

NATURAL ENGLISH

STARTER

A Key To Speaking English Naturally

Free & Forever

Học Tiếng Anh Giao Tiếp
Theo Phương Pháp Tiếp Cận

TỰ NHIÊN

NO Grammar Rules - NO Homework - NO Stress



NATURAL ENGLISH



Free & Forever



NATURAL ENGLISH - STARTER

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Natural English (Starter) là khoá học gì?

NATURAL ENGLISH (Starter) là khóa học tiếng Anh giao tiếp miễn phí được xây dựng dựa theo Natural Approach (phương pháp học ngôn ngữ theo cách tiếp cận tự nhiên). Khóa học này được xây dựng nhằm giúp người học được trải nghiệm thử phương pháp học tiếng Anh giao tiếp hiệu quả của hệ thống Natural English do VOCA phát triển.

Đối tượng học phù hợp

NATURAL ENGLISH (Starter) bao gồm 6 bài học là những câu chuyện ngắn, câu chuyện có thật, hoặc câu chuyện từ các nhân vật truyền cảm hứng. 6 bài học tương ứng với 6 level của Natural English (A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2), chính vì thế NATURAL ENGLISH (Starter) phù hợp cho hầu hết các trình độ khác nhau.

Cuốn sách bao gồm những nội dung gì?

Cuốn sách này bao gồm 6 bài học giúp bạn cải thiện khả năng nghe, khả năng phản xạ, và nhất là chuẩn hóa phát âm tiếng Anh cho bạn.

Mỗi bài học Natural English (Starter) bao gồm 3 phần chính: Học từ vựng (Vocabulary), Học phản xạ (Question & Answer) và Học phát âm (Pronunciation).

- **Câu chuyện** ở mỗi bài học sẽ là những mẫu chuyện có ý nghĩa nhân văn sâu sắc hay những câu chuyện truyền cảm hứng. Người học có thể đọc hiểu và rút ra những bài học sâu sắc sau mỗi bài học. Người học có thể nghe câu chuyện kết hợp cùng phần kịch bản và lời dịch để có thể so sánh đối chiếu lời dịch và tham khảo cách phát âm trong bài nghe.

- Trong phần **Học từ vựng** đầu mỗi bài học, người học sẽ được làm quen với một số từ vựng thông dụng xuất hiện trong bài nghe giúp người học hiểu rõ hơn và dễ dàng nắm được ý chính của câu chuyện. Những từ vựng được đưa vào đã được xử lý về mặt ngữ pháp, đảm bảo phù hợp với nội dung bài học và cấp độ. Từ vựng được dạy bao gồm phiên âm, loại từ, nghĩa Anh - Việt kèm theo ví dụ liên quan giúp người học nắm rõ nghĩa của từ hơn.

- Trong phần **Học phản xạ**, người học sẽ được hỏi và trả lời về những tình tiết xuất hiện trong câu chuyện. Những tình tiết trong câu chuyện được lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần bằng những câu hỏi khác nhau sẽ giúp người học có thể nhớ rõ và chi tiết từng tình tiết của câu chuyện, từ đó hình thành và phát triển thói quen phản xạ tiếng Anh một cách tự nhiên nhất.

Nội dung và Bản quyền

Toàn bộ nội dung, hình ảnh, âm thanh trong khóa học Natural English Starter đã được VOCA đăng ký bản quyền. Chính vì thế mọi trường hợp sao lưu nội dung khóa học đều vi phạm nếu chưa được sự đồng ý của VOCA.

Lời Kết

Với NATURAL ENGLISH (Starter), đội ngũ VOCA hi vọng đây sẽ là trợ thủ tuyệt vời cho tất cả những bạn nào đang mong muốn cải thiện khả năng nghe nói, phản xạ của mình một cách nhanh chóng, và hiệu quả nhất.

Cách sử dụng sách Natural English (Starter) dành cho người tự học

Cuốn sách này được sử dụng kết hợp song song với khóa học NATURAL ENGLISH (Starter) trên hệ thống Natural English Online, khóa học này được cung cấp theo kèm khi bạn học mua sách.

Đầu tiên bạn học sẽ truy cập vào hệ thống tại địa chỉ website: <https://natural.voca.vn> , và đăng ký 1 tài khoản học bằng email hoặc số điện thoại của mình. Khóa học NATURAL ENGLISH (Starter) được cung cấp hoàn toàn miễn phí!

Kế hoạch

Nhiệm vụ của bạn là sẽ hoàn thành toàn bộ 6 bài học trong giáo trình NATURAL ENGLISH (Starter) trong 6 tuần. Mỗi bài học bạn sẽ học trong thời gian ít nhất 7 ngày hoặc nhiều hơn, đây là nguyên tắc quan trọng mà bạn cần tuân thủ để có được hiệu quả học tốt nhất.

Lịch học

- ✦ Ngày 1: Đọc hiểu phần câu chuyện trong sách và hoàn thành học phần Vocabulary trên hệ thống Online.
- ✦ Ngày 2: Ôn lại phần Từ vựng và hoàn thành học phần Question & Answer trên hệ thống Online (lần 1)
- ✦ Ngày 3: Ôn lại phần Từ vựng và hoàn thành học phần Question & Answer trên hệ thống Online (lần 2)
- ✦ Ngày 4: Ôn lại phần Từ vựng và hoàn thành học phần Question & Answer trên hệ thống Online (lần 3)
- ✦ Ngày 5: Hoàn thành học phần Pronunciation trên hệ thống online (lần 1)
- ✦ Ngày 6: Hoàn thành học phần Pronunciation trên hệ thống online (lần 2)
- ✦ Ngày 7: Ôn lại cả 3 học phần và hoàn thành các câu hỏi chuyên mục Question & Answer trong sách

Thời gian học

Mỗi ngày người học dành tối thiểu từ 45 phút đến 60 phút để học, bạn có thể chia thời gian thành nhiều lần học khác nhau, tuy nhiên hãy cố gắng sắp xếp những khoảng thời gian bạn rảnh rỗi và có thể tập trung nhất để học. Duy trì lịch học đều đặn mỗi ngày để có được hiệu quả học tốt nhất.

Bảng checklist

Đây là bảng tiến độ học tập, giúp bạn theo đuổi mục tiêu. Mỗi ngày sau khi hoàn thành 1 nhiệm vụ bạn đánh 1 dấu tick. Bạn hãy cố gắng sau 6 tuần (42 ngày học) sẽ lấp đầy các ô trống bằng các dấu tick (✓).

	1st day	2nd day	3th day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day
RONALDO - THE "LITTLE BEE" WHO ALWAYS CRIED							
MR. BEAN OR A BIG BREAKTHROUGH							
BARACK OBAMA AND MICHELLE'S LOVE STORY							
DORAEMON AND THE RUMOR							
THE PEPSI LOGO: THE OLD, THE NEW, ITS MEANING AND HISTORY							
"TITANIC" - A TRAGIC LOVE STORY							

RONALDO - THE "LITTLE BEE" WHO ALWAYS CRIED



Story

RONALDO - THE "LITTLE BEE" WHO ALWAYS CRIED

Cristiano Ronaldo was **born** on February 5, 1985. He was the youngest of four children in a **poor** family.

He was introduced to the **game** of **soccer** through his dad. From that moment, football was a part of life for the **young** Cristiano.

When he was **little**, he played **a lot of** football. When the other **kids** were **studying**, he put his studies on the back seat in order to play football.

At that time, he was just like other kids. When he didn't have the **ball**, he **cried**. When his **friends fought**, he cried. Moreover, Cristiano really liked **winning**. When that didn't happen, Ronaldo cried. So much so that he had the **nickname** 'crybaby'.

However, he was already a good player. He was faster than **average**, he already **scored** a lot of **goals** and he had great **skills**.

Nowadays, Cristiano Ronaldo is **regarded** as one of the best footballers all over the world.

Ronaldo – “chú ong nhỏ” mít ướ



RONALDO - “CHÚ ONG NHỎ” MÍT ƯỚT

Cristiano Ronaldo chào đời vào ngày 5 tháng 2 năm 1985 và là đứa con út trong một gia đình nghèo có 4 anh chị em.

Từ nhỏ anh đã được bố giới thiệu vào thế giới của bóng đá và từ đó bóng đá trở thành một phần trong cuộc sống của cậu bé Cristiano.

Từ khi còn rất bé, anh đã chơi bóng rất nhiều. Trong khi những đứa trẻ khác đang cặm cụi học tập thì anh lại gác lại việc học sang một bên để chơi bóng đá.

Thời điểm ấy, anh cũng giống như những đứa trẻ khác. Mỗi khi anh không giành được bóng, anh khóc. Mỗi khi bị bạn bè bắt nạt, anh khóc. Hơn nữa, anh là cậu bé rất thích sự chiến thắng, vậy nên mỗi khi anh không giành chiến thắng, Ronaldo lại khóc. Anh đã khóc nhiều đến nỗi mọi người đặt cho anh biệt danh là “cậu bé mít ướ”.

Tuy nhiên, anh thật sự là một cầu thủ rất giỏi. Tốc độ của anh ăn đứt những người khác, anh đã từng ghi được rất nhiều bàn thắng và kỹ thuật chuyên môn cũng rất điêu luyện.

Ngày nay, Cristiano Ronaldo được xem là một trong những cầu thủ bóng đá giỏi nhất trên toàn thế giới.



Vocabulary

RONALDO - THE "LITTLE BEE" WHO ALWAYS CRIED



born
verb

/pɔ:(r)/
sinh ra, chào đời



friend
noun

/frend/
bạn bè



poor
adj

/pɔ:(r)/
nghèo



win
verb

/win/
thắng, chiến thắng



soccer
noun

/'sɒkə(r)/
môn bóng đá, môn
đá banh (thể thao)



nickname
noun

/'nikneim/
biệt danh



young
adj

/jʌŋ/
trẻ



average
noun

/'ævərɪdʒ/
mức trung bình



little
adj

/'lɪtl/
nhỏ nhỏ, nhỏ bé



score
verb

/sko:(r)/
ghi bàn thắng, ghi điểm



a lot of
phrase

/ə lɒt əv/
rất nhiều



goal
noun

/gəʊl/
bàn thắng; việc ghi
bàn thắng



kid
noun

/kid/
con nít



skill
noun

/skɪl/
kỹ năng



study
verb

/'stʌdi/
học tập



regard
verb

/rɪ'gɑ:d/
coi như, xem như



ball
noun

/bɔ:l/
bóng



footballer
noun

/'fʊtbɔ:lə(r)/
cầu thủ bóng đá



cry
verb

/kraɪ/
khóc



fight
verb

/faɪt/
chống lại, đấu tranh



Cristiano Ronaldo was born on February 5, 1985. He was the youngest of four children in a poor family.

1. When was Cristiano Ronaldo born?

- A. He was born on February 5, 1985.
- B. His name was Cristiano Ronaldo.
- C. He is 35 years old.
- D. He was born in a poor family.

2. Was Cristiano Ronaldo born in 1895?

- A. His name was Cristiano Ronaldo.
- B. He was born in a poor family.
- C. No, he was born in 1985.
- D. He was born in a poor family.

3. Was Cristiano Ronaldo the oldest of four children?

- A. Yes, he was born in 1985.
- B. Yes, he is 35 years old.
- C. He was born in a poor family.
- D. No, he was the youngest of four children.

4. How many children were there in his family?

- A. He was born in 1985.
- B. There were 4 children in his family.
- C. His name is Cristiano Ronaldo.
- D. Yes, he was the youngest.

5. Was he born in a rich family?

- A. Yes, his family has 4 people.
- B. No, he was born in a poor family.
- C. Yes, he was the youngest.
- D. He was born in 1985.

6. What kind of family was he born?

- A. He was born in 1985.
- B. He was born on February 5, 1985.
- C. Yes, he was the youngest.
- D. He was born in a poor family.

He was introduced to the game of soccer through his dad.

7. Was he introduced to the game of soccer?

- A. Yes, he was introduced to the game of soccer.
- B. No, it was a part of life for the young Cristiano.
- C. No, that was the game of soccer.
- D. Yes, through his dad.

8. What kind of game was he introduced?

- A. He was introduced to the game of soccer.
- B. He was introduced through his dad.
- C. It was a part of life for the young Cristiano.
- D. He was born on February 5, 1985.

