











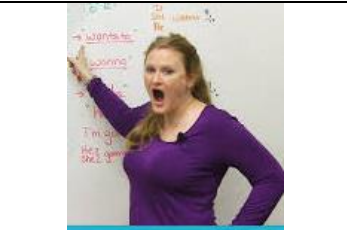





UNIT 8 – NEW WAY TO LEARN

A. VOCABULARY

New words	Meaning		Examples
Access /ˈækses/ (v)	Truy cập		You can easily access the Internet. Bạn có thể truy cập Internet dễ dàng.
Application /ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/ (n)	ứng dụng		This device has many applications. Thiết bị này có nhiều ứng dụng
Concentrate /ˈkɒnsntreɪt/ (v)	Tập trung		I can't concentrate on my work. Tôi không thể tập trung vào công việc.
Device /dɪˈvaɪs/ (n)	Thiết bị		This electronic device is used for sending messages. Thiết bị điện tử này được dùng để gửi tin nhắn.
Digital /ˈdɪdʒɪtl/ (adj)	Kỹ thuật số		My brother owns a digital camera. Anh trai tôi có một cái máy ảnh kỹ thuật số.
Disadvantage /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ (n)	Bất lợi, khuyết điểm		One disadvantage of living abroad is language barriers. Một bất lợi của sống ở nước ngoài là rào cản ngôn ngữ.
Educate /ˈedʒukeɪt/ (v)	Giáo dục		He always tries to educate his son well. Anh ta luôn cố gắng giáo dục con trai tốt.
Educational /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənəl/ (adj)	thuộc giáo dục. mang tính giáo dục		Teachers can use educational games to make lessons become more interesting. Các giáo viên có thể sử dụng các trò chơi mang tính giáo dục để làm cho

			bài học thú vị hơn.
Fingertip /'fɪŋgətɪp/ (n)	đầu ngón tay		Use your fingertips to apply the cream gently. Sử dụng đầu ngón tay để thoa kem nhẹ nhàng.
Identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ (v)	nhận dạng		Some people in the accident have not been identified yet. Một vài người trong vụ tai nạn vẫn chưa được nhận dạng.
Improve /ɪm'pru:v/ (v)	Cải thiện		He should improve his pronunciation. Anh ấy nên cải thiện phát âm của mình.
Instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃn/ (n)	hướng dẫn		You should give the instruction clearly. Bạn nên đưa ra hướng dẫn rõ ràng.
Native /'neɪtv/ (adj)	bản xứ		I like speaking English with native speakers. Tôi thích nói Tiếng Anh với người bản xứ.
Portable /'pɔ:təbl/ (adj)	xách tay, có thể mang theo		This portable computer is easy to use. Máy tính xách tay này dễ sử dụng.
Software /'sɒftweə(r)/ (n)	phần mềm		You can download this software free from the Internet. Bạn có thể tải phần mềm này miễn phí trên mạng.
Syllable /'sɪləbl/ (n)	âm tiết		This word has three syllables. Từ này có 3 âm tiết.

Technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ (n)	công nghệ		With the advances in technology, people find it easier to keep in touch with their friends. Với sự phát triển của công nghệ thì con người cảm thấy dễ dàng liên hệ với bạn bè hơn.
touch screen /'tʌtʃ skri:n/ (n)	màn hình cảm ứng		It Is very convenient to take notn on a touch screen. Rất thuận tiện do ghi chép trên màn hình cảm ứng.
voice recognition /'vɔɪs rekəgnɪʃn/ (n)	nhận dạng tiếng nói		This application uses voice recognition technology. ứng dụng này sử dụng công nghệ nhận dạng tiếng nói.

A. GRAMMAR

* RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

1. Definition (Định nghĩa)

- **Mệnh đề quan hệ** (*Relative clauses* là: mệnh đề phụ dùng để giải thích rõ hơn về danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa.

E.g: The girl is Nam's girlfriend. She is sitting next to me.

The girl who is sitting next to me is Nam's girlfriend.

- **Mệnh đề quan hệ** thường được nói với mệnh đề chính bằng các đại từ quan hệ (*relative pronoun*): **who whom, which, whose, that** hoặc các trạng từ quan hệ (*relative adverb*) **where, when, why**

+ **Who:** được dùng làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người.

E.g: My close friend who sings very well is your brother.

+ **Which:** được dùng làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật.

E.g: Do you see the book which is on the table?

+ **Whom:** được dùng làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người.

E.g: The man whom I met yesterday is Hoa's brother

+ **Whose:** được dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước. Sau whose là danh từ mà nó làm sở hữu.

E.g: Do you know the girl whose mother is a famous artist?

+ **That:** được dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật. “That” dùng để thay thế cho “who, which” trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

E.g: I don't like houses which/ that are very old.

Các trường hợp nên dùng "that"

- Khi nó đi sau các hình thức so sánh nhất

E.g: It is the most boring book that I have read

- Khi nó đi sau các từ: only, the first..the last

E.g: He is the first man that I have loved

- Khi danh từ phía trước chỉ người và vật

E.g: He is talking about the people and places that he visited.

- Khi nó đi sau các đại từ bất định: nobody, no one. nothing, anything, any one. anybody, any, some, someone, somebody, all...

E.g: These books are all that my grandmother left me

+ Where: là trạng từ quan hệ để thay thế cho các từ/cụm từ chỉ địa điểm, nơi chốn.

E.g: This is my hometown. I was born and grew up here.

→ This is my hometown where I was born and grew up.

+ When: là trạng từ quan hệ để thay thế cho cụm từ/từ chỉ thời gian.

E.g: That was the day. I met my wife on this-day.

→ That was the day when I met my wife.

+ Why: là đại từ quan hệ chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm for the reason; for that reason ...N(reason)

+ WHY + s + V...

Eg: I don't know the reason. You didn't go to school for that reason.

→ I don't know the reason why you didn't go to school.

2. Classification (Phân loại)

*** Mệnh đề quan hệ có hai loại: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác**

a. Mệnh đề xác định

- Là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó, cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Tất cả các đại từ quan hệ được sử dụng trong mệnh đề xác định.

E.g: Do you know the name of the man who came here yesterday.

=> Mệnh đề xác định không có dấu phẩy

b. Mệnh đề không xác định

- Là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin về người hoặc vật, không có nó thì câu vẫn đủ nghĩa.

E.g: Miss Hoa, who taught me English, has just got married

=> Mệnh đề không xác định có dấu phẩy

*** Note:**

- That không được dùng trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

E.g: Mr John, whom I met last week, is Miss Nga's husband

3. Omission of relative pronouns (Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ)

Các đại từ quan hệ 'who, whom, which, that... có thể được bỏ khi:

- Làm tân ngữ và phía trước không có giới từ:

E.g: This is the house that/ which I have bought for 10 years. -> This is the house I have bought for 10 years (Đây là ngôi nhà mà tôi đã mua được 10 năm.)

