



HỌC TIẾNG ANH GIAO TIẾP THEO PHƯƠNG PHÁP TIẾP CẬN

TỰ NHIÊN

NO Grammar Rules - NO Homework - NO Stress

NATURAL ENGLISH

B1

A Key To Speaking English Naturally

For Vietnamese learners

A proven method with guaranteed results!

New Edition 2019

NATURAL ENGLISH



For Intermediate



NATURAL ENGLISH - B1

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Introduction

Natural English (B1) là khóa học gì?

Natural English (Beginner) là khóa học tiếng Anh giao tiếp theo phương pháp tiếp cận tự nhiên do VOCA phát triển dành cho các người học ở trình độ sơ cấp, căn bản.

Đối tượng nên học Natural English (B1)

Nếu các mô tả bên dưới đây có vẻ giống với bạn thì có thể đây là khóa học phù hợp cho bạn. Nếu không, hãy chọn Natural English (A1,A2), đây là 2 khóa học tiếng Anh giao tiếp dành cho các bạn ở cấp độ sơ cấp. Hoặc, các bạn ở level cao hơn nữa thì có thể lựa chọn các khóa Natural English (C1,C2), khóa học dành cho người học ở cấp độ thành thạo.

- Những người đã có kiến thức cơ bản về tiếng Anh.
- Có thể đọc hiểu 50% ý nghĩa của đoạn văn, tương đương trình độ B1 – B2.
- Có khả năng nghe hiểu 50% ý nghĩa một bài nghe, tương đương trình độ A2 – B1.
- Khả năng phản xạ còn ở mức trung bình (có thể nghe hiểu nhưng không thể trả lời chính xác và nhanh)

Lưu ý: với các bạn mới bắt đầu học tiếng Anh, hoặc kiến thức nền tảng giao tiếp (từ vựng, phát âm) còn yếu, VOCA khuyến nghị các bạn hãy sử dụng các hệ thống học từ vựng và học phát âm của VOCA trước khi bắt đầu học Natural English.

Người học sẽ nhận được gì sau khi hoàn thành khóa học này?

- Tăng khả năng nghe hiểu câu chuyện, tăng khả năng nghe tối thiểu 70% - 80% ý nghĩa câu chuyện.
- Tăng lượng từ vựng lên tối thiểu 200 từ sau mỗi khóa học. Đồng thời, tăng khả năng nhớ từ vựng, nắm được tối thiểu 50-60% lượng từ vựng trong mỗi câu chuyện.
- Tăng khả năng phản xạ ngôn ngữ, có thể hỏi và trả lời với những tình huống giao tiếp thông thường.
- Sau khi học khóa học phản xạ Natural English (B1), người học có khả năng trả lời nhanh chóng được những dạng câu hỏi Yes/No, đồng thời biết cách truy vấn thông tin khi nghe và trả lời những câu hỏi WH đơn giản.
- Nắm được cấu trúc của một câu chuyện.
- Tăng khả năng phát âm từ, cụm từ hay câu.

Tài khoản Natural English Online

Khi học Natural English (B1) người học sẽ kết hợp giáo trình học với các khóa học trực tuyến tương ứng trên hệ thống Natural English Online. Người học truy cập vào hệ thống học trực tuyến theo 2 cách sau:

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

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

Nếu trong quá trình học bạn có câu hỏi cần hỗ trợ, hoặc các khuất mắc liên quan đến khóa học này, hãy liên hệ với đội ngũ hướng dẫn học của chúng tôi theo các kênh thông tin sau:

- Kênh hỗ trợ 1 – Hotline: (082)990.5858 (từ 8:00 – 21:00 mỗi ngày)
- Kênh hỗ trợ 2 – Email: support@voca.vn
- Kênh hỗ trợ 3 – Social: Facebook.com/www.voca.vn

Lời Kết

Chúng tôi, đội ngũ phát triển VOCA, rất vui được đồng hành cùng bạn trên con đường chinh phục Anh ngữ!

Learning Guide

1. Kế hoạch tổng quan

- Thời gian hoàn thành: 1 Tháng
- Số lượng bài học cần hoàn thành: 10 lessons

2. Cấu trúc của mỗi bài học

Mỗi bài học của Natural English bao gồm 4 phần chính:

 Phần 1: **Mini-Story** (Câu chuyện).

Đây là nội dung chính sẽ xuyên suốt bài học, các phần học sẽ xoay quanh câu chuyện này.

 Phần 2: **Vocabulary** (Từ vựng).

Phần học này sẽ giúp người học nắm vững nghĩa của các từ vựng chính xuất hiện trong câu chuyện. Từ đó người học có thể hiểu được ý nghĩa của cả câu chuyện.

 Phần 3: **Question & Answer** (hỏi đáp).

Đây là phần học quan trọng nhất. Phần học này sẽ giúp người học phát triển khả năng nghe, khả năng nhận diện âm và cả ngữ pháp.

 Phần 4: **Pronunciation** (phát âm).

Phần học này sẽ giúp người học cải thiện khả năng phát âm tiếng Anh qua công nghệ nhận diện giọng nói LRC.

3. Học thế nào sao cho hiệu quả?

Mỗi bài học của Natural English sẽ giúp người học phát triển 3 kỹ năng chính: Reading (Đọc hiểu), Listening (Nghe), Speaking (Nói). Để có được hiệu quả tốt nhất người học cần tuân thủ đúng các hướng dẫn sau:

READING

Các hoạt động cần làm:

Hoạt động 1	Đọc qua câu chuyện của bài học trong sách. Đọc bản tiếng Anh, không cần nhớ, chỉ cần nắm ý chính của bài học. Không khuyến khích người học sử dụng bản dịch tham khảo, yêu cầu chỉ cần nắm được nội dung chính, không học thuộc chúng.
Hoạt động 2	Xem qua danh sách các từ vựng cần học trong sách, mở ứng dụng Natural English trên điện thoại hoặc máy tính và bắt đầu hoàn thành phần học từ vựng trên đó. Hãy cố gắng đạt kết quả kiểm tra tối thiểu 80%, người học có thể học và kiểm tra lại nhiều lần.
Hoạt động 3	Đọc hiểu lại câu chuyện. Người học quay lại phần câu chuyện tiếng Anh trong sách xem đã hiểu rõ bao nhiêu phần trăm nội dung. Lúc này, người học có thể sử dụng bản dịch tham khảo trong sách.
Hoạt động 4	Kiểm tra khả năng đọc hiểu bằng cách hoàn thành các câu hỏi thuộc mục Question & Answer trong sách. Người học có thể sử dụng bảng đáp án (Answer sheet) phía sau mỗi bài học để kiểm tra kết quả.

Learning Guide

Yêu cầu:

1. Hãy chắc chắn bạn đã hiểu rõ ý nghĩa, cách phát âm của các từ vựng được học.
2. Hiểu rõ ràng 100% nội dung của câu chuyện được học trong bài.
3. Không ghi chép. Mọi hoạt động về học đều trên sách và chương trình online.



LISTENING

Các hoạt động cần làm:

Hoạt động 1	Bắt đầu phần học Question & Answer của bài học trên ứng dụng Natural English Online. Chọn hình thức Q&A ở mức độ Basic, hoàn tất toàn bộ các câu hỏi trong bài học. Tiếp đó quay lại phần học với hình thức Q&A ở mức độ Advanced và hoàn tất toàn bộ các câu hỏi trong bài học.
Hoạt động 2	Người học kiểm tra khả năng nghe của mình bằng cách hoàn thành phần kiểm tra của bước học Question & Answer của bài học trên chương trình Natural English Online. Hãy cố gắng đạt kết quả kiểm tra tối thiểu 80%, người học có thể học và kiểm tra lại nhiều lần.

Yêu cầu:

1. Mỗi hoạt động người học cần thực hiện lặp lại tối thiểu 3 lần.
2. Hãy nhớ đây là bước học quan trọng nhất. Vì vậy hãy hoàn tất bước học bằng cách đạt kết quả kiểm tra 100% với khoảng thời gian trả lời thấp nhất. Điều này đánh giá khả năng phản xạ của bạn nhanh hay chậm.



SPEAKING

Các hoạt động cần làm:

Hoạt động 1	Bắt đầu phần học Pronunciation của bài học trên ứng dụng Natural English Online. Đầu tiên, hãy lựa chọn nhập vai vào 'người hỏi', sau đó bắt đầu phần học phát âm theo hướng dẫn của chương trình. Tiếp đó quay lại phần học và lựa chọn nhập vai vào 'người trả lời' và hoàn thành phần học.
Hoạt động 2	Người học kiểm tra khả năng phát âm của mình bằng cách hoàn thành phần kiểm tra của bước học Pronunciation của bài học trên chương trình Natural English Online. Hãy cố gắng đạt kết quả kiểm tra tối thiểu 80%, người học có thể học và kiểm tra lại nhiều lần.

Yêu cầu:

1. Mỗi hoạt động người học cần thực hiện lặp lại tối thiểu 3 lần.
2. Hãy hoàn tất bước học bằng cách đạt kết quả kiểm tra tối thiểu 90%. Điều này sẽ rất hữu ích cho bạn khi giao tiếp tiếng Anh thực tế bên ngoài.

4. Lịch ôn tập

- Hệ thống Natural English B1 có chế độ hỗ trợ nhắc nhở ôn tập tự động, khi có bài học đến thời gian cần ôn tập lại thì hệ thống tự động gửi email nhắc nhở, đồng thời danh sách bài học cần ôn tập được thông báo trên cả hệ thống website và ứng dụng. Nhiệm vụ của người học là thực hiện kiểm tra các phần học của bài học được nhắc nhở.
- Khi đến lịch ôn tập, người học sẽ tạm dừng việc học bài mới để hoàn thành nhiệm vụ ôn tập sau đó sẽ quay lại bài học mới.
- Một trong những nguyên tắc quan trọng của Natural English là học sâu, học lặp. Do đó, việc ôn tập cũng quan trọng như việc hoàn thành các nhiệm vụ trên vậy.

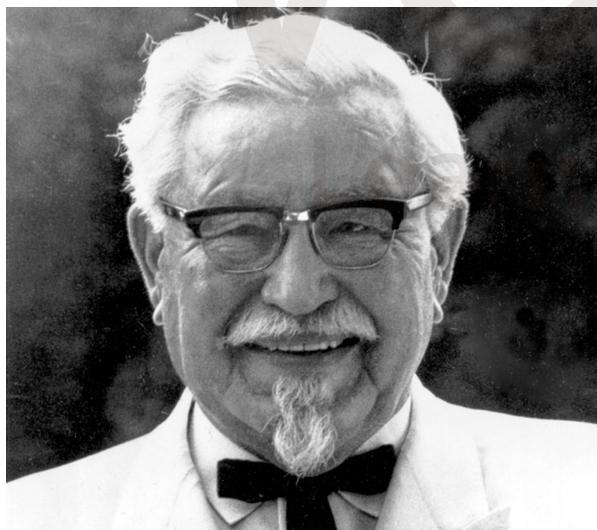
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NEVER GIVE UP

KHÔNG BỎ CUỘC



NEVER GIVE UP

Once, there was an old man. He was **broke**. The only things he had were a **tiny** house in Kentucky and a **beat up** car. He had to **live off** of \$99 **social security checks**.

At 65 years of age, he decided things had to **change**. So he thought about what he had to **offer**. His friends **raved about** his chicken **recipe**. He decided that this was his best **shot** at making a change.

He left Kentucky and traveled to different states to try to sell his recipe. He told restaurant owners that he had a **mouthwatering** chicken recipe. He offered the recipe to them **for free**, just asking for a small **percentage** on the items sold. This sounded like a good **deal**.

Unfortunately, it was not to most of the restaurants. He heard the word "NO" over 1000 times. Even after all of those **rejections**, he didn't **give up**. He was totally not a **quitter**! He believed his chicken recipe was something **special**. He got rejected 1009 times before he heard his first "yes".

With that one **success**, Colonel Hartland Sanders changed the way Americans eat chicken. And so the **brand** Kentucky Fried Chicken, popularly known as KFC, was born.

KHÔNG BỎ CUỘC

Trước đây đã từng có một người đàn ông lớn tuổi. Ông nghèo túng và chỉ có mỗi một căn nhà ọp ẹp tại Kentucky cùng chiếc xe tồi tàn cũ kỹ. Nguồn thu nhập duy nhất của ông là khoản tiền vay vốn 99 đô tiền an sinh xã hội hàng tháng.

Và rồi ở độ tuổi 65, ông quyết định rằng mình phải thay đổi và nghĩ đến những thứ mình thể tận dụng. Ông nhớ đến bạn bè của mình lúc nào cũng thích thú với công thức món gà của ông. Thế là ông quyết định đây chính là cơ hội sẽ giúp ông đổi đời.

Ông rời quê nhà Kentucky và đi khắp những tiểu bang khác nhau để chào bán công thức của mình. Ông giới thiệu với những người chủ cửa hàng rằng ông có một công thức món gà ngon đến mức ai cũng phải nhớ. Ông đề nghị nhượng lại miễn phí công thức kia và chỉ xin chia một phần trăm nhỏ theo số phần gà bán được. Đây nghe có vẻ là một lời chào mời rất hấp dẫn.

Nhưng không may thay thì đa phần các chủ nhà hàng lại không thấy như vậy. Ông lão phải nghe từ "Không" phải đến hơn 1000 lần. Nhưng ngay cả khi bị từ chối như thế, ông vẫn không bỏ cuộc. Ông không phải là người dễ dàng nản chí đến thế! Ông tin tưởng mãnh liệt rằng công thức món gà của mình vô cùng đặc biệt. Và rồi ông phải nghe đến 1009 lời từ chối mới nhận được từ "được" đầu tiên.

Và từ thành công ấy, đại tá Hartland Sanders đã thay đổi cách ăn món gà của hàng triệu người dân Hoa Kỳ. Và cũng từ đó thương hiệu Gà Rán Kentucky, phổ biến hơn với cái tên KFC, được ra đời.



Vocabulary

NEVER GIVE UP

	broke adj	/brəʊk/ nghèo, túng thiếu
---	---------------------	------------------------------

	for free adv.phrase	/fə(r) fri:/ miễn phí
---	-------------------------------	--------------------------

	tiny adj	/'tæni/ rất nhỏ, nhỏ xíu, bé tí
---	--------------------	------------------------------------

	percentage noun	/pə'sentɪdʒ/ tỷ lệ phần trăm
---	---------------------------	---------------------------------

	beat up adj	/bi:t 'ʌp/ cũ kỹ, nhau nát
---	-----------------------	-------------------------------

	deal noun	/di:l/ sự giao dịch, sự thoả thuận mua bán
---	---------------------	---

	live off phrasal verb	/liv ɒf/ sống bám, sống dựa vào (ai đó)
---	---------------------------------	--

	reject verb	/rɪ'dʒekt/ khước từ, bác bỏ, loại bỏ
---	-----------------------	---

	social security noun	/,səʊʃəl sɪ'kjʊərəti/ phúc lợi xã hội
--	--------------------------------	--

	give up phrasal verb	/gɪv ʌp/ bỏ, từ bỏ
--	--------------------------------	-----------------------

	change verb	/tʃeindʒ/ thay đổi
---	-----------------------	-----------------------

	quitter adj	/'kwɪtə(r)/ người dễ nản chí, người thiếu quyết tâm
---	-----------------------	--

	recipe noun	/'resəpi/ công thức nấu ăn
---	-----------------------	-------------------------------

	special adj	/'speʃl/ đặc biệt
---	-----------------------	----------------------

	shot noun	/ʃɒt/ cơ hội, nỗ lực
---	---------------------	-------------------------

	success noun	/sək'ses/ sự thành công
---	------------------------	----------------------------

	offer verb	/'ɒf.ər/ cung cấp, đề nghị
---	----------------------	-------------------------------

	brand noun	/brænd/ Thương hiệu
---	----------------------	------------------------

	rave about noun	/reɪv ə'baut/ hào hứng bàn về (một chủ đề), ca ngợi
---	---------------------------	--

	mouth-watering adj	/'maʊθ wɔ:təriŋ/ hấp dẫn, ngon chảy cả nước miếng
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Question & Answer

NEVER GIVE UP

Once, there was an old man. He was broke.

1. Was he a young man or an old man?

- A. There was a man.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. He was an old man.
- D. He was broke.

2. Was the old man broke?

- A. Yes, he was broke.
- B. No, he was not.
- C. There was an old man.
- D. He was old.

3. Did the old man have a lot of money?

- A. No, he didn't have a lot of money.
- B. He was broke.
- C. There was an old man.
- D. He was old.

The only things he had were a tiny house in Kentucky and a beat up car.

4. What did the old man have? Did he have a big house?

- A. They were the only things he had.
- B. He was old.
- C. No, he didn't have a big house.
- D. It was a house in Kentucky.

5. Was his house very small?

- A. There was an old man.
- B. Yes, his house was very small.
- C. They were the only things he had.
- D. It was a house in Kentucky.

6. Where was his tiny house? Was it in California?

- A. He was broke.
- B. No, it wasn't in California.
- C. He lived ther.
- D. A tiny house and a beat up car.

7. Did the old man live in Kentucky?

- A. Yes, he lived in Kentucky.
- B. A tiny house and a beat up car.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. He was old.

8. What kind of car did the old man have?

- A. He had a beat up car.
- B. It was a tiny house in Kentucky.
- C. They were the only things he had.
- D. There was an old man.

9. Was he a young man or an old man?

- A. They were the only things he had.
- B. It was a tiny house in Kentucky.
- C. He was broke.
- D. No, he didn't have any new car.

He had to live off of \$99 social security checks.

10. How did he make a living?

- A. He lived in Kentucky.
- B. They were the only things he had.
- C. He had to live off social security checks.
- D. Yes, that's true.

