

UNIT 8 THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

A. VOCABULARY

1. **village** ['vilidʒ] (n) : làng, xã
villager (n) : người dân làng
2. **produce** ['prɒdʒu:s] (v) : sản xuất
producer (n) : nhà sản xuất
production [prə'dʌkʃn] (n) : sự sản xuất
product ['prɒdəkt] (n) : sản phẩm
(un)productive [prə'dʌktɪv] (adj) : có năng suất
(un)productively (adv)
3. **poor** [pɔ:(r)] (adj) : nghèo
poverty ['pɒvəti] (n) : sự nghèo đói
impoverish (v) : bần cùng hóa
4. **hard** (adj / adv) : chăm chỉ, mạnh
hardly = almost not (adv) : hầu như không
5. **make ends meet** (idm) : đủ sống (có đủ tiền để mua những thứ cần thiết)

E.x: They could hardly make ends meet.

→ It is difficult for them to earn enough money to live on.

6. **need** (v,n) : cần, nhu cầu
necessity [ni'sesiti] (n) : sự cần thiết
needful (a) : hữu ích
necessarily [,nesə'serəli] (adv) : cần thiết, nhất thiết
7. **in need of** (idm) : đang cần
8. **mud** [mʌd] (n) : bùn
muddy (adj) : lầy lội
9. **straw** [stro:] (n) : rơm rạ
10. **shortage (of)** ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] (n) : sự thiếu hụt
11. **manage** ['mænidʒ] (v) : quản lý, điều hành
management (n) : sự quản lý, điều hành
manager (n) : người quản lý, điều hành
12. **educate** ['edju:keit] (v) : giáo dục
education (n) : sự giáo dục
educational (adj) : thuộc về giáo dục
educationalist / educator (n) : nhà giáo, nhà mô phạm
14. **science** ['saɪəns] (n) : khoa học
scientist (n) : nhà khoa học
scientific [,saɪən'tɪfɪk] (adj)
scientifically (adv) : một cách khoa học

15. **technology** [tek'nɒlədʒi] (n) : kỹ thuật học, công nghệ học
 technologist [tek'nɒlədʒist] (n) : nhà công nghệ học
 technological [ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪkl] (adj)
16. **technique** [tek'ni:k] (n) : kỹ thuật, kỹ xảo, phương pháp kỹ thuật
 technician [tek'niʃn] (n) : nhà kỹ thuật
 technical / technically (adj, adv) : thuộc về kỹ thuật
17. **introduce** (sb to sb else) [ˌintrə'dju:s] (v) : giới thiệu
 introduction [ˌintrə'dʌkʃn] (n) : sự giới thiệu
18. **bumper crop** ['bʌmpə] : good crop (n) : vụ mùa bội thu
 cash crop (n) : crop to be sold, not for use by the people who grow it : cây thương phẩm
19. **grow** /...../..... (v) : lớn lên, trồng, mọc
 growth [grəʊθ] (n) : sự lớn lên, phát triển
20. **export** ['eksɜ:pɜ:t] (v,n) : xuất khẩu, hàng xuất khẩu
 exportation [ˌeksɜ:pɜ:'teɪʃn] (n) : sự xuất khẩu
 exporter (n) : nhà xuất khẩu
21. **change** [tʃeɪndʒ] (v,n) : thay đổi, sự thay đổi
 (un)changeable ['tʃeɪndʒəbl] (adj) : có thể thay đổi
22. **entertain** [ˌentə'tein] (v) : giải trí
 entertaining [ˌentə'teɪnɪŋ] (adj) : làm vui lòng và vừa ý; thú vị
 entertainment (n) : sự giải trí
 entertainer [ˌentə'teɪnə] (n) : người làm trò tiêu khiển (hát, múa... ở các hộp đêm), người tiếp đãi, người chiêu đãi
23. **know** (about) = have knowledge of (v) : biết
 knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] (n) : kiến thức
 knowledgeable ['nɒlɪdʒəbl] (adj) : uyên bác
 unknown (adj) : không được biết đến
24. **better** = make sth better, to improve (v) : cải thiện
 better (so sánh hơn của good) (adj) : tốt hơn
25. **thanks to someone to /something** : nhờ có (ai... ,cái gì)
25. **hope** (v) (n) : hy vọng
 hopeful (adj) : có hy vọng
 hopeless (adj) : không hy vọng
 hopefully (adv)
26. **improve** [ɪm'pru:v] (v) : cải tiến , nâng cao
 improvement (n) : sự cải tiến , nâng cao
27. **method** ['meθəd] (n) : phương pháp
28. **brick** [brɪk] (n) : gạch

