher said inspire him?

- A. Every other technique is obtainable.
- B. When you have the command of the brain with ease.
- C. Yes, it did.
- D. Leo listened to the teacher.

He took the egg and meticulously drew it every day.

35. What did Leo do?

- A. He took the egg and drew it every day.
- B. Yes, it's the same thing.
- C. Leo listened to the teacher.
- D. Every other technique.



36. How often did Leo draw the egg?

- A. Every day.
- B. He took the egg and drew it.
- C. Leo listened to the teacher.
- D. Every other technique is obtainable.

37. Did Leo draw the egg in a careful and detail way?

- A. He was very inspired.
- B. The command of the brain.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. He drew it meticulously.

After years and years of practice, the paper that Leonardo Da Vinci used to paint eggs had been piled high.

38. How long did Leo practice?

- A. Many years.
- B. After years and years of practice.
- C. The paper had been piled high.
- D. He took the egg and drew it every day.

39. Did Leo practice for many years?

- A. After years and years of practice.
- B. He drew it meticulously.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. The paper that Leo used to paint eggs.

40. What did Leo use paper for?

- A. After years and years of practice.
- B. The paper that Leo used to paint eggs.
- C. He took the egg and drew it every day.
- D. He used it to paint eggs.

41. Were there a lot of papers?

- A. After years and years of practice.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. He drew it meticulously.
- D. Yes, the paper had been piled high.

His artistic level was soon beyond his teacher, and he finally became a great artist.

42. Was Leo's artistic level later beyond his teacher's?

- A. The paper that Leo used to paint eggs.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. He was soon beyond his teacher.
- D. His artistic level.

43. Did Leo become better at art than his teacher?

- A. He was soon beyond his teacher.
- B. After years and years of practice.
- C. Well, yes he did.
- D. He finally became a great artist.

44. Did Leo become a great artist?

- A. Yes, he finally became a great artist.
- B. His artistic level.
- C. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- D. The paper had been piled high.



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

AN UNSTOPPABLE MAN



Story

AN UNSTOPPABLE MAN

Kieran Behan is an Irish **artistic gymnast**. When he was ten years old, a **tumour** was discovered in his leg. The **operation** to remove it **resulted in complications** that left him in a wheelchair. Up to then, he had been crazy **about** gymnastics and was **determined to** become an Olympic champion.

Kieran decided to start on the long road to **recovery**. He was 15 months in a wheelchair but he **persevered** and was back in the gym. Soon after, he hit his head on the high bar and **suffered** brain damage that **confined** him **to** a wheelchair again. He was told he might never walk again and had to **start from scratch**.

However, after three years of intense **rehabilitation** and support from his family and friends, Kieran **astonished** his doctors by once more making a full **recovery** and returning to training. He even managed to win several accolades in the junior categories.

Then another **blow** came when his knee snapped just after he had been selected for the European Championships. He was about to **give up**.

But he never gave up and **succeeded in** becoming the Challenge World Cup floor champion in 2011, and his greatest moment of **glory** was when he was qualified for the London 2012 Olympics. He had then become an Olympic athlete after being through terrible pain, **trauma** and **setbacks**. Kieran is truly a glorious example of the Olympic spirit.

CHÀNG TRAI ĐẦY QUYẾT TÂM



CHÀNG TRAI ĐẦY QUYẾT TÂM

Kieran Behan là một vận động viên thể dục dụng cụ người Ai Len. Khi anh lên mười tuổi, chân anh xuất hiện một khối u và phải thực hiện phẫu thuật. Ca phẫu thuật ấy đã để lại di chứng khiến anh phải ngồi xe lăn. Khi ấy, anh đã có niềm đam mê to lớn với môn thể dục dụng cụ và quyết tâm trở thành một nhà vô địch Olympic.

Kieran quyết định bắt đầu quá trình hồi phục dài dằng. Anh phải ngồi xe lăn suốt 15 tháng trời nhưng không ngừng nỗ lực để trở lại phòng tập. Nhưng sau đó không lâu, anh lại bị đập đầu vào một thanh xà và bị chấn thương não. Thương tích này lại một lần nữa gắn chặt cậu vào chiếc xe lăn. Anh phải nhận được một hung tin rằng mình sẽ không thể đi lại được nữa và phải bắt đầu mọi thứ lại từ đầu.

Tuy nhiên, sau ba năm trời kiên trì thực hiện vật lý trị liệu cùng với sự hỗ trợ từ gia đình và bạn bè, Kieran lại khiến bác sĩ của mình ngạc nhiên khi một lần nữa hồi phục và trở lại tập luyện. Anh còn thắng được rất nhiều giải thưởng dành cho người không chuyên.

Nhưng rồi một sự cố lại xảy ra. Anh bị chấn thương đầu gối ngay khi vừa được chọn tham gia Giải vô địch Châu Âu. Đến lúc này thì anh chực như muốn gục ngã.

Nhưng anh không hề bỏ cuộc mà còn thành công đạt được chức vô địch World Cup thể dục dụng cụ vào năm 2011 và đạt được đỉnh cao vinh quang khi được chọn tham dự Olympics London 2012. Vậy là anh đã trở thành vận động viên Olympic sau biết bao khó khăn, mồ hôi và nước mắt. Kieran chính là một ví dụ điển hình cho tinh thần của thể vận hội Olympic.

**gymnastics**

noun

/dʒɪmˈnæstɪks/
thể dục dụng cụ**tumour**

noun

/ˈtjuːmə(r)/
khối u**operation**

noun

/ˌɒpəˈreɪʃn/
ca mổ**result in**

phrasal verb

/rɪˈzʌlt ɪn/
dẫn đến, gây nên; cuối cùng thì...**complication**

noun

/ˌkɒmplɪˈkeɪʃn/
biến chứng**crazy about**

phrase

/ˈkreɪˌzi əˈbaʊt/
thích điên cuồng, rất thích, mê mẩn điều gì**determined**

adj

/dɪˈtɜːmɪnd/
kiên quyết**recovery**

noun

/rɪˈkʌvəri/
sự phục hồi**persevere**

verb

/ˌpɜːsɪˈvɪə(r)/
kiên trì**suffer**

verb

/ˈsʌfə(r)/
chịu, bị; trải qua**confine**

verb

/kənˈfaɪn/
giám giữ, giam cầm, nhốt giữ lại**start from scratch**

idiom

/stɑːt frəm skrætʃ/
khởi đầu từ con số không, khởi đầu từ đầu**rehabilitation**

noun

/ˌriːəˌbɪlɪˈteɪʃn/
phục hồi chức năng**astonish**

verb

/əˈstɒnɪʃ/
làm ngạc nhiên**snap**

verb

/snæp/
bẻ gãy**give up**

phrasal verb

/ɡɪv ʌp/
từ bỏ, bỏ cuộc**succeed**

verb

/səkˈsiːd/
thành công**glory**

noun

/ˈɡlɔːri/
vinh quang**trauma**

noun

/ˈtrɔːmə/
chấn thương tâm lý**setback**

noun

/ˈsetbæk/
sự giật lùi, sự đi xuống



Kieran Behan is an Irish artistic gymnast.

1. Who is Kieran Behan?

- A. He is from Ireland.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. He is an artistic gymnast.
- D. His name Kieran Behan.

2. Does Kieran come from Ireland?

- A. His name Kieran Behan.
- B. He is an Irish.
- C. He is an artistic gymnast.
- D. Yes, of course.

3. What is Kieran's profession?

- A. He is an artistic gymnast.
- B. His name Kieran Behan.
- C. He is from Ireland.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

When he was ten years old, a tumour was discovered in his leg.

4. What happened when Kieran was ten years old?

- A. A tumour was discovered in his leg.
- B. It was a tumour.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. He is from Ireland.

5. Where was the tumour? Was it in his neck?

- A. His name Kieran Behan.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. A tumour was discovered in his leg.
- D. When he was ten years old.

6. When was the tumour discovered?

- A. When he was ten years old.
- B. It was a tumour.
- C. He is an artistic gymnast.
- D. In his leg.

The operation to remove it resulted in complications that left him in a wheelchair.

7. What was the purpose of the operation?

- A. It was a tumour.
- B. He is an artistic gymnast.
- C. The operation was to remove the tumour.
- D. It left him in a wheelchair.

8. Did the operation turn out well?

- A. When he was ten years old.
- B. He is from Ireland.
- C. No, not at all.
- D. The operation to remove the tumour.

9. What did the complications do to Kieran?

- A. A tumour was discovered in his leg.
- B. His name Kieran Behan. His name Kieran Behan.
- C. It left him in a wheelchair.
- D. It resulted in complications.

Up to then, he had been crazy about gymnastics and was determined to become an Olympic champion.

10. What had Kieran been crazy about up to then?

- A. Up to then.
- B. To become an Olympic champion.
- C. It resulted in complications.
- D. About gymnastics.

11. Was Kieran enthusiastic about gymnastics?

- A. The operation to remove the tumour.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- D. He was determined to become an Olympic champion.

12. What was Kieran determined to do?

- A. It left him in a wheelchair.
- B. To become an Olympic champion.
- C. He was determined.
- D. He had been crazy about gymnastics.

13. Did Kieran really want to be an Olympic champion?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. To become an Olympic champion.
- C. Up to then.
- D. It resulted in complications.



Kieran decided to start on the long road to recovery.

14. What did Kieran decided to do?

- A. He had been crazy about gymnastics.
- B. To become an Olympic champion.
- C. To recovery.
- D. It was a long road to recovery.

15. Would it take a lot of time for Kieran to recover?

- A. He decided to start on the long road to recovery.
- B. Up to then.
- C. He was determined to become an Olympic champion.
- D. Yes, of course.

He was 15 months in a wheelchair but he persevered and was back in the gym.

16. How long did Kieran spend in a wheelchair?

- A. He had been crazy about gymnastics.
- B. 15 months.
- C. He was back in the gym.
- D. He decided to start on the long road to recovery.

17. Did Kieran want to give up?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. He was 15 months in a wheelchair.
- C. It was a long road to recovery.
- D. Up to then.

18. Was Kieran back in the gym?

- A. Yes, he was.
- B. But he persevered.
- C. He decided to start on the long road to recovery.
- D. To become an Olympic champion.

Soon after, he hit his head on the high bar and suffered brain damage that confined him to a wheelchair again.

19. What happened soon after?

- A. He suffered brain damage.
- B. It confined him to a wheelchair again.
- C. He was back in the gym.
- D. He hit his head on the high bar.

20. Where did Kieran hit his head? Did he hit it on the ground?

- A. He suffered brain damage.
- B. He was 15 months in a wheelchair.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. It confined him to a wheelchair again.

21. What did Kieran have to suffer?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. He hit his head on the high bar.
- C. But he persevered.
- D. He suffered brain damage.

22. What did the brain damage do to Kieran?

- A. He was back in the gym.
- B. It confined him to a wheelchair again.
- C. He suffered brain damage.
- D. He hit his head on the high bar.

He was told he might never walk again and had to start from scratch.

23. What was Kieran told?

- A. He suffered brain damage.
- B. It confined him to a wheelchair again.
- C. That he might never walk again.
- D. He had to start from scratch.

24. What did Kieran have to do?

- A. He had to start from scratch.
- B. That he might never walk again.
- C. It confined him to a wheelchair again.
- D. He hit his head on the high bar.

25. Did Kieran have to learn everything again from the beginning?

- A. He suffered brain damage.
- B. Yes, it's the same thing.
- C. He had to start from scratch.
- D. He hit his head on the high bar.



However, after three years of intense rehabilitation and support from his family and friends, Kieran astonished his doctors by once more making a full recovery and returning to training.

26. How long was the rehabilitation?

- A. It was three years.
- B. He returned to training.
- C. After three years of intense rehabilitation.
- D. That he might never walk again.

27. How was the rehabilitation? Was it easy or intense?

- A. From his family and friends.
- B. He had to start from scratch.
- C. It was intense.
- D. After three years of intense rehabilitation.

28. Who did Kieran get support from?

- A. From his family and friends.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. He astonished his doctors.
- D. That he might never walk again.

29. Did Kieran make his doctors surprised?

- A. Yes, he astonished his doctors.
- B. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- C. By once more making a full recovery.
- D. He had to start from scratch.

30. How did Kieran astonish his doctors?

- A. He returned to training.
- B. That he might never walk again.
- C. By once more making a full recovery.
- D. Yes, it's the same thing.

He even managed to win several accolades in the junior categories.

31. What did Kieran manage to win?

- A. He managed to win several accolades.
- B. In the junior categories.
- C. By once more making a full recovery.
- D. After three years of intense rehabilitation.

32. In which categories did Kieran manage to win?

- A. He astonished his doctors.
- B. From his family and friends.
- C. In the junior categories.
- D. He even managed to win several accolades.

Then another blow came when his knee snapped just after he had been selected for the European Championships.

33. Did another blow come?

- A. For the European Championships.
- B. He even managed to win several accolades.
- C. After three years of intense rehabilitation.
- D. Yes, it did.

34. What happened to Kieran's knee?

- A. After he had been selected for the European Championships.
- B. In the junior categories.
- C. From his family and friends.
- D. It snapped.

35. When did Kieran's knee snap?

- A. He astonished his doctors.
- B. After he had been selected for the European Championships.
- C. His knee snapped.
- D. He even managed to win several accolades.

36. Was Kieran selected for the Olympic before his knee snapped?

- A. In the junior categories.
- B. By once more making a full recovery.
- C. No, not the Olympic.
- D. Yes, that's true.

He was about to give up.

37. Was Kieran about to give up?

- A. Sadly, yes, he was.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. For the European Championships.
- D. He returned to training.

38. Why was Kieran about to give up?

- A. Because his knee snapped.
- B. Yes, he was.
- C. After he had been selected for the European Championships.
- D. In the junior categories.



But he never gave up and succeeded in becoming the Challenge World Cup floor champion in 2011, and his greatest moment of glory was when he was qualified for the London 2012 Olympics.

39. But did Kieran give up?

- A. For the European Championships.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. He succeeded in becoming the champion.
- D. Yes, he was about to give up.

40. What did Kieran succeed in?

- A. After he had been selected for the European Championships.
- B. Becoming the Challenge World Cup floor champion.
- C. It was his greatest moment of glory.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

41. When did Kieran become the Challenge World Cup floor champion?

- A. The London 2012 Olympics.
- B. He was about to give up.
- C. His knee snapped.
- D. It was in 2011.

