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| Unit 11 | **CHANGING ROLES IN SOCIETY** |

**PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW**

1. **BỊ ĐỘNG THÌ TƢƠNG LAI ĐƠN Form:**

**Active:**

**(+) S + will + V(nguyên thể) + O**

**(-) S + won’t + V(nguyên thể) + O**

**(?) Will (not) + S + V(nguyên thể) + O?**

**Passive:**

**(+) S + will + be + Vp2 + (by O)**

**(-) S + won’t + be + Vp2 + (by O)**

**(?) Will (not) + S + be + Vp2 + (by O)?**

**Ví dụ:**

* She will do a lot of things tomorrow.

=> A lot of things will be done by her tomorrow.

1. **DEFINING/ NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE *(Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và không xác định)***
2. **Defining relative clause** *(Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)*
* Đây là mệnh đề cần thiết vì danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa là không xác định.
* Mệnh đề quan hệ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ trước nó, làm cho người đọc và người nghe được danh từ được đề cập là ai, là cái gì.
* Không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.
* Không sử dụng dấu phẩy.

**Ex:** *- The man who lives next door to me is very friendly.*

* + *The book which I bought yesterday is very interesting.*
1. **Non-defining relative clause** *(Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)*
* Đây là mệnh đề không cần thiết vì danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa đã được xác định cụ thể.
* Không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa.
* Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy.
* Trước danh từ thường có: ***this, that, these, those, my, his, her...*** và danh từ riêng.

**Ex:** *- Mr. Thanh, who is from Ha Tinh province, is a friendly English teacher.*

* + *Ha Noi, which is the capital of Vietnam, is in the north of Vietnam.*

**PART 2: PRACTICE**

* 1. **PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY**
1. **Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. pressure | B. whiteboard | C. responsive | D. whiteboard |
| 2. A. drastically | B. distinction | C. enjoyable | D. dependent |
| 3. A. notification | B. individual | C. competition | D. geographical |
| 4. A. demolish | B. syllabus | C. industrial | D. commercial |
| 5. A. computer | B. science | C. theoretical | D. facility |

1. **Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. housework | B. vision | C. hospital | D. classroom |
| 2. A. burden | B. curtain | C. turtle | D. curriculum |
| 3. A. responsive | B. content | C. sector | D. sense |
| 4. A. discussion | B. provision | C. permission | D. cushion |
| 5. A. evaluation | B. facilitator | C. guidance | D. female |

* 1. **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**
1. **The word in brackets at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form a word that fits suitably in the blank.**
	1. Women these days prefer to be independent.
	2. Most services nowadays are mass-focused, not -

oriented.

* 1. I agree that academic performance is not the only criterion to a person.
	2. Teacher will become rather than information providers.
	3. The town hasn‟t got any parks where people can go and .
	4. This syllabus is quite . I want to see something more hands-on.
	5. A successful education must be to social demands.
	6. My son took part in the Beyond 2030 forum, which invited people to share their of the future.
	7. He has a strong sense of . You can always rely on him.
	8. She has no of style at all. She never chooses the right colour or right clothes for herself.

**FINANCIAL**

**INDIVIDUAL**

**EVALUATION FACILITY**

**RELAXING**

**THEORY**

**RESPOND**

**VISUAL RESPONSIBIE SENSATION**

1. **Use the words in the box in their correct forms to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **direction** | **development** | **unconditionally** | **discussion conducted** |
| **humour** | **seeing** | **participating** | **affected appointments** |

1. Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who was the founder of modern Olympic Gaines, was not in favour of women in the Games.
2. She has such a good sense of . She makes everyone laugh at work.
3. Surveys will be to find out the changing demands of society.
4. He has a very good sense of . He never gets lost.
5. I don‟t have much sense of time. I always seem to be late for .
6. There will be an open which will look at the main challenges and opportunities in the coming decades.
7. This will allow a student to tailor his/her own learning.
8. I have the same vision of us learn more from real life.
9. The changing economic role of women, which started in 1948, has greatly the role of men.
10. The feudal system promotes male-dominated societies, where women obey men .
11. **Give the correct form of the verbs in the passive of simple future.**
	1. The essays **(assess)** by Hans de Wit, who is the President of the EAIE.
	2. Students‟ academic performance **(not evaluate)** through exams only.
	3. Classes (hold) also in places like restaurants or supermarkets.
	4. The school‟s curriculum **(tailor)** constantly to meet changes in society.
	5. Women **(free)** from most housework by high technology.
	6. Not all the decisions in the family **(make)** by men.
	7. More flyovers **(build)** to reduce traffic in the city.
	8. We are staying at the Grand Hotel, which **(demolish)** for a department store.
12. **Complete these sentences, put in *who, whose, which* or *that* only if you have to. Put a stick () if the sentence is correct without a relative pronoun.**
13. Mary, sits next to me, is good at maths.
14. That‟s the man Nelly gave the money to.
15. Is this the ring you were looking for?
16. An orphan is a child parents are dead.
17. Colin told me about his new job, he‟s enjoying very much.
18. This morning I met somebody I hadn‟t seen for ages.
19. My office, is on the second floor of the building, is very small.
20. The people we met at the party were very friendly.
21. Amy, car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.
22. The man repaired my car is a real expert.
23. The detective lost sight of the man he was following.
24. The car won the race looked very futuristic.
25. Is this the article you were interested in?
26. That‟s Jack, lives next door.
27. I thought I recognized the assistant served us.
28. **Rewrite the following sentences using relative clauses.**
	1. A friend of mine helped me to get a job. His father is the manager of a company.

→

* 1. Mike gave half of the £50,000 he won to his parents.

→

* 1. London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.

→

* 1. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting, but most of them were not very practical.

→

* 1. It is a medieval palace. The king hid in its tower during the civil war.

→

* 1. I couldn‟t remember the number of my own car. This made the police suspicious.

→

* 1. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.

→

* 1. Dr Andy Todd is head of Downlands Hospital. He has criticized government plans to cut health funding.

→

* 1. They are choosing the boys for the school‟s football team. All of them are under 9.

→

* 1. I went to see my nephew Jimmy. I used to look after him when he was small.

→

* 1. **READING**
1. **Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

The (1) of parental authority has changed. Today, no parent can (2)

 their children‟s respect for granted: authority has to be earned. Several studies have shown the following problems.

Trust: A lot of young people say their parents don‟t trust them. Some of them have no privacy: their parents read all their emails, and enter their rooms (3) knocking. All of these actions demonstrate lack of respect. (4) , these teenagers have little (5)

 for their parents.

Communication: Hardly any teens discuss their problems with their parents. That‟s because very few teens feel their parents really listen to them. Instead, most parents tend to fire off an immediate (6) to their kid‟s first sentence.

Freedom: Interestingly. Most rebels come from very authoritarian homes where kids have very little freedom. Teens need (7) rules but they have to be clear and unchangeable. Also, if the mother and father don‟t agree about discipline, teens have less respect for (8) parents. They also need a lot of support and a little freedom to take their own decisions. None of them enjoy just listening to adults.

Role models: Teens don‟t have much respect for their parents if (9) of them actually does things (10) they expect their children to do. Like everybody, teens appreciate people who practice what they reach.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. provision | B. concept | C. applicant | D. breadwinner |
| 2. | A take | B. joint | C. work | D. participate |
| 3 | A. in | B. during | C. without | D. within |
| 4. | A Consequently | B. Moreover | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 5. | A. permission | B. cushion | C. courage | D. respect |
| 6. | A. view | B. point | C. benefit | D. response |
| 7. | A. less | B. more | C. fewer | D. little |
| 8. | A. both | B. among | C. between | D. of |
| 9. | A. either | B. both | C. neither | D. all |
| 10. | A. who | B. that | C. whom | D. where |

1. **Fill in the blank with a suitable word.**

There has been a big change in the roles of men and women at home which in turn (1)

 their feelings about their roles. However, it is important to highlight how this distribution of tasks and responsibilities can affect the relationships (2) may end up in discords, or even divorces. In order to make a distinction between the past and the present times (3) are provided: in the past, 75% (4) care of all the washing and ironing. Husbands were involved in cleaning in only 17% and used their time at home on (5)

 repairs. The care of children was mainly a task carried out by women. The little time that men spent with children usually (6) the more enjoyable aspects of child care such as play and outings. However, this has (7) because now women are the ones who spend less time at home (8) to their jobs or their different activities. And nowadays, most husbands stay at home taking care of children and (9) the cooking. As a consequence of the change in roles, women have become more liberal and think they can manage (10) their own. Men, on the other hand, feel that their position and power in the family has been replaced by women.

