

ÔN LUYỆN TIẾNG ANH 12

Tuần từ 20-25/4

Choose the best answer

1. I _____ to the shops, but I _____ anything because I _____ my wallet.
a. go / cannot buy / will lose b. was going / did not buy / have lost
c. am going / am not buying / will lose d. went / could not buy / had lost
2. I _____ well recently. I _____ to see my doctor yesterday. He said that I _____ some rest.
a. do not sleep / went / would need b. have not slept / went / needed
c. did not sleep / go / will need d. had not slept / went / had needed
3. They _____ him for weeks.
a. do not see b. did not see c. have not seen . will not have seen
4. Every day Mary _____ on the computer, but today she _____ a typewriter because there is no power.
a. types / is using b. is tying / uses
c. has typed / will use d. types / has used
5. She said that she hadn't visited the UK _____.
a. before b. then c. now d. ago

Error Identification.

6. Facial expression involves some of smallest body movements, but its
A B

impact may be greater than any other body language.

C D

7. Smiles arid grimace can be very effective used in conversation,
A B

but more commonly, we do not tend to think that nonverbal physical

C D

response may be communicating.

8. I believe that only very self-confident, knowledge and attentive students
A B

will prefer 100% of eye contact time.

C D

9. Teachers often use eye contact in the classroom to decide who is
A B C

prepared to answer a question, or that didn't complete his homework assignment.

D

10. Beside words the human face is the primary source of information for
A B C

express an individual's internal feelings.

D

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

Body postures and movements are frequently indicators of self-confidence, energy, fatigue, or status. Cognitively, gestures operate to clarify, contradict, or replace verbal messages. Gestures also serve an important function with regard to regulating the flow of conversation. For example, if a student is talking about something in front of the class, single nods of the head from the teacher will likely cause that student to continue and perhaps more elaborate. Postures as well as gestures are used to indicate attitudes, status, affective moods, approval, deception, warmth, and other variables related to conversation interaction.

The saying "A picture is worth a thousand words" well describes the meaning of facial expressions. Facial appearance - including wrinkles, muscle tone, skin coloration, and eye color-offers enduring cues that reveal information about age, sex, race, ethnic origin, and status.

A less permanent second set of facial cues-including length of hair, hairstyle, cleanliness, and facial hair-relate to an individual's idea of beauty. A third group of facial markers are momentary expressions that signal that cause changes in the forehead, eyebrows, eyelids, cheeks, nose, lips, and chin, such as raising the eyebrows, wrinkling the brow, curling the lip.

Some facial expressions are readily visible, while others are fleeting. Both types can positively or negatively reinforce the spoken words and convey cues concerning emotions and attitudes.

11. Gestures _____.

- a. can do nothing with a conversation
- b. can clarify the meaning of verbal messages.
- c. may interrupt the flow of a conversation
- d. can end a conversation more quickly than usual

12. A nod of the head from the teacher will likely ask his student to _____ what he is saying.

- a. go on
- b. give up
- c. put off
- d. throwaway

13. According to the writer, "A picture is worth a thousand words" means _____.

- a. a picture of a face is more valuable than a thousand words
- b. a picture is more important than a thousand words
- c. facial gestures can convey a lot of meanings
- d. he has just bought a picture with a thousand words on it

14. How many categories of facial expressions are mentioned?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

15. Facial expressions _____.

- a. cannot convey emotions
- b. cannot reinforce spoken words
- c. can only express negative attitudes
- d. can be either visible or fleeting

Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

The most dominant and reliable features of facial expressions provide a constant channel of communication. They can be shifty and evasive; convey hate, fear, and guilt; or (16) _____ confidence, love, and support

Referred to as "mirrors of the soul" our eyes serve as the major decisive factor in (17) _____ the spoken words. The eyes of the man converse as (18) _____ as their tongues, with the advantage that the ocular dialect needs (19) _____

_____ dictionary, but it is understood all over the world. When the eyes say one thing, and the tongue another, a practiced man relies on eyes. Except (20) _____ extremely shy individuals, most people look for social acceptance by studying the eyes of others. Eyes also can (21) _____ indicate a positive or a negative relationship. People tend to look longer and more often at the people whom they trust, respect and care about than at those whom they doubt or (22) _____. Normal eye dilation is not under control of the individual. Personally characteristics such as introversion and extroversion also influence eye behavior. Eye behavior seems (23) _____ particular importance and is generally used to indicate whether one is open to communication. This can be observed when a teacher asks the class a question: students who think they know the answer will generally (24) _____ at the teacher, (25) _____ students who do not know the answer will usually try to avoid eye contact.

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|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 16. a. replace | b. report | c. consider | d. express |
| 17. a. interpreting | b. changing | c. exchanging | d. transporting |
| 18. a. much | b. many | c. more | d. a lot |
| 19. a. not | b. nor | c. no | d. none |
| 20. a. in | b. for | c. of | d. with |
| 21. a. accurate | b. accuracy | c. accurately | d. inaccurate |
| 22. a. love | b. long | c. wait | d. dislike |
| 23. a. to be | b. be | c. being | d. been |
| 24. a. notice | b. look | c. think | d. aim |
| 25. a. as | b. while | c. so | d. because |