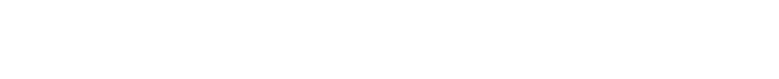
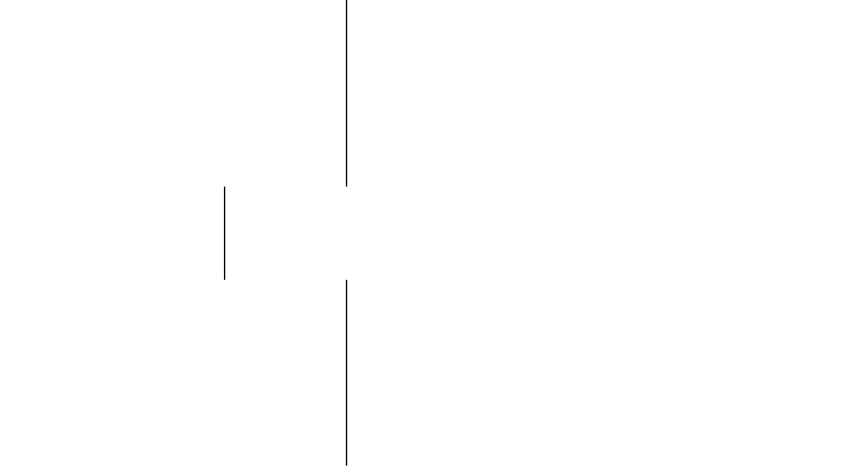
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| Unit 12 | **MY FUTURE CAREER** |



**PART 1: GRAMMAR REVIEW**

## MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ SỰ NHƯỢNG BỘ (CLAUSE OF CONCESSION): MẶC DÙ



**Although Though Even though Much as Despite**

**In spite of Despite ... In spite of**

**Regardless of**

**+ S1+ V1 + O, S2 + V + O**

**the fact that**

**cụm N ...**

**, S + V + O**

**2 2**

**Notwithstanding**

**Ving**

**Ex: Although** it rained cats and dogs, we went to school.

=> **Despite** raining cats and dogs, we went to school.

1. **VERB FORM (DẠNG CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ)**
   1. **VERB + GERUNDS (Ving):**

#### Các động từ theo sau giới từ đều chia ở V\_ing:

admit = thừa nhận involve = bao gồm

avoid = tránh loathe = kinh tởm

anticipate = lường trước mind = phiền

appreciate = tán thánh miss = hụt, lỡ

complete = hoàn thành mention = đề cập

consider = xem xét prevent = ngăn ngừa

deny = từ chối postpone = hoãn lại

detest = ghét practice = thực hành

discuss = thảo luận resent = căm thù

defend = bảo vệ resist = kháng cự

delay = trì hoãn recall = gợi nhớ

despise = khinh thường recollect = nhớ ra

enjoy = thích thú report = báo cáo, tường trình

escape = thoát được resume = cho rằng

excuse = thứ lỗi risk = liều lĩnh

fancy = đam mê can‟t see = không hiểu

forgive = tha thứ tolerate = tha thứ, chịu đựng

can‟t help = không thể không understand = hiểu imagine = tưởng tượng

### VERB + To V-infinitives:

**→ V + to V**

**→ V + O + to V**

afford = đủ điều kiện manage = xoay xở

agree = đồng ý offer = tỏ ý muốn

appear = hóa ra; hình như order = ra lệnh

arrange = sắp xếp prepare = chuẩn bị

ask = yêu cầu pretend = giả bộ

beg = van nài promise = hứa

choose = chọn lựa persuade = thuyết phục

challenge = thách thức plan = dự định

claim = thỉnh cầu refuse = từ chối

decide = quyết định remind = nhắc nhở

expect = mong đợi swear = thề thốt

fail = quên; thất bại seem = dường như

force = ép buộc threaten = cảnh báo; đe dọa

happen = tình cờ tell = bảo; ra lệnh

hesitate = ngại ngùng take = phải, yêu cầu

hope = hy vọng tend = có khuynh hướng

instruct = chi dẫn want = cần phải

invite = mời wish = mong muốn

learn = học hành would like = muốn

### VERB + sb + V-infinitives:

* let: để, cho phép - help: giúp đỡ
* make: buộc, bắt - have: nhờ, yêu cầu
* get: nhờ, thuyết phục - would rather: thích hơn
* had better: tốt hơn nên - modal verbs: động từ khuyết thiếu

### VERB (GIÁC QUAN) + OBJECT + V/ V-ing:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| - see | - notice | - watch | - look at |
| - observe | - hear | - listen to | - feel |
| - smell | - catch | - find |  |

* V-infi: nếu nghe/thấy toàn bộ hành động từ đầu đến cuối

**Ex:** I saw my friend **run** down the street.

* V-ing: nếu nghe/thấy 1 phần hành động đang xảy ra.

**Ex:** I saw my friend **running** down the street.

### VERB + to V/ V-ing (KHÔNG KHÁC NHAU VỀ NGHĨA)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| - intend | - advise | - encourage | - allow |
| - forbid | - permit | - admit | - recommend |

* Nếu sau những từ trên **không** có tân ngữ thì có thể dùng **V-ing**
* Nếu sau những từ trên **có** tân ngữ thì buộc phải dùng **to V**

- begin - start - continue - like

- love - hate - can‟t stand - can‟t bear

* Phải dùng **START/BEGIN** với **“to V”** trong 2 trường hợp sau:
  + Khi động từ **START/BEGIN** được dùng ở **hình thức tiếp diễn**. When I got off the train, it was *beginning/starting* **to rain**.
  + Theo sau động từ **START/BEGIN** là 2 động từ **UNDERSTAND, REALIZE**. She began **to understand/ to realize** what he wanted.

### VERB + to V/ V-ing: (KHÁC NHAU VỀ NGHĨA)

* Stop to V : dừng lại để làm gì. - Try to V : cố gắng làm điều gì.

V\_ing : chấm dứt 1 việc gì. V\_ing : thừ làm gì xem kết quả ra sao.

* Prefer to V : thích làm 1 việc gì đó. - Like to V : muốn, quen làm điều gì.

V\_ing : thích việc gì đó. V\_ing : thích làm điều gì.

* Need to V : cần phải làm gì (chủ động). - Agree to V : đồng ý làm gì đó.

V\_ing : cần phải được làm gì (bị động) V\_ing : đồng ý chuyện gì đó.

* Mean to V : có ý định/kế hoạch. - Propose to V : có ý định/ kế hoạch V\_ing : yêu cầu. V\_ing : gợi ý/ đề nghị.
* Remember/regret/forget + to V : nhớ/ tiếc/ quên làm gì.

Ving : nhớ/ tiếc/ quên đã làm gì (trong quá khứ)

### VERB + OBJECT + to V:

* advise: khuyên - instruct: dạy, chỉ thị
* allow: cho phép - invite: mời
* ask: yêu cầu - need: cần
* beg: van xin - order: ra lệnh
* cause: gây, làm cho - permit: cho phép
* challenge: thách thức - persuade: thuyết phục
* convince: thuyết phục - remind: nhắc nhở
* dare: thách - require: đòi hỏi/ yêu cầu
* encourage: khuyến khích - teach: dạy
* expect: mong - tell: bảo, nói
* forbid: cấm - urge: thúc giục
* force: buộc - want: muốn
* hire: thuê - warn: cảnh báo

### CÁC DẠNG CỦA “to V” VÀ V-ing”

**\* to V:** V + NOT + TO V(INF) => We decided not to buy a car. V + TO BE + V\_ING => We pretended to be sleeping. V + TO HAVE + PP => You seem to have lost weight.

V + TO BE + PP => We expect to be invited to the party.

V + TO HAVE BEEN + PP => Jane is lucky now to have been given a

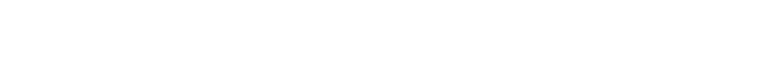
scholarship last month by her govern.

**\* V\_ing:** V + NOT + V\_ING => I enjoy not being at home.

V + HAVING + PP => I appreciate now having had opportunity to

meet the king yesterday.

V + BEING + PP => I appreciated being invited to your home. V + HAVING BEEN + PP => I appreciate having told the news.



**PART 2: PRACTICE**

## PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. alternative | B. academic | C. variety | D. biologist |
| 2. A. architecture | B. development | C. vocational | D. compulsory |
| 3. A. injection | B. professional | C. management | D. vocational |
| 4. A. researcher | B. leisure | C. meaningful | D. colleague |
| 5. A. sympathetic | B. dynamic | C. consider | D. adaptable |

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. vision | B. sense | C. rinseless | D. housekeeper |
| 2. A. career | B. applied | C. alternative | D. approach |
| 3. A. telescope | B. universe | C. profession | D. content |
| 4. A. calm | B. skillful | C. logical | D. cultivation |
| 5. A. mechanic | B. technical | C. professional | D. empathetic |

## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

### Here is a job interview. Fill the given sentences to complete the conversation.

1. I can see from your CV that you like meeting people and enjoy being sociable.
2. Good afternoon.
3. Yes, and thank you very much.
4. Will you be able to cope with this and your schoolwork as well?
5. Did you find our offices all right?
6. You won‟t be meeting people in person, but only over the phone.

**Interviewer:** (1) **Interviewee:** Good afternoon.

**Interviewer:** Please sit down. (2)

**Interviewee:** Yes, with no difficulty. I‟ve passed this building several times before.

**Interviewer:** Right. Well, (3)

**Interviewee:** Yes, I‟m a very outgoing sort of person and I‟m not afraid to take the initiative, although my friends say I tend to talk too much.

**Interviewer:** Well, that‟s exactly the kind of person we need. Why do you think you will be good at this job, though? (4)

**Interviewee:** I think I have a good telephone voice, and I am very confident on the phone. I‟ve also some experience in sales, as you can see from my CV. I think I would find this work very interesting, and it will give me some good work experience.

**Interviewer:** Okay. As you know we need someone for at least three hours, three evenings a week. (5)

**James:** I‟m confident that I can do that.

**Interviewer:** Right, then. Shall we give you a trial period of say ... two weeks? If you‟d like to come with me I‟ll introduce you to my floor manager who will show you the ropes.

**James:** (6)

### Your answer:



**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

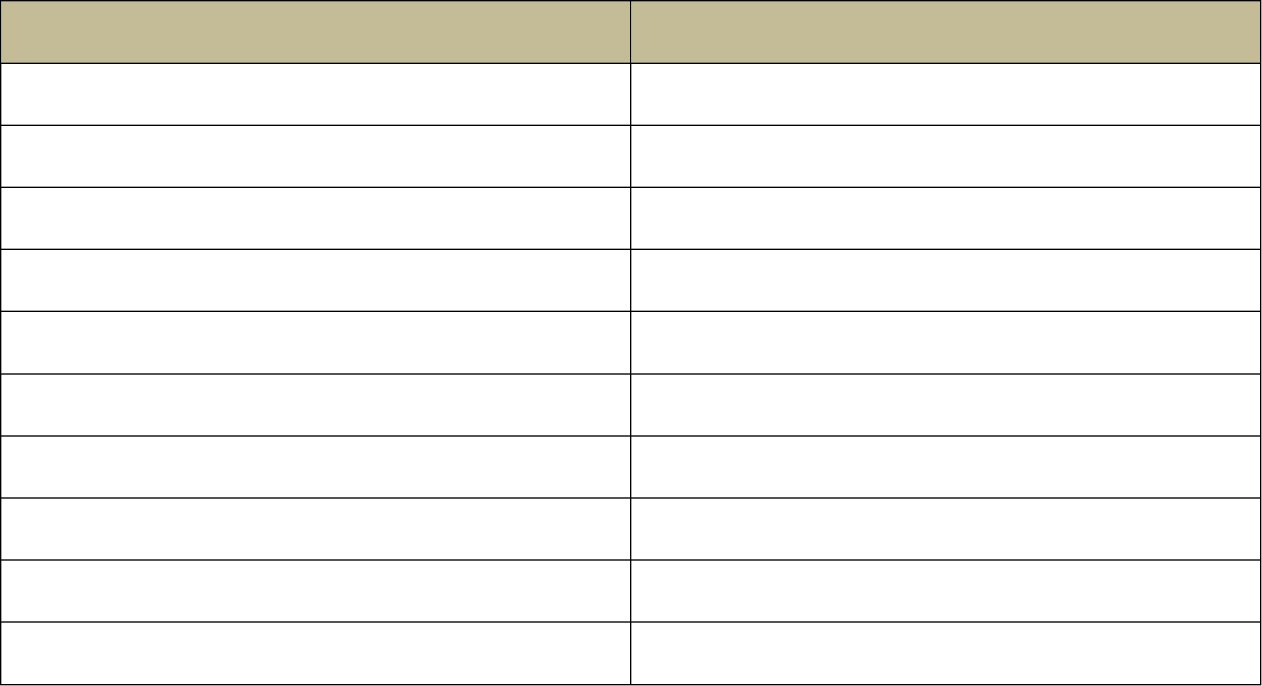
**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

1. **Match the jobs with the job description.**
   1. This person drives a taxi for a living.
      1. cook B. doctor C. taxi driver D. waiter
   2. This person teaches students in a high school for a living.
      1. student B. dentist C. teacher D. bus driver
   3. This person sings songs for a living.
      1. singer B. hairdresser C. waiter D. truck driver
   4. This person drives a truck for a living.
      1. nurse B. doctor C. postal worker D. truck driver
   5. This person cooks food in a restaurant for a living.
      1. chef B. police officer C. student D. teacher
   6. This person works at the police station and helps to fights crime and prevent it.
      1. nurse B. student C. singer D. policeman
   7. This person serves food in a restaurant or a cafe for a living.
      1. waiter B. student C. singer D. chef
   8. This person studies at school and sometimes college and university.
      1. truck driver B. singer C. student D. dentist
   9. This person takes care of teeth for a living.
      1. hotel worker B. chef C. dentist D. fire fighter
   10. This person works in a hospital and treats sick people for a living.
       1. doctor B. teacher C. student D. truck driver

### Where does the boss work? Find the correct phrase on the right.



**A**

1. A captain works in
2. A chairman works in
3. A head-master works in
4. A editor works for
5. A managing director works in
6. A producer works in
7. A manager works in
8. A mayor works in
9. A umpire works in
10. A abbot works in

**B**

1. school
2. TV series
3. newspaper
4. town
5. shop
6. committee
7. ship
8. monastery
9. company
10. tennis match

**Your answers:**

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

### With the job description to choose the best answer A, B or C.

* 1. This person flies planes.
     1. driver B. pilot C. plane man
  2. This person works in a school.
     1. chef B. teacher C. researcher
  3. This person plays football.
     1. footballer B. footballist C. footballman
  4. This person works in a restaurant with the public.
     1. doctor B. dietician C. waiter
  5. This person works in a hospital and does surgery.
     1. nurse B. psychologist C. surgeon
  6. This person writes for a newspaper.
     1. journalist B. author C. novelist
  7. This person speaks many languages.
     1. teacher B. commentator C. interpreter
  8. This person acts in films.
     1. producer B. actor C. director
  9. This person owns a lot of animals.
     1. zooman B. farmer C. fisherman
  10. This person paints pictures.
      1. decorator B. cameraman C. artist

### Complete the sentences using the correct form (ing-form or to-infinitive of the verb in brackets)

1. Reliable friends are always there for you. They never fail **(help)** you.
2. Why don‟t you stop **(work)** and take a rest?
3. I was a bit lazy this time, but I promise **(study)** harder next time.
4. If you want a quiet holiday, you should avoid **(go)** to the coast in summer.
5. When we told him a plan, he agreed **(join)** our team.
6. John missed **(have)** dinner with his old school mates.
7. This is a very badly organized project. I will never consider **(take)** part in it.
8. I can‟t stand my boss. I have decided **(look)** for another job.
9. He only wants privacy. He can‟t understand people **(ask)** him personal questions.
10. Do you ever regret **(not study)** at university, Peter?

### 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. Police support laws through the detection, prevention and investigation of crime.
  2. help to advance an understanding of how diet affects the health and well-being of people and animals.
  3. *school teachers* educate children between the ages of 11 and 18 in a national curriculum subject area.
  4. provide financial advice to clients that range from multinational organisations and governmental bodies to small independent businesses.
  5. manage learning resources while keeping the library users‟ needs in mind.
  6. design buildings that are functional, safe, and

beautiful.

* 1. *Multimedia* are responsible for combining text with sounds, pictures, video clips, virtual reality and other forms.
  2. *Tour* responsible for organising and preparing holiday tours.

### OFFICE NUTRITIOUS SECOND ACCOUNT

**LIBRARY ARCHITECT PROGRAMMER OPERATE**

* 1.  study past human activity by excavating, dating and interpreting objects and sites of historical interest.
  2. write news stories, and articles for use on television and radio or within magazines, journals and newspapers.

### ARCHEOLOGY JOURNAL

1. **Complete the sentences using the correct form (ing-form or to-infinitive of the verb in brackets)**
2. The horses struggled **(pull)** the wagon out of the mud.
3. Anita demanded **(know)** why she had been fired.
4. My skin can‟t tolerate **(be)** in the sun all day I get sunburned easily.
5. I avoided **(tell)** Mary the truth because I knew she would be angry.
6. Fred Washington claims **(be)** a descendant of George Washington.
7. Mr. Kwan broke the antique vase. I‟m sure he didn‟t mean **(do)** it.
8. I urged Omar **(return)** to school and **(finish)** his education.
9. Mrs. Freeman can‟t help **(worry)** about her children.
10. Children I forbid you **(play)** in the street. There‟s too much traffic.
11. My little cousin is a blabbermouth! He can‟t resist **(tell)** everyone my secret.

### Join each pair of sentences into one, beginning with the words provided.

1. Although he is wealthy, he is not spoiled. **(Despite)**
2. Despite a good salary, he was unhappy in his job. **(Though)**
3. In spite of the high prices, my roommates go to the movies every Saturday. **(Although)**
4. Even though she had a poor memory, she told interesting stories to the children. **(Despite)**
5. In spite of their poverty, they are very generous. **(Although)**
6. .Though she has been absent frequently, he has managed to pass the test. **(In spite of)**
7. In spite of Lee‟s Sadness at losing the contest, she managed to smile. **(Although)**
8. My friend ate the chocolate cake even though she was on a diet. **(Despite)**
9. In spite of a headache, he enjoyed the film. **(Although)**
10. My sister will take a plane even though she dislikes flying. **(In spite of)**