9. Who introduced him to the game of soccer?

- A. His dad introduced him to the game of soccer.
- B. He was born on February 5, 1985.
- C. It was a part of life for the young Cristiano.
- D. He was introduced to the game of soccer.

10. Was he introduced to the game of soccer through his teacher?

- A. Yes, he was born on February 5, 1985.
- B. Yes, it was a part of life for the young Cristiano.
- C. No, he was introduced to the game of soccer through his dad.
- D. No, he was introduced to the game of soccer.

From that moment, football was a part of life for the young Cristiano.

11. What was a part of life for the young Cristiano?

- A. Football was a part of life for the young Cristiano.
- B. He was introduced to the game of soccer.
- C. He was born on February 5, 1985.
- D. Yes, it was a part of life for the young Cristiano.

12. For whom was football a part of life for the young Cristiano?

- A. No, he was introduced to the game of soccer.
- B. It was a part of life for the young Cristiano.
- C. He was introduced to the game of soccer.
- D. Cristiano Ronaldo was born on February 5, 1985.

13. What was the football to the young Cristiano?

- A. Cristiano Ronaldo was born on February 5, 1985.
- B. He was introduced to the game of soccer.
- C. He was introduced through his dad.
- D. It was a part of life for the young Cristiano.

When he was little, he played a lot of football. When the other kids were studying, he put his studies on the back seat in order to play football.

14. When did he play football?

- A. He cries.
- B. He played football when he was little.
- C. He put his studies on the back seat.
- D. He played a lot of football.

15. Did he play a little bit football?

- A. No, he played a lot of football.
- B. Yes, he played when he was little.
- C. Yes, played a lot of football.
- D. No, he cried.



16. What did he play when he was young?

- A. He played when he was little.
- B. He put his studies on the back seat.
- C. He cried.
- D. What did he do when the other kids were studying?

17. What did he do when the other kids were studying?

- A. He was studying.
- B. He put his studies on the back seat.
- C. He played football.
- D. He was little.

18. What were other kids doing when he played football?

- A. He played football.
- B. They were studying.
- C. He put his studies on the back seat.
- D. Yes, played a lot of football.

At that time, he was just like other kids. When he didn't have the ball, he cried. When his friends fought, he cried.

19. Was he just like other kids?

- A. No, he cried.
- B. Yes, he was just like other kids.
- C. No, he didn't have the ball.
- D. Yes, his friends fought.

20. What was he like at that time?

- A. He cried.
- B. He didn't have the ball.
- C. He fought his friends.
- D. He was like other kids.

21. When did he cry?

- A. When he didn't have the ball.
- B. He cried.
- C. He fought his friends.
- D. He didn't have the ball.

22. What did he do when he didn't have the ball?

- A. He cried.
- B. He played football.
- C. He didn't have the ball.
- D. Cristiano really liked winning.

23. Did he give up when he didn't have the ball?

- A. Yes, he liked winning.
- B. No, he cried.
- C. No, he didn't have the ball.
- D. Yes, he played football.

24. What did he do when his friends fought?

- A. His friends fought.
- B. He liked winning.
- C. He was just like other kids.
- D. He cried.

25. Did he fight back when his friends fought?

- A. Yes, he fought back.
- B. Yes, he was just like other kids.
- C. No, he didn't have the ball.
- D. No, he cried.

26. Did his friends fight him?

- A. No, he cried.
- B. Yes, his friends fought him.
- C. No, he didn't have the ball.
- D. Yes, he fought back.

Moreover, Cristiano really liked winning. When that didn't happen, Ronaldo cried. So much so that he had the nickname 'crybaby'.

27. What did he like?

- A. That didn't happen.
- B. He liked winning.
- C. He cried.
- D. He had the nickname 'crybaby'.

28. Did he like losing?

- A. No, he really liked winning.
- B. Yes, he had the nickname 'crybaby'.
- C. Yes, that didn't happen.
- D. No, Ronaldo cried.

29. What did he do when that didn't happen?

- A. That didn't happen.
- B. He was just like other kids.
- C. He cried.
- D. Cristiano really liked winning.

30. When did he cry?

- A. When that didn't happen.
- B. He cried.
- C. He was just like other kids.
- D. He had the nickname 'crybaby'.

31. Why was he called 'crybaby'?

- A. He had the nickname 'crybaby'.
- B. He didn't cry.
- C. That didn't happen.
- D. Because he cried so much.



32. Which nickname did he have?

- A. He didn't cry.
- B. Ronaldo cried so much.
- C. He had the nickname 'crybaby'.
- D. That didn't happen.

However, he was already a good player. He was faster than average, he already scored a lot of goals and he had great skills.

33. Was he a bad player?

- A. Yes, he was faster than average.
- B. Yes, he had the nickname 'crybaby'.
- C. No, he was already a good player.
- D. No, he scored a lot of goals.

34. What kind of player was he?

- A. He was faster than average.
- B. He was a good player.
- C. He scored a lot of goals.
- D. He had great skills.

35. Was he faster than average?

- A. He had great skills.
- B. He scored a lot of goals.
- C. He had the nickname 'crybaby'.
- D. Yes, he was faster than average.

36. Did he score any goals?

- A. Yes, he already scored a lot of goals.
- B. He had great skills.
- C. No, he had great skills.
- D. Yes, he had the nickname 'crybaby'.

37. Did he have great skills?

- A. Yes, he had the nickname 'crybaby'.
- B. Yes, he had great skills.
- C. No, he was faster than average.
- D. He had the nickname 'crybaby'.

38. How were his skills?

- A. He had the nickname 'crybaby'.
- B. He scored a lot of goals.
- C. He was faster than average.
- D. They were great.

Nowadays, Cristiano Ronaldo is regarded as one of the best footballers all over the world.

39. Who is regarded as one of the best footballers all over the world?

- A. He was the best footballer.
- B. He scored a lot of goals.
- C. It was Cristiano Ronaldo.
- D. Yes, he had great skills.

40. Is Cristiano Ronaldo one of the best footballers?

- A. He was the best footballer.
- B. No, he had great skills.
- C. Yes, he had the nickname 'crybaby'.
- D. Yes, he is.



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

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

**MR. BEAN OR
A BIG BREAKTHROUGH****MR. BEAN HAY
MỘT CÚ ĐỘT PHÁ****Story****MR. BEAN OR A BIG BREAKTHROUGH**

Long before becoming **famous**, Mr. Bean Rowan Atkinson was just a boy in England. At that time, everyone **noted** that he really seemed to have a **gift**.

Even as a child, he had a **passion** for making people **laugh**, and he knew that he was very **good at** it.

When he **performed** as part of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe with great **success**, Rowan took it as a **sign** that he could have a **future** in **comedic** acting. At that time, Rowan didn't know that the best hadn't come.

In 1990, Rowan **debuted** the series of Mr. Bean for a half-hour special. The **character** became more **popular** than Rowan ever would have **expected**, and he was asked to bring Mr. Bean back several. In 1997, Mel Smith **directed** Bean, the first-ever Mr. Bean **movie**.

Mr. Bean would become the most successful **TV** show ever. It would run for over 104 **episodes**.

MR. BEAN HAY MỘT CÚ ĐỘT PHÁ

Từ trước khi trở nên nổi tiếng, Mr. Bean Rowan Atkinson đã từng là một cậu bé được sinh ra ở Anh. Ngay từ thời điểm ấy, ông đã được mọi người chú ý bởi cho rằng ông có một năng khiếu đặc biệt.

Ngay từ khi còn là một cậu bé, ông đã có niềm đam mê có thể khiến mọi người cười, và ông cũng biết rằng ông làm điều đó rất tốt.

Khi ông biểu diễn thành công tại lễ hội Edinburgh Festival Fringe, Rowan đã xem đó như một tín hiệu rằng anh có thể trở thành một diễn viên hài trong tương lai. Thời điểm ấy, Rowan vẫn chưa hề biết những điều tốt đẹp nhất vẫn chưa xảy đến. Vào năm 1990, Rowan cho ra mắt loạt phim hài Mr. Bean với thời lượng nửa tiếng. Nhân vật trong phim trở nên nổi tiếng ngoài sức mong đợi của Rowan và anh cũng được đề nghị tiếp tục với nhiều tập phim Mr. Bean. Vào năm 1997, Mel Smith làm đạo diễn cho Bean, bộ phim điện ảnh đầu tiên của Mr. Bean. Cho đến hiện nay, Mr. Bean đã trở thành chương trình truyền hình thành công nhất từ trước đến nay. Chương trình này đã cho ra mắt hơn 104 tập.



Vocabulary

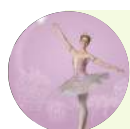
MR. BEAN OR A BIG BREAKTHROUGH



famous

adj

/ˈfeɪməs/
nổi tiếng



debut

verb

/ˈdeɪbjʊː/
phát hành, ra mắt



note

verb

/noʊt/
lưu ý, chú ý



series

noun

/ˈsiəriːz/
loạt, chuỗi



gift

noun

/ɡɪft/
năng khiếu, năng lực



character

noun

/ˈkærəktə(r)/
nhân vật (trong tiểu thuyết, kịch, phim...)



passion

noun

/ˈpæʃn/
niềm say mê,
niềm đam mê



popular

adj

/ˈpɒpjələ(r)/
phổ biến, được ưa chuộng



laugh

verb

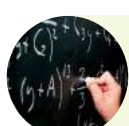
/lɑːf/
cười lớn, cười thành tiếng



expect

verb

/ɪkˈspekt/
trông đợi



good at

adj.phrase

/ɡʊd ət/
giỏi về



direct

verb

/dɪˈrekt/
làm đạo diễn



perform

verb

/pəˈfɔːm/
trình diễn, biểu diễn



movie

noun

/ˈmuː.vi/
phim ảnh



success

noun

/səkˈses/
sự thành công



episode

noun

/ˈepɪsəʊd/
tập phim



sign

noun

/saɪn/
dấu hiệu, mặt hiệu



run for

phrasal verb

/rʌn fə(r)/
kéo dài



future

noun

/ˈfjuː.tʃə(r)/
tương lai



comedic

adj

/kəˈmiːdɪk/
hài kịch



Long before becoming famous, Mr. Bean Rowan Atkinson was just a boy in England.

1. Where was Mr. Bean born?

- A. He was famous.
- B. His real name was Rowan Atkinson.
- C. He was Mr. Bean.
- D. He was born in England.

2. Was Mr. Bean born in the US?

- A. His name was Cristiano Ronaldo.
- B. He was born in a poor family.
- C. No, he was born in 1985.
- D. He was born in a poor family.

At that time, everyone noted that he really seemed to have a gift.

3. Who noted that he really seemed to have a gift?

- A. His real name was Rowan Atkinson.
- B. He was Mr. Bean.
- C. Everyone noted that he really seemed to have a gift.
- D. He was famous.

4. What did he seem to have?

- A. He seemed to have a gift.
- B. Everyone noted that.
- C. He was just a boy.
- D. His real name was Rowan Atkinson.

5. Did he seem to have a talent?

- A. He was just a boy.
- B. Yes, he was an American.
- C. Yes, he seemed to have a talent.
- D. No, everyone noted that.

Even as a child, he had a passion for making people laugh, and he knew that he was very good at it.

6. When did he like to make people laugh?

- A. Even when he was a child.
- B. He had a passion for making people laugh.
- C. He knew that he was very good at it.
- D. He was very good at it.

7. Which passion did he have?

- A. He had a passion for making people laugh.
- B. He made people laugh.
- C. He was very good at it.
- D. Yes, he was an American.

8. Did he like to make people cry?

- A. No, he was very good at it.
- B. No, he was a child.
- C. Yes, he was very good at it.
- D. Yes, he had a passion for making people laugh.

9. Was he good at making people laugh?

- A. No, he knew that story.
- B. Yes, he was good at it.
- C. No, he was very good at it.
- D. Yes, he was a child.

10. What did he know?

- A. No, he was very good at it.
- B. He had a passion for making people laugh.
- C. He seemed to have a gift.
- D. He knew that he was very good at making people laugh.

11. What was he good?

- A. He was very good at it.
- B. He was good at making people laugh.
- C. He had a passion for making people laugh.
- D. No, he was very good at it.

When he performed as part of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe with great success, Rowan took it as a sign that he could have a future in comedic acting.