1. **Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

Do you ever think about what schools will be like in the future? Many people think that students will study most regular classes such as maths, science and history online. Students will probably be able to these subjects anywhere using a computer. What will happen if students have problem with a subject? They might connect with a teacher through live videoconferencing. Expert teachers from learning centres will give students help wherever they live.

Students will still take classes in a school, too. Schools will become places for learning social skills. Teachers will guide students in learning how to work together in getting along with each other. They will help students with group projects both in and out of the classroom.

Volunteer work and working at local businesses will teach students important life skills about the world they live in. This will help students become an important part of their communities. Some experts say it will take five years for changes to begin in schools. Some say it will take longer. Most people agree, though, that computers will change education the way TVs and telephones changed life for people all over the world years before.

* 1. What is the main idea of the passage?
		1. All classes will be taught online in the future.
		2. Teachers will help students from home in the future.
		3. Kids won‟t have to go to school in the future.
		4. Computers will change education in the future.
	2. What will happen if students meet difficulties with a subject?
		1. They will telephone the teachers who are staying at the school to seek their help.
		2. Schools will organise a live videoconference for teachers to help students with problems.
		3. Teachers from learning centres will give them help through live videoconferencing.
		4. They will meet their teachers in person for help with problems with the subject.
	3. The main role of teachers in the future will be .
		1. helping students with group projects
		2. organising live videoconferences
		3. providing students with knowledge
		4. guiding students to learn computers
	4. Students will still go to school to .
		1. play with their friends C. learn social skills
		2. learn all subjects D. use computers
	5. Students will learn important life skills through .
		1. working in international businesses B. doing volunteer work

C. going to school every day D. taking online classes

**D. WRITING**

1. **Use a relative pronoun to combine each pair of sentences. Put in the commas where necessary.**
2. Ann is very friendly. She lives next door.
3. The man is a famous actor. You met him at the party last night.
4. There are some words. They are very difficult to translate.
5. The sun provides us with heat and light. It is one of millions of stars in the universe.
6. .Students will be punished. Their homework is late.
7. I was looking for a book this morning. I‟ve found it now.
8. Is that the car? You want to buy it.
9. Sandra works in advertising. You were talking to her.
10. Lake Prespa is a lonely beautiful lake. It‟s on the north Greek border.
11. The little girl ate sweets the whole way. She sat next to me on the coach.
12. **Write the information in brackets as a relative clause (defining or non-defining) in an appropriate place in the sentence.**
13. Julia‟s father has just come back from a skiing holiday. (he is over 80)

→

1. The problems faced by the company are being resolved. (I‟ll look at these in detail in a moment.)

→

1. She was greatly influenced by her father. (she adored him)

→

1. Parents are being asked to take part in the survey. (their children are between four or six)

→

1. He isn‟t looking forward to the time. (he will have to leave at that time)

→

1. The Roman coins are now on display in the National Museum. (a local farmer came across them in a field)

→

1. He pointed to the stairs. (they led down to the cellar)

→

1. These drugs have been withdrawn from sale. (they are used to treat stomach ulcers)

→

1. The singer had to cancel her concert. (she was recovering from flu)

→

1. We went to the Riverside Restaurant. (I once had lunch with Henry there)

→

1. My aunt is now a manager of a department store. (her first job was filling shelves in a supermarket).

→

1. John Graham‟s latest film is his first for more than five years. (the film is set in the north of Australia)

→

1. The newspaper is owned by the Mears group. (its chairperson is Sir James Bex)

→

1. The Master‟s course is no longer taught. (I took this course in 1990)

→

1. The minister talked about the plans for tax reform. (he will reveal them next month)

→

**PART 3: TEST YOURSELF**

* 1. **Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. forum | B. machine | C. changing | D. final |
| 2. A. advantage | B. experience | C. financial | D. strategy |
| 3. A. university | B. announce | C. contribution | D. academic |
| 4. A. apply | B. standard | C. service | D. masterpiece |
| 5. A. burden | B. breadwinner | C. uneconomic | D. tailor |

