Foreign Language Department

FURTHER PRACTICE – GRADE 11

I. KEY TO HOMEWORK (VOCABULARY – WRITING)

ĐÁP ÁN BT TUẦN TRƯỚC: FURTHER PRACTICE – UNIT 7 (VOCABULARY – WRITING)

PART 1: VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Complete the spaces by finding ONE WORD that fits in all three sentences.

1. When we had finished acting, the teacher gave us all a out of ten.

Elka has only been in the office for three months, but already she has really made her

The teacher told Heremy off for making a on Emma's notebook.

ANSWER: MARK

2. We are very pleased with Susan's effort - she herself very well to the task in hand. Incidentally, the comment I have just made to Smith equally to everybody in this room. I really hope my sister for the new job; she'd be so good at it.

ANSWER: APPLIES

3. I've virtually any ambition I ever had of becoming a teacher.

I \ldots out of college after one term and went travelling around the world instead.

On police advice, Mr. Bortello has the charges he brought against his neighbours.

ANSWER: DROPPED

4. Mr. Ross, our old history teacher his classes with a rod of iron!

The judge that Newton had acted in self-defence, and instructed the jury to find him "not guilty". Police have not out the responsibility of murder in the case.

ANSWER: RULED

5. The entire workforce at Holman Avionics downed tools today, in of two sacked colleagues.

I'll come along to your speech, if you like, and give you some moral

If you need help, put your hand up and I or Mrs. Kent, the teacher will come to you.

ANSWER: SUPPORT

Exercise 2:

1 disabilities	2 hesitation	3 creative	4 addition	5 unemployment
6 profitable	7 service	8 optional	9 rigorous	10. conclusion
11. creative	12. schooling	13. society	14. administration	15. graduation

PART 2: WRITING

Exercise 3:

Answer:

- 1. William Cruz showed how differences in non-verbal communication cause <u>cultural misconceptions</u>. For example, friendly touching is common in Latino culture, however it is not accepted in Northern European culture to touch another person while talking with them.
- 2. In this tendency of globalization, Vietnam has the opportunity to **integrate** and exchange with other cultures in the world in order to enrich and affirm its own identity.
- 3. <u>Culture shock</u> basically comes from a lack of understanding and builds up anxiety.
- 4. Traveling is possibly the best way to **immerse** yourself in other cultures.
- 5. The USA is a classic example of a melting-pot society.
- 6. By learning more about <u>indigenous cultures</u> such as the Maya, Maasai, Quechua, and Kalinago, we can better understand the amazing places.
- 7. <u>Language barriers</u> are the most common communication ones which cause misunderstandings and misinterpretations between people.
- 8. A **social interaction** is the way people talk and act with each other
- 9. I feel **disoriented**, a feeling of being confused about where you are, where are you going, or what is happening.
- 10. Adapting to different cultures requires patience but, it is a fantastic learning curve.

Exercise 4: Teachers check and feedback students' products.

II. FURTHER PRACTICE UNIT 7 – GRAMMAR

I.	Choose the best answer to	o complete each of th	e following sentences.	
1.	This is Jack's last week at school so goodbye to all his new friends for the last three days.			
	A. he says	B. he said	C. he's said	D. he's been saying
2.	So far, during her time at I	nternational House Br	istol, Amy to six	pancake parties and fifteen barbecues.
	A. came	B. comes	C. has come	D. has been coming
3.	You look really great!	_ at the fitness centre	lately?	
A. Have you been exercising		B. Have your exercised		
	C. Did you exercise		D. Do you exercise	
4. I the same car for more than ten years. I am thinking about buying a new one.			a new one.	
	A. have been having	B. have had	C. had	D. had had
5.	Ann: - Do you think you'll	l get the job? – Mary:	·	
	A. I know so	B. Well, I hope so	C. I think not	D. Yes, that's right
6.	I would like to invite you t	o participate in the	ceremony.	
	A. graduate	B. graduated	C. graduation	D. graduating
7.	He has been selling motorly	bikes		

A. ten years ago 8 'Liz is away on holiday.'	B. since ten years		D. for ten years	
A. has she gone	B. has she been going		D. is she going	
9 How much of that book	0 0	c. did she go	D. Is she going	
A. have you read	B. did you read	C. are you rea	ding D. have you been reading	
10. – 'Sorry I'm late.'	•	ght. I long.'	ang 2 mare you com reading	
A. haven't waited	B. haven't been waitin		D. wasn't waiting	
II. Underline ONE word/ph	rase that must be cha	anged in each sentenc	e and provide correction.	
1. The Department of Fine A having much required cours			not 1	
			any 2	
3. After the team of geolog wrote explanations of the fortheir campsite to compare in	ormation that they had		and 3d to	
4. It is imperative that a gradual "B" in his major field.	duate student maintain		e of 4	
5. When they have been frig dairy cows may refuse giving		le, by an electrical sto	orm, 5	
6. Two of the players from All Star game.	Yankees have been che	oosen to participate in	the 6	
		fficulty talking calm	and 7	
	esearchers have perfect		the 8	
	nelp plan and prepare	e family meals prov	ides 9oods	
	, such as cars and co		the 10orld	
III. Read the passage below	and decide which op	tion best fits each spa	ace.	
•	-	-	the USA than in many other countries,	
			p when their teacher enters the room.	
Students are generally encouraged to ask questions in class, to stop in the professor's office for extra help after				
class, and to phone, if they are absent and need a(n) (2) Most teachers allow students to enter class				
late or leave early, if necessary. Despite the lack of formality, students are still expected to be polite to their				
•	•	•	usually (3)a hand and wait	
		-	class, it is rude to begin whispering	
			assmate is not only rude but also risky.	
			·	
1. A. much	B. most	C. a little	ner (5)a test are cheating. D. less	
2. A. assignment	B. homework	C. a nute C. information	D. less D. housework	
3. A. raise	B. hold	C. hang	D. rise	
4. A. with	B. for	C. to	D. at	
	-			

5. A. at B. during C. by D. for

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities, the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending university a student will probably attend two terms each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this, some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of keeping orders is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of importance to him later in his career.

1. How many	classes each week wou	ald a student normally	attend at least?	
A. 36	B. 20	C. 12	D. 15	
A. to live in a B. to take a pa C. to live at ho	to the first paragraph a different university articular course in a dif- tome and drive to classed degrees from two diffe	es	allowed	
A. their acader B. they are hea C. they have to	•	affect their future caree ont affairs scipline	of work becauseers	<u>_</u> .
A. they hate the B. they will the C. such position	nts are enthusiastic for ne constant pressure sta en be able to stay long ons help them get bette ons are usually well pa	nin of their study ger in the university er jobs	rganizations probably becaus	se
A. dealing wit B. ensuring the C. evaluating	h academic affairs of t at the students observe students' performance	be effective inhe university euniversity regulations by bringing them beform for social activities	re a court	

V. Complete the sentences so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Jane hasn't contacted me for weeks.

\rightarrow I last	
2. Our hotel booking hasn't been confirmed.	
→ We haven't received	
3. This is the best essay I have ever written.	
→ Never	
4. House prices have risen dramatically this year.	
→ There has	
5. She's never had a job in management before now.	
→ It is the first	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
6. The company has decided to replace this model.	(INTENTION)
→ It's the company's	
7. In the next few years we'll probably hear a lot more about environmental pollution.	(LIKELY)
→ We're	
8. The teachers agreed to introduce the new methods.	(AGREEMENT)
→ There was	
9. He failed his exam because he missed classes so often.	(CONSEQUENCE)
→ As a	
10. Steve definitely didn't write that essay.	(HAVE)
→ That essay	