## C. READING

### Read the text and then answer the questions below.

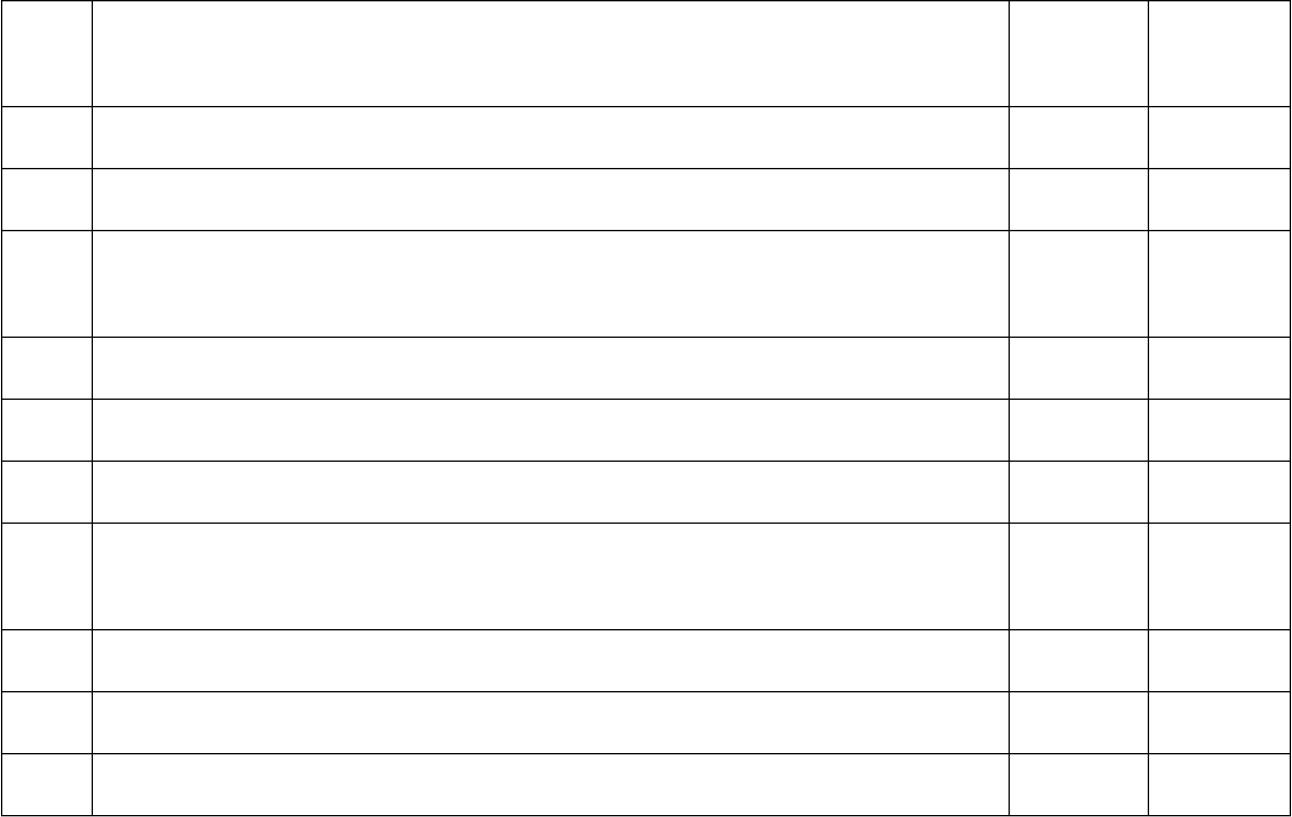
My name is Marian and I am a flight attendant. Providing the passengers what they need and making sure they are comfortable are my main duties. My job is exciting. I visit many countries every year and never know where I‟ll be in the next week. Of course it‟s also tiring, and I can‟t spend the weekends or holidays with my family but it‟s worth it.

I wanted to be a flight attendant since I was a little girl, so I did everything I was advised to, in order to get the job I always wanted. I think it‟s very important to prepare yourself to do what you dream on, and if you are really concerned on learning and you take it seriously, you will probably get what you want.

### Questions:

1. What does Marian do for a living?
2. What are Marian‟s main duties at work?
3. According to her, what‟s advantage of being a flight attendant?
4. What does she think is necessary to get what you want?

### Read the text again and then decide whether the following statement is True (T) or False (F).



**No.**

**Statement**

**True**

**(T)**

**False**

**(F)**

1. Marian is a pilot.
2. Marian likes her job.
3. Marian‟s main duties at work are taking care of the passengers and make them feel comfortable.
4. She travels a lot.
5. She often spends the weekend with her family and friends.
6. She wanted to be a flight attendant since she was in college.
7. If you want something, you have to be concerned on learning and take it seriously.
8. Marian didn‟t listen to the advices she got.
9. Marian has no idea where she‟s going to travel to next week.
10. She‟s tired of her job as a flight attendant.
11. **Read the following text and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.**

There are as many kinds of careers as there are people. They vary greatly in the type of work involved and in the ways they influence a person‟s life. The kind of career you have can affect your life in many ways. For example, it can determine where you live and the friends you make. It can reflect how much education you have and can determine the amount of money you earn. Your career can also affect the way you feel about yourself and the way other people act toward you. By making wise decisions concerning your career, you can help yourself build the life you want. To make wise decisions and plans, you need as much information as possible. The more you know about yourself and career opportunities, the better able you will be to choose a satisfying career. People differ in what they want from a career. Many people desire a high income. Some hope for fame. Others want adventure. Still others want to serve people and make the world a better place. Before you begin to explore career fields, you should determine your values, your interests, and your aptitudes (abilities). Most people are happiest in jobs that fit their values, interests and aptitudes. Each person has many values, which vary in strength. For example, money is the strongest value for some people – that is, wealth is more important to them than anything else. As a result, they focus their thoughts, behavior, and emotions on the goal of earning a high income. Other values include devotion to religion, taking risks, spending time with family, and helping others. People should understand their values prior to making a career decision. You can develop an understanding of your values by asking yourself what is most important to you and by examining your beliefs. For example, is it important to you to work as a member of a team? Or would you rather be in charge or work alone? If working alone or being in charge is important to you, independence is probably one of your primary values.

1. There are as many kinds of careers as .
   1. they are needed B, there are people

C. decisions and plans D. opportunities

1. The kind of career you have can .
   1. influence your interests B. change your life completely

C. affect your life in many ways D. influence your aptitudes

1. To make wise career decisions and plans you need .
   1. a wise advice B. as much information as possible

C. a lot of money D. a lot of friends

1. The money you know about yourself and career opportunities .
   1. the better able you will be to choose a satisfying career
   2. the better choice you will do
   3. the better friend you make
   4. the better education you get
2. Most people are happiest m jobs that .
   1. fit their financial well-being B. fit their values, interests and aptitudes

C. fit their devotion to religion D. fit their goal of earning a high income

1. Each pence has mans values, which vary .
   1. in aptitudes B. in meanings

C. in interests D in strength

1. People should understand their values prior .
   1. to asking some pieces of advice B. to spending time with family

C. to taking risks D. to making a career decision

1. You can develop an understanding of your values by .
   1. examining your parents and friends B. examining your beliefs

C. examining your interests D. examining your abilities

1. The kind of career can determine .
   1. where you live and the friends you make
   2. your future notoriety
   3. your interests
   4. your values
2. The kind of career can reflect .
   1. how much information you have B. how much education you have

C. how much money D. how much time you have

## D. WRITING

### Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentences. Use the word given and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.

1. Hung was seriously advised by his teacher, but he insisted on disturbing the class.

 In spite

1. Miss Diep tried several times, but she couldn‟t find a taxi.

 Despite

1. Although he felt tired, he stayed up to keep us company.

 In spite

1. Mr. Vinh would like more holidays. He doesn‟t mind going to school.

 Despite

1. The work was hard and the wages were low. He decided to the job.

 In spite

1. They didn‟t have much time, however they came to visit us.

 Despite

1. He is too old, but he still does his gymnastics every morning.

 In spite

1. Trang Anh is the boss. She works as hard as her employees.

 Despite

1. He has health problems. He is always smiling.

 In spite

1. Kieu Anh got good marks. The exam was difficult.

 Despite

### Write complete sentences, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.

1. He/ not promoted/ spite of/ efforts.

=>

1. The boss/ denied/ bully/ new employee.

=>

1. Students/ need/ vocational skills/ before they enter/ world of work.

=>

1. She/ a dynamic businesswoman. /She/ so/ energy and focus.

=>

1. He/ such/ empathetic nurse/ the patients/ love him.

=>

1. I feel/ we have too/ academic subjects/ not enough time/ physical education.

=>

1. As/ opera singer, / he has/ opportunities perform/ Grand Theatre.

=>

1. Work/ as architects, / they design/ build.

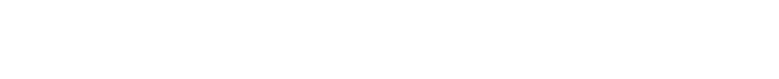
=>

1. They/ won/ big contracts./ They/ successful businesswomen / businessmen.

=>

1. Work/ skilled craftsmen/ craftswomen,/ I learnt/ lot about/ art form.

=>



**PART 3: TEST YOURSELF**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. economical | B. cultivation | C. disappoint | D. administrator |
| 2. A. career | B. practical | C. flextime | D. service |
| 3. A. understand | B. bundle | C. customer | D. burning |
| 4. A. education | B. educational | C. opportunity | D. certificate |
| 5. A. architect | B. mechanic | C. channel | D. chemistry |

* 1. **Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence.**
     1. I am trying money to pay for a trip with my best friends in the next summer holiday.
        1. save B. to save C. to be saved D. saving
     2. The director is an important man behind the in the play.
        1. curtain B. closed doors C. scenes D. wheel
     3. If you burn the oil night after night, you‟ll probably become ill.
        1. morning B. afternoon C. evening D. midnight
     4. Although many people have some interest in history, few of them decide to become

.

* + - 1. politics B. historians C. scientists D. researcher
    1. Linda can‟t stand in a room with all of the windows closed.
       1. sleep B. sleeping C. slept D. being slept
    2. That artist painted a beautiful painting of a rhino the fact that he has never seen one.
       1. although B. despite C. because D. due to
    3. My parents have me to focus on social sciences and humanities.
       1. tried B. encouraged C. managed D. make
    4. Would you mind the door?
       1. open B. to open C. opening D. opened
    5. The number of in the company has trebled over the past decade.
       1. employers B. employees C. employments D. unemploy
    6. His explanation about why he became a biologist did not satisfy my at all.
       1. willing B. curiosity C. knowledge D. qualities
    7. What kind of career do you think is most suitable for you when you‟ve just graduated from college?
       1. way B. ladder C. path D. break
    8. These plants are all easily to colder climates.
       1. adaptable B. available C. accessible D. capable
    9. You should give up or you will die of cancer.
       1. smoke B. to smoke C. smoking D. smoked
    10. I hope they take her age into when they judge her work.
        1. account B. note C. thinking D. attention
    11. Ann was very surprised to find the door unlocked. She remembered it before she left.
        1. to lock B. locking C. lock D. she locks
    12. My sister is a(n) and she wants to become a fashion designer.
        1. romantic B. artistic C. optimistic D. pessimistic
    13. We need to get a good job to a decent living
        1. spend B. earn C. do D. bring
    14. The staff discussed the next meeting until next week.
        1. postponing B. to postpone C. postpone D. to postponing
    15. The possible career paths in education can be to become teachers, education or curriculum developers.
        1. leaders B. administrators C. managers D. businessman
    16. You can make by starting up your own business.
        1. a difference B. a fuss C. headway D. a bundle
    17. The assignment was very lengthy so she was forced to burn the to get it done on time.
        1. lamp B. oil C. midnight lamp D. midnight oil
    18. The driver stopped a coffee because he felt sleepy.
        1. have B. to have C. having D had
    19. You should choose a job that is based on your and your likes.
        1. levels B. abilities C. rates D. career
    20. She is a(n) social worker who soon realized that the single mother was at her breaking point.
        1. sympathy B. empathy C. apathetic D. synthetic
    21. Evaluation of students‟ progress in English is throughout the session.
        1. ongoing B. existing C. oncoming D. developing
    22. Almost everyone doesn‟t trust David his friendliness.
        1. due to B. in spite C. in case D. despite
    23. You will never get a good job if you don‟t have any .
        1. measures B. qualifications C. levels D. degrees
    24. Recent advances in science mean that many fatal diseases can now be cured.
        1. medicine B. medical C. hospital D. surgery
    25. I suggest some more mathematical puzzles.
        1. do B. to do C. doing D. done
    26. Having finished the reading report, I began to listen to music.
        1. to write B. to have written C. writing D. written

### Fill in the blank with suitable words.

An interview is never as (1) as your fears. For some (2) , people imagine the interviewer is going to focus on every tiny mistake they make. In truth, the interviewer is as keen for the meeting to go well as you are. It is what makes his or her job (3)

.

The secret of a good interview is preparing for it. What you wear is very important because it (4) the first impression. So (5) neatly, but comfortably. Make sure that you can deal with anything you are asked. Remember to prepare for questions that are certain to (6) .

Answer the questions fully and precisely. For instance, if one of your interests is reading, be prepared to (7) about the sort of books you like. However, do not learn all your answers off by (8) . The interviewer wants to meet a human (9) , not a robot. (10) the fact that a job interview is so important, you should feel relaxed in order to succeed.

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

A career used to be understood as a single (1) that people did to earn a living. However, in the changing world of work, nowadays people have to keep learning and be responsible for building their future. Therefore, a career is now considered more than a job. Rather, it is an (2) process of learning and development of skills and (3) .

Choosing a career (4) is hard - you have to consider many things. Firstly, you Should consider what you like, what is most important to you, what you are good at and who is there to help you. For example, you may care (5) about earning as much money as

possible or you may want to experience job (6) , or make a difference to society. Then, you should (7) account education and learning styles. You may want to follow an academic route of high school, then college or university. (8) , you may opt for vocational training where you learn skills which can be applied directly to a job. Thirdly, you should do your own research to explore possible career paths. For instance, career paths in education include teaching, (9) development, research or administration. Finally, speak to people. Your parents, your teachers, and even your (10) can give you good advice.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. task | B. emission | C. occupation | D. job |
| 2. A. outgoing | B. ongoing | C. easy going | D. go out |
| 3. A. experiment | B. interest | C. experience | D. passion |
| 4. A. park | B. bath | C. line | D. path |
| 5. A. mostly | B. nearly | C. hardly | D. rarely |
| 6. A. disappoint | B. courage | C. satisfaction | D. point |
| 7. A. take over | B. take into | C. take up | D. take on |
| 8. A. Specially | B. Luckily | C. Considerately | D. Alternatively |
| 9. A. curriculum | B. programme | C. vacant | D. universe |
| 10. A. spells | B. cereals | C. peers | D. parallels |

### Complete the sentences with the correct form, gerund or infinitive, of the words in parentheses.

1. He wore glasses (avoid) (be) recognized.
2. Before (give) evidence you must swear (speak) the truth.
3. I tried (persuade) him (agree) with your proposal.
4. Your windows need (clean) .Would you like me (do) them for vou.
5. Would you mind (shut) the window? I hate (sit) in a draught.
6. I can‟t help (sneeze) ; I caught a cold yesterday because of (sit) in a draught.
7. Stop (talk) ; I am trying (finish) a letter.
8. His doctor advised him (give) up (jog) .
9. My watch keeps (stop) .
10. People used (make) fire by (rub) two sticks together.

### Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. If you don‟t want to be late for work again, try to go to bed earlier. A B C D
2. She was awarded the employee of the year though her young age. A B C D
3. Although Vinh will have a very busy day tomorrow, he has arranged meeting him at 4 A B C D

o‟clock.

1. In spite of not being a professional dancer. Linda practices dancing every day. A B C D
2. My mother always suggests to read the book before seeing the film. A B C D

### Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Mr Thuan was injured. He managed to finish the race.

 Despite

1. Although he had no qualifications for it, he got the job.

 In spite

1. I didn‟t like the CD you have recommended me, but I bought it all the same.

 Although

1. Thuy went to school. She was ill.

 In spite

1. We couldn‟t win the match. We played well.

 Despite

1. It rained a lot. We enjoyed our holiday.

 In spite

1. I told her all the truth. However she didn‟t believe me.

 In spite

1. They didn‟t play well, but they won the game.

 Despite

1. He didn‟t get the job. He had all the necessary qualifications.

 In spite

1. Although the shirts are very expensive, people buy them because they are trendy.



### Write complete sentences, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.

1. The boy finally managed/ deal/ his peers/ the vocational school.

=>

1. She attempted/ cooperate/ the others/ team/ finish the work.

=>

1. He has a talent/ fixing things,/ he/ an excellent mechanic.

=>

1. My father/ running/ pharmacy./ He/ pharmacist.

=>

1. He wants/ become/ fashion designer./ He/ very interested/ fashion and design.

=>

1. I took/ account the pay/ the working conditions/ before I decided/ take the job.

=>

1. He/ become/ professional footballer/ the local football team.

=>

1. He/ burnt the midnight oil/ a long time so it‟s fair if he gets an A/ his final exam.

=>

1. He a professional singer/ his beautiful voice, he/ make a bundle.

=>

1. She dreams/ becoming/ physicist/ she really likes physics.

=>

# THE SECOND TERM TEST

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. orchid | B. massive | C. exotic | D. stir |
| 2. A. emergency | B. prefer | C. versatile | D. operate |
| 3. A. punctual | B. fluent | C. marinate | D. drain |
| 4. A. maple | B. staple | C. massive | D. breathtaking |
| 5. A. persuasion | B. extension | C. confusion | D. explosion |

* 1. **Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. versatile | B. operate | C. common | D. variety |
| 2. A. dominated | B. architecture | C. parabolic | D. empathy |
| 3. A. magnificence | B. stimulating | C. imperial | D. simplicity |
| 4. A. habitable | B. business | C. consequently | D. externally |
| 5. A. affordable | B. ingredient | C. destination | D. derivative |

### Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

1. I have a that within 5 years from today, there shall be a significant improvement in the numbers of women leaders at various levels.
   1. vision B. scene C. sight D. decision
2. There are several reasons Adam is not chosen for the school football team.
   1. for what B. explaining C. form then D. why
3. In the world today people around 2,700 different languages.
   1. converse B. communicate C. speak D. say
4. They didn‟t stop until 11.30 pm when there was a power cut.
   1. to sing and dancing B. singing and dance

C. singing and dancing D. to sing and dance

1. The ingredient in every meal of Vietnamese people is fish sauce.
   1. active B. essential C. particular D natural
2. My sister enjoys travelling round different countries. She is going on a Scotland this summer.
   1. tour B. travel C. journey D. voyage
3. She really remembers her daughter her a bar of soap.
   1. telling – to buy B. to tell – buying C. to tell – to buy D. telling – buying
4. Many vegetables, especially leafy green ones, are sources of calcium.
   1. numerable B. a lot C. rich D. attractive
5. The sentence *“The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog”* all 26 letters in the English alphabet.
   1. utilizes B. consumes C. writes D. uses
6. Valentina Tereshkova, was born in 1937, is the first woman to fly and orbit in space.
   1. she B. which C. who D. that
7. Each member of the family has a small bowl and which allow him or her to take food from the table throughout the meal.
   1. knives B. pans C. pots D. chopsticks
8. If you put those sweets in your cola, the bottle explode.
   1. must B. ought C. might D. should
9. Yuri Gagarin was in orbit in a spaceship moved around the Earth at the speed of more than 17,000 miles per hour.
   1. which B. at which C. it D. this
10. On the Cao Lau noodles in Hoi An were some meat mixed with fried noodles served with vegetables and bean sprouts.
    1. parts B. cuts C. slices D. shares
11. Be patient. You can‟t to learn a foreign language in a week.
    1. consider B. think C. believe D. expect
12. The semester is almost over and we‟re all burning before exams.
    1. the midnight lamp B. the lamp

C. the oil D. the midnight oil

1. One special feature of cuisine in Southern Vietnam is short cooking time which aims to

the freshness of food.

* 1. save B. store C. protect D. remain

1. The main of this drink are wine, orange juice and bitters.
   1. components B. ingredients C. parts D. compositions
2. The computer program is to the needs of individual users.
   1. adaptable B. reasonable C. available D. accessible
3. Drinking enough water is a vital part it keeps your body functioning properly.
   1. because B. or C. but D. although
4. You see a Yeti if you go to the Himalayas.
   1. would B. might C. had to D. must
5. Her new boss is so bad that he does never take of her extra hours of work, that‟s why she need to change her job now.
   1. into investigation B. into account C. consideration D. account
6. If I could speak Spanish, I next year studying in Mexico.
   1. would have spent B. would spend C. will spend D. had spent
7. Once we get to the hotel, let‟s just quickly and then do a bit of sightseeing.
   1. check in B. turn up C. set down D. make up
8. Dogs have a keen sense of .
   1. flowers B. smell C. food D. ability
9. Kate, with I studied in the middle school, is now a student in Canada.
   1. whose B. whom C. that D. who
10. Your doctor, advice you ought to listen to, is a clever man indeed.
    1. whose B. which C. who D. whom
11. Interesting movements have been launched to attract the of a large number of youths.
    1. participant B. participating C. participate D. participation
12. Not every student is aware of of the English language.
    1. its importance B. the importance C. importance D. an importance
13. I paid attention, and I didn‟t hear what the others were saying.
    1. much B. a lot of C. little D. a little

### Replace the underlined phrasal verb in each sentence with a one-word verb.

* + 1. You will soon pick up health when you get to the seaside.
    2. He has laid aside some money so that he will be comfortable in his old age.
    3. He told me that he would bring out a new album the next month.
    4. We looked over the house again before we decided we would rent it.
    5. The council has failed to deal with the problem of homelessness in the city.
    6. Andrew Carnegie helped to set up about 3000 public library all over the United States, Canada, Britain, and others.
    7. My old school has been pulled down to make room for a new and larger one.
    8. Did you find out whether there are any seats left for the show?
    9. I wonder who first came up with the idea of a supermarket.
    10. As I kept my feet wet, I went down with a terrible cold last week.

