## UNIT 8: NEW WAYS TO learn

**I. PHONETICS**

**1. Look at the word and the transcription then pronounce the word exactly.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| excellent | /ˈeksɜlɜnt/ |
| beautiful | /ˈbjuːtɜful/ |
| violent | /ˈvaiɜlɜnt/ |
| personal | /ˈpɜːsnl/ |
| digital | /ˈdidʒitl/ |

**2. The stress is on which syllable? Can you realize the rule of stress for these words?**

**II. VOCABULARY**

**1. Match the word/ phrase with its definition**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Word** | **Opt** | **Definition** |
| **1.** | discussion | **a.** | extremely good |
| **2.** | communication | **b.** | light and small enough to be easily carried or moved |
| **3.** | excellent | **c.** | a book that contains detailed information about a subject for people who are studying that subject |
| **4.** | knowledge | **d.** | writing with a pen or pencil |
| **5.** | portable | **e.** | when people talk about something and tell each other their ideas or opinions |
| **6.** | download | **f.** | to change words into a different language |
| **7.** | textbook | **g.** | the instructions which control what a computer does |
| **8.** | handwriting | **h.** | understanding of or information about a subject which a person gets by experience or study |
| **9.** | translate | **i.** | the act of communicating with people |
| **10.** | software | **j.** | to copy or move programs or information into a computer's memory, especially from the Internet or a larger computer |

**Your answer:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** |
| **6.** | **7.** | **8.** | **9.** | **10.** |

**2. Make a phrase with each of the words in 1:**

1. discussion:

2. communication:

3. excellent:

4. knowledge:

5. portable:

6. download:

7. textbook:

8. handwriting:

9. translate:

10. software:

**III. GRAMMAR**

**I. Complete the sentences. Put in relative pronouns only if you have to. If the sentence is correct without relative pronouns, write . Also add commas where necessary.**

1. The man paid for the meal was a friend of Tom‟s.

2. The meeting we had to attend went on for three hours.

3. My office, is on the second floor of the building, is very small.

4. Jane works for a company makes shoes.

5. The woman I was sitting next to talked all the time.

6. This school is only for children first language is not English.

7. Laura had a wooden box, she kept her photos in.

8. I don‟t know the name of the woman to I spoke on the phone.

9. Towns attract tourists are usually crowded in the summer.

10. Somewhere I‟ve got a photo of the mountain we climbed.

11. The sun, is one of millions of stars in the universe, provides us with heat and light.

12. I thought I recognized the assistant served us.

13. Which is the European country economy is growing the fastest?

14. John, speaks French and Italian, works as a tour guide.

15. The detective lost sight of the man he was following.

16. She told me her address, I wrote down on a piece of paper.

17. Sarah, you met yesterday, works in advertising.

18. I‟m afraid the numbers I chose didn‟t win the prize.

19. Electronics is a subject about I know very little.

20. Mark, car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.

**II. Use a relative pronoun to combine each pair of the sentences. If the relative pronoun can be omitted, write it in brackets.**

1. Professor Wilson is an excellent lecturer. He teaches Chemistry.

2. The man is a famous actor. You met him at the party last night.

3. There are some words. They are very difficult to translate.

4. The student writes well. I read her composition.

5. Jim‟s sister is a famous architect. You met her yesterday.

6. I received two job offers. I accepted neither of them.

7. I was looking for a book this morning. I‟ve found it now.

8. Mrs Smith does volunteer work at the hospital. She is a retired teacher.

9. I live in a dormitory. Its residents come from many countries.

10. Lake Prespa is a lonely beautiful lake. It‟s on the north Greek border.

**III. Complete the advertisement. Put in *who, whom, whose, which, where* or *why*.**

The town of Keswick, (1) lies at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday, and the Derwent Hotel, (2) overlooks the town, is the perfect place to stay. Robin and Wendy Jackson, (3) bought this small hotel three years ago, have already won an excellent reputation. Robin, (4) cooking is one of the reasons (5)

the Derwent is so popular, was once Young Chef of the Year. The comfort of the guest, (6) the owners treat almost as members of the family, always comes first. Peter Ustinov, (7) once stayed at the hotel, described it as „marvellous‟. And the Lake District, (8) has so much wonderful scenery and (9) the poet Wordsworth lived, will not disappoint you.