42. What was Kieran's greatest moment of glory?

- A. It was his greatest moment of glory.
- B. Another blow came.
- C. It was when he was qualified for the Olympics.
- D. Yes, it was in 2011.

43. What was Kieran qualified for?

- A. The London 2012 Olympics.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. When he was qualified for the Olympics.
- D. For the European Championships.

Kieran is truly a glorious example of the Olympic spirit.

46. Who is a glorious example of the Olympic spirit?

- A. Terrible pain, trauma and setbacks.
- B. It was his greatest moment of glory.
- C. It is Kieran, of course.
- D. Of the Olympic spirit.

47. What is Kieran a glorious example of?

- A. He became an Olympic athlete.
- B. When he was qualified for the Olympics.
- C. The Olympic spirit.
- D. Yes, he was.

He had then become an Olympic athlete after being through terrible pain, trauma and setbacks.

44. Did Kieran become an Olympic athlete?

- A. Yes, he became an Olympic athlete.
- B. Terrible pain, trauma and setbacks.
- C. No, it was the London 2012 Olympics.
- D. He succeeded in becoming the champion.

45. What had Kieran been through?

- A. He became an Olympic athlete.
- B. It was in 2011.
- C. The Challenge World Cup floor champion.
- D. Terrible pain, trauma and setbacks.



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

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

UNIT 4

MOTHER OF FRANKENSTEIN

MẸ ĐẼ CỦA FRANKENSTEIN



MOTHER OF FRANKENSTEIN

Mary Shelly is a **talented** English writer in the 19th century. She got married to Percy Shelley, who is also a romantic **novelist**, and they both had a son.

One time, the family travelled to Geneva with Mary's stepsister and friends. They all came to a big villa named Diodati, close to Lake Geneva. Upon arriving, they spent their time writing, **boating** on the lake, and talking late into the night. That night, the heavy rain **confined** them to the house. Sitting around a **log fire** at the villa, they **amused** themselves with German ghost stories. **On the spur of the moment**, one of her friends **proposed** that they should each write a ghost story. Unable to think of a story, Mary became **anxious**.

During one mid-June evening, an idea suddenly **sparkled** in her mind. She wondered:

"Perhaps a **corpse** would be **re-animated**, **galvanism** had **given token of** such things".

She kept wondering about that idea until midnight. Unable to sleep, she became **possessed** by her **imagination** and the ghost story.

She began writing what she assumed would be a short story. With Percy's **encouragement**, she expanded this tale into her first novel, *Frankenstein*, published in 1818. Since then, the story of the writing of *Frankenstein* has been **fictionalised** several times and formed the basis for a number of films. Mary Shelly also became a great novelist and the mother of the **gothic genre**.

MẸ ĐẼ CỦA FRANKENSTEIN

Mary Shelly là một nhà văn tài ba người Anh ở thế kỷ thứ 19. Cô kết hôn cùng Percy Shelly, một nhà văn thuộc trường phái lãng mạn, và cả hai có với nhau một đứa con.

Một lần nọ, cả gia đình đến vùng Geneva với bạn bè và em họ của Mary. Cả bọn cùng đến một căn villa rộng lớn có tên Diodati nằm gần hồ Geneva. Khi đến nơi, mọi người cùng nhau viết truyện, bơi thuyền ra bờ hồ và nói chuyện thâu đêm suốt sáng. Đêm hôm ấy, cơn mưa nặng hạt khiến mọi người phải ở lại trong nhà. Ngồi bên đống lửa trong căn villa, mọi người giải khuây bằng cách đọc những câu chuyện của Đức. Bỗng nhiên, một người bạn của Mary đề nghị rằng mỗi người nên viết một câu chuyện ma. Mary không nghĩ được ra câu chuyện nào cả và cảm thấy rất bức bối.

Trong một đêm hè giữa tháng Sáu, một ý tưởng chợt nảy lên trong đầu cô. Cô bắt đầu tự hỏi:

"Liệu xác chết có thể sống lại được chăng? Phương pháp chích điện cũng đã đề cập đến hiện tượng này rồi."

Cô cứ mãi suy nghĩ về ý tưởng này cho đến tận nửa đêm. Trần trọc không ngủ được, cô bị ám ảnh bởi trí tưởng tượng của mình và câu chuyện ma kia.

Và rồi cô bắt tay vào viết một câu chuyện ngắn. Sau đó, cùng sự cổ vũ của chồng cô Percy, cô đã hoàn thiện câu chuyện ấy thành tác phẩm đầu tay, *Frankenstein*, xuất bản vào năm 1818. Kể từ đó, câu chuyện về *Frankenstein* đã được phỏng lại rất nhiều lần với hàng loạt các đầu phim cùng tên. Mary Shelly theo đó trở thành một tiểu thuyết gia nổi tiếng và là mẹ đẻ của thể loại tiểu thuyết kỳ bí.

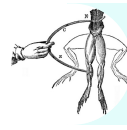


talented

adj

/ˈtæləntɪd/

tài năng



galvanism

noun

/ˈgæl.vən.ɪz.m/

(y học) phép chữa bằng dòng điện một chiều



novelist

noun

/ˈnɒ.vəl.ɪst/

tiểu thuyết gia, người viết tiểu thuyết

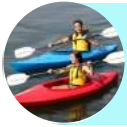


possessed

adj

/pəˈzest/

bị ám ảnh



boat

verb

/bəʊt/

đi bơi thuyền, chèo thuyền



imagination

noun

/ɪˌmæ.dʒɪˈneɪ.ʃn/

sức tưởng tượng, trí tưởng tượng



log fire

noun

/lɒg ˈfaɪə(r)/

đống lửa (lò sưởi)



encouragement

noun

/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ.mənt/

sự khuyến khích, động viên



amuse

verb

/əˈmjuːz/

tiêu khiển, thư giãn



expand

verb

/ɪkˈspænd/

mở rộng

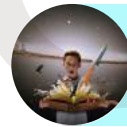


on the spur of the moment

adv.phrase

/ɒn ðə spɜːr ɒv ðə ˈməʊ.mənt/

ngẫu hứng, bất ngờ, tình thế xô đẩy



fictionalise

verb

/ˈfɪkʃənəlaɪz/

tiểu thuyết hóa



propose

verb

/prəˈpəʊz/

đưa ra, đề xướng, đề xuất



basis

noun

/ˈbeɪsɪs/

nền tảng, cơ sở



anxious

adj

/ˈæŋkʃəs/

lo âu, lo lắng



gothic

adj

/ˈɡɒθɪk/

(thể loại văn học) kỳ bí (tình cảm lãng mạn kết hợp cùng kinh dị)



corpse

noun

/kɔːps/

xác chết, thi hài



genre

noun

/ˈʒɒnrə/

loại, thể loại (nhạc, phim, văn học,...)

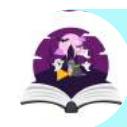


reanimate

verb

/riːˈænɪmeɪt/

hồi sinh, phục hồi



ghost story

noun

/ˈɡəʊst ˈstoːri/

truyện ma



Mary Shelly is a talented English writer in the 19th century.

1. Who is Mary Shelly?

- A. She was an English writer.
- B. She lived in the 19th century.
- C. She is very talented.
- D. Her name is Mary Shelly.

2. Does Mary come from England?

- A. No, she lived in the 19th century.
- B. She is very talented.
- C. Her name is Mary Shelly.
- D. Yes, she comes from England.

3. What did Mary do? Is she a driver?

- A. Her name is Mary Shelly.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. She lived in the 19th century.
- D. Yes, she is very talented.

4. Does Mary have talents?

- A. Yes, she is very talented.
- B. She was an English writer.
- C. She lived in the 19th century.
- D. No, her name is Mary Shelly.

She got married to Percy Shelley, who is also a romantic novelist, and they both had a son.

5. Who did Mary get married to?

- A. She got married to Percy Shelley.
- B. They both had a son.
- C. She is very talented.
- D. Her name is Mary Shelly.

6. What did Percy Shelly do? Is he a writer too?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. She was an English writer.
- C. She is very talented.
- D. Yes, he is also a romantic novelist.

7. What kind of novelist is Percy?

- A. She lived in the 19th century.
- B. She was an English writer.
- C. He is a romantic novelist.
- D. She got married to Percy Shelley.

8. Did Mary and Percy have any children?

- A. No, they didn't.
- B. Her name is Mary Shelly.
- C. She lived in the 19th century.
- D. Yes, they both had a son.

One time, the family travelled to Geneva with Mary's stepsister and friends.

9. Where did Mary's family travel that one time?

- A. They both had a son.
- B. They travelled to Geneva.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. Yes, she got married to Percy Shelley.

10. Who did Mary's family travel with?

- A. She got married to Percy Shelley.
- B. He is a romantic novelist.
- C. With Mary's stepsister and friends.
- D. Yes, of course.

They all came to a big villa named Diodati, close to Lake Geneva.

11. Where did they go? Did they go to a hotel?

- A. No, they didn't go there.
- B. It was close to Lake Geneva.
- C. They all came to a big villa.
- D. Yes, they travelled to Geneva.

12. What was the name of that villa?

- A. With Mary's stepsister and friends.
- B. Its name was Diodati.
- C. They all came to a big villa.
- D. No, it doesn't make any sense.

13. What was the villa close to?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. They travelled to Geneva.
- C. It was close to Lake Geneva.
- D. Its name was Diodati.

Upon arriving, they spent their time writing, boating on the lake, and talking late into the night.

14. What did they spend their time doing?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. They talked late into the night.
- C. They all came to a big villa.
- D. They spent their time writing, boating, and talking.

15. Did they sail a boat to the lake?

- A. Yes, they boated on the lake.
- B. They talked late into the night.
- C. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- D. Its name was Diodati.



16. Did they stay up very late?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. They boated on the lake.
- C. They spent their time writing, boating, and talking.
- D. It was close to Lake Geneva.

That night, the heavy rain confined them to the house.

17. What confined them to the house?

- A. They spent their time writing, boating, and talking.
- B. It was the heavy rain.
- C. Yes, it's the same thing.
- D. They talked late into the night.

18. Did they have to stay in the house because of the rain?

- A. It confined them to the house.
- B. No, they talked late into the night.
- C. They boated on the lake.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

Sitting around a log fire at the villa, they amused themselves with German ghost stories.

19. Where did they sit? Did they sit around a table?

- A. Around a log fire at the villa.
- B. Yes, it was the heavy rain.
- C. No, they didn't.
- D. They were German ghost stories.

20. What did they amuse themselves with?

- A. No, they did not.
- B. It confined them to the house.
- C. They amused themselves with ghost stories.
- D. Around a log fire at the villa.

21. What kind of stories did they read? Were they fairy tales?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. It was the heavy rain.
- C. No, they were German ghost stories.
- D. They amused themselves with ghost stories.

On the spur of the moment, one of her friends proposed that they should each write a ghost story.

22. Did one of Mary's friends suddenly propose something?

- A. Write a ghost story.
- B. One of her friends proposed that idea.
- C. They were German ghost stories.
- D. Yes, that's true.

23. What did one of Mary's friends propose?

- A. They amused themselves with ghost stories.
- B. That they should write a ghost story.
- C. It was on the spur of the moment.
- D. Yes, it's the same thing.

24. Were they proposed to write ghost stories?

- A. Around a log fire at the villa.
- B. Yes, they were.
- C. It was on the spur of the moment.
- D. No, one of her friends proposed that idea.

Unable to think of a story, Mary became anxious.

25. Could Mary think of any story?

- A. No, she was unable to do it.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. One of her friends proposed that idea.
- D. It was on the spur of the moment.

26. How did Mary feel?

- A. That they should write a ghost story.
- B. She became anxious.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. It was on the spur of the moment.

27. Why did Mary become anxious?

- A. Because she was unable to think of a story.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. That they should write a ghost story.
- D. One of her friends proposed that idea.



During one mid-June evening, an idea suddenly sparked in her mind.

28. What happened during one mid-June evening?

- A. An idea suddenly sparked in her mind.
- B. It sparked in her mind.
- C. She became anxious.
- D. Because she was unable to think of a story.

29. Did Mary suddenly have an idea?

- A. She was unable to do it.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, it was one mid-June evening.
- D. She became anxious.

She kept wondering about that idea until midnight.

33. What did Mary keep wondering about?

- A. She kept wondering about that idea.
- B. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- C. Because galvanism had given token of such things.
- D. That a corpse could be re-animated.

34. Did Mary wonder about that idea until morning?

- A. No, just until midnight.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. That a corpse could be re-animated.
- D. It was galvanism.

She wondered:

"Perhaps a corpse would be re-animated, galvanism had given token of such things".

30. What did Mary wonder?

- A. It sparked in her mind.
- B. That a corpse could be re-animated.
- C. Because galvanism had given token of such things.
- D. Yes, of course.

31. Did Mary wonder about re-animating a dead body?

- A. That a corpse could be re-animated.
- B. No, it was galvanism.
- C. An idea suddenly sparked.
- D. Yes, that's what she wondered.

32. Why did Mary think that a corpse could be re-animated?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. It was one mid-June evening.
- C. Because galvanism had given token of such things.
- D. That a corpse could be re-animated.

Unable to sleep, she became possessed by her imagination and the ghost story.

35. Could Mary sleep?

- A. Yes, it's the same thing.
- B. She became possessed.
- C. She kept wondering about that idea.
- D. No, she was unable to sleep.

36. What did Mary become possessed by?

- A. She was unable to sleep.
- B. Until midnight.
- C. By her imagination and the ghost story.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

37. Did Mary keep imagining about the ghost story?

- A. By her imagination and the ghost story.
- B. She kept wondering about that idea.
- C. Yes, that's what she did.
- D. No, she became possessed.

She began writing what she assumed would be a short story.

38. What did Mary begin writing?

- A. What she assumed would be a short story.
- B. She began writing.
- C. By her imagination and the ghost story.
- D. She became possessed.



39. Was the story assumed to be short?

- A. By her imagination and the ghost story.
- B. She was unable to sleep.
- C. It was her ghost story.
- D. She assumed it would be a short story.

With Percy's encouragement, she expanded this tale into her first novel, *Frankenstein*, published in 1818.

40. Did Percy encourage Mary to write?

- A. Her ghost story.
- B. She expanded this tale into her first novel.
- C. It was published in 1818.
- D. She began writing.

41. What did Mary expand the tale into?

- A. She expanded it into her first novel.
- B. Its name was *Frankenstein*.
- C. With Percy's encouragement.
- D. She assumed it would be a short story.

42. When was *Frankenstein* published?

- A. She expanded this tale into her first novel.
- B. She began writing.
- C. It was published in 1818.
- D. Yes, that's true.

Since then, the story of the writing of *Frankenstein* has been fictionalised several times and formed the basis for a number of films.

43. How many times has *Frankenstein* been fictionalised?

- A. It has been fictionalised several times.
- B. The story of the writing of *Frankenstein*.
- C. With Percy's encouragement.
- D. It was published in 1818.

44. Did *Frankenstein* form the basis for a lot of films?

- A. No, its name was *Frankenstein*.
- B. She expanded this tale into her first novel.
- C. Yes, it formed the basis for a number of films.
- D. It has been fictionalised several times.

Mary Shelly also became a great novelist and the mother of the gothic genre.

45. What did Mary become?

- A. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- B. It has been fictionalised several times.
- C. The story of the writing of *Frankenstein*.
- D. She became a great novelist.

46. Which genre was Mary the mother of?

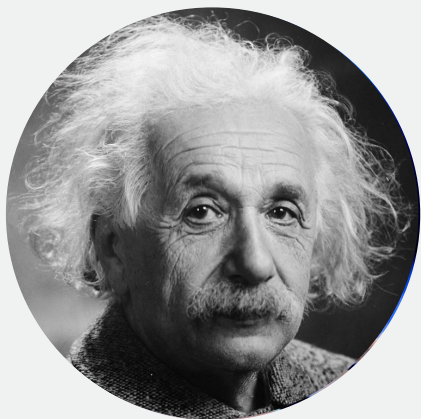
- A. Yes, that's who she was.
- B. It has been fictionalised several times.
- C. It formed the basis for a number of films.
- D. She was the mother of the gothic genre.



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

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

A GENIUS MIND



Story

A GENIUS MIND

Einstein was a **genius** who was **famous for** his **theory of relativity**. One time, he was invited to a party. After some words expressing her **thrill** and pleasure, the **hostess** turned to Einstein and said:

"I wonder, Dr. Einstein, if you would be so kind as to **make a long story short** and **explain** to my guests, just what is relativity theory?"

Without any **hesitation**, Einstein **rose to his feet** and told a story. He said he was reminded of a walk he one day had with his **blind** friend. The day was hot and he turned to the blind friend and said:

"I wish I had a glass of milk."

"Glass," replied the blind friend, "I know what that is. But what do you mean by milk?"

"Why, milk is a white **fluid**," explained Einstein.

"Now fluid, I know what that is," said the blind man. "but what is white?"

"Oh, white is the color of a **swan's feathers**."

"Feathers, now I know what they are, but what is a swan?"

"A swan is a bird with a **crooked** neck."

"Neck, I know what that is, but what do you mean by crooked?"

At this point Einstein said he **lost his patience**. He **seized** his blind friend's arm and pulled it **straight**. "There, now your arm is straight," he said. Then he **bent** the blind friend's arm at the elbow. "Now it is crooked."

"Ah," said the blind friend. "Now I know what milk is."

And Einstein, at the tea, sat down. Everybody then realized how **complex** the mind of a genius was.

BỘ ÓC CỦA NHÀ BÁC HỌC



BỘ ÓC CỦA NHÀ BÁC HỌC

Einstein là một vị bác học nổi tiếng với học thuyết tương đối của mình. Một lần nọ, ông được mời đến tham dự một bữa tiệc. Bà chủ nhà sau khi nói vài lời bày tỏ sự vui mừng và hân hạnh của mình thì bảo với Einstein:

"Không biết ông Einstein đây có cảm phiền nói ngắn gọn và giải thích cho mọi người ở đây được biết về thuyết tương đối của ông được chăng?"

Không chút chần chừ, Einstein đứng lên và kể một câu chuyện. Ông bảo rằng ông nhớ đến một lần ông đi dạo cùng người bạn bị mù của mình. Trời hôm ấy rất nóng nên ông quay sang nói với người bạn:

"Ước gì bây giờ tôi có một ly sữa."

Người bạn đáp lại:

"Ly thì tôi biết, nhưng sữa là cái gì?"

Einstein liền giải thích:

"Sữa là một chất lỏng màu trắng."

Người bạn lại nói:

"Tôi hiểu chất lỏng là cái gì rồi, nhưng trắng là sao?"

"Trắng là màu lông của chim thiên nga ấy."

"Lông thì tôi biết, nhưng thiên nga là cái gì?"

"Thiên nga là một loài chim có cái cổ cong."

"Tôi biết cổ là cái gì rồi, nhưng cong nghĩa là sao?"

Đến lúc này Einstein bảo ông đã mất hết kiên nhẫn. Ông dẫn lấy tay người bạn và duỗi thẳng ra và nói:

"Giờ thì tay cậu đang thẳng này."

Sau đó ông bẻ cong cánh tay anh bạn lại và nói:

"Còn giờ thì nó cong này."

Người bạn mù lúc này mới kêu lên:

"À, vậy thì tôi biết sữa là cái gì rồi."

Kể xong ông liền ngồi xuống tiếp tục uống trà. Còn mọi người thì trầm trồ nhận ra đầu óc của một vị bác học uyên thâm đến nhường nào.

**genius**

noun

/ˈdʒiːniəs/
thiên tài**blind**

adj

/blaɪnd/
mù lòa**famous for**

adj.phrase

/ˈfeɪməs fə(r)/
nổi tiếng về**fluid**

noun

/ˈfluːɪd/
nước, chất lỏng**theory of relativity**

noun phrase

/ˈθɪəri ɒv ˌreləˈtɪvəti/
thuyết tương đối**swan**

noun

/swɒn/
chim thiên nga**thrill**

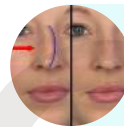
noun

/θrɪl/
sự hồi hộp, sự rộn ràng
(vì sung sướng)**feather**

noun

/ˈfeðə(r)/
lông vũ, lông chim**pleasure**

noun

/ˈpleʒə(r)/
niềm vui, sự hứng khởi**crooked**

adj

/ˈkrʊkɪd/
còng (lưng); khoằm (mũi)**hostess**

noun

/ˈhəʊstəs/
chủ nhà (nữ)**lose patience**

phrase

/luːz ˈpeɪʃns/
mất kiên nhẫn, không
chịu nổi**make a long story short**

idiom

/meɪk ə lɒŋ ˈstoːri ʃɔːt/
nói thẳng vào vấn đề,
nói ngắn gọn**seize**

verb

/siːz/
chiếm đoạt, cướp lấy,
nắm lấy**explain**

verb

/ɪkˈspleɪn/
giải thích**straight**

adv

/streɪt/
thẳng, không cong**hesitation**

noun

/ˌhezɪˈteɪʃn/
sự do dự, sự ngập ngừng,
sự lưỡng lự**bend**

verb

/bend/
uốn lượn, bẻ cong**rise to one's feet**

adj

/raɪz tuː wʌnz fiːt/
đứng dậy, đứng lên**complex**

adj

/ˈkɑːmˈpleks/
phức tạp



Einstein was a genius who was famous for his theory of relativity.

1. Who was Einstein?

- A. His name was Einstein.
- B. He was a genius.
- C. He was famous for his theory.
- D. It was the theory of relativity.

2. What was Einstein famous for?

- A. He was famous for his theory.
- B. He was a genius.
- C. It was the theory of relativity.
- D. His name was Einstein.

3. Did Einstein invent the theory of relativity?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He was famous for his theory.
- C. It was the theory of relativity.
- D. No, his name was Einstein.

One time, he was invited to a party.

4. Where was Einstein invited to? Was he invited to a wedding?

- A. His name was Einstein.
- B. No, he wasn't invited there.
- C. Yes, he was famous for his theory.
- D. It was the theory of relativity.

After some words expressing her thrill and pleasure, the hostess turned to Einstein and said: "I wonder, Dr. Einstein, if you would be so kind as to make a long story short and explain to my guests, just what is relativity theory?"

5. What did the hostess express?

- A. His name was Einstein.
- B. She expressed her thrill and pleasure.
- C. Yes, it's the same thing.
- D. He was invited to a party.

6. Was the hostess very happy that Einstein came?

- A. She wanted him to make a long story short.
- B. She turned to Einstein.
- C. It was the theory of relativity.
- D. Yes, of course.

7. What did the hostess say to Einstein?

- A. He was invited to a party.
- B. He was famous for his theory.
- C. She wanted him to make a long story short.
- D. To explain what relativity theory was.

8. What did the hostess want Einstein to explain?

- A. What relativity theory was.
- B. She turned to Einstein.
- C. She expressed her thrill and pleasure.
- D. He was a genius.

9. Did the hostess want Einstein to explain in a short way?

- A. Yes, that's what she meant.
- B. To explain what was relativity theory.
- C. He was invited to a party.
- D. His name was Einstein.

Without any hesitation, Einstein rose to his feet and told a story.

10. Did Einstein hesitate?

- A. Yes, it's the same thing.
- B. To explain what was relativity theory.
- C. His name was Einstein.
- D. No, he didn't hesitate.

11. What did Einstein do?

- A. She turned to Einstein.
- B. It was the theory of relativity.
- C. He told a story.
- D. No, he did not.

12. Did Einstein stand up to tell a story?

- A. No, she wanted him to make a long story short.
- B. He was famous for his theory.
- C. Yes, that's what he did.
- D. He rose to his feet.

He said he was reminded of a walk he one day had with his blind friend.

13. What was Einstein reminded of?

- A. A walk he one day had with his friend.
- B. His friend was blind.
- C. He didn't hesitate.
- D. She expressed her thrill and pleasure.



14. Who did Einstein walk with that one day?

- A. He told a story.
- B. To explain what was relativity theory.
- C. With his blind friend.
- D. A walk he one day had.

15. Could Einstein's friend see anything?

- A. No, of course not.
- B. Yes, he was reminded of a walk.
- C. He rose to his feet.
- D. She turned to Einstein.

The day was hot and he turned to the blind friend and said:

"I wish I had a glass of milk."

16. What was the weather like that day?

- A. The day was hot.
- B. "I wish I had a glass of milk."
- C. His friend was blind.
- D. Without any hesitation.

17. What did Einstein say to his friend?

- A. He turned to the blind friend.
- B. He was reminded of a walk.
- C. "I wish I had a glass of milk."
- D. No, it doesn't make any sense.

18. What did Einstein wish to have?

- A. He wished to have a glass of milk.
- B. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- C. The day was hot.
- D. A walk he one day had with his friend.

"Glass," replied the blind friend, "I know what that is. But what do you mean by milk?"

19. Did the blind friend know what glass is?

- A. The day was hot.
- B. "I wish I had a glass of milk."
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. No, he didn't know.

20. Did the blind friend know what milk is?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. He wished to have a glass of milk.
- C. He turned to the blind friend.
- D. No, he didn't know.

"Why, milk is a white fluid," explained Einstein.

21. What is milk?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- C. The day was hot.
- D. It is a white fluid.

22. Is milk a liquid with the color white?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, it is not.
- C. He turned to the blind friend.
- D. He wished to have a glass of milk.

"Now fluid, I know what that is," said the blind man. "but what is white?"

23. Did the blind friend know what fluid is?

- A. What white is.
- B. It was his blind friend.
- C. Milk is a white fluid.
- D. Well, yes, he did.

24. Did the blind friend know what white is?

- A. It was fluid that he didn't know.
- B. Milk is a white fluid.
- C. No, he didn't know what white is.
- D. Yes, of course.

"Oh, white is the color of a swan's feathers."

25. What is white according to Einstein?

- A. Of a swan.
- B. It was his blind friend.
- C. It is the color of a swan's feathers.
- D. The color white.

26. Whose feathers are white according to Einstein?

- A. It is the color of a swan's feathers.
- B. The color white.
- C. No, he didn't know what that was.
- D. Of a swan.



"Feathers, now I know what they are, but what is a swan?"

27. Did the blind friend know what feathers are?

- A. He turned to the blind friend.
- B. No, he didn't know what that was.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. The day was hot.

28. Did the blind friend know what a swan is?

- A. It is the color of a swan's feathers.
- B. It is a white fluid.
- C. No, he didn't know what that is.
- D. Yes, of course.

At this point Einstein said he lost his patience.

34. What did Einstein feel at that point?

- A. He lost his patience.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. It is a bird with a crooked neck.
- D. The day was hot.

35. Could Einstein stand it anymore?

- A. It is a white fluid.
- B. No, he didn't know what that was.
- C. No, he couldn't stand it anymore.
- D. Yes, of course.

"A swan is a bird with a crooked neck."

29. What is a swan? Is it a plant?

- A. No, it wasn't a plant.
- B. Yes, it has a crooked neck.
- C. He turned to the blind friend.
- D. No, he didn't know what that was.

30. Then what is a swan?

- A. The neck is crooked.
- B. The day was hot.
- C. A bird with a crooked neck.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

31. Did a swan have a crooked neck?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. A bird with a crooked neck.
- C. It is a white fluid.
- D. No, he didn't know what that was.

He seized his blind friend's arm and pulled it straight.

36. What did Einstein do to his blind friend's arm?

- A. No, he did not.
- B. It is a bird with a crooked neck.
- C. It is the color of a swan's feathers.
- D. He seized his blind friend's arm.

37. Whose arm did Einstein seize? Was it the hostess' arm?

- A. He pulled it straight.
- B. Yes, he seized her arm.
- C. No, he didn't know what that was.
- D. No, it was not her arm.

"Neck, I know what that is, but what do you mean by crooked ? "

32. Did the blind friend know what neck was?

- A. Yes, that's what he knew.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. A bird with a crooked neck.
- D. It is the color of a swan's feathers.

33. Did the blind friend know what crooked meant?

- A. A bird with a crooked neck.
- B. It is the color of a swan's feathers.
- C. No, he didn't know what it meant.
- D. He turned to the blind friend.

"There, now your arm is straight," he said. Then he bent the blind friend's arm at the elbow. "Now it is crooked."

38. What did Einstein say to his friend?

- A. A bird with a crooked neck.
- B. "There, now your arm is straight."
- C. He seized his blind friend's arm.
- D. He pulled it straight.

39. Did Einstein bend his friend's arm at the elbow?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He seized his blind friend's arm.
- C. He pulled it straight.
- D. It is a bird with a crooked neck.



"Ah," said the blind friend. "Now I know what milk is."