29. **make of** (v) : làm từ (nguyên liệu không biến đổi)
make from (v) : làm từ (nguyên liệu biến đổi)
 E.x: My mother makes wine _____ blackberries.
 E.x: Houses used to make _____ straw and mud.
30. **few** (det.) not many + Count. Noun
A few (det.) some + Count. Noun
 E.x: I have few books, so I need to buy some.
 E.x: I have borrowed a few books from the school library.
31. **manage to do sth** = succeed in doing sth
32. **meet their parents' wishes/ expectations:**
33. **result in sth** : *lead to* (v) dẫn tới
result from sth (v) có kết quả từ
 E.x: New farming methods resulted _____ bumper crops.
 Job losses resulted _____ economic crisis.
34. **cart** (n) : xe bò, xe ngựa.
 → **cart** (v) : thồ.
35. **flood** (n) : lũ, lũ lụt, nạn lụt; (v) ngập lụt
 → **flooded** (adj) : bị ngập lụt.
36. **load** (n) : vật nặng, gánh nặng.
 → **a load of / loads of sth** (infml) : nhiều thứ, hàng đống.
37. **lorry** (n) : xe tải (= truck).
38. **method** (n) : phương pháp; cách thức
 → **farming method** (n) : phương pháp canh tác.
39. **resurface** (v) : làm lại bề mặt;
surface (n) : bề mặt, diện tích
40. **suburb** (n) : ngoại ô, ngoại thành.
41. **widen** (v) : mở rộng, làm cho rộng ra
wide (adj)
widely (adv)
width (n)
42. **Popffero** (n) : một thị trấn nhỏ ven bờ biển phía Bắc nước Anh.

B. WORD FORMS

- We must get rid of the _____ which slows our development. (poor)
- He tried to _____ the story for the younger audience. (simple)
- The advantage of the plan is its _____. (simple)
- He lacks the _____ skills for the job. (need)
- You can come early if you want to, but there's no _____ for it. (need)

6. The fact that something is cheap doesn't ____ mean it's of low quality. (need)
7. I thought a lot of the violence in the movie was totally _____. (need)
8. He is _____ of the New York City Ballet. (manage)
9. The company has suffered from several years of bad _____. (manage)
10. As a child he received most of his _____ at home. (educate)
11. Reducing the size of classes may improve _____ standards. (educate)
12. He started his scientific career as an amateur _____. (science)
13. The project has attracted considerable criticism from the _____ community. (science)
14. He is learning how to think _____. (science)
15. Personally, I found some parts of the book a little too _ to follow. (technique)

PRACTICE TEST

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. famous B. nervous C. dangerous D. mountain
2. A. town B. cow C. snow D. brown
3. A. spread B. disease C. health D. pleasure
4. A. flood B. good C. foot D. look
5. A. crop B. export C. shortage D. resort

II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

1. A. community B. villagers C. disease D. important
2. A. electricity B. instead C. decided D. enclose
3. A. shortage B. product C. technology D. manage
4. A. resurface B. knowledge C. technical D. export
5. A. suburb B. entertainment C. medical D. atmosphere

III. Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. Plant _____ is most noticeable in spring and early summer.
A. grow B. grown C. growing D. growth
2. There will be _____ and a buffet luncheon for a cost of \$30.
A. entertain B. entertaining C. entertainer D. entertainment
3. This _____ enables computers to read handwriting.
A. technique B. technical C. technology D. technological
4. There is a serious _____ of food in the disaster area.
A. supply B. poverty C. resource D. shortage
5. I wanted to work somewhere where I could serve the _____.
A. village B. community C. town D. country
6. The drug is _____ used in the treatment of cancer.

- A. widen B. wide C. width D. widely
7. I _____ the guard the time of the train's departure.
A. said B. told C. ordered D. asked
8. I don't like quizzes because my general _____ is so poor.
A. appearance B. memory C. knowledge D. thinking
9. Most of the roads in the city have been _____ recently.
A. replaced B. resurfaced C. removed D. returned
10. He came in tired and hungry and badly _____ need of a bath.
A. for B. to C. on D. in
11. I'll pay you double _____ you get the work finished by Friday.
A. unless B. if C. even if D. as long as
12. He's welcome to come along, _____ he behaves himself.
A. supposing that B. even if C. unless D. provided that
13. Thanks _____ the financial aid he received, he was able to attend the university.
A. for B. to C. on D. in
14. You can't get a job _____ you've got experience.
A. unless B. so long as C. if D. in case
15. _____ you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train.
A. As long as B. Provided C. Supposing D. Even if
16. He _____ us of his extraordinary childhood.
A. told B. said C. asked D. greeted
17. I _____ when the train would leave.
A. said B. asked C. told D. reported
18. The villagers had to live in houses made _____ straw and mud.
A. for B. to C. on D. of
19. The teacher _____ each child with a friendly "Hello!"
A. greeted B. said C. told D. asked