* 1. **Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence.**
		1. The living standards of people in remote areas .
			1. will be risen B. will arise C. will raise D. will be raised
		2. The system of water pipes has broken. The supply .
			1. will have reduced B. will be reducing

C. will reduce D. will be reduced

* + 1. Women have been given economic and political rights, as well as the right to choose their own husband.
			1. equal B. able C. same D. alike
		2. Teachers in modern classrooms are because their main task is to set goals and organise the learning process accordingly.
			1. facilities B. directions C. decision-makers D. facilitators
		3. The Centre for Education Promotion and Empowerment for Women, was established years ago, has worked to gain equality for women.
			1. that B. it C. which D. what
		4. The people about the novelist wrote were factory workers and their families.
			1. that B. them C. who D. whom
		5. Although he did his best, he had to be with third place in the competition.
			1. pleasing B. satisfying C. content D. pleasant
		6. The traditional role of a husband is a of safety and security
			1. supply B. provider C. deliveryman D. supporter
		7. The sushi chef had to spend a few minutes one of his orders to fits the dietary needs of his customers.
			1. tailoring B. to tailor C. tailor D. tailored
		8. The United Nations, was established in 1945, has over 200 members.
			1. which B. that C. what D. it
		9. Companies have to be to customer demand.
			1. responding B. responsively C. responsible D. responsive
		10. Mr. Nam is the teacher in we have much confidence.
			1. that B. which C. whom D. him
		11. Some at an actual school, not a virtual one, will be required to help students develop appropriate social skills.
			1. attention B. attendee C. attendant D. attendance
		12. Before the rise of Islam in the early 600s, Arabs lived in a traditional, society; men regarded women as their property.
			1. man-dominated B. male-dominated

C. women-dominated D. female-dominated

* + 1. Albert Einstein, was such a brilliant scientist, introduced the theory of relativity.
			1. that B. whose C. who D. whom
		2. He showed the house he was born and grew up.
			1. in where B. in that C. which D. in which
		3. A workshop can give children with experience with computers.
			1. practising B. hands-on C. skillful D. handy
		4. He‟s still dependent on his parents; he regularly receives money to live from them.
			1. financially B. financier C. finance D. financial
		5. The threat of terrorism soon.
			1. will be finished B. will finish C. will remove D. will be removed
		6. The national debt in the near future.
			1. will pay off B. will be paid off C. will pay D. will be paid
	1. **Use the words in the box in their correct forms to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **danger** | **guide** | **facilitate** | **depend** | **necessary** |
| **theory** | **apply** | **involve** | **participate** | **respond** |

* + 1. Our school will participate in a big campaign to save species.
		2. The role of the modern teacher is to provide to the student.
		3. It is good news that all the schools in our city are to changes in the curriculum.
		4. Finishing high school at the age of 16 is possible for many students.
		5. It is announced that successful will receive notification within the week.
		6. A leg injury is preventing Peter from active in the competition.
		7. Her children are very . They do all the shopping and cooking by themselves.
		8. In the future, students will not go to school every day; they can stay at home and follow the lesson online.
		9. The modern mother will decrease her in household work as it will be shared by her husband.
		10. Teachers should act as , enabling their students to study in the way that suits them best.
	1. **Fill in the blank with a suitable word.**

Men have played a significant (1) in American society as the main breadwinner, and protector of the family. But the traditional role of men has slowly been

transferred to women. Society is changing (2) women going to college, and gaining jobs. It may even happen in several years‟ time when women are given sole earning (3)

 in American society as the main (4) of the family. That is due in part to women gained working privileges (5) to men in the 1970s.

Up until the 1970s, men were the traditional family breadwinners, while women stayed at home, raised the kids, made dinner every night, cleaned the house, and ran all of the errands. Men went to work every day, making enough money to buy a nice home, buy a new car every so often.

Once women were afforded the (6) to work in the same jobs men once held, men‟s more traditional **foothold** in the workplace was loosened. Women were given bigger jobs with more responsibility, but women take jobs with major responsibly with (7) pay than men.

The role of men in American society is (8) with more women going to college, and obtaining careers; men are playing more untraditional roles at home.