### Use the infinitives given in the correct form to finish the sentences.

1. The plant (to ran) by the head engineer for a fortnight before a new director (appoint) .
2. Here you (to be) at last! I (to wait) for you for twenty minutes.
3. He hated (to bother) with trifling matters when he had many more important things (to deal) with.
4. She would never miss a chance (to show) her efficiency, she was so anxious (to like) and (to praise) .
5. The idea was too complicated (to express) in just one paragraph.

### Fill in the blank using the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **gain** | **marks** | **on** | **recreational footsteps** |
| **when** | **ceremony** | **associate** | **activity objection** |

Perhaps the most common type of tourism is what most people (1) with traveling: recreation tourism. This is (2) people go to a place that is very different from their regular day-to-day life to relax and have fun. Beaches, theme parks and camp grounds are often the most common places regularly visited by (3) tourists.

If the (4) of one‟s visit to a particular place is to get to know its history and culture then this type of tourism is known as cultural tourism. They may attend festivals and ceremonies in order to (5) a better understanding of the people, their beliefs and their practices.

For tourists who want to see wildlife or take the joy of just being in the middle of the nature, nature tourism is the answer. Ecotourism and nature treks are all part of this kind of tourism. Bird watching, for example, is one activity that nature tourists are fond of doing. What (6)

this kind of tourism is that it has low impact (7) the local community.

Religious tourism is another type of tourism where people go to a religious location or locations to follow the (8) of their founder or to attend a religious (9)

.

Medical or health tourism is a relatively new type of tourist (10) where the main focus of the travel is improving one‟s health, physical appearance or fitness.

### Read the passage below and decide which answer A, B, C or D fits each numbered gap.

After a long day at work, nothing is better than a good (1) ! Just like on the Earth, in space an astronaut goes to bed at a certain time, then wakes up and prepares for work again. There are a few differences though. Space has no “up” or “down”, but it does have (2)

. As a (3) , astronauts are weightless and can sleep in (4) orientation. However, they have to (5) themselves so they don‟t float around and bump into something. Space station crews usually sleep in (6) bags located in small crew cabins. Each crew cabin is just big enough for one person.

Generally, astronauts are scheduled for eight hours of sleep at the end of each mission day. (7) on the Earth, though, they may wake up in the middle of their sleep period to use the toilet, or stay up late and look out of the window. Different things such as excitement or (8)

can disrupt an astronaut‟s sleep (9) . During their sleep period, astronauts have (10) having dreams and nightmares.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. night‟s sleeps 2. A. microgravity 3. A. product | B. sleep of night  B. gravity  B. conclusion | C. night sleep  C. law of gravity  C. result | D. night‟s sleep  D. none of gravity  D. reason |
| 4. A. any | B. quite | C. no | D. some |
| 5. A. keep | B. fix | C. attach | D. relate |
| 6. A. sleeper | B. slept | C. sleep | D. sleeping |
| 7. A. Like | B. Unlike | C. Alike | D. Liking |
| 8. A. homesickness | B. motion sickness | C. morning sickness | D. sleeping sickness |
| 9. A. example | B. design | C. pattern | D. arrangement |
| 10. A. presented | B. showed | C. described | D. reported |

### Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

We will probably never know who first sold a beef inside a bun, but there are lots of contenders for having invented something similar.

Genghis Khan and his army of Mongol horsemen used to snack on raw beef which they kept underneath their saddles. They also ground meat from lamb or mutton. This was fast food for busy warriors on horseback at that time. When the Mongols invaded Russia, the snack became known as “Steak Tartare”. In the 17th and 18th centuries trade between Germany and Russia gave rise to the “Tartare steak”, while the “Hamburg steak” became popular with German sailors along the New York City harbor.

It‟s speculated that the first “Hamburger steak” was served at Delmonico‟s Restaurant in New York City in 1834, but not in a bun. In 1885 Charlie “Hamburger” Nagreen served flattened meatballs between two slices of bread. As late as 1904 Fletcher Davis of Athens, Texas, attracted much attention when he sold his hamburgers at the St. Louis World‟s Fair. Davis‟s claim to having originated the hamburger has been supported by both McDonalds and Dairy Queen.

Brothers Frank and Charles Menches may also have made a major contribution to hamburger history: they sold ground pork sandwiches at the Erie Country Fair in New York, but one day in 1885, they were forced to use chopped beef because their butcher had run out of pork. They mixed in some coffee and brown sugar to beef p the taste and sold their “Hamburger Sandwiches”. The name “Hamburger” came from Hamburg, New York, the location of the fair.

1. What was the Menches‟ contribution to hamburger history?
   1. They began to use chopped pork.
   2. They changed the taste of pork.
   3. They began to ground pork for sandwiches.
   4. They used another meat and added flavors.
2. Which of the following is NOT stated about the Mongols in paragraph 2?
   1. They kept lambs and mutton nearby.
   2. They used to eat non-cooked meat.
   3. They occupied the Russian territories.
   4. They used to eat while riding a horse.
3. Where did “hamburger” get its name from?
   1. A place B. The Germans C. A man D. A fair
4. Which of the following is stated in the passage?
   1. Hamburger was first served in Germany.
   2. Sailors brought hamburger steak to New York.
   3. Tartar stake became popular in the 17th century.
   4. Minced beef appeared in the 15th century.
5. Whom was “hamburger steak” invented by, according to paragraph 3?
   1. Fletcher Davis C. Delmonico

C. Charlie “Hamburger” Nagreen D. McDonalds

### Rewrite the following sentences using a relative clause.

* + 1. Rod Lee has won an Oscar. I know his sister.
    2. Is this the style of hair? Your wife wants to have it.
    3. A man answered the phone. He said Tom was out.
    4. 7.05 is the time. My plane arrives then.
    5. Max isn‟t home yet. That worries me.
    6. Do you know the building? The windows of the building are painted green.
    7. Last week I went to see the house. I used to live in it.
    8. I don‟t know the girl‟s name. She‟s just gone into the hall.
    9. Be sure to follow the instructions. They are given at the top of the page.
    10. Hoan Kiem Lake is a historical place. Its water is always blue.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