*** Note:** Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ chỉ dùng cho mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. She is talking about the author _____ book is one of the best-sellers this year.

A. which B. whose C. that D. who

2. He bought all the books _____ are needed for the next exam.

A. that B. what C. those D. who

3. The children _____ parents are famous teachers, are taught well.

A. that B. whom C. whose D. their

4. Do you know the boy _____ we met at the party last week?

A. which B. whose C. where D. whom

5. The exercises which we are doing _____ very easy.

A. is B. has been C. are D. was

6. The man _____ next to me kept talking during the film, _____ really annoyed me.

A. having sat/ that B. sitting/ which C. to sit/ what D. sitting/ who

7. Was Neil Armstrong the first person _____ set foot on the moon?

A. when B. which C. who D. whom

8. This is the village in _____ my family and I have lived for over 20 years.

A. which B. that C. whom D. where

9. My mother, _____ everyone admires, is a famous teacher.

A. where B. whom C. which D. whose

10. The old building _____ is in front of my house fell down

A. of which B. which C. whose D. whom

Bài 2: Choose the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose).

1. This is the bank _____ was robbed yesterday.

2. A boy _____ brother is in my class was in the bank at that time.

3. The man _____ robbed the bank is my old friend.

4. He wore a mask _____ made him look like Mickey Mouse.

5. He came with a friend _____ waited outside in the car.

6. The woman _____ gave him the money was young.

7. The bag _____ contained the money was yellow.

8. The people _____ were in the bank were very frightened.

9. A man _____ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.

10. A woman _____ daughter was crying tried to calm her.

Bài 3: Rewrite the sentences using who, whose and which.

1. A tiger is an animal. It is very strong.

→ A tiger _____

2. A novelist is a person. He writes novels.

→ A novelist _____

3. A bottle opener is a device. It opens bottles.

→ A bottle_____

4. The girl speaks French. Her mother writes poems.

→ The girl_____

5. A detective is someone. He discovers the truth about crimes.

→ A detective_____

Bài 4: Complete the text with relative pronoun/ adverbs.

My daughter (1)_____ is studying English at Oxford is going on holiday. Her boyfriend Tim invited her to London (2)_____ he bought a new house last month. She is putting all her clothes into the suitcase (3)_____ she has just bought. Her sister, (4)_____ has nothing better to do is watching her. The train (5)_____ she is going to catch leaves at 11 a.m. Tim, (6)_____ house she is going to stay in, is a doctor too. Tim is coming for her to the station in a new car (7)_____ his parents gave him for his birthday. His parents are coming to London too. My daughter, (8)_____ has never met them before, is very excited about it.

Bài 5: Underline any relative pronouns that can be left out in these sentences.

1. I think that my boss is the person whom I admire most.
2. We are taking the train that leaves at 6.00.
3. Have you seen the book that I left on the desk?
4. My radio, which isn't very old, has suddenly stopped working.
5. Last week I ran into an old friend whom I hadn't seen for ages.
6. The couple who met me at the bus stop took me out to dinner.
7. The bag in which the robbers put the money was found later.
8. I really like the tea which you made me this morning.

Bài 6: Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using relative pronouns in the brackets.

1. We want to visit a temple. It opens at 7.00. (that)

→ The temple_____

2. A boy's bike was taken. He went to the police station. (whose)

→ The boy _____

3. A friend met me at the airport. He carried my suitcase. (who)

→ The friend _____

4. Nam cooked a meal. It was delicious. (that)

→The meal _____

5. The friend is staying with me. She comes from Vietnam. (who)

→ The friend _____

6. I found man's wallet. He gave me a reward. (whose)

→ The man _____

7. I go to the shop in the centre. It is cheaper. (that)

→ The shop in the centre _____

8. I went to a girl's party. She phoned me. (whose)

→ The girl _____

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 7: Choose the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose).

1. I talked to the man _____ car had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr Nick, _____ is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. We often visit our uncle in Hanoi, _____ is the capital city of Vietnam.
4. This is the girl _____ comes from Japan.
5. That's Tim. the boy _____ has just arrived at the airport.
6. Thank you very much for your book _____ is very interesting.
7. That man, _____ father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
8. The children, _____ shouted in the street, are not from our school.
9. The car, _____ driver is a young man, is from Korea.
10. What did you do with the money _____ your mother lent you?

Bài 8: Choose the correct answer in the brackets.

1. A hotel is a place (which/ where) people stay when they're on holiday.
2. What's the name of the woman (who/ whose) lives In that house?
3. What do you call someone (which/ that) writes computer programs?
4. A waiter is a person (that/ whose) job is to serve customers in a restaurant.
5. Overalls are clothes (where/ which) people wear to protect their clothes when they are working.
6. Is that the shop (where/ that) you bought your new laptop?

7. He's the man (who/ whose) son plays football for Liverpool
8. Mark didn't get the job (that/ where) he applied for.

Bài 9: Choose the correct relative pronoun or relative adverb

1. The woman _____ is sitting at the desk is Mr. John's secretary.
2. I cannot remember the reason _____ he wanted us to leave.
3. Kelly, _____ mother is a physician, is very good at biology.
4. She didn't see the snake _____ was lying on the ground.
5. Do you know the shop _____ Michael picked me up?

Bài 10: Combine the sentences with relative clauses. (Decide whether to use commas or not)

1. A monk is a man. The man has devoted his life to God.

2. I have one black cat. His name is Mickey.

3. A herbivore is an animal. The animal feeds upon vegetation.

4. Sue plays the piano very well. She is only 8 years old.

5. Sydney is the largest Australian city. It is not the capital of Australia.

Bài 11: Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction.

1. The man for (A) who the police (B) are looking (C) robbed (D) the bank last week.
2. Today, (A) the number of people (B) whom moved into this city (C) is almost double (D) that of twenty years ago.
3. They work (A) with (B) a person (C) his name (D) is John.
4. (A) The man (B) whom you (C) are looking for (D) living in this neighborhood
5. (A) His father warned (B) him not (C) repeating (D) that mistake again
6. My mother (A, will fly to Hanoi (B) that is (C) the capital city (D) of Wetnam
7. She (A) is (B) the most beautiful girl (C) whose I have (D) ever met

8. Every student (A) who (B) majors in English (C) are ready to participate (D) in this contest.

Bài 12: Complete the sentences with relative pronouns/ adverbs.

1. Let me see the letter _____ you have written.
2. Is there anyone _____ can help me do this?
3. Mr. Brown, _____ is only 34, is the director of this company.
4. I know a Place _____ roses grow in abundance.
5. It was the nurse _____ told me to come in.
6. The teacher with _____ we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.
7. They showed me the hospital _____ buildings had been destroyed by US bombings.
8. We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.

Bài 13: Combine the sentences, using relative clauses.