12. Was Edinburgh Festival Fringe successful?

- A. No, he performed as part of a movie.
- B. Yes, Edinburgh Festival Fringe had a great success.
- C. No, he was very good at it.
- D. Yes, Rowan took it as a good sign.

13. Did he perform as part of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe?

- A. No, he was an American.
- B. Yes, he performed as part of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe.
- C. No, he was successful.
- D. Yes, Rowan took it as a good sign.

14. What did he perform?

- A. He had a passion for making people laugh.
- B. He was very good at it.
- C. He performed as part of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe.
- D. Rowan took it as a good sign.



15. What did he take it?

- A. He was an American.
- B. It was a great success.
- C. He performed as part of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe.
- D. Rowan took it as a good sign.

16. Which sign did he take?

- A. He was an American.
- B. Rowan took it.
- C. He could have a future in comedic acting.
- D. It was a great success.

17. Did he think that he would be a comedic actor?

- A. Yes, he was.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, he didn't.
- D. No, he wasn't.

18. What did he take as a sign that he could have a future in comedic acting?

- A. He was an American.
- B. Rowan took it.
- C. The Edinburgh Festival Fringe.
- D. It was a great success.

At that time, Rowan didn't know that the best hadn't come.

19. What didn't he know?

- A. He didn't know that the best hadn't come.
- B. The best hadn't come.
- C. Rowan didn't know that.
- D. Rowan took it as a sign.

20. Had the best come yet?

- A. Yes, he had a passion for making people laugh.
- B. No, Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean.
- C. No, the best hadn't come yet.
- D. Rowan didn't know that.

21. Who didn't know that the best hadn't come?

- A. He could have a future in comedic acting.
- B. Rowan didn't know that the best hadn't come.
- C. No, Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean.
- D. Rowan took it as a sign.

In 1990, Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean for a half-hour special.

22. When did Rowan debut the series of Mr. Bean?

- A. In 1990.
- B. Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean
- C. Rowan for a half-hour special.
- D. The character became popular.

23. What did Mr. Bean debut in 1990?

- A. He debuted in 1990.
- B. The character became popular.
- C. He debuted for a half-hour special.
- D. He debuted the series of Mr. Bean in 1990.

24. Did he debut the series Mr. Bean in 1890?

- A. No, he debuted the series Mr. Bean in 1890.
- B. No, he debuted in 1990.
- C. The character became popular.
- D. Yes, he debuted for a half-hour special.

25. How long was the series of Mr. Bean?

- A. Yes, he debuted for a half-hour special.
- B. He debuted for a half-hour special.
- C. He debuted in 1990.
- D. He was an American.

The character became more popular than Rowan ever would have expected, and he was asked to bring Mr. Bean back several.

26. Did that character become popular?

- A. Yes, he brought Mr. Bean back several.
- B. Yes, that character became popular.
- C. No, Rowan ever would have expected.
- D. No, he was asked to bring Mr. Bean back.

27. What did that character become?

- A. That character became popular.
- B. Yes, he brought Mr. Bean back several.
- C. Rowan ever would have expected.
- D. He was asked to bring Mr. Bean back.

28. Did it become as popular as Rowan ever would have expected?

- A. No, more than Rowan ever would have expected.
- B. Yes, he brought Mr. Bean back several.
- C. Yes, he would have expected.
- D. No, he debuted it for a half-hour special.



29. What became more popular than Rowan ever would have expected?

- A. The character in series of Mr. Bean.
- B. Yes, he would have expected.
- C. He brought it back.
- D. He was asked to bring Mr. Bean back.

30. What was he asked?

- A. He brought it back.
- B. Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean.
- C. He was asked to bring Mr. Bean back.
- D. Yes, he would have expected.

31. What was he asked to bring?

- A. He was asked to bring Mr. Bean back.
- B. Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean.
- C. The character became popular.
- D. Rowan would have expected.

32. Was he asked to bring Mr. Bean back?

- A. No, he brought Mr. Bean back several.
- B. No, he debuted in 1990.
- C. Yes, the character became popular.
- D. Yes, he was asked to bring Mr. Bean back.

In 1997, Mel Smith directed Bean, the first-ever Mr. Bean movie.

33. When did Mel Smith direct Bean?

- A. That was the first-ever Mr. Bean movie.
- B. He brought Mr. Bean back several.
- C. In 1997.
- D. Mel Smith directed Bean.

34. Who directed Bean in 1997?

- A. He brought Mr. Bean back several.
- B. Mel Smith directed Bean.
- C. He directed Bean in 1997.
- D. It happened in 1997.

35. What did Mel Smith direct in 1997?

- A. He directed Bean in 1997.
- B. Mel Smith directed it in 1997.
- C. Yes, he was asked to bring Mr. Bean back.
- D. Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean.

36. What was the first-ever Mr. Bean movie?

- A. He directed Bean in 1997.
- B. That was the first-ever Mr. Bean movie.
- C. Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean.
- D. It was Bean.

Mr. Bean would become the most successful TV show ever. It would run for over 104 episodes.

37. What would Mr. Bean become?

- A. That was the first-ever Mr. Bean movie.
- B. Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean.
- C. It was the most successful TV show ever.
- D. It would run for over 104 episodes.

38. Was Mr. Bean successful?

- A. It would run for over 104 episodes.
- B. Mel Smith directed it in 1997.
- C. Yes, it was successful.
- D. Rowan debuted the series of Mr. Bean.

39. How many episodes would it run?

- A. Its name was Mr. Bean.
- B. It would run for over 104 episodes.
- C. Mr. Bean would become the most successful TV show ever.
- D. Mel Smith directed it in 1997.

40. Would it run 104 episodes?

- A. No, over 104 episodes.
- B. Yes, Mr. Bean would become the most successful TV.
- C. Yes, he was asked to bring Mr. Bean back.
- D. No, the character became popular.



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

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

LESSON B1

BARACK OBAMA AND MICHELLE'S LOVE STORY

CHUYỆN TÌNH BARACK OBAMA VÀ MICHELLE



BARACK OBAMA AND MICHELLE'S LOVE STORY

It was a **law firm** that drew the couple **together** forever. In 1989 Michelle Robinson was working at a Chicago law firm as an **advisor** to Barack Obama, who was then doing summer **intern** from Harvard Law.

Not long after, Barack, 27, **asked Michelle, 25, on a date.**

Then the **newbie** couple had a successful first date which was all about **sightseeing** and a movie. Chicago and perhaps they did the right thing to become life **partners.** They dated for three years before **getting married.**

Barack **planned** the **proposal** at a **romantic** restaurant. They went for an **occasional celebration** in Gordon's restaurant in Chicago. There the **waiter** put a special **spin** to the evening **offering** them a **dessert** tray having a ring placed on it. And this is how the love saga began.

The couple got married on October 18, 1992. The lifetime decision brought happiness and success not only in their personal life, but to their **professional** life as well.

CHUYỆN TÌNH BARACK OBAMA VÀ MICHELLE

Chuyện tình đẹp của cựu tổng thống Mỹ Barack Obama và phu nhân bắt nguồn từ một công ty luật, chính công ty luật này đã gắn kết họ bên nhau trọn đời. Vào năm 1989 Michelle Robinson là cố vấn viên cho Barack Obama tại công ty luật Chicago. Khi ấy, Barack Obama là thực tập sinh của đại học luật Harvard. Không lâu sau, chàng trai 27 tuổi Barack đã tỏ tình với cô nàng 25 tuổi Michelle.

Sau đó cặp đôi đã có buổi hẹn hò đầu tiên cực kỳ thành công. Trong buổi hẹn đầu tiên, họ đã cùng nhau đi dạo ngắm cảnh và cùng xem phim. Khi ấy, Chicago và họ đã cùng nhau làm những điều tuyệt vời để có thể trở thành một nửa của nhau. Cặp đôi đã hẹn hò trong ba năm trước khi quyết định tiến đến hôn nhân.

Barack đã lên một kế hoạch cầu hôn người yêu tại một nhà hàng lãng mạn. Họ cùng nhau đến nhà hàng Gordon tại Chicago trong một dịp đặc biệt. Tại đây, ông đặc biệt yêu cầu phục vụ chuẩn bị một đĩa tráng miệng cùng một chiếc nhẫn cầu hôn bên trong. Và đó chính là cách chuyện tình yêu Saga bắt đầu.

Họ kết hôn vào ngày 18 tháng 10 năm 1992. Cuộc sống hôn nhân không những mang đến niềm hạnh phúc và thành công cho cuộc sống cá nhân của họ, mà còn cho sự nghiệp của cặp đôi này.



law
noun

/lɔː/
luật, pháp luật



firm
noun

/fɜːm/
hãng, công ty



together
adv

/təˈgeðə(r)/
cùng nhau, với nhau



advisor
noun

/ədˈvaɪzə(r)/
cố vấn



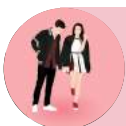
intern
noun

/ɪnˈtɜːn/
thực tập



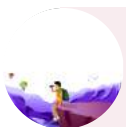
date
noun

/deɪt/
buổi hẹn hò



newbie
noun

/ˈnjuːbi/
mới, người mới



sightseeing
noun

/ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/
ngắm cảnh, tham quan



partner
noun

/ˈpɑːtnə(r)/
vợ, chồng, người yêu, bạn đời



get married
phrase

/get ˈmæɪrɪd/
Lập gia đình



proposal
noun

/prəˈpəʊzəl/
lời cầu hôn



romantic
adj

/rəʊˈmæntɪk/
lãng mạn



occasional
adj

/əˈkeɪʒənəl/
định đặc biệt



celebration
noun

/ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn/
Sự tổ chức ăn mừng



waiter
noun

/ˈweɪtə(r)/
nam phục vụ bàn



spin
noun

/spɪn/
diễn giải



offer
verb

/ˈɒfə(r)/
đề nghị



dessert
noun

/dɪˈzɜːt/
món tráng miệng



professional
adj

/prəˈfeʃənəl/
(thuộc) nghề nghiệp



plan
verb

/plæn/
lập kế hoạch



It was a law firm that drew the couple together forever.

1. Which firm drew the couple together forever?

- A. It was a law firm.
- B. They first met there.
- C. That drew the couple together forever.
- D. That drew the couple together.

2. What did the law firm draw together?

- A. It was a law firm.
- B. They drew the couple together forever.
- C. That drew them together.
- D. They first met there.

3. Did the law firm make them separate?

- A. Yes, it was a law firm.
- B. Yes, they first met there.
- C. No, they make them separate.
- D. No, that drew the couple together forever.

4. Who did the law firm draw together?

- A. It was a law firm.
- B. They first met there.
- C. They first met in 1989.
- D. The couple.

In 1989 Michelle Robinson was working at a Chicago law firm as an advisor to Barack Obama, who was then doing summer intern from Harvard Law.

5. When did the first meet each other?

- A. He was then doing summer intern from Harvard Law..
- B. They first met in 1989.
- C. Michelle Robinson was working at a Chicago law firm.
- D. She was working as an advisor to Barack Obama.

6. Where was Michelle working at that time?

- A. He was then doing summer intern from Harvard Law..
- B. She was working as an advisor to Barack Obama.
- C. Michelle Robinson was working at a Chicago law firm.
- D. They first met in 1989.

7. What was she working as?

- A. She was working as an advisor to Barack Obama.
- B. They first met in 1989.
- C. He was then doing summer intern from Harvard Law.
- D. Michelle Robinson was working at a Chicago law firm.

8. Whom was Michelle an advisor to?

- A. It was a law firm.
- B. She was working as an advisor to Barack Obama.
- C. He was then doing summer intern from Harvard Law.
- D. That drew the couple together forever.

9. Who was working at a Chicago law firm as an advisor to Barack Obama?

- A. It was Michelle Robinson.
- B. It was a law firm.
- C. They first met in 1989.
- D. He was then doing summer intern from Harvard Law.

10. Where did Obama study?

- A. They first met in 1989.
- B. It was Michelle Robinson.
- C. Michelle Robinson was working at a Chicago law firm.
- D. He studied at the Harvard Law.

11. Did Obama study at Harvard Law?

- A. Yes, he was working at a Chicago law firm.
- B. Yes, he studied at the Harvard Law.
- C. No, it was Michelle Robinson.
- D. No, they first met in 1989.

12. What was Obama doing from Harvard Law?

- A. He was doing summer intern from Harvard Law.
- B. No, they first met in 1989.
- C. Michelle Robinson was working at a Chicago law firm.
- D. Michelle Robinson was working as an advisor to Barack Obama.



Not long after, Barack, 27, asked Michelle, 25, on a date.

13. When did Barack ask Michelle on a date?

- A. He asked Michelle for a date.
- B. Not long after.
- C. Barack was 27 years old.
- D. Michelle was 25 years old.

14. How old was Barack at that time?

- A. He asked Michelle for a date.
- B. Barack was 27 years old.
- C. Michelle was 25 years old.
- D. Not long after.

15. How old was Michelle at that time?

- A. Not long after.
- B. He asked Michelle for a date.
- C. Barack was 27 years old.
- D. Michelle was 25 years old.

16. Who did Barack ask for a date?

- A. Barack was 27 years old.
- B. Not long after.
- C. He asked Michelle for a date.
- D. Michelle was 25 years old.

17. Who asked Michelle for a date?

- A. It was Barack.
- B. Michelle was 25 years old.
- C. Barack was 27 years old.
- D. He asked Michelle for a date.

Then the newbie couple had a successful first date which was all about sightseeing and a movie.

18. Was the first date successful?

- A. No, they went sightseeing.
- B. Yes, they went to the movie.
- C. Yes, it was successful.
- D. They were the newbie couple.

19. Who had a successful first date?

- A. It was the newbie couple.
- B. No, they went sightseeing.
- C. They went to the movie, too.
- D. They had a successful first date.

20. What did they do for the first date?

- A. They went sightseeing and went to the movie.
- B. They had a successful first date.
- C. It was the newbie couple.
- D. No, they went sightseeing.

21. Did they go to the movie for the first date?

- A. Yes, they had a successful first date.
- B. Yes, they went sightseeing and went to the movie.
- C. No, it was the newbie couple.
- D. No, he asked Michelle on a date.

22. Did they only go sightseeing for the first date?

- A. No, he asked Michelle on a date.
- B. No, they went sightseeing and went to the movie.
- C. Yes, they had a successful first date.
- D. Yes, they were the newbie couple.

Chicago and perhaps they did the right thing to become life partners. They dated for three years before getting married.

23. Did they get married?

- A. No, they became life partners.
- B. Yes, they did the right thing.
- C. Yes, they got married.
- D. No, they dated for three years.

24. How many years did they date?

- A. They did the right thing.
- B. They dated for three years.
- C. Yes, they got married.
- D. They became life partners.

25. Did they date for a year before get married?

- A. No, they dated for three years.
- B. Yes, they got married.
- C. Yes, they became life partners.
- D. No, they did the right thing.

Barack planned the proposal at a romantic restaurant.

26. Who planned the proposal?

- A. They dated for 3 years.
- B. They did at a romantic restaurant.
- C. It was Barack Obama.
- D. They got married.

27. What did Barack plan?

- A. They dated for 3 years.
- B. They did at a romantic restaurant.
- C. It was Barack Obama.
- D. Barack planned the proposal.



28. What did Barack do at the romantic restaurant?

- A. They got married.
- B. Barack planned the proposal.
- C. They did at a romantic restaurant.
- D. They dated for 3 years.

29. Where did Barack plan the proposal?

- A. They got married.
- B. They did it at a romantic restaurant.
- C. Barack planned the proposal.
- D. They dated for 3 years.

30. What kind of restaurant did Barack plan the proposal?

- A. They got married.
- B. Barack planned the proposal.
- C. They dated for 3 years.
- D. That was a romantic restaurant.

They went for an occasional celebration in Gordon's restaurant in Chicago. There the waiter put a special spin to the evening offering them a dessert tray having a ring placed on it.

31. Where was the Gordon's restaurant?

- A. Barack planned the proposal.
- B. The Gordon's restaurant was in Chicago.
- C. They went for an occasional celebration.
- D. They put a special spin.

32. When did they go to the Gordon's restaurant in Chicago?

- A. Barack planned the proposal.
- B. They went for an occasional celebration.
- C. They put a special spin.
- D. The Gordon's restaurant was in Chicago.

33. What was the name of that restaurant in Chicago?

- A. That was the Gordon's restaurant.
- B. Barack planned the proposal.
- C. They put a special spin.
- D. The restaurant was in Chicago.

34. What did he offer the waiter to do?

- A. The waiter put a special spin.
- B. They went for an occasional celebration.
- C. He offered them a dessert tray having a ring placed on it.
- D. He placed a ring on it.

35. Where did they place the ring?

- A. They put a special spin.
- B. He placed a ring on the a dessert tray.
- C. The waiter put a special spin.
- D. This is how the love saga began.

The couple got married on October 18, 1992.

36. When did they get married?

- A. The lifetime decision brought happiness and success.
- B. They dated for 3 years.
- C. He placed a ring on the a dessert tray.
- D. They got married on October 18, 1992.

37. Who got married on October 18, 1992?

- A. He placed a ring on the a dessert tray.
- B. The couple of Barack Obama and Michelle Robinson.
- C. They dated for 3 years.
- D. The waiter put a special spin.

38. Did they get married in 1992?

- A. Yes, they got married in 1992.
- B. No, it brought them happiness and success.
- C. They dated for 3 years.
- D. He placed a ring on the a dessert tray.

The lifetime decision brought happiness and success not only in their personal life, but to their professional life as well.

39. What did the lifetime decision bring?

- A. The waiter put a special spin.
- B. It brought them happiness and success.
- C. They got married in 1992.
- D. He placed a ring on the a dessert tray.

40. Did it bring happiness in their personal life only?

- A. It brought them happiness and success.
- B. No, it didn't bring happiness in their personal life only.
- C. They got married in 1992.
- D. They dated for 3 years.



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

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

DORAEMON AND THE RUMOR



Story

DORAEMON AND THE RUMOR

Doraemon is a famous **manga** character created by Fujiko F. Fujii – Japan's **comic** writer. There have been several **rumors** that have been **circulating** around, regarding the true story behind Doraemon. The series has received so much **sarcastic criticism** and **sardonic** remarks.

The series was **based on** a kid named Nobita who was **suffering from Schizophrenia**, in which a person has less **mental** controls. Nobita **used to be abused** and bullied in his school because he suffered from this mental condition and which made him feel **mediocre** and abandoned.

His medical condition made him imagine the character, Doraemon, who helped him in every way possible.

At the age of 16, when Nobita started his medical **counseling**, it was then when he was told that Doraemon does not exist and that it is just his mere **imagination**. That was so sad a story, but just a **fake** news among millions of rumors.

Of course, this story is even harder to believe and it is important for us to realize that we need **critical** thinking to **analyze** whatever we read on the internet.

DORAEMON VÀ GIẢ THUYẾT



DORAEMON VÀ GIẢ THUYẾT

Doraemon là một nhân vật hoạt hình nổi tiếng được tạo ra bởi Fujiko F. Fujii – một tác giả truyện tranh tại Nhật Bản. Tuy nhiên, hiện nay xuất hiện rất nhiều giả thuyết khác nhau về những mẫu chuyện đằng sau Doraemon. Những giả thuyết này nhận được rất nhiều chỉ trích cũng như những đánh giá không tốt.

Giả thuyết này nói về một cậu bé tên Nobita, một người mắc phải căn bệnh tâm thần phân liệt. Căn bệnh này khiến cậu bé bị hạn chế năng lực kiểm soát tinh thần của mình. Nobita đã từng bị chế nhạo cũng như bị bắt nạt tại trường bởi cậu có vấn đề về tâm thần và điều đó khiến cậu cảm thấy thật tầm thường cũng như thật sự cô đơn.

Những vấn đề về tâm thần khiến cậu hình dung ra một nhân vật ảo, đó là Doraemon, một nhân vật có thể giúp cậu làm được tất cả mọi thứ.

Vào năm 16 tuổi, khi Nobita được điều trị tâm lý, cậu nhận ra rằng người bạn Doraemon của mình không có thật và đó đơn thuần chỉ là trí tưởng tượng của cậu mà thôi.

Đây thật sự là một câu chuyện buồn, tuy nhiên giả thuyết này là không có thật. Nó chỉ là một giả thuyết không có thật trong vô vàn những giả thuyết khác.

Đĩ nhiên, câu chuyện này thật sự rất khó tin, điều này giúp chúng ta nhận ra rằng, chúng ta thật sự cần suy nghĩ thật chính chắn và phân tích kỹ những thông tin mà chúng ta đọc được trên mạng.



manga
noun

/ˈmæŋɡə/
truyện tranh



bully
verb

/ˈbʊli/
đe dọa, ức hiếp, bắt nạt



comic
noun

/ˈkɒmɪk/
truyện tranh



mediocre
adj

/ˌmiːdiˈəʊkə(r)/
tầm thường



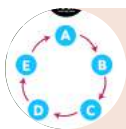
rumor
noun

/ˈruːmə(r)/
lời đồn thổi, tin đồn



counsel
verb

/ˈkaʊnsəl/
tư vấn



circulate
verb

/ˈsɜːkjəleɪt/
lưu hành, truyền, truyền bá



imagination
noun

/ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪʃn/
sức tưởng tượng, trí tưởng tượng



sarcastic
adj

/sɑːˈkæstɪk/
chế nhạo, mỉa mai, châm biếm



fake
adj

/feɪk/
giả, không thật



criticism
noun

/ˈkrɪtɪsɪzəm/
sự phê bình, chỉ trích



analyze
verb

/ˈænəlaɪz/
phân tích



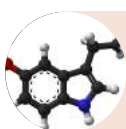
sardonic
adj

/sɑːˈdɒnɪk/
mỉa mai, nhạo báng



abandoned
adj

/əˈbændənd/
bị bỏ rơi, bị ruồng bỏ



base on
phrasal verb

/beɪs ɒn/
dựa trên, căn cứ vào



writer
noun

/ˈraɪtə(r)/
nhà văn



suffer from
phrasal verb

/ˈsʌfə(r) frəm/
chịu, bị



remark
noun

/rɪˈmɑːk/
lời nhận xét



schizophrenia
noun

/ˌskɪtsəˈfriːniə/
bệnh tâm thần phân liệt



abuse
verb

/əˈbjuːs/
lạm dụng, ngược đãi



Doraemon is a famous manga character created by Fujiko F. Fujiya – Japan's comic writer.

1. Who created Doraemon?

- A. He is a Japan's comic writer.
- B. Doraemon is famous.
- C. Fujiko F. Fujiya created Doraemon.
- D. Doraemon is a famous manga character.

2. Who is Fujiko F. Fujiya?

- A. Doraemon is a famous manga character.
- B. It was created by Fujiko F. Fujiya.
- C. He is a Japan's comic writer.
- D. Doraemon is famous.

3. What is Doraemon?

- A. Doraemon is a famous manga character.
- B. It was created by Fujiko F. Fujiya.
- C. Doraemon is famous.
- D. He is Japan's comic writer.

4. Is Doraemon famous?

- A. He is a Japan's comic writer.
- B. No, he is Japan's comic writer.
- C. Yes, his name is Fujiko F. Fujiya.
- D. Yes, Doraemon is famous.

5. Is Doraemon a real character?

- A. No, he is Japan's comic writer.
- B. No, Doraemon is a manga character.
- C. Yes, his name is Fujiko F. Fujiya.
- D. Yes, Doraemon is famous.

6. Where is Doraemon from?

- A. No, Doraemon is a manga character.
- B. Doraemon is famous.
- C. Doraemon is from Japan.
- D. He is Japan's comic writer.

There have been several rumors that have been circulating around, regarding the true story behind Doraemon.

7. Are there any rumors behind Doraemon?

- A. Yes, it is the true story behind Doraemon.
- B. Yes, there have been several rumors.
- C. No, it is a famous manga character.
- D. No, they have been circulating around it.

8. What do several rumors regard?

- A. They regard the true story behind Doraemon.
- B. No, they have been circulating around it.
- C. Doraemon is a famous manga character.
- D. There have been several rumors.

The series has received so much sarcastic criticism and sardonic remarks.

9. What has the series received?

- A. The remarks were bad.
- B. That was the true story behind Doraemon.
- C. There have been several rumors.
- D. It has received so much sarcastic criticism and sardonic remarks.

10. Which remarks had they received?

- A. Doraemon is a famous manga character.
- B. It was sardonic remarks.
- C. There have been several rumors.
- D. That was the true story behind Doraemon.

11. Had they received good reviews?

- A. No, the remarks were bad.
- B. No, they received sardonic remarks.
- C. Yes, they received good reviews.
- D. That was the true story behind Doraemon.

The series was based on a kid named Nobita who was suffering from Schizophrenia, in which a person has less mental controls.

12. What was the series based on?

- A. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- B. He has less mental controls.
- C. It was based on a kid.
- D. The series was based on a kid named Nobita.

13. The series was based on a theory, weren't they?

- A. No, it was based on a kid.
- B. He is Nobita.
- C. He is a kid.
- D. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.

14. Was the series based on a man?

- A. No, it was based on a kid.
- B. He is Nobita.
- C. It was based on a true story.
- D. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.

15. What was the name of that kid?

- A. It was based on a true story.
- B. He has less mental controls.
- C. His name was Nobita.
- D. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.

16. What was he suffering from?

- A. Doraemon is a famous manga character.
- B. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- C. He has less mental controls.
- D. It was based on a true story.



17. What was the schizophrenia?

- A. His name was Nobita.
- B. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- C. Schizophrenia makes people have less mental controls.
- D. Doraemon is a famous manga character.

18. What does Nobita, suffering from Schizophrenia, have?

- A. The series was based on a kid named Nobita.
- B. He has less mental controls.
- C. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- D. His name was Nobita.

Nobita used to be abused and bullied in his school because he suffered from this mental condition and which made him feel mediocre and abandoned.

19. What did he use to be in the school?

- A. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- B. Nobita used to be abused and bullied.
- C. He was in his school.
- D. His name was Nobita.

20. Why did he use to be abused and bullied in his school?

- A. Because he suffered from this mental condition.
- B. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- C. He was in his school.
- D. Nobita used to be abused and bullied.

21. What did he feel?

- A. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- B. He felt mediocre and abandoned.
- C. Nobita used to be abused and bullied.
- D. He was in his school.

22. Where did he use to be abused and bullied?

- A. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- B. Nobita used to be abused and bullied.
- C. He felt mediocre and abandoned.
- D. In his school.

23. Did he feel abandoned?

- A. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- B. He suffered from this mental condition.
- C. Yes, he felt mediocre and abandoned.
- D. Nobita used to be abused and bullied.

His medical condition made him imagine the character, Doraemon, who helped him in every way possible.

24. What made him imagine Doraemon?

- A. It made him imagine the character.
- B. It was Doraemon.
- C. His medical condition made him imagine Doraemon.
- D. It helped him in every way possible.

25. What did he imagine?

- A. He imagined Doraemon.
- B. It helped him in every way possible.
- C. It made him imagine the character.
- D. Nobita used to be abused and bullied.

26. What did Doraemon help him?

- A. His medical condition made him imagine Doraemon.
- B. He helped him in every way possible.
- C. Nobita used to be abused and bullied.
- D. It helped him in every way possible.

27. Did Doraemon help him in a few ways?

- A. His medical condition made him imagine Doraemon.
- B. He was suffering from Schizophrenia.
- C. No, he helped him in every way possible.
- D. It made him imagine the character.

28. Did Doraemon imagine Nobita?

- A. No, Nobita imagined Doraemon.
- B. Yes, he helped him in every way possible.
- C. It made him imagine the character.
- D. His medical condition made him imagine Doraemon.

At the age of 16, when Nobita started his medical counseling, it was then when he was told that Doraemon does not exist and that it is just his mere imagination.

29. When did Nobita start his medical counseling?

- A. He is just his mere imagination.
- B. At the age of 16.
- C. Nobita started his medical counseling.
- D. He was told that Doraemon does not exist.

30. When was he told that Doraemon does not exist?

- A. Nobita started his medical counseling.
- B. He was told that Doraemon does not exist.
- C. When he was 16.
- D. He is just his mere imagination.



31. What did Nobita start at the age of 16?

- A. Doraemon does not exist.
- B. He is just his mere imagination.
- C. Nobita started his medical counseling.
- D. When he was 16 years old.

32. Who started the medical counseling at the age of 16?

- A. It was Nobita.
- B. He is just his mere imagination.
- C. Doraemon does not exist.
- D. When he was 16 years old.

33. What was Nobita told at the age of 16?

- A. Doraemon does not exist.
- B. He is just his mere imagination.
- C. It was Nobita.
- D. When he was 16 years old.

34. Does Doraemon exit?

- A. He felt mediocre and abandoned.
- B. No, Doraemon doesn't exit.
- C. When he was 16 years old.
- D. He is just his mere imagination.

That was so sad a story, but just a fake news among millions of rumors.

35. Was that a happy story?

- A. No, that was just a fake news.
- B. No, that was a sad story.
- C. Yes, he felt mediocre and abandoned.
- D. Yes, he was 16 years old.

36. How many rumors around Doraemon?

- A. There were millions of rumors.
- B. No, that was just a fake news.
- C. Yes, he felt mediocre and abandoned.
- D. That was a sad story.

37. Was that news true or fake?

- A. We should analyze whatever we read on the internet..
- B. That was a fake news.
- C. That was a sad story.
- D. Yes, he felt mediocre and abandoned.

Of course, this story is even harder to believe and it is important for us to realize that we need critical thinking to analyze whatever we read on the internet.

38. Should we believe everything on the internet?

- A. That was a sad story.
- B. This story is even harder to believe.
- C. There were millions of rumors.
- D. No, we shouldn't believe everything on the internet.

39. Is that story hard to believe?

- A. Yes, we should analyze whatever we read on the internet.
- B. Yes, this story is even harder to believe.
- C. No, there were millions of rumors.
- D. No, that was a sad story.

40. What do we need to do with whatever we read on the internet?

- A. We should analyze whatever we read on the internet.
- B. No, there were millions of rumors.
- C. We need to analyze whatever we read on the internet.
- D. Doraemon does not exist.



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

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

THE PEPSI LOGO: THE OLD, THE NEW, ITS MEANING AND HISTORY

THE PEPSI LOGO: QUÁ KHỨ, HIỆN TẠI, Ý NGHĨA CÙNG LỊCH SỬ HÌNH THÀNH



Story

THE PEPSI LOGO: THE OLD, THE NEW, ITS MEANING AND HISTORY

The **logo** of the Pepsi-Cola company is one that is known in **households** throughout the world. The logo, however, has gone through many changes over the years. The old Pepsi logo was a white **script** on red and they stuck with that **color scheme** from 1898 to 1940.

In 1960, Pepsi **dropped** the word 'Cola' from the logo. It was never used again as a part of the Pepsi logo.

In 1962, two **bull's eyes** were added to the word Pepsi, which were added to express the company's domination of the global **soft drink** market.

In the 1970s, the new Pepsi logo placed the word Pepsi at the center of the circle, with red and blue **flares** above and below the word respectively.

In 1991, they placed the Pepsi name **on the top** of the label in the familiar **trapezoid** shape. The red and blue circle was placed to the right side of this trapezoid. This was a significant departure, emphasizing text more than the **iconic** and **simpler** circle.

In 1998, Pepsi celebrated its 100th anniversary. To commemorate this achievement, they changed their logo. The background was changed to blue. White was used once again to the name Pepsi.

The Pepsi logo has gone through many changes since the company's founding in 1898. It changed with **trends**, technology, and audience **expectations**, but it maintained **ties to** its past and held onto its key iconic points in the face of them, never completely changing into anything different. This goes along well with their latest slogan of "Pepsi, refresh your world."

THE PEPSI LOGO: QUA KHỨ, HIỆN TẠI, Ý NGHĨA CÙNG LỊCH SỬ HÌNH THÀNH

Biểu tượng của công ty Pepsi-Cola là biểu tượng được biết đến rộng rãi trên toàn thế giới. Tuy nhiên, biểu tượng này đã trải qua khá nhiều đổi thay qua các năm. Biểu tượng cũ của Pepsi chính là một dòng chữ trắng trên nền đỏ và biểu tượng này giữ cách phối hợp màu sắc này từ năm 1898 đến năm 1940.

Vào năm 1960, Pepsi loại bỏ chữ "Cola" trong biểu tượng. Và chữ "Cola" không bao giờ được tái sử dụng trong biểu tượng của Pepsi.

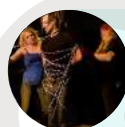
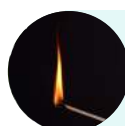
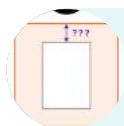
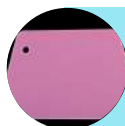
Vào năm 1962, hai điểm đen được thêm vào từ Pepsi, thay đổi nhỏ này thể hiện ưu thế của công ty trong thị trường nước giải khát.

Vào những năm 1970, biểu tượng mới của Pepsi được thiết kế đưa chữ Pepsi vào trung tâm của vòng tròn, cùng những ánh lửa đỏ xanh phía trên cũng như dòng chữ được đặt tách biệt bên dưới.

Vào năm 1991, họ đưa tên Pepsi lên phía trên của nhãn hiệu được thiết kế hình thang như thường lệ. Vòng tròn xanh đỏ được đặt phía bên phải của hình thang. Sự thay đổi này chính là một bước tiến ý nghĩa, nhấn mạnh dòng chữ hơn là những vòng tròn đơn mang tính biểu tượng.

Vào năm 1998, Pepsi tổ chức lễ kỷ niệm 100 năm thành lập. Để kỷ niệm thành tựu này, họ đã thay đổi biểu tượng công ty. Phần ảnh nền được chuyển sang màu xanh. Màu trắng được tái sử dụng cho tên của Pepsi.

Biểu tượng của Pepsi đã trải qua rất nhiều đổi thay từ khi công ty được thành lập từ năm 1898. Nó được thay đổi theo xu thế, công nghệ cũng như kỳ vọng của khán giả, như nó vẫn gắn chặt với quá khứ và vẫn giữ lại những hình tượng và chưa bao giờ thay đổi hoàn toàn thành một cái mới. Đi kèm với biểu tượng này là câu khẩu hiệu mới nhất của Pepsi: "Pepsi, tái tạo cả thế giới của bạn."

**logo**
noun/'ləʊɡəʊ/
biểu tượng**iconic**
adj/aɪ'kɒnɪk/
mang tính biểu tượng,
tiêu biểu**household**
noun/'haʊshəʊld/
hộ gia đình, gia đình**commemorate**
verb/kə'meməreɪt/
tưởng nhớ**script**
noun/'skrɪpt/
chữ viết, dòng chữ**founding**
noun/'faʊndɪŋ/
việc thành lập, sự bắt đầu**stick with**
phrasal verb/'stɪk wɪð/
tiếp tục, kiên định**trend**
noun/'trend/
xu hướng**color scheme**
noun/'kʌlə ski:m/
bảng màu**tie**
verb/taɪ/
cột, buộc, trói**drop**
verb/'drɒp/
loại bỏ, bỏ**hold on to**
phrasal verb/'həʊld ɒn tu/
bám lấy, giữ lấy**bull's eye**
phrase/'bʊlz aɪ/
điểm đen**go along with**
phrasal verb/'gəʊ ə'lon ɪt/
đồng ý, tán thành**domination**
noun/ˌdɒmɪ'neɪʃn/
ưu thế, sự trội hơn**respectively**
adv/rɪ'spektɪvli/
tương ứng với, theo
thứ tự**soft drink**
noun/'sɒft drɪŋk/
nước ngọt**flare**
noun/'fleɪ(r)/
ngọn lửa**top**
noun/tɒp/
đỉnh, đầu**trapezoid**
noun/'træpezɔɪd/
hình thang



The logo of the Pepsi-Cola company is one that is known in households throughout the world.