11. Did he have to live off social security checks?

- A. It was a tiny house in Kentucky.
- B. Yes, he does.
- C. It was 99 dollars.
- D. They were the only things he had.

12. Did the old man have any job?

- A. No, he had to live off social security checks.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. It was a tiny house in Kentucky.
- D. A tiny house and a beat up car.

At 65 years of age, he decided things had to change.

13. What did he do at his 65 years of age?

- A. He decided things had to change.
- B. That things had to change.
- C. At 65 years of age.
- D. It was 99 dollars.

14. What did he do? Did he decide to change or to retire?

- A. He had to live off social security checks.
- B. He decided to change.
- C. At 65 years of age.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

15. When did he decide things had to change?

- A. It was 99 dollars.
- B. At 65 years of age.
- C. He decided things had to change.
- D. That things had to change.



Question & Answer

NEVER GIVE UP

So he thought about what he had to offer.

16. What did he think about?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. At 65 years of age.
- C. That things had to change.
- D. He thought about what he had to offer.

17. Did he think about his available things that someone might want?

- A. At 65 years of age.
- B. He decided things had to change.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. What he had to offer.

His friends raved about his chicken recipe.

18. What did his friends rave about?

- A. What he had to offer.
- B. They raved about his chicken recipe.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. They were his friends.

19. Did his friends rave about how he made the chicken dish?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. They were his friends.
- C. They raved about his chicken recipe.
- D. He thought about what he had to offer.

20. Did his friends really like his chicken recipe?

- A. They were his friends.
- B. They raved about his chicken recipe.
- C. What he had to offer.
- D. Yes, they really liked his chicken recipe.

He decided that this was his best shot at making a change.

21. What was his best shot at making a change?

- A. His chicken recipe.
- B. It was his best shot at making a change.
- C. They were his friends.
- D. They raved about his chicken recipe.

22. What was his best shot? Was it his social security checks?

- A. They raved about his chicken recipe.
- B. They were his friends.
- C. No, it wasn't his social security checks.
- D. The chicken recipe.

23. What was his chicken recipe his best shot at?

- A. They raved about his chicken recipe.
- B. It was his best shot at making a change.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. They were his friends.

He left Kentucky and traveled to different states to try to sell his recipe.

24. What did the old man do? Did he go to Kentucky?

- A. No, he didn't go to Kentucky.
- B. He traveled to different states.
- C. He tried to sell his recipe.
- D. It was his best shot at making a change.

25. Where did the old man travel to?

- A. He traveled to different states.
- B. He left Kentucky.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. The chicken recipe.

26. What did he travel to different states for?

- A. He left Kentucky.
- B. It was his best shot at making a change.
- C. He tried to sell his recipe.
- D. Yes, that's true.

He told restaurant owners that he had a mouthwatering chicken recipe.

27. What did the old man tell restaurant owners?

- A. He left Kentucky.
- B. That he had a mouthwatering chicken recipe.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. He traveled to different states.

28. Who did the old man tell about his chicken recipe?

- A. He tried to sell his recipe.
- B. He traveled to different states.
- C. He told restaurant owners.
- D. It was a mouthwatering chicken recipe.

29. How was his chicken recipe?

- A. He tried to sell his recipe.
- B. It was a mouthwatering chicken recipe.
- C. He told restaurant owners.
- D. He left Kentucky.



30. Was his chicken recipe so good that everyone wanted to eat?

- A. He traveled to different states.
- B. He left Kentucky.
- C. Yes, it was.
- D. That he had a mouthwatering chicken recipe.

He offered the recipe to them for free, just asking for a small percentage on the items sold.

31. What price did the old man offer his recipe?

- A. He offered the recipe for free.
- B. He offered the recipe to them.
- C. A small percentage on the items sold.
- D. That he had a mouthwatering chicken recipe.

32. Did he offer to give away the recipe?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. He asked for a small percentage.
- C. He told restaurant owners.
- D. Yes, he did.

33. What did he ask for?

- A. He offered the recipe for free.
- B. It was a mouthwatering chicken recipe.
- C. He asked for a small percentage.
- D. Yes, that's true.

34. What did the old man want? Did he want a big or small percentage?

- A. He wanted a small percentage.
- B. A small percentage on the items sold.
- C. He offered the recipe to them.
- D. That he had a mouthwatering chicken recipe.

This sounded like a good deal.

35. What sounded like a good deal?

- A. It sounded like a good deal.
- B. He asked for a small percentage.
- C. He offered the recipe to them.
- D. His chicken recipe.

36. Did his offer sound not good at all?

- A. A small percentage on the items sold.
- B. He offered the recipe for free.
- C. No, it didn't sound not good.
- D. It sounded like a good deal.

Unfortunately, it was not to most of the restaurants.

37. Was it a good deal to most of the restaurants?

- A. No, it wasn't.
- B. It sounded like a good deal.
- C. A small percentage on the items sold.
- D. He offered the recipe to them.

38. What did most of the restaurants think about his offer? Did they think it was a good deal?

- A. He offered the recipe for free.
- B. No, they didn't think it was a good deal.
- C. It sounded like a good deal.
- D. He asked for a small percentage.

He heard the word "NO" over 1000 times.

39. What word did the old man hear?

- A. The word "NO".
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. He heard the word over 1000 times.
- D. It was not to most of the restaurants.

40. What did he hear? Did he hear the word "Yes"?

- A. The word "NO".
- B. To most of the restaurants.
- C. No, he didn't hear the word "Yes".
- D. He heard the word over 1000 times.

41. How many times did he hear the word "No"?

- A. The word "NO".
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. It was not to most of the restaurants.
- D. He heard the word over 1000 times.

Even after all of those rejections, he didn't give up.

42. What did he do after all of those rejections? Did he give up?

- A. He heard the word over 1000 times.
- B. The word "NO".
- C. No, he didn't give up.
- D. After all of those rejections.

43. Did he stop offering his recipe after hearing the word "no"?

- A. He heard the word over 1000 times.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. After all of those rejections.
- D. The word "NO".



He was totally not a quitter!

44. What kind of person was the old man? Was he a quitter?

- A. No, he wasn't a quitter.
- B. A quitter.
- C. He didn't give up.
- D. After all of those rejections.

45. Did the old man tend to give up?

- A. After all of those rejections.
- B. He didn't give up.
- C. No, he didn't.
- D. A quitter.

He believed his chicken recipe was something special.

46. What did the old man believe?

- A. He believed it.
- B. That his chicken recipe was something special.
- C. It was his chicken recipe.
- D. That it was something special.

47. What did the old man believe to be something special?

- A. It was his chicken recipe.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. That it was something special.
- D. He believed it.

48. What did the old man think his chicken recipe was?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. He believed it.
- C. He thought that it was something special.
- D. It was his chicken recipe.

He got rejected 1009 times before he heard his first "yes".

49. How many did he get rejected before he heard his first "yes"?

- A. He got rejected 1009 times.
- B. He heard his first "yes".
- C. It was his chicken recipe.
- D. He believed it.

50. What did he hear at the 1010th time? Did he still hear "no"?

- A. He believed it.
- B. No, he heard his first "yes".
- C. He got rejected 1009 times.
- D. That it was something special.

With that one success, Colonel Hartland Sanders changed the way Americans eat chicken.

51. Now, who was that old man?

- A. He was Colonel Hartland Sanders.
- B. With that one success.
- C. The way Americans eat chicken.
- D. He heard his first "yes".

52. What did Sanders change?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. He got rejected 1009 times.
- C. He changed the way Americans eat chicken.
- D. He was Colonel Hartland Sanders.

53. Did he change the way Australian eat chicken?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He was Colonel Hartland Sanders.
- C. He heard his first "yes".
- D. No, he changed the way Americans eat chicken.

54. What did Sanders change the way American eat?

- A. He got rejected 1009 times.
- B. The way Americans eat chicken.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. With that one success.



And so the brand Kentucky Fried Chicken, popularly known as KFC, was born.

55. What was born at that time?

- A. The brand Kentucky Fried Chicken.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. He changed the way Americans eat chicken.
- D. With that one success.

56. What was the brand name?

- A. The way Americans eat chicken.
- B. He is Colonel Hartland Sanders.
- C. It was Kentucky Fried Chicken.
- D. It is popularly known as KFC.

57. What is the other name of the brand Kentucky Fried Chicken?

- A. He changed the way Americans eat chicken.
- B. It is popularly known as KFC.
- C. The brand was born.
- D. He is Colonel Hartland Sanders.



Learn By Heart



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

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

Question	Anwser
51	A
52	C
53	D
54	B
55	A
56	C
57	B

UNIT 2

TWO FRIENDS

HAI NGƯỜI BẠN



Story

TWO FRIENDS

Two friends were walking through the **desert**. During some point of the **journey** they **had an argument**, and one friend **slapped** the other one in the face.

The one who got slapped was **hurt**, but without saying anything, wrote in the **sand**:

"Today my best friend slapped me in the face."

They **kept on** walking until they found an **oasis**, where they decided to **take a bath**. The one who had been slapped **got stuck** in the **mire** and started **drowning**, but the friend **saved** him. After he recovered from the near drowning, he wrote on a **stone**:

"Today my best friend saved my life."

The friend was confused and asked him;

"After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand and now, you write on a stone, why?"

The other friend **replied**:

"When someone hurts us we should **write it down** in sand where winds of **forgiveness** can **erase it away**. But, when someone does something good for us, we must **engrave** it in stone where no wind can ever erase it."

HAI NGƯỜI BẠN

Hai người bạn cùng nhau băng qua qua một vùng sa mạc rộng lớn. Trong cuộc hành trình, giữa hai người xảy ra tranh chấp và một người đã tát vào mặt bạn mình. Người bạn kia rất đau nhưng lại chẳng nói gì mà chỉ lặng lẽ ghi đói dòng trên cát: "Hôm nay người bạn thân nhất đã tát vào mặt tôi."

Họ tiếp tục bước đi cho đến khi tìm được một ốc đảo. Cả hai quyết định xuống nước tắm. Nhưng rồi bỗng nhiên người bạn bị tát ban sáng bị mắc kẹt trong một vũng lầy và đang dần đuối nước. Nhưng rồi anh cũng được bạn mình cứu sống kịp thời. Anh tỉnh lại sau giây phút thập tử nhất sinh và viết một hàng chữ trên đá:

"Hôm nay người bạn thân nhất đã cứu sống tôi."

Người bạn kia rất lấy làm lạ và hỏi:

"Sao khi tôi đánh cậu, cậu lại viết trên cát còn giờ cậu lại viết lên đá?"

Anh lúc ấy mới trả lời:

"Khi ai đó làm ta đau khổ, ta chỉ nên viết lên cát để những cơn gió mang theo sự tha thứ sẽ xóa sạch hận thù. Còn khi có ai đó làm điều ơn nghĩa cho ta, ta phải khắc sâu trên đá để không có ngọn gió nào có thể làm phai mờ được lòng biết ơn."



desert
noun

/'dezət/
sa mạc



journey
noun

/'dʒɜ:nɪ/
hành trình



argument
adj

/'ɑ:gjumənt/
sự tranh cãi, sự tranh luận



slap
verb

/slæp/
tát, vỗ



hurt
verb

/hɜ:t/
làm tổn thương



sand
noun

/sænd/
cát, hạt cát



keep on
phrasal verb

/ki:p ən/
cứ tiếp tục làm gì



oasis
noun

/əʊ'seɪsɪs/
ốc đảo



take a bath
phrase

/teɪk ə ba:θ/
đi tắm



mire
noun

/'maɪə(r)/
vũng bùn, bãі lầy



drown
verb

/drəʊn/
chết đuối



save
verb

/seɪv/
cứu



recover
verb

/rɪ'kʌv.ə(r)/
phục hồi, bình phục,
khỏi bệnh



stone
noun

/stəʊn/
đá



reply
verb

/rɪ'plaɪ/
hồi âm, trả lời



write down
phrasal verb

/raɪt daʊn/
viết xuống, viết ra



forgiveness
noun

/fə'gɪvnəs/
sự tha thứ, lòng khoan dung



erase
verb

/ɪ'reɪz/
xoá bỏ, xóa tan



engrave
verb

/m'greɪv/
khắc, chạm, trổ



get stuck
phrase

/get stʌk/
mắc kẹt



Two friends were walking through the desert.

1. What were two friends doing?

- A. In the desert.
- B. They were walking through the desert.
- C. They are two friends.
- D. Yes, that's true.

2. Where were the two friends walking through?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. In the desert.
- C. They were walking through the desert.
- D. They are two friends.

3. Were those two friends running through the dessert?

- A. No, they weren't running.
- B. They are two friends.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. In the desert.

During some point of the journey they had an argument, and one friend slapped the other one in the face.

4. What happened during some point of the journey?

- A. They had an argument.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. He slapped the other one in the face.
- D. In the desert.

5. What happened? Did two friends have a party?

- A. He slapped the other one in the face.
- B. They had an argument.
- C. They are two friends.
- D. No, they didn't have a party.

6. What did one friend do? Did he slap or kiss his friend?

- A. During some point of the journey.
- B. They were walking through the desert.
- C. He slapped his friend.
- D. No, it's not true.

7. Where did one friend slap the other one?

- A. In the desert.
- B. He slapped the other one in the face.
- C. During some point of the journey.
- D. Yes, that's true.

The one who got slapped was hurt, but without saying anything, wrote in the sand:

8. How did the one who got slapped feel?

- A. During some point of the journey.
- B. He was hurt.
- C. He was the one who got slapped.
- D. He wrote in the sand.

9. Did he say anything to his friend?

- A. No, he didn't say anything.
- B. He wrote in the sand.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. They had an argument.

10. What did he do?

- A. He wrote in the sand.
- B. He didn't say anything.
- C. He was hurt.
- D. He slapped the other one in the face.

11. Where did he write? Did he write in the sand or on the paper?

- A. During some point of the journey.
- B. He wrote in the sand.
- C. He was hurt.
- D. He was the one who got slapped.

"Today my best friend slapped me in the face."

12. What did he write in the sand?

- A. He didn't say anything.
- B. He was hurt.
- C. He was the one who got slapped.
- D. "Today my best friend slapped me in the face."

They kept on walking until they found an oasis, where they decided to take a bath.

13. What did two friends do after that?

- A. "Today my best friend slapped me in the face."
- B. He was the one who got slapped.
- C. They kept on walking.
- D. They decided to take a bath.

14. When did they stop walking?

- A. He was hurt.
- B. Until they found an oasis.
- C. They kept on walking.
- D. Yes, that's true.



15. What did they find? Did they find an island?

- A. No, they didn't find an island.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. "Today my best friend slapped me in the face."
- D. He didn't say anything.

16. Then what did they find?

- A. They found an oasis.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They kept on walking.
- D. He wrote in the sand.

17. What did they decide to do at the oasis?

- A. They kept on walking.
- B. "Today my best friend slapped me in the face."
- C. He was the one who got slapped.
- D. They decided to take a bath.

18. What did they do? Did they take a break or take a bath?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Until they found an oasis.
- C. He was hurt.
- D. They decided to take a bath.

The one who had been slapped got stuck in the mire and started drowning, but the friend saved him.

19. Where the one who had been slapped got stuck into?

- A. He got stuck in the mire.
- B. He was the one who had been slapped.
- C. The friend saved him.
- D. They kept on walking.

20. Who got stuck in the mire? Was it the one who slapped his friend?

- A. Until they found an oasis.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. The friend saved him.
- D. He started drowning.

21. Then what happened? Did he start swimming or start drowning?

- A. He started drowning.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. He got stuck in the mire.
- D. They found an oasis.

22. What did the other friend do?

- A. He saved his friend.
- B. He got stuck in the mire.
- C. He was the one who had been slapped.
- D. They decided to take a bath.

After he recovered from the near drowning, he wrote on a stone:

23. What did the friend recover from?

- A. The friend saved him.
- B. He was the one who had been slapped.
- C. He recovered from the near drowning.
- D. He wrote on a stone.

24. What did he do after he recovered?

- A. He was the one who had been slapped.
- B. He got stuck in the mire.
- C. He wrote on a stone.
- D. He recovered from the near drowning.

25. What did that friend do? Did he write in the sand or on a stone?

- A. After he recovered.
- B. He got stuck in the mire.
- C. He started drowning.
- D. He wrote on a stone.

"Today my best friend saved my life."

26. What did he write on the stone?

- A. "Today my best friend saved my life."
- B. He wrote on a stone.
- C. He recovered from the near drowning.
- D. After he recovered.



Question & Answer

TWO FRIENDS

The friend was confused and asked him:
"After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand and now,
you write on a stone, why?"

27. How did the friend feel?

- A. After he recovered.
- B. He was confused.
- C. "Today my best friend saved my life."
- D. He asked him why.

28. Did he understand what his friend did?

- A. He recovered from the near drowning.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. "Today my best friend saved my life."
- D. He asked his friend.

29. What did he ask his friend?

- A. "Today my best friend saved my life."
- B. He was confused.
- C. He wrote on a stone.
- D. He asked him why.

30. Did he want his friend to explain what he did?

- A. He asked him why.
- B. After he recovered.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. "Today my best friend saved my life."

The other friend replied:

"When someone hurts us we should write it down
in sand where winds of forgiveness can erase it
away."

31. What should we do when someone hurt us?

- A. We should write it down in sand.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Winds of forgiveness can erase it away.
- D. He asked his friend.

32. When should we write down in sand?

- A. When someone hurts us.
- B. We should write it down in sand.
- C. The other friend replied.
- D. He recovered from the near drowning.

33. Why should we write it down in sand?

- A. When someone hurts us.
- B. He asked him why.
- C. He was confused.
- D. So winds of forgiveness can erase it away.

34. What will erase what we wrote down in sand?

- A. After he recovered.
- B. He wrote on a stone.
- C. Winds of forgiveness.
- D. No, it's not true.