Women are still giving birth to the kids, running errands, cleaning, making dinner. Young children, boys as well as girls, are being raised with dad at home (9) care of the kids.

Millions of families are also raising their young with mom and dad (10) all of the responsibilities. Today‟s role of men in American society is more of a shared role, with a more undefined role.

* 1. **Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.**

In a traditional Korean society, women‟s roles were (1) to the home. From a young age, women were taught the virtues of (2) and endurance to prepare for their future roles as wife and mother. Women, in general, could not participate in society (3)

 men did, and their role was limited to (4) matters.

The situation began to change with the opening of the country to the outside world during the late 19th century. During this period modern schools were introduced, mostly by Western Christian missionaries. Some of these schools were founded with the specific (5) of educating women. These educated women began to engage in the arts, teaching, religious work, and enlightening (6) women. Women also took part in the independence movement against the Japanese occupation, and displayed no less vigor, determination, and courage than the men.

With the establishment of the Republic of Korea in 1948, women achieved (7) rights for equal opportunities to pursue education, work, and public life. There is no doubt that the female labor force contributed significantly to the rapid economic growth that Korea achieved during the past three decades. An increasing number of women work in professional fields.

By 2004, among those graduating from elementary school, 99.5 percent of girls continued their education in middle school. The comparable figure for high school and university was 87.6 percent.

In (8) of characteristics of the female labor force, by 2004, 22.6 percent of female employees were serving in professional (9) managerial positions.

With an increasing number of women entering professional jobs, the government passed the “Equal Employment Act” in 1987 to prevent (10) practices against female workers in regard to hiring and promotion opportunities.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. dominated | B. separated | C. nominated | D. confined |
| 2. A. balance | B. subordination | C. practice | D. progress |
| 3. A. like | B. similar | C. as | D. same |
| 4. A. compare | B. considerate | C. contact | D. household |
| 5. A. responsibility | B. burden | C. task | D. goal |
| 6. A. obligated | B. other | C. allowed | D. release |
| 7. A. constitutional | B. design | C. equalize | D. share |
| 8. A. more | B. less | C. terms | D. a little |
| 9. A. or | B. herb | C. demonstration | D. colonization |
| 10. A. quarrel | B. discriminatory | C. debate | D. argue |

* 1. **Find and correct the mistakes.**
1. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it. A B C D
2. That commentator, his name I have forgotten, is very well-known. A B C D
3. Amelia Earhart, that was one of the pioneers in aviation, attempted to fly the world in 1937, A B C

but she and her plane mysteriously disappeared over the Pacific Ocean.

D

1. Sunday is a day where we expect. A B C D
2. Have you ever been to Da Lat when my father has a lovely house? A B C D
3. Tomorrow I‟m going to the station to meet my friend which comes to stay with us. A B C D
4. Last summer my family went to Vung Tau where my aunt is living there. A B C D
5. The stories what I‟ve told you are all true. A B C D
6. There are not many people whose adapt to a new culture without feeling some disorientation A B C D

at first.

1. San Francisco, that is a beautiful city, has a population of six Million. A B C D
	1. **Choose the best answer.**
2. We are talking about the girl who used to be a Miss World.
	1. The girl about whom we are talking used to be a Miss World.
	2. We hardly know a girl who used to be a Miss World.
	3. The girl who used to be a Miss World said that she knew you.
	4. We know the girl who used to be a Miss World.
3. He told her about the book. He liked it best
	1. He told her about the book which he liked it best.
	2. He told her about the book which he liked best.
	3. He told her about the book whom he liked best.
	4. He told her about the book whose he liked best
4. The old man is working in this factory. I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.
	1. The old man is working in this factory which I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.
	2. The old man whom is working in this factory I borrowed his bicycle yesterday.
	3. The old man whom I borrowed his bicycle yesterday is working in this factory.
	4. The old man whose bicycle I borrowed yesterday is working in this factory.
5. This is my opinion. You can do nothing to change it.
	1. You can do nothing to change it my mind.
	2. There‟s nothing you can do to change my mind.
	3. There‟s nothing can be done except changing my mind.
	4. You can do everything to change it my mind.
6. The man , is the secretary.
	1. which you have just spoken
	2. whose you have just spoken
	3. to whom you have just spoken
	4. to who you have just spoken
7. It is the village where you , isn‟t it ?
	1. used to living B. used to live