1. Which logo is one that is known in households throughout the world?
 - A. It was the logo of the Pepsi-Cola company.
 - B. That is known in households.
 - C. It was famous throughout the world.
 - D. That was the name of the Pepsi-Cola company.
2. Is the logo of Pepsi famous?
 - A. No, it was used throughout the world.
 - B. Yes, that was the name of the Pepsi-Cola company.
 - C. Yes, it is famous.
 - D. No, that is known in households.
3. In which countries is the logo of Pepsi well-known?
 - A. It was the logo of the Pepsi-Cola company.
 - B. Yes, it is famous.
 - C. It was well-known all over the world.
 - D. That was the name of the Pepsi-Cola company.
4. What has gone through many changes over the years?
 - A. It changed many times.
 - B. It was the Pepsi logo.
 - C. That is the Pepsi logo.
 - D. It has gone through many changes.
5. What has the logo gone through?
 - A. That is the Pepsi logo.
 - B. It has gone through many changes.
 - C. It changed many times.
 - D. It was the Pepsi logo.
6. Did the logo stay the same over the years?
 - A. No, it changed many times.
 - B. It was the Pepsi logo.
 - C. Yes, that is the Pepsi logo.
 - D. No, it stayed that same over the years.
7. How many times has the logo changed over the years?
 - A. It changed many times.
 - B. No, it stayed that same over the years.
 - C. It was the Pepsi logo.
 - D. It has gone through a change.

The old Pepsi logo was a white script on red and they stuck with that color scheme from 1898 to 1940.

8. What was the color scheme of the Pepsi logo?
 - A. They kept it from 1898 to 1940.
 - B. They stuck with that color scheme.
 - C. It was a white script on red.
 - D. They stuck with that color scheme from 1898 to 1940.
9. Was the old Pepsi logo a red script on white?
 - A. Yes, Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
 - B. No, it was a white script on red.
 - C. They kept it from 1898 to 1940.
 - D. No, they stuck with that color scheme.
10. Which color was the background of the old Pepsi logo?
 - A. It was red.
 - B. Yes, Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
 - C. They kept it from 1898 to 1940.
 - D. They stuck with that color scheme.
11. Which color was the script of the old Pepsi logo?
 - A. They kept it from 1898 to 1940.
 - B. They stuck with that color scheme.
 - C. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
 - D. It was white.
12. Did they change the color scheme?
 - A. No, it was a white script.
 - B. No, they stuck with that color scheme from 1898 to 1940.
 - C. Yes, Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
 - D. Yes, it was white on red.
13. How many years did they stick with that color scheme?
 - A. No, it was a white script.
 - B. The old Pepsi logo was a white script on red.
 - C. They stuck with that color scheme.
 - D. They stuck with that color scheme in 42 years.
14. From when to when did they stick with that color scheme?
 - A. No, it was a white script.
 - B. The old Pepsi logo was a white script on red.
 - C. They stuck with that color scheme from 1898 to 1940.
 - D. They stuck with that color scheme.
15. Did they stick with that color scheme from 1899 to now?
 - A. Yes, the old Pepsi logo was a white script on red.
 - B. No, they stuck with that color scheme.
 - C. They stuck with that color scheme in 42 years.
 - D. No, they stuck with that color scheme from 1898 to 1940.



In 1960, Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola' from the logo. It was never used again as a part of the Pepsi logo.

16. When did Pepsi drop the word 'Cola' from the logo?

- A. It was used as a part of the Pepsi logo.
- B. It was in 1960.
- C. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola' from the logo.
- D. It was never used again.

17. What did Pepsi drop from the logo in 1960?

- A. It was in 1960.
- B. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola' from the logo.
- C. It was used as a part of the Pepsi logo.
- D. It was never used again.

18. From what did Pepsi drop the word 'Cola'?

- A. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola' from the logo.
- B. It was never used again.
- C. It was in 1960.
- D. It was used as a part of the Pepsi logo.

19. How did Pepsi change the logo in 1960?

- A. It was never used again.
- B. It was used as a part of the Pepsi logo.
- C. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola' from the logo.
- D. It was in 1960.

20. Was it used again later?

- A. No, it dropped from the logo.
- B. No, it was never used again.
- C. Yes, it was in 1960.
- D. Yes, Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.

21. What was never used again as a part of the Pepsi logo?

- A. It was the word 'Cola'.
- B. No, it dropped from the logo.
- C. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
- D. It was in 1960.

In 1962, two bull's eyes were added to the word Pepsi, which were added to express the company's domination of the global soft drink market.

22. How did the Pepsi logo change in 1962?

- A. It expressed the company's domination.
- B. It was the global soft drink market.
- C. Two bull's eyes were added to the word Pepsi.
- D. It was in 1962.

23. When did two bull's eyes were added to the word Pepsi?

- A. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
- B. It was in 1962.
- C. It expressed the company's domination.
- D. It was the global soft drink market.

24. What were added to the word Pepsi in 1962?

- A. They were two bull's eyes.
- B. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
- C. It was in 1962.
- D. It expressed the company's domination.

25. Where were two bull's eyes were added to in 1962?

- A. They were added to the word Pepsi.
- B. It was in 1962.
- C. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
- D. They stuck with that color scheme.

26. What did it express?

- A. Pepsi dropped the word 'Cola'.
- B. They stuck with that color scheme.
- C. It was in 1962.
- D. It expressed the company's domination.

27. It expressed the company's domination, didn't it?

- A. They stuck with that color scheme.
- B. Yes, it expressed the company's domination.
- C. It was the global soft drink market.
- D. It was in 1962.

28. What was the meaning of two bull's eyes?

- A. It expressed the company's domination.
- B. It was in 1962.
- C. They stuck with that color scheme.
- D. It was in 1962.

In the 1970s, the new Pepsi logo placed the word Pepsi at the center of the circle, with red and blue flares above and below the word respectively.

29. How did Pepsi change their logo in the 1970s?

- A. They placed the Pepsi name on the top of the label.
- B. It placed the word Pepsi at the center of the circle.
- C. Red and blue flares were above and below the word.
- D. It was in the 1970s.



30. Where did the new Pepsi logo place the word Pepsi?

- A. It placed the word Pepsi at the center of the circle.
- B. They placed the Pepsi name on the top of the label.
- C. It was in the 1970s.
- D. Red and blue flares were above and below the word.

31. What was placed at the center of the circle in the 1970s?

- A. It was the word Pepsi.
- B. It was in the 1970s.
- C. Red and blue flares were above and below the word.
- D. They placed the Pepsi name on the top of the label.

32. What was above and below the word respectively?

- A. It placed the word Pepsi at the center of the circle.
- B. They were red and blue flares.
- C. They placed the Pepsi name on the top of the label.
- D. It was in the 1970s.

33. Which color of flares above and below the word?

- A. They were red and blue.
- B. It was in the 1970s.
- C. It placed the word Pepsi at the center of the circle.
- D. It was the word Pepsi.

34. Where were red and blue flares placed?

- A. They were above and below the word.
- B. It was the word Pepsi.
- C. It was in the 1970s.
- D. They were red and blue.

In 1991, they placed the Pepsi name on the top of the label in the familiar trapezoid shape. The red and blue circle was placed to the right side of this trapezoid.

35. How did they change the Pepsi logo?

- A. It was familiar.
- B. It was Pepsi logo.
- C. They placed the Pepsi name on the top of the label.
- D. It was in the trapezoid shape.

36. Where did they place the Pepsi name?

- A. It was familiar.
- B. They placed the Pepsi name on the top of the label.
- C. It was in the trapezoid shape.
- D. It was in 1991.

37. Which shape was the label of Pepsi?

- A. It was in the trapezoid shape.
- B. They placed the Pepsi name on the top of the label.
- C. It was in 1991.
- D. It was the Pepsi name.

38. When did they place the Pepsi name on the top of the label?

- A. It was the Pepsi name.
- B. It was in 1991.
- C. It was the Pepsi name.
- D. It was in the trapezoid shape.

39. Where did they place the red and blue circle?

- A. It was in 1991.
- B. It was the Pepsi name.
- C. It was placed to the right side of this trapezoid.
- D. It was in the trapezoid shape.

40. What was placed to the right side of this trapezoid?

- A. It was the red and blue circle.
- B. It was placed to the right side of this trapezoid.
- C. It was in the trapezoid shape.
- D. It was in 1991.

This was a significant departure, emphasizing text more than the iconic and simpler circle.

41. Why was this a significant departure?

- A. It emphasized text more than the iconic and simpler circle.
- B. It emphasized the iconic and simpler circle.
- C. It was in 1991.
- D. They placed the Pepsi name on the top.

42. What did it emphasize?

- A. It was in 1991.
- B. It was in the trapezoid shape.
- C. It emphasized text.
- D. They placed the Pepsi name on the top.

43. Did it emphasize the iconic and simpler circle more than text?

- A. It emphasized text.
- B. No, it emphasized text more than the iconic and simpler circle.
- C. It was in the trapezoid shape.
- D. It was in 1991.



In 1998, Pepsi celebrated its 100th anniversary. To commemorate this achievement, they changed their logo.

44. When did Pepsi celebrate its 100th anniversary?

- A. They changed their logo.
- B. It was in 1998.
- C. Pepsi celebrated its 100th anniversary.
- D. They commemorated this achievement.

45. What did Pepsi celebrate in 1998?

- A. It was in the trapezoid shape.
- B. Pepsi celebrated its 100th anniversary.
- C. It was in 1998.
- D. They commemorated this achievement.

46. What did they do to commemorate this achievement?

- A. They commemorated this achievement.
- B. It was in 1998.
- C. Pepsi celebrated its 100th anniversary.
- D. They changed their logo.

47. Why did they change the logo in 1998?

- A. It was in 1998.
- B. Pepsi celebrated its 100th anniversary.
- C. They commemorated this achievement.
- D. They changed their logo.

The background was changed to blue. White was used once again to the name Pepsi.

48. How was the background changed?

- A. White was used for the name Pepsi.
- B. They changed their logo.
- C. The background was changed to blue.
- D. White was used once again.

49. Which color was the background in 1998?

- A. They commemorated this achievement.
- B. It was blue.
- C. White was used once again.
- D. White was used for the name Pepsi.

50. Which color was the name of Pepsi?

- A. It was white.
- B. White was used once again.
- C. It was blue.
- D. The background was changed.

The Pepsi logo has gone through many changes since the company's founding in 1898.

51. Did the Pepsi logo change many times?

- A. No, it was founded in 1898.
- B. Yes, it has gone through many times.
- C. No, white was used once again.
- D. Yes, it changed many times.

52. Since when has the logo changed?

- A. It changed many times.
- B. Since the company's founding in 1898.
- C. No, white was used once again.
- D. It was founded in 1898.

53. When was the company founded?

- A. No, white was used once again.
- B. Since the company's founding.
- C. It was founded in 1898.
- D. It changed many times.

It changed with trends, technology, and audience expectations, but it maintained ties to its past and held onto its key iconic points in the face of them, never completely changing into anything different.

54. What did the logo change with?

- A. It changed many times.
- B. It maintained ties to its past.
- C. It held onto its key iconic points.
- D. It changed with trends, technology, and audience expectations.

55. What did it maintain?

- A. It held onto its key iconic points.
- B. It was founded in 1898.
- C. It maintained ties to its past.
- D. It changed many times.

56. Did the Pepsi logo change differently?

- A. No, it maintained ties to its past.
- B. No, it never completely changed into anything different.
- C. Yes, it was founded in 1898.
- D. Yes, it held onto its key iconic points.



This goes along well with their latest slogan of "Pepsi, refresh your world."

57. What does it go along well with?

- A. It goes along well with their latest slogan.
- B. "Pepsi, refresh your world."
- C. It was its latest slogan.
- D. Yes, it was founded in 1898.

58. What is the latest slogan of Pepsi?

- A. It changed many times.
- B. "Pepsi, refresh your world."
- C. It was its latest slogan.
- D. It goes along well with their slogan.

59. What goes along well with their latest slogan?

- A. It was the Pepsi logo.
- B. It goes along well with their slogan.
- C. It changed many times.
- D. It was its latest slogan.





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

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



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

Voca
Learn By Heart

“TITANIC” - A TRAGIC LOVE STORY



Story

“TITANIC” - A TRAGIC LOVE STORY

Titanic has been watched by millions of people **around the world**. The **tragic** story of Jack and Rose have left many **sobbing into their popcorn**.

Back in 1912, after news **hit** that the “unsinkable” ship had sunk, there was a love story which made news and made people **believe** in love. It was the story of Isidor and Ida Straus.

They had been married since 1871, so for about 41 years, and were one of the wealthiest families on the ship.

They'd been having a lovely holiday in France and then, on their way back to the USA, **disaster** struck.

Because they were **first-class** passengers, and Ida was a woman, she would have been practically **guaranteed** a **spot** in a **lifeboat**. As a man, Isidor was **meant to** stand around and basically help out until he died.