**"But, when someone does something good for us,
we must engrave it in stone where no wind can
ever erase it."**

**35. What must we do when someone does some
thing good for us?**

- A. We must engrave it in stone.
- B. When someone does something good for us.
- C. No wind can ever erase it.
- D. Winds of forgiveness can erase it away.

36. When must we engrave it in stone?

- A. When someone does something good for us.
- B. We must engrave it in stone.
- C. No wind can ever erase it.
- D. We should write it down in sand.

37. Why must we engrave it in stone?

- A. We must engrave it in stone.
- B. When someone hurts us.
- C. So no wind can ever erase it.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

**38. Can any wind erase what we engraved in
stone?**

- A. No, no wind can ever erase it.
- B. We must engrave it in stone.
- C. When someone does something good for us.
- D. Winds of forgiveness can erase it away.



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

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

HA LONG BAY

VỊNH HẠ LONG



Story

HA LONG BAY

Ha Long **bay** is one of the must see places when you visit Vietnam. It is a **popular travel destination** in Quang Ninh, Vietnam. This place **draws a lot of attention** from the tourists from every corner of the world. It is also recognized as one of the UNESCO **World Heritage Site**.

The bay **features** thousands of **islands** in various **shapes** and **sizes**. Ha Long Bay is the center of a larger area which includes Bai Tu Long Bay and Cat Ba Island.

The name Ha Long means "**descending** dragon". According to the **legend**, the gods sent a family of **dragons** to defend the country. This family of dragons **spitted out jewels**. These jewels **turned into** the islands in the bay and **linked together** to **form** a great wall against the **invaders**.

After winning the battle, the dragons liked the Earth, and then decided to live in this bay. The place where the mother dragon descended was named Ha Long. The place where the dragon's children meet their mother was called Bai Tu Long island. The place where the dragon's children place their **tails** was called Bach Long Vy island.

VỊNH HẠ LONG

Vịnh Hạ Long là một trong địa điểm phải ghé thăm khi du lịch đến Việt Nam. Đây cũng là một địa điểm du lịch nổi tiếng của vùng đất Quảng Ninh, Việt Nam. Nơi này thu hút rất nhiều sự chú ý của khách du lịch từ khắp mọi nơi trên thế giới và cũng cung là nơi được UNESCO công nhận danh hiệu Di sản Văn hóa Thế giới. Nơi đây bao gồm một quần thể cả ngàn hòn đảo đa dạng cả về kích thước lẫn hình dạng. Vịnh Hạ Long thật chất là khu vực trung tâm của một tổ hợp lớn bao gồm cả vịnh Bá Tứ Long và đảo Cát Bà.

Cái tên vịnh Hạ Long có nghĩa đen là "con rồng bay xuống". Theo truyền thuyết, các vị thần đã phái một gia đình rồng xuống trần để bảo vệ đất nước này. Gia đình rồng ấy nhả đầy những châu ngọc xuống mặt đất. Số ngọc ấy biến thành những hòn đảo trong vịnh và liên kết với nhau để tạo nên một bức tường thành ngăn cản quân xâm lược.

Sau khi đánh thắng quân giặc, gia đình rồng cảm thấy rất thích trần gian và quyết định ở lại vùng vịnh này. Nơi rồng mẹ hạ xuống được gọi là Hạ Long. Nơi bầy rồng con chầu xung quanh mẹ mình gọi là Bá Tứ Long. Còn nơi bầy rồng con vẫy đuôi được đặt tên là Bạch Long Vỹ.



Vocabulary

HA LONG BAY



bay
noun

/beɪ/
(địa lý) vịnh



popular
adj

/'pɒpjələ(r)/
phổ biến, nổi tiếng,
nhiều người ưa thích



travel destination
noun phrase

/'trævl ,destɪ'neʃn/
địa điểm du lịch



attention
noun

/ə'tenʃn/
sự chú ý



world heritage site
adj

/wɜːld 'herɪtɪdʒ saɪt/
di sản thế giới



feature
verb

/'fi:tʃə(r)/
mô tả nét đặc biệt của



island
noun

/'aɪlənd/
hòn đảo



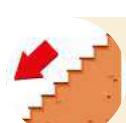
shape
noun

/ʃeɪp/
hình dạng, hình thù



size
adj

/saɪz/
kích thước, kích cỡ



descend
verb

/dɪ'send/
xuống, đi xuống, rơi
xuống



invader
noun

/ɪn'veɪdə(r)/
quân xâm lược



defend
verb

/dɪ'fend/
phòng thủ, bảo vệ



dragon
noun

/'drægən/
(loài) rồng



spit out
phrasal verb

/spɪt aʊt/
phun



jewel
noun

/'dʒuːəl/
viên ngọc quý



turn into
phrasal verb

/tɜːn 'ɪntuː/
trở nên, chuyển thành



tail
noun

/teɪl/
đuôi



link
verb

/lɪŋk/
kết nối



form
verb

/fɔːm/
tạo thành



legend
noun

/'ledʒənd/
truyền thuyết



Ha Long bay is one of the must see places when you visit Vietnam.

1. What is Ha Long bay?

- A. It is one of the must see places.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. When you visit Vietnam.
- D. It is Ha Long bay.

2. Must you come to see Ha Long bay when you visit Vietnam?

- A. It is Ha Long bay.
- B. When you visit Vietnam.
- C. It is one of the must see places.
- D. Yes, that's true.

3. When must you see Ha Long bay?

- A. It is one of the must see places.
- B. When you visit Vietnam.
- C. It is Ha Long bay.
- D. No, it's not true.

It is a popular travel destination in Quang Ninh, Vietnam.

4. Is Ha Long bay a popular travel destination?

- A. Yes, it is.
- B. A travel destination in Quang Ninh.
- C. When you visit Vietnam.
- D. It is one of the must see places.

5. Where is Ha Long bay?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. It is Ha Long bay.
- C. When you visit Vietnam.
- D. It is in Quang Ninh, Vietnam.

6. Is Ha Long bay a popular travel destination in Quang Binh?

- A. It is Ha Long bay.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. It is a popular travel destination
- D. It is one of the must see places.

This place draws a lot of attention from the tourists from every corner of the world.

7. What draws a lot of attention from the tourists?

- A. The tourists from every corner of the world.
- B. It draws a lot of attention.
- C. It is a popular travel destination.
- D. Ha Long bay.

8. Do many tourists know about Ha Long bay?

- A. The tourists from every corner of the world.
- B. It is in Quang Ninh, Vietnam.
- C. A lot of them.
- D. They are from every corner of the world.

9. Where are the tourists from?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. A travel destination in Quang Ninh.
- C. They are from every corner of the world.
- D. It draws a lot of attention.

It is also recognized as one of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

10. What is Ha Long bay recognized as?

- A. They are from every corner of the world.
- B. It is recognized as a World Heritage Site.
- C. The UNESCO.
- D. Yes, that's true.

11. Who recognized Ha Long bay as a World Heritage Site?

- A. One of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- B. The tourists from every corner of the world.
- C. The UNESCO.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

12. Are there many World Heritage Sites on the world?

- A. Yes, there probably are.
- B. It is recognized as a World Heritage Site.
- C. The UNESCO.
- D. It draws a lot of attention.

The bay features thousands of islands in various shapes and sizes.

13. What does the bay feature?

- A. There are in various shapes and sizes.
- B. Yes, it does.
- C. The UNESCO.
- D. It features thousands of islands.

14. How many islands does they bay feature?

- A. It features thousands of islands.
- B. They are in various shapes and sizes.
- C. It is the bay.
- D. One of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Question & Answer

HA LONG BAY

15. How are the islands? Do they have many shapes and sizes?

- A. Yes, they do.
- B. It is the bay.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. It is recognized as a World Heritage Site.

16. Does the bay have a lot of different islands?

- A. It features thousands of islands.
- B. There are thousands of islands.
- C. One of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- D. Yes, that's true.

Ha Long Bay is the center of a larger area which includes Bai Tu Long Bay and Cat Ba Island.

17. What is Ha Long bay? Is it the center of a small area?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. It features thousands of islands.
- C. Yes, it is.
- D. It includes Bai Tu Long Bay and Cat Ba Island.

18. What are there in the larger area with Ha Long bay?

- A. There are Bai Tu Long Bay and Cat Ba Island.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. There are thousands of islands.
- D. It is the bay.

19. Are Bai Tu Long Bay and Cat Ba Island in the same area with Ha Long bay?

- A. It is the center of a larger area.
- B. They are in various shapes and sizes.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. It includes Bai Tu Long Bay and Cat Ba Island.

The name Ha Long means "descending dragon".

20. What does the name Ha Long mean?

- A. The name Ha Long.
- B. It is the center of a larger area.
- C. It means "descending dragon".
- D. Yes, that's true.

21. Does the name mean "descending dragon"?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. The name Ha Long.
- C. It includes Bai Tu Long Bay and Cat Ba Island.
- D. Yes, it means "descending dragon".

22. Does the name mean the dragon flying down?

- A. It is the center of a larger area.
- B. Yes, it does.
- C. It means "descending dragon".
- D. The name Ha Long.

According to the legend, the gods sent a family of dragons to defend the country.

23. According to the legend, what did the gods sent?

- A. They sent a family of dragons.
- B. According to the legend.
- C. It means "descending dragon".
- D. The name Ha Long.

24. Who sent the dragons? Was it the king or the gods?

- A. They sent them to defend the country.
- B. It means "descending dragon".
- C. The name Ha Long.
- D. It was the gods.

25. What did the gods send a family of dragons for?

- A. The name Ha Long.
- B. They sent them to defend the country.
- C. The gods sent a family of dragons.
- D. It means "descending dragon".

26. Did the gods send a family of dragons to protect the country?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. According to the legend.
- C. It means "descending dragon".
- D. The name Ha Long.



This family of dragons spitted out jewels.

27. What did the family of dragons do?

- A. They spitted out jewels.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. According to the legend.
- D. The gods sent a family of dragons.

28. What did they spit out? Did they spit out gold?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. The gods sent a family of dragons.
- C. The gods sent them to defend the country.
- D. No, they didn't spit out gold.

29. Did the dragons spit out precious stones?

- A. According to the legend.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They spitted out.
- D. The gods sent them to defend the country.

These jewels turned into the islands in the bay and linked together to form a great wall against the invaders.

30. What did the jewels turn into?

- A. They spitted out jewels.
- B. They turned into the islands in the bay.
- C. They linked together to form a wall.
- D. They form a great wall against the invaders.

31. Did the family of dragons turn into the islands?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. They linked together to form a wall.
- C. They turned into the islands in the bay.
- D. They spitted out jewels.

32. What did the islands form?

- A. They form a great wall against the invaders.
- B. They linked together to form a wall.
- C. They turned into the islands in the bay.
- D. They spitted out jewels.

33. Did the islands form a wall to prevent the invaders?

- A. They linked together to form a wall.
- B. They turned into the islands in the bay.
- C. They spitted out jewels.
- D. Yes, they did.

After winning the battle, the dragons liked the Earth, and then decided to live in this bay.

34. Did they win the battle against the invaders?

- A. The dragons liked the Earth.
- B. They turned into the islands in the bay.
- C. Yes, they did.
- D. They decided to live in this bay.

35. What did the dragons do after winning the battle?

- A. They decided to live in this bay.
- B. The dragons liked the Earth.
- C. After winning the battle.
- D. They linked together to form a wall.

36. Did the dragons like the Earth?

- A. Yes, they did.
- B. They decided to live in this bay.
- C. After winning the battle.
- D. They form a great wall against the invaders.

37. Where did they decide to live?

- A. After winning the battle.
- B. They turned into the islands in the bay.
- C. They decided to live in this bay.
- D. The dragons liked the Earth.

The place where the mother dragon descended was named Ha Long.

38. What is the name of the place where the mother dragon descended?

- A. It was named Ha Long.
- B. The place where the mother dragon descended.
- C. The dragons liked the Earth.
- D. After winning the battle.

39. Is Ha Long the place where the children dragons descended?

- A. They decided to live in this bay.
- B. The dragons liked the Earth.
- C. No, not the children dragons.
- D. It was named Ha Long.



Question & Answer

HA LONG BAY

The place where the dragon's children meet their mother was called Bai Tu Long island.

40. What is the name of the place where the dragon's children meet their mother?

- A. It was called Bai Tu Long island.
- B. The place where the dragon's children meet their mother.
- C. It was named Ha Long.
- D. The place where the mother dragon descended.

41. What is Bai Tu Long island?

- A. It was called Bai Tu Long island.
- B. It was named Ha Long.
- C. The place where the mother dragon descended.
- D. It is the place where the dragon's children meet their mother.

42. Where did the dragon's children meet their mother?

- A. It was named Ha Long.
- B. The place where the mother dragon descended.
- C. In Bai Tu Long island.
- D. The place where the dragon's children meet their mother.

The place where the dragon's children place their tails was called Bach Long Vy island.

43. What is the name of the place where the dragon's children place their tails?

- A. It was called Bai Tu Long island.
- B. It was called Bach Long Vy island.
- C. The place where the dragon's children place their tails.
- D. The place where the dragon's children meet their mother.

44. Is Bach Long Vy island where the dragon's children place their heads?

- A. It was called Bach Long Vy island.
- B. The place where the dragon's children meet their mother.
- C. It was called Bai Tu Long island.
- D. Yes, that's true.



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

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

UNIT 4

MARIE CURIE

MARIE CURIE



MARIE CURIE

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. Her parents were both teachers so Marie was taught to read and write early. She was a very **bright** child and had a **sharp memory**.

As Marie grew older, her family **came upon** tough times. Her father lost his job. Her oldest sister and her mother **died of** diseases.

After **graduating** from high school, Marie wanted to attend a university. But the university in Poland **back in the day** was only for men. Marie **sacrificed** to help pay for her sister to go to school in France so she would help Marie after she graduated.

It took six years after her sister graduated for Marie to enter the school. She knew that she wanted to become a **scientist**. After three years she earned her **degree** in **Physics**.

In 1894 Marie met Pierre Curie. Like Marie, he was a scientist and the two of them **fell in love**. One day, after spending many hours in the **lab**, Marie and her husband eventually **figured out** that they had discovered two new **elements** for the **periodic table**: They were polonium and radium.

In 1903, the Nobel Prize in Physics was **awarded** to Marie and Pierre Curie for their work in **radiation**. Marie became the first woman to be awarded the **prize**.

In 1911 Marie won the Nobel Prize in **Chemistry** for discovering the two elements, polonium and radium. She then became famous as the first person to be awarded two Nobel Prizes.

MARIE CURIE

Marie Curie sinh vào năm 1867 tại vùng Warsaw của đất nước Ba Lan. Bố mẹ bà đều là giáo viên nên Marie đã được dạy đọc viết ngay từ khi còn bé. Bà là một đứa trẻ rất sáng dạ và có trí nhớ tốt.

Khi Marie bắt đầu lớn lên thì gia đình bà bắt đầu gặp phải những biến cố lớn. Bố của bà bị mất việc. Chị cả và mẹ của bà cũng lần lượt qua đời vì bệnh nặng.

Sau khi tốt nghiệp trung học, Marie muốn tiếp tục học đại học. Nhưng trường đại học thời bấy giờ ở Ba Lan chỉ dành cho nam sinh mà thôi. Marie đành phải hi sinh làm việc lo học phí cho em gái mình đi du học ở Pháp để sau này tốt nghiệp, em gái sẽ có thể giúp đỡ lại bà.

Phải mất đến sau năm sau khi em gái tốt nghiệp, Marie mới có cơ hội bước vào giảng đường đại học. Trước đó bà đã xác định mong muốn của bà là trở thành một nhà khoa học. Và ba năm sau, bà đã cầm được trên tay tấm bằng Vật lý.

Năm 1894, Marie gặp Pierre Curie. Giống như Marie, ông Pierre cũng là một nhà khoa học và cả hai đã phải lòng nhau. Một ngày nọ, sau hàng giờ đồng hồ mày mò trong phòng nghiên cứu, Marie và chồng bà nhận ra họ vừa phát hiện hai nguyên tố hoàn toàn mới trong bảng tuần hoàn hóa học! Hai nguyên tố ấy chính là polonium và radium.

Năm 1903, Marie và Pierre Curie đã nhận được giải Nobel Vật lý cho công trình nghiên cứu phóng xạ của mình. Marie cũng trở thành người phụ nữ đầu tiên nhận được giải Nobel. Đến năm 1911 thì Marie lại thắng giải Nobel Hóa học vì tìm ra hai nguyên tố polonium và radium. Khi ấy, bà đã trở nên nổi tiếng vì là người đầu tiên hai lần nhận được giải thưởng danh giá này.



Vocabulary

MARIE CURIE



bright

adj

/braɪt/

thông minh, sáng dạ



physics

noun

/'fɪzɪks/

vật lý, môn vật lý



sharp

adj

/ʃa:p/

nhạy bén, thông minh



chemistry

noun

/'kemɪstri/

môn Hóa học, hóa học



memory

adj

/'meməri/

trí nhớ



fall in love

phrase

/fɔ:l ɪn lʌv/

yêu



come upon

phrasal verb

/kʌm ə'pnə/

phát hiện, bắt gặp



figure out

phrasal verb

/'figə(r) əut/

tim ra

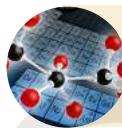


die of

phrasal verb

/daɪ əv/

chết vì, chết bởi



element

noun

/'elɪmənt/

nguyên tố



graduate

verb

/'grædʒuət/

tốt nghiệp



periodic table

noun

/pɪəri'ɒdɪk 'teɪbl/

(hoa học) bảng tuần hoàn



back in the day

phrase

/bæk ɪn ðə deɪ/

ngày xưa, rất lâu về trước



award

verb

/ə'wɔ:d/

trao giải, tặng thưởng



sacrifice

verb

/'sækrifais/

hy sinh



radiation

noun

/,reɪdi'eʃn/

sự bức xạ, sự phát xạ;

phóng xạ



lab

adj

/læb/

phòng thí nghiệm



prize

noun

/praɪz/

giải thưởng, phần thưởng



degree

noun

/drɪ'grɪ:/

học vị; bằng cấp



scientist

noun

/'saɪəntɪst/

nhà khoa học



Question & Answer

MARIE CURIE

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland.

1. When was Marie Curie born?

- A. Yes, she was.
- B. She was born in 1867.
- C. She was born in Warsaw, Poland.
- D. Her name was Marie Curie.

2. Where did Marie born? Did she born in Paris, France?

- A. No, she wasn't born in Paris.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. Her name was Marie Curie.
- D. She was born in 1867.

3. Then where did Marie born?

- A. She was born in 1867.
- B. She was born in Warsaw, Poland.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. Her name was Marie Curie.

Her parents were both teachers so Marie was taught to read and write early.

4. What did Marie's parents do?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. She was taught to read and write.
- C. Her parents were both teachers.
- D. She was born in Warsaw, Poland.

5. Were Marie's parents workers or teachers?

- A. Her name was Marie Curie.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. They were both teachers.
- D. She was taught early.

6. What was Marie taught by her parents?

- A. She was taught to read and write.
- B. Her parents were both teachers.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. She was born in 1867.

7. Was Marie taught to read and write early?

- A. To read and write.
- B. Yes, she was.
- C. She was born in Warsaw, Poland.
- D. Her parents were both teachers.

She was a very bright child and had a sharp memory.

8. What kind of child was Marie?

- A. Yes, she was.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. She was taught to read and write.
- D. She was a very bright child.

9. Was Marie very smart?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. She had a sharp memory.
- D. She was taught early.

10. Did Marie have a good memory?

- A. Her memory was sharp.
- B. Her parents were both teachers.
- C. Yes, she did.
- D. No, it's not true.

11. Was Marie good at remembering things?

- A. Yes, she was.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. She was very bright.
- D. She was taught to read and write.

As Marie grew older, her family came upon tough times.

12. What happened as Marie grew older?

- A. She was a very bright child.
- B. Her family came upon tough times.
- C. When Marie grew older.
- D. Her memory was sharp.

13. What did Marie's family come upon?

- A. They came upon tough times.
- B. It was Marie's family.
- C. She was a very bright child.
- D. She had a sharp memory.

14. Did Marie's family have to deal with difficulties?

- A. They came upon tough times.
- B. She was a very bright child.
- C. Her memory was sharp.
- D. Yes, that's true.



Question & Answer

MARIE CURIE

Her father lost his job. Her oldest sister and her mother died of diseases.

15. What happened to Marie's father?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. When Marie grew older.
- C. Her father lost his job.
- D. Her oldest sister and her mother died.

16. Did Marie's father get a new job?

- A. No, he didn't get a new job.
- B. Her father lost his job.
- C. Her oldest sister and her mother.
- D. It was Marie's family.

17. Who died of diseases?

- A. Her oldest sister and her mother.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. They died of diseases.
- D. They came upon tough times.

18. How did Marie's mother and oldest sister die?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. Her oldest sister and her mother died.
- C. When Marie grew older.
- D. They died of diseases.

After graduating from high school, Marie wanted to attend a university.

19. Did Marie graduate from high school?

- A. After she graduated from high school.
- B. Her oldest sister and her mother died.
- C. Her father lost his job.
- D. Yes, she did.

20. What did Marie want to do after graduating from high school?

- A. They died of diseases.
- B. Her oldest sister and her mother.
- C. She wanted to attend a university.
- D. Yes, that's true.

21. What did Marie want? Did she want to attend a concert?

- A. No, she didn't want to attend a concert.
- B. After she graduated from high school.
- C. Her oldest sister and her mother.
- D. They died of diseases.

But the university in Poland back in the day was only for men.

22. Could Marie attend a university in Poland?

- A. After she graduated from high school.
- B. No, she couldn't.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. The university in Poland.

23. Why can't Marie attend a university in Poland?

- A. Because it was only for men.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. The university in Poland back in the day.
- D. She wanted to attend a university.

24. Was the university in Poland only for men in the past?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, it was not.
- C. She wanted to attend a university.
- D. After she graduated from high school.

Marie sacrificed to help pay for her sister to go to school in France so she would help Marie after she graduated.

25. What did Marie sacrifice to do?

- A. She sacrificed to help pay for her sister.
- B. She paid for her sister to go to school.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. The university in Poland.

26. Who did Marie sacrifice to help pay for?

- A. She sacrificed to help pay for her sister.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. She paid for her sister to go to school.
- D. The university in Poland back in the day.

27. Where did Marie's sister go to school?

- A. Yes, she was.
- B. It was only for men.
- C. She went to school in France.
- D. So she would help Marie after she graduated.

28. Would Marie's sister help her after she graduated?

- A. The university in Poland.
- B. Yes, she would help Marie after she graduated.
- C. She went to school in France.
- D. No, that's incorrect.



Question & Answer

MARIE CURIE

It took six years after her sister graduated for Marie to enter the school.

29. How many years did it take for Marie to enter the school?

- A. She went to school in France.
- B. She sacrificed to help pay for her sister.
- C. It took six years.
- D. Yes, that's true.

30. Did it take six years after Marie graduated?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. Marie entered the school.
- C. So she would help Marie after she graduated.
- D. She paid for her sister to go to school.

She knew that she wanted to become a scientist.

31. What did Marie know?

- A. She sacrificed to help pay for her sister.
- B. That she wanted to become a scientist.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. It took six years after her sister graduated.

32. What did Marie want? Did she want to become an artist?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. Marie entered the school.
- C. She paid for her sister to go to school.
- D. No, she wanted to become a scientist.

33. What did Marie want to become?

- A. She wanted to become a scientist.
- B. She knew it.
- C. It took six years after her sister graduated.
- D. She went to school in France.

After three years she earned her degree in Physics.

34. What did Marie earn after three years?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. After three years.
- C. She knew it.
- D. She earned her degree in Physics.

35. Which field did Marie earn her degree in?

- A. That she wanted to become a scientist.
- B. She earned her degree in Physics.
- C. After three years.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

36. When did Marie earn her degree in Physics?

- A. After three years.
- B. No, that didn't happen.
- C. Her degree in Physics.
- D. She wanted to become a scientist.

In 1894 Marie met Pierre Curie.

37. Who did Marie meet in 1894?

- A. Her degree in Physics.
- B. After three years.
- C. She met Pierre Curie.
- D. She met him in 1984.

38. When did Marie meet Pierre Curie? Did she meet him in 1994?

- A. No, not in 1994.
- B. She met Pierre Curie.
- C. After three years.
- D. She earned her degree in Physics.

Like Marie, he was a scientist and the two of them fell in love.

39. What did Pierre do? Was he a scientist too?

- A. They were Marie and Pierre Curie.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. She met him in 1984.
- D. Yes, he was a scientist too.

40. What happened to Marie and Pierre?

- A. She met Pierre Curie.
- B. They fell in love.
- C. He was a scientist.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

41. Did Marie and Pierre fall in love with each other?

- A. Yes, the two of them fell in love.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. They were Marie and Pierre Curie.
- D. She met him in 1984.



One day, after spending many hours in the lab, Marie and her husband eventually figured out that they had discovered two new elements for the periodic table!

42. How much time did Marie and her husband spend in the lab?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. They were Marie and Pierre Curie.
- C. They spent many hours in the lab.
- D. Two new elements for the periodic table.

43. What did they figure out after spending many hours in the lab?

- A. They had discovered two new elements.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. After spending many hours in the lab.
- D. The two of them fell in love.

44. Did Marie and her husband discover new continents?

- A. Marie and her husband.
- B. He was a scientist.
- C. No, they didn't discover new continents.
- D. They eventually figured out that.

45. What did Marie and her husband discover?

- A. Yes, they did.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. They were Marie and Pierre Curie.
- D. They discovered two new elements.

They were polonium and radium.

46. What were the two new elements?

- A. After spending many hours in the lab.
- B. They had discovered two new elements.
- C. They were polonium and radium.
- D. Yes, that's true.

47. Were polonium and radium new?

- A. They eventually figured out that.
- B. Marie and her husband.
- C. Yes, they were new elements.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

In 1903, the Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Marie and Pierre Curie for their work in radiation.

48. What was awarded to Marie and Pierre Curie in 1903?

- A. The Nobel Prize in Physics.
- B. It was awarded to Marie and Pierre Curie.
- C. They were polonium and radium.
- D. They had discovered two new elements.

49. Were Marie and Pierre awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics or Maths?

- A. It was awarded to Marie and Pierre Curie.
- B. It was in 1903.
- C. Marie and her husband.
- D. They were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.

50. What were Marie and Pierre awarded the Nobel Prize for?

- A. It was for their work in radiation.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. The Nobel Prize in Physics.
- D. They eventually figured out that.

Marie became the first woman to be awarded the prize.

51. What did Marie become? Was she the first scientist to be awarded the prize?

- A. No, she wasn't the first scientist.
- B. The first woman to be awarded the prize.
- C. The Nobel Prize in Physics.
- D. It was awarded to Marie and Pierre Curie.

52. Was she the first woman to be awarded the prize?

- A. It was for their work in radiation.
- B. It was in 1903.
- C. Yes, she was.
- D. She became the first woman.

53. What was Marie the first woman to be awarded?

- A. It was for their work in radiation.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. The Nobel Prize.
- D. The first woman to be awarded.



Question & Answer

MARIE CURIE

In 1911 Marie won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering the two elements, polonium and radium.

54. What did Marie win in 1911?

- A. They were polonium and radium.
- B. She won in 1911.
- C. The first woman to be awarded the prize.
- D. She won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

55. Did Marie win the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1911?

- A. She became the first woman.
- B. No, she didn't.
- C. They were polonium and radium.
- D. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

56. What did Marie win the Nobel Prize for?

- A. The first woman to be awarded the prize.
- B. For discovering the two elements, polonium and radium.
- C. She won in 1911.
- D. For discovering the two elements.

She then became famous as the first person to be awarded two Nobel Prizes.

57. Did Marie become famous?

- A. For discovering the two elements.
- B. She won in 1911.
- C. Yes, she then became famous.
- D. No, she did not.

58. Why did Marie become famous?

- A. Because she was first person to be awarded two Nobel Prizes.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
- D. For discovering the two elements.

59. Was Marie the first person to be awarded two Nobel Prizes?

- A. They were polonium and radium.
- B. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
- C. Yes, she was.
- D. The first person to be awarded two Nobel Prizes.

VOCA

Learn By Heart



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

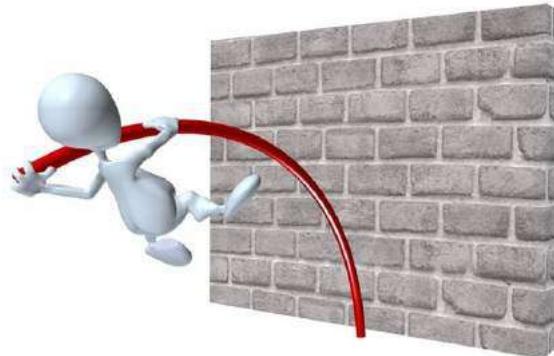
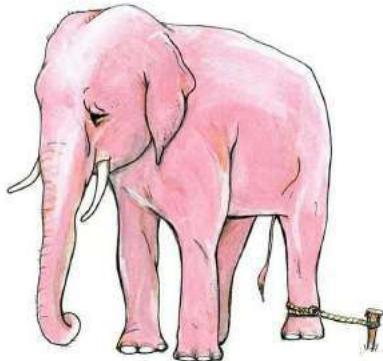
Question	Anwser
26	A
27	C
28	B
29	C
30	A
31	B
32	D
33	A
34	D
35	B
36	A
37	C
38	A
39	D
40	B
41	A
42	C
43	A
44	C
45	D
46	C
47	C
48	A
49	D
50	A

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

UNIT 5

THE ELEPHANT ROPE

CHUYỆN CON VOI VÀ SỢI DÂY



Story

THE ELEPHANT ROPE

A man was passing the **elephants**. He **suddenly** stopped and became **confused** about the thing he saw. These **huge** creatures were being **held** by only a small **rope** tied to their front leg. There were no **chains** and no **cages**. The elephants could **break away from** their **bonds** at anytime but for some reason, they did not. He saw a **trainer** nearby, so he approached and asked: "Why these animals just stand there and make no **attempt** to **get away**?"

To his question, the trainer said:

"Well, when they were very young and much smaller, we used the same size rope to **tie** them. At that age, it's enough to hold them. As they grow up, they are **conditioned** to believe that they cannot break away. They believe the rope can still hold them, so they never try to **break free**."

The man was **amazed**. These animals could at any time break free from their bonds but because they believed they couldn't, they were **stuck** right where they were.

Like the elephants, many of us go through life **hanging onto** a **belief** that we cannot do something, simply because we failed at it once before.

CHUYỆN CON VOI VÀ SỢI DÂY

Một người đang đi ngang qua một đàn voi thì bất chợt dừng lại và cảm thấy khó hiểu với cảnh vật trước mắt. Những con vật to lớn kia chỉ được buộc lại bằng một sợi dây thừng rất nhỏ ở chân trước của chúng. Không hề có xích sắt hay lồng nhốt nào cả. Lũ voi có thể dễ dàng phá bỏ sợi dây bất kỳ lúc nào nhưng không hiểu sao chẳng con nào lại làm thế.

Khi thấy người quản tượng đứng gần đó, anh liền lại gần và hỏi: "Tại sao những con vật này chỉ đứng đấy và không hề may có ý muốn chạy trốn vậy?

Nghe hỏi thế, người quản tượng liền đáp:

"Thì khi lũ voi còn bé và nhỏ hơn thế này nhiều, chúng tôi dùng sợi dây thường để buộc chân chúng lại. Lúc ấy thì sợi dây này vẫn có thể giữ chân chúng. Rồi khi lũ voi lớn lên, chúng liền mặc định tin rằng chúng không thể nào chạy thoát được. Chúng cứ tin rằng sợi dây nấm xưa vẫn có thể giữ chân chúng nên chẳng con nào có ý định chạy trốn cả."

Người đàn ông nghe thấy vậy thì rất lấy làm lý thú. Những con vật kia lẽ ra có thể phá bỏ xiềng kia bất kỳ lúc nào nhưng vì nghĩ rằng bản thân không thể nên chúng vẫn cứ mắc kẹt ở đấy.

Giống như lũ voi kia, nhiều người trong chúng ta sống mà mãi bám víu vào một niềm tin rằng chúng ta không làm được gì đâu chỉ vì chúng ta đã lỡ một lần thất bại.



Vocabulary

THE ELEPHANT ROPE



elephant
noun

/'elɪfənt/
con voi



get away
phrasal verb

/get ə'wei/
bỏ trốn



confused
adj

/kən'fju:zd/
lúng túng, bối rối



tie
verb

/tai/
thắt, buộc



huge
adj

/hju:dʒ/
to lớn, đồ sộ, khổng lồ



condition
verb

/kən'diʃn/
huấn luyện cho ai/cái gì
quen với cái gì



hold
verb

/həʊld/
cầm, nắm, giữ



break free
phrasal verb

/breɪk fri:/
trốn thoát, thoát ly



rope
adj

/rəʊp/
dây thừng



amazed
adj

/ə'meɪzd/
(cảm thấy) ngạc nhiên,
thích thú



chain
noun

/tʃeɪn/
dây xích



grow up
phrasal verb

/grəʊp/
lớn lên



cage
noun

/keɪdʒ/
cái lồng, cái chuồng,
cái cũi



hang onto
phrasal verb

/hæŋ 'ɒnto/
núi giữ, nắm chặt



break away
phrasal verb

/breɪk ə'wei/
từ bỏ, thoát ra



belief
noun

/brɪ'lɪ:f/
lòng tin, đức tin



bond
adj

/bɒnd/
xiềng xích, kiềm kẹp



fail
verb

/feɪl/
thất bại



trainer
noun

/'treɪnə(r)/
người đào tạo, người
huấn luyện



attempt
noun

/ə'tempt/
sự cố gắng, sự thử



Question & Answer

THE ELEPHANT ROPE

A man was passing the elephants.

1. What was the man passing? Was he passing the lions?

- A. He was passing the elephants.
- B. No, he wasn't passing the lions.
- C. Yes, he was.
- D. They were elephants.

2. Then what was the man passing?

- A. He was passing the elephants.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They were elephants.
- D. No, he was not.

He suddenly stopped and became confused about the thing he saw.

3. What did he do? Did he run or did he stop?

- A. He suddenly ran.
- B. They were elephants.
- C. He was passing the elephants.
- D. He stopped.

4. Did the man stop quickly?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. He became confused.
- C. They were elephants.
- D. He was passing the elephants.

5. How did he feel? Did he feel amazed?

- A. It was the thing he saw.
- B. They were elephants.
- C. He was passing the elephants.
- D. Yes, he did.

6. What did the man become confused about?

- A. He was passing the elephants.
- B. He was confused about the thing he saw.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. They were elephants.

These huge creatures were being held by only a small rope tied to their front leg.

7. What were being held?

- A. It was a small rope.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. He suddenly stopped.
- D. The elephants.

8. Were the creatures small?

- A. They were being held by only a small rope.
- B. He became confused.
- C. No, they were huge creatures.
- D. Yes, they were.

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

- A. No, they weren't.
- B. It was the thing he saw.
- C. They were being held by only a small rope.
- D. Yes, that's true.

10. Was there a big rope tying to their front leg?

- A. He was confused about the thing he saw.
- B. No, it was only a small rope.
- C. Yes, there was.
- D. It was tied to their front leg.

There were no chains and no cages.