1. Most of the people speak German. They live in Australia.
→ _____
2. This bus isn't running today. It goes to Hung Yen.
→ _____
3. I don't like the man. He is going out with my sister.
→ _____
4. Michelangelo is one of Italy's greatest artists. He lived until he was 90.
→ _____
5. Mary was staying with her friend. He has a big house in Scotland.
→ _____
6. The person asked me some very difficult questions. He interviewed me.
→ _____
7. Charlie Chaplin became a very rich man. He was from a poor family.
→ _____
8. That bike was too expensive. He wanted to buy it.
→ _____

TEST 1

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. blow B. modern C. electronic D. concentrate

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2. A. <u>distract</u> | B. <u>tablet</u> | C. <u>backpack</u> | D. <u>debate</u> |
| 3. A. <u>decoy</u> | B. <u>educate</u> | C. <u>concord</u> | D. <u>decrease</u> |
| 4. A. <u>expensive</u> | B. <u>encounter</u> | C. <u>excellent</u> | D. <u>encourage</u> |
| 5. A. <u>operate</u> | B. <u>consider</u> | C. <u>conclude</u> | D. <u>correct</u> |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. identify | B. critical | C. technology | D. eliminate |
| 2. A. continue | B. amazing | C. annoying | D. calculate |
| 3. A. disappear | B. defining | C. distracting | D. specific |
| 4. A. remember | B. embarrass | C. disappoint | D. defining |
| 5. A. Internet | B. creative | C. portable | D. benefit |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentences, using relative clauses.

- On the classroom blog, a teacher can upload video and image illustrations on specific subjects, **which/ who** can help students learn easily.
- Parents **whose/ who** have to pay for mobile devices may be happy with the new method of teaching and its benefits.
- Students will enjoy doing many activities, including games, puzzles, **who/ whose** purposes are the development of team spirits.
- Several students **which/ who** are able to touch and interact with the smart table at the same time will work together more effectively.
- The learning applications **which/ who** students can participate in using the smart table will encourage them to work together to solve problems.
- There are interactive activities **which/ who** are available to be downloaded from the Internet.
- The smart table has been used in several schools, **which/ who** brings many benefits to our students.
- It is an electronic device **which/ who** students can start using as soon as the teacher has turned it on, without a lot of training earlier.
- Teachers **which/ who** introduce activities to the whole class can work with smaller groups on the smart table to introduce discussions about the subject matter.
- The applications **which/ who** come with the smart table can help students learn various subjects at school.

II. Put the correct word in the box to complete the sentences below.

physical	electronic	benefits	digital	motivate	personal
relative	technology	defining	applications	disruptive	mobile

- The phrase '_____ natives' refers to people who are familiar with computers and the Internet from an early age.
- The Internet will _____ students to study more effectively.
- Please don't ask him questions about his family. He hates answering _____ questions.
- Our students are very excited when they have opportunities to do _____ exercise.
- My son, who is a promising pianist, is now interested in composing _____ music.
- Many teachers have now understood the _____ that mobile devices can bring.
- I'm looking for some new _____ to put on my smartphone to improve my English pronunciation.
- The ringing sound from mobile phones is _____ and annoying in the classroom.
- People are now familiar with the term m-learning or _____ learning, which focuses on the use of personal electric devices.

10. In the grammar part of this unit we study _____ clauses.
11. That laptop, which has the latest _____, is very expensive.
12. Some of my classmates think that it is not easy to know which clause is _____ and which is non-defining.

III. Use 'who', 'which', 'that' or 'whose' to complete each of the sentences.

1. Vinh, _____ is only two and a half, likes to play games on a tablet.
2. My tablet, _____ is two years old, still works quite well.
3. Personal electronic devices _____ distract students from their class work are banned in most schools.
4. Students _____ have smartphones can use them to look up words in an electronic dictionary.
5. Some scientists think that children _____ parents allow them to use electronic devices early will have more advantages in the future.
6. The laptop _____ cover is decorated with funny animals belongs to my aunt.

IV. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. Laptops and wireless technologies allow students to access _____ relevant to class topics immediately.	INFORM
2. By allowing our students to use digital devices in class, we are creating an opportunity to teach them to think _____ about technology use in their education and life.	CRITIC
3. Digital devices offer an opportunity to _____ students about media use.	EDUCATION
4. Most of the teachers see the new classroom technology as _____ in the educational process.	USE
5. Almost every question students have in class is at their fingertips, _____ them connected with what is going on around them.	KEEP
6. The iPad, which is much more _____ than the laptop, has the same multi-touch interface as the iPod Touch.	PORT
7. Students who are English-language _____ benefit greatly from using specialized programs on their laptops.	LEARN
8. Teachers are always looking at new ways to develop and _____ their teaching.	IMPROVEMENT
9. With the easy Internet access and a variety of educational apps, smartphones have become the tools _____ to improve student learning.	NECESSITY
10. With its high- _____ touch screen, the iPad is very useful for many tasks in class.	RESOLUTELY

V. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. I see some girls _____ are pretty.
A. whom B. which C. who D. they
2. Give back the money _____ you took.
A. it B. who C. whom D. which

3. He was killed by a man ____ friends we know.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. that
4. He spoke to the messengers with ____ you were leaving.
A. which B. whom C. whose D. that
5. We captured a town ____ is in Spain.
A. whom B. where C. which D. it
6. The farmers ____ we saw were in the field.
A. whose B. which C. they D. whom
7. The women ____ I gave the money were glad.
A. to whom B. to that C. for whom D. for that
8. I know a boy ____ name is John.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. that
9. The man ____ you sent to the general has reported the victory.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. he
10. I saw those slaves ____ had been led to the city.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. who
11. While a child learns how to use educational ____, she also develops a(n) ____ to analyze, synthesize and evaluate information.
A. lessons – knowledge B. lessons - ability C. software - ability D. software - knowledge
12. E-books are typically ____ through a student's personal device, such as a notebook, tablet or cellphone.
A. concentrated B. accessed C. made D. stored
13. Students can also use word processing applications to ____ their vocabulary.
A. improve B. learn C. prove D. study
14. While not all apps are ____ on Android devices, the large majority of them can be accessed on iPhones, iPads, and iPods.
A. useful B. keen C. available D. fond
15. When used the right way, mobile technology has the ____ to help students learn more and understand that knowledge.
A. ability B. advantage C. development D. potential
16. Mr. Brown has created a list of the most useful apps for the classroom, ____ is available on his blog.
A. that B. which C. who D. whose
17. The school maintains learning profiles ____ provide detailed information about each student's strengths and weaknesses, ____ teachers use to personalize learning.
A. who - that B. they - that C. that - which D. whose - they
18. Many teachers have worked to change their traditional classrooms into an environment ____ students can use the latest technology for their learning process.
A. whose B. who C. where D. that
19. My youngest son, ____ may be quiet or shy in a classroom, may become active in a social learning situation made possible by digital devices.
A. that B. who C. whose D. whom
20. Some teachers ____ levels of IT are not very high may resist teaching with electronic devices.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. which

VI. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. On the way home, we saw a lot of men, women, and dogs which were playing in the park.
A B C D
2. Tobacco was usedceremonially by the Indians, whom from settlers borrowed it as a luxury.
A B C D

3. The man whom remained in the office was the manager.
 A B C D
4. This novel, which written by a well known writer, shouldbe read.
 A B C D
5. My friend George, that arrived late, was not permittedto enter the class.
 A B C D
6. This is theonly placewhich we can obtain scientific information.
 A B C D
7. I don't know where could hehave gone to so earlyin the morning.
 A B C D
8. Chemistry isone branch of science on thatmost of the industries depend.
 A B C D
9. 1975 is the year in whenthe revolutiontook place.
 A B C D
10. Mr. Brown, thateaches me English, is comingtoday.
 A B C D

C. READING

I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

sites	settings	ways	taken	application
horizons	virtual	whether	potential	that

Young children are increasingly using tablets as well as smartphones and other devices with touch screens in early education (1) _____ and with family members.