40. Did the blind friend know what milk is then?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- C. He seized his blind friend's arm.
- D. It is a bird with a crooked neck.

And Einstein, at the tea, sat down. Everybody then realized how complex the mind of a genius was.

41. Did Einstein sit down after telling the story?

- A. No, it was a mind of a genius.
- B. Yes, he sat down at the tea.
- C. How complex his mind was.
- D. They then realized it.

42. What did everybody realize then?

- A. He sat down at the tea.
- B. How complex his mind was.
- C. It was a mind of a genius.
- D. They then realized it.

43. Was Einstein's mind complex?

- A. How complex his mind was.
- B. They then realized it.
- C. He sat down at the tea.
- D. Yes, of course.

Learn By Heart



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

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

UNIT 6

THE FLOATING CITY

THÀNH PHỐ NỔI



Story

THE FLOATING CITY

Venice is a city in northeastern Italy and the **capital** of the Veneto. It is a group of 118 small islands that are **separated** by **canals** and **linked** by over 400 bridges.

The name is **derived from** the ancient Veneti people who lived in the region by the 10th century. People also suggest that the name is **based on** a root meaning "love", so that Venice would mean "**beloved**". A connection with the Latin word meaning the color 'sea-blue', is also possible.

The city was the capital of the Republic of Venice **back in the day**. This city is considered to have been the first real international **financial center**. This made Venice a **wealthy** city throughout most of its history.

Venice has been known as "The **Floating City**", or "City of **Canals**". The **lagoon** and a part of the city are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. They are also **renowned** for the beauty of their **settings**, their **architecture**, and **artwork**.

Venice is known for several important **artistic movements** including music, art, and architecture. It is the birthplace of the genius musician Antonio Vivaldi.

Although the city is facing some major challenges, Venice remains a very popular **tourist destination** and an iconic Italian city. It has been ranked the most beautiful city in the world.

THÀNH PHỐ NỔI

Venice là một thành phố nằm ở phía Đông Bắc nước Ý và cũng là thủ phủ của Veneto. Bản thân thành phố này là một tập hợp của 118 hòn đảo nhỏ ngăn cách nhau bởi những con kênh và liên kết với nhau bởi hơn 400 cây cầu.

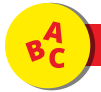
Tên của thành phố này xuất phát từ tộc người Veneti cổ đại sống tại đây trước thế kỷ thứ 10. Người ta cũng đoán rằng cái tên Venice được dựa trên một gốc từ có nghĩa là "yêu" nên tên thành phố sẽ mang nghĩa "đáng yêu". Ngoài ra còn một giả thuyết rằng Venice có liên quan đến một từ Latin có nghĩa là "màu xanh nước biển".

Thành phố này trước đây là thủ đô của Cộng Hòa Venice. Nơi đây được xem là trung tâm tài chính quốc tế thực sự đầu tiên trên thế giới. Điều này đã khiến Venice trở thành một thành phố thịnh vượng trong suốt chiều dài lịch sử hình thành của nó.

Venice còn được biết đến với cái tên "Thành phố nổi" hay "Thành phố kênh đào". Vùng phá này và một phần của thành phố đã được UNESCO công nhận là Di sản thế giới. Nơi đây cũng rất nổi tiếng vì vẻ đẹp đến từ phong cảnh, kiến trúc cũng như nghệ thuật của mình.

Venice còn được biết đến với những phong trào nghệ thuật quan trọng ở các lĩnh vực âm nhạc, hội họa và cả kiến trúc. Nơi đây cũng là quê hương của nhà soạn nhạc thiên tài Antonio Vivaldi.

Mặc dù nơi đây đang phải đối mặt với nhiều thách thức lớn nhưng Venice vẫn luôn là một điểm đến du lịch nổi tiếng và là một thành phố đặc trưng của nước Ý. Nơi đây cũng đã được xếp hạng nhất những thành phố đẹp nhất thế giới.



Vocabulary

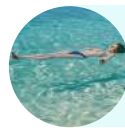
THE FLOATING CITY



capital

noun

/ˈkæp.ɪ.təl/
Thủ đô



float

verb

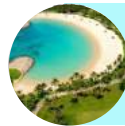
/fləʊt/
nổi, trôi lềnh bềnh



separate

verb

/ˈseprət/
tách



lagoon

noun

/ləˈguːn/
đầm phá



link

verb

/lɪŋk/
kết nối



renowned

adj

/rɪˈnaʊnd/
có tiếng, nổi tiếng, lừng danh



canal

noun

/kəˈnæl/
kênh, rạch



setting

noun

/ˈsetɪŋ/
sự sắp đặt, sự bố trí



derive (from)

verb

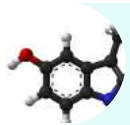
/dɪˈraɪv frɒm/
bắt nguồn từ



architecture

noun

/ˈɑːkɪtektʃə(r)/
kiến trúc



base on

phrasal verb

/beɪs ɒn/
dựa trên, căn cứ vào



artwork

noun

/ˈɑːtwɜːk/
tác phẩm nghệ thuật



beloved

adj

/bɪˈlʌvɪd/
được yêu quý, được yêu mến



artistic movement

noun phrase

/ɑːˈtɪstɪk ˈmuːvmənt/
phong trào nghệ thuật



back in the day

phrase

/bæk ɪn ðə deɪ/
ngày xưa, rất lâu về trước



tourist destination

noun phrase

/ˈtʊərɪst ˌdestrɪˈneɪʃn/
địa điểm du lịch



financial center

noun phrase

/faɪˈnænʃl ˈsentə(r)/
trung tâm tài chính, khu vực tài chính



rank

verb

/ræŋk/
 xếp vào loại, xếp loại



wealthy

adj

/ˈwelθi/
giàu, giàu có



iconic

adj

/aɪˈkɒnɪk/
mang tính biểu tượng, tiêu biểu



Venice is a city in northeastern Italy and the capital of the Veneto.

1. Where is Venice?

- A. The capital of the Veneto.
- B. No, that's not where it is.
- C. It is in northeastern Italy.
- D. Yes, that's true.

2. Is Venice the capital of Italy?

- A. Yes, it's the same thing.
- B. It is in northeastern Italy.
- C. It is the capital of the country.
- D. No, it's not true at all.

3. Then whose capital is Venice?

- A. Yes, that's what it is.
- B. No, it isn't.
- C. A city in northeastern Italy.
- D. It is the capital of the Veneto.

The name is derived from the ancient Veneti people who lived in the region by the 10th century.

8. What is the name Venice derived from?

- A. It is in northeastern Italy.
- B. It is derived from the ancient Veneti people.
- C. It was the name Venice.
- D. They are linked by over 400 bridges.

9. Did ancient Veneti people live in Venice?

- A. By the 10th century.
- B. No, they are separated by canals.
- C. It is the capital of the Veneto.
- D. Yes, that's true.

10. When did ancient Veneti people live in Venice?

- A. It is a group of 118 small islands.
- B. A city in northeastern Italy.
- C. By the 10th century.
- D. They lived in the region.

It is a group of 118 small islands that are separated by canals and linked by over 400 bridges.

4. How many islands are there in Venice?

- A. It is in northeastern Italy.
- B. There are 118 of them.
- C. Yes, it's the same thing.
- D. They are linked by over 400 bridges.

5. What are 118 islands separated by?

- A. They are separated by canals.
- B. They are linked by over 400 bridges.
- C. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- D. It is the capital of the Veneto.

6. What are 118 islands linked by?

- A. They are linked by over 400 bridges.
- B. They are separated by canals.
- C. It is a group of 118 small islands.
- D. A city in northeastern Italy.

7. A city in northeastern Italy.

- A. The capital of the Veneto.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. They are separated by canals.
- D. There are 118 of them.

People also suggest that the name is based on a root meaning "love", so that Venice would mean "beloved".

11. What do people suggest the name Venice is based on?

- A. It means "beloved".
- B. They were ancient Veneti people.
- C. They are linked by over 400 bridges.
- D. It is based on a root.

12. What does that root mean?

- A. It was the name Venice.
- B. They are separated by canals.
- C. It means "love".
- D. No, that's incorrect.

13. So what does the name Venice mean?

- A. By the 10th century.
- B. There are 118 of them.
- C. It means "beloved".
- D. It is based on a root.



A connection with the Latin word meaning the color 'sea-blue', is also possible.

14. What does the name Venice have a connection with?

- A. The Latin word.
- B. It means the color "sea-blue".
- C. It is based on a root.
- D. They lived in the region.

15. What does the Latin word mean?

- A. It means "beloved".
- B. It is derived from the ancient Veneti people.
- C. It means the color "sea-blue".
- D. A connection with the Latin word.

The city was the capital of the Republic of Venice back in the day.

16. What was Venice back in the day?

- A. It was the capital of the Republic of Venice.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. A connection with the Latin word.
- D. It means "love".

17. Did Venice use to be the capital of the Republic of Venice?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. Of the Republic of Venice.
- C. It means the color "sea-blue".
- D. It is based on a root.

This city is considered to have been the first real international financial center.

18. What is Venice considered?

- A. It was the capital of the Republic of Venice.
- B. A connection with the Latin word.
- C. The first real international financial center.
- D. No, it doesn't make any sense.

19. Was Venice the first real international financial center?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. The city Venice back in the day.
- C. Of the Republic of Venice.
- D. It means the color "sea-blue".

This made Venice a wealthy city throughout most of its history.

20. What did this make Venice?

- A. The city Venice back in the day.
- B. It was the capital of the Republic of Venice.
- C. A wealthy city.
- D. No, it doesn't make any sense.

21. Was Venice a poor city?

- A. Throughout most of its history.
- B. The first real international financial center.
- C. Of the Republic of Venice.
- D. No, absolutely not.

22. Was Venice a wealthy city throughout most of its history?

- A. It has been a wealthy city.
- B. The city Venice back in the day.
- C. It was the capital of the Republic of Venice.
- D. Yes, that's true.

Venice has been known as "The Floating City", or "City of Canals".

23. Was Venice "the floating city"?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. It has been known as these names.
- C. Throughout most of its history.
- D. Yes, it is "The Floating City"

24. What was Venice? Is it the "city of canals" or the "city of islands"?

- A. It has been a wealthy city.
- B. It is "City of Canals".
- C. It has been known as these names.
- D. Yes, it is the city of islands.

25. What has Venice been known as?

- A. "The Floating City", or "City of Canals".
- B. It has been known as these names.
- C. It is "The Floating City"
- D. Throughout most of its history.



The lagoon and a part of the city are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

26. What are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. It is "The Floating City"
- C. The lagoon and a part of the city.
- D. They are listed as a World Heritage Site.

27. Is the whole city listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- A. Yes, they are listed as a World Heritage Site.
- B. It is "City of Canals".
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. The lagoon and a part of the city.

28. Is the lagoon listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- A. Well, yes, it is.
- B. The lagoon and a part of the city.
- C. As a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- D. It has been known as these names.

They are also renowned for the beauty of their settings, their architecture, and artwork.

29. What are they renowned for?

- A. The beauty of their settings.
- B. The lagoon and a part of the city.
- C. Their settings, architecture, and artwork.
- D. They are also renowned for these things.

30. Are they famous for their settings?

- A. Yes, the beauty of their settings.
- B. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- C. Their settings, architecture, and artwork.
- D. They are listed as a World Heritage Site.

31. Are their buildings famous?

- A. Yes, they are famous too.
- B. Their settings, architecture, and artwork.
- C. They are also renowned for these things.
- D. As a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Venice is known for several important artistic movements including music, art, and architecture.

32. What is Venice known for?

- A. Yes, it's the same thing.
- B. The beauty of their settings.
- C. Venice is known for several movements.
- D. They include music, art, and architecture.

33. What do the artistic movements include?

- A. They include music, art, and architecture.
- B. Venice is known for several movements.
- C. They are important artistic movements.
- D. Their settings, architecture, and artwork.

34. Is Venice known for its music, art, and architecture?

- A. They include music, art, and architecture.
- B. They are also renowned for these things.
- C. Yes, it's the same thing.
- D. They are important artistic movements.

It is the birthplace of the genius musician Antonio Vivaldi.

35. Whose birthplace is Venice?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. They are important artistic movements.
- C. Venice is known for several movements.
- D. It is the birthplace of Antonio Vivaldi.

36. Is Antonio Vivaldi a genius painter?

- A. Yes, he is a genius musician.
- B. They include music, art, and architecture.
- C. They are important artistic movements.
- D. No, it's not true at all.

37. Was Antonio Vivaldi born in Venice?

- A. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- B. Venice is known for several movements.
- C. They include music, art, and architecture.
- D. Yes, it is his birthplace.



Although the city is facing some major challenges, Venice remains a very popular tourist destination and an iconic Italian city.

38. What is Venice facing?

- A. It is the birthplace of Antonio Vivaldi.
- B. It is facing some major challenges.
- C. It remains a very popular tourist destination.
- D. No, it's not true.

39. Is Venice very popular?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It is facing some major challenges.
- C. It is an iconic Italian city.
- D. He is a genius musician.

40. Is Venice an iconic city of Italy?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. It is facing some major challenges.
- C. It remains a very popular tourist destination.
- D. It is the birthplace of Antonio Vivaldi.

It has been ranked the most beautiful city in the world.

41. What has Venice been ranked?

- A. The most beautiful city in the world.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. It remains a very popular tourist destination.
- D. It is facing some major challenges.

42. Is Venice the most beautiful city in the world?

- A. It is facing some major challenges.
- B. Yes, it's the same thing.
- C. The most beautiful city in the world.
- D. It is an iconic Italian city.



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

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

A LOVE STORY



Story

A LOVE STORY

Shah Jahan was a great Indian king. He was the most **competent** son of Jehangir, so he got the name meaning "The king of the world".

One day, when **strolling down** the Meena Bazaar, Shah Jahan **caught a glimpse of** a girl **hawking** silk and glass beads. It was **love at first sight**. The girl was a Persian princess. After meeting her, Shah Jahan went back to his father and declared that he wanted to marry her. The couple got married after five years when they were 19 and 20 **respectively**.

When Shah Jahan became the Emperor, he **entrusted** his wife with the queen throne. He also **bestowed** her with the title of Mumtaz Mahal, meaning the "Jewel of the Palace". When Mumtaz Mahal was **giving birth to** their 14th child, she died due to some **complications**. While Mumtaz was **on her deathbed**, Shah Jahan promised her that he would never remarry and build the richest **mausoleum** for her.