11. Were there any chains?

- A. They were huge creatures.
- B. It was tied to their front leg.
- C. No, there were no chains.
- D. Yes, of course.

12. Were there any cages?

- A. No, there weren't.
- B. Yes, there were.
- C. The elephants.
- D. They were being held by only a small rope.



Question & Answer

THE ELEPHANT ROPE

The elephants could break away from their bonds at anytime but for some reason, they did not.

13. Could the elephants break away from their bonds?

- A. No, they couldn't.
- B. There were no chains and no cages.
- C. It was tied to their front leg.
- D. Yes, of course.

14. What could the elephants break away from? Could they break away from their cages?

- A. They were being held by only a small rope.
- B. No, they couldn't break away from cages.
- C. They could do it at anytime.
- D. There were no chains.

15. Did the elephants break away from their bonds?

- A. No, they did not break away.
- B. For some reason.
- C. There were no cages.
- D. They were huge creatures.

He saw a trainer nearby, so he approached and asked:

"Why these animals just stand there and make no attempt to get away?"

16. Who did the man saw?

- A. He saw a trainer nearby.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They could do it at anytime.
- D. They could break away from their bonds.

17. Was the trainer nearby?

- A. They did not break away.
- B. They could do it at anytime.
- C. Yes, he was nearby.
- D. He approached and asked.

18. What did the man ask the trainer?

- A. For some reason.
- B. They did not break away.
- C. "Why these animals just stand there and make no attempt to get away?"
- D. They made no attempt to get away.

19. Did the man want to know why the elephants didn't want to get away?

- A. They could break away from their bonds.
- B. For some reason.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. They just stood there.

20. Who just stood there and made no attempt to get away? Was it the trainer?

- A. They could do it at anytime.
- B. They could break away from their bonds.
- C. No, it wasn't the trainer.
- D. He saw a trainer nearby.

To his question, the trainer said:

"Well, when they were very young and much smaller, we used the same size rope to tie them."

21. What did they use to tie the elephants when they were young?

- A. When they were young and smaller.
- B. He saw a trainer nearby.
- C. They just stood there.
- D. They used the same size rope.

22. Were the elephants much smaller when they were young?

- A. They made no attempt to get away.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. They used the same size rope.
- D. He approached and asked.

23. Did they use a smaller rope to tie the elephants when they were young?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. Yes, they did.
- C. He saw a trainer nearby.
- D. He approached and asked.

"At that age, it's enough to hold them."

24. What was enough to hold the elephants?

- A. At that age.
- B. They used the same size rope.
- C. When they were young and smaller.
- D. Yes, it was.



Question & Answer

THE ELEPHANT ROPE

25. Was the rope enough to hold the trainer at that age?

- A. They used the same size rope.
- B. No, not the trainer.
- C. Because it's enough to hold them.
- D. When they were young and smaller.

26. Was the rope enough to hold the elephants when they were young?

- A. Yes, it's enough to hold them at that age.
- B. No, it was not.
- C. They used the same size rope.
- D. They used the rope to tie the elephants.

"As they grow up, they are conditioned to believe that they cannot break away."

27. How were the elephants as they grew up?

- A. They are conditioned to believe.
- B. That they cannot break away.
- C. When they grow up.
- D. Because it's enough to hold them.

28. Did the elephants believe they could break away?

- A. When they grow up.
- B. They are conditioned to believe.
- C. At that age.
- D. No, they didn't.

29. What were the elephants conditioned to believe?

- A. It's enough to hold them at that age.
- B. That they cannot break away.
- C. They are conditioned to believe.
- D. Yes, that's true.

"They believe the rope can still hold them, so they never try to break free."

30. What did the elephants believe?

- A. When they grow up.
- B. That the rope can still hold them.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. They never tried to break free.

31. Did the elephants believe the rope could still hold them?

- A. Yes, they did.
- B. That the rope can still hold them.
- C. They never tried to break free.
- D. They are conditioned to believe.

32. Why did the elephants never try to break free?

- A. That they cannot break away.
- B. Because they believed the rope can still hold them.
- C. They never tried to break free.
- D. No, they did not.

The man was amazed.

33. How did the man feel? Was he disappointed?

- A. He was amazed.
- B. That the rope can still hold them.
- C. Because they believed the rope can still hold them.
- D. No, he wasn't disappointed.

34. Was the man very surprised?

- A. That the rope can still hold them.
- B. They never tried to break free.
- C. Yes, he was amazed.
- D. It was the man.

These animals could at any time break free from their bonds but because they believed they couldn't, they were stuck right where they were.

35. Could the elephants break free from their bonds any time?

- A. Yes, they could at any time break free from their bonds.
- B. Because they believed they couldn't.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. He was amazed.

36. Why didn't the elephants break free?

- A. Because they believed they couldn't.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They were stuck right where they were.
- D. It was the man.



37. Were the elephants stuck right where they were?

- A. Because they believed they couldn't.
- B. He was amazed.
- C. Yes, they were.
- D. They could at any time break free from their bonds.

Like the elephants, many of us go through life hanging onto a belief that we cannot do something, simply because we failed at it once before.

38. What do many of us go through life doing?

- A. We go through life hanging onto a belief.
- B. Because we failed at it once before.
- C. Like the elephants.
- D. They could at any time break free from their bonds.

39. What belief do many of us go through life hanging onto?

- A. We go through life hanging onto a belief.
- B. They were stuck right where they were.
- C. That we cannot do something.
- D. Because we failed at it once before.

40. Why do many of us hang onto the belief that we cannot do something?

- A. Because we failed at it once before.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. That we cannot do something.
- D. Because they believed they couldn't.



Learn By Heart



Answer sheet

THE ELEPHANT ROPE

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

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

UNIT 6

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE



Story

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE

Sadako Sasaki was a Japanese girl living in Hiroshima when the **atomic bomb** was **dropped** on Japan. At age 11, Sadako was **diagnosed** with a type of **cancer** caused by the atomic bomb.

While in the hospital, Sadako started to **fold** paper **cranes**. In Japan, there is a **belief**: "If you folded 1000 paper cranes, then your wish would **come true**".

Sadako spent 14 months in the hospital, folding paper cranes with whatever paper she could get. Paper was **scarce**, so she used the paper from medicine bottles, candy **wrappers**, and **left over** gift wrap paper. Her wish was that she would **get well** again so that she could **attain** **peace** and **healing** to the **victims** of the world.

Sadako died on October 25, 1955, she was 12 years old. She had folded over 1300 paper cranes. Sadako's friends and classmates **raised** money to build a **memorial in honor** **of** Sadako and other atomic bomb victims. The Hiroshima Peace Memorial was completed in 1958 with a statue of Sadako holding a golden crane.

Although Sadako died at a very young age, her **legacy** continues. To this day, the paper crane is probably the most **recognizable** origami **model**. The paper crane is often given as a wish for peace.

BIỂU TƯỢNG HÒA BÌNH



BIỂU TƯỢNG HÒA BÌNH

Sadako Sasaki là một bé gái người Nhật sống tại Hiroshima tại thời điểm quả bom nguyên tử bị thả xuống đất nước Nhật Bản. Ở tuổi 11, Sadako đã bị chẩn đoán mang căn bệnh ung thư do bom nguyên tử gây ra.

Trong thời gian nằm viện, Sadako bắt đầu gấp hạc giấy. Ở Nhật Bản có một niềm tin rằng: "Chỉ cần gấp đủ 1000 con hạc giấy thì ước muốn sẽ thành hiện thực."

Sadako đã dành suốt 14 tháng nằm viện của mình để gấp hạc với bất cứ mảnh giấy nào mà cô bé tìm được. Khi ấy giấy rất hiếm nên cô bé phải tận dụng giấy vỏ thuốc, giấy gói kẹo và cả giấy gói quà thừa. Cô bé ước mong sao mình mau chóng khỏe lại để có thể đấu tranh vì hòa bình và chữa trị cho những nạn nhân của chiến tranh trên toàn thế giới.

Sadako qua đời vào ngày 25 tháng 10 năm 1955 khi chỉ vừa 12 tuổi. Khi ấy cô bé đã gấp được hơn 1300 con hạc giấy. Bạn bè và bạn cùng lớp của Sadako đã chung tay gây quỹ để xây dựng một đài tưởng niệm cho Sadako và những nạn nhân của bom nguyên tử. Đài tưởng niệm hòa bình Hiroshima đã được hoàn tất vào năm 1958 với bức tượng Sadako nâng trên tay một con hạc vàng.

Mặc dù ra đi khi tuổi đời rất trẻ nhưng di sản của Sadako để lại vẫn mãi trường tồn. Cho đến tận ngày nay, con hạc giấy vẫn là mẫu origami dễ nhận biết nhất trên thế giới và luôn mang ý nghĩa cầu chúc cho hòa bình.



Vocabulary

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE



symbol

noun

/'simbl/

biểu tượng, ký hiệu



atomic bomb

atomic bomb

/ə'tɔmɪk bɒm/

bom nguyên tử



diagnose

verb

/'daɪəgnəʊz/

chẩn đoán, kiểm tra



drop

verb

/drɒp/

thả xuống



paper

noun

/'peɪpə(r)/

giấy



crane

adj

/kreɪn/

(loài) hạc

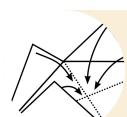


cancer

noun

/'kænsə(r)/

bệnh ung thư



fold

verb

/fəʊld/

gấp, bép, gấp



wrapper

noun

/'ræpə(r)/

vải gói, giấy gói



left over

adj.phrase

/left 'əʊvə(r)/

đứa lại, còn lại



model

noun

/'mɒdl/

kiểu, mẫu, mô hình



attain

verb

/ə'teɪn/

đạt được mục đích



peace

noun

/pi:s/

hòa bình



heal

verb

/hi:l/

làm lành, hàn gắn



victim

adj

/'vɪktɪm/

nạn nhân



raise money

phrase

/reɪz 'mʌni/

gây quỹ, quyên góp



memorial

noun

/mə'mɔ:rɪəl/

tượng đài



in honor of

phrase

/ɪn 'ɑ:nə(r) əv/

vinh danh, tưởng nhớ



legacy

noun

/'legəsi/

di sản



recognizable

adj

/rekəgnائزəbl/

dễ hiểu, có thể nhận biết được



get well

phrasal verb

/get wel/

khỏe lại, khỏi bệnh



statue

noun

/'stætʃu:/

bức tượng



Question & Answer

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE

Sadako Sasaki was a Japanese girl living in Hiroshima when the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan.

1. Who was Sadako Sasaki?

- A. She was a Japanese girl.
- B. When the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan.
- C. She lived in Hiroshima.
- D. Her name is Sadako Sasaki.

2. Where did Sadako live?

- A. She lived in Hiroshima.
- B. When the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan.
- C. She was a Japanese girl.
- D. Yes, of course.

3. What was dropped on Japan? Was it a bouquet?

- A. She lived in Hiroshima.
- B. She was a Japanese girl.
- C. No, it was not a bouquet.
- D. Yes, it was.

4. Did Sadako live in Hiroshima when the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan?

- A. She was a Japanese girl.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. When the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan.
- D. She lived in Hiroshima.

At age 11, Sadako was diagnosed with a type of cancer caused by the atomic bomb.

5. What was Sadako diagnosed with?

- A. A type of cancer caused by the atomic bomb.
- B. It was at age 11.
- C. She was a Japanese girl.
- D. Her name is Sadako Sasaki.

6. What type of cancer was it? Was it caused by the atomic bomb?

- A. Yes, it was caused by the atomic bomb.
- B. She was diagnosed with a type of cancer.
- C. The atomic bomb was dropped on Japan.
- D. She lived in Hiroshima.

7. When was Sadako diagnosed with cancer?

- A. The atomic bomb was dropped on Japan.
- B. She was a Japanese girl.
- C. Yes, she was.
- D. It was caused by the atomic bomb.

While in the hospital, Sadako started to fold paper cranes.

8. What did Sadako do in the hospital?

- A. It was at age 11.
- B. She started to fold paper cranes.
- C. While she was in the hospital.
- D. A type of cancer caused by the atomic bomb.

9. What did Sadako fold? Did she fold paper tigers?

- A. It was at age 11.
- B. It was caused by the atomic bomb.
- C. No, she didn't fold paper tigers.
- D. She started to fold paper cranes.

10. When did Sadako start to fold paper cranes?

- A. While she was in the hospital.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. It was caused by the atomic bomb.
- D. She was diagnosed with a type of cancer.

In Japan, there is a belief:

"If you folded 1000 paper cranes, then your wish would come true".

11. What is the belief in Japan?

- A. She started to fold paper cranes.
- B. While she was in the hospital.
- C. "If you folded 1000 paper cranes, then your wish would come true".
- D. There is a belief in Japan.

12. What happened if you folded 1000 paper cranes?

- A. Then your wish would come true.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. While she was in the hospital.
- D. She started to fold paper cranes.

13. How many paper cranes did you have to fold for your wish to come true?

- A. Then your wish would come true.
- B. She started to fold paper cranes.
- C. While she was in the hospital.
- D. 1000 paper cranes.



Question & Answer

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE

Sadako spent 14 months in the hospital, folding paper cranes with whatever paper she could get.

14. How many months did Sadako spend in the hospital?

- A. Then your wish would come true.
- B. She spent 14 months in the hospital.
- C. With whatever paper she could get.
- D. Yes, she did.

15. What did Sadako do during 14 months in the hospital?

- A. She folded paper cranes.
- B. She spent 14 months in the hospital.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. There is a belief in Japan.

16. What did Sadako fold paper cranes with?

- A. With whatever paper she could get.
- B. She folded paper cranes.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. If you folded 1000 paper cranes.

Paper was scarce, so she used the paper from medicine bottles, candy wrappers, and left over gift wrap paper.

17. Was paper scarce at that time?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. She spent 14 months in the hospital.
- C. Yes, it was.
- D. It was left over gift wrap paper.

18. Was there a lot of paper?

- A. No, there wasn't.
- B. From medicine bottles and candy wrappers.
- C. She used the paper from medicine bottles.
- D. She folded paper cranes.

19. What kind of paper did Sadako use?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. From medicine bottles and candy wrappers.
- C. With whatever paper she could get.
- D. She used the paper from medicine bottles.

20. Why did Sadako have to use whatever paper she could get?

- A. She spent 14 months in the hospital.
- B. Because paper was scarce.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. It was left over gift wrap paper.

Her wish was that she would get well again so that she could attain peace and healing to the victims of the world.

21. What was Sadako's wish?

- A. Because paper was scarce.
- B. She wished she would get well again.
- C. Peace and healing to the victims of the world.
- D. No, it's not true.

22. Did Sadako wish not to be sick anymore?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. To the victims of the world.
- C. So that she could attain peace.
- D. She used the paper from medicine bottles.

23. Why did Sadako wish to get well again?

- A. Peace and healing to the victims of the world.
- B. From medicine bottles and candy wrappers.
- C. So that she could attain peace.
- D. She wished she would get well again.

24. What did Sadako want to attain?

- A. Peace and healing to the victims of the world.
- B. So that she could attain peace.
- C. To the victims of the world.
- D. It was left over gift wrap paper.

Sadako died on October 25, 1955, she was 12 years old.

25. When did Sadako die?

- A. To the victims of the world.
- B. She died on October 25, 1955.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. She wished she would get well again.

26. Was Sadako twenty years old when she died?

- A. Peace and healing to the victims of the world.
- B. No, she wasn't.
- C. To the victims of the world.
- D. She died on October 25, 1955.

27. How old was Sadako when she died?

- A. She was 12 years old.
- B. Peace and healing to the victims of the world.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. So that she could attain peace.



Question & Answer

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE

She had folded over 1300 paper cranes.

28. How many paper cranes had Sadako folded?

- A. She died on October 25, 1955.
- B. She had folded over 1300 paper cranes.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. She was 12 years old.

29. Did Sadako fold enough 1000 paper cranes?

- A. She was 12 years old.
- B. Yes, she did.
- C. There were over 1300 paper cranes.
- D. She died on October 25, 1955.

Sadako's friends and classmates raised money to build a memorial in honor of Sadako and other atomic bomb victims.

30. What did Sadako's friends and classmates do?

- A. They raised money to build a memorial.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They were Sadako's friends and classmates.
- D. She had folded over 1300 paper cranes.

31. What did they raise money for?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. There were over 1300 paper cranes.
- C. They raised money to build a memorial.
- D. It was in honor of Sadako and other atomic bomb victims.

32. Was the memorial only in honor of Sadako?

- A. No, it wasn't.
- B. Sadako and other atomic bomb victims.
- C. It was in honor of Sadako and other atomic bomb victims.
- D. She had folded over 1300 paper cranes.

33. Who was the memorial in honor of?

- A. They were Sadako's friends and classmates.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. There were over 1300 paper cranes.
- D. Sadako and other atomic bomb victims.

The Hiroshima Peace Memorial was completed in 1958 with a statue of Sadako holding a golden crane.

34. When was the Hiroshima Peace Memorial completed?

- A. Sadako and other atomic bomb victims.
- B. It was completed in 1958.
- C. It was the Hiroshima Peace Memorial.
- D. They were Sadako's friends and classmates.

35. What statue was there in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial?

- A. It had a statue of Sadako holding a golden crane.
- B. It was completed in 1958.
- C. They raised money to build a memorial.
- D. It was in honor of Sadako and other atomic bomb victims.

36. What did the statue of Sadako hold? Did it hold a silver crane?

- A. No, it didn't hold a silver crane.
- B. It had a statue of Sadako holding a golden crane.
- C. It was in honor of Sadako and other atomic bomb victims.
- D. They raised money to build a memorial.

Although Sadako died at a very young age, her legacy continues.

37. Did Sadako die at a very young age?

- A. It was the Hiroshima Peace Memorial.
- B. It had a statue of Sadako holding a golden crane.
- C. Yes, she died at a very young age.
- D. Her legacy continues.