IV. Select the synonym of the following bold and underlined word in each sentence.

1. The villagers had to work very **hard** on the fields all day, but there was not enough food for them.
A. solidly B. severely C. barely D. laboriously
2. They had to think of some other ways of **bettering** their lives.
A. moving B. changing C. achieving D. improving
3. Last year we had a **bumper crop** of strawberries.
A. large crop B. poor crop C. early crop D. record crop

V. Select the antonym of the following bold and underlined word in each sentence.

1. They had to think of some other ways of **bettering** their lives.
A. worsening B. cutting C. killing D. hurting
2. There were **plenty of** frogs in the fields around the village.
A. average B. little of C. shortage of D. few

VI. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correction.

1. At the interview, they asked the new farmer when can you start work.
A B C D
2. Unless we work harder, we will finish on time.
A B C D
3. He called from the village and said he was working here.
A B C D
4. He wanted to know if I have met the old farmer recently.
A B C D
5. I asked Sean how to pronounce his name?
A B C D

VII. Mark the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. - A: Thank you. I couldn't have finished my presentation without your help.
- B: _____.
A. Forget about it. I didn't mean so. B. I highly appreciate what you did
C. It doesn't matter anyway D. Never mind
2. - A: Don't worry. I'll wake you up tomorrow.
- B: _____.
A. It's alright. I'll call you up. B. Thanks anyway.
C. Thanks. It's very kind of you. D. Thanks for your suggestion.

VIII. Mark the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. 'I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.'
When I saw Rachel, she said _____.
A. she was taking her driving test the next day.
B. she is taking her driving test the following day.
C. I was taking my driving test tomorrow.
D. she was taking the driving test tomorrow.
2. 'Whose composition haven't we heard yet?'
The teacher asked us to tell her _____.

- A. whose composition we haven't heard yet.
- B. whose composition we hadn't heard yet.
- C. whose composition hadn't we heard yet.
- D. whose composition we hadn't heard yet.

IX. Choose the one option – a, b, c or d – that best completes the passage.

The country and the city have advantages and disadvantages. People in the country live in more beautiful (1)_____. They enjoy peace and quiet, and can do their work at their own (2)_____ because no one is in a hurry. They live in larger, more comfortable houses, and their (3)_____ are more friendly, and ready to help them when they need it. However, their life can be (4)_____ and they can be (5) _____, a long way from the nearest town, which is a serious problem if they are ill or have to take children to school.

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|----|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. scenery | B. surrounding | C. sightseeing | D. view |
| 2. | A. step | B. way | C. pace | D. ability |
| 3. | A. neighbors | B. families | C. children | D. villagers |
| 4. | A. exciting | B. interesting | C. monotonous | D. tiresome |
| 5. | A. isolated | B. divided | C. shut off | D. kept away |

X. Reading comprehension.

On September 23rd 2003, Prince Harry of Britain left his luxury conditions of living in Buckingham Palace to live a real life in Australia. On that day, the nineteen-year-old prince set out from Sydney for the remote village of Tooloombilla, 625 kilometers from Brisbane to the east, where Prince Harry would get used to raising cattle and sheep for three months for the wage of US \$163. Although he had to get up at 4.30 a.m., Harry seemed to be very happy, and all the Australians, who met him, gave him a warm welcome. However, there was a slight dispute, for the Australian government had to spend about US \$400,000 for the security of the prince during his stay.

1. Prince Harry would go to the village of Tooloombilla_____.
 - A. to study the way people live and work
 - B. to raise cattle and sheep for money
 - C. to pay an official visit
 - D. to get a warm welcome from the people
2. The Australian government had to spend a large sum of money for the_____.
 - A. Prince's food and shelter
 - B. Prince's work on the farm
 - C. safety of the Prince
 - D. entertainment of the Prince

3. The Prince had to get up early but he_____.
- A. felt delighted B. felt very bored
- C. looked depressed D. seemed disappointed
4. Prince Harry would be paid US \$163 for his_____.
- A. visit to the farm B. articles in the paper
- C. improvements on the farm D. three months' work on the farm
5. On September 23rd 2003, the Prince started his trip from_____ to the remote village.
- A. England B. Buckingham Palace C. Sydney D. Brisbane