Tammy and Rose, age 4, have been studying sunflowers with their classmates. They want to sing and record a song about sunflowers while creating a drawing, using a(n) (2) _____ on the tablet. The girls have coordinated their efforts and are happy with the result.

To help the class learn more about sunflowers, Kathryn, Tammy and Rose's teacher, used the tablet to find online (3) _____ with photos and facts. She then took the children on a (4) _____ tour of Van Gogh's sunflower paintings. They read and discussed an electronic picture book about Van Gogh's life. The children had already examined real sunflowers and their parts, made sketches, read informational texts and stories, counted seeds, and (5) _____ part in a variety of investigations, touching on every learning domain. The teacher's use of the tablet together with early practical learning activities expanded the children's (6) _____. Activities offered on the tablet provided new (7) _____ for the children to represent and share what they learned.

Tablets have the (8) _____ to be powered tools for early learning. The choices we make about how they are used determine (9) _____ the technology is helpful or not. We need to develop "digital literacy" skills and decide how to use these new tools in ways (10) _____ can support every child's healthy development and learning.

II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES THAT HELP YOU LEARN ENGLISH

There are many ways to learn English. With the increase in new technology, many companies are now providing new electronic (1) _____ to help people learn English more quickly.

You can (2) _____ the lessons from an English translation Internet site and put them on your iPod. Because it is portable, you can listen and learn anywhere.

English audio tapes and English audio CDs are a (3) _____ method of learning English. All you need is a cassette or CD player. You can learn in many (4) _____ including your car.

An electric translator or (5) _____ dictionary is an excellent tool one can use when traveling on a vacation, on a business trip, studying languages, conversing with foreign people, and in a

variety of other situations. Many devices have a number of attributes that include advanced text-to-speech and voice recognition technologies. There are many good-quality electronic dictionaries on the market. (6) _____ on which one you purchase, there is an extensive range of vocabulary that can include up to one million words or (7) _____. There are also electronic dictionaries that contain common expressions and phrases, grammar references, and much more. Two popular hand-held English electronic dictionaries include the Talking Electronic Dictionary and the Audio Phrasebook. They include hundreds of thousands of words, definitions, and thesaurus entries. You can view the word on the screen and hear it spoken. It is likely that you have your own language (8) _____. Just speak into the device and you will be provided with an (9) _____ translation voice response.

Choosing an electronic device that helps you learn English has made learning and speaking English easier, faster, and more enjoyable. Before you purchase a device, make sure you research each product to find the English learning tool that (10) _____ your lifestyle.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. asks | B. ceremonies | C. requests | D. devices |
| 2. A. bride | B. regulations | C. download | D. notes |
| 3. A. condition | B. great | C. relation | D. wealth |
| 4. A. beans | B. boxes | C. presents | D. locations |
| 5. A. bad | B. electronic | C. luck | D. interest |
| 6. A. Depending | B. allows | C. stops | D. refuses |
| 7. A. existence | B. dead | C. more | D. divorce |
| 8. A. flat | B. interpreter | C. house | D. apartment |
| 9. A. intelligible | B. contribution | C. difficulty | D. reception |
| 10. A. troubles | B. problems | C. ovals | D. complements |

D. WRITING

I. Combine each pair of sentences into one. Use comma (,) if necessary.

1. The girl looked very upset. Her electronic dictionary broke down.

2. His grandmother had a great influence on his life. She was a hard – working woman.

3. Mai is interested in physics. I don't like it.

4. Tom has hundreds of books. They are all in foreign languages.

5. Shakespeare was a famous playwright. His birthplace was Stratford - upon - Avon.

6. I will always remember the teacher. He taught me how to read and write.

II. Complete the sentences, using a relative pronoun.

1. The pub is opposite the Town Hall. I first met my wife there.

2. He was sitting on a chair. It was uncomfortable.

3. He smokes cigarettes. They are very strong.

4. Let me see the pictures. You took them at Peter's wedding.

5. Some people only think about money. I don't like them.

6. Do you know that lady? I repaired her car.

7. That girl is Swedish. Tom is in love with her.

8. John has bought a house. There are ghosts in that house.

9. Some people drive drunk. I never travel with them.

10. A man stole £10,000 from a bank. The police have caught him.

TEST 2

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>th</u> row | B. <u>th</u> ough | C. <u>th</u> ick | D. <u>th</u> ought |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> eck | B. <u>ch</u> ease | C. <u>ch</u> emistry | D. <u>ch</u> erry |
| 3. A. <u>re</u> sult | B. <u>ev</u> olution | C. <u>h</u> undred | D. <u>bu</u> ttion |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> ear | B. <u>r</u> ead | C. <u>m</u> ean | D. <u>r</u> each |
| 5. A. <u>co</u> ntent | B. <u>e</u> lectricity | C. <u>s</u> pecies | D. <u>s</u> entence |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. expensive | B. different | C. personal | D. general |
| 2. A. delicious | B. encourage | C. excited | D. digital |
| 3. A. practical | B. official | C. successful | D. surprising |
| 4. A. different | B. imagine | C. relative | D. following |
| 5. A. astonished | B. religion | C. excellent | D. effective |

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- The people ____ courage you praised are now citizens.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. that
- Your folks ____ live in farmhouses do not like the life of the city.
A. whose B. who C. they D. which
- Those towns ____ you were looking at in Gaul are small.
A. who B. where C. which D. whom
- In Helvetia I have seen a large city ____ many people live.
A. at which B. which C. on which D. in which
- Tom, ____ is not my friend is my enemy.
A. who B. which C. whom D. A&B
- I sent my friend the books ____ I had written.
A. who B. which C. whom D. what
- Behind the farmhouse there was a large garden, ____ the farmer and his sons were working
A. for which B. which C. in which D. that