38. Did Sadako's legacy stop there?

- A. No, her legacy continues.
- B. She died at a very young age.
- C. It was the Hiroshima Peace Memorial.
- D. It was completed in 1958.



Question & Answer

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE

To this day, the paper crane is probably the most recognizable origami model.

39. What is the most recognizable origami model?

- A. Her legacy continues.
- B. It is the paper crane.
- C. It is the most recognizable origami model.
- D. She died at a very young age.

40. Is the paper crane the most recognizable origami model?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It is the paper crane.
- C. Her legacy continues.
- D. She died at a very young age.

41. Do many people know about the paper crane model?

- A. Yes, it's correct.
- B. It is an origami model.
- C. She died at a very young age.
- D. Her legacy continues.

The paper crane is often given as a wish for peace.

42. What is the paper crane given as?

- A. It is the most recognizable origami model.
- B. It is an origami model.
- C. It is often given as a wish for peace.
- D. Yes, it's correct.

43. Is the paper crane given as a wish for peace?

- A. It is the paper crane.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. It is often given as a wish for peace.
- D. It is an origami model.

44. Do people give the paper crane to wish for peace?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It is often given as a wish for peace.
- C. It is the paper crane.
- D. It is the most recognizable origami model.



Answer sheet

THE SYMBOL OF PEACE

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

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

UNIT 7

MOUNT FUJI

NÚI PHÚ SĨ



MOUNT FUJI

Mount Fuji is the highest **volcano** in Japan and the seventh in the world. It lies in Honshu and about 100 kilometers from Tokyo. On a clear day, you can see the mountain anywhere from Tokyo.

Mount Fuji is a **cone** with **snow** for about 5 months a year. This **mountain** is a **well-known symbol** of Japan. It usually **appears** in art and photographs.

Mount Fuji is one of Japan's "Three **Holy Mountains**". These three mountains include Tate, Haku and Fuji. It is also a special place of **scenic beauty** and one of Japanese **historic sites**. UNESCO recognizes 25 sites within the Mount Fuji. These 25 **locations** include the mountain as well as many **shrines** and **temples**.

Two words in the name Fuji mean "**wealth**" and "**a man of status**" respectively. A text of the ninth century says that the name came from the word "**immortal**". It can also be from the image of soldiers climbing up the slopes of the mountain. An old legend tells that the name Fuji came from the words "not" and "two", meaning without **equal**. Another **claim** that it means "**neverending**".

NÚI PHÚ SĨ

Núi Phú Sĩ là ngọn núi lửa cao nhất Nhật Bản và cao thứ bảy trên thế giới. Ngọn núi này tọa lạc tại tỉnh Honshu và nằm cách Tokyo khoảng 100 km. Trong một ngày đẹp trời, bạn sẽ có thể nhìn thấy ngọn núi khi đứng bất kỳ đâu tại thành phố Tokyo. Núi Phú Sĩ có dạng hình nón được phủ đầy tuyết suốt 5 tháng liền trong một năm. Đây cũng là một biểu tượng nổi tiếng của đất nước Nhật Bản. Nó thường xuất hiện trong các tác phẩm nghệ thuật cũng như nhiếp ảnh.

Núi Phú Sĩ là một trong "Tam Thánh Sơn" (Ba ngọn núi linh thiêng) của Nhật Bản. Bộ ba ngọn núi bao gồm Lập Sơn, Bạch Sơn và núi Phú Sĩ. Nơi đây cũng là một trong những thắng cảnh và di tích lịch sử của vùng đất hoa anh đào. UNESCO đã công nhận 25 khu di tích trong khu vực núi Phú Sĩ bao gồm ngọn núi chính cùng rất nhiều đền thờ và chùa trên ấy.

Hai từ trong tên gọi của ngọn núi lần lượt có nghĩa là "giàu có" (Phù) và "người có học thức" (Sĩ). Tuy nhiên, một đoạn văn từ thế kỷ thứ chín nói rằng tên của ngọn núi lại có nghĩa là "bất tử". Cái tên này có thể được suy ra từ hình tượng những người lính đang leo lên sườn của ngọn núi này. Ngoài ra còn một truyền thuyết xa xưa cho rằng cái tên Phú Sĩ đến từ hai chữ "bất" và "nhi", có nghĩa là có một không hai. Ngoài ra còn nguồn cho rằng nó có nghĩa là "bất tận".



Vocabulary

MOUNT FUJI



mountain

noun

/'maʊntən/
núi



shrine

noun

/ʃraɪn/
diện thờ, miếu thờ



volcano

noun

/vɒl'keɪnəʊ/
núi lửa



temple

adj

/'templ/
chùa, đền, miếu



cone

noun

/kəʊn/
hình nón, vật hình nón



wealth

noun

/welθ/
sự giàu có; sự giàu sang,
của cải



snow

noun

/snəʊ/
tuyết



a man of status

noun phrase

/ə mən əv 'stætəs/
kẻ sỹ



well-known

adj

/wel nəʊn/
nổi tiếng



respectively

adv

/rɪ'spektɪvlɪ/
theo thứ tự, lần lượt là



appear

verb

/ə'piə(r)/
xuất hiện



immortal

adj

/ɪ'mɔ:təl/
bất tử



holy

adj

/'həʊli/
linh thiêng



equal

adj

/'i:kwəl/
ngang, bằng, như nhau



scenic beauty

noun phrase

/'si:nik/
danh lam, thăng cảnh



claim

noun

/kleɪm/
sự khẳng định, lời cáo
buộc



historic site

noun

/hɪ'stɔ:rɪk saɪt/
di tích lịch sử



never-ending

adj

/'nevə(r) 'endɪŋ/
bất tận, không có hồi kết



location

noun

/ləʊ'keɪʃn/
địa điểm



soldier

noun

/'səʊldʒə(r)/
lính, người lính



Question & Answer

MOUNT FUJI

Mount Fuji is the highest volcano in Japan and the seventh in the world.

1. What is the highest volcano in Japan?

- A. It is the seventh highest volcano in the world.
- B. It is Mount Fuji.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. It is the highest volcano in Japan.

2. Is there any volcano higher than Mount Fuji in Japan?

- A. No, it is the highest in Japan.
- B. It is Mount Fuji.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. It is the seventh highest volcano in the world.

3. Is Mount Fuji the highest volcano in the world?

- A. No, it's the highest in Japan.
- B. It is Mount Fuji.
- C. It is the highest volcano in Japan.
- D. Yes, it is.

4. Is Mount Fuji the seventh highest volcano in the world?

- A. It is the highest volcano in Japan.
- B. No, it is not.
- C. Yes, it is the seventh highest volcano in the world.
- D. It is Mount Fuji.

It lies in Honshu and about 100 kilometers from Tokyo.

5. Where does Mount Fuji lie?

- A. It lies in Honshu.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. It lies about 100 kilometers from Tokyo.
- D. It is the seventh highest volcano in the world.

6. Does Mount Fuji lie in Tokyo?

- A. It lies about 100 kilometers from Tokyo.
- B. About 100 kilometers.
- C. It is the highest volcano in Japan.
- D. No, it lies in Honshu.

7. How far is Mount Fuji from Tokyo?

- A. It is Mount Fuji.
- B. About 100 kilometers.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. It lies in Honshu.

On a clear day, you can see the mountain anywhere from Tokyo.

8. What can you see from Tokyo on a clear day?

- A. On a clear day.
- B. It lies in Honshu.
- C. You can see the mountain.
- D. The Mount Fuji.

9. When can you see Mount Fuji from Tokyo?

- A. About 100 kilometers.
- B. On a clear day.
- C. The Mount Fuji.
- D. You can see the mountain.

10. Where can you see Mount Fuji on a clear day?

- A. If it is a clear day.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. It lies about 100 kilometers from Tokyo.
- D. From anywhere from Tokyo.

Mount Fuji is cone with snow for about 5 months a year.

11. What does Mount Fuji look like?

- A. Anywhere from Tokyo.
- B. The Mount Fuji.
- C. It is cone with snow.
- D. For about 5 months a year.

12. How long does Mount Fuji have snow?

- A. For about 5 months a year.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. Anywhere from Tokyo.
- D. If it is a clear day.

13. Is Mount Fuji tube?

- A. No, it is not.
- B. It is cone with snow.
- C. You can see the mountain.
- D. On a clear day.

This mountain is a well-known symbol of Japan. It usually appears in art and photographs.

14. What is a well-known symbol of Japan?

- A. It is cone with snow.
- B. It is Mount Fuji.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. It appears in art and photographs.

**15. Is Mount Fuji very famous?**

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. It is a well-known symbol.
- C. For about 5 months a year.
- D. Yes, it is very famous.

16. What does Mount Fuji usually appear in?

- A. It is cone with snow.
- B. It appears in art and photographs.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. A well-known symbol of Japan.

17. Does Mount Fuji usually appear in paintings and photos?

- A. Yes, it does.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. A well-known symbol of Japan.
- D. For about 5 months a year.

Mount Fuji is one of Japan's "Three Holy Mountains".

18. Is Mount Fuji one of Japan's "Three Holy Mountains"?

- A. Yes, it is.
- B. "Three Holy Mountains".
- C. It appears in art and photographs.
- D. It is a well-known symbol.

19. What kind of mountain is Mount Fuji?

- A. It appears in art and photographs.
- B. A well-known symbol of Japan.
- C. It is one of Japan's "Three Holy Mountains".
- D. Yes, it's correct.

These three mountains include Tate, Haku and Fuji.

20. How many holy mountains are there in Japan?

- A. "Three Holy Mountains".
- B. There are three mountains.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. It is a well-known symbol.

21. What do "Three Holy Mountains" include?

- A. They include Tate, Haku and Fuji.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. There are three mountains.
- D. It is one of Japan's "Three Holy Mountains".

22. Is Tate one of "Three Holy Mountains"?

- A. "Three Holy Mountains".
- B. Yes, it is.
- C. No, it isn't.
- D. They include Tate, Haku and Fuji.

It is also a special place of scenic beauty and one of Japanese historic sites.

23. Is Mount Fuji a special place of scenic beauty?

- A. It is one of Japanese historic sites.
- B. They include Tate, Haku and Fuji.
- C. It appears in art and photographs.
- D. Yes, it is.

24. Is Mount Fuji one of Japanese historic sites?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It is a special place of scenic beauty.
- C. It is one of Japanese historic sites.
- D. They include Tate, Haku and Fuji.

25. Is Mount Fuji a historic site in Japan?

- A. Yes, it is.
- B. It is a special place of scenic beauty.
- C. There are many of historic sites.
- D. There are three mountains.

UNESCO recognizes 25 sites within the Mount Fuji.

26. Who recognizes the sites within the Mount Fuji?

- A. It is UNESCO.
- B. There are 25 sites within the Mount Fuji.
- C. They recognize 25 sites.
- D. It is a special place of scenic beauty.

27. How many sites are there within the Mount Fuji?

- A. There are 25 sites within the Mount Fuji.
- B. They are within the Mount Fuji.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. It is one of Japanese historic sites.

28. Are there 35 sites within the Mount Fuji?

- A. There are many of historic sites.
- B. No, there are only 25 sites.
- C. Yes, there are.
- D. They are within the Mount Fuji.



Question & Answer

MOUNT FUJI

These 25 locations include the mountain as well as many shrines and temples.

29. What do these 25 locations include?

- A. They include the mountain and many shrines and temples.
- B. These 25 locations.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. They are within the Mount Fuji.

30. Do the locations include the mountain?

- A. Yes, they do.
- B. There are many shrines and temples.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. There are 25 sites within the Mount Fuji.

31. Are there any shrines or temples within the Mount Fuji?

- A. UNESCO recognizes 25 sites.
- B. Yes, there are many shrines and temples.
- C. They include the mountain.
- D. Yes, that's true.

Two words in the name Fuji mean "wealth" and "a man of status" respectively.

32. How many words are there in the name Fuji?

- A. There are two words in the name Fuji.
- B. They mean "wealth" and "a man of status" respectively.
- C. These 25 locations.
- D. They include the mountain.

33. What do two words in the name Fuji mean?

- A. There are two words in the name Fuji.
- B. These 25 locations.
- C. There are many shrines and temples.
- D. They mean "wealth" and "a man of status" respectively.

A text of the ninth century says that the name came from the word "immortal".

34. What does the text say the name came from?

- A. There are two words in the name Fuji.
- B. That it came from the word "immortal".
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. It is a text of the ninth century.

35. What says the name came from the word "immortal"?

- A. It is a text of the ninth century.
- B. Yes, it does.
- C. It came from the word "immortal".
- D. They mean "wealth" and "a man of status" respectively.

36. Does the text say the name meant "cannot be dead"?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. It is a text of the ninth century.
- D. There are two words in the name Fuji.

It can also be from the image of soldiers climbing up the slopes of the mountain.

37. Where can the name "immortal" be from?

- A. They climbed up the slopes of the mountain.
- B. It came from the word "immortal".
- C. It can be from the image of soldiers
- D. Yes, that's true.

38. Is the name "immortal" from the image of soldiers climbing down the slopes of the mountain?

- A. Yes, it is.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. It can be from the image of soldiers.
- D. It is a text of the ninth century.

An old legend tells that the name Fuji came from the words "not" and "two", meaning without equal.

39. Where does the old legend tell the name Fuji came from?

- A. The image of soldiers climbing up the slopes of the mountain.
- B. It came from the words "not" and "two".
- C. It means without equal.
- D. It is an old legend.

40. What do the words "not" and "two" mean?

- A. They mean without equal.
- B. It is an old legend.
- C. It came from the words "not" and "two".
- D. It can be from the image of soldiers



41. Do the words “not” and “two” mean unique?

- A. It means without equal.
- B. It is a text of the ninth century.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. It came from the words “not” and “two”.

Another claim that it means “neverending”.

42. What does another claim say?

- A. It means without equal.
- B. It is an old legend.
- C. That it means “neverending”.
- D. There is another claim.

43. Can the name Fuji mean “neverending”?

- A. It came from the words “not” and “two”.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. There is another claim.
- D. It means without equal.

VOC
Learn By Heart



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

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

UNIT 8

THE OLD CARPENTER

NGƯỜI THỢ MỘC GIÀ



THE OLD CARPENTER

A **carpenter** with years of **experience** was ready to retire. He told his **contractor** about his plans to leave the house building business to live a retired life with his wife and family.

The contractor felt a little **upset** that his good and experienced carpenter was leaving the job. But he **requested** the carpenter to **build** just one more house for him.

The carpenter **agreed with** the contractor, but his heart was not in his work like it used to be. He worked badly and used **inferior materials** for building the last house. It was an **unfortunate** way to end his career. When the carpenter completed the house, the contractor came to **inspect** the house.

He **looked around** the house and just before he exited the house, he **handed** the front-door key to the carpenter. "This is your house," he said, "my **gift** to you."

This was a huge **surprise** to the carpenter. Although it **was supposed to** be a good surprise, he wasn't feeling good as he felt a deep **shame** inside him. If he had only known he was building his own house, he would have done it all so differently. Now he had to live in the house that wasn't built that well.

NGƯỜI THỢ MỘC GIÀ

Một người thợ mộc với nhiều năm kinh nghiệm đang chuẩn bị về hưu. Ông bèn thuật lại cùng người quản đốc của mình rằng ông muốn bỏ nghề xây nhà để về hưu sống cùng vợ và gia đình.

Người quản đốc nghe thế liền thấy rất thất vọng khi một người thợ tài giỏi của mình sắp ra đi. Nhưng rồi ông yêu cầu người thợ xây thêm cho ông một căn nhà cuối cùng.

Người thợ đồng ý với quản đốc nhưng ông chẳng còn đặt tâm huyết vào công việc của mình như trước đây nữa. Không những làm với tay nghề kém, ông lại còn sử dụng nguyên vật liệu kém chất lượng để xây căn nhà cuối cùng của mình. Thành phẩm cuối cùng trong sự nghiệp của ông thế này quả là đáng buồn. Khi ông hoàn tất công việc cũng là lúc người quản đốc đến để kiểm tra ngôi nhà.

Người quản đốc xem một vòng căn nhà rồi ngay trước khi ra ngoài, ông trao cho người thợ chiếc chìa khóa cửa và nói: "Ngôi nhà này là của ông. Đây cũng là món quà tôi dành tặng ông."

Người thợ vô cùng bất ngờ: Nhưng đáng lẽ ông phải ngạc nhiên vì sung sướng thì trong lòng ông chỉ thấy một sự hổ thẹn không thôi. Nếu như ông biết trước ông đang xây căn nhà này cho chính mình thì có lẽ ông đã làm khác đi. Để rồi bây giờ ông phải sống trong một ngôi nhà được xây vô cùng cẩu thả.



Vocabulary

THE OLD CARPENTER



carpenter

noun

/'ka:pəntə(r)/
thợ mộc



career

noun

/kə'riə(r)/
sự nghiệp, nghề nghiệp



experience

noun

/ɪk'spiəriəns/
kinh nghiệm



unfortunate

adj

/ʌn'fɔ:tʃənət/
không may, bất hạnh



ready

adj

/'redi/
sẵn sàng



inspect

verb

/ɪn'spekt/
thẩm định (chất lượng)



retire

verb

/rɪ'taɪə(r)/
nghỉ hưu



look around

phrasal verb

/lʊk ə'raʊnd/
tham quan



contractor

noun

/kən'træktə(r)/
người đấu thầu, người thầu



hand

verb

/hænd/
đưa, nộp



upset

adj

/ʌp'set/
khó chịu, lo lắng, buồn phiền



gift

noun

/gɪft/
quà tặng, quà biếu



request

verb

/rɪ'kwest/
thỉnh cầu, yêu cầu



surprise

noun

/sə'praɪz/
sự bất ngờ, sự ngạc nhiên



agree with

phrasal verb

/ə'gri:wɪθ/
đồng ý với



be supposed to

idiom

/bi sə'pəʊzd tu:/
được cho là



inferior

adj

/ɪn'fɪəriə(r)/
thua kém



shame

noun

/ʃeɪm/
sự xấu hổ



material

noun

/mə'tɪəriəl/
nguyên vật liệu, chất liệu



build

verb

/bɪld/
xây, xây dựng



Question & Answer

THE OLD CARPENTER

A carpenter with years of experience was ready to retire.