Shah Jahan was so **heartbroken** after her death that he ordered the court into **mourning** for two years. Sometime after her death, Shah Jahan started to build the world's most beautiful monument **in the memory of** his beloved. It took 22 years and the labor of 22,000 workers to construct the **monument**. When Shah Jahan died, his body was placed in a tomb next to the **tomb** of Mumtaz Mahal. This magnificent monument came to be known as "Taj Mahal" and now counts amongst the Seven **Wonders** of the World.

CÂU CHUYỆN TÌNH



CÂU CHUYỆN TÌNH

Shah Jahan là một vị vua vĩ đại của Ấn Độ. Ông là người con trai tài giỏi nhất của Jehangir nên được phụ vương đặt cho cái tên mang ý nghĩa "Chúa tể của thế giới".

Một ngày nọ, trong lúc đi dạo khu chợ Meena, Shah Jahan bắt gặp một cô bé đang rao bán tơ lụa và chuỗi hạt và trúng phải tiếng sét ái tình. Cô bé ấy là một vị công chúa người Ba Tư. Sau buổi gặp gỡ hôm ấy, Shah Jahan trở lại bẩm với phụ vương và tuyên bố muốn lấy cô bé ấy làm vợ. Năm năm sau, cả hai lấy nhau khi họ lần lượt ở tuổi 19 và 20.

Khi Shah Jahan lên ngôi Hoàng đế, ông tin tưởng giao cho người vợ của mình ngôi hoàng hậu. Ông còn ban cho bà một phong hiệu là Mumtaz Mahal, có nghĩa là "Viên ngọc quý của Hoàng cung". Nhưng khi Mumtaz Mahal sinh đứa con thứ 14 thì bà gặp biến chứng và qua đời. Khi Mumtaz đang hấp hối, Shah Jahan đã hứa với bà rằng ông sẽ không lấy vợ khác và sẽ xây một khu lăng mộ vĩ đại nhất dành cho bà.

Sau khi vợ chết, Shah Jahan đau buồn đến mức ông ra lệnh cho hoàng gia phải để tang suốt hai năm trời. Sau đó không lâu, ông bắt đầu cho người xây dựng khu lăng mộ hùng vĩ nhất thế giới để tưởng nhớ đến người vợ của mình. Công trình mất đến 22 năm và 22.000 nhân công để hoàn thành. Khi Shah Jahan mất, thi thể của ông cũng được đặt bên cạnh ngôi mộ của Mumtaz Mahal. Công trình tuyệt mỹ này về sau được biết đến với tên gọi "Taj Mahal" và là một trong Bảy Kỳ quan của Thế giới.



competent

adj

/ˈkɒmpɪtənt/

thạo, rành, thành thạo



mausoleum

noun

/ˈmoʊ.səˈli.əm/

lăng, lăng tẩm



stroll

verb

/straʊl/

đi dạo bộ, đi tản bộ



heartbroken

adj

/ˈhɑːtbrəʊkən/

đau lòng



catch a glimpse

idiom

/kætʃ ə glɪmps/

nhìn lướt qua, thoáng thấy



mourn

verb

/maʊn/

thương tiếc, khóc thương



hawk

verb

/hɔːk/

bán rong, đi chào hàng



in memory of

adv.phrase

/ɪn ˈmeməri ɒv/

tưởng nhớ (người đã khuất)



love at first sight

idiom

/lʌv æt fɜːst saɪt/

tiếng sét ái tình, yêu từ cái nhìn đầu tiên, tình yêu sét đánh



monument

noun

/ˈmɒnjumənt/

đài kỷ niệm, tượng đài



respectively

adv

/rɪˈspektɪvli/

theo thứ tự, lần lượt là



tomb

noun

/tuːm/

mộ, mồ, mả



entrust

verb

/ɪnˈtrʌst/

giao phó, ủy thác



magnificent

adj

/mæɡˈnɪfɪsnt/

nguy nga, tráng lệ, rất đẹp



bestow

verb

/biˈstəʊ/

trao cho, phong tặng



wonder

noun

/ˈwʌndə(r)/

kỳ quan



give birth to

phrase

/ɡɪv bɜːθ tu/

sinh em bé



labor

noun

/ˈleɪbə(r)/

lao động

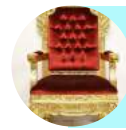


on one's deathbed

idiom

/ɒn wʌnz ˈdeθbed/

hấp hối, sắp chết



throne

noun

/θrəʊn/

ngai, ngai vàng



Shah Jahan was a great Indian king.

1. Who was Shah Jahan?

- A. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- B. He came from India.
- C. His name was Shah Jahan.
- D. He was a great Indian king.

2. Was Shah Jahan an Indian?

- A. His name was Shah Jahan.
- B. No, he was the king of India.
- C. Yes, you can say that.
- D. He was a great king.

3. What kind of a king was Shah Jahan?

- A. He was a great king.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. He came from India.
- D. His name was Shah Jahan.

He was the most competent son of Jehangir, so he got the name meaning "The king of the world".

4. Was Shah Jahan the most competent son?

- A. No, it means "The king of the world".
- B. His name was Shah Jahan.
- C. Yes, he was.
- D. He was a son of Jehangir.

5. Did Shah Jahan have brothers?

- A. Yes, you can say that.
- B. No, he was the most competent son.
- C. He got the name Shah Jahan.
- D. He came from India.

6. What did Shah Jahan's name mean?

- A. It means "The king of the world".
- B. He got the name Shah Jahan.
- C. He was a son of Jehangir.
- D. He was a great king.

One day, when strolling down the Meena Bazaar, Shah Jahan caught a glimpse of a girl hawking silk and glass beads.

7. When did Shah Jahan go that one day?

- A. He was a son of Jehangir.
- B. He was the king of India.
- C. He went to the Meena Bazaar.
- D. She was hawking silk and glass beads.

8. Did Shah Jahan take a walk down the Meena Bazaar?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He caught a glimpse of a girl.
- C. It means "The king of the world".
- D. His name was Shah Jahan.

9. Who did Shah Jahan catch a glimpse of?

- A. He was the most competent son.
- B. He came from India.
- C. He caught a glimpse of a girl.
- D. When he strolled down the Meena Bazaar.

10. Did Shah Jahan suddenly see a girl?

- A. She was hawking silk and glass beads.
- B. He got the name Shah Jahan.
- C. He was a great king.
- D. Yes, you can say that.

11. What was that girl doing?

- A. He caught a glimpse of a girl.
- B. He was a son of Jehangir.
- C. He was the king of India.
- D. She was hawking silk and glass beads.

It was love at first sight.

12. Was it love at first sight?

- A. He loved her.
- B. He caught a glimpse of a girl.
- C. When he strolled down the Meena Bazaar.
- D. Yes, it was love at first sight.

13. Was Shah Jahan attracted to that girl the first time they met?

- A. He caught a glimpse of a girl.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. No, he was not.
- D. She was hawking silk and glass beads.



The girl was a Persian princess.

14. Who was that girl?

- A. She was a princess.
- B. She came from Persia.
- C. It was love at first sight.
- D. When he strolled down the Meena Bazaar.

15. Was that girl a Persian?

- A. She was a princess.
- B. He caught a glimpse of a girl.
- C. Yes, you can say that.
- D. It was love at first sight.

After meeting her, Shah Jahan went back to his father and declared that he wanted to marry her.

16. What did Shah Jahan do after meeting that girl?

- A. After he met her.
- B. She was a princess.
- C. He went back to his father.
- D. That he wanted to marry her.

17. What did Shah Jahan declare?

- A. That he wanted to marry her.
- B. He went back to his father.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. It was love at first sight.

18. Who did Shah Jahan want to marry?

- A. He went back to his father.
- B. She came from Persia.
- C. The girl he met at the bazaar.
- D. After he met her.

The couple got married after five years when they were 19 and 20 respectively.

19. When did the couple get married?

- A. The couple got married.
- B. He went back to his father.
- C. After he met her.
- D. After five years.

20. How old were they when they got married?

- A. After five years.
- B. He went back to his father.
- C. That he wanted to marry her.
- D. They were 19 and 20 respectively.

When Shah Jahan became the Emperor, he entrusted his wife with the queen throne.

21. Did Shah Jahan become the Emperor?

- A. No, she became the queen of his.
- B. He entrusted her with the queen throne.
- C. The couple got married.
- D. Yes, he did.

22. What did Shah Jahan do when he became the Emperor?

- A. After five years.
- B. He entrusted his wife with the queen throne.
- C. Yes, that's what he did.
- D. When he became the Emperor.

23. Did the girl become Shah Jahan's queen?

- A. Yes, she became the queen of his.
- B. When he became the Emperor.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. They were 19 and 20 respectively.

He also bestowed her with the title of Mumtaz Mahal, meaning the "Jewel of the Palace".

24. What did Shah Jahan bestow his wife?

- A. With the title of Mumtaz Mahal.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. It meant the "Jewel of the Palace".
- D. He entrusted her with the queen throne.

25. Was Shah Jahan's wife given the title of Mumtaz Mahal?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It meant the "Jewel of the Palace".
- C. With the title of Mumtaz Mahal.
- D. When he became the Emperor.

26. What did Mumtaz Mahal mean?

- A. It meant the "Jewel of the Palace".
- B. With the title of Mumtaz Mahal.
- C. He bestowed her with a title.
- D. She became the queen of his.



When Mumtaz Mahal was giving birth to their 14th child, she died due to some complications.

27. How many children did they have? Did they have 40 children?

- A. She died.
- B. It meant the "Jewel of the Palace".
- C. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- D. When she was giving birth.

28. When did Mumtaz Mahal die?

- A. When she was giving birth.
- B. She died.
- C. Due to some complications.
- D. With the title of Mumtaz Mahal.

29. Why did Mumtaz Mahal die?

- A. When she was giving birth.
- B. It was their 14th child.
- C. Due to some complications.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

While Mumtaz was on her deathbed, Shah Jahan promised her that he would never remarry and build the richest mausoleum for her.

30. What did Shah Jahan promise?

- A. He would build the richest mausoleum for her.
- B. It was their 14th child.
- C. She died.
- D. That he would never remarry.

31. Would Shah Jahan remarry again?

- A. While she was on her deathbed.
- B. Yes, you can say that.
- C. When she was giving birth.
- D. No, he would never remarry.

32. What would Shah Jahan build?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. He promised her so.
- C. Due to some complications.
- D. He would build the richest mausoleum for her.

Shah Jahan was so heartbroken after her death that he ordered the court into mourning for two years.

33. How did Shah Jahan feel? Was he happy?

- A. He would build the richest mausoleum for her.
- B. No, he was so heartbroken.
- C. Yes, for two years.
- D. While she was on her deathbed.

34. What did Shah Jahan order the court?

- A. He ordered the court into mourning.
- B. Yes, that's what he did.
- C. He would build the richest mausoleum for her.
- D. He promised her so.

35. Why did Shah Jahan order the court into mourning for two years?

- A. He promised her so.
- B. He would never remarry.
- C. It was because of his wife's death.
- D. No, he did not.

Sometime after her death, Shah Jahan started to build the world's most beautiful monument in the memory of his beloved.

36. What did Shah Jahan do sometime after his wife's death?

- A. It was in the memory of his beloved.
- B. It was because of his wife's death.
- C. He started to build the monument.
- D. Sometime after her death.

37. Is the monument the most beautiful one in the world?

- A. He started to build the monument.
- B. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- C. He ordered the court into mourning.
- D. Yes, it is the world's most beautiful monument.

38. Who was the monument in the memory of?

- A. For two years.
- B. It was in the memory of his beloved.
- C. It is the world's most beautiful monument.
- D. He started to build the monument.



It took 22 years and the labor of 22,000 workers to construct the monument.

39. How long did it take to construct the monument?

- A. It took 22 years.
- B. To construct the monument.
- C. He started to build the monument.
- D. He was so heartbroken.

40. How many people did it take to construct the monument?

- A. It took the labor of 22,000 workers.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. It is the world's most beautiful monument.
- D. It was because of his wife's death.

41. Did it take a lot of time and labour to construct the monument?

- A. Yes, you can say that.
- B. It took 22 years.
- C. It was in the memory of his beloved.
- D. He ordered the court into mourning.

This magnificent monument came to be known as "Taj Mahal" and now counts amongst the Seven Wonders of the World.

44. Is the monument very beautiful and impressive?

- A. To construct the monument.
- B. Yes, it is magnificent.
- C. It came to be known as "Taj Mahal".
- D. Next to the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal.

45. What was the monument known as?

- A. It came to be known as "Taj Mahal".
- B. To construct the monument.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. It took 22 years.

46. Is the monument one of the Seven Wonders of the World?

- A. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- B. It took the labor of 22,000 workers.
- C. Yes, it counts amongst the Seven Wonders of the World.
- D. It came to be known as "Taj Mahal".

When Shah Jahan died, his body was placed in a tomb next to the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal.

42. Where was Shah Jahan's body placed when he died?

- A. Sometime after her death.
- B. His body was placed in a tomb.
- C. When Shah Jahan died.
- D. It took 22 years.

43. Was Shah Jahan's body placed in a tomb next to his wife's?

- A. His body was placed in a tomb.
- B. It took the labor of 22,000 workers.
- C. He started to build the monument.
- D. Yes, that's true.



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

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

UNIT 8

A MAN OF DETERMINATION

NGƯỜI ĐÀN ÔNG GIÀU NGHỊ LỰC



Panasonic



Story

A MAN OF DETERMINATION

Konosuke Matsushita was the youngest of eight children of a family in the village Wasamura. At only nine years of age, Konosuke had to **say goodbye to** his family on a journey to the city to work as an **apprentice** at a charcoal store.

One day, his father called him and said:

"You should go learn something. The skills you are learning will ensure your future."

Based on his **instincts** that electricity would be **the wave of the future**, Konosuke **applied for** a job at the Osakan electric Light Company. One time, he **came up with** an improved electrical socket. He tried to get his supervisor **interested in** but his efforts were all **in vain**.

Remembering his father's advice, he left his job to **set up** his own small manufacturing company. After the almost bankrupt **episode** at the beginning, the business started **picking up**. Konosuke then was able to invest money and launched an electric housewares company now known as Panasonic.

Konosuke's approach to business was very **hands-on** and **innovative**. He was a very bold and **insightful** man who was able to recognize and seize **opportunities**. He **went on** to produce products which he designed himself.