**IV. Use a relative pronoun or relative adverb to combine each pair of sentences.**

1. The student is from China. He sits next to me in the English class.

2. “The Old Man and the Sea" is an interesting novel. It was written by Ernest Hemingway.

3. The professor is excellent. I‟m taking his course.

4. Mr. Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come to see him.

5. The man is my father. I respect this man most.

6. Do you know the reason? Marta left for this reason.

7. Tom has three sisters. All of them are married.

8. I recently went back to Paris. It is still as beautiful as a pearl.

9. I recently went back to Paris. I was born in Paris nearly 50 years ago.

10. Laura couldn‟t find the box. She kept her photos in that box.

**V. Combine the sentences by using relative adverbs. (when, where, why)**

1. This is the place. The accident occurred there.

2. 7:05 is the time. My plane arrives at that time.

3. I‟ll show you the second-hand bookshop. You can find valuable books in this shop.

4. The reason is to invite you to my party. I‟m phoning you for this reason.

5. Mark likes to travel at night. The roads are quiet at that time.

6. The Riverside Restaurant is very beautiful. I once had lunch with Henry in this restaurant.

7. She doesn‟t want to speak to the cause. She divorced her husband for this cause.

8. The days were the saddest ones. I lived far from home on those days.

9. A cafe is a small restaurant. People can get a light meal there.

10. You didn‟t tell us the reason. We had to cut down our daily expenses for that reason.

**VI. Change the relative clauses to phrases.**

l. Do you know the woman who is coming toward us?

2. The road that joins the two villages is very narrow.

3. Most of the goods that are made in this factory are exported.

4. My grandmother, who is old and sick, never goes out of the house.

5. Kuala Lumpur, which is the capital city of Malaysia, is a major trade center in Southeast Asia.

6. The woman who lived here before us is a romantic novelist.

7. The scientists who are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.

8. Our solar system is in a galaxy that is called the Milky Way.

9. All students who don‟t hand in their papers will fail in the exam.

10. Simon Bolivar, who was a great South American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.

**IV. READING**

**1. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.**

The American education system requires that students complete 12 years of primary and secondary education prior to attending university or college. This may be accomplished either at public or ***government-operated*** schools, or at private schools. These 12 years of schooling or their equivalent may also be completed outside the USA, thus giving foreign students the opportunity to pursue the benefits of the American education system and obtain a quality American education. Perhaps one of the most impressive facts is that a large number of presidents, prime ministers and leaders from other countries have experienced the American education system and graduated from a university or school in the USA. In many fields and industries, the American education system offers the most cutting-edge, sought-after programs at the world's best schools. That is why graduating from an accredited American school and being exposed to the rigors of the American education system is an investment in your future.

Whether you want to study at a top USA university, a top USA college, a vocational or high school, a thorough understanding of how the American education system works is essential. Without a clear grasp of the American education system, an international student will find it difficult to make the right academic choices. It is no surprise that the American education system and the American school system host more international students than any other country in the world!

1. The expression *government-operated* could best be replaced by .

a. independent b. state c. vocational d. boarding

2. According to the text, students in the USA .

a. are made to take primary and secondary education in the country

b. are not necessarily take primary and secondary education in the country

c. spend less than 12 years for primary and secondary education

d. needn't take primary and secondary education

3. The writer the US education.

a. appreciates b. underestimates c. overstates d. dislikes

4. Which is true?

a. The US education is not good enough for foreign students.

b. Foreign students are not offered opportunities in the US.

c. There are not many foreign students in the US.

d. Many leaders all over the world have studied in the US.

5. What is the writer's advice?

a. International students should not invest their future education in the US.

b. International students should not study at a top USA university, a top USA college, a vocational or high school.

c. Without a clear grasp of the American education system, an international student can make the right academic choices

d. International students should have a thorough understanding of how the American education system works before going there to study.