When the disaster struck, he bravely took his wife to a lifeboat and told her to **get on**, but she didn't want to leave her husband to die whilst she survived, so they agreed that they would both **go down** with the ship together.

This is what makes their love story even more tragic. The two were on the Titanic together. It was their chance to spend more than a few days together, but sadly, **fate** wouldn't let them enjoy these days for very long.

Ida was also reported to have said, “I will not be **separated from** my husband. As we have lived, so will we die, together.” And that is exactly what happened. The Stauses were last seen **arm-in-arm** on the ship's deck, **waiting for** their fate.

“TITANIC” – MỘT CÂU CHUYỆN TÌNH BI KỊCH



“TITANIC” – MỘT CÂU CHUYỆN TÌNH BI KỊCH

Titanic là bộ phim nổi tiếng được theo dõi bởi cả triệu người trên toàn thế giới. Câu chuyện tình bi kịch của Jack và Rose đã để lại cho khán giả bao thốn thức.

Quay lại sự kiện năm 1912, sau khi tin tức về con thuyền “không bao giờ chìm” đã chìm, một câu chuyện tình yêu được biết đến và khiến cho mọi người tin vào tình yêu. Đó chính là câu chuyện của Isidor và Ida Straus.

Họ kết hôn từ năm 1871, và cuộc hôn nhân đã kéo dài đến 41 năm. Họ chính là gia đình giàu có nhất trên tàu.

Họ đã cùng nhau trải qua một kỳ nghỉ cực kỳ thú vị tại Pháp và sau đó, trên đường trở về Hoa Kỳ thì thảm họa ập đến.

Khi ấy, họ là những du khách hạng thương gia và Ida là phụ nữ, vì vậy bà được giữ một chỗ trong khoang tàu cứu hộ. Là đàn ông, Isidor có ý định đứng bên ngoài và cứu trợ mọi người đến khi ông chết.

Khi thảm họa ập đến, ông đưa vợ mình vào tàu cứu hộ và yêu cầu bà bước vào tàu. Tuy nhiên, bà không hề muốn bỏ mặc chồng chết đi để mình được sống sót. Chính vì vậy, họ đã thống nhất sẽ cùng với chiếc tàu chìm đắm xuống dòng nước.

Chính điều này khiến câu chuyện tình yêu của họ trở nên bi kịch. Cả hai đều cùng nhau ở trên con tàu Titanic. Đó chính là cơ hội để nhiều ngày ở bên nhau, nhưng buồn thay, định mệnh đã không để họ tận hưởng những ngày tháng ấy được dài lâu.

Ida được cho rằng đã từng nói: “Tôi sẽ không bao giờ lìa xa chồng của mình. Chúng tôi đã sống cùng nhau, vì vậy chúng tôi sẽ chết cùng nhau.” Và điều ấy thật sự đã xảy đến. Đôi vợ chồng Stauses được phát hiện đang nằm ôm nhau trên boong tàu, đợi chờ định mệnh của họ xảy đến.



around the world

phrase

/ə'raʊnd ðə wɜ:lð/
trên toàn thế giới



tragic

adj

/'trædʒɪk/
(thuộc) bi kịch, bi thương



sob

verb

/sɒb/
khóc thốn thức,
khóc nước nỡ



believe in

phrasal verb

/ə'k'naɪɪdʒ/
tự tin, tin tưởng
(ai, cái gì)



wealthy

adj

/'welθi/
giàu, giàu có



disaster

noun

/dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/
thảm họa, thiên tai



strike

noun

/'straɪk/
tấn công



first-class

noun

/fɜ:st klɑ:s/
hạng nhất



spot

noun

/spɒt/
nơi, chốn



lifeboat

noun

/'laɪfbəʊt/
thuyền cứu sinh



help out

phrasal verb

/help aʊt/
giúp đỡ, trợ giúp



get on

phrasal verb

/get ɒn/
leo lên (xe)



go down

phrasal verb

/gəʊ daʊn/
chìm



fate

noun

/feɪt/
định mệnh, số mệnh



separate

verb

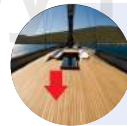
/'sepəreɪt/
chia tay, ly thân



arm in arm

phrase

/ɑ:mɪn'ɑ:m /
ôm nhau



deck

noun

/dek/
boong tàu, sàn tàu



wait for

phrase

/weɪt fɔ(r)/
chờ đợi



sink

noun

/sɪŋk/
chìm, thụt, lún



mean

verb

/mi:n/
có ý định



Titanic has been watched by millions of people around the world.

1. What is "Titanic"? Is it a song or a movie?

- A. All around the world.
- B. It is the movie "Titanic".
- C. There have been millions of them.
- D. It has been watched by a lot of people.

2. How many people have watched "Titanic"?

- A. There have been millions of them.
- B. All around the world.
- C. It has been watched by a lot of people.
- D. It is the movie "Titanic".

3. Who watched "Titanic"? Is it only watched by Americans?

- A. It is the movie "Titanic".
- B. People all around the world.
- C. There have been millions of them.
- D. It has been watched by a lot of people.

The tragic story of Jack and Rose have left many sobbing into their popcorn.

4. Who are the main characters in Titanic? Are they Jack and Rose?

- A. No, Jack and Rose have left many sobbing into their popcorn.
- B. No, they ate their popcorn.
- C. Yes, that was a tragic story.
- D. Yes, they are Jack and Rose.

5. What kind of movies is Titanic? Is it a happy story?

- A. Jack and Rose have left many sobbing into their popcorn.
- B. Yes, they are Jack and Rose.
- C. It was a tragic story.
- D. They ate their popcorn.

6. Did the story make the audience laugh? Or did they cry?

- A. The story made people cry.
- B. They are Jack and Rose.
- C. It was a tragic story.
- D. It is a happy story.

7. Did Titanic make the audience cry while watching it?

- A. No, it was a tragic story.
- B. Yes, they ate their popcorn.
- C. Yes, Titanic made the audience cry while watching it.
- D. No, they are Jack and Rose.

Back in 1912, after news hit that the "unsinkable" ship had sunk, there was a love story which made news and made people believe in love.

8. Was Titanic called the "unsinkable" ship?

- A. No, they made people believe in love.
- B. No, there was a love story.
- C. Yes, it had sunk.
- D. Yes, it was called the "unsinkable" ship.

9. But did Titanic sink?

- A. Yes, it was called the "unsinkable" ship.
- B. Yes, it had sunk.
- C. No, there was a love story.
- D. No, they made people believe in love.

10. When did Titanic sink?

- A. It had sunk in 1912.
- B. It was called the "unsinkable" ship.
- C. There was a love story.
- D. Yes, it had sunk.

11. What made news? Was it a love story?

- A. Yes, it had sunk.
- B. It was called the "unsinkable" ship.
- C. Yes, it was a love story.
- D. No, that made people believe in love.

12. Did the love story make people believe in love?

- A. Yes, it had sunk.
- B. Yes, that made people believe in love.
- C. No, it was a love story.
- D. No, it had sunk in 1912.

It was the story of Isidor and Ida Straus.

13. Whose love story was it?

- A. It had sunk in 1912.
- B. That was a love story.
- C. It was the story of Isidor and Ida Straus.
- D. It was the story of Isidor.

14. Did Isidor and Ida Straus make people believe in love?

- A. Yes, it had sunk.
- B. Yes, they made people believe in love.
- C. That was a love story.
- D. No, it had sunk in 1912.



They had been married since 1871, so for about 41 years, and were one of the wealthiest families on the ship.

15. When did Isidor and Ida get married?

- A. They were 41 years old.
- B. It sunk in 1871.
- C. They got married in 1871.
- D. They had married for about 41 years.

16. Had Isidor and Ida been married for 14 years when the ship sunk?

- A. No, it had sunk in 1912.
- B. No, it had been married for 41 years.
- C. Yes, they were 41 years old.
- D. Yes, it sunk in 1871.

17. Were Isidor and Ida rich?

- A. Yes, they were rich.
- B. No, they had been married for 41 years.
- C. No, they were on the ship.
- D. Yes, it sunk in 1871.

They'd been having a lovely holiday in France and then, on their way back to the USA, disaster struck.

18. Where did Isidor and Ida have a holiday?

- A. They had a holiday in France.
- B. They were on their way back to the USA.
- C. The disaster struck.
- D. They had been having a holiday.

19. When did the disaster strike? Was it when Isidor and Ida on their way to France?

- A. They had a holiday in France.
- B. They were on their way back to the USA.
- C. The disaster struck.
- D. They had been having a holiday.

20. Then when did the disaster strike?

- A. They had been having a holiday.
- B. When they were on their back.
- C. They had a holiday in France.
- D. The disaster struck.

Because they were first-class passengers, and Ida was a woman, she would have been practically guaranteed a spot in a lifeboat.

21. Were Isidor and Ida first-class passengers?

- A. No, she would have been practically guaranteed a spot.
- B. The disaster struck.
- C. Yes, they were first-class passengers.
- D. Ida was a woman.

22. What was Ida guaranteed?

- A. She was guaranteed a spot in a lifeboat.
- B. Ida was a woman.
- C. The disaster struck.
- D. They were first-class passengers.

23. Why was Ida guaranteed a spot in a lifeboat?

- A. They were first-class passengers.
- B. Because she was a woman.
- C. She was guaranteed a spot in a lifeboat.
- D. The disaster struck.

As a man, Isidor was meant to stand around and basically help out until he died.

24. What was Isidor meant to do? Could he get onto the lifeboat?

- A. Isidor was meant to stand around.
- B. He helped out until he died.
- C. He died.
- D. He was a man.

25. Did Isidor have to stay to help others?

- A. No, he helped others.
- B. No, he was meant to do that.
- C. Yes, he was a man.
- D. Yes, he died.

26. Would Isidor have to die?

- A. No, he died.
- B. Yes, he was meant to help others.
- C. Yes, he would have to die.
- D. No, he was a man.



When the disaster struck, he bravely took his wife to a lifeboat and told her to get on, but she didn't want to leave her husband to die whilst she survived, so they agreed that they would both go down with the ship together.

27. What did Isidor do when the disaster struck?

- A. He got on the lifeboat.
- B. The disaster struck.
- C. He told his wife to leave.
- D. He took his wife to a lifeboat.

28. What did Isidor tell his wife? Did he tell her to stay?

- A. He told his wife to get on the lifeboat.
- B. He told his wife to leave.
- C. He got on the lifeboat.
- D. He took his wife to a lifeboat.

29. Did Ida get on the lifeboat or did she stay?

- A. She left her husband to die.
- B. They went down with the ship.
- C. The disaster struck.
- D. She stay.

30. Why didn't Ida want to get on the lifeboat?

- A. The disaster struck.
- B. She didn't want to leave her husband to die.
- C. She left her husband to die.
- D. They went down with the ship.

31. What did Isidor and Ida agree on?

- A. She didn't want to leave her husband to die.
- B. He took his wife to a lifeboat.
- C. They would both go down with the ship together.
- D. They went down with the ship.

32. Would Isidor and Ida sink with the ship?

- A. He took his wife to a lifeboat.
- B. Yes, they would sink with the ship.
- C. No, the disaster struck.
- D. No, they went down with the ship.

This is what makes their love story even more tragic. The two were on the Titanic together.

33. Was Isidor and Ida's love story a happy or a sad one?

- A. The disaster struck.
- B. He took his wife to a lifeboat.
- C. It was a sad story.
- D. They went down with the ship.

34. Were Isidor and Ida together on the ship?

- A. Yes, they were on the Titanic together.
- B. They went down with the ship.
- C. No, that was a sad story.
- D. Yes, the disaster struck.

It was their chance to spend more than a few days together, but sadly, fate wouldn't let them enjoy these days for very long.

35. Why did Isidor and Ida decide to stay?

- A. They wanted to spend more than a few days together.
- B. They went down with the ship.
- C. The two were on the Titanic together.
- D. It was a sad story.

36. Did Isidor and Ida want to spend one day together?

- A. No, the disaster struck.
- B. No, they wanted to spend more than a few days together.
- C. Yes, it was a sad story.
- D. Yes, they were on the Titanic together.