8. Did you see the men ____ I gave the money?
A. to whom B. which C. from whom D. to that
9. She sends me the book ____ she ____ two years ago.
A. whom / writes B. whose /wrote C. which/ writes D. which / wrote
10. The man ____ spoke to John is my brother.
A. whom B. who C. whose D. which
11. A teacher can create a classroom blog ____ they post notes and assignments for students.
A. where B. that C. who D. whose
12. Students ____ seem to be taking notes on their laptop are sometimes surfing the Internet in class.
A. who B. which C. whose D. they
13. Notebooks, tablets and cellphones are all technology ____ students are accustomed to and can use as learning aids.
A. when B. whose C. that D. where
14. All smartphones ____ storage hardware is big can store downloaded audio books.
A. which B. who C. whose D. that
15. Science teachers ____ use the 3D projectors and other electronic devices can easily illustrate the lessons.
A. whom B. what C. who D. whose
16. Letting students use their own digital devices in class can improve the ____ experience in many ways.
A. educated B. educational C. uneducated D. educator
17. The use of mobile apps in learning has been very ____.
A. stressing B. wasteful C. promising D. dangerous
18. We are looking to find ____ ways to stimulate learning and continually trying to improve the way we teach.
A. portable and mobile B. new and creative
C. ineffective and inappropriate D. shocking and amazing
19. Mobile devices increase opportunities for learning after school hours and increase teachers' ____ and their comfort levels with technology.
A. behavior B. lines C. ability D. paths
20. The teacher was surprised to discover that his students are quieter and more focused on their assignments when they are allowed to listen to their soft music during ____.
A. private work B. private homework
C. individual homework D. individual classwork

IV. Use 'who', 'which', 'that' or 'whose' to complete each of the sentences.

1. People _____ work involves using a computer for most of the day may suffer from headaches.
2. Mr Xuan Truong, _____ was my first teacher, received an award for teaching excellence.
3. That's Peter, _____ father has just come back from the Philipines.
4. That media player, _____ I often use to practise English, has some great apps.
5. The house _____ my father built is big.
6. The woman _____ you have just spoken to is my favourite English teacher.

V. Complete the sentences with the following given words.

digital	personal	mobile	technology	electronic	applications
---------	----------	--------	------------	------------	--------------

1. My son, who is a promising pianist, is now interested in composing _____ music.
2. Please don't ask him questions about his family. He hates answering _____ questions.

3. The phrase ' _____ natives' refers to people who are familiar with computers and the Internet from an early age.
4. I'm looking for some new _____ to put on my smartphone to improve my English pronunciation.
5. That laptop, which has the latest _____, is very expensive.
6. People are now familiar with the term m - learning or _____ learning, which focuses on the use of personal electronic devices.

VI. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.

access to	enable	both	make	up to us
tool	teach	have seen	environments	through

Technology has become an essential (1) _____ in our lives. Schools should find ways of integrating new technologies into classrooms so that students find it easy to learn new subjects as well as (2) _____ teachers to explain subjects in detail using visual formats. Using technological devices like computers will (3) _____ education more fun and interesting for the students. The past ten years (4) _____ tremendous change in educational technologies and it is time to bring these technologies to our students in the classroom so that they learn easily and efficiently. Teachers will need to learn how to use these technologies so that they (5) _____ their students on how to use them.

We have seen that private business community has found ways of improving the way we learn by creating educational applications for (6) _____ computers and mobile phones. With a good use of these applications, schools can improve on how students learn and how they get (7) _____ academic information.

New application like YouTube can be used in video and visual education. If a student can learn (8) _____ visual or video illustrations, they will always remember that subject being explained, because the brain can easily understand and remember visual objects.

The development of online and offline educational (9) _____ will make learning so simple. Now it is (10) _____ to apply these educational technologies in the classroom and make learning easier.

VII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Electronic learning is a technology of education that implies self-motivation, communication, efficiency, and technology. E-learning is effective as it (1) _____ distances because the e-learning content is designed (2) _____ media that can be (3) _____ from properly equipped computers, and other means of internet accessible technology.

E-learning has its own advantages. However, the most important advantages (4) _____ in the reduction of time, efforts and cost.

Furthermore, we can talk about the following (5) _____ of E-learning with the increasing of communication between the student and themselves and between the student and the school a fast and easy way is needed to bring everybody together.

Throughout different directions such as discussing forums, e-mail, and chat rooms, (6) _____ think that these things increase and motivate students to participate and react with the subjects in question.

Another advantage of e-learning as that it makes all students feel equal. Since the communication tools give (7) _____ students the opportunity to express his own opinion clearly and directly at any time without being embarrassed, in contrary to the traditional teaching halls (8) _____ don't have such a feature due to the bad distribution of the tables or because of shyness or other reasons.

E-learning provides teachers with great facilities that are accessible out of working hours, that is because the learner can send the inquiries to the teacher through the e-mail at (9) _____ time,

yet this feature is more useful and suitable for the teacher instead of being instead of being restricted at his desk.

By e-learning the attendance is not necessary as the new technology provides the communication (10) _____ without the need to be available in a specific place or time.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. instrument | B. equipment | C. machine | D. eliminates |
| 2. A. with | B. enables | C. make | D. makes |
| 3. A. add | B. put | C. cause | D. accessed |
| 4. A. see | B. saw | C. lay | D. has seen |
| 5. A. ask | B. advantages | C. learn | D. request |
| 6. A. only | B. either | C. researchers | D. not only |
| 7. A. each | B. possibility of | C. method of | D. right about |
| 8. A. about | B. which | C. of | D. for |
| 9. A. settings | B. sights | C. surroundings | D. any |
| 10. A. up to our | B. time to us | C. methods | D. in time |

TEST 3

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in position the of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. digital | B. personal | C. excellent | D. electric |
| 2. A. similar | B. symbolic | C. effective | D. eternal |
| 3. A. successful | B. cognitive | C. different | D. wonderful |
| 4. A. efficient | B. exciting | C. distracting | D. portable |
| 5. A. convenient | B. permanent | C. attractive | D. important |
| 6. A. modernize | B. organize | C. indicate | D. continue |
| 7. A. graduate | B. develop | C. consider | D. enable |
| 8. A. concentrate | B. benefit | C. understand | D. mobilize |
| 9. A. introduce | B. stimulate | C. recognize | D. emphasize |
| 10. A. exercise | B. volunteer | C. calculate | D. interview |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. Personal _____ devices are useful for learning.
A. electric B. electrical C. electronic D. electronical
12. They're excellent learning _____. You can store information, take notes, write essays and do calculations.
A. equipments B. tools C. gadgets D. techniques
13. In English class yesterday, we had a discussion _____ different cultures.
A. around B. about C. for D. from
14. Mrs Dawson said that we were _____ our lesson in the library next Monday.
A. having B. making C. reading D. going
15. I really don't _____ the point of taking the exam when you are not ready for it.
A. take B. have C. mind D. see
16. If the examiner can't _____ sense of your writing, you'll get a low mark.
A. take B. bring C. make D. understand
17. I would prefer to go to university and do a _____ in International Studies, rather than start work.
A. certificate B. result C. degree D. qualification
18. My dad wants me to go university, but I'm in _____ minds about it.
A. my B. two C. some D. different
19. Most computers have enough _____ to store a vast amount of information.
A. database B. document C. memory D. word processor
20. You can't get into the Internet unless your computer has a(an) _____.
A. access B. terminal C. web page D. modem
21. Many people only use their computer as a _____. All they do is to write letters and reports on it.
A. word processor B. template C. document D. spreadsheet

