**SO\_SESSION 6**

1. **Reading: Main Reading 3 – what your clothes say about you (1 hr)**.

**KEY WORD TABLE**

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| **Questions** | **Answers + text** | **Language**  **notes** |
| [1->6] MATCHING HEADINGS (identifying main idea)  Difficulty: medium; skills tested: đọc hiểu & tổng hợp.  **STRATEGY**:  +, Start from the reading passage (not the headings)  +, Read from the shortest to the longest paragraphs  +, To identify the main idea/heading => read the whole paragraph => find the recurring theme (nội dung được lặp lại). | | |
| i. Jobs and power seen through clothes  ii. Visual markers of civil status  iii. A traditional piece of attire in a professional context  iv. Some benefits of wedding dresses  v. The purposes of wearing clothes  vi. Clothes showing classes  vii. The analogy between a man’s and woman’s suit  viii. Clear messages printed on clothing | 1. (Paragraph A) - v   People wear clothes to protect their bodies from the cold or the burning sun, from insect bites and injuries, and from the unwelcome eyes of strangers. However, what people wear can also convey a message about who they are and their role in society. For example, visit nearly any country in the world and you will notice that young people everywhere are wearing fashionable blue jeans, not for work, but for social occasions such as parties and concerts. The jeans are somewhat of an index of how these young people view themselves: I’m modern and stylish. I’m relaxed and confident. I’m different from the traditional older generation. I’m sexy. Jeans make such an important statement that, in some groups, a person might be judged by the brand of jeans he or she is wearing. As a result, some young people feel pressured into spending hundreds of dollars to acquire a single pair of designer jeans just to be in fashion. |  |
| 1. (Paragraph B) - viii   An even more direct means whereby people make statements about themselves is via messages printed on T-shirts. One says Oxford University. Another reads Russia 2018 World Cup. There are many kinds of T-shirt messages. They can convey allegiance to schools and sports teams, advertise places or products, make political statements, serve as wearable travel souvenirs, and commemorate important occasions. These wearable messages are seldom ambiguous. They clearly tell others, “This is what I want you to know about me.” | (convey) allegiance (n)  ambiguous (a) |
| 1. (Paragraph C) - iii   Just as blue jeans and T-shirts say a great deal about the people who are wearing them, so does the  Western business suit. It says that the person wants to impress others with his or her professional status. A fitted jacket and matching trousers constitute a man’s suit, while a fitted jacket and matching skirt constitute a woman’s suit. A collared shirt and a necktie are integral parts of the man’s outfit, while stockings and high-heeled shoes complete the woman’s. Often this attire is not what the person chooses to wear, but it is what a company requires its top-level employees to wear. The business suit is so conventional that it is analogous to a uniform in other occupations. |  |
| 1. (Paragraph D) - i   A uniform identifies the occupation of many people. Military personnel are easy to identify by their  uniforms. The same is true for civil emergency personnel like police officers and fire fighters. Medical  workers, airline pilots, and members of religious orders are other examples of people whose work can  be identified by their clothing. In certain contexts, special clothing is worn to differentiate not only the occupation of people, but also their authority. For example, when a court of law convenes, the judge’s  robe is a clear indicator of her role and authority. Similarly, the chef’s tall white hat indicates his job  and that he’s in charge in the restaurant’s kitchen. |  |
| 1. (Paragraph E) - vi   Clothing might also show which group a person belongs to. For example, Scotsmen wear distinctive  tartans to show their clan affiliation, just as city street gangs wear colored headscarves to show their  gang membership. Similarly, school uniforms identify children as students at a certain school. |  |
| 1. (Paragraph F) - ii   Societies choose different ways to show marital status. In Western societies, women— and often men—wear wedding rings on their left hands. Other cultures use different symbols. Hindu women, for example, wear a red powder in their hair after they marry. Unmarried Amish women wear black bonnets on their heads, while married women wear white ones. Clothing serves many functions beyond just so protecting our bodies. Clothing can tell a lot about the people who wear it. |  |
| [7-8] SENTENCE COMPLETION – no more than TWO WORDS -> đọc lại từ đầu. | | |
| 7. People send \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about themselves via what they wear. | **(paragraph A)**  However, what people wear can also convey a message about who they are and their role in society |  |
| 8. For many people, jeans are somewhat of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their identity. | **(paragraph A)**  The jeans are somewhat of an index of how these young people view themselves |  |
| 9. T-shirt messages that show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a school or sports team are often unambiguous. | **(paragraph B)**  They can convey allegiance to schools and sports teams, advertise places or products, make political statements, serve as wearable travel souvenirs, and commemorate important occasions. These wearable messages are seldom ambiguous. |  |
| 10. It is said that a person wants to be impressive by showing their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | **(paragraph C)**  It says that the person wants to impress others with his or her professional status  A collared shirt and a necktie are integral parts of the man’s outfit |  |
| 11. A suit and necktie are integral parts of men’s business \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |
| 12. Civil emergency personnel, such as police officers and fire fighters, are easily identified because they  wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | **(paragraph D)**  Military personnel are easy to identify by their  uniforms. The same is true for civil emergency personnel like police officers and fire fighters. |  |
| 13. Scotsmen have a unique kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to demonstrate their alliance with one another. | **(paragraph E)**  Scotsmen wear distinctive  tartans to show their clan affiliation |  |

1. Listening test (20 mins): <https://forms.gle/9xpMLmNEAgbFEFF86>

**Vocab (slides)**:

inform sb (tân ngữ) about (more academic) - tell sb about sth

(introduce/enforce/bring in (đưa ra) -> obey – tuân theo x disobey/defy) regulations - laws - rules

propose – suggest: đề xuất (make a proposal) – changes we are proposing

summarize sth (v) wrap things together / conclude

open the meeting to questions - ready to receive questions – have a show of hands – take votes (informal)

noticeable – significant (a)

obviously – apparently (a) hiển nhiên

complaints - to state that sth is unsatisfactory

traffic **congestion** - traffic jam (congested traffic) – nose congestion

drop off x pick up the children (đưa đi – đón về)

keep sth within "budget" (maximum spending amount)

\*\*\***junction** (picture) – **bend** (nút giao, bend – góc cua) [labelling maps]

**regulate** (điều phối) the flow of traffic / congestion

pedestrians (the people who walk)- the people who travel by walking (pedestrian crossing)

As far as sth is concerned - speaking about sth

Ideal (a) perfect condition

widen (v) – lengthen/extend - deepen