These new products became very popular, and the company came to be known for high **quality** at low prices. He went on to create more innovative products that were more **reliable**, more **affordable** and took his brand internationally.

NGƯỜI ĐÀN ÔNG GIÀU NGHỊ LỰC

Konosuke Matsushita là con út trong một gia đình có tám anh chị em tại ngôi làng Wasamura. Khi vừa chín tuổi, Konosuke phải tạm biệt gia đình để lên thành phố làm thợ phụ trong một xưởng than.

Một ngày nọ, cha của cậu gọi điện và bảo rằng:

"Con nên đi học nghề gì đi. Cái nghề con học sẽ đảm bảo cho tương lai con sau này."

Linh cảm rằng ngành điện chính là xu hướng mới của tương lai, Konosuke nộp đơn xin việc tại công ty Đèn điện Osaka. Có lần, cậu nghĩ ra một loại ổ cắm điện mới. Cậu cố gắng thu hút sự chú ý của sếp mình nhưng mọi nỗ lực đều vô ích.

Nhớ lại lời khuyên của cha mình, cậu bỏ việc và thành lập một công ty sản xuất nhỏ của riêng mình. Sau khi gần như phá sản lúc ban đầu, công ty bắt đầu làm ăn khá khá. Konosuke lúc này đã có đủ vốn đầu tư và mở một công ty điện gia dụng mà về sau có tên là Panasonic.

Tư tưởng kinh doanh của Konosuke rất thực tiễn và sáng tạo. Cậu là một người rất táo bạo và có tầm nhìn, biết nhận thấy và nắm bắt cơ hội. Cậu tiếp tục sản xuất ra những sản phẩm do tự mình thiết kế.

Những sản phẩm mới này dần dà trở nên nổi tiếng và công ty của cậu cũng nổi danh vì hàng giá rẻ mà chất lượng cao. Theo đà tiến lên, cậu tiếp tục cho ra những sản phẩm mới lạ, có chất lượng, giá thành hợp lý và đưa tên tuổi công ty ra cả thị trường quốc tế.



say goodbye

phrase

/seɪ ˌɡʊdˈbaɪ/

nói lời tạm biệt, chào tạm biệt



pick up

phrasal verb

/pɪk ʌp/

phát triển, tiến bộ



apprentice

noun

/əˈprentɪs/

người học việc



hands-on

adj.phrase

/ˈhændz ˈɒn/

thực tiễn, nói là làm



ensure

verb

/ɪnˈʃʊə(r)/

đảm bảo, chắc chắn



innovative

adj

/ɪˈnəʊvətɪv/

có tính chất đổi mới, sáng tạo



instinct

noun

/ˈɪnstɪŋkt/

bản năng



bold

adj

/bəʊld/

dũng cảm, bạo dạn, cá gan



wave of the future

idiom

/weɪv ɒv ðə ˈfjuːtʃə(r)/

phát minh ứng dụng cao trong tương lai



insightful

adj

/ɪnˈsaɪtfl/

sâu sắc, sáng suốt



apply for

phrasal verb

/əˈplai fɔː(r)/

nộp, ứng tuyển (xin việc)



opportunity

noun

/ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti/

cơ hội, thời cơ



come up with

phrasal verb

/kʌm ʌp wɪθ/

nghĩ ra



go on

phrasal verb

/ɡəʊ ɒn/

tiếp tục, tiếp diễn



in vain

adv

/ɪn veɪn/

vô ích, vô vọng



quality

noun

/ˈkwɒləti/

chất lượng



set up

phrasal verb

/set ʌp/

thành lập (công ty)



reliable

adj

/rɪˈlaɪəbl/

chắc chắn, đáng tin cậy



episode

noun

/ˈepɪsəʊd/

sự kiện, diễn biến



affordable

adj

/əˈfɔːdəbl/

phải chăng, vừa phải (giá cả)



Konosuke Matsushita was the youngest of eight children of a family in the village Wasamura.

1. Who was Konosuke?

- A. He was the youngest child.
- B. There were eight children in his family.
- C. He lived in the village Wasamura.
- D. His name was Konosuke Matsushita.

2. How many brothers did Konosuke have? Did he have seven brothers?

- A. He was the youngest child.
- B. His name was Konosuke Matsushita.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, he lived in the village Wasamura.

3. Where did Konosuke's family live?

- A. They lived in the village Wasamura.
- B. There were eight children in his family.
- C. He was the youngest child.
- D. His name was Konosuke Matsushita.

At only nine years of age, Konosuke had to say goodbye to his family on a journey to the city to work as an apprentice at a charcoal store.

4. What happened when Konosuke was nine years old?

- A. At only nine years of age.
- B. His name was Konosuke Matsushita.
- C. He had to say goodbye to his family.
- D. To work at a charcoal store.

5. What did Konosuke say goodbye to his family for?

- A. He worked as an apprentice.
- B. He had to say goodbye to his family.
- C. He was the youngest child.
- D. To go on a journey to the city.

6. What did Konosuke do? Did he work as an apprentice?

- A. He was on a journey to the city.
- B. At only nine years of age.
- C. There were eight children in his family.
- D. Yes, that's true.

7. Where did Konosuke work?

- A. Yes, it's the same thing.
- B. He had to say goodbye to his family.
- C. He lived in the village Wasamura.
- D. He worked at a charcoal store.

One day, his father called him and said: "You should go learn something. The skills you are learning will ensure your future."

8. Did Konosuke's father call him?

- A. He was on a journey to the city.
- B. He had to say goodbye to his family.
- C. His name was Konosuke Matsushita.
- D. Yes, that's what happened.

9. What did Konosuke's father say?

- A. At only nine years of age.
- B. He was the youngest child.
- C. "You should go learn something."
- D. He had to say goodbye to his family.

10. Did Konosuke's father advise him to learn something?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. At only nine years of age.
- C. To work at a charcoal store.
- D. There were eight children in his family.

11. What would the skills Konosuke learn ensure?

- A. He worked as an apprentice.
- B. He lived in the village Wasamura.
- C. His future.
- D. To work at a charcoal store.

Based on his instincts that electricity would be the wave of the future, Konosuke applied for a job at the Osakan electric Light Company.

12. What did Konosuke's instincts say?

- A. That electricity would be the wave of the future.
- B. At the Osakan electric Light Company.
- C. The skills you are learning will ensure your future.
- D. He had to say goodbye to his family.

13. Would electricity be the wave of the future?

- A. Yes, you can say that.
- B. He applied for a job.
- C. "You should go learn something."
- D. No, at only nine years of age.

14. What did Konosuke apply for?

- A. His father called him.
- B. To work at a charcoal store.
- C. He applied for a job.
- D. That electricity would be the wave of the future.



15. Did Konosuke work at Osakan electric Light Company?

- A. Yes, that's what he did.
- B. Based on his instincts.
- C. "You should go learn something."
- D. Yes, he worked as an apprentice.

One time, he came up with an improved electrical socket.

16. Did Konosuke have an idea?

- A. At the Osakan electric Light Company.
- B. Based on his instincts.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. No, he came up with it.

17. What did Konosuke come up with?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. Based on his instincts.
- C. That electricity would be the wave of the future.
- D. It was an improved electrical socket.

18. Did Konosuke improve an electrical socket?

- A. He came up with it.
- B. That electricity would be the wave of the future.
- C. He applied for a job.
- D. Yes, that's true.

He tried to get his supervisor interested in but his efforts were all in vain.

19. What did Konosuke try to do?

- A. He wasn't interested in it.
- B. Yes, you can say that.
- C. He came up with it.
- D. He tried to get his supervisor interest.

20. Were Konosuke's efforts all in vain?

- A. It was an improved electrical socket.
- B. Yes, his efforts were all in vain.
- C. He tried to get his supervisor interest.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

21. Was Konosuke's supervisor interested in his idea?

- A. No, he wasn't interested in it.
- B. His efforts were all in vain.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. He came up with it.

Remembering his father's advice, he left his job to set up his own small manufacturing company.

22. Did Konosuke remember his father's advice?

- A. Yes, that's what he did.
- B. His father's advice.
- C. To set up his own small manufacturing company.
- D. No, he tried to get his supervisor interest.

23. What did Konosuke leave his job for?

- A. To set up his own small manufacturing company.
- B. Yes, it's the same thing.
- C. He left his job.
- D. His efforts were all in vain.

24. Did Konosuke build his own company?

- A. His father's advice.
- B. He wasn't interested in it.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. He left his job.

After the almost bankrupt episode at the beginning, the business started picking up.

25. Did Konosuke's company almost go bankrupt?

- A. Yes, you can say that.
- B. After the almost bankrupt episode.
- C. He started picking up.
- D. His father's advice.

26. Did Konosuke's business start picking up?

- A. No, he started picking up.
- B. It almost went bankrupt at the beginning.
- C. He left his job.
- D. Yes, that's true.

27. Did Konosuke's business get better?

- A. It almost went bankrupt at the beginning.
- B. After the almost bankrupt episode.
- C. To set up his own small manufacturing company.
- D. Yes, you can say that.



Konosuke then was able to invest money and launched an electric housewares company now known as Panasonic.

28. Was Konosuke able to invest money then?

- A. It is now known as Panasonic.
- B. He started picking up.
- C. Yes, he was.
- D. No, it was an electric housewares company.

29. What did Konosuke launch? Did he launch a coal company?

- A. He launched a company.
- B. It almost went bankrupt at the beginning.
- C. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- D. Yes, it is now known as Panasonic.

30. What was his company's name?

- A. He was able to invest money.
- B. After the almost bankrupt episode.
- C. It is now known as Panasonic.
- D. It was an electric housewares company.

Konosuke's approach to business was very hands-on and innovative.

31. How was Konosuke's approach to business?

- A. It was very hands-on and innovative.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. It was an electric housewares company.
- D. He was able to invest money.

32. Would Konosuke rather do than talk?

- A. Yes, you can say that.
- B. Konosuke's approach to business.
- C. He was able to invest money.
- D. No, he launched a company.

33. Did Konosuke do business in a creative way?

- A. He launched a company.
- B. No, it is now known as Panasonic.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. It was very hands-on and innovative.

He was a very bold and insightful man who was able to recognize and seize opportunities.

34. What kind of a man was Konosuke?

- A. He was a very bold and insightful man.
- B. Yes, that's what he wondered.
- C. He was able to recognize and seize opportunities.
- D. Konosuke's approach to business.

35. Could Konosuke recognize and seize opportunities?

- A. He was a very bold and insightful man.
- B. It was very hands-on and innovative.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. No, it's not true.

36. Was Konosuke brave and perceptive?

- A. He was a very bold and insightful man.
- B. He was able to recognize and seize opportunities.
- C. Konosuke's approach to business.
- D. Yes, you can say that.

He went on to produce products which he designed himself.

37. What did Konosuke go on to do?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. He designed them himself.
- C. He was a very bold and insightful man.
- D. He went on to produce products.

38. What kind of products did Konosuke produce? Were they self-designed products?

- A. No, he went on to produce products.
- B. He designed them himself.
- C. He was able to recognize and seize opportunities.
- D. Yes, they were.

39. Did Konosuke design his products?

- A. He was a very bold and insightful man.
- B. Yes, he designed them himself.
- C. He went on to produce products.
- D. No, it doesn't make any sense.



These new products became very popular, and the company came to be known for high quality at low prices.

40. Did the new products become popular?

- A. Yes, they became very popular.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. It came to be known for high quality at low prices.
- D. He designed them himself.

41. What did the company come to be known for?

- A. It came to be known for high quality at low prices.
- B. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- C. It was the new products.
- D. He went on to produce products.

42. Did the company sell cheap but good products?

- A. He designed them himself.
- B. Yes, it's the same thing.
- C. It came to be known for high quality at low prices.
- D. They became very popular.

He went on to create more innovative products that were more reliable, more affordable and took his brand internationally.

43. Did Konosuke create more innovative products?

- A. Yes, that's what he did.
- B. He went on to create more products.
- C. He took his brand internationally.
- D. It came to be known for high quality at low prices.

44. Could his products work for a long time?

- A. He took his brand internationally.
- B. They were more reliable, more affordable.
- C. No, they became very popular.
- D. Yes, of course.

45. Were his products cheap?

- A. They were more reliable, more affordable.
- B. They were innovative products.
- C. It was the new products.
- D. Yes, you can say that.

46. Did Panasonic become an international brand?

- A. It came to be known for high quality at low prices.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They were innovative products.
- D. He went on to create more products.



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

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

HACHIKO: THE FAITHFUL DOG



Story

HACHIKO: THE FAITHFUL DOG

Hachiko was a lovely Akita dog. His owner was a professor at Tokyo University in Japan. His owner loved his dear dog above all and **treated** him as his son. He and his new owner were best friends.

Everyday, he followed to **see his owner off** to work in the morning at the Shibuya Train Station and went to **pick him up** at the station in the afternoon when he returned from work.

One day, Hachiko went to see his owner off to work as usual. Unfortunately, his owner had **suffered from** a **stroke** and died **unexpectedly** while at work. In the afternoon, Hachiko was as usually sitting by the exit at the train station waiting for his dear owner. But his owner never **showed up**.

Hachiko was **adopted** and **moved in** with a neighbour. But throughout the rest ten years of his life, he kept going to the train station every morning and afternoon **precisely** when the train entered the station. He sat there for hours, **patiently** waiting **in vain** for the return of his beloved owner.

A newspaper **picked up** the story of Hachiko and published it, which led to Hachiko becoming a **celebrity** all over Japan. He **touched the hearts** of Japanese people and soon became their hero with the name of "Chuken-Hachiko", which means "Hachiko – the **faithful** dog".

When Hachiko **passed away** near the train station, everyone **mourned** and built a statue of him right at the station. There is also a **monument** of Hachiko next to his owner's tomb in Aoyama **cemetery** in Tokyo.

HACHIKO: CHÚ CHÓ TRUNG THÀNH



HACHIKO: CHÚ CHÓ TRUNG THÀNH

Hachiko là một chú chó giống Akita vô cùng đáng yêu. Chủ của cậu là một vị giáo sư giảng dạy tại đại học Tokyo ở Nhật Bản. Người chủ yêu thương cậu hết mực và xem chú như con trai của mình. Cả hai như đôi bạn chí thân của nhau.

Mỗi ngày, cậu đi theo chủ đến nhà ga Shibuya để tiễn ông đi làm vào mỗi buổi sáng và rồi lại đến đây để đón ông đi làm về vào mỗi buổi chiều.