1. What does the carpenter have?

- A. He has years of experience.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. He was ready to retire.
- D. He was a carpenter.

2. What was the carpenter ready to do?

- A. He has years of experience.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. He was a carpenter.
- D. He was ready to retire.

3. Was the carpenter old?

- A. He was a carpenter.
- B. Yes, he probably was.
- C. He has years of experience.
- D. He was ready to retire.

The contractor felt a little upset that his good and experienced carpenter was leaving the job.

8. How did the contractor feel?

- A. He felt a little upset.
- B. Because his carpenter was leaving the job.
- C. He would leave the house building business.
- D. He told his contractor about his plans.

9. Did the contractor feel really upset?

- A. He wanted to live a retired life.
- B. He would leave the house building business.
- C. No, he felt a little upset.
- D. Yes, that's true.

10. Why did the contractor feel upset?

- A. He was a good and experienced carpenter.
- B. A retired life with his wife and family.
- C. He wanted to live a retired life.
- D. Because his carpenter was leaving the job.

He told his contractor about his plans to leave the house building business to live a retired life with his wife and family.

4. What did the carpenter tell his contractor?

- A. He was a carpenter.
- B. He told his contractor about his plans.
- C. He wanted to live a retired life.
- D. A retired life with his wife and family.

5. What was the carpenter's plan?

- A. He wanted to live a retired life.
- B. He was ready to retire.
- C. His plan was to leave the house building business.
- D. He told his contractor about his plans.

6. What did the carpenter leave the house building business for?

- A. To live a retired life.
- B. A retired life with his wife and family.
- C. He would leave the house building business.
- D. He has years of experience.

7. What did the carpenter want to live a retired life with?

- A. He would leave the house building business.
- B. He told his contractor about his plans.
- C. He was a carpenter.
- D. With his wife and family.

But he requested the carpenter to build just one more house for him.

11. What did the contractor request?

- A. Because his carpenter was leaving the job.
- B. To build just one more house for him.
- C. He requested the carpenter.
- D. He told his contractor about his plans.

12. Who did the contractor request to build one more house?

- A. It was the carpenter.
- B. To build just one more house for him.
- C. He would leave the house building business.
- D. He felt a little upset.

13. Did the carpenter request to build one more house?

- A. He wanted to live a retired life.
- B. He was a good and experienced carpenter.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. One more house.



Question & Answer

THE OLD CARPENTER

The carpenter agreed with the contractor, but his heart was not in his work like it used to be.

14. Did the carpenter agree with the contractor?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. His heart used to be in his work.
- D. He requested the carpenter.

15. Did his heart use to be in his work?

- A. He agreed with the contractor.
- B. To build just one more house for him.
- C. Yes, his heart used to be in his work.
- D. His heart was not in his work.

16. Was his heart in his work then?

- A. Yes, it was.
- B. His heart was not in his work.
- C. One more house.
- D. No, his heart was not in his work like it used to be.

He worked badly and used inferior materials for building the last house.

17. How did the carpenter work? Did he work well?

- A. No, he worked badly.
- B. He used inferior materials.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. His heart was not in his work.

18. What kind of material did the carpenter use?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. He agreed with the contractor.
- C. He used inferior materials.
- D. It was the last house.

19. Did the carpenter use the best materials for the last house?

- A. His heart used to be in his work.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. He worked badly.
- D. It was the last house.

It was an unfortunate way to end his career.

20. Was it a good way to end his career?

- A. No, it was an unfortunate way.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. He worked badly.
- D. It was the last house.

21. How did the carpenter end his career?

- A. In an unfortunate way.
- B. To end his career.
- C. He worked badly.
- D. He used inferior materials.

When the carpenter completed the house, the contractor came to inspect the house.

22. What happened when the carpenter completed the house?

- A. When the carpenter completed the house.
- B. It was an unfortunate way.
- C. The contractor came to inspect the house.
- D. To inspect the house.

23. Who came to inspect the house?

- A. The contractor.
- B. When the carpenter completed the house.
- C. He completed the house.
- D. To end his career.

24. What did the contractor come to do?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. It was an unfortunate way.
- C. To inspect the house.
- D. He completed the house.

He looked around the house and just before he exited the house, he handed the front-door key to the carpenter.

25. What did the contractor do?

- A. It was the front-door key.
- B. When the carpenter completed the house.
- C. He looked around the house.
- D. No, it's not true.



26. Did the contractor walk around and check the house?

- A. Before he exited the house.
- B. He handed the key to the carpenter.
- C. To inspect the house.
- D. Yes, that's true.

27. What did the contractor do before he exited the house?

- A. Before he exited the house.
- B. He completed the house.
- C. He handed the key to the carpenter.
- D. Yes, that's true.

28. What did the contractor hand to the carpenter?

- A. It was the front-door key.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. He looked around the house.
- D. The contractor came to inspect the house.

29. Did the contractor hand the key after he exited the house?

- A. No, not after he exited the house.
- B. He looked around the house.
- C. It was the front-door key.
- D. To inspect the house.

30. Did the contractor give the carpenter the front door key?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. Before he exited the house.
- C. He handed the key to the carpenter.
- D. When the carpenter completed the house.

"This is your house," he said, "my gift to you."

31. What did the contractor say?

- A. That was the carpenter's house.
- B. It was the front-door key.
- C. He said "This is your house."
- D. Yes, it's correct.

32. Whose house was it? Was it the contractor's house?

- A. He handed the key to the carpenter.
- B. No, it's not the contractor's house.
- C. It was a gift to the carpenter.
- D. It was the contractor's gift.

33. Was the house a gift?

- A. Yes, it was the contractor's gift.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. "This is your house."
- D. Before he exited the house.

34. Who was the house a gift to?

- A. He looked around the house.
- B. It was a gift to the carpenter.
- C. "This is your house."
- D. Yes, that's true.

This was a huge surprise to the carpenter.

35. Was this a surprise to the carpenter?

- A. That was the carpenter's house.
- B. Yes, this was a huge surprise.
- C. No, that didn't happen.
- D. It was a gift to the carpenter.

36. Was this a big surprise or a little surprise?

- A. It was a big surprise.
- B. It was a surprise to the carpenter.
- C. "This is your house."
- D. It was the contractor's gift.

Although it was supposed to be a good surprise, he wasn't feeling good as he felt a deep shame inside him.

37. Was it supposed to be a good surprise?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. This was a huge surprise.
- C. Yes, it was supposed to be a good surprise.
- D. He wasn't feeling good.

38. Was the carpenter feeling good?

- A. No, he wasn't feeling good.
- B. He felt a deep shame inside him.
- C. Yes, he was.
- D. It was a surprise to the carpenter.

39. Why didn't the carpenter feel good?

- A. It was supposed to be a good surprise.
- B. Yes, he was.
- C. This was a huge surprise.
- D. Because he felt a deep shame inside him.



If he had only known he was building his own house, he would have done it all so differently.

40. Did the carpenter know he was building his own house?

- A. No, he didn't know it.
- B. He was building his own house.
- C. It was supposed to be a good surprise.
- D. He felt a deep shame inside him.

41. Would he have done it differently if he had known?

- A. Yes, he would have done it differently.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. It was supposed to be a good surprise.
- D. He wasn't feeling good.

Now he had to live in the house that wasn't built that well.

42. Did he have to live in that house?

- A. In a badly built house.
- B. No, he did not.
- C. He would have done it differently.
- D. Yes, he had to live in that house.

43. Was the house built well?

- A. He was building his own house.
- B. No, the house wasn't built that well.
- C. He had to live in the house.
- D. Yes, of course.

44. Did the carpenter have to live in a badly built house?

- A. Yes, he had to live in a badly built house.
- B. The house wasn't built that well.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. He would have done it differently.



Answer sheet

THE OLD CARPENTER

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

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

THE INVENTION OF PENICILLIN



SỰ RA ĐỜI CỦA PENICILLIN



Story

THE INVENTION OF PENICILLIN

Sir Alexander Fleming was a Scottish **researcher**. He is the **discoverer** of penicillin in 1928. At the time, Fleming was doing **experiments** with virus at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

Fleming was quite **careless** and **forgetful**. One time, he returned from a two-week vacation and **found out** something strange. A green **mold** appeared within dishes in his **lab** and was killing some of the **bacteria** in them.

So he took out the mold and then did experiments. He wanted to see how many other bacteria it could kill. That mold **turned out** to stop bacteria from forming new cell. No new **cells**, no new bacteria can grow.

If you lived back in a century ago, you could **die from** a **scratch** if it got **infected**. Fleming used to work in **battlefield hospitals** in France and he saw many soldiers died from infected **wounds**. And that's why Fleming was so **keen on** finding a way to control infections.

In 1938, the two scientists Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain discovered Fleming's research and **expanded** on it. After much research and experiment, they finally produced the complete form of penicillin by 1942. That was just **in time** to help soldiers in World War II.

SỰ RA ĐỜI CỦA PENICILLIN

Alexander Fleming là một nhà nghiên cứu người Scotland và cũng là người phát hiện ra penicillin vào năm 1928. Vào thời điểm ấy, ông đang thực hiện nghiên cứu virus tại bệnh viện St. Mary tại London.

Fleming là một người khá bất cẩn và đãng trí. Một lần nọ, ông trở lại phòng thí nghiệm sau kỳ nghỉ dài hai tuần thì phát hiện ra một hiện tượng lạ. Một loại nấm mốc màu xanh đã xuất hiện trong đĩa thí nghiệm và tiêu diệt những loài vi khuẩn trong những đĩa thí nghiệm ấy.

Thế là ông tách loại nấm ấy ra và thực hiện thí nghiệm với chúng. Ông muốn xem thử liệu loài nấm mốc này có thể tiêu diệt bao nhiêu loại vi khuẩn. Kết quả cho thấy loài nấm ấy có khả năng ngăn vi khuẩn hình thành tế bào mới. Vậy khi không thể hình thành tế bào thì vi khuẩn cũng không thể phát triển.

Nếu ta sống vào thời gian một thế kỷ trước, ta sẽ rất dễ tử vong chỉ vì một vết xước nhỏ nếu vết thương bị nhiễm trùng. Fleming trước đây từng làm việc trong bệnh viện quân y và đã từng chứng kiến rất nhiều chiến sĩ phải bỏ mạng vì bị nhiễm trùng vết thương. Đây cũng là lý do mà Fleming quyết tâm phải tìm cho ra cách để kiểm soát sự nhiễm trùng này.

Vào năm 1938, hai nhà khoa học có tên là Howard Florey và Ernst Boris Chain đã phát hiện ra nghiên cứu của Fleming và tiến hành phát triển nó. Sau rất nhiều quá trình nghiên cứu và thử nghiệm, họ cũng đã cho ra đời dạng hoàn chỉnh của thuốc penicillin vào năm 1942, cũng vừa kịp lúc để giúp chữa trị cho những chiến sĩ trong cuộc chiến tranh thế giới thứ hai.



Vocabulary

THE INVENTION OF PENICILLIN



research

verb

/rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/

nghiên cứu, khảo sát



cell

noun

/sel/

(sinh vật học) tế bào



discover

noun

/dɪ'skʌvə(r)/

khám phá, phát hiện



scratch

noun

/skrætʃ/

vết trầy



experiment

noun

/ɪk'sperɪmənt/

cuộc thí nghiệm, cuộc thử nghiệm



infect

verb

/ɪn'fekt/

nhiễm bệnh, lây nhiễm



careless

adj

/'keələs/

bất cẩn, vô tâm



keen on

adj.phrase

/ki:n ɒn/

ham mê, say mê, ham thích



forgetful

adj

/fə'getfl/

điếc trí, hay quên



battlefield hospital

noun phrase

/'bætlfi:ld 'hɒspɪtl/

bệnh viện quân y



find out

phrasal verb

/faɪnd aʊt/

khám phá ra, tìm ra



wound

noun

/wu:nd/ /

vết thương



mold

noun

/məuld/

nấm mốc, meo



fight back

phrasal verb

/feɪt bæk/

phản kháng, đánh trả



penicillin

noun

/,penə'sɪln/

thuốc kháng sinh



expand

verb

/ɪk'spænd/

mở rộng, phát triển



bacteria

noun

/bæk'tɪəriə/

vi khuẩn



in time

idiom

/ɪn taɪm/

vừa đúng lúc, vừa kịp lúc



turn out

phrasal verb

/tɜ:n aʊt/

phát hiện ra, hoá ra



produce

verb

/prə'dju:s/

sản xuất, chế tạo



Question & Answer

THE INVENTION OF PENICILLIN

Sir Alexander Fleming was a Scottish researcher.

1. Who was Sir Alexander Fleming?

- A. He came from Scotland.
- B. He was a researcher.
- C. He was Scottish.
- D. His name was Alexander Fleming.

2. Was Fleming a Scottish?

- A. Yes, he was Scottish.
- B. His name was Alexander Fleming.
- C. He was a researcher.
- D. He came from Scotland.

3. Where did Fleming come from? Did he come from Scotland?

- A. His name was Alexander Fleming.
- B. Yes, he came from Scotland.
- C. He was Scottish.
- D. He was a researcher.

4. Did Fleming do a lot of researches?

- A. His name was Alexander Fleming.
- B. He came from Scotland.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. He was Scottish.

He is the discoverer of penicillin in 1928.

5. Who is the discoverer of penicillin?

- A. It was Alexander Fleming.
- B. He is the discoverer of penicillin.
- C. Yes, he was.
- D. He was Scottish.

6. When did Fleming discover penicillin?

- A. He discovered it in 1928.
- B. He discovered penicillin.
- C. He was Scottish.
- D. He was a researcher.

7. Did Fleming discover penicillin in 1928?

- A. He discovered it in 1928.
- B. He was a researcher.
- C. He was a researcher.
- D. Yes, that's true.

At the time, Fleming was doing experiments with virus at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

8. What was Fleming doing at the time?

- A. His name was Alexander Fleming.
- B. He is the discoverer of penicillin.
- C. He was doing experiments with virus.
- D. He was at St. Mary's Hospital.

9. What was Fleming doing experiments with?

- A. He was Scottish.
- B. He discovered penicillin.
- C. He was doing experiments with virus.
- D. At St. Mary's Hospital in London.

10. At St. Mary's Hospital in London. He was doing experiments at St. Mary's Hospital

- A. He discovered it in 1928.
- B. At St. Mary's Hospital in London.
- C. He was doing experiments with virus.
- D. He was a researcher.

11. Where was St. Mary's Hospital?

- A. He was in the hospital at the time.
- B. He was Scottish.
- C. He is the discoverer of penicillin.
- D. It was in London.

Fleming was quite careless and forgetful.

12. How was Fleming? Was he a careful person?

- A. He was quiet.
- B. He was doing experiments with virus.
- C. He was working at St. Mary's Hospital.
- D. No, he was quite careless.

13. Was Fleming really careless?

- A. He was quite forgetful.
- B. At St. Mary's Hospital in London.
- C. He was doing experiments with virus.
- D. No, not really.

14. Did Fleming usually forget things?

- A. He was in London at the time.
- B. At St. Mary's Hospital in London.
- C. Yes, he did.
- D. He was a careless and forgetful man.



Question & Answer

THE INVENTION OF PENICILLIN

One time, he returned from a two-week vacation and found out something strange.

15. How long did Fleming go on vacation?

- A. It was a two-week vacation.
- B. He found out something strange.
- C. He returned from a vacation.
- D. He was quite careless.

16. Did Fleming go on vacation for two weeks?

- A. He was quite forgetful.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. It was a two-week vacation.

17. What happened after he returned?

- A. He found out something strange.
- B. It was a two-week vacation.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. He was a careless and forgetful man.

18. Did Fleming find out something strange or something common?

- A. It was something strange.
- B. He returned from a vacation.
- C. He found out something common.
- D. He was a careless and forgetful man.

A green mold appeared within dishes in his lab and was killing some of the bacteria in them.

19. What appeared within dishes?

- A. It was a green mold.
- B. It appeared within dishes in his lab.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. He returned from a vacation.

20. What color was the mold within dishes in the lab?

- A. It was killing some of the bacteria.
- B. It appeared within dishes in his lab.
- C. It was a two-week vacation.
- D. It was a green mold.

21. What was the green mold doing?

- A. He found out something strange.
- B. It was killing some of the bacteria.
- C. They were in the dishes in his lab.
- D. No, that's incorrect.

22. Where were the bacteria? Were they in the dishes in the lab?

- A. Yes, they were in the dishes in his lab.
- B. It was a green mold.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. There was something strange.

So he took out the mold and then did experiments.

23. What did Fleming do with the mold?

- A. He took out the mold.
- B. Yes, he was.
- C. They were in the dishes in his lab.
- D. It was a green mold.

24. Did Fleming take the mold out of the dishes?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. He did experiments with the mold.
- C. It was killing some of the bacteria.
- D. It appeared within dishes in his lab.

He wanted to see how many other bacteria it could kill.

25. Why did Fleming do experiments with the mold?

- A. It was the mold.
- B. How many other bacteria it could kill.
- C. He took out the mold.
- D. Because he wanted to see how many other bacteria it could kill.

26. Did Fleming want to see how many bacteria the mold could kill?

- A. He did experiments with the mold.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. He wanted to see how many other bacteria it could kill.
- D. It was the mold.

That mold turned out to stop bacteria from forming new cell.