22. The World Wide Web is made up of millions of ____ created by anybody from multi-media corporations to ordinary people like you and me.
A. newsgroups B. chatrooms C. users D. sites
23. On the web you can read ____ newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, download music or buy anything.
A. virtual B. online C. digital D. offline
24. When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly ____ a word - "hello", "goodbye", "thank you" was just about it!
A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell
25. I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I ____ progress.
A. had B. made C. did D. produced
26. I ____ a lot of new language from speaking with my host family and with other students from all over the world.
A. picked up B. took up C. made up D. saved up
27. Helen is much more confident with her English now. She can actually ____ a conversation with her teacher in English without difficulty.
A. keep B. do C. improve D. hold
28. If you're not sure what something means, ____ in your dictionary or use your electronic dictionary for help.
A. check up B. look up C. translate D. interpret
29. Whenever you hear a new word that you think is important, ____ in your notebook.
A. keep it down B. put it down C. write it down D. spell it down
30. She had to ____ her First Certificate Exam three times.
A. study B. take C. make D. do
31. I'm ____ for my English test tomorrow.
A. focusing B. meditating C. remembering D. revising
32. He'll have to ____ and work harder or he'll fail the exam.
A. pull his socks up B. polish his head
C. empty his washing basket D. stick his neck out
33. Sally always hands in her homework on time and buys the teacher small presents. The other children hate her. She's such a ____.
A. teacher's toy B. teacher's jewel C. teacher's pet D. teacher's sweet
34. Electronic devices are bad for your eyes, and ____ from electronics could harm your body and cause permanent damage.
A. wave B. radiation C. radiator D. emission
35. Like children elsewhere, children in the US have greatly benefited ____ modern technology.
A. of B. from C. in D. with

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

36. You can download free lessons and put them in your media player or other similar mobile devices. Then you can listen and study anywhere because these devices are portable.
A. affordable B. available C. feasible D. carriable
37. Personal electronic devices which distract students from their classwork are banned in most schools.
A. forbid B. prohibit C. divert D. neglect
38. Permanent damage to children's body may be caused by frequent contact with electronic devices.
A. Immediate B. Long-lasting C. Short-term D. Serious
39. If your smartphone rings in class, it will be very annoying and disruptive.
A. interruptive B. supportive C. discouraging D. confusing
40. For very young children, electronic devices may help promote listening and speaking skills.
A. advertise B. popularize C. discourage D. improve
41. Students who have access to inappropriate information, videos and pictures may spend many hours reading and watching, and forget about their projects or assignments.
A. fascinating B. tempting C. unsuitable D. illegal

42. People whose work involves using a computer for most of the day may suffer from chronic headaches.

- A. suggests B. includes C. means D. contains

43. One advantage of learning going digital is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.

- A. online B. electric C. computer-based D. modernized

44. An interactive whiteboard is an electronic device that helps students learn English in a more stimulating way.

- A. interest-arousing B. performance-enhancing
C. communication-promoting D. proficiency-raising

45. This new invention is useful in the classroom because it can engage students and provide them with opportunities to communicate meaningfully.

- A. pull B. attract C. encourage D. participate

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

46. In my country, it is compulsory to go to school between the ages of five and sixteen.

- A. necessary B. essential C. optional D. selective

47. Do you think that you pay enough attention in class? What have I been talking about?

- A. neglect B. care C. notice D. consideration

48. Electronic dictionaries are now common in English classes. They can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic devices.

- A. individual B. public C. private D. possessive

49. Being able to use computers and the Internet can lead to an improved quality of life.

- A. increased B. enhanced C. promoted D. deteriorated

50. It seems unthinkable today not to provide children with a decent education.

- A. sufficient B. adequate C. deficient D. proper

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. "Who's that over there?" - "Oh, it's our new teacher, ____ just started work today."

- A. that B. who he C. which he D. who

52. "Which CD did you get Marcus in the end?" - "I got him the one ____ said he really wanted to hear."

- A. that B. who he C. whose D. which he

53. "Who did you send a Valentine's card to?" - "I'm not telling you, but it was someone ____ name begins with "B"."

- A. which B. who her C. whose D. whose her

54. "Have you seen Jason Green's latest film?" - "Is that the one in ____ joins the FBI?"

- A. which he B. that he C. whom he D. which

55. "Why do you like Tania so much?" - "Well, she's one of the few people to ____ I can really talk."

- A. which B. whom C. that D. who

56. "Why don't we go to Lionel's for dinner tonight?" - "Is that the new restaurant ____ has just opened on the other side of town?"

- A. which B. where C. that it D. which it

57. "Could you lend me some money?" - "I'd like you to give me one good reason ____ I should."

- A. that B. which C. why D. who

58. "What do you want to do this summer?" - "I think we should go somewhere ____ has plenty of sun and sand."

- A. who B. where C. when D. that

59. Smartphones, laptops and tablets are the modern devices ____ have changed the way we think.

- A. what B. Ø C. whose D. that

60. Students use smartphones to record their phone calls, ____ they later share with the class.

- A. Ø B. that C. which D. whose

61. A tablet is perfect for people ____ work is to draw and write.

- A. who B. Ø C. which D. whose
62. You can access the Internet, download programs and information ____ can help you understand the material and widen your knowledge.
- A. what B. that C. Ø D. who
63. There are sites ____ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.
- A. where B. when C. that D. which
64. My teacher, ____ has been teaching for 25 years, finds it hard to make use of electronic devices in her teaching.
- A. she B. who she C. who D. whose
65. That media player, ____ I often use to practise my English, has some great apps.
- A. Ø B. that C. what D. which
66. The interactive whiteboard involves students directly in work in front of the board, ____ most of them love.
- A. that B. Ø C. which D. whose
67. Qualifications are exam results ____ prove you have reached a certain level.
- A. which B. Ø C. that D. Both A and C
68. In the USA, a public school is a state school, ____ is run by the government and is free to attend.
- A. that B. which C. who D. Ø
69. This is the book in ____ Foster describes his experience of the war.
- A. that B. what C. where D. which
70. Isn't that Tim, the boy ____ father owns a huge yacht?
- A. whose B. his C. which D. that
71. Tina gave her ticket to the concert to John, ____ then sold it to Nick.
- A. which B. he C. who D. whom
72. "Which cinema did you go to?" – "The one they don't sell any popcorn!"
- A. which B. where C. whom D. who
73. That's the actor ____ autograph I got last year.
- A. whose B. who C. who's D. whom
74. The book ____ she's most famous is *Dance of the Dinosaur*.
- A. in that B. to whom C. for which D. that
75. Student social life revolves around the Student Union, ____ is the large yellow building opposite the library.
- A. Ø B. which C. that D. it
76. Mr Forbes teaches a class for students ____ native language is not English.
- A. which B. who C. whose D. those who
77. I have just found the book ____.
- A. you were looking for B. which you were looking for
- C. for that you were looking for D. you were looking for
78. I don't understand the assignment ____ the professor gave us last Monday.
- A. which B. that C. Ø D. All are correct
79. Students ____ get below-average exam results do not have the best prospects.
- A. whose B. who C. Ø D. All are correct
80. I live in a dormitory ____ residents come from many countries.
- A. where B. which C. in where D. whose