C. use to live D. use living

1. The police have caught the man .
	1. who stole my motorbike. B. whose stole my motorbike.

C. whom stole my motorbike. D. which stole my motorbike.

1. Colin told me about his new job, very much.
	1. that he‟s enjoying B. he‟s enjoying

C. which he‟s enjoying D. he‟s enjoying it

1. The man is my teacher. 1 am grateful to him.
	1. The man whom I grateful to him is my teacher.
	2. The man whom I am grateful to is my teacher.
	3. The man is my teacher who I am grateful.
	4. The man to him I am grateful is my teacher.
2. Ngoc is friendly. We are talking about her.
	1. Ngoc, we are talking about, is friendly.
	2. Ngoc, whom we are talking about is friendly
	3. Ngoc, about her we are talking, is friendly.
	4. Ngoc, about whom we are talking, is friendly
	5. **Write all the pronouns possible to complete each sentence. Write Ø if the sentence is correct without adding a pronoun.**
3. We talk about the party Sarah wants to organise for my birthday.
4. To get to Frank‟s house, take the main road bypasses the village.
5. The paintings Mr Flowers has in his house are worth around £100,000.
6. Mrs Richmond, is 42, has three children.
7. Don is a friend I stayed with in Australia.
8. She was probably the hardest working student I‟ve ever taught.
9. Stevenson is an architect designs have won international praise.
10. The Roman coins, a local farmer came across in a field, are now displayed in the National Museum.
11. Dorothy said something I couldn‟t hear clearly.
12. There was a little we could do to help her.
13. He received a low mark for his essay, was only one page long.
14. We need to learn from companies trading is healthier than our own.
15. Professor Johnson, I have long admired, is visiting the University next week.
16. The man I introduced to you last night may be the next president of the university.
17. These walls are all remain of the city.
	1. **Use a relative pronoun to combine each pair of sentences. Put in the commas where necessary.**
18. Is Zedco a company? It was taken over last year.
19. Felix Reeve is a journalist. His tape recorder was stolen.
20. This famous picture is worth thousands of pounds. It was damaged during the war.
21. I don‟t know the name of the woman. I spoke to her on the phone.
22. We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. It is only 30 miles away.
23. This is Mr. Carter. I was telling you about him.
24. They‟ve captured all the animals. They escaped from the zoo.
25. A scientist has won the Nobel Prize. He discovered a new planet.
26. The river is the Wye. It flows through Hereford.
27. We climbed to the top of the tower. We had a beautiful view from there.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

### A. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

**I.** 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B

**II.** 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR** |  |
| **I.** 1. financially 2. individually | 3. evaluate | 4. facilitators |
| 5. relax 6. theoretical | 7. responsive | 8. vision |
| 9. responsibility 10.sense |  |  |
| **II.** 1. participating 2. humour | 3. conducted | 4. direction |
| 5. appointments 6. discussion | 7. development | 8. seeing |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 9. affected | 10. unconditionally |  |
| **III.** | 1. will be assessed | 2. will not be evaluated |
|  | 3. will also be held | 4. will constantly be tailored |
|  | 5. will be free | 6. will be made |
|  | 7. will be built | 8. will be demolished |
| **IV.** | 1. who | 2.  3.  4. whose | 5. which |
|  | 6.  | 7. which 8.  9. whose | 10. who/that |
|  | 11.  | 12. which / that 13.  4. who | 15. who/that |

**V.** 1. A friend of mine, whose father is the manager of a company, helped me to get a job.

1. Mike won £50,000, half of which he gave to his parents.
2. The population of London, which was once the largest city in the world, is now falling.
3. Most of the suggestions which / that were made at the meeting were not very practical, (hoặc Most of the suggestions made at the meeting were not very practical.)
4. It is a medieval palace, in whose tower the king hid during the civil war. / ..., whose tower the king hid in during the civil war.
5. I couldn‟t remember the number of my own car, which made the police suspicious.
6. Thank you very much for the present (which / that) you sent me.
7. Dr Andy Todd, (who is) head of Downlands Hospital, has criticized government plans to cut health funding.
8. All of the boys who are being chosen for the school‟s football team are under 9. - All of the boys being chosen for the school‟s football team...
9. I went to see my nephew Jimmy who(m) I used to look after when he was small.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **C.** | **READING** |  |
| **I.** | 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
|  | 6. D | 7. C | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |
| **II.** | 1. affects | 2. which | 3. percentages | 4. took |  |
|  | 5. household | 6. involved | 7. changed | 8. due |  |
|  | 9. doing | 10. on |  |  |  |