27. How did the mold turn out?

- A. From forming new cell.
- B. Yes, it's correct.
- C. It was the mold.
- D. It turned out to stop bacteria from forming new cell.

28. What did the mold stop bacteria from?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. How many other bacteria it could kill.
- C. From forming new cell.
- D. It turned out to stop bacteria from forming new cell.



Question & Answer

THE INVENTION OF PENICILLIN

29. Could the mould stop bacteria from forming new cell?

- A. It stopped bacteria from forming new cell.
- B. He wanted to see how many other bacteria it could kill.
- C. Yes, it could.
- D. From forming new cell.

Soon Midas became hungry.

30. What happened if there are no new cells?

- A. It turned out to stop bacteria from forming new cell.
- B. Then no new bacteria can grow.
- C. Because there were no new cells.
- D. From forming new cell.

31. Can new bacteria grow if there are no new cells?

- A. No, they can't.
- B. No new bacteria can grow.
- C. It stopped bacteria from forming new cell.
- D. From forming new cell.

If you lived back in a century ago, you could die from a scratch if it got infected.

33. Can you die from a scratch now?

- A. You could die from a scratch.
- B. No new bacteria can grow.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. If it got infected.

34. Would you die from an infected scratch if you lived in the past?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. Back in a century ago.
- C. If it got infected.
- D. Because there were no new cells.

Fleming used to work in battlefield hospitals in France and he saw many soldiers died from infected wounds.

35. Where did Fleming use to work?

- A. He used to work in battlefield hospitals.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. Back in a century ago.
- D. If it got infected.

36. Did Fleming use to work in battlefield hospital in Scotland?

- A. Back in a century ago.
- B. No, not Scotland.
- C. The battlefield hospitals were in France.
- D. You could die from a scratch.

37. What did Fleming see?

- A. He saw many soldiers died.
- B. The battlefield hospitals were in France.
- C. If it got infected.
- D. You could die from a scratch.

38. Were there many soldiers died from infected wounds?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. They died from infected wounds.
- C. A scratch if it got infected.
- D. If you lived back in a century ago.

And that's why Fleming was so keen on finding a way to control infections.

39. What was Fleming keen on?

- A. They died from infected wounds.
- B. He used to work in battlefield hospitals.
- C. He was keen on finding a way to control infections.
- D. Yes, that's true.

40. What did Fleming want to find?

- A. The battlefield hospitals were in France.
- B. A way to control infections.
- C. No, it's not true.
- D. He saw many soldiers died.

In 1938, the two scientists Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain discovered Fleming's research and expanded on it.

41. Who discovered Fleming's research?

- A. It was 1938.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. A way to control infections.
- D. They were Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain.

**42. What did the two scientists do after they discovered Fleming's research?**

- A. They expanded on Fleming's research.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. They were scientists.
- D. He was keen on finding a way to control infections.

43. When did the two scientists discover Fleming's research?

- A. They discovered Fleming's research in 1938.
- B. They expanded on Fleming's research.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. A way to control infections.

After much research and experiment, they finally produced the complete form of penicillin by 1942.

44. Did the two scientists do a lot of research and experiment?

- A. After much research and experiment.
- B. It was 1938.
- C. They discovered Fleming's research in 1938.
- D. Yes, they did.

45. What did the two scientists produce?

- A. They were Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain.
- B. They were scientists.
- C. The complete form of penicillin.
- D. They finally produced it by 1942.

46. Did they produce penicillin after 1942?

- A. No, it's not true.
- B. It was the complete form of penicillin.
- C. It was 1938.
- D. They expanded on Fleming's research.

That was just in time to help soldiers in World War II.

47. Was penicillin produced in time?

- A. That was just in time to help soldiers.
- B. They finally produced it by 1942.
- C. After much research and experiment.
- D. Yes, that's true.

48. Was penicillin produced at the best time?

- A. They finally produced it by 1942.
- B. Yes, that's true.
- C. In World War II.
- D. It was the complete form of penicillin.

49. What was penicillin in time to do?

- A. After much research and experiment.
- B. It was the complete form of penicillin.
- C. To help soldiers in World War II.
- D. The soldiers in World War II.

50. Was penicillin to help soldiers in World War II?

- A. They finally produced it by 1942.
- B. After much research and experiment.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. That was just in time to help soldiers.

Learn By Heart



Answer sheet

THE INVENTION OF PENICILLIN

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

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

UNIT 10

A HERO*

NGƯỜI ANH HÙNG*



Story

A HERO*

Tran Binh Trong was born in 1259. He was a great **general** during the Tran **dynasty**.

In 1279, Kublai Khan began to show his **attempt** to **take over** countries like Dai Viet or Champa. Later in 1284, the second Yuan's **invasion** of Dai Viet was opened **under the command of** the prince Toghan.

Tran Hung Dao decided to **appoint** general Tran Binh Trong to **take charge of holding back** the enemy. However, his **troops** were **defeated** and he was **captured** by the enemy.

The **enemy** thought Tran Binh Trong was a talented general. They tried to **convince** him to **surrender** and tell him about the situation of the Tran dynasty. But he **refused** and kicked off the gold that they offered. Then the enemy **promised** to make him a Prince of the Yuan Dynasty. He then answered by a phrase which became famous in History of Vietnam:

"I **prefer to** be a ghost in the South than a King in the North." The enemy was very angry and Tran Binh Trong was killed afterwards at the age of 26. His death was **mourned** by every member of Tran family. The Emperor later decided to **entitle** him as Prince Bao Nghia.

NGƯỜI ANH HÙNG*

Trần Bình Trọng sinh vào năm 1259. Ông là một danh tướng dưới thời đại nhà Trần.

Vào năm 1279, Hốt Tất Liệt bắt đầu tổ rõ âm mưu xâm chiếm những quốc gia như Đại Việt và Champa. Đến năm 1284 thì cuộc xâm lược Đại Việt lần hai của quân Nguyên chính thức diễn ra dưới sự chỉ huy của hoàng tử Thoát Hoan.

Trần Hưng Đạo quyết định giao cho tướng Trần Bình Trọng trách nhiệm cầm chân quân thù. Tuy nhiên, quân của ông đã bị đánh bại còn ông thì bị quân địch bắt giữ.

Quân địch nhận thấy Trần Bình Trọng là một tướng soái tài ba nên chúng liền giờ trò dụ dỗ ông đầu hàng và phân tích tình hình thiện tại của quân dân nhà Trần. Nhưng ông đã khảng khái từ chối và đập đổ số vàng bạc mà bọn chúng mang tặng. Sau đó, bọn chúng hứa hẹn sẽ cho ông làm vương tử ở nhà Nguyên. Ông liền đáp trả bằng một câu nói vang danh trong sử sách Việt Nam:

"Ta thà làm ma nước Nam chứ không thèm làm vương đất Bắc." Quân địch vô cùng giận dữ và ra lệnh xử tử ngay khi ông chỉ vừa qua tuổi 26. Cái chết của ông khiến toàn bộ hoàng tộc nhà Trần vô cùng thương tiếc. Về sau, Hoàng Đế đã quyết định truy tặng cho ông phong hiệu "Bảo Nghĩa Vương".



Vocabulary

A HERO*



general
noun

/'dʒenərəl/
tướng, nhà chiến lược
xuất sắc



defeat
verb

/dɪ'fi:t/
đánh thắng, đánh bại



dynasty
noun

/'dɪnəsti/
triều đại, triều vua



capture
verb

/'kæp.tʃər/
bắt, bắt giữ



take over
phrasal verb

/teɪk 'əʊvə(r)/
giành quyền kiểm soát,
chiếm lấy



enemy
noun

/'enəmi/
quân địch



invasion
noun

/ɪn'vezən/
sự xâm lược



convince
verb

/kən'vens/
thuyết phục



command
noun

/kə'ma:nd/
sự điều khiển, nắm
quyền, chỉ huy



surrender
verb

/sə'rendər/
đầu hàng



appoint
verb

/ə'pɔɪnt/
bổ nhiệm, chỉ định



daring
verb

/'deəriŋ/
táo tợn, táo bạo



take charge of
phrase

/teɪk tʃə:dʒ əv/
phụ trách, chịu trách
nhiệm về



refuse
verb

/r'fju:z/
từ chối, khước từ



hold back
phrasal verb

/həʊld bæk/
ngăn lại, giữ lại, kìm lại



promise
verb

/'prɒmɪs/
hứa, cam kết



troop
noun

/tru:p/
quân đội, quân lính



prefer to
phrasal verb

/prɪ'fɜ:(r) tu/
thích hơn



kick off
phrase

/kɪk ɒf/
đạp đổ



mourn
verb

/mɔ:n/
thương tiếc, khóc thương



entitle
verb

/ɪn'taɪtl/
phong (hiệu), đặt (tên)



Question & Answer

A HERO*

Tran Binh Trong was born in 1259.

1. When was Tran Binh Trong born?

- A. No, that's incorrect.
- B. His name was Tran Binh Trong.
- C. He was born in 1259.
- D. Yes, he was.

2. Was he born in 1529?

- A. Yes, he was.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. In 1259.
- D. His name was Tran Binh Trong.

He was a great general during the Tran dynasty.

3. What kind of general was Tran Binh Trong? Was he a great one?

- A. Yes, he was.
- B. During the Tran dynasty.
- C. He was born in 1259.
- D. His name was Tran Binh Trong.

4. When did he live?

- A. His name was Tran Binh Trong.
- B. He lived during the Tran dynasty.
- C. He was a great general.
- D. He was born in 1259.

5. Was he a general during the Tran dynasty?

- A. He was born in 1259.
- B. His name was Tran Binh Trong.
- C. Yes, it's correct.
- D. He lived in the Tran dynasty.

In 1279, Kublai Khan began to show his attempt to take over countries like Dai Viet or Champa.

6. What did Kublai Khan do in 1279?

- A. He lived in the Tran dynasty.
- B. He began to show his attempt.
- C. It was in 1279.
- D. During the Tran dynasty.

7. What did Kublai Khan want to take over?

- A. He began to show his attempt.
- B. He was a great general.
- C. During the Tran dynasty.
- D. He began to show his attempt.

8. Did Kublai Khan attempt to take over Dai Viet?

- A. His attempt was to take over Dai Viet.
- B. He lived in the Tran dynasty.
- C. He was a great general.
- D. Yes, he did.

Later in 1284, the second Yuan's invasion of Dai Viet was opened under the command of the prince Toghan.

9. When was the second Yuan's invasion of Dai Viet opened?

- A. It was opened in 1279.
- B. Under the command of the prince Toghan.
- C. He wanted to take over Dai Viet.
- D. His name was Kublai Khan.

10. Was this the first time Yuan invaded Dai Viet?

- A. His attempt was to take over Dai Viet.
- B. Yes, it was.
- C. No, it was the second time.
- D. It was the second Yuan's invasion of Dai Viet.

11. Under the command of who was the invasion opened?

- A. Countries like Dai Viet or Champa.
- B. It was the prince Toghan.
- C. It was later in 1284.
- D. He began to show his attempt.

Tran Hung Dao decided to appoint general Tran Binh Trong to take charge of holding back the enemy.

12. What did Tran Hung Dao decide to do?

- A. It was Tran Hung Dao.
- B. It was later in 1284.
- C. Under the command of the prince Toghan.
- D. He decided to appoint general Tran Binh Trong.

13. What did Tran Hung Dao want Tran Binh Trong to do?

- A. It was the prince Toghan.
- B. It was the second Yuan's invasion of Dai Viet.
- C. To take charge of holding back the enemy
- D. It was Tran Hung Dao.



Question & Answer

A HERO*

14. Did Tran Binh Trong to take charge of holding back the enemy?

- A. Yes, he did.
- B. No, that's incorrect.
- C. It was the prince Toghan.
- D. It was opened later in 1284.

However, his troops were defeated and he was captured by the enemy.

15. Did his troops win?

- A. He took charge of holding back the enemy
- B. No, they didn't.
- C. He was captured by the enemy.
- D. It was Tran Hung Dao.

16. Were Tran Binh Trong's troops defeated?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. He was captured by the enemy.
- C. He took charge of holding back the enemy
- D. He decided to appoint general Tran Binh Trong.

17. Was Tran Binh Trong captured by the enemy?

- A. He decided to appoint general Tran Binh Trong.
- B. It was Tran Hung Dao.
- C. Yes, he was captured by the enemy.
- D. His troops were defeated.

The enemy thought Tran Binh Trong was a talented general.

18. What did the enemy think?

- A. They thought he was a talented general.
- B. Yes, of course.
- C. It was the enemy.
- D. His troops were defeated.

19. Was Tran Binh Trong a talented general?

- A. Yes, he was.
- B. They thought he was a talented general.
- C. That he was a talented general.
- D. He was captured by the enemy.

20. Was he good at fighting?

- A. It was the enemy.
- B. They thought he was a talented general.
- C. His troops were defeated.
- D. Yes, of course.

They tried to convince him to surrender and tell him about the situation of the Tran dynasty.

21. What did the enemy do? Did they let him go?

- A. It was the enemy.
- B. No, they didn't let him go.
- C. About the situation of the Tran dynasty.
- D. They tried to convince him to surrender.

22. Then what did the enemy do?

- A. They tried to convince him to surrender.
- B. He was Tran Binh Trong.
- C. They told him about the situation.
- D. That he was a talented general.

23. Did the enemy talk Tran Binh Trong into giving up?

- A. About the situation of the Tran dynasty.
- B. They thought he was a talented general.
- C. Yes, they tried to convince him to surrender.
- D. No, it's not true.

24. What did the enemy tell him about?

- A. It was the enemy.
- B. They told him about the situation.
- C. No, that's incorrect.
- D. They tried to convince Tran Binh Trong.

But he refused and kicked off the gold that they offered.

25. Did Tran Binh Trong accept?

- A. They told him about the situation.
- B. They tried to convince him to surrender.
- C. No, he did not.
- D. Yes, he accepted.

26. What did he do to the gold?

- A. They told him about the situation.
- B. He kicked it off.
- C. It was the gold that they offered.
- D. They tried to convince him to surrender.

27. Did the enemy offer Tran Binh Trong the gold?

- A. They tried to convince Tran Binh Trong.
- B. About the situation of the Tran dynasty.
- C. Yes, they offered the gold to him.
- D. No, that's incorrect.



Question & Answer

A HERO*

Then the enemy promised to make him a Prince of the Yuan Dynasty.

28. What did the enemy promise with Tran Binh Trong?

- A. They promised to make him a Prince.
- B. It was the enemy.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. He refused.

29. Would Tran Binh Trong become a Prince if he accepted?

- A. Yes, of course.
- B. Because he refused.
- C. It was the enemy.
- D. He kicked off the gold that they offered.

30. Did the enemy want to make him a Prince of the Yuan Dynasty?

- A. A Prince of the Yuan Dynasty.
- B. He kicked off the gold that they offered.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. Because he refused.

He then answered by a phrase which became famous in History of Vietnam:

31. What did Tran Binh Trong do towards the offer?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. Because he refused.
- C. He then answered by a phrase.
- D. A famous phrase in History of Vietnam.

32. Did his answer become famous?

- A. He then answered by a phrase.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. They promised to make him a Prince.
- D. Yes, it became famous in History of Vietnam.

33. What became famous in History of Vietnam?

- A. It was his answer.
- B. A famous phrase in History of Vietnam.
- C. A Prince of the Yuan Dynasty.
- D. It was the enemy.

"I prefer to be a ghost in the South than a King in the North."

34. What did Tran Binh Trong answer?

- A. He then answered by a phrase.
- B. "I prefer to be a ghost in the South than a King in the North."
- C. He preferred to be a ghost in the South.
- D. Yes, he was.

35. Did he prefer to be a ghost in the South?

- A. It became famous in History of Vietnam.
- B. Yes, he did.
- C. To be a ghost in the South.
- D. A King in the North.

36. Did he prefer to be a King in the North?

- A. A famous phrase in History of Vietnam.
- B. No, he didn't.
- C. A King in the North.
- D. He preferred to be a ghost in the South.

The enemy was very angry and Tran Binh Trong was killed afterwards at the age of 26.

37. Was the enemy angry?

- A. Yes, they were very angry.
- B. No, it's not true.
- C. He was killed afterwards at the age of 26.
- D. He preferred to be a ghost in the South.

38. Was Tran Binh Trong killed afterwards?

- A. The enemy was very angry.
- B. He was 26 years old.
- C. A King in the North.
- D. Yes, he was.

39. When did Tran Binh Trong die?

- A. The enemy was very angry.
- B. A ghost in the South.
- C. He died at the age of 26.
- D. He was 26 years old.

40. Did Tran Binh Trong die at a young age?

- A. He preferred to be a ghost in the South.
- B. Yes, he died when he was 26 years old.
- C. He was killed afterwards at the age of 26.
- D. The enemy was very angry.



His death was mourned by every member of Tran family.

41. By who was his death mourned?

- A. The enemy was very angry.
- B. He was killed afterwards at the age of 26.
- C. His death was mourned by every member of Tran family.
- D. Yes, that's true.

42. Was every member of Tran family sad because of his death?

- A. He was killed afterwards.
- B. Yes, they were.
- C. Every member of Tran family.
- D. He was 26 years old.

The Emperor later decided to entitle him as Prince Bao Nghia.

43. What did the Emperor decide to do?

- A. Yes, that's true.
- B. It was the Emperor.
- C. Every member of Tran family.
- D. To entitle him as Prince Bao Nghia.

44. What did the Emperor entitle Tran Binh Trong as?

- A. Prince Bao Nghia.
- B. It was the Emperor.
- C. He decided to entitle him.
- D. His death was mourned.

45. Was Tran Binh Trong entitled as a Prince?

- A. To entitle him as Prince Bao Nghia.
- B. Every member of Tran family.
- C. Yes, that's true.
- D. He decided to entitle him.



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

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

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