Một ngày nọ, Hachiko tiễn chủ của cậu đi làm như thường lệ. Nhưng không may thay, chủ cậu gặp phải cơn đột quỵ và chết bất đắc kỳ tử ngay trên giảng đường. Chiều hôm ấy, Hachiko vẫn như thường lệ ngồi cạnh cửa ra vào ở nhà ga để chờ người chủ yêu quý của cậu trở về. Nhưng chủ nhân của cậu chẳng bao giờ xuất hiện nữa.

Hachiko về sau được nhận nuôi và dọn vào ở cùng một người hàng xóm. Nhưng trong suốt 10 năm còn lại của cuộc đời, ngày nào cậu cũng đi đến nhà ga vào mỗi buổi sáng và chiều chính xác vào thời điểm chuyển tàu ngày trước lần bánh vào ga. Cậu cứ ngồi đó suốt hàng tiếng đồng hồ, kiên nhẫn chờ đợi ông chủ của mình trở về trong vô vọng.

Một tờ báo đã phát hiện và cho đăng tải câu chuyện về Hachiko khiến cậu trở thành một nhân vật nổi tiếng khắp đất nước Nhật Bản. Cậu đã chạm vào trái tim của mỗi người dân nơi đây và trở thành một người hùng với cái tên "Chuken Hachiko" nghĩa là "Chú chó Hachiko trung thành".

Hachiko qua đời gần nhà ga khiến mọi người tiếc thương và xây cho chú một bức tượng ngay tại sân ga ấy. Ngoài ra, người ta cũng dựng cho chú một chiếc lăng nhỏ nằm cạnh một ông chủ trong nghĩa trang Aoyama tại Tokyo.



treat

verb

/tri:t/

đối xử, cư xử



patiently

adv

/'peɪʃntli/

một cách kiên nhẫn



see off

phrasal verb

/si: ɒf/

tiễn (ai...)



pick up

idiom

/pɪk ʌp/

thu thập được, học được



pick up

phrasal verb

/pɪk ʌp/

đón



publish

verb

/'pʌblɪʃ/

phát hành, xuất bản



stroke

noun

/strəʊk/

đột quỵ



celebrity

noun

/sə'lebrəti/

người nổi tiếng



unexpectedly

adv

/ˌʌnɪk'spektɪdli/

bất ngờ, không lường trước được



touch one's heart

idiom

/tʌʃ'wʌnz hɑ:t/

làm (ai đó) cảm động, chạm đến trái tim (của ai đó)



show up

phrasal verb

/ʃəʊ ʌp/

có mặt, xuất hiện



faithful

adj

/'feɪθfl/

trung thành, chung thủy



as usual

idiom

/æz 'ju:ʒuəl/

như thường lệ



pass away

phrasal verb

/pæs ə'weɪ/

mất, chết, qua đời



adopt

verb

/ə'dɒpt/

nhận làm con nuôi



statue

noun

/'stætʃu:/

bức tượng

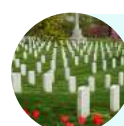


move in

phrasal verb

/mu:v ɪn/

chuyển đến, dọn vào



cemetery

noun

/'semətri/

nghĩa trang



precisely

adv

/pri'saɪsli/

một cách chính xác; đúng



owner

noun

/'əʊnə(r)/

người chủ, chủ nhân



Hachiko was a lovely Akita dog.

1. What kind of dog was Hachiko?

- A. He was an Akita dog.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. He was lovely.
- D. His name is Hachiko.

2. Was Hachiko a lovely dog?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. His name is Hachiko.
- C. Yes, he was lovely.
- D. He was an Akita dog.

3. Who was Hachiko's owner?

- A. He was a professor at Tokyo University.
- B. Yes, you can say that.
- C. It was Hachiko's owner.
- D. No, his name is Hachiko.

4. Where did Hachiko's owner work?

- A. He lived in Japan.
- B. Yes, he was lovely.
- C. Tokyo University in Japan.
- D. He was a professor at a university.

5. So where did Hachiko live?

- A. It was Hachiko's owner.
- B. The Tokyo university is in Japan.
- C. He was an Akita dog.
- D. He lived in Japan.

6. Did Hachiko's owner love him?

- A. The owner treated him as his son.
- B. He was a professor at Tokyo University.
- C. His name is Hachiko.
- D. Yes, of course.

7. What did Hachiko's owner treat him as?

- A. His owner loved him above all.
- B. It was Hachiko's owner.
- C. He was lovely.
- D. The owner treated him as his son.

8. Was Hachiko like a son of his owner?

- A. He was an Akita dog.
- B. Yes, you can say that.
- C. The owner treated him as his son.
- D. He lived in Japan.

9. Were Hachiko and his owner best friends?

- A. Yes, they were best friends.
- B. He and his new owner.
- C. No, his owner loved him above all.
- D. The Tokyo university is in Japan.

10. Was Hachiko close to his owner?

- A. Yes, he was.
- B. They were best friends.
- C. No, the owner treated him as his son.
- D. He was a professor at Tokyo University.

11. What did Hachiko do every morning?

- A. He followed to see his owner off to work.
- B. Yes, it's the same thing.
- C. When his owner returned from work.
- D. He and his new owner.

12. Where did Hachiko see his owner off?

- A. He went to pick him up in the afternoon.
- B. They were best friends.
- C. At the Shibuya Train Station.
- D. He saw his owner off in the morning.

13. What did Hachiko do every afternoon?

- A. He followed to see his owner off to work.
- B. He and his new owner.
- C. He went to pick him up at the station.
- D. At the Shibuya Train Station.

14. Did Hachiko come to see his owner when he returned from work?

- A. He went to pick him up at the station.
- B. At the Shibuya Train Station.
- C. No, they were best friends.
- D. Yes, that's what he did.

15. Where did Hachiko pick his owner up?

- A. He went to pick him up in the afternoon.
- B. He saw his owner off in the morning.
- C. He and his new owner.
- D. When his owner returned from work.

16. What did Hachiko do that one day?

- A. He went to pick him up at the station.
- B. He saw his owner off in the morning.
- C. He went to see his owner off to work.
- D. When his owner returned from work.

17. Did Hachiko see his owner off to work as usual?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He followed to see his owner off to work.
- C. No, he went to pick him up in the afternoon.
- D. At the Shibuya Train Station.

18. But what happened to Hachiko's owner?

- A. While he was at work.
- B. He saw his owner off in the morning.
- C. He died unexpectedly.
- D. No, that didn't happen.

**19. Did Hachiko's owner die suddenly?**

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. While he was at work.
- C. No, he died unexpectedly.
- D. At the Shibuya Train Station.

20. What did Hachiko's owner suffer from?

- A. His owner suffered from a stroke.
- B. He died unexpectedly.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. He went to pick him up at the station.

21. When did Hachiko's owner die?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. He went to pick him up in the afternoon.
- C. While he was at work.
- D. His owner had suffered from a stroke.

22. What was Hachiko doing that afternoon?

- A. He was sitting by the exit at the train station.
- B. He never showed up.
- C. While he was at work.
- D. When his owner returned from work.

23. Where did Hachiko sit?

- A. He died unexpectedly.
- B. He followed to see his owner off to work.
- C. Hachiko sat at the train station.
- D. He was waiting for his dear owner.

24. What did Hachiko sit at the station for?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He was sitting by the exit at the train station.
- C. His owner had suffered from a stroke.
- D. He was waiting for his dear owner.

25. Did Hachiko's owner show up?

- A. While he was at work.
- B. No, he never showed up.
- C. Yes, he was waiting for his dear owner.
- D. He was sitting by the exit at the train station.

26. Why did Hachiko's owner never show up?

- A. He was sitting by the exit at the train station.
- B. He was waiting for his dear owner.
- C. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- D. Because he died unexpectedly.

27. Who adopted Hachiko?

- A. He was adopted.
- B. Yes, you can say that.
- C. He was sitting by the exit at the train station.
- D. A neighbour.

28. Who did Hachiko move in with?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. He was waiting for his dear owner.
- C. He moved in with a neighbour.
- D. He was adopted.

29. Did Hachiko go to the train station after his owner died?

- A. Yes, he still did.
- B. When the train entered the station.
- C. By a neighbour.
- D. No, he never showed up.

30. When did Hachiko go to the train station?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. Yes, he was adopted.
- C. He was sitting by the exit at the train station.
- D. Every morning and afternoon.

31. How long did Hachiko keep going to the train station?

- A. He kept going to the train station.
- B. He moved in with a neighbour.
- C. He was waiting for his dear owner.
- D. Ten years.

32. How long did Hachiko sit at the station?

- A. He kept going to the train station.
- B. He sat there for hours.
- C. For the return of his beloved owner.
- D. When the train entered the station.

33. What did Hachiko sit at the station for?

- A. To wait for his owner.
- B. He was waiting in vain.
- C. He kept going to the train station.
- D. Every morning and afternoon.

34. Who did Hachiko wait for?

- A. He waited for his owner.
- B. He sat there for hours.
- C. Every morning and afternoon.
- D. Throughout the rest ten years of his life.

35. Would Hachiko's owner return?

- A. No, he wouldn't return.
- B. Yes, he was waiting in vain.
- C. Throughout the rest ten years of his life.
- D. When the train entered the station.

36. Did a newspaper pick up Hachiko's story?

- A. A celebrity all over Japan.
- B. He sat there for hours.
- C. Yes, they did.
- D. It led to Hachiko becoming a celebrity.



37. What did the newspaper do? Did they publish Hachiko's story?

- A. No, it led to Hachiko becoming a celebrity.
- B. He was waiting in vain.
- C. Yes, they published it.
- D. They picked up the story of Hachiko.

38. Did Hachiko become a celebrity all over Japan?

- A. A celebrity all over Japan.
- B. No, they picked up the story of Hachiko.
- C. For the return of his beloved owner.
- D. Yes, that's true.

39. Did Hachiko become very famous?

- A. A celebrity all over Japan.
- B. It was a Japanese newspaper.
- C. He sat there for hours.
- D. Yes, of course.

40. Whose hearts did Hachiko touch?

- A. It means "Hachiko – the faithful dog".
- B. A celebrity all over Japan.
- C. He touched the hearts of Japanese people.
- D. Yes, you can say that.

41. Did Hachiko make Japanese people feel emotional?

- A. Yes, he touched the hearts of Japanese people.
- B. No, he became their hero.
- C. With the name of "Chuken-Hachiko".
- D. It led to Hachiko becoming a celebrity.

42. Did Hachiko become a hero?

- A. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- B. They picked up the story of Hachiko.
- C. Yes, he became their hero.
- D. He touched the hearts of Japanese people.

43. What does the name "Chuken-Hachiko" mean?

- A. It means "Hachiko – the faithful dog".
- B. He became their hero.
- C. He touched the hearts of Japanese people.
- D. It was a Japanese newspaper.

44. Where did Hachiko die?

- A. He passed away near the train station.
- B. Yes, it's the same thing.
- C. It was right at the station.
- D. He touched the hearts of Japanese people.

45. Did everyone feel sad when Hachiko passed away?

- A. No, they built a statue of him.
- B. He became their hero.
- C. Yes, they did.
- D. He touched the hearts of Japanese people.

46. What did they build?

- A. With the name of "Chuken-Hachiko".
- B. They built a statue of him.
- C. He became their hero.
- D. Everyone mourned for him.

47. Where is the monument of Hachiko?

- A. With the name of "Chuken-Hachiko".
- B. Next to his owner's tomb.
- C. It was right at the station.
- D. Everyone mourned for him.

48. Where is the tomb of Hachiko's owner?

- A. Next to his owner's tomb.
- B. It was right at the station.
- C. Everyone mourned for him.
- D. It is in Aoyama cemetery in Tokyo.



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

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

THE TEACHER



Story

THE TEACHER

Maya Angelou was a poor child. When she was eight years old, she decided to stop speaking after a **traumatic incident**. She believed her words had terrible **consequences**.

Her family also chose to never speak of the incident again, so Angelou did not receive the **support** and **counseling** she needed during those five years. She was **depressed** and **withdrawn**, but she remained an **avid** reader who loved **literature**.

One day, her teacher Bertha Flowers said to her:

"Your grandmother says you like reading a lot. That's good, but not good enough. Words mean more than what is **set down** on paper. It takes the human voice to **infuse** them with the shades of deeper **meaning**."

Her words **struck** Angelou and their relationship grew. Flowers **provided** Maya with new books and **motivation** to read. Eventually, this patient teacher **broke through** Maya's long **silence** by challenging her to **read poetry aloud**. She said:

"You do not love **poetry**, not until you speak it."

For a time, young Maya **rejected** the teacher's request, but ultimately she **uttered** the words from a book of poetry and heard the poems **come alive** from her own lips. So she gradually began speaking again and later became one of the greatest female poets of the world. As for Flowers, she proved herself to be an **inspiring** example of the important **role that teachers play** in their students' lives.

NGƯỜI GIÁO VIÊN



NGƯỜI GIÁO VIÊN

Maya Angelou là một đứa trẻ đáng thương. Khi vừa tám tuổi, cô quyết định ngừng nói chuyện sau một san chấn tâm lý. Cô tin rằng những lời mình nói sẽ gây ra những hậu quả nặng nề.

Gia đình cô cũng không muốn nhắc đến vụ việc kia nữa, nên Angelou không hề nhận được sự hỗ trợ hay tư vấn nào cô cần trong suốt năm năm trời sống như người câm. Cô bé như bị trầm cảm và khép kín nhưng vẫn mang trong mình tình yêu với văn chương.

Một ngày nọ, cô giáo Bertha Flowers đến nói với cô:

"Bà ngoại nói rằng con rất thích đọc sách. Như thế là rất tốt, nhưng vẫn chưa đủ. Ý nghĩa của ngôn từ không chỉ nằm vồn vẹn trên giấy. Lời nói của chúng ta mới là thứ giúp những ngôn từ ấy ý nghĩa hơn."

Những lời nói của cô giáo đã khiến Angelou thức tỉnh và quan hệ của hai cô trò dần dà nảy nở. Flowers tặng cho Maya rất nhiều sách và khuyến khích tinh thần đọc sách của cô. Cuối cùng, người giáo viên đầy nhân nại này đã phá vỡ sự im lặng của cô bé Maya bằng cách thử thách cô đọc to một bài thơ. Cô giáo nói:

"Con chưa đọc lên thành tiếng vì vẫn chưa thể nói là mình yêu thơ."