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

81. Before I came to England, I hadn't had the opportunity to speak to people their native tongue is English.

A B C D

82. No one has said anything would persuade me to change my mind. A B C D

83. The woman sitting on the red chair is the person to who you must give this envelope.

A B C D

84. There are some teachers in our school tryto improve the quality of teaching by making use of hi-tech devices.
 A B C D
85. Modern children, who lives have become more and more dependent on electronic devices, find the
 A B C
 traditional way of teaching very dull and boring.
 D
86. Smartphones and tabletswhich can be used as effective learning tools for children.
 A B C D
87. What is the name of the girlthat her mobile phone was stolen?
 A B C D
88. A tablet is a mobile computer is also useful for language learning.
 A B C D
89. Those want to improve their English can download free digital lessons from the Internet to study.
 A B C D
90. Mr Peterson whohas worked for the same school all his life, is retiring next month.
 A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. "_____" – "It means go very quickly."
 A. How can you explain "rush"? B. How do you spell "rush"?
 C. What does "rush" mean? D. What is the equivalent of "rush"?
92. "_____" – "For" answers the question "How long" and "Since" answers the question "When".
 A. What are the meanings of "for" and "since"?
 B. What's the difference between "for" and "since"?
 C. How to see the difference between "for" and "since"?
 D. How similar are "for" and "since"?
93. "So, Sven, you've been learning English for ten years. That's a long time." – "_____"
 A. Yes, so what? I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
 B. It's none of your business! I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
 C. I suppose it is, but I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
 D. Well, look at yourself first. I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
94. "_____" - "I think you must have the wrong number. There's no one of that name here."
 A. Could I speak to Donald, please? B. Hi, who is that?
 C. Hello. Is Martin speaking, please? D. A and C are correct.
95. "Do you mind if I make a phone call?" – "_____"
 A. Yes, of course. The phone's in the hall. B. No, of course not. The phone's in the hall.
 C. It's my pleasure. The phone's in the hall. D. Never mind. The phone's in the hall.
96. "Shall I ring you later?" – "_____"
 A. No, you won't. Have you got my mobile number? B. Yes, you will. Have you got my mobile number?
 C. Yes, but I may be out. Have you got my mobile number?
 D. No, I won't be home. Have you got my mobile number?
97. "_____" - "No, it's all repeats again. Why can't they make some new programs for a change?"
 A. Is there anything worth watching on the telly tonight? B. What's on TV tonight?
 C. What's up tonight on TV? D. Is there a program on to watch tonight?
98. "_____" – "I like to make notes during the lectures."
 A. Do you like lectures? B. Which do you prefer: listening to lectures or reading books?

- C. Is recording the lecture a good idea? D. How do you prefer to learn from lectures: making notes or recording?
99. "____" - "No, I don't live in an English-speaking country, so it's difficult for me to meet them."
A. Is it important to meet English speakers? B. Do you ever have any contact with English speakers?
C. Do you like living in an English-speaking country? D. Is it hard for you to meet English speakers?
100. "I don't support the use of smartphones and tablets in the classrooms." - "____"
A. Me, too. B. I don't, either. C. Me, neither. D. B and C are correct.
101. "____" - "I hate it, but I have to do it."
A. How do you feel about learning English? B. How do you learn English?
C. Is English important in your country? D. Is English easy to learn?
102. "I think electronic devices do wonders for language learners." - "____"
A. I couldn't agree more B. You're absolutely right.
C. Sure, I agree with you. D. All are correct.
103. "Hi, Sarah. What are you studying?" - "English, We have a test tomorrow" - "____"
"Thank you. I'm going to need it!"
A. Oh, really? B. Oh, good luck! C. Oh, lucky you. D. Oh, luckily.
104. "____" - "I'm afraid not. Can you explain it again?"
A. Does it make sense to you? B. Do I make myself understood?
C. Do you see what I mean? D. All are correct.
105. "May I use your tablet for a while, please?" - "____"
A. No way, It cost a fortune! B. I'm so sorry, I'm using it myself.
C. Stay away from it! D. No, it's busy now.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

A POWERFUL INFLUENCE

There can be no doubt at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. Parents are worried that children spend too much time playing on the Internet, hardly (106) ____ doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents are curious to find out why the Internet is so attractive, and they want to know if it can be (107) ____ for their children. Should parents be worried if their children are spending that much time (108) ____ their computers? Obviously, if the children are bent over their computers for hours, (109) ____ in some game, instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. Parents and children could decide how much use the child should (110) ____ of the Internet, and the child should give his or her (111) ____ that it won't interfere with homework. If the child is not (112) ____ to this arrangement, parents can take more drastic (113) _____. Dealing with a child's use of the Internet is not much different from (114) ____ any other sort of bargain about behavior. Any parent who is seriously alarmed about a child's behavior should make an appointment to (115) ____ the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of the screen does not (116) ____ affect a child's performance at school. Even if the child is (117) ____ crazy about using the Internet, he or she is probably just going through a phase, and in a few months there will be something else to worry about!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 106. A. always | B. rarely | C. never | |
| D. ever | | | |
| 107. A. harming | B. harmful | C. hurting | D. hurtful |
| 108. A. staring at | B. glancing at | C. looking | D. watching |
| 109. A. supposed | B. occupied | C. involved | D. absorbed |
| 110. A. do | B. have | C. make | D. create |
| 111. A. word | B. promise | C. vow | D. claim |
| 112. A. holding | B. sticking | C. following | D. accepting |
| 113. A. rules | B. procedures | C. regulations | D. steps |
| 114. A. dealing | B. negotiating | C. having | D. arranging |
| 115. A. speak | B. discuss | C. talk | D. debate |

116. A. possibly B. necessarily C. probably D. consequently
117. A. absolutely B. more C. quite D. a lot

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

WHAT IS YOUR LEARNING STYLE?

If you find yourself learn better by making notes during the lecture, or when the teacher uses a new word, you want to see **it** written immediately, then you are very likely to be a more **visual** learner. You prefer to see the written words. You learn by reading and writing. Visual learners often think in pictures. If you find a particular task or text difficult, look for sources that will suit your learning style, e.g. sources with illustrations, charts, tables, or videos.