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

Children in (1) . Netherlands must be at least four years old to (2) primary education. Almost all 4-year-olds (99.3%) in the country indeed attend primary school, (3)

this is not compulsory until children reach the age (4) 5. Primary school is free of charge. In most schools, children are grouped by (5) in mixed ability classes, with one teacher for all subjects. Primary school (6) of 8 groups, thus schooling (7) for 8 years. During the first two years, which (8) kindergarten, children receive an average of 22 hours of (9) , during the last 6 years children receive an average of 25 hours per week. Schools are open 5 days a week, but children are free on Wednesday afternoon. At the end of primary school, or in group 8, schools advice on secondary school choice. Most schools use a national test to support this advice, for instance the “Citotoets”, a test (10)

by the Central Institute for Test development.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. a | b. an | c. the | d. Ø |
| 2. a. afford | b. enter | c. come | d. run |
| 3. a. although | b. despite | c. in spite | d. due to |
| 4. a. of | b. on | c. in | d. for |
| 5. a. old | b. elderly | c. aging | d. age |
| 6. a. includes | b. contains | c. consists | d. composes |
| 7. a. spends | b. lasts | c. lengthens | d. takes |
| 8. a. also called | b. is also called | c. is called also | d. is also calling |
| 9. a. educate | b. educate | c. educator | d. education |
| 10.a. develop  **V. SPEAKING** | b. to develop | c. developed | d. developing |

**1. List some advantages and disadvantages of using electronic devices in learning English.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ADVANTAGES** | **DISADVANTAGES** |
| - ........................................................................  - ........................................................................ | - .......................................................................  - ....................................................................... |
| - ........................................................................  - ........................................................................ | - .......................................................................  - ....................................................................... |
| - ........................................................................  - ........................................................................ | - .......................................................................  - ....................................................................... |
| - ........................................................................  - ........................................................................ | - .......................................................................  - ....................................................................... |
| - ........................................................................  - ........................................................................ | - .......................................................................  - ....................................................................... |

**2. Make a short talk about advantages of using electronic devices in learning. Report your answer in oral speech and record your talk.**

**VI. WRITING**

**1. Answer the questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Do you have an electronic device? | |
| 2. What do you use your electronic device for? | |
| 3. Does electronic devices make your life better? | |
| 4. Why do you think electronic device can help you have a better life? | |
|  |  |

**2. Is electronic device good or bad for your life? Write a short paraghraph about this and support your opinion.**

Electronic devices are very popular in modern world. It has lots of advantages as well as disadvantage in our

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**UNIT 8: NEW WAYS TO LEARN**

**I. PHONETICS**

**1. Look at the word and the transcription then pronounce the word exactly.**

Student‟s answer (Học sinh tự trả lời)

**2. The stress is on which syllable? Can you realize the rule of stress for these words?**

- The stress is on the first syllable.

- The rule: Adjective with three syllables: stress is often on the first syllable.

**II. VOCABULARY**

**1. Match the word/ phrase with its definition**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| l. e | 2. i | 3. a | 4. h | 5. b |
| 6. j | 7. c | 8. d | 9. f | 10. g |

**2. Make a phrase with each of the words in 1:**

1. **discussion**: We should have a discussion about this problem.
2. **communication**: Communication with foreigners is a good way to learn English.
3. **excellent**: This tablet is a useful tool for learning English.
4. **knowledge**: I want to have more knowledge about this software.
5. **portable**: This ipad is portable. You can take it with you.
6. **download**: My brother usually downloads documents from these websites.
7. **textbook**: I don‟t have to bring textbooks because they are all in this tablet.
8. **handwriting**: Your handwriting is difficult to read.
9. **translate**: Can you translate from Chinese into English?
10. **software**: My father is very good at office software.

**III. GRAMMAR**

**I. Complete the sentences. Put in relative pronouns only if you have to. If the sentence is correct without relative pronouns, write . Also add commas where necessary.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. who | 6. whose | 11. which | 16. which |
| 2.  | 7. which | 12. who | 17. who(m) |
| 3. which | 8. whom | 13. whose | 18. which |
| 4. which/that | 9. which/that | 14. who | 19. which |
| 5.  | 10.  | 15.  | 20. whose |

**II. Use a relative pronoun to combine each pair of the sentences. If the relative pronoun can be omitted, write it in brackets.**

1. Professor Wilson, who teaches Chemistry, is an excellent lecturer.
2. The man (who) you met at the party last night is a famous actor.
3. There are some words which/ that are very difficult to translate.
4. The student whose composition I read writes well.
5. Jim‟s sister, who (m) you met yesterday, is a famous architect.

6.1 received two job offers, neither of which I accepted.

1. I‟ve found the book (which/ that) I was looking for this morning.
2. Mrs. Smith, who is a retired teacher, does volunteer work at the hospital.

9.1 live in a dormitory whose residents come from many countries.

10. Lake Prespa, which is on the north Greek border, is a lonely beautiful lake.

**III. Complete the advertisement. Put in *who, whom, whose, which, where* or *why*.**

1. which 4. whose 7. who

2. which 5. why 8. which

3. who 6. who (m) 9. where

**IV. Use a relative pronoun or relative adverb to combine each pair of sentences.**

1. The student who sits next to me in the English class is from China.

2. „The Old Man and the Sea‟, which was written by Ernest Hemingway, is an interesting novel.

3. The professor whose course I‟m taking is excellent.

4. Mr Smith, who(m) I had come to see, said he was too busy to speak to me.

5. The man (who) I respect most is my father.

6. Do you know the reason (that/ why) Marta left?

7. Tom has three sisters, all of whom are married.

8. I recently went back to Paris, which is still as beautiful as a pearl.

9. I recently went back to Paris, where I was born nearly 50 years ago.

10. Laura couldn‟t find the box in which she kept her photos./ ... the box (which/ that) she kept her photos in.

**V. Combine the sentences by using relative adverbs. (when, where, why)**

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2. 7:05 is the time, when my plane arrives.
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5. Mark likes to travel at night when the roads are quiet.
6. The Riverside Restaurant, where I once had lunch with Henry, is very beautiful.
7. She doesn‟t want to speak to the cause why she divorced her husband.
8. The days when I lived far from home were the saddest ones.
9. A cafe where people can get a light meal is a small restaurant.
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**VI. Change the relative clauses to phrases.**

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5. Kuala Lumpur, the capital city of Malaysia, is a major trade center in Southeast Asia.

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7. The scientists researching the causes of cancer are making progress.

8. Our solar system is in a galaxy called the Milky Way.

9. All students not handing in their papers will fail in the exam.

10. Simon Bolivar, a great south American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.

**IV. READING**

**1. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.**

l. b 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. d

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

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

6. c 7. b 8. b 9. d 10. c

**V. SPEAKING**

**1. List some advantages and disadvantages of using electronic devices in learning English.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ADVANTAGES** | **DISADVANTAGES** |
| - Learning becomes more effective and interesting  - Searching information is easy and fast.  - Access easily to lots of reference books and teaching video.  - Save times and energy | - Electronic devices are not cheap.  - Depending too much on wife, 3G.  - Lots of spyware and virus can attack you  - Easily distracted from learning because of too many entertainment programmes |

**2. Make a short talk about advantages of using electronic devices in learning. Report your answer in oral speech and record your talk.**

**VI. WRITING**

**1. Answer the questions**

**Suggested answer (Câu trả lời gợi ý)**

1. Yes, I do./ No, I don‟t.

2. I use it for lots of purpose such as: searching information, learning English, listening to music, watching video and etc.

3. I think it really does.

4. Because it's comfortable, fast, easy to use, effective and interesting.

**2. Is electronic device good or bad for your life? Write a short paragraph about this and support your opinion.**

**Suggested answer (Câu trả lời gợi ý)**

Electronic device is popular everywhere in the world. It provides many useful utilities for users but besides that it also has negative. I will analysis advantages and disadvantages of electronic device in the following paragraph.

Firstly, electronic device helps you to access lots of information on any topic. You can find it by the most popular search engines, for example: google.com, search.com, yahoo.com, etc. Furthermore, you can share information with other people.

Secondly, it helps you connect with many people all over the world, stay up date with happening in the whole world. You can get latest news of the world easily with some touches. Most of the newspapers of the world are also available on the Internet. It‟s easier to stay in touch with your friends by chatting, e-mail messages, social network, forum....

Another benefit, there are many services that you can do with an electronic device such as online banking, job seeking, purchasing tickets for your favorite movies, and hotel reservations. Especially entertainment, you can see movies, listen music etc.

Online education is also popular on the internet. Many websites provide lectures, books and documents on different subjects or topics. You can also download these lectures into your own computer. You can listen and see these lectures repeatedly and get a lot of knowledge.

On the other hand, there are also disadvantages. Children can connect to these websites that are for adult only. They can see the information which is not good. Another drawback is the accuracy of information. A lot of information stored is stored on the websites. Some information may be incorrect or not. Sometimes you may be confused.

In conclusion, there are many advantages and disadvantages in using an electronic device.

You should take advantages of its benefits and use it wisely.