### A. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

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

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR** |  | | |
| **I.** 1. B 2. E | 3. A | 4. F | 5. D 6. C |
| **II.** 1. C 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. D 7. A | 8. C | 9. C | 10. A |
| **III.** 1. ship (g) | 2. committee (f) |  |  |
| 3. school (a) | 4. newspaper (c) |  |  |
| 5. company (i) | 6. TV series (b) |  |  |
| 7. shop (e) | 8. town (d) |  |  |
| 9. tennis match (j) | 10. Monastery (h) |  |  |
| **IV.** 1. B 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. A 7. C | 8. B | 9. B | 10. C |
| **V.** 1. to help 2. working | 3. to study | 4. going |  |
| 5. to join 6. having | 7. taking | 8. to look |  |
| 9. asking 10. not studying |  |  |  |
| **VI.** 1. officers 2. Nutritionists | 3. Secondary | 4. Accountants |  |
| 5. Librarians 6. Architects | 7. Programmers | 8. operators |  |
| 9. Archeologists 10. Journalists |  |  |  |
| **VII.** 1. to pull 2. to know | 3. being | 4. telling |  |
| 5. to be 6. to do | 7. to return, finish | 8. worrying |  |
| 9. to play 10. telling |  |  |  |

**VIII.** 1. Despite his wealth, he is not spoiled.

1. Though he had a good salary, he was unhappy in his job.
2. Although the prices are high, my roommates go to the movies every Saturday.
3. Despite (having) a poor memory, she told interesting stories to the children.
4. Although they are poor, they are very generous.
5. In spite of her frequent absence, he has managed to pass the test.
6. Although Lee was sad at losing the contest, she managed to smile.
7. Despite (being on) a diet, my friend ate the chocolate cake.
8. Although he had a headache, he enjoyed the film.
9. In spite of disliking flying, my sister will take a plane.

### READING

**I.** 1. She is a flight attendant.

1. Her main duties are providing the passengers what they need and making sure they are comfortable.
2. Visiting many countries every year is the advantage of being a flight attendant.
3. If you are really concerned on learning and you take it seriously, you will probably get what you want.

**II.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F

**III.** 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B

### WRITING

1. 1. In spite of being seriously advised by his teacher, Hung insisted on disturbing the class.
2. Despite trying several times, Miss Diep couldn‟t find a taxi.
3. In spite of feeling tired, he stayed up to keep us company.
4. Despite liking more holidays, Mr. Vinh doesn‟t mind going to school.
5. In spite of the hard work and low wages, he decided to take the job.
6. Despite not having much time, they came to visit us.
7. In spite of his age, he still does his gymnastics every morning.
8. Despite being the boss, she works as hard as her employees.
9. In spite of having health problems, he is always smiling.
10. Despite the difficult exam, Kieu Anh got good marks.
11. 1. He wasn‟t promoted in spite of his efforts.
12. The boss denied bullying the new employee.
13. Students need some vocational skills before they enter the world of work.
14. She‟s a dynamic businesswoman. She has so much energy and focus.
15. He is such an empathetic nurse that the patients love him.
16. I feel we have too many academic subjects and not enough time for physical education.
17. As an opera singer, he has many opportunities perform in the Grand Theatre.
18. Working as architects, they design buildings.
19. They have won many big contracts. They are successful businesswomen and businessmen.
20. Working with skilled craftsmen and craftswomen, i learnt a lot about the art form.

### PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I.** 1. D | | 2. A | 3. A | 4. D | 5. B |
| **II.** 1. B | | 2. C | 3. D | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. B | | 7. B | 8. C | 9. B | 10. B |
| 11. C | | 12. A | 13. C | 14. A | 15. B |
| 16. B | | 17. B | 18. A | 19. B | 20. D |
| 21. D | | 22. B | 23. B | 24. C | 25. A |
| 26. D | | 27. B | 28. B | 29. C | 30. C |
| **III.** 1. bad | | 2. reasons | 3. enjoyable |  |  |
| 4. creates | | 5. dress | 6. come up |  |  |
| 7. talk | | 8. heart | 9. being | 10. Despite |  |
| **IV.** 1. C | | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. C | | 7. B | 8. D | 9. A | 10. C |
| **V.** 1. to avoid, being | |  | 2. giving, to speak |  |  |
|  | 3. to persuade, to agree | | 4. cleaning, to do | | |
|  | 5. shutting, sitting | | 6. sneezing, sitting | | |
|  | 7. talking, to finish | | 8. to give, jogging | | |
|  | 9. stopping | | 10. to make, rubbing | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **VI.** | 1. C (going)  3. D (to meet) | 2. C (despite / in spite of)  4. A (Despite / In spite of) |
|  | 5. B (reading) |  |

1. 1. Despite being injured, Mr Thuan managed to finish the race.
2. In spite of having no qualifications for it, he got the job
3. Although I didn‟t like the CD you have recommended me, I bought it all the same.
4. In spite of her illness / being ill, Thuy went to school.
5. Despite playing well / having played well, we couldn‟t win the match.
6. In spite of the rain, we enjoyed our holiday.
7. In spite of telling her all the truth, she didn‟t believe me.
8. Despite not playing well, they won the game.
9. In spite of having all the necessary qualifications, he didn‟t get the job.
10. In spite of the expensive shirts, people buy them because they are trendy.
11. 1. The boy finally managed to deal with his peers at the vocational school.
12. She attempted to cooperate with the others in the team to finish the work.
13. He has a talent for fixing things, so he is an excellent mechanic.
14. My father is running a pharmacy. He is a pharmacist.
15. He wants to become a fashion designer. He‟s very interested in fashion and design.
16. I took into account the pay and the working conditions before I decided to take the job.
17. He has become a professional footballer for the local football team.
18. He has burnt the midnight oil for a long time so it‟s fair if he gets an A for his final exam.
19. He‟s a professional singer. With his beautiful voice, he could make a bundle.
20. She dreams of becoming a physicist because she really likes physics.

**the second TERM TEST**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I.** 1. D | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B |
| **II.** 1. D | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C |
| **III.** 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. C | 9. D | 10. C |
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. C | 15. D |
| 16. D | 17. D | 18. B | 19. A | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. B | 23. B | 24. A | 25. B |
| 26. B | 27. A | 28. D | 29. B | 30. C |
| **IV.** 1. recover | 2. saved | 3. publish | 4. examined |  |
| 5. solve | 6. build / establish | 7. demolished /destroyed | | |
| 8. discover | 9. produced | 10. had / caught | | |

**V.** 1. had been run – was appointed 2. are – have been waiting

3. to be bothered – to deal 4. to show – to be liked – (to be) praised

5. to be expressed

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VI.** 1. associate  5. gain  9. ceremony | 2. when  6. marks  10. activity | 3. recreational  7. on | 4. objective  8. footsteps |  |
| **VII.** 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |
| **VIII.** 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |

**IX.** 1. Rod Lee, whose sister I know has won an Oscar.

1. Is this the style of hair which your wife wants to have?
2. A man who answered the phone said Tom was out.
3. 7.05 is the time at which/ when my plane arrives.
4. Max isn‟t home yet which worries me.
5. Do you know the building the windows of which are painted green?
6. Last week I went to see the house in which /where I used to live.
7. I don‟t know the name of the girl who has just gone into the hall.
8. Be sure to follow the instructions that are given at the top of the page.
9. Hoan Kiem Lake, the water of which is always blue, is a historical place.