**TIẾNG ANH 10 FRIENDS GLOBAL**

**UNIT 6: MONEY**

**READING TEST**

**Exercise 1: Read the text. Match sentences A–G with gaps 1–5. There are two extra sentences. (2,5 points)**

Shopping habits in the UK have changed over the last sixty years, and this can be seen in the changing appearance of any British high street – the main shopping street in a town or city. In the 1950s, high streets had rows of individual shops selling different things. 1\_\_\_ Most people did this every few days in order to buy fresh food. The high street was a sociable place to be.

This started to change in the 1970s with the arrival of supermarkets. They gave people the chance to buy everything that they needed in one place. People didn’t need to go to individual shops any more. 2\_\_\_ So this new type of shop, along with a new way of storing meat and fruit at home, meant that instead of doing a small shop every few days, people could buy all the food that they needed for a week, or sometimes even a month.

As supermarkets became more popular, they changed from small local shops to huge superstores. 3\_\_\_ They took people away from the high street. They also tried to offer customers everything that they needed, like a coffee shop, a hairdresser's and a chemist's. 4\_\_\_ But this meant that the shops on the high street started to close down as they lost their customers.

These days, more and more people are choosing not to go to supermarkets to do their shopping. 5\_\_\_ People are also trying to spend less money, so a new type of discount shop has become very popular. It may be because of this that people have stopped doing big weekly or monthly shops. Now they go to shops more frequently to buy what they need for the next few days. So, in many ways, people seem to be going back to the way people shopped in the 1950s.

1. The idea was to get customers to spend all their money in one place.
2. Customers knew exactly where to find the things they needed in each shop.
3. And because of their size, many of these supermarkets were outside town.
4. People loved it because they had never had the chance to do all their shopping there before.
5. At the same time, more and more people had freezers in their houses.
6. There was a greengrocer's next to a butcher's next to a baker's, and people visited each place to do their shopping.
7. Instead, they are using the internet to shop from home and get their shopping delivered.

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**Exercise 2: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (2,5 points)**

China’s child labour is a huge problem, and there is (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence that it is increasing in China. 2. Although there is no official figure on the number of children working in China, it is (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by many that of the 10 million children out of school, over 5 million are working in factories. It was reported in Sichuan, China’s most (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ province, that 85% of children who drop out of school are working elsewhere. Even in some less populated (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provinces, over 20% of the work force is made up of children. Also, in the last few years, the rate of children kidnapped has increased rapidly. It is believed that the children kidnapped are sold off to factories to work. For example, in 1994, about 48 Chinese brick-shop-workers kidnapped over 100 children. It is known that forty of those children were forced to work 10 hours a day, but with no (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. China’s child labour cannot be overlooked.

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|  | 1. clean | 1. clear | 1. transparent | 1. through |
|  | 1. estimated | 1. estimate | 1. estimating | 1. estimation |
|  | 1. crowded | 1. popular | 1. populated | 1. popularity |
|  | 1. country | 1. city | 1. village | 1. rural |
|  | 1. wage | 1. salary | 1. reward | 1. All of them |

**Exercise 3: Read the passage and write the answer True or False. (2,5 points)**

In April 2007, a 16-year-old boy named Charlie McDonnell was studying for his exams. But he was bored, so he turned on his laptop computer. He found a website called YouTube and watched a video of another teenager like him. The teenager was sitting in his bedroom and talking about how bored he was. “I can do better than that!” thought Charlie. So, he used his laptop and webcam to make his first video, and posted it on YouTube under the name “Charlieissocoollike”.

Two days after Charlie posted his first video, he had 150 subscribers, so he decided to make more videos. He soon became quite popular. A few months later, Oprah Winfrey, the famous American TV host, showed one of his videos called “How to be English” on her programme. In this video, Charlie wears a suit and tie and talks in a funny accent.

To say thank you to all his fans he made a video called “Challenge Charlie”, asking people to suggest funny or difficult things for him to do in his videos. Challenges included drinking tomato ketchup, wearing all of his clothes at once and painting himself purple!

Charlie is also a singer and songwriter. His most popular videos are of him singing and playing the ukulele. In Duet with Myself, he uses special effects to sing a duet with himself about what a boring person he is. This has now been watched over 7 million times!

Oh, and how did Charlie do in his exams back in 2007? Well, he passed with nine A grades and one B! He says that he wants to go to university in the future but decided to try and make a career on YouTube before that. So, far, it’s going very well!

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| **Questions** | **Answers** |
| 1. Charlie was excited about his upcoming exam. ­­­ |  |
| 2. He posted his first video on Youtube and gained 150 subscribers. |  |
| 3. One of his videos presented on a celebrity’s programme. |  |
| 4. Charlie’s fans asked him to play the ukulele as a challenge. |  |
| 5. He decided to become a Youtuber after entering university. |  |

**Exercise 4: Read the text and FILL IN THE BLANKS behind the situations with A(Andrew) or B(Joe). (2,5 points)**

**The best job in the world???**

A. Back in 2012, Andrew Johnson planned to apply to a film school after graduation, rather than look for a job. But then his dad noticed an advertisement for a job with toy manufacturer Lego. Andrew, who was already a Lego fan, sent in an application. It included a video of himself making models. The company loved it and invited him to participate in an unusual interview. He had to compete against seven other finalists in a model-building test. Andrew won. As a result, he was employed at Legoland Discovery Centre in Illinois as a Master Model Builder. “Lego was just a hobby, but now I can do what I love and get paid for it,” said Andrew happily in an interview.

B. Some film providers like Netflix employ people to watch new films and TV series, then ask them to make a note of what type of film it is (horror, rom-com, etc.), what age group and type of person might like it. The film provider can then recommend it to their members. Joe Mason finished his degree in film studies about two years ago and didn’t know what to do next. Then he read an article about film taggers. The job was so fantastic, and he wrote to Netflix. At first, they weren’t interested, but when Joe told them he speaks fluent French, they gave him a job. He watches French films and TV programmes. “It’s a great job because I can have flexible working hours,” said he. The only problem with the job is that Joe can’t choose what he wants to watch.

1. Have flexible working time. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Got employed after gaining victory in a competition. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Received a job which is relevant to his hobby. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Found the job through an advert introduced by a relative. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. “Watching movies” was included in job description. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**🍀THE END🍀**

**ANSWERS**

**Ex 1:**

1. He/ she gets paid between $60 and $80 an hour.

2. He/ she must collect the ball (from) under the bottom of the ponds.

3. They taste pet food to evaluate the flavors and check if it’s up to quality standards.

4. It is used for producing "antivenom”.

5. No, it isn’t.

**Ex 2:**

1B 2A 3C 4D 5D

**Ex 3:**

1F 2T 3T 4F 5F

**Ex 4:**

1B 2A 3A 4A 5B