

Unit 1. Relationships

F. Reading:

Vocabulary:

Key Word	Phonetic Transcription	POS	Vietnamese Meaning
1. technology	/tek'nɒlədʒi/	n	công nghệ
2. technologist	/tek'nɒlədʒɪst/	n	nhà công nghệ
3. technological	/,tek'nɒ'lɒdʒɪkl/	adj	thuộc về công nghệ
4. technological era	/,tek'nɒ'lɒdʒɪkl 'iərə/	n	thời đại công nghệ
5. exert	/ɪg'zɜ:t/	v	sử dụng, gắng sức
6. attach (to)	/ə'tætʃ/	v	gắn vào
7. attachment	/ə'tætʃmənt/	n	sự gắn bó, đính kèm
8. enhance	/ɪn'hɑ:ns/	v	nâng cao
9. replace	/rɪ'pleɪs/	v	thay thế
10. replacement	/rɪ'pleɪsmənt/	n	sự thay thế
11. consider	/kən'sɪdə(r)/	v	cân nhắc
12. considerable	/kən'sɪdərəbl/	adj	đáng kể
13. consideration	/kən'sɪdə'reɪʃn/	n	sự cân nhắc
14. strength	/streŋθ/	n	sức mạnh
15. strengthen	/'streŋθn/	v	củng cố
16. isolated	/'aɪsəleɪtɪd/	adj	bị cô lập
17. isolation	/'aɪsə'leɪʃn/	n	sự cô lập
18. balance	/'bæləns/	n	sự cân bằng
19. nurture	/'nɜ:tʃə(r)/	v,n	nuôi dưỡng
20. cherish	/'tʃerɪʃ/	v	trân trọng
21. bond	/bɒnd/	n,v	mối quan hệ, sự gắn kết
22. time commitment	/taɪm kə'mɪtmənt/	n	sự cam kết về thời gian
23. count	/kaʊnt/	v	tính, đếm
24. foster	/'fɒstə(r)/	v	nuôi dưỡng, khuyến khích
25. empathy	/'empəθi/	n	sự đồng cảm
26. empathetic	/'empə'θetɪk/	adj	thấu cảm
27. empathise	/'empəθaɪz/	v	đồng cảm

Exercise:

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

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking and salting could preserve meat for a short time, but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to prevent spoilage. But in 1810, a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned goods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year.

Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban population created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more produce. Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve **them** for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. As easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a **fixture** in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's.

Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavily in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. **Nevertheless**, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

Question 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Causes of food spoilage
- B. Commercial production of ice
- C. Population movements in the nineteenth century
- D. Inventions that led to changes in the American diet

Question 2. The phrase “**in season**” in line 1 refers to _____ .

- A. a particular time of year
- B. a kind of weather
- C. an official schedule
- D. a method of flavoring

Question 3. During the 1860’s, canned food products were _____ .

- A. unavailable in rural areas
- B. available in limited quantities
- C. shipped in refrigerator cars
- D. a staple part of the American diet.

Question 4. It can be inferred that railroad refrigerator cars came into use _____ .

- A. before 1860
- B. before 1890
- C. after 1900
- D. after 1920

Question 5. The word “**them**” in line 12 refers to _____ .

- A. refrigerator cars
- B. growers
- C. perishables
- D. distances.

Question 6. The word “**fixture**” in line 16 is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. commonplace object
- B. substance
- C. luxury item
- D. mechanical device

Question 7. The author implies that in the 1920’s and 1930’s home deliveries of ice _____ .

- A. increased in cost
- B. occurred only in the summer
- C. decreased in number
- D. were on an irregular schedule

Question 8. The word “**Nevertheless**” in line 19 is closest meaning to _____ .

- A. occasionally
- B. however
- C. therefore
- D. because

Question 9. Which of the following types of food preservation was NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Drying
- B. Chemical additives
- C. Canning
- D. Cold storage

Question 10. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- A. Most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables.
- B. People who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods.
- C. Tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available.
- D. Commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners