

Unit 6. GENDER EQUALITY

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>w</u> omen | B. <u>f</u> ollow | C. <u>c</u> oncentrate | D. <u>p</u> roject |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> ddress | B. <u>a</u> llow | C. <u>t</u> raffic | D. <u>r</u> ural |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> inimum | B. <u>i</u> nfluence | C. <u>e</u> liminate | D. <u>b</u> ias |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> revent | B. <u>e</u> ducation | C. <u>d</u> ependent | D. <u>e</u> liminate |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> ncourage | B. <u>c</u> ontribute | C. <u>d</u> elicious | D. <u>c</u> ollege |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. career | B. gender | C. equal | D. bias |
| 7. A. enrol | B. rural | C. allow | D. prefer |
| 8. A. abandon | B. dependent | C. preference | D. exhausted |
| 9. A. unequal | B. enrolment | C. encourage | D. minimum |
| 10. A. physically | B. equality | C. remarkably | D. discriminate |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

11. This year, more girls enrolled on courses in art and design.
A. avoided B. inserted C. erased D. enlisted
12. In some rural areas, women and girls are forced to do most of the housework.
A. invited B. encouraged C. made D. contributed
13. Our government has done a lot to eliminate gender inequality.
A. cause B. remove C. add D. allow
14. We never allow any kind of discrimination against girls at school.
A. approve B. deny C. refuse D. debate
15. Women do not yet have equal rights in the family in this area.
A. variable B. similar C. different D. the same
16. It's time we banned discrimination at work.
A. bias B. equity C. fairness D. similarity
17. Both male and female students in my class perform very well.
A. assign B. work C. communicate D. entertain
18. Many people in our country still think married women shouldn't pursue a career.
A. attempt B. attach C. achieve D. want
19. Most employers prefer male workers to female ones.
A. want B. compliment C. care about D. favour
20. She failed to get into medical university.
A. passed B. qualified C. didn't succeed D. satisfied
21. In order to be successful, we should never give up hope.
A. fight B. abandon C. continue D. suspect
22. Gender discrimination has become a hot subject of conversations among school students.
A. topic B. study C. fact D. case
23. The government took big steps to prevent gender inequality.
A. increase B. avoid C. promote D. cause
24. Those people who have enough courage and will are likely to be successful.
A. energy B. motivation C. bravery D. desire
25. Nowadays, many women are aware of gender preferences in favour of boys.
A. fail B. ignore C. deny D. acknowledge
26. With great effort, she passed the driving test at the first attempt.
A. succeeded in B. failed C. enrolled D. deferred
27. Female firefighters are sometimes the targets of laughter and anger from the coworkers and local people.
A. reasons B. sources C. directions D. victims
28. Many women had to pay a heavy price to win equality.
A. achieve B. lose C. attempt D. respect
29. Traditional women are often passive and dependent on their husbands.
A. free B. reliant C. adhered D. strong
30. Women will be exhausted if they have to cover both jobs at work and at home.
A. very relaxed B. very pleased C. very tired D. very happy

31. Men should share household chores with women in their families.
A. cover B. finish C. take D. split
32. The Government has raised the national minimum wage.
A. bonus B. expense C. waste D. pay
33. They were qualified for the job, but they were not recruited.
A. competitive B. selected C. competent D. applied
34. Wage discrimination affects women negatively.
A. motivates B. influences C. encourages D. affords
35. How are governments addressing the problem of inequality in wages?
A. focusing on B. raising C. creating D. ignoring
36. Many countries now allow and encourage women to join the army and the police forces.
A. permit B. force C. make D. prevent
37. We should encourage women to join more social activities.
A. prevent B. stimulate C. permit D. forbid
38. Working mothers contribute to household income.
A. reduce B. take C. add D. double
39. Family values are likely to pass down from generation to generation.
A. put down B. cut down C. go down D. hand down
40. Women's salaries are becoming important to their household budgets.
A. funds B. costs C. expenses D. fees
41. Experiences at work help women to widen their knowledge.
A. eliminate B. broaden C. restrict D. spoil
42. If women have to do too much housework, they cannot concentrate or work effectively.
A. learn B. distract C. focus D. ignore

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

43. The gender gap in primary education has been eliminated.
A. variety B. inconsistency C. difference D. similarity
44. The United Kingdom has made a remarkable progress in gender equality.
A. insignificant B. impressive C. notable D. famous
45. Men and women equally gain first class degrees.
A. acquire B. lose C. achieve D. Obtain
46. The United Kingdom still faces challenges in gender equality.
A. fairness B. inequality C. evenness D. equilibrium
47. Much has to be done to achieve gender equality in employment opportunities.
A. attain B. obtain C. reach D. abandon
48. People have eliminated poverty and hunger in many parts of the world.
A. created B. eradicated C. phased out D. wiped out
49. Both genders should be provided with equal rights to education, employment and healthcare.
A. deprived of B. furnished with C. equipped with D. supplied with
50. We should not allow any kind of discrimination against women and girls.
A. inequality B. hatred C. unbiased feeling D. intolerance

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

51. A lot of people think that marriage women shouldn't pursue a career.
A B C D
52. We must stop discrimination on people coming from the rural area.
A B C D
53. My brother is good with cooking and he can cook very delicious food.
A B C D
54. I guess they may be kept home doing housework and look after their children.
A B C D
55. Women in rural areas might be forced to work both at home but on the fields.
A B C D
56. Some people think that girls shouldn't be allowed to going to university.
A B C D
57. Gender discrimination should be eliminated for create equal opportunities in education for everyone.
A B C D
58. More girls should being chosen to represent us in the School Youth Union.
A B C D

59. Both women and men should be given equal rights for education and employment.

A B C D

60. This discrimination against women and girls must be abolishing.

A B C D

61. Efforts should be make to offer all children equal access to education.

A B C D

62. It is clear that gender differences cannot prevent a person to pursue a job.

A B C D

63. Traditional women were mainly responsible to doing housework and looking after their husbands and

A B C D

children.

64. Doing housework every day is really boring and tired.

A B C D

65. In the past, women was often passive and dependent on their husbands.

A B C D

66. Women usually get less pay as men for doing the same job.

A B C D

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

67. It is important that men should share household tasks ____ their wives.

A. to B. with C. for D. against

68. Women are more hard-working than men although they are physically ____ weaker.

A. more B. as C. so D. Ø

69. Women are likely to become trouble-makers ____ they are too talkative.

A. in order B. so C. because D. thus

70. Some people tend to wrongly believe that men are not as good ____ children as women.

A. with B. as C. at D. on

71. Not many people are aware ____ male preference in this company.

A. for B. on C. about D. of

72. I don't think mothers should be discouraged ____ outside the home.

A. to work B. from working C. to working D. Working

73. More and more girls apply ____ males' jobs these days.

A. by B. for C. about D. to

74. Working mothers can inspire their kids ____ their hard work and devotion.

A. with B. about C. at D. for

75. Now I wish I could ____ a medical career to become a doctor.

A. pursuing B. be pursuing C. be pursued D. pursue

76. Educated women are becoming less dependent ____ their husbands' decisions.

A. about B. of C. on D. for

77. This policewoman is famous ____ her courage and strong will.

A. with B. for C. on D. about

78. I am thinking ____ becoming a childcare worker because I love children.

A. of B. with C. for D. on

79. A lot of things need to be done ____ gender equality in education, employment and healthcare.

A. promoting B. in promoting C. for promoting D. to promote

80. Nowadays, a number of parents still have preference for boys ____ girls.

A. rather B. than C. over D. instead

81. Women's salaries are getting more important ____ their household income.

A. at B. to C. in D. within

82. I think everybody should be provided ____ equal access to health services.

A. with B. on C. for D. to

83. Gender discrimination must ____ in order to create a better society.

A. eliminate B. be eliminating C. be eliminated D. eliminated

84. This company can ____ for wage discrimination among workers of different genders.

A. be sued B. be suing C. sue D. sued

85. Poor women in disadvantaged areas should ____ more help by governments.

A. offer B. be offered C. be offering D. offered

86. Married women should be encouraged ____ a career of their preference.

A. pursued B. pursue C. to pursue D. from pursuing

87. Domestic violence ____ women and girls must be wiped out at any cost.

A. on B. at C. for D. against

88. Having good education enables women ____ equality.
 A. to achieve B. achieve C. to achieving D. Achieved
89. We all need to cooperate to fight ____ racism and gender discrimination.
 A. for B. against C. in D. about
90. The women in this company have been demanding equal pay ____ equal work.
 A. against B. on C. for D. with

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

Two friends Nam and Lan are talking about the topic of gender equality.

91. Nam: "Do you think that there are any jobs which only men or only women can or should do?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. Men are better at certain jobs than women.
 B. I agree. This really depends on their physical strengths and preferences.
 C. Women and men should cooperate with each other.
 D. Men are often favoured in certain jobs.
92. Lan: "Would you rather work for a male or female boss?"
 Nam: " ____ "
 A. I've been self-employed for five years. B. I don't like working under time pressure.
 C. I prefer a male boss. D. I can't stand the women gossips.
93. Nam: "Would you rather have a male or a female secretary?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. I want to have a female one.
 B. The number of female secretaries is increasing.
 C. The number of female secretaries is staying the same.
 D. Female secretaries outnumber male ones.
94. Lan: "How do the roles of men and women differ in your family?"
 Nam: " ____ "
 A. Most of men don't want to stay at home.
 B. Women are changing their roles.
 C. Most men are very bossy and arrogant.
 D. Men are breadwinners and women are caregivers.
95. Nam: "Which gender, do you think, works harder: male or female?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. I think it depends on individuals rather than gender.
 B. Males like high position jobs more than females.
 C. Females prefer to have a stable job.
 D. Both males and females are responsible for childcare.
96. Nam: "Which gender spends most of the time shopping?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. Shopping has always been my hobby.
 B. More and more people are shopping online these days.
 C. Both genders like shopping.
 D. It depends on who keeps the money.
97. Nam: "Which gender is most likely to ask strangers for directions?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. Men sometimes ask strangers for directions as well.
 B. Women are because their sense of space and directions is worse.
 C. Both men and women can use GPS these days.
 D. GPS is very useful to help car drivers.
98. Nam: "Why are there generally so few women in top positions?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. Top positions are the highest in career ladder. B. Top positions are hard to climb to.
 C. I guess men tend to make better leaders. D. Women also want to climb to top positions.
99. Nam: "Which gender tends to live longer?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. Women tend to live 5 years longer than men. B. Women like a peaceful and quiet life.
 C. Men want to live an active life. D. Both men and women tend to live longer.
100. Nam: "As women live longer than men, should they retire later?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. When women are retired, they want to enjoy life.
 B. When men are retired, they still want to continue working.

- C. The government is still discussing the retirement age.
D. I don't think so. Physically, they are weaker and they need to retire earlier.
101. Lan: "What behaviours are only seen as appropriate for women?"
Nam: "_____"
A. Women are getting more and more independent.
B. In some places, women still suffer gender discrimination.
C. I don't really know. Maybe gossiping and crying in public places.
D. Gender discrimination should be abolished.
102. Lan: "What behaviours are only seen as appropriate for men?"
Nam: "_____"
A. What are men's appropriate behaviours?
B. There are many, such as offering to pay for meals or drinks.
C. Men, in general, don't have appropriate behaviours.
D. Men don't want other people to criticize them.
103. Lan: "What clothing is appropriate for women but not for men?"
Nam: "_____"
A. They are long dresses and skirts. B. Men are also changing their fashion styles.
C. Many clothes now are uni-sex. D. Men should never wear women's clothes.
104. Nam: "Which gender is better at team sports?"
Lan: "_____"
A. Women are better at individual sports. B. Both men and women can do sports.
C. Physically, men are stronger than women. D. Certainly, men are better.
105. Lan: "Which gender do you think studies most?"
Nam: "_____"
A. Studying is quite long lasting.
B. This depends more on individuals rather than genders.
C. Gender discrimination in education is a hot debate.
D. Female students should also be allowed to further their studies.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered bla

THE SUFFRAGETTES

England has had a democracy for a long time. Until 1918, however, women were not allowed (106) _____ in it. The right to vote is called 'suffrage' and the English women who fought (107) _____ and won that right were called "suffragettes". The suffragette movement was led by Emmeline Pankhurst. In 1903, she (108) _____ an organization called the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). Members of the WSPU went to the Prime Minister to (109) _____ suffrage, but he told them to "be patient". The suffragettes were not (110) _____. They wanted change immediately. The fight for the vote for women became (111) _____ and sometimes violent. In 1908, two suffragettes (112) _____ themselves to the fence outside the Prime Minister's front door! They were arrested and spent weeks in jail. In 1912, hundreds of women (113) _____ the streets of London. They broke shop windows and even threw stones (114) _____ the Prime Minister's house. Thousands of suffragettes were (115) _____ for this and similar actions over the years. World War I (1914-1918) proved to be an important (116) _____ for the women's movement. Women contributed so much to the war effort as nurses, factory workers, and at other jobs that more people became convinced of their right to vote. Women were (117) _____ given that right in January, 1918.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 106. A. to vote | B. for vote | C. in voting | D. vote |
| 107. A. with | B. for | C. against | D. to |
| 108. A. did | B. made | C. founded | D. found |
| 109. A. demand | B. ask | C. want | D. raise |
| 110. A. satisfaction | B. satisfactory | C. satisfy | D. satisfied |
| 111. A. intensive | B. intense | C. intend | D. intention |
| 112. A. trained | B. changed | C. chained | D. charged |
| 113. A. took to | B. took in | C. took up | D. took over |
| 114. A. onto | B. on | C. over | D. at |
| 115. A. jail | B. jailed | C. jailing | D. on jail |
| 116. A. eventual | B. even | C. event | D. eventually |
| 117. A. finally | B. final | C. initial | D. initially |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle, and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came, therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn't actually bear the thought of putting **him** into childcare for nine hours a day. As she was the one with the secure job, the role of primary care-giver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role **reversal**, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30-54 year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.

The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

118. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Men being the bread winners
- B. Traditional roles of women
- C. Women being the home makers
- D. Reversed roles between men and women

119. Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because ____.

- A. she had a badly paid job
- B. she was not good at childcare
- C. she had a reliable job
- D. she wanted her husband to stay at home

120. In paragraph 1, the word "**him**" refers to ____.

- A. their son
- B. her husband
- C. Derek
- D. her colleague

121. They decided that Derek would look after their son because they ____.

- A. couldn't afford to put their child in care for long periods each day
- B. didn't want to put their child in care for long periods each day
- C. thought childcare was not safe enough for their children
- D. worried about their son's health problems

122. In paragraph 2, the word "**reversal**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. stability
- B. modification
- C. rehearsal
- D. switch

123. One reason for a change in the number of men staying home is ____.

- A. the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- B. the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- C. the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are working
- D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In 1812 a young man called James Barry finished his studies in medicine at Edinburgh University. After graduating he moved to London where he studied surgery at Guy's Hospital. After that the popular young doctor joined the army and over the next forty years had a brilliant career as an army medical officer, working in many far-off countries and fighting successfully for improved conditions in hospitals. It was a **remarkable** career - made even more remarkable by the discovery upon his death that *he* was in fact a *she*, James Barry was a woman.

No one was more surprised at this discovery than her many friends and colleagues. It was true that throughout her life people had remarked upon her small size, slight build and smooth pale face. One officer had even **objected** to her appointment as a medical assistant because he could not believe that Barry was old enough to have graduated in medicine. But no one had ever seriously suggested that Barry was anything other than a man.

By all accounts Barry was a pleasant and good-humoured person with high cheekbones, reddish hair, a long nose and large eyes. She was well-liked by her patients and had a reputation for great speed in surgery - an important quality at a time when operations were performed without anaesthetic. She was also quick tempered. When she was working in army hospitals and prisons overseas, the terrible conditions often made her very angry. She fought hard against injustice and cruelty and her temper sometimes got her into trouble with the authority. After a long career overseas, she returned to London where she died in 1865. While the undertaker's assistant was preparing her body for burial, she discovered that James Barry was a woman.

So why did James Barry deceive people for so long? At that time a woman could not study medicine, work as a doctor or join the army. Perhaps Barry had always wanted to do these things and pretending to be a man was the only way to make it possible. Perhaps she was going to tell the truth one day, but didn't because she was enjoying her life as a man

too much. Whatever the reason, Barry's deception was successful. By the time it was discovered that she had been the first woman in Britain to qualify as a doctor, it was too late for the authorities to do anything about **it**.

124. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Gender discrimination among doctors in London
- B. James Barry pretended to be a man to become a doctor
- C. James Barry and her career overseas
- D. Punishment for James Barry's deception

125. In paragraph 1, the word "**remarkable**" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. noticeable
- B. commented
- C. rewarding
- D. focused

126. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. all people were surprised at the discovery
- B. people remarked upon her small size
- C. many people suspected that she was a woman
- D. people noticed her slight build and smooth pale face

127. In paragraph 2, the word "**objected**" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. shared
- B. agreed
- C. protected
- D. protested

128. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

- A. She could control her temper perfectly.
- B. She lost her temper easily.
- C. She never lost her temper.
- D. She was calm and well-behaved.

129. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

- A. She performed her operations quickly.
- B. She performed her operations slowly.
- C. She performed her operations carelessly.
- D. Her patients did not like her very much.

130. In paragraph 4, the word "**it**" refers to _____.

- A. Barry's choice
- B. Barry's career
- C. Barry's deception
- D. Barry's reputation

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. The government should create more job opportunities for women in rural areas.

- A. Women in rural areas should create more jobs for the government.
- B. More job opportunities should be created for the government by the women in rural areas.
- C. More job opportunities should be created for women in rural areas by the government.
- D. Rural areas should be created more job opportunities by women in the government.

132. We all object to wage discrimination.

- A. We all support wage discrimination.
- B. We all protest against wage discrimination.
- C. We all struggle for wage discrimination.
- D. Wage discrimination is what we fight for.

133. Health care insurance should be provided for everyone.

- A. All people should have access to health care insurance.
- B. Health care insurance should be free for everyone.
- C. Everyone should have free access to health care insurance.
- D. Only a limited number of people can access free health care insurance.

134. In some rural areas, parents still prefer their sons to their daughters.

- A. Sons are not as favoured as daughters in some rural areas.
- B. Parents in some rural areas like their daughters more than their sons.
- C. Parents in some rural areas still favour their sons rather than daughters.
- D. Daughters are more preferable than sons in some rural areas.

135. Single-sex schools should be abolished by the government.

- A. Single-sex schools should be controlled by the government.
- B. Single-sex schools should be allowed to multiply by the government.
- C. The government should promote single-sex schools.
- D. The government should eradicate single-sex schools.

Exercise 12. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

136. Gender discrimination in education starts at home. Parents treat boys and girls differently.

- A. If parents don't treat boys and girls differently, gender discrimination in education starts at home.
- B. Gender discrimination in education starts at home unless parents treat boys and girls differently.
- C. Gender discrimination in education starts at home if parents treat boys and girls differently.
- D. If gender discrimination in education starts at home, parents treat boys and girls the same.

137. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job. Success comes to those who have enough courage and will.
- A. Unless success comes to those who have enough courage and will, gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job.
 - B. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job unless success comes to those who have enough courage and will.
 - C. Gender differences can prevent a person from pursuing a job because success comes to those who have enough courage and will.
 - D. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job because success comes to those who have enough courage and will.
138. Men should share household tasks with their wives. This helps to maintain gender equality at home.
- A. Men should share household tasks with their wives unless this helps to maintain gender equality at home.
 - B. Men should share household tasks with their wives in order to maintain gender equality at home.
 - C. Men should share household tasks with their wives, but this helps to maintain gender equality at home.
 - D. Men shouldn't share household tasks with their wives because this helps to maintain gender equality at home.
139. Women have to do too much work. They will be exhausted.
- A. If women have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.
 - B. Unless women have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.
 - C. As long as women don't have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.
 - D. In case women have to do too much work, they won't be exhausted.
140. Wage discrimination affects women negatively. This should be abolished.
- A. Wage discrimination should be abolished, so it affects women negatively.
 - B. Wage discrimination affects women negatively because this should be abolished.
 - C. Wage discrimination affects women negatively, so this should be abolished.
 - D. Wage discrimination should be abolished unless it affect women negatively.
-

Unit 7. CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Đa dạng văn hóa

1. alert /ə' lɜ:t/(adj): tỉnh táo
2. altar /'ɔ:l tə(r)/(n): bàn thờ
3. ancestor /' æns estə(r)/(n): ông bà, tổ tiên
4. assignment /ə' saɪnmənt/ (n): bài tập lớn
5. best man /bestmæn/ : bridegroom (n): phù rể
6. bride /braɪd/ (n): cô dâu
7. groom /groom/'braɪdgru:m/ (n): chú rể
8. bridesmaid /'braɪdzmeɪd/ (n): phù dâu
9. complicated /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/(adj): phức tạp → complication (n)
10. contrast /'kɒntrɑ:st/(n): sự tương phản, sự trái ngược → contrary to sth
contrast /kən'trɑ:st/ (v): tương phản, khác nhau → on the contrary
11. crowded /'kraʊdɪd/(adj): đông đúc
12. decent /'di:snt/ (adj): đàng hoàng, tử tế
13. diversity /daɪ'vɜ:səti/ (n): sự đa dạng, phong phú → diverse (v) đa dạng hóa
14. proposal /prə'pəʊzəl/ (n): sự cầu hôn → to propose
15. engaged /ɪn'geɪdʒd/(adj): đính hôn, đính ước → engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/(n): sự đính hôn, đính ước
16. wedding ceremony /'wedɪŋ'serəməni/ (np): lễ cưới
17. wedding reception /'wedɪŋrɪ'sepʃn/ (np): tiệc cưới
18. honeymoon /'hʌnimu:n/(n): tuần trăng mật
19. export /'eksɔ:t/ (n) : sự xuất khẩu, hàng xuất → export /ɪk'spɔ:t/ (v): xuất khẩu
20. import /'ɪmpɔ:t/ (n): sự nhập khẩu, hàng nhập → import /ɪm'pɔ:t/ (v): nhập khẩu
21. favourable /'feɪvərəbl/ (adj): thuận lợi
22. fortune /'fɔ:tʃu:n/(n): vận may, sự giàu có → fortunate (adj)
23. funeral /'fju:nərəl/ (n) : đám tang
24. handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ (n): khăn tay
25. high status /haɪ'steɪtəs/(np): có địa vị cao, có vị trí cao
26. influence /'ɪnfluəns/ (n): sự ảnh hưởng → influential (adj)
27. legend /'ledʒənd/(n): truyền thuyết, truyện cổ tích
28. life partner /laɪf'pɑ:tnə(r)/(np) : bạn đời
29. majority /mə'dʒɔrəti/ (n): phần lớn → major (adj)
30. mystery /'mɪstri/ (n) : điều huyền bí, bí ẩn → mysterious (adj)
31. object /əb'dʒekt/(v): phản đối, chống lại → object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ (n) đồ vật, vật thể
32. present /'preznt/ (adj): có mặt, hiện tại → present /prɪ'zent/(v): đưa ra, trình bày
→ present /'preznt/(n) : món quà
33. prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/(adj): có uy tín, có thanh thế → prestige (n)
34. protest /'prəʊtest/; /prə'test/ (n,v): sự phản kháng, sự phản đối
35. rebel /'rebl/; /rɪ'bel/ (v,n): nổi loạn, chống đối
36. ritual /'rɪtʃuəl/ (n): lễ nghi, nghi thức
37. soul /səʊl/(n) : linh hồn, tâm hồn
38. superstition /,su:pə'stɪʃn/(n): sự tin ngưỡng, mê tín → superstitious /,su:pə'stɪʃəs/ (adj): mê tín
39. sweep – swept – swept /swi:p/(v): quét
40. take place /teɪkpleɪs/ (v): diễn ra
41. veil /veɪl/(n): mạng che mặt
42. venture /'ventʃə(r)/(n): dự án hoặc công việc kinh doanh
43. wealth /welθ/(n) : sự giàu có, giàu sang, của cải

Unit 7. CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter *A, B, C, or D* to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. protest B. wedding C. reception D. success
2. A. present B. decrease C. increase D. mouse
3. A. complicated B. bridegroom C. originate D. superstition
4. A. country B. contrast C. culture D. ceremony
5. A. good B. moon C. groom D. food

Exercise 2. Mark the letter *A, B, C, or D* to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

6. A. damage B. engage C. prepare D. propose
7. A. bridegroom B. confuse C. challenge D. marriage
8. A. altar B. promise C. device D. perfect
9. A. expedition B. attraction C. contribute D. minority
10. A. applicant B. character C. secondary D. attraction

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter *A, B, C, or D* to indicate the correct answer to the following questions.

11. In some Asian countries, the groom and bride _____ their wedding rings in front of the altar.
A. change B. exchange C. give D. take
12. In Scotland, the bride's mother may invite the wedding guests to her house to _____ off all the wedding gifts.
A. show B. turn C. put D. get
13. On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the _____.
A. bride B. groom C. guest D. bridesmaid
14. In the past, the _____ and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years before the wedding.
A. propose B. proposing C. proposal D. proposed
15. Superstitions _____ an important part in the lives of many people in Viet Nam.
A. take B. act C. occupy D. play
16. Viet Nam has kept a variety of superstitious _____ about daily activities.
A. believe B. believing C. beliefs D. believable
17. Traditionally, most Vietnamese people never _____ the floor during the first three days of the New Year.
A. sweep B. paint C. polish D. resurface
18. Viet Nam is a country situated in Asia, where many mysteries and legends _____.
A. origin B. originate C. original D. originally
19. The British usually pay a lot of _____ to good table manners and are expected to use knives, forks and spoons properly.
A. money B. care C. attention D. compliment
20. In the U.S, children can choose their own partners even if their parents object _____ their choice.
A. to B. for C. against D. with
21. In the UK, 18-year-olds tend to receive a silver key as a present to _____ their entry into the adult world.
A. symbol B. symbolic C. symbolize D. symbolist
22. In Australia, on Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May, children prepare and _____ their mothers 'breakfast in bed'.
A. cook B. serve C. display D. present
23. People in Mexico _____ Mother's Day on May 10 by giving their mothers handmade gifts, flowers, clothing and household appliances.
A. open B. memorize C. celebrate D. perform

24. In Viet Nam, you shouldn't _____ at somebody's house on the 1st day of the New Year unless you have been invited by the house owner.
- A. show up B. get up C. put up D. go up
25. The newly-weds will fly to Venice to spend their _____ tomorrow.
- A. vacation B. honeymoon C. holiday D. marriage
26. After the wedding ceremony at the church, they go to the hotel for the wedding _____.
- A. cake B. ring C. day D. reception
27. The bride and groom cut the wedding cake and _____ speeches.
- A. prepared B. wrote C. heard D. made
28. Some Koreans believe that it's impolite to _____ eye contact with a person who has a high position.
- A. maintain B. lose C. show D. put
29. Brazilians often _____ each other's arms, hands or shoulders during a conversation.
- A. lend B. shake C. touch D. move
30. American people are very informal at home, so they often _____ their hands to eat some kinds of food.
- A. use B. lend C. wash D. shake
31. Egypt is a traditional country, and it has many customs that are different _____ the U.S.
- A. of B. from C. to D. for
32. English people believe that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house, which will bring _____ to the person who has opened it.
- A. loss B. misfortune C. success D. truth
33. Superstition suggests that you'll get seven years of bad luck if you _____ a mirror.
- A. break B. buy C. borrow D. see
34. In the UK, seven is usually regarded _____ the luckiest number while thirteen is the opposite.
- A. as B. like C. with D. for
35. Polite behavior in one country, however, may be _____ in another part of the world.
- A. formal B. informal C. impolite D. appropriate
36. In Germany, it is important to arrive _____ time when you are invited to someone's house.
- A. in B. after C. before D. on
37. Learning about cultural differences in politeness helps you avoid a lot of _____.
- A. embarrass B. embarrassment C. embarrassed D. embarrassing
38. On many days of the year, Vietnamese people not only _____ the table for meals, but they also put food on the altar for their ancestors.
- A. lay B. lie C. book D. clear
39. The woman you are engaged to is your _____.
- A. fiancé B. bridesmaid C. match-maker D. fiancée
40. At the church ceremony, the couple have to make their wedding _____.
- A. vows B. invitations C. flowers D. cakes
- Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**
41. Mary is planning to tie the knot with her German boyfriend next June.
- A. get married B. say goodbye C. get together D. fall in love
42. In some Asian countries like Viet Nam or China, money is given to the newly-married couple as a wedding present.
- A. gift B. donation C. souvenir D. contribution
43. In Viet Nam, it is customary to choose a favourable day for occasions such as wedding, funerals, or house-moving days.
- A. suitable B. favourite C. beautiful D. whole
44. Americans value freedom and do not like to be dependent on other people.
- A. addicted B. supportive C. reliant D. responsible

45. In most American families, parents have less influence on their children than those in other parts of the world.

- A. power B. effect C. attention D. care

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

46. Being practical, Americans avoid taking jobs which are beyond their ability.

- A. out of B. far from C. within D. inside

47. In many countries, it is customary for the bride to throw her bouquet of flowers into a crowd of well-wishers.

- A. uncommon B. inadvisable C. usual D. normal

48. To an American, success is the result of hard work and self-reliance.

- A. devotion B. industry C. laziness D. enthusiasm

49. Success has always meant providing their families with a decent standard of living.

- A. high B. good C. acceptable D. low

50. Stores everywhere compete to sell their distinctive versions of Christmas cake before the holiday.

- A. different B. various C. similar D. special

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. These days, in India, there are ____ married couples who live on their own than before.

- A. more B. many C. less D. little

52. In some countries in the Middle East, people stand ____ to each other than those in North America in a conversation.

- A. most closely B. more closely C. closer D. closest

53. Wedding ceremonies are ____ now than they used to be in the past.

- A. less complicated B. the most complicated C. as complicated D. the least complicated

54. It's much ____ to celebrate a small and cozy wedding to save money.

- A. best B. better C. the best D. the better

55. In some Asian families, parents tend to have far ____ control over their children than those in some American families.

- A. the most B. the more C. more D. most

56. This is ____ wedding party I've ever attended.

- A. the more memorable B. more memorable C. the most memorable D. most memorable

57. Chocolates and flowers are by far ____ presents for mothers on Mother's Day in the UK.

- A. more popular B. the more popular C. less popular D. the most popular

58. Chuseok is one of ____ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.

- A. the most important B. the more important
C. the less important D. more important

59. The more polite you appear to be, ____ your partner will be.

- A. the happiest B. the happier C. the most happily D. the more happily

60. Of the two bridesmaids, Lisa turned out to be ____.

- A. the most charming B. the least charming C. more charming D. the more charming

61. The Korean are ____ than the American in addressing their bosses.

- A. more formal B. formal C. most formal D. the most formal

62. There are ____ occasions for giving gifts in modern societies than before.

- A. less B. more C. the least D. the most

63. June has become ____ month for weddings in many countries when the symbolic flowers, roses bloom.

- A. more popular B. less popular C. the most popular D. the least popular

64. Before doing something important, Vietnamese people always try to choose ____ time for it.

- A. better B. less good C. the least good D. the best

65. My grandmother feels much _____ whenever I give her a homemade cake on Mother's Day.
A. happier B. more happily C. the happiest D. the most happily
66. People in _____ Western countries are often surprised to learn that _____ Japanese celebrate Christmas.
A. Ø - Ø B. the - the C. the - Ø D. Ø - the
67. In Japan, _____ most important holiday of _____ season is New Year's Day, which comes one week after Christmas.
A. the - the B. Ø - the C. the - Ø D. the - a
68. In India, in the old days, _____ girl's family used to give _____ boy's family a gift like money or jewellery.
A. a - a B. a - the C. the - a D. the - the
69. It is appropriate to bring _____ small gift when visiting _____ home in the U.S.
A. the - a B. a - a C. a - the D. the - the
70. Traditionally, _____ bride and groom go on their honeymoon immediately after _____ wedding reception.
A. a - the B. the - a C. the - the D. a - a
71. Whenever I set out for _____ examination, I always try to avoid crossing _____ path of _____ woman.
A. an - the - a B. an - a - the C. an - the - the D. the - the - a
72. In a wedding ceremony, _____ best man helps _____ groom ready for every preparation.
A. the - a B. a - the C. the - the D. a - a
73. People say that _____ gift lets _____ recipient know how we are thinking of them.
A. the - the B. a - a C. the - a D. a - the
74. Wearing a wedding veil which covers _____ head and face is _____ 2,000-years-old tradition.
A. a - the B. the - a C. the - the D. a - a
75. In the U.S, white represents goodness and is usually _____ color of _____ bride's wedding dress.
A. a - a B. a - the C. the - a D. the - the
76. Is it acceptable to touch _____ person on _____ shoulder in a conversation?
A. a - the B. the - the C. the - a D. a - a
77. _____ man should take off his hat when he goes into _____ house in the UK.
A. A - the B. A - a C. The - a D. The - the
78. When you stay at _____ friend's house, you should write _____ thank-you note.
A. a - a B. the - a C. a - the D. the - the
79. Christmas Eve is _____ best time for Japanese youngsters to go out for _____ special, romantic evening.
A. a - a B. the - a C. the - the D. a - the
80. _____ Japanese manage not to ask direct questions in order not to embarrass _____ person who they are speaking with.
A. A - the B. A - a C. The - the D. The - a

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

82. In traditional Indian families, the parents used to arranging the marriage for their children.
83. It is common for Japanese to adapt foreign customs and make them their own.
84. In Viet Nam, at the dinner table, you should serve the adults the first and then the children.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Marriage is an ancient religious and legal practice celebrated around the world. However, wedding customs vary from country to country.

The Wedding Dress: In many countries, it is customary for the bride to wear a white dress as a symbol of purity. The tradition of wearing a special white dress only for the wedding ceremony started around 150 years ago. Before that, most women could not afford to buy a dress that they would only wear once. Now, bridal dresses can be bought in a variety of styles. In some Asian countries and in the Middle East, colors of joy and happiness like red or orange other than white are worn by the bride or used as part of the wedding ceremony,

The Wedding Rings: In many cultures, couples exchange rings, usually made of gold or silver and worn on the third finger of the left or right hand, during the marriage ceremony. The circular shape of the ring is symbolic of the couple's **eternal union**. In Brazil, it is traditional to have the rings engraved with the bride's name on the groom's ring, an vice versa.

Flowers: Flowers play an important role in most weddings. Roses are said to be the flowers of love, and because they usually bloom in June, **this** has become the most popular month for weddings in many countries. After the wedding ceremony, in many countries the bride throws her bouquet into a crowd of well-wishers – usually her single female friends. The person who catches this bouquet will be the next one to marry.

Gifts: In Chinese cultures, wedding guests give gifts of money to the newly-weds in small red envelopes. Money is also an appropriate gift at Korean and Japanese wedding. In many Western countries, for example in the U.K, wedding guests give the bride and groom household items that they may need for their new home. In Russia, rather than receiving gifts, the bride and groom provide gifts to their guests instead. With the continued internationalization of the modern world, wedding customs that originated in one part of the world are crossing national boundaries and have been incorporated into marriage ceremonies in other countries.

1. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
A. Wedding ceremonies B. Wedding customs C. Wedding day D. Wedding history
2. The tradition of wearing a special dress only on one's wedding day is _____.
A. about 150 years ago B. over a century ago
C. less than 100 years ago D. less than 200 years ago
3. In some cultures, the bride wears a white dress as a traditional symbol of _____.
A. modesty B. secrecy C. purity D. security
4. In some Asian and Middle Eastern countries, which colour is NOT considered to be suitable for a wedding?
A. red B. orange C. white D. blue
5. The phrase "**eternal union**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. never-ending relationship B. lovely relationship
C. temporary relationship D. healthy relationship
6. The word "**this**" in paragraph 4 refers to which of the following?
A. role B. love C. June D. rose
7. According to the passage, in which country would the wedding guests give the bride and groom money as a present?
A. Brazil B. the U.K C. China D. Russia
8. Which of the following information is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Nowadays, every bride can afford to buy a wedding dress to wear only once.
B. It is believed that any person who catches the bride's bouquet will be the next to marry.
C. It is customary to write the groom's name on the bride's wedding ring.
D. Thanks to globalization, one country's wedding customs may be added to other countries'.

.....