If you prefer recording the lecture and listening again to taking notes, or you memorize something by repeating it aloud instead of writing it out several times, you are probably a more **auditory** learner. You prefer to learn by listening and speaking. Auditory learners often learn best from lectures, discussions, by reading aloud, and by listening to audio material.

However, it is probably that you, like most people, learn through a mixture of styles. Sometimes you may prefer to learn by reading, at other time by listening. Ask yourself which is the best style for the particular task you are doing.

118. Which of the following is probably NOT preferred by a visual learner?

- A. reading aloud B. sources with illustrations C. sources with videos D. making notes

119. What does the word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. the lecture B. the new word C. the note D. the written word

120. The word "**visual**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. picturesque B. written C. illustrative D. seeable

121. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- A. Auditory learners hate taking notes. B. Auditory learners prefer listening to speaking.
C. Most people are auditory learners. D. When learning something by heart, an auditory learner prefers reading it out loud.

122. The word "**auditory**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ____.

- A. discussive B. noisy C. audible D. recordable

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

BECOMING AN EFFECTIVE STUDENT

Learning how to study effectively is an essential skill for students in any discipline. There are six areas which are crucial to developing good study habits. Work on these and you will become an effective student.

Targets

Always set a realistic work target. Don't try to do too much. For example, plan to read one chapter of a book each evening rather than think about reading the whole book over the weekend. This kind of detailed, planned target is more effective than a **vague** commitment. It is sometimes helpful to tell your friends about your plan. This is a good incentive to keep you on target because they will know if you fail!

Rewards

Develop a system of small rewards for your work. For example, stop for a cup of coffee or tea, or listen to a favorite piece of music after one hour's study, Rewarding yourself for keeping to your work plan will make you feel good about yourself.

Timing

Make sure you choose a suitable time to study, i.e. when it is quiet and when you are most alert. Try to make this a regular, time-tabled part of your day. If you plan to start work at a certain time, say 7 pm, do not find reasons to put off getting started. You can watch a DVD later, and your emails are not urgent!

Quantity

A large task such as researching a new topic for an essay can be **daunting** - so daunting, in fact, that it can be difficult to sit down and make a start. Break the larger task down into several smaller

ones. For example, make a list of questions that you will have to deal with in your essay, and then approach each question separately. This makes the work more manageable.

Notes and Learning styles

The books you are studying won't always present information in a way that suits your learning style. It is, therefore, worthwhile spending time making notes and organizing them in a way that suits you best. It is also a good idea to keep your notebooks neat and well-organized. This will make it much easier to retrieve information later.

Revision

Don't leave revision until the last moment. When you set your study targets, allow regular revision time. This is much more effective than trying to **cram** before an exam.

123. How does the writer think you can develop good study habits?
- A. By setting a realistic work target B. By planning and considering your learning style
C. By revising your work on a regular basis D. By taking into account six important areas
124. Why is it a good idea to tell other people about your work plan?
- A. They can help you develop a detailed target. B. They will be very helpful with your plan.
C. They will know if you do not stick to your plan, which motivates you to reach the target.
D. They will know how to help you avoid failing.
125. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “**vague**” in paragraph 2?
- A. unrealistic B. inefficient C. unclear D. impractical
126. Timing includes all of the following EXCEPT ____.
- A. you must be able to think clearly at the chosen time to study B. the best time to study is 7 p.m
C. the time to study should be made a routine D. don't delay getting started
127. How can a complicated piece of work be made easier?
- A. Try to sit down and make a start anyway. B. Make a list of questions beforehand.
C. Divide the large task into manageable smaller segments. D. Manage the tasks one by one.
128. The word “**daunting**” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. frightening B. demanding C. challenging D. discouraging
129. What is NOT the benefit of keeping good class or lecture notes?
- A. The information is tailored to your learning style.
B. It enables you to find information quickly when needed.
C. The information is favorably organized to your liking.
D. You do not need to spend time on the books you are studying.
130. The most suitable phrase to replace the word “**cram**” in the last paragraph is ____.
- A. study hard in a short time B. stay up late to study C. revise hastily
D. revise overnight

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

131. Electronic dictionaries are now common in English classes. They can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device.
- A. Electronic dictionaries which can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device are now common in English classes.
B. Electronic dictionaries, which can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device, are now common in English classes.
C. Electronic dictionaries, that can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device, are now common in English classes.
D. Electronic dictionaries can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device are now common in English classes.
132. Electronic devices are bad for your eyes. Their radiation is very harmful.
- A. Electronic devices that their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.
B. Electronic devices which their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.
C. Electronic devices, whose radiation is very harmful, are bad for your eyes.
D. Electronic devices whose radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.

133. Electronic devices distract students from their studies. Students may play games, text, chat, and cheat.
- A. Electronic devices distract students, who may play games, text, chat, and cheat, from their studies.
 - B. Electronic devices distract students who may play games, text, chat, and cheat from their studies.
 - C. Electronic devices distract students from their studies, who may play games, text, chat, and cheat.
 - D. Electronic devices distract students from their studies who may play games, text, chat, and cheat.
134. They may feel sad and bad about themselves. This might affect their performance at school.
- A. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, this might affect their performance at school.
 - B. They may feel sad and bad about themselves which might affect their performance at school.
 - C. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, which might affect their performance at school.
 - D. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, that might affect their performance at school.
135. Nearly all speed reading courses have a “pacing element”. This timing device lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.
- A. Nearly all speed reading courses have a “pacing element” which is a timing device lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.
 - B. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element" which is a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.
 - C. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element", a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.
 - D. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element", that is a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.
136. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate. You can comfortably understand at this rate.
- A. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate, the rate which you can comfortably understand.
 - B. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p. m rate the rate at which you can comfortably understand.
 - C. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate, the rate which you can comfortably understand at.
 - D. B and C are correct.
137. Some students prefer a strict teacher. This teacher tells them exactly what to do.
- A. Some students prefer a strict teacher, who tells them exactly what to do.
 - B. Some students prefer a strict teacher who tells them exactly what to do.
 - C. Some students prefer a strict teacher, that tells them exactly what to do.
 - D. All are correct.
138. Many devices offer apps. These apps use voice recognition technology
- A. Many devices offer apps whose use voice recognition technology.
 - B. Many devices offer apps, which use voice recognition technology.
 - C. Many devices offer apps which use voice recognition technology.
 - D. Many devices offer apps in which use voice recognition technology.
139. This is my new tablet. It uses the latest digital technology.
- A. This is my new tablet that uses the latest digital technology.
 - B. This is my new tablet which uses the latest digital technology.
 - C. This is my new tablet, which uses the latest digital technology.
 - D. This is my new tablet, that uses the latest digital technology.
140. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools. These schools are largely co-educational.

- A. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools, which are largely co-educational.
- B. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools which are largely co-educational.
- C. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools that are largely co educational.
- D. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools where are largely co-educational.