Suốt một thời gian dài, Maya đã từ chối lời đề nghị của cô giáo nhưng cuối cùng cô cũng thốt ra những từ đầu tiên với một tuyển tập thơ và lắng nghe được bài thơ sống dậy qua lời nói của mình. Cô dần dà nói chuyện trở lại và về sau trở thành một trong những nữ nhà thơ vĩ đại nhất của thế giới. Về phần cô giáo Flowers, cô đã chứng minh được mình là một ví dụ truyền cảm hứng về sự quan trọng của người giáo viên đối với học sinh của mình.



incident

noun

/ˈɪnsɪdənt/
sự việc, sự cố



strike

verb

/straɪk/
(ý tưởng) đến bất chợt,
đánh động, nảy ra



consequence

noun

/ˈkɒnsɪkwəns/
hệ quả, hậu quả



provide with

phrasal verb

/prəˈvaɪd wɪð/
cung cấp vật gì đó



support

noun

/səˈpɔ:t/
sự ủng hộ



motivation

noun

/ˌməʊtɪˈveɪʃn/
động lực, sự thúc đẩy



counsel

verb

/ˈkaʊnsəl/
tư vấn



break through

phrasal verb

/breɪk θruː/
vượt qua



depressed

adj

/dɪˈprest/
chán nản, thất vọng,
ngã lòng



silence

noun

/ˈsaɪ.ləns/
sự thinh lặng



withdrawn

adj

/wɪðˈdrɔ:n/
sống khép kín, nhút nhát,
lãnh đạm



poetry

noun

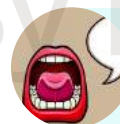
/ˈpəʊtri/
thơ



avid

adj

/ˈævɪd/
khao khát, thèm thuồng,
say mê



utter

verb

/ˈʌtə(r)/
nói ra, thốt ra



literature

noun

/ˈlɪtərətʃə(r)/
văn chương, văn học



come alive

phrasal verb

/kʌm əˈlaɪv/
(sự việc) trở nên sôi động,
sống động hơn



set down

phrasal verb

/set daʊn/
viết vào, ghi lại



role

noun

/rəʊl/
vai trò



infuse

verb

/ɪnˈfjuːz/
tạo cho, truyền cho



Maya Angelou was a poor child.

1. Was Maya Angelou a poor child?

- A. No, it doesn't make any sense.
- B. She was very poor.
- C. Her name is Maya Angelou.
- D. Yes, she was a poor child.

2. Did people feel pity for Maya?

- A. No, they didn't.
- B. She was very poor.
- C. Her name is Maya Angelou.
- D. Yes, that's true.

When she was eight years old, she decided to stop speaking after a traumatic incident.

3. What did Maya decide to do when she was eight?

- A. When she was eight years old.
- B. She was a poor child.
- C. She decided to stop speaking.
- D. After a traumatic incident.

4. Why did Maya decide to stop speaking?

- A. Because of a traumatic incident.
- B. She decided to stop speaking.
- C. When she was eight years old.
- D. Her name is Maya Angelou.

5. Since when did Maya decide to stop speaking?

- A. She decided to stop speaking.
- B. After a traumatic incident.
- C. She was very poor.
- D. When she was eight years old.

She believed her words had terrible consequences.

6. What did Maya believe?

- A. Because she believed they had terrible consequences.
- B. After a traumatic incident.
- C. When she was eight years old.
- D. That her words had terrible consequences.

7. What did Maya believe to have terrible consequences?

- A. She decided to stop speaking.
- B. It was her words.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. When she was eight years old.

8. Did Maya believe that there would be bad things if she talked?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. That her words had terrible consequences.
- C. No, she decided to stop speaking.
- D. After a traumatic incident.

Her family also chose to never speak of the incident again, so Angelou did not receive the support and counseling she needed during those five years.

9. Did Maya's family ever speak of the incident?

- A. Yes, they are Maya's family.
- B. That her words had terrible consequences.
- C. No, they chose to never speak of it again.
- D. During those five years.

10. Did Maya receive any support or counseling?

- A. No, unfortunately, she didn't.
- B. Yes, they chose to never speak of the incident again.
- C. During those five years.
- D. It was her words.

11. Why didn't Maya receive any support or counseling she needed?

- A. The support and counseling she needed.
- B. Because she believed they had terrible consequences.
- C. Because her family chose to never speak of the incident again.
- D. She did not receive any of that.

12. How long did Maya stop speaking?

- A. She did not receive any of that.
- B. That her words had terrible consequences.
- C. She stopped speaking for five years.
- D. The support and counseling she needed.

She was depressed and withdrawn, but she remained an avid reader who loved literature.

13. How did Maya feel?

- A. Because she loved literature.
- B. During those five years.
- C. She did not receive any of that.
- D. She was depressed and withdrawn.



14. Was Maya very sad and shy?

- A. She remained an avid reader.
- B. She did not receive any of that.
- C. The support and counseling she needed.
- D. Yes, it's the same thing.

15. Did Maya enjoy reading?

- A. The support and counseling she needed.
- B. They are Maya's family.
- C. Yes, she was an avid reader.
- D. No, she was depressed and withdrawn.

16. What did Maya love? Did she love movies?

- A. No, she loved literature.
- B. Yes, she loved those.
- C. They are Maya's family.
- D. They chose to never speak of the incident again.

One day, her teacher Bertha Flowers said to her. "Your grandmother says you like reading a lot. That's good, but not good enough."

17. Who was Bertha Flowers?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. She was depressed and withdrawn.
- C. She was Maya's teacher.
- D. Her grandmother said so to the teacher.

18. What did Flowers say to Maya?

- A. "That's good, but not good enough."
- B. She was Maya's teacher.
- C. Her name was Bertha Flowers.
- D. She remained an avid reader.

19. What did Maya's grandmother say?

- A. That Maya liked reading a lot.
- B. Her name was Bertha Flowers.
- C. "That's good, but not good enough."
- D. Because she loved literature.

20. Was that Maya liked reading a lot a good thing?

- A. That Maya liked reading a lot.
- B. No, she was depressed and withdrawn.
- C. Yes, it was.
- D. Her grandmother said so to the teacher.

21. But was it good enough?

- A. She remained an avid reader.
- B. No, it wasn't enough.
- C. That Maya liked reading a lot.
- D. Yes, her grandmother said so to the teacher.

"Words mean more than what is set down on paper. It takes the human voice to infuse them with the shades of deeper meaning."

22. Do words mean more than what is set down on paper?

- A. Her grandmother said so to the teacher.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. To infuse words with the shades of deeper meaning.
- D. That Maya liked reading a lot.

23. Is there more meaning in words than them on paper?

- A. To infuse words with the shades of deeper meaning.
- B. It takes the human voice to do so.
- C. She was Maya's teacher.
- D. Yes, it's the same thing.

24. What does it take to infuse the words?

- A. It takes the human voice to do so.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. Than what is set down on paper.
- D. Her name was Bertha Flowers.

25. What can the human voice do?

- A. That words mean more than that.
- B. "That's good, but not good enough."
- C. It can infuse words with the shades of deeper meaning.
- D. Yes, that's what happened.

Her words struck Angelou and their relationship grew.

26. Whose words stuck Maya?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. That words mean more than that.
- C. To infuse words with the shades of deeper meaning.
- D. It was her teacher's words.

27. Did Flowers' words hit Maya hard?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. To infuse words with the shades of deeper meaning.
- C. It takes the human voice to do so.
- D. Yes, they struck her.



28. What happened to their relationship?

- A. It takes the human voice to do so.
- B. Than what is set down on paper.
- C. Their relationship grew.
- D. Yes, of course.

Flowers provided Maya with new books and motivation to read.

29. What did Flowers provide Maya with? Did she provide old books?

- A. No, that's not true.
- B. Yes, she provided Maya with those books.
- C. When their relationship grew.
- D. It was her teacher's words.

30. Did Flowers give Maya reasons to read?

- A. No, that didn't happen.
- B. So their relationship grew.
- C. They struck her.
- D. Yes, she did.

Eventually, this patient teacher broke through Maya's long silence by challenging her to read poetry aloud.

31. What did Flowers break through?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. By challenging her to read poetry aloud.
- C. It was her teacher Flowers.
- D. She broke through Maya's long silence.

32. Was Flowers a patient teacher?

- A. She broke through Maya's long silence.
- B. She gave Maya motivation to read.
- C. Yes, she was a patient teacher.
- D. No, it doesn't make any sense.

33. Did Flowers try to make Maya speak again?

- A. She was a patient teacher.
- B. She provided new books.
- C. Yes, that's what she did.
- D. No, she broke through Maya's long silence.

34. How did Flowers break through Maya's long silence?

- A. Yes, she was a patient teacher.
- B. No, she did not.
- C. It was her teacher Flowers.
- D. By challenging her to read poetry aloud.

She said:

"You do not love poetry, not until you speak it."

35. What did Flowers say?

- A. Yes, it's the same thing.
- B. By challenging her to read poetry aloud.
- C. She was a patient teacher.
- D. "You do not love poetry, not until you speak it."

36. Do you love poetry if you don't speak it?

- A. By challenging her to read poetry aloud.
- B. She broke through Maya's long silence.
- C. No, you don't.
- D. Yes, not until you speak poetry.

For a time, young Maya rejected the teacher's request, but ultimately she uttered the words from a book of poetry and heard the poems come alive from her own lips.

37. Did Maya reject Flowers' request?

- A. Yes, she rejected the teacher's request.
- B. No, absolutely not.
- C. She heard from her own lips.
- D. "You do not love poetry, not until you speak it."

38. How long did Maya reject? Did she reject for a time?

- A. She heard the poems come alive.
- B. Not until you speak poetry.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. No, she ultimately uttered the words.

39. But did she speak?

- A. Yes, she ultimately did.
- B. She heard from her own lips.
- C. No, they were from a book of poetry.
- D. "You do not love poetry, not until you speak it."

40. What did Maya utter the words from?

- A. They were from a book of poetry.
- B. She heard the poems come alive.
- C. She ultimately uttered the words.
- D. Not until you speak poetry.

41. What did Maya hear?

- A. She rejected the teacher's request.
- B. "You do not love poetry, not until you speak it."
- C. She heard the poems come alive.
- D. They were from a book of poetry.



So she gradually began speaking again and later became one of the greatest female poets of the world.

42. Did Maya slowly speak again?

- A. She heard from her own lips.
- B. Yes, she did.
- C. She is one of the greatest female poets of the world.
- D. No, she rejected the teacher's request.

43. What did Maya later become?

- A. She heard the poems come alive.
- B. She later became a great female poet.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. She ultimately uttered the words.

44. Is Maya a great female poet in the world?

- A. She gradually began speaking again.
- B. She heard from her own lips.
- C. They were from a book of poetry.
- D. Yes, of course.

As for Flowers, she proved herself to be an inspiring example of the important role that teachers play in their students' lives.

45. Who is an inspiring example of a teacher?

- A. It is Ms Flowers.
- B. She is an inspiring example.
- C. The important role that teachers play in their students' lives.
- D. She gradually began speaking again.

46. What kind of example did Flowers prove herself to be?

- A. Yes, it's the same thing.
- B. She later became a great female.
- C. The important role that teachers play in their students' lives.
- D. She is an inspiring example.

47. Do teachers play an important role in their students' lives?

- A. She is one of the greatest female poets of the world.
- B. Yes, that's absolutely true.
- C. She is an inspiring example.
- D. The important role that teachers play in their students' lives.



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

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



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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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 Franken, đơn vị tiên phong trong các dự án giáo dục dành cho cộng đồng.

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

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

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

PHƯƠNG PHÁP HỌC TIẾNG ANH

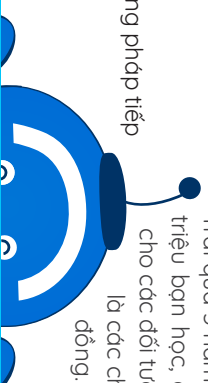
MỚI & KHÁC BIỆT

■ **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.



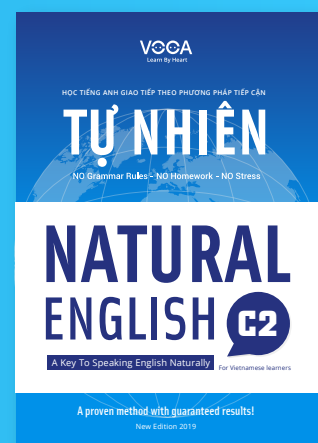
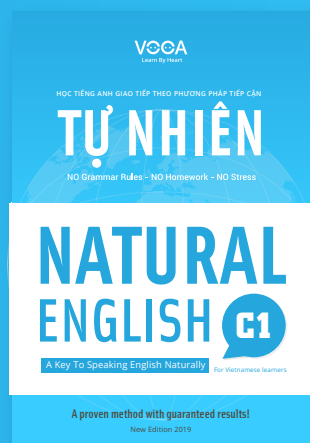
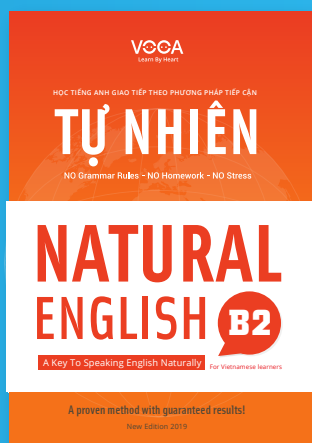
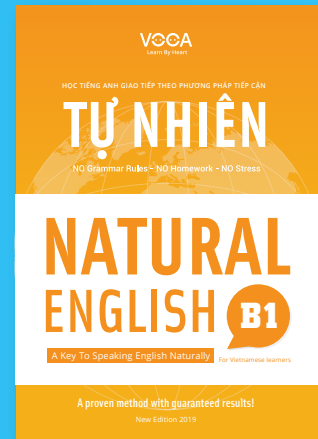
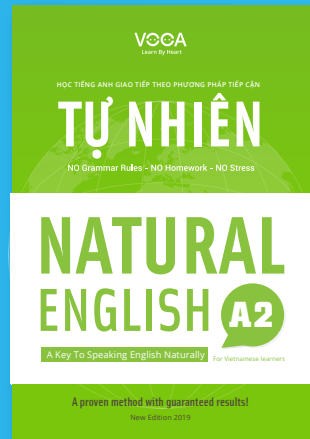
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