37. Did fate let Isidor and Ida enjoy what they wanted?

- A. No, fate wouldn't let them enjoy these days for very long.
- B. Yes, they were on the Titanic together.
- C. Yes, it was a sad story.
- D. No, the disaster struck.



Ida was also reported to have said, "I will not be separated from my husband. As we have lived, so will we die, together."

38. What was Ida reported to have said?

- A. Ida was also reported.
- B. They were on the Titanic together.
- C. She was separated from her husband.
- D. "I will not be separated from my husband. As we have lived, so will we die, together."

39. Did Ida want to stay away from her husband?

- A. Yes, they were on the Titanic together.
- B. She was separated from her husband.
- C. No, it was a sad story.
- D. No, she didn't want to stay away from her husband.

40. Did Isidor and Ida want to die together?

- A. Yes, they were on the Titanic together.
- B. Yes, they wanted to die together.
- C. No, she was separated from her husband.
- D. No, they died together.

And that is exactly what happened. The Stauses were last seen arm-in-arm on the ship's deck, waiting for their fate.

41. Who were seen on the ship's deck? Was it Isidor and Ida?

- A. They were the Stauses.
- B. They were waiting their fate.
- C. They were arm-in-arm.
- D. No, they died together.

42. Did they hold their hands while standing on the ship's deck?

- A. Yes, they were on the ship's deck.
- B. No, they died together.
- C. No, they were arm-in-arm.
- D. Yes, they were waiting their fate.

43. What did Isidor and Ida stand on the ship's deck for?

- A. No, they died together.
- B. They were waiting their fate.
- C. They were arm-in-arm.
- D. They were the Stauses.

44. Did Isidor and Ida prepare to die together?

- A. Yes, they were waiting their fate.
- B. They were arm-in-arm.
- C. No, they were the Stauses.
- D. She was separated from her husband.

Learn By Heart



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

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

Tìm hiểu về Natural Approach (Học ngôn ngữ theo cách tiếp cận Tự nhiên)

Natural Approach (Cách tiếp cận tự nhiên) là một phương pháp giảng dạy ngôn ngữ được phát triển bởi 2 giáo sư ngôn ngữ học nổi tiếng: GS. **Stephen Krashen** và GS. **Tracy Terrell** vào cuối những năm 1970 và đầu những năm 1980. Nó nhằm mục đích khuyến khích việc học ngôn ngữ theo phương pháp tiếp cận tự nhiên trong bối cảnh lớp học, và cuối cùng phương pháp muốn nhấn mạnh đến tầm quan trọng về khả năng giao tiếp ngôn ngữ của học viên, làm giảm tầm quan trọng của việc học Ngữ pháp theo cách truyền thống. Phương pháp nhằm tạo ra một môi trường học ngôn ngữ thoải mái, ít căng thẳng cho học viên.

Với Natural Approach (Phương pháp tiếp cận tự nhiên), việc kiểm tra kết quả đầu ra ngôn ngữ không bắt buộc, nhưng hiệu quả sẽ được thể hiện sau khi học viên đã dung nạp vào một lượng ngôn ngữ đầu vào có thể hiểu được.

Natural Approach (Cách tiếp cận tự nhiên) đã trở nên gắn liền với mô hình theo dõi của GS. Krashen, và nó thường được xem như là một ứng dụng nền tảng của lý thuyết để giảng dạy ngôn ngữ nổi tiếng trên thế giới.



Nguồn gốc:

The Natural Approach (Cách tiếp cận tự nhiên) được GS. Terrell, một giáo sư ngôn ngữ học người Tây Ban Nha ở California, sáng lập vào năm 1977, Ông mong muốn xây dựng một phong cách giảng dạy dựa trên những phát hiện từ các nghiên cứu tự nhiên về việc tiếp thu ngôn ngữ thứ hai. Sau khi xây dựng nền tảng lý luận ban đầu cho phương pháp, GS. Terrell đã làm việc với GS. Krashen để tiếp tục phát triển các khía cạnh lý thuyết của phương pháp này. GS. Terrell và GS. Krashen xuất bản kết quả từ sự cộng tác này của họ trong cuốn sách The Natural Approach năm 1983.

Mục tiêu của Natural Approach (Cách tiếp cận tự nhiên) là phát triển các kỹ năng giao tiếp, và nó chủ yếu được sử dụng với người mới học. Nó được trình bày dưới dạng một bộ nguyên tắc có thể áp dụng cho nhiều người học và các tình huống giảng dạy, và các mục tiêu cụ thể phụ thuộc vào bối cảnh cụ thể mà nó được sử dụng.

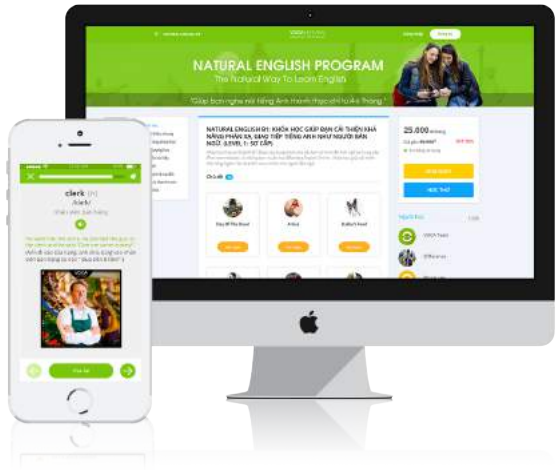
Những nguyên tắc này mang lại kết quả là trong các lớp học nơi mà giáo viên luôn chú trọng đến chủ đề kiến thức đầu vào thú vị, dễ hiểu và không tạo áp lực học tập cho học sinh. Các bài học trong Natural Approach (Cách tiếp cận tự nhiên) tập trung vào việc hiểu các thông điệp bằng ngôn ngữ nước ngoài, và đặt ít hoặc không có tầm quan trọng nào đối với việc sửa lỗi, tập luyện hoặc học tập có ý thức về các quy tắc ngữ pháp. Phương pháp cũng nhấn mạnh tầm quan trọng của việc học và mở rộng vốn từ vựng theo phương pháp TPR ở giai đoạn ban đầu. Ngoài ra, giáo viên sử dụng Natural Approach (Cách tiếp cận tự nhiên) nhằm mục đích tạo ra các tình huống trong lớp học vốn là động lực thúc đẩy sinh viên tương tác.

Hiện nay, hàng triệu sinh viên và người học tiếng Anh nói riêng và các bạn học ngoại ngữ khác nói chung đã và đang thành công với phương pháp này. Họ có thể nói ngoại ngữ một cách lưu loát, dễ dàng và tự động. Quan trọng hơn, các sinh viên cảm thấy tự tin, mạnh dạn khi sử dụng ngoại ngữ đã học sau một thời gian tiếp cận chúng với phương pháp Natural Approach.

Giới thiệu Natural English Online – Hệ thống học tiếng Anh theo phương pháp Natural Approach

Được phát triển từ năm 2017, VOCA là đơn vị tiên phong nghiên cứu, ứng dụng và phát triển thành công hệ thống học tiếng Anh trực tuyến dựa trên nền tảng phương pháp Natural Approach. Hệ thống sẽ giúp người học cải thiện nhanh chóng các kĩ năng nghe, vốn từ và phát âm chỉ sau thời gian ngắn.

Hệ thống học tiếng Anh giao tiếp Natural English Online được xây dựng dựa trên việc áp dụng triệt để nền tảng phương pháp Natural Approach của 2 tác giả Terrell và Krashen. Đồng thời, Natural English Online ứng dụng các kỹ thuật công nghệ vào hệ thống giảng dạy giúp tối ưu hóa hiệu quả học tập cho học viên. Cụ thể:



- 1. Nền tảng học từ vựng. Natural English Online ứng dụng nền tảng học từ vựng tiếng Anh nổi tiếng VOCA.VN giúp người học tiếp thu và ghi nhớ từ vựng một cách sâu sắc và dễ dàng sử dụng chúng vào trong thực tiễn.
- 2. Nền tảng giáo trình học. Natural English Online kế thừa các nền tảng nội dung giáo trình học nổi tiếng từ các tác giả đi trước như AJ Hoge (Effortless English), Markee (Native English), Richards & Rodgers (Easy English),...
- 3. Nền tảng công nghệ. Natural English Online ứng dụng nền tảng nhận diện giọng nói Listen-Record-Compare (LRC) giúp người học kiểm tra khả năng phát âm theo chuẩn giọng của người Bản ngữ.

Trẻ em học ngôn ngữ đầu tiên của chúng một cách trực giác thông qua việc khám phá liên tục về thế giới xung quanh. Natural English Online mô phỏng cách tiếp cận này thông qua một sự ngâm nga hoàn toàn bằng ngôn ngữ mới: ngay lập tức bạn sẽ bắt đầu nghĩ bằng tiếng Anh. Đó là một quá trình xảy ra tự nhiên, mà không hề nhận ra nó và không cần nỗ lực.

Tại Natural English Online, chúng tôi đã phát triển công nghệ nhận dạng giọng nói [Listen-Record-Compare \(LRC®\)](#) độc quyền cho phép bạn nói và phát âm tiếng Anh một cách chính xác, giống như người bản địa. Bạn sẽ nhanh chóng nói được các câu và biểu thức trong tiếng Anh mà bạn không hề hay biết nó.

LRC là viết tắt của **Listen - Record - Compare**. Trong tiếng Việt được dịch là: Nghe - Thu âm - So sánh. Như vậy quy trình của LCR là qua 3 bước.

- ◆ Bước đầu tiên là **Listen** (Nghe): Người học sẽ được nghe âm thanh của giáo viên Bản ngữ phát âm trước.
- ◆ Bước 2 là **Record** (Thu âm): Người học sẽ phát âm lại câu tiếng Anh của người Bản ngữ đã đọc mẫu, hệ thống Natural English tự động thu và ghi nhớ âm thanh của người học.
- ◆ Bước 3 là **Compare** (So sánh): Hệ thống so sánh âm thanh của người học và âm thanh của giáo viên Bản ngữ để đưa ra đánh giá, phân tích về mức độ phát âm chuẩn của người học.

Điểm khác biệt của LRC của Natural English Online so với các ứng dụng học phát âm tiếng Anh khác:

- Thứ nhất, LRC áp dụng công nghệ nhận dạng giọng nói và so sánh trực tiếp giữa phát âm của người học với phát âm chuẩn của người Bản ngữ. Hệ thống phân tích và đưa đánh giá chi tiết, chỉ ra chính xác những lỗi phát âm sai giúp người học chuẩn hóa phát âm của mình.
- Thứ 2, tại Natural English người học được nhập vai theo đối tượng và ngữ cảnh giao tiếp. Điều này giúp ích cho người học rèn luyện văn phong giao tiếp thực tế.

A KEY TO SPEAKING ENGLISH NATURALLY

Cuốn sách và khóa học này, Natural English (For Starters), sẽ giúp người học cải thiện vốn từ vựng tiếng Anh, cải thiện khả năng nghe và phản xạ tự động. Sách gồm 6 bài học tương ứng với 6 cấp độ khó dễ khác nhau, phù hợp cho mọi đối tượng.

Natural English (For Starters) là khóa học trải nghiệm thuộc hệ thống các khóa học giao tiếp theo phương pháp tiếp cận tự nhiên của VOCA.

Ngoài Natural English (For Starters), bạn học có thể học thêm 6 khóa học Natural English cao cấp khác trên hệ thống của VOCA. 6 khóa học được xây dựng theo thang tiêu chuẩn Châu Âu (CEFR), giúp bạn phát triển kỹ năng nghe, nói và giao tiếp nhanh chóng và hiệu quả hơn. Cụ thể như sau:

- ♦ **Natural English (A1-A2)** : Khóa học dành cho người học ở trình độ Sơ cấp, mới bắt đầu.
- ♦ **Natural English (B1-B2)** : Khóa học dành cho người học ở trình độ Trung cấp.
- ♦ **Natural English (C1-C2)** : Khóa học dành cho người học ở trình độ Nâng cao.

NATURAL ENGLISH Language Proficiency Levels



Beginner



Elementary



Intermediate



Intermediate+



Advanced



Proficient

VOCA.VN : NỀN TẢNG HỌC TIẾNG ANH THÔNG MINH

📍 Tòa nhà NP, 232/17 Võ Thị Sáu, Phường 17, Quận 3, TP. Hồ Chí Minh, Việt Nam

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