**III.** 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B

### D. WRITING

1. 1. Ann, who lives next door, is very friendly.
2. The man who/ that you met at the party last night is a famous actor.
3. There are some words that/which are very difficult to translate.
4. The sun, which is one of millions of stars in the universe, provides us with heat and light.
5. Students whose homework is late will be punished.
6. I‟ve found the book that/which I was looking for in the morning.
7. Is that the car that /which you want to buy?
8. Sandra, who you were talking to, works in advertising.
9. Lake Prespa, which is on the north Greek border, is a lonely beautiful lake.
10. The little girl who /that sat next to me on the coach ate sweets the whole way.
11. 1. Julia‟s father, who is over 80, has just come back from a skiing holiday.
12. The problems faced by the company, which I‟ll look at in detail in a moment, are being resolved.
13. She was greatly influenced by her father, who/ whom she adored.
14. Parents whose children are between four and six are being asked to take part in the survey.
15. He isn‟t looking forward to the time when he will have to leave.
16. The Roman coins, which a local farmer came across in a field, are now on display in the National Museum.
17. He pointed to the stairs which / that led down to the cellar.
18. These drugs, which are used to treat stomach ulcers, have been withdrawn from sale.
19. The singer, who was recovering from flu, had to cancel her concert.
20. We went to the Riverside Restaurant where I once had lunch with Henry.
21. My aunt, whose first job was filling shelves in a supermarket, is now a manager of a department store.
22. John Graham‟s latest film, which is set in the north of Australia, is his first for more than five years.
23. The newspaper is owned by the Mears group, whose chairperson is Sir James Hex.
24. The Master‟s course, which I took in 1990, is no longer taught.
25. The minister talked about the plans for tax reform (that / which) he will reveal next month.

### PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I.** 1. B | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
| **II.** 1. D | 2. D | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. B | 9. A | 10. A |
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. D | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. A | 19. D | 20. B |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **III.** 1. endangered | 2. guidance | 3. responsive | 4. theoretically |  |
| 5. applicants | 6. participation | 7. independent | 8. necessarily |
| 9. involvement | 10. facilitators |  |  |
| **IV.** 1. role | 2. with | 3. responsibility | 4. breadwinner |
| 5. equal | 6. opportunity | 7. less | 8. changing |
| 9. taking | 10. sharing |  |  |
| **V.** 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | 9. A | 10. B |
| **VI.** | 1. D → bỏ it | 2. B → whose name | 3. A → which |
|  | 4. C → which | 5. C → where | 6. D → who |
| 7. D → bỏ “there‟8. B → which |  | 9. B → who |  |
| 10. B → which |  |  |  |
| **VII.** 1. A 2. B | 3. D | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. B 7. A | 8. C | 9. B | 10. B |
| **VIII.** 1. which / that / Ø | 2. which / that |  |  |
| 3. which / that / Ø | 4. who |  |  |
| 5. whom / that / Ø | 6. that / Ø |  |  |
| 7. whose | 8. which |  |  |
| 9. that / Ø | 10. that/ Ø |  |  |
| 11. which | 12. whose |  |  |

13. who / whom 14. whom / that / Ø

15. that

**IX.** 1. Is Zedco a company which / that was taken over last year?

1. Felix Reeve, whose tape recorder was stolen, is a journalist.
2. This famous picture, which was damaged during the war, is worth thousands of pounds
3. I don‟t know the name of the woman who / that I spoke to on the phone.
4. We often go to visit our friends in Bristol, which is only 30 miles away.
5. This is Mr. Carter, who I was telling you about.
6. They‟ve captured all the animals that / which escaped from the zoo.
7. The scientist who discovered a new planet has won the Nobel Prize.
8. The river which flows through Hereford is the Wye.
9. We climbed to the top of the tower from which